State Urban Development Authority
Government of Uttar Pradesh

RAJIV AWAS YOJANA

SLUM FREE CITY PLAN OF ACTION

ETAWAH

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 - ETAWAH

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF CHARTS

LIST OF PICTURES

LIST OF MAPS

ACRONYMS

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 Authority

ENNP – Etawah Nagar Palika Parishad

EWS - Economic weaker section

FSI - Floor Space Index

GIS – Geographical Information System

HHs - 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

MIS – Management Information System

MoHUPA – Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

NGO's – Non-Governmental Organizations

NHC - Neighborhood Communities

NHG - Neighborhood Groups

NNRC – National Network Resource Centre

NOAPS –National Old Age Pension Scheme

O&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

SFCPoA – Slum Free City Plan of Action

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 Authority

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

UPRNN – Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam

USHA - Urban Statistics for Human Resource & Assessments

UWESP - Urban Women Employment & Self help Programme

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 Awaz Yozana (RAY) sponsored by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Govt. of India. To implement the scheme, the city of Etawah is selected as one of the Pilot Cities for the development of 41 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 Etawah** as a preventive measure. The report contains 7 sections namely, ***SFCPoA Initial Framework, City Profile & Institutional Institutional framework, Assessment of Existing status of Slums, Slum Rehabilitation strategy, Requirement & Investment, Slum Preventive strategy, Finanacing 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.

This report is accompanied by annexure I & II where the first and second contains the data tables and analysis of each slum profile comprising of socio economic, household and

livelihood information, gap assessment and proposed line estimates. The present report therefore needs to be referred with annexure I & II.

SLUM FREE ETAWAH

Etawah city is the tehsil head quarters and the district headquarters of Etawah district of Uttar Pradesh State falling under Kanpur division. The city has 41 slums with 12249 households. About 31% of the city population lives in slums. Among the slum population, 90% belongs to OBC and SC division of social groups and 26% are living below the poverty line (BPL). It is found that the slums are having a housing deficit of 4685. In concern to Infrastructure, 54% of the slum households do not have access to individual water supply connections and 14 out of 41 slums are not connected to city wide water supply system. Ironically, it is found that about 11% 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 8 cities (Bareli, Etawah, Kannauj, Moradabad, Muzaffarnagar, Mathura, 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/Nagar Palika Parishad, Urban Development Authority, 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 non-notified within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town. 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 Etawah 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 ETAWAH

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

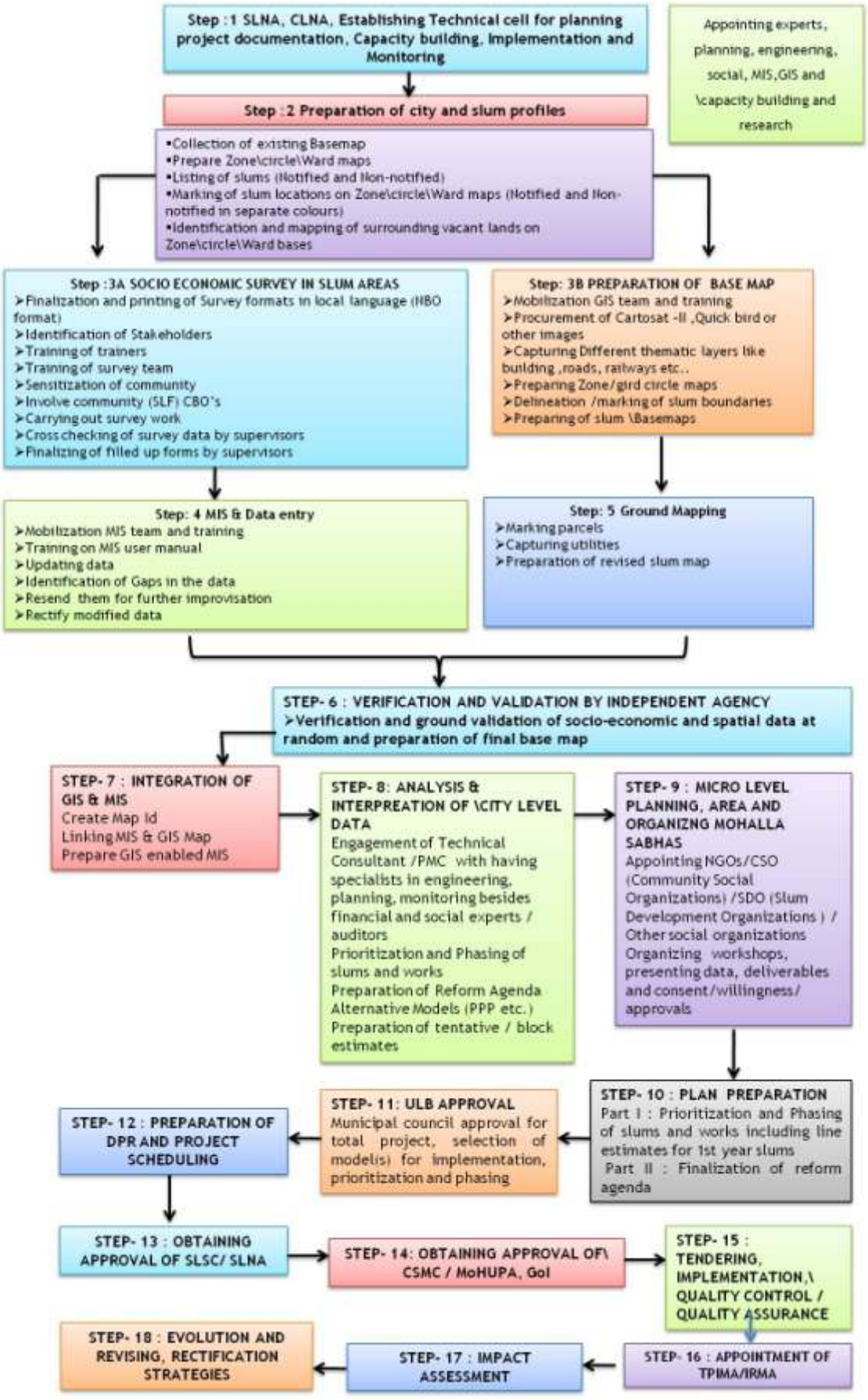


Chart 1-1: SFCPoA Methodology for Etawah

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.

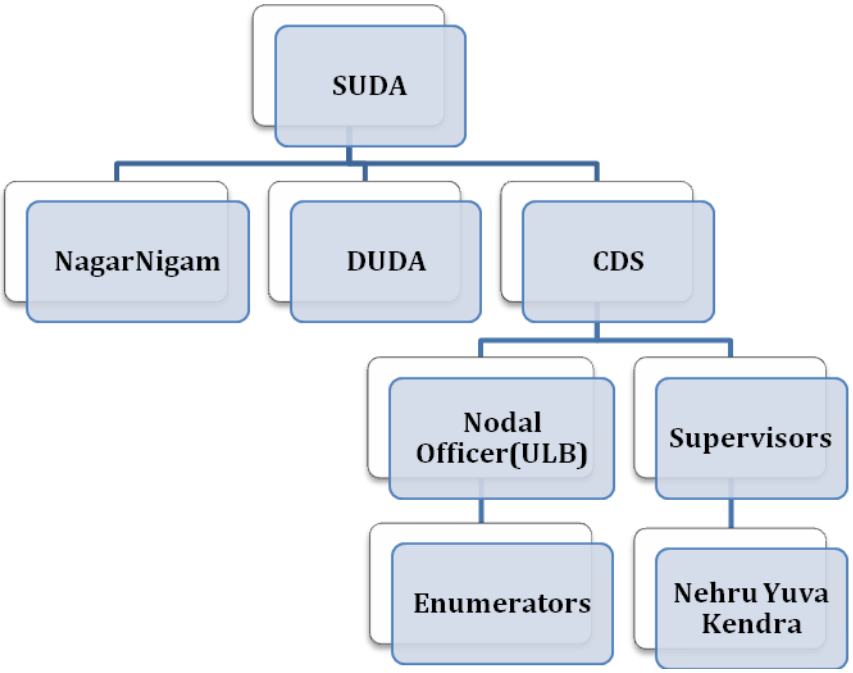


Chart 1-2: Agencies & Stakeholders involved

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. The various stakeholders involved in the process comprised of CDS, Nehru Yuva Kendra societies, NGO's working in the local areas.

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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 - Hyd, 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 preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA), a consultative stakeholder meeting/workshop in Etawah city is held on 3rd October, 2013 at Meeting Hall, Vikas Bhawan from 11 AM. The objective of the meeting was to discuss about the draft Plan of Action, review upon the gap assessment analysis for the city, receiving suggestions from stakeholders.

Shri. Umesh Kumar Singh, Project Officer, DUDA, Etawah along with DUDA staff coordinated the consultative stakeholder meeting.

The meeting was chaired by Shri. Kuldeep Guptha, Chairman, Etawah Nagar Palika Parishad. 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 Etawah Nagar Palika Parishad, District Development Authority, ward corporators, local NGOs, CDS, few slum dwellers and few residents from the city.

Sri.M.Rama Rao, RCUES, Hyderabad welcomed all the stakeholders to the consultative workshop and explained the purpose of conducting the workshop. He detailed out the significance of RAY scheme and its objectives. He then explained the major findings of draft Slum Free City Plan of Action prepared for Etawah City. He explained the step by step methodology followed for preparation of plan. He detailed out the spatial distribution of slums in ward wise in the city. He 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. He detailed out the proposals, year wise phasing of slums, mode of development proposed for each and every slum. He visualized sample layouts designed for Aanand Nagar Valmiki Basthi and Kokpura slums in Etawah which are proposed for development under In-situ mode. He detailed out the cost estimates made for provision of housing and infrastructure in the slums. He 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. He said "the active participation

of slum dwellers, ward councilors and timely co-ordination between all the planning and implementing agencies are the vital key aspects for success of any project". He expressed his appreciation for State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) and District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) for their cooperation throughout the project.

Shri. Kuldeep Gupta, Chairman, Etawah Nagar Palika Parishad, wished RAY project a great success and said the plan of action is certainly the necessary beginning to eradicate poverty. He suggested the ward councilors and slum dwellers attended the meeting for effective participation in all the stages of the scheme.

Shri.Umesh Kumar Singh, PO, DUDA, Etawah invited the ward councilors, slum dwellers, CDS etc attended the workshop for their suggestions.

Suggestions from People attended the Meeting:

1. Shri.Sharad Vajpayee, ward councilor, ward No.29 suggested DUDA for making the draft plan of action report available to the public for certain period of time so that the local slum dwellers, ward corporators can go through it and suggests for any further rectifications.
2. Shri.Gambhir Singh, ward councilor, ward no.1,made a query regarding the "minimum stand size of dwelling unit proposed for construction under RAY scheme"

   Shri.Rama Rao, RCUES in response to the query said "the minimum size of dwelling unit will be of 25 sq.mts. It may become even more depending upon total area of the respective slum. The size of dwelling unit will be made at the time of preparation of DPR for the slum".
3. Shri.Aravind Yadav, Councilor of ward No.4 suggested for conducting stakeholder meetings in slums.

4. Shri.Mitlesh Kumar, ward Councilor, ward no.12 made a query regarding 'beneficiary contribution'.

Shri Rama Rao, RCUES elaborated the financial framework proposed by MoHUPA for RAY scheme to the stakeholders

5. Shri. Krishna Yadav, city resident said "the slum wise data should be made available to the public in DUDA and Nagar Nigam for their reference".
6. Shri. Gitendra Kumar suggested "the livelihood of slum dwellers has to be considered while designing layouts."

Shri. Kuldeep Gupta, Chairman, Etawah Nagar Palika Parishad, wished RAY project a great success and said the plan of action is certainly the necessary beginning to eradicate poverty. He suggested the ward councilors and slum dwellers attended the meeting for effective participation in all the stages of the scheme.

Shri.Umesh Kumar Singh, PO, DUDA, Etawah thanked the, ward councilors, slum dwellers and people of the city attended the workshop and RCUES staff for making it successful.

CHAPTER 2 – ETAWAH CITY PROILE & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

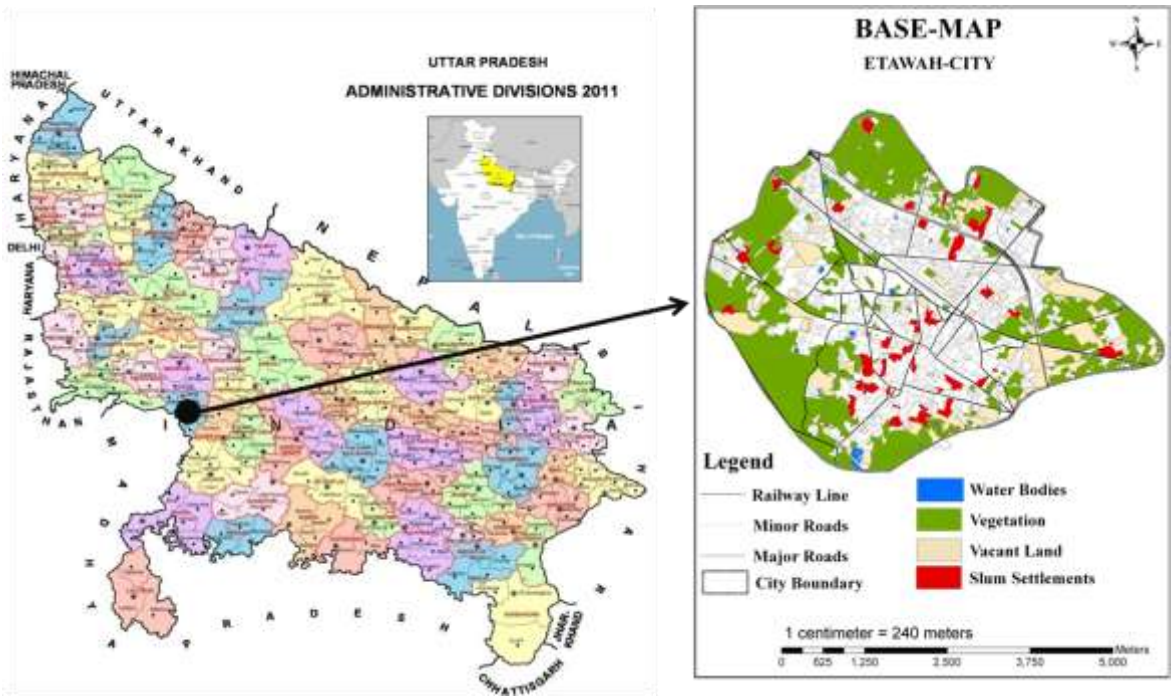
2.1 INTRODUCTION

Etawah classified as Class I town[1] is a statutory town and the administrative head quarters of Etawah district falls under Kanpur division of Uttar Pradesh state. The city is situated on the bank of River Yamuna was an important centre for the Revolt of 1857.

2.2 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY

2.2.1 Location

The city is located about 154 Kms west to Kanpur along the National Highway No.2 connecting Delhi to Kolkata. The city lies on the geographical coordinates of 26°21' North Latitude and 79°45' East Longitude.



Picture 2-1 : Location of Etawah City in Uttar Pradesh State

2.2.2 Topography

Etawah district forms a part of the Gangetic plains, but its physical features vary considerably and are determined by the rivers which cross it. The tract on the northern part of the city forms a plain surface where as the southern part situated on the banks of river Yamuna forms an undulating tract. The contour line is from north-west to south-east of the city. The city has an average elevation of 197 meters (456 feet). The Etawah district is also is

[1] According to Census of India 2011, the UAs/Towns are grouped on the basis of their population in Census. The UAs/Towns which have atleast 1,00,00 persons as population are categorised as Class 1 UA/Town.

the place of sangam between Yamuna and Chambal. The region falls under Seismic Zone-III [2] termed as moderate damage risk zone.

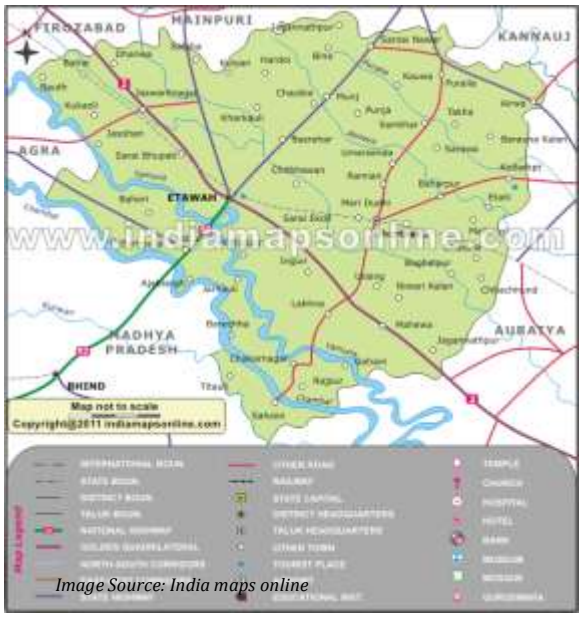
2.2.3 Climate

Etawah has a warm subtropical climate with very cold and dry winters from December to Mid February and dry, hot summers from April to Mid June. About 85% of the annual rainfall is received during the south west monsoon season from mid-June to mid-September, where it gets an average rainfall of 1000 mm. During extreme winter the maximum temperature is around 23 degrees Celsius and the minimum is in the 3 to 4 degrees Celsius range. Fog is quite common from late December to late January. Summers can be quite hot with temperatures rising to 46 degree Celsius range. During the rainy season the relative humidity is generally high being over 70%. Thereafter the humidity decreases and by summer which is the driest part of the year the relative humidity's in the afternoons become less than 30%. Winds are generally light and are mostly from directions between south-west and north-west. In May, the south-west monsoon winds also blow from directions between north-east and south-east.

Picture 2-2 : View of River Yamuna in Etawah from Kanpur Byepass

2.2.4 Regional Setting & Connectivity

Etawah situated between the major cities of Agra and Kanpur of Uttar Pradesh state is well connected to the other parts of state both by road and railways. The city lies on Allahabad – Delhi section of Northern Railways. By train, the city is situated at a distance of 138 Km west of Kanpur, 127 km east to Agra, 296 km east to Delhi and 331 km west to Allahabad. By road the city is situated at a distance of 98 km from Farukhabad, 140 km from Gwalior, 130 km from Agra and 158 km away to Kanpur. The national Highway No.2 connecting Delhi to Kolkata via, Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi, Mughalsarai and Dhanbad passes through the midst of the city.



Picture 2-3 : Regional linkage & Connectivity of Etawah district

[2] The Bureau of Indian Standards delineates India in to four seismic zones, where the areas fall under Zone-II are said to be least active to earth quakes where as Zone-V is the highest seismic zone vulnerable to earth quakes.

Another national Highway No. 92 passing through the city connects Etawah on north to Farukhabad and Gwalior on south.

The Etawah district is bounded on the north by the districts of Farrukhabad and Mainpuri, while the small extent of western border adjoins Tehsil Bah of the Agra district. The eastern frontier marches with the district of Kanpur. Along the south it is bounded by Jalaun and District Gwalior of Madya Pradesh state along south west.

Picture 2-4 : National Highway No.2 at Etawah

Picture 2-5 : National Highway No.92 at Etawah

2.2.5 History

The region is believed to have existed even in the Bronze Age. The earliest Aryans who lived here were the Panchalas. They are said to have had close connections with Kurus. Tradition holds the history of the town started with its foundation by a successor of King Bharat. The region also finds mention in the Mahabharata and Ramayana epics. The Guptas, Kanvas, Kanishka, Naga kings ruled over this area. In the fourth century A.D., it was part of united India under the Guptas. During the ninth and tenth centuries, this region was governed by Gurjara Pratihara rulers. The conquest of Kannauj by Nagabhata II handed Pratiharas control over this region. During the reign of Gurjara Pratihara monarch Mihir Bhoj, the region is mentioned as prosperous, safe from thieves and rich in natural resources.

During the First War of Independence in 1857 major disturbances occurred in Etawah, and the district was occupied by the freedom fighters from June to December. British rule was not completely restored till the end of 1858. Post- Independence, Etawah has experienced modernization and development under British Raj. The main line of the Indian railway (northern zone) which runs from Kanpur to Agra and beyond was first built during the British Raj.

2.3 SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2.3.1 City Population

The population of Etawah (Nagar Palika Parishad) as per 2011 census is 2,56,838. Considering the population statistics from the last century, the city faced a decrease in population in the decade 1911-1921 and 1931-1941 and thereafter the decadal population increased successively. The decade 1941-1951 showed high increase in the decadal growth

rate of 70.83 percent due to the reason of migration of people at the time of Independence and creation of work opportunities in the city. Again, the decade 1991-2001 showed an increase in the decadal rate of 69.62 due to the reasons of expansion of municipal area limits. According to GO.No.201/11-6-3 b/88 dated 4th February 1991, 12 complete villages and 4 partial villages were merged into Etawah Nagar Palika Parishad. The average decadal growth rate of the city for the last three decades (1981 to 2011) is 34.09 percent. The population of children (0-6 yrs) as on 2011 in Etawah is 28922 which constitute about 11 percent of total population.

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

Census Year	Population	Decadal Population Increase (In No.)	Decadal Population growth rate (in Percentage)
1901	42570	---	---
1911	45350	2780	6.5
1921	41558	- 3792	- 8.36
1931	46948	5390	12.97
1941	35114	11834	- 25.20
1951	59986	24872	70.83
1961	69681	9695	16.16
1971	85894	16213	23.26
1981	112174	26280	30.59
1991	124072	11898	10.61
2001	210453	86831	69.62
2011	256838	46385	22.04

Source: Census of India

2.3.2 Slum Population

As per the National Building Organization (NBO) Annexure primary survey carried out in January, 2013, the city is having a total of 41 slums. The total slum population in the city is 79269 which constitute about 31% of city population. The total number of slum households in the city is 12249.

2.3.3 Population Density

In the year 1991, the municipal judistriction area of Etawah city increased to 3730 Hectares. In 1991, the average population density of the city was 33 persons per hectare and in 2001 it was 56 persons per hectare. As per census 2011, the average population density of the city increased to 69 persons per hectare.

The population density of 69 persons per hectare doesn't depict the real situation of the city as the percentage of land kept under non-urban use is more in the municipal judistriction area. In the city the major development is taking place in north and eastern parts of the city along the transport corridor. The population density in these highly urbanized areas is more than 300 persons per hectare.

2.3.4 Sex Ratio & Literacy

As per census 2011 the sex ratio in Etawah stood at 891 female per every 1000 male. In the year 2001 it was 883, in 1991 and 1981 the sex ratio was 880 and 876 respectively. The average literacy rate of Etawah in 2011 is 82.89% with male and female literacy rate being 86.95% and 78.35% respectively. The average literacy rate at years 1981, 1991 and 2001 was 49.86%, 51.29% and 65.37% respectively. The increase in the rate of sex ratio and literacy were considered as the positive indicators of human development and quality of life. The above city statistics disclose the significant progress made by the city in its development process. In slums, the average literacy rate is 51%, as per Annexure 1 data, 2013.

Table 2-2: Physical & Demographic profile of Etawah city

PARAMETER	UNIT	
Municipal Area	Ha.	3730
Municipal wards	No.	36
Population (2011 census)	No.	256838
Households (2011)	No.	44659
Average Household size	No.	6
Literates	No.	188887
Literacy rate	%	82.89
Sex Ratio	No.	891
Slum Settlements	No.	41
Slum area	Ha	84.17
Percentage of slum area to total area	%	2
Slum Population	No.	79269
Percentage of slum population to total population	%	31
Slum Households	No.	12249
Average Household size	No.	6

Source: Etawah Master Plan, Census – 2001, 2011, RCUES Primary survey etc

2.3.5 Population Projection

The Etawah city is the tehsil head quarters as well as the administrative head quarters of the district. The city encompasses services like district hospital, private clinics, higher and secondary educational institutions, agricultural credit society, agricultural market and other major services. As the city is a major service centre and agricultural centre of the district, the people from the surrounding villages are migrating to the city on temporary and permanent basis. The population of the city in 1901 was 42570 and it increased to 256838 in year 2011 with an average decadal growth rate of 22.04 percent.

In view of the population growth rate of last three decades, the population projections were drawn for the next 15 years using geometric mean method. It is projected that by the year 2016 the population of the city would be 3, 08,074 by the year 2021 it would be 3, 69,532and 2026 the projected population of the city is 4, 43,250.

Table 2-3: Population projections for Etawah city

Year	1991	2001	2011	2016*	2021*	2026*
Population	124072	210453	256838	308074	369532	443250

Source: Census of India, * - Projected Population

2.4 ECONOMIC PROFILE

2.4.1 City Economic Base

Financial 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 financial activities leads to the change in growth of city. Despite being the tehsil and headquarters of district, Etawah is a major service and agriculture centre in the region. In 1981, the Work force participation rate in the city was 26.52, where 20.40 percent of work force / population is depended on primary sector, 24.60 percent in secondary sector and 55 percent in territory sector. In 1991, the work participation rate reduced to 25.55 percent; where there is a drastic fall in the working population engaged in primary sector i.e., only 5.87 percent of total work force are engaged in primary sector. At the same time, the percentage of work force engaged in territory sector increased to 69.78 percent and the percentage in secondary sector remained same with 24.60 percent, when compared with the work participation statistics of 1981. As on 2001, the work force participation rate in the city was 25.20, with 5.29 percent of work force in primary sector, 9.69 in secondary sector and 85.02 in territory sector. These statistics reveal the speedy shift of workforce from primary sector, secondary sector to territory sector of economy. It is further evident that, from 1981 to 2001, there is a decrease in the work participation rate of 1.32 percent.

Table 2-4: Past Details of Working Population in Etawah (1981 to 2001)

S. No	Sector	1981		1991		2001	
		No. of workers	Percentage	No. of workers	Percentage	No. of workers	Percentage
1	Primary Sector	7767	20.4	1860	5.87	2802	5.29
2	Secondary Sector	9360	24.6	7721	24.35	5141	9.69
3	Territory Sector	20926	55.00	22125	69.78	45086	85.02
	Total	38053	100	31706	100	53029	100
Percentage of working population to the city pop.		26.52		25.55		25.20	

Source: Master Plan 2021

In accordance with the projections made in Etawah Master Plan 2021, the Etawah region would have 1.19 lakh working population by the year 2021, where 4% of the working force would engage in primary sector, 20% in secondary sector and 76% in tertiary sector. The Master Plan claims that the improvement of financial structure in the city is must for its development and this can to be achieved through Industrial development.

In consideration with the projections of Master plan, the working population is projected for the city in next 15 years. It is projected that, by the year 2021, about 30% of the city population constitutes the active work force and it would increase to 31% in year 2026. These projections may vary if the pace of development happens at the city in the next 10 – 15 years.

Table 2-5: Working population projection in Etawah

S. No	Year	Total Working Population	Percentage in city population
4	2011*	69346	27.00
5	2016*	87801	28.50
6	2021*	110860	30.00**
7	2026*	137407	31.00

Source: Census of India, Etawah Master Plan 2021

* - Projected year of working population, ** - Percentage projected in Master plan of Etawah, 2021

2.5 HOUSING PROFILE

2.5.1 Housing Situation

As per Census 2011, the total number of Households in the city is 44659. As per 1981 census, the city is having a total of 18917 households residing in 16157 dwelling units with an average household size of 6. As per the Census 1991 and 2001 the city is having a total of 18554 and 31458 households residing in 17137 and 26863 dwelling units respectively. The average household size of the city in the years 1991 and 2001 was around 7.

A socio – economic survey was carried out in the city in the year, 2007-08. The survey reveals that about 31.06 percent of households in the city are living in the house with 2 rooms. 22.23 percent of households are living in houses having 3 rooms and 20.57 percent in houses having 4 rooms. The remaining percentage of the households are living in households having 5 rooms are even more.

2.5.2 Future Housing Projection

Considering one dwelling unit for one household, the Master Plan of Etawah projected housing shortage for the years 1981, 1991 and 2001 as 2760, 1414 and 4595 respectively

In accordance with the projection made in Etawah Master Plan 2021, the Etawah region would have 76249 households by the year 2021 with an average household size of 5. But, comparing it with the average household size of the city for the past three decades i.e., 6, the projected household size in the master plan is relatively very low.

Considering the average household size at 6 persons and assuming 2% as dilapidation rate per decade. The Housing projections and shortage were calculated and shown in *Table 2-6.*

Table 2-6: Projection of Housing in Etawah city

Year	2011	2016	2021	2026
Projected Housing	44659	51859	62205	74614

Source: Census of India

2.5.3 Housing Condition

In the year 2007-08, a socio – economic survey has been carried out in the city. The survey reveals that majority of the dwelling units in the city are pucca constructions i.e., 90.64 percent of dwelling units in the city are pucca in nature. About 6.63 percent of households are semi- pucca constructions and 2.73 percent are Katcha in nature.

Table 2-7: Structural Condition of Dwelling Units in the city (2007-08)

S. No	Dwelling Unit Type	No. of Dwelling Units	Percentage
1	Pucca	24349	90.64
2	Semi - Pucca	1781	6.63
3	Katcha	733	2.73
	Total	26863	100

Source: Master Plan 2021

2.5.4 Distribution of Households in the city w.r.to monthly Income

As per the socio-economic survey, 2007-08 the monthly income of 40.82 percent of households in the city is between Rs. 1000 – Rs. 3000. About, 19.53 percent of the households are in the range of Rs. 3001 – Rs. 5000 per month. While, 14.97 percent of households are earning more than Rs.9000 per month. The distribution of households with respect of monthly income is shown in the *table 2-8*.

Table 2-8: Details of Monthly Income of Households – Etawah City

S. No	Monthly Income (in ₹)	No. of Households	Percentage
1	Up to 1000	1925	6.12
2	1001-3000	12841	40.82
3	3001-5000	6207	19.73
4	5001-7000	3272	10.4
5	7001-9000	2504	7.96
6	More than 900	4709	14.97
	Total	31458	100

Source: Master Plan 2021

2.5.5 Dwelling units distribution w.r.to plot Area

As per the socio-economic survey, 2007-08 about 39.62 percent of dwelling units in the city were constructed in the area less than 100 sq.mts. While, 31.48 percent of dwelling units were in the area of range 100-150 sq.mts. In the range of 151 – 200 sq.mts, there are 15.35 percent of totals dwelling units and 3.17 percent dwelling units in the range 201-250 sq.mts. About 10.38 percent of dwelling units were constructed in the area more than 251 sq. mts.

Table 2-9: Details of dwelling unit's w.r.to plot area

S. No	Dwelling unit area (Sq.mts)	No. of Dwelling Units	Percentage
1	less than 100	10644	39.62
2	100 - 150	8457	31.48
3	151 - 200	4123	15.35
4	201 - 250	851	3.17
5	More than 250	2856	10.38
	Total	26931	100

Source: Master Plan 2021

2.5.6 EWS & LIG Housing

Working towards slum free Etawah city, there is needed to build up Economic Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) housing stock. According to Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, GoI, EWS housing are meant for people whose annual income is below ₹ 1,00,000 while LIG housing are meant for people whose annual income is less than ₹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 plan reports/studies of the city it is assumed that 30% of the Etawah city households belongs to either EWS or LIG population.

In Etawah city as per NBO Annexure slum survey, 2013 about 31% of the city population lives in slums, which further accounts 27% of the total city households. Assuming that 3% of the EWS and LIG households live in other parts of the city, the EWS/LIG housing projections are calculated for the next 15–20 years.

Table 2-10: Future Housing projection pertaining to EWS / LIG

Year	2011	2016	2021	2026
EWS/LIG Housing	1340	1556	1866	2238

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

2.6 CITY GROWTH PATTERN

2.6.1 Existing Land Use

The existing land use statistics (year 2007) of Etawah reveals that about 44.47 percent (578.17 Ha) of the area is under Residential use which is 386.19 Ha in year 1985-86. About 2.89 percent (37.64 Ha) of the area is under Commercial use which was 26.10 Ha in 1985-86. In the city about 20.06 percent of land (260.83 Ha) of land is under Roads and Transportation. 5.68 percent (73.84 Ha) of the area is under Industrial use, where majority of the Industries are handloom, power loom and rice mills. 11.31 percent of land is kept

under public and semi public use and 8.32 percent under offices. The detailed land use statistics were tabulated in the *Table 2-11*.

Table 2-11: Land Use of Etawah Planning area– Year 2007

S. No	PARAMETER	YEAR 2007	
	Land Use	Area (Ha.)	%
1	Residential	578.17	44.47
2	Commercial	37.64	2.89
3	Industrial	73.84	5.68
4	Public & Semi Public services	147.01	11.31
5	Administrative Offices	108.13	8.32
6	Parks/Playground	23.12	1.78
7	Roads & Transport	260.83	20.06
8	Others	71.46	5.49
	Total	1300.20	100

Source: Master Plan 2021

2.6.2 Master Plan 2021

The Master plan of Etawah is revised for year 2021. The existing land use development happening in the city is within the legal frame work of Master Plan, 2021. The master plan has done for the area of 3355.20 Ha, where about 44.64 percent of the area (1497.63 Ha) of land is kept under Residential development. About 3.71 percent (124.60 Ha) is reserved for commercial use of development. 411.65 Ha of land i.e., 12.27 is kept under transportation, which includes 18.87 Ha for Bus Stand & Depot, 15.36 Ha for Truck Terminal, 49.29 Ha for Railways, 192.71 for roads respectively. In the Master Plan about 622.05 Ha of land, i.e., 12.27 are reserved for parks, playground, open grounds etc. The detailed proposed land use for year 2021 is presented in the *table 2-12.*

Table 2-12: Proposed Land Use for Etawah City, 2021

S. No	PARAMETER	YEAR 2021	
	Land Use	Area (Ha.)	%
1	Residential	1497.63	44.64
2	Commercial	124.60	3.71
3	Industrial	256.30	7.64
4	Public & Semi Public services	313.65	9.35
5	Administrative Offices	108.13	3.22
6	Parks/Playground	622.05	18.54
7	Roads & Railway	411.65	12.27
8	Others	21.19	0.63
	Total	**3355.20**	**100.00**

Source: Etawah Master Plan 2021

2.7 INFRASTRUCTURE

2.7.1 Water Supply

The source of water supply to the city is through Ground water. The ground water availability is at 13 mts from the ground approximately.

As per the statistics of Jal Nigam, the water is supplied to the city through tube wells, 930 India mark hand pumps. The Ground water is collected through the tube wells present in various parts of the city. The water collected is chlorinated and then supplied to 10 overhead elevated reservoirs of total capacity 108.50 MLD, which are located in different parts of the city. From the over head reservoirs the water is supplied to the Individual and public tap connections in the city through the city wide water supply network. The city is having 26,767 individual water connections, hand pumps and public taps. The total estimated water supply demand for the city is 38.37 MLD; whereas the average daily water supply is estimated at 10.85 MLD. The average percapita water supply in the city at present is 143 lpcd. Only 51.90 percent of the city area is covered with city water supply network. A plan is prepared targeting 100 percent of water supply coverage in the city under UIDSSMT scheme and submitted for approval.

2.7.2 Sewerage and Drainage

The city doesn't have any city wide sewerage network. About 30 percent of the households in the city have septic tanks. The sewerage from the households is passes through drains situated on two sides along the roads. The city is having two major lanes of drainage system i.e., Teksi nala and Jharna nala through which the sewerage flows.

It is further estimated that the city produces a quantity of 16 – 17 MLD of sewerage daily. The city is having a sewerage treatment plant under Yamuna Action Plan – 1 of capacity 10.5 MLD. About 10.5 MLD of sewerage from the two drains is treated at the sewerage plant and the rest 6–7 MLD of sewerage is diverted to Yamuna River without any treatment. The total length of drains in the city is 45.06 kms, which covers 80 percent of the total city area.

2.7.3 Solid Waste Management

The city at an average per capita of 350 Gms generates an approximate quantity of 60 MT daily. The Etawah Nagar Palika along with Private contractors is responsible for the collection of solid waste within the municipal area limits. The private contractors are responsible in collection and management of waste in 13 wards occupying an area of 17.30 Sq.kms (1730 Ha). The average quantity of waste collected daily is about 45MT. The method of Door to Door collection of waste is not practiced in the city. The households and the other establishments dump their waste in containers of different capacities placed at different parts of the city. The waste from the containers is collected by vehicles (trucks & Lorries) and dumped at the out skirts of the city. The city doesn't have access to sanitary land fill sites. The waste dumped along the roads, in the open areas, outskirts of the city is creating the problems like contamination of ground water, releasing methane gasses etc.

2.7.4 Transportation

The Kalapi – circular road, Gwalior road, Mainpuri road, Farukhabad road are the major arterial roads in the city. Kalapi road and Gwalior Mainapuri road passes through the middle of the city and divides the city into four parts. The width of the major roads in the city varies

between 12 mts to 30 mts. The movement of heavy vehicles in the city is high as it is situated on the National Highway No.2 connecting Delhi to Kolkata via., Agra, Kanpur, Allahabad, Varanasi etc. The Etawah bus stand is one of the major domestic transport centres in the region with more than 53 intra state services running daily.

About 16000 passengers travel from the bus station daily. The Howrah – Delhi railway line passes through the city. Daily about 200 trains halts and passes through the city with about 10000 passengers and large amount of goods flowing daily.

Picture 2-6 : Etawah Railway Station

Picture 2-7 : Etawah Bus Stand

2.7.5 Parks, Playgrounds & Entertainment

Availability of parks and play grounds play an important role in enhancing the health, aesthetic and environmental benefits to the community. The city is having 4 parks, Awas Vikas Colony Park (600 Sq.mts), Devaki Nandan Park (1000 Sq.mts), Govind Vallabh Pant Park (450 Sq.mts) and Ambedkar park (150 sq.mts). The Mahatma Jyotiba Phule stadium developed by the state government is situated in the city. Apart from these, the city is having 5 libraries, 1 club and 4 cinema theatres.

Picture 2-8 : Etawah Club, Etawah

Picture 2-9 : Sai Baba Mandir, Etawah

2.7.6 Education & Health

As Etawah city is the Administrative Head quarters of the district, the city houses government and large number of private educational institutions. The city is having about 18 colleges. In accordance with land use statistics, about 108.60 ha area of the city is under educational institutions. The Takniki sansthan (81.56 Ha), degree College (5.92 Ha) and Inter College (21.12 Ha) are the Major government educational institutions in the city.

Health is considered as a major indicator for calculating quality of life and overall development of the city. The city is having district hospital along with allopathic, ayurvedic, unanai and veterinary hospital. About 16.95 Ha of land in the city is under government hospitals. Apart from government hospitals, the city is having more than 30 private hospitals.

Picture 2-10 : Dr.B.R. Ambedkar college of Agriculture and Technology, Etawah

Picture 2-11 : Dr.B.R. Ambedkar District College

2.8 INSTITUTIONAL SETUP

The city of Etawah, with in a judistriction of 3730 Ha (37.30 sq.km) of area, housing a population of 2, 56,790 (as per 2011 census) is a Municipal Board administered by Etawah Nagar Palika Parishad. The EtawahNagar Palika Parishad constituted as per the Constitutional provision (74th Ammendment Act of India,1992) is responsible for administration and providing civic services in the city. The administration is headed by an Executive officer as Commissioner of Municipal administration. The Governing body or elected wing of EtawahNagar Palika Parishad consists of a chairperson and 36 ward corporators. The present Chairperson of EtawahNagar Palika Parishad is Smt.Santu Gupta.

The Power supply to the city is done by the Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL). The state Public Works Department is responsible for construction and maintenance of roads and other public infrastructure in the city.

Apart from the Etawah Nagar Palika Parishad, 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. The Etawah District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) undertakes the executions of SUDA in the district. The DUDA is responsible for works relating to community development and various schemes related to urban poor such as development of slum communities, construction of community toilets, assistance in construction of household latrines, infrastructure improvement in slums creation of awareness etc.

2.9 SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES FOR HOUSING AND SLUM IMPROVEMENT

2.9.1 Implementation Status of IHSDP in Etawah

The Integrated Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) aimed at improving the housing stock and basic infrastructure in slums is implemented in Etawah from the year 2009. The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) is the nodal agency at the state level and the Etawah District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) is the implementing agency. The total project cost estimation for executing IHSDP in Etawah is ₹11.68 Crores. A total number of 468 dwelling units are sanctioned under the scheme. As on August 2011, the State Level Nodal Agency i.e., SUDA has received an amount of ₹6.86 crores from Uttar Pradesh state government and transferred the amount to the implementing agency i.e., Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam (UPRNN). Till August, 2011 the implementing agency has spent 5.73 crores, where construction of 88 dwelling is completed and 264 dwelling units is under progress. The construction has not been started for the remaining 116 dwelling units.

Apart from construction of dwelling units, infrastructure provision and up gradation activities with respect to water supply system, sewerage (soak pit and septic tank), storm water drains, roads, electrification, rain water harvesting, constructing of community centres and livelihood centres are carrying out under the project. All the project beneficiaries have their own patta / land papers. Before implementation it is ensured that either the property title is in the name of female member of the family or at least family member is the co-owner of the holding/property.

2.10 FINANCIAL STATUS OF ETAWAH NAGAR PALIKA PARISHAD

Municipal finance holds the key for overall status and progress of service delivery in the city. Effective financial management can help municipalities to transform their local areas into a better place to live and work. The average annual income of Etawah Nagar Palika Parishad for the last five financial years (2008-09 to 2012-13) is ₹1867.09 lakhs. Out of which, income incurred through plan and non - grants constitute majority of the total revenue. The assigned revenue and taxes are the other major contributors of revenue generation. In the year 2008-09 the total revenue of city is ₹1413.15 lakhs and it increased to ₹2692.64 lakhs in financial year 2012-13, with an average annual growth rate of 24.4%. The city experienced decline in income growth in financial year 2010-11 and 2012-13.

The expenditure pattern of Etawah is categorized under the heads of establishment, operation & maintenance, capital expenditure and others. On an average for the last five financial years major portion of expenditure is made on establishment head which mainly include salaries for the municipal staff and other administrative costs. The average yearly expenditure of the city in the last five financial years is ₹1680.28 lakhs. In the last five financial years the Etawah Palika Parishad experienced surplus in budget in two financial years i.e., 2010-11 and 2012-13. In the other three financial years i.e., in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2011-12 the budget is in deficit. The following *table 2-13* presents a comparison of the receipts and expenditure incurred by Etawah Nagar Parishad for the last five financial years (2008-09 to 2012-13).

Table 2-13: Municipal Finance details of Etawah Nagar Parishad for the past five financial years (2008-09 to 2012-13)

Financial Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Income	141315586.00	172861707.00	122761792.00	227342586.00	269264017.00
Expenditure	117258874.00	124438928.00	126785389.63	190219553.00	281438548.31
Surplus / Deficit	24056712.00	48422779.00	-4023597.63	37123033.00	-12174531.31

Source: Etawah Nagar Palika Parishad

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) in 2010 directed municipalities to allot a minimum of 25% of their annual budget as a fund to create basic services to urban poor. With an average budget of ₹1867 lakhs per financial year, the city has to allot a minimum of ₹467 lakhs in delivery of services for urban poor. Considering the financial soundness of the city, the specified task seems to be not viable. There is need for the Nagar Palika Parishad to strengthen its income base through adaptation of appropriate best practices and modern technologies.

CHAPTER 3 - ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING STATUS 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.

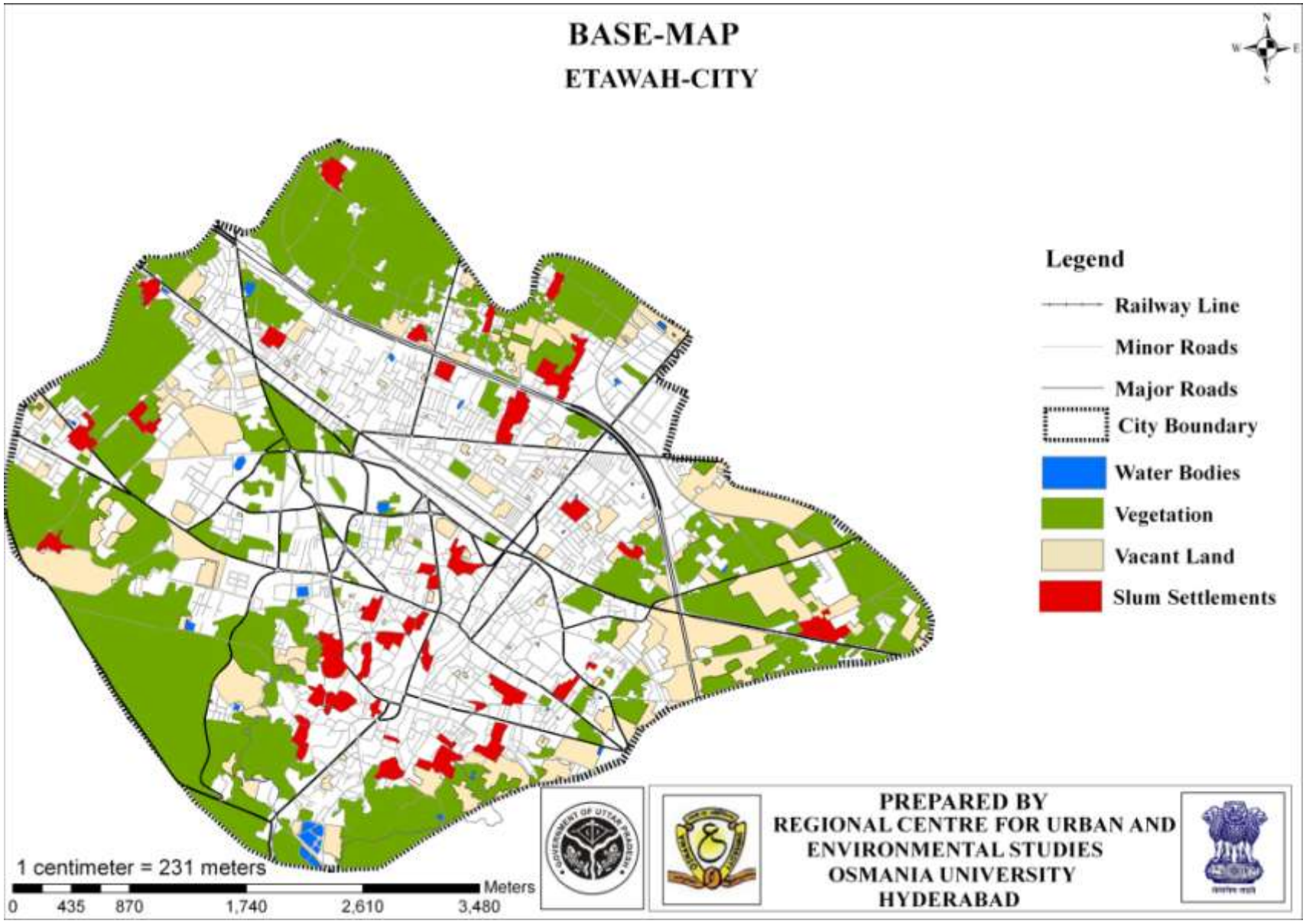
Etawah city has a total of 41 slums, where 32 slums are notified and remaining 9 slums are not yet notified. Out of 41 slums, 37 were built on land belongs to Local Body and 3 slums were situated on land belongs to private ownership. The total population living in slums is 79269, which accounts 31% of the city population (as per census 2011). Of the total 41 slums in the city, 17 slums have existed for more than 30 years. Considering the physical location of the slums, 24 slums are located along Major Nallah &open drains, 7 slums are located on non-hazardous / non-objectionable sites, 7 slums are located in proximity to railway lines and Major transport alignment and 3 slums along river/water bodies. 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.

Table 3-1 : Comparison of city population & area against the slums

City Population	Slum population	% of slum population to city population	City Area (Ha)	Total Area under slums (Ha)	% of slum area to city area
256838	79269	31%	3730.00	84.17	2%

Source: Census 2011, RCUES primary surveys, 2013

As shown in the *Map 3-1*, 36 slums are located in the core part of the city, while the other 5 slums in fringe areas. The abutting land use around the slums is predominantly residential in nature.



Map 3-1: Location of Slum Settlements in Etawah 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 Etawah slums.

Of the total 41 slums, 37 slums are situated on land belongs to Urban local body and remaining 4 slums on Private, Defense ownership. As shown below in the *table 3-2*, 93% of the slums do possess a secured tenure status and an enabled pleasant living condition.

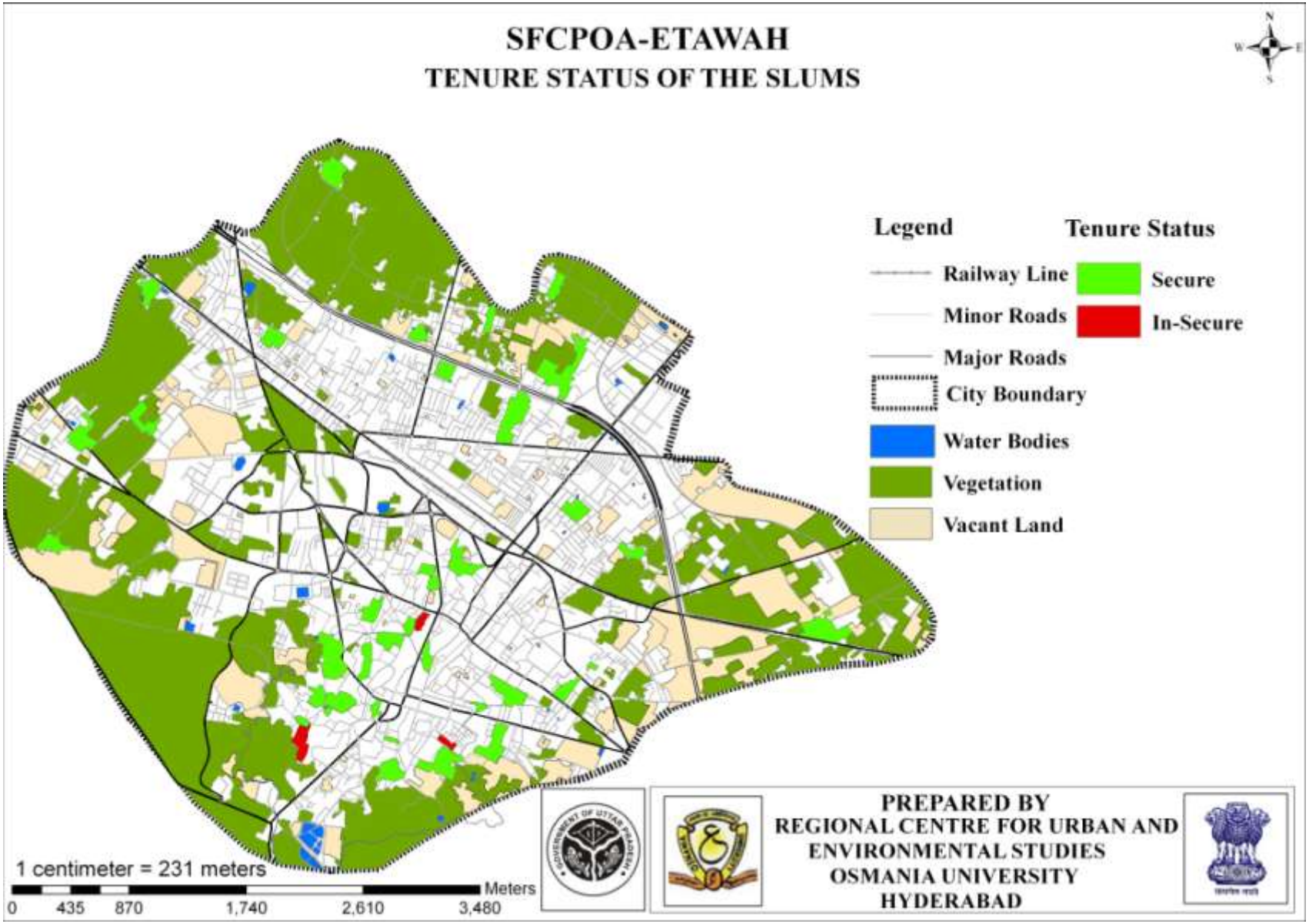
Table 3-2: Distribution of the slums w.r.to tenure, land tenability, age and land ownership

TENURE			LAND TENABILTY		
Status	**Secure**	**In secure**	**Tenable**	**Semi Tenable**	**Non - Tenable**
No. of Slums	38	3	38	3	0
AGE OF SLUM					
Age	**0-10 years**	**10-20 years**	**20-30 years**	**30-40 years**	**40-50 years**	**Above 50 years**
No. of Slums	1	16	7	5	6	6
LAND OWNERSHIP					
Ownership	**Local Body**	**State Government**	**Private**	**Defense**	
No. of Slums	37	0	3	1	

Source: RCUES primary survey, 2013

3.2.1 Land Tenure Status

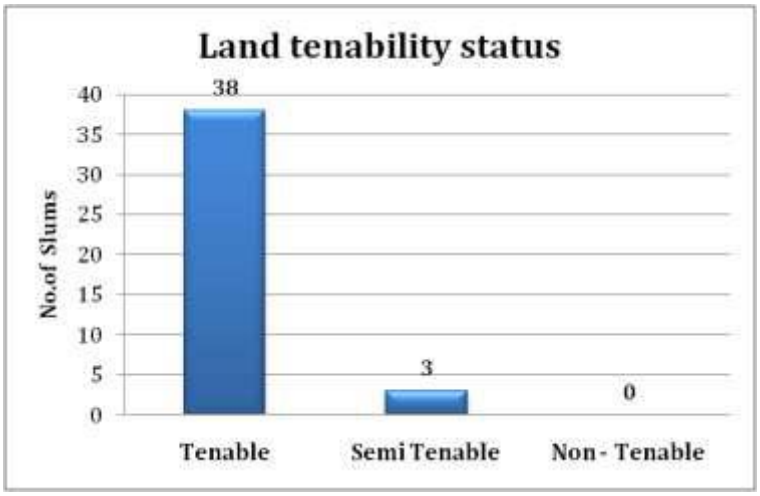
Land tenure is an important part of social, political and economic structure of any neighborhood and enables entitlement of formal access to basic services. According to RAY guidelines, tenure status is "the mode by which land/property is held or owned or the set of relationships among people concerning land/property or its product" and defines the legal status of the land. As shown in the *Table 3-2*, 93% of the slums are secured and have access to basic amenities and in possession of certificates while 7% of slums are unsecured, which needs regularization.



Map 3-2 : Tenure status of slums

3.2.2 Land Tenability Status

The land status of all listed slums/informal settlements should be classified by the ULB as tenable[3], semi tenable[4] or untenable[5] in order to determine whether the land is fit for human habitation and void of health hazards (RAY Guidelines).



Source: RAY Primary survey, 2011

Figure 3-1 : Distribution of slums in the city w.r.to land tenability status

As shown in *Figure 3-1*, the current land tenability status for the 41 slums as identified has been presented where 93% (38 slums) of the slums are found to be tenable and 7% (3 slums) slums are semi-tenable.

3.2.3 Land Ownership of slums

Over 90% of the slums are situated on land belongs to Urban local Body ownership and the remaining 7 % are located on land belongs to private owner ship, 3% of slums on Defense lands. In 7% of the slums situated on local body land, 84% of the households hold pattas, possession certificates and are still eligible for slum redevelopment programmes considering the varying economic status of those dwellers.

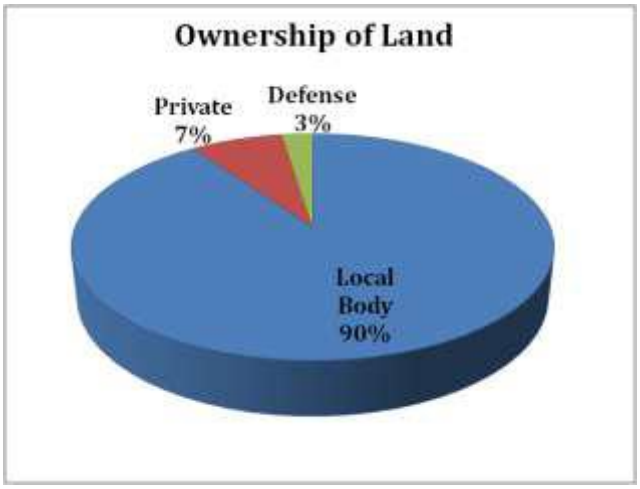
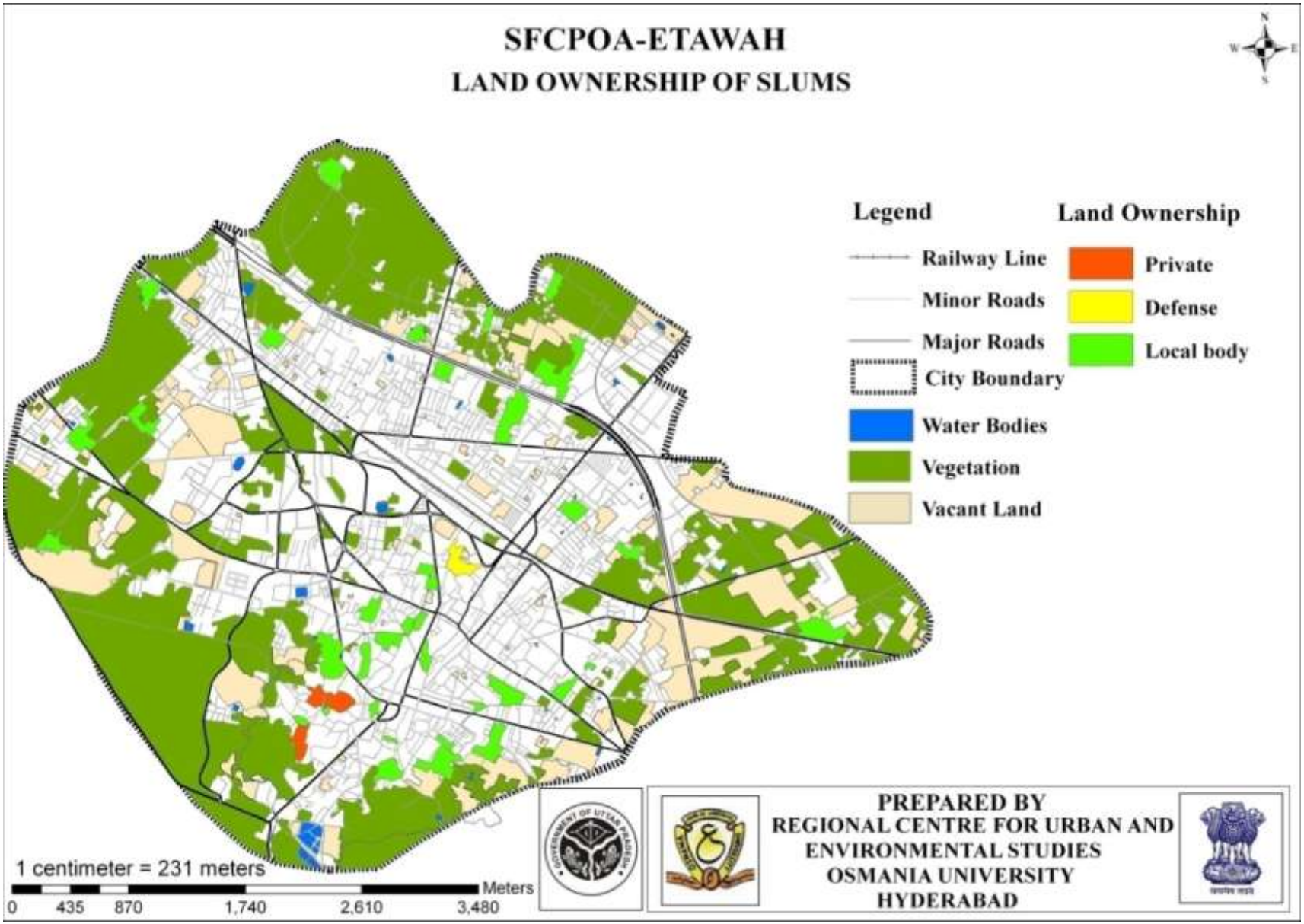


Figure 3-2 : Distribution of slums in the city w.r.to ownership of land

[3] 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.

[4] Semi tenable slums are those slums which are located on land zone for non-residential uses as prescribed by the master plan.

[5] 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

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 Etawah was an important center for the Revolt of 1857 in India, it has slums into existence over 50 years. It is interesting to note that 58% of the slums in the city have been into existence for less than 30 years with remaning 42% of slums more than the 30 years. (*shown in Figure 3-3*).

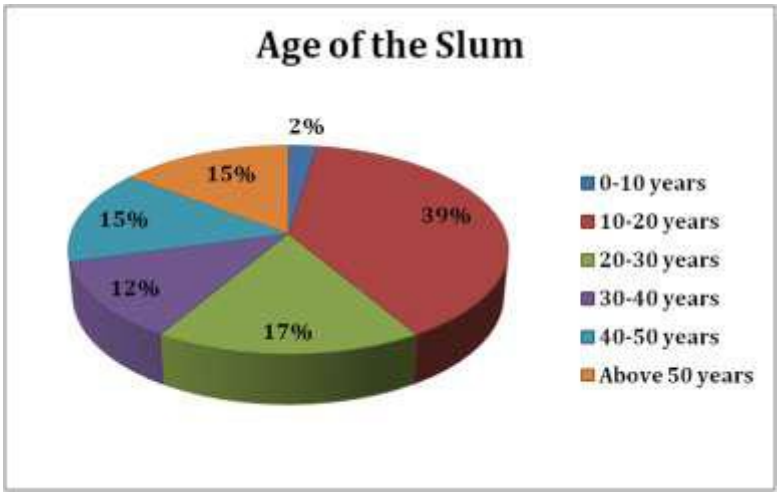


Figure 3-3 : Distribution of slums in the city w.r.to Age

3.2.5 Notification status of the slums

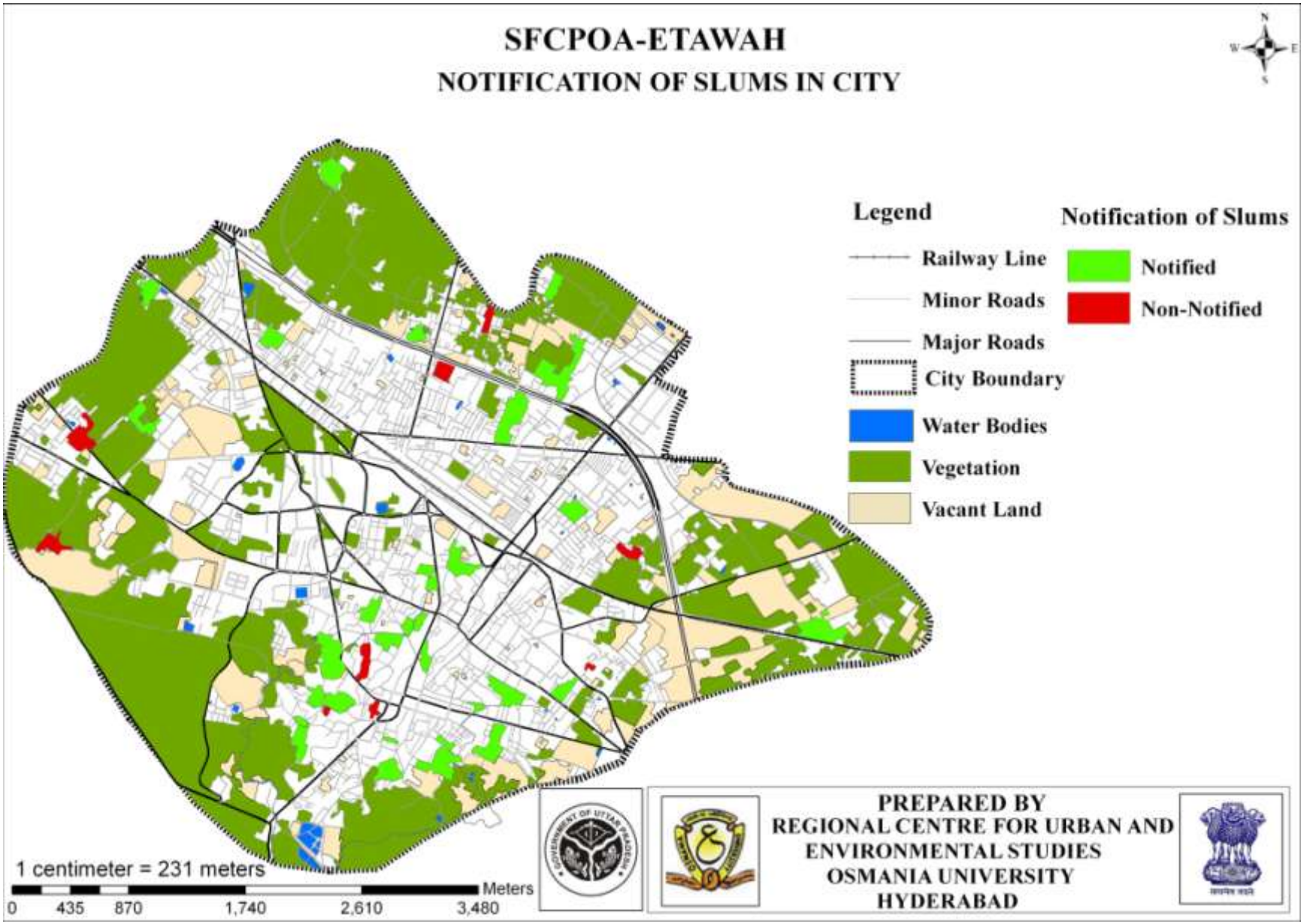
According to National Sample Survey Organization, areas notified as slums by the respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities were treated as "notified slums", they tend to receive higher level of services and those unrecognized by the local bodies were considered as "non-notified slums". As per DUDA, Etawah the city is having a total of 41 slums and currently 32 slums are notified by ULB to avail higher level of basic services and eligible for any other redevelopment programmes. The remaining 9 slums are not yet notified, which requires ULB to ascertain that these slums are to be provided with basic amenities. The Annexure – I primary survey has been done for all 41 slums in the city.

Table 3-3: Notification status of Slums

	NOTIFICATION STATUS			% PROPORTION OF SLUMS	
Status	**Notified**	**Non-Notified**	**Total**	**Notified**	**Non-Notified**
No. of slums	32	9	41	78%	22%

Source: DUDA, Etawah

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



Map 3-4: Notification of slums in city

3.3 PHYSICAL PROFILE

Slums in Etawah are scattered throughout the city and found mostly in the core area and in the vicinity of Along Nallah and few on Delhi–Kolkata highway. 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

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

AREA OF SLUM								
Area (Ha)	**0 - 1 Ha**		**1 - 2 Ha**		**2 - 3 Ha**		**3 - 4 Ha**	**More than 4 Ha**
No. of Slums	12		10		9		6	4
LOCATION OF SLUM IN CITY								
Location	**Core area**				**Fringe area**			
No. of Slums	36				5			
PHYSICAL LOCATION OF SLUM								
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	21	3	2	5	2	1	0	7
SLUMS PRONE TO FLOODING DUE TO RAINS								
No. of Days	**Not Prone**		**Up to 15 days**		**15 - 30 days**		**More than 30 days**	
No. of Slums	38		1		2		0	
TYPE OF AREA SURROUNDING SLUM								
Type of Use	**Residential**		**Industrial**		**Commercial**		**Institutional**	
No. of Slums	38		0		2		1	

Source: RCUES Primary survey, 2013

3.3.1 Distribution by Slum Area

According to the primary survey, slum population constitutes 31% of the total City population where as the total slum area is (84 Ha) 2% of the total city area. Nearly 53% of slums are found to be situated in area less than 2 Ha and 47% of slums are situated in area more than 2 Ha. The total slum area under the ownership of urban local Body is 76.25 Ha, the Private ownership is 7.63 Ha and remaining 0.29 Ha is under Defense.

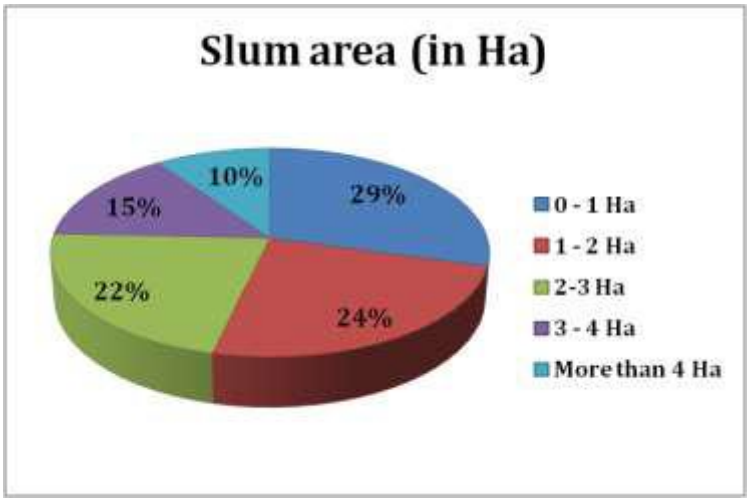


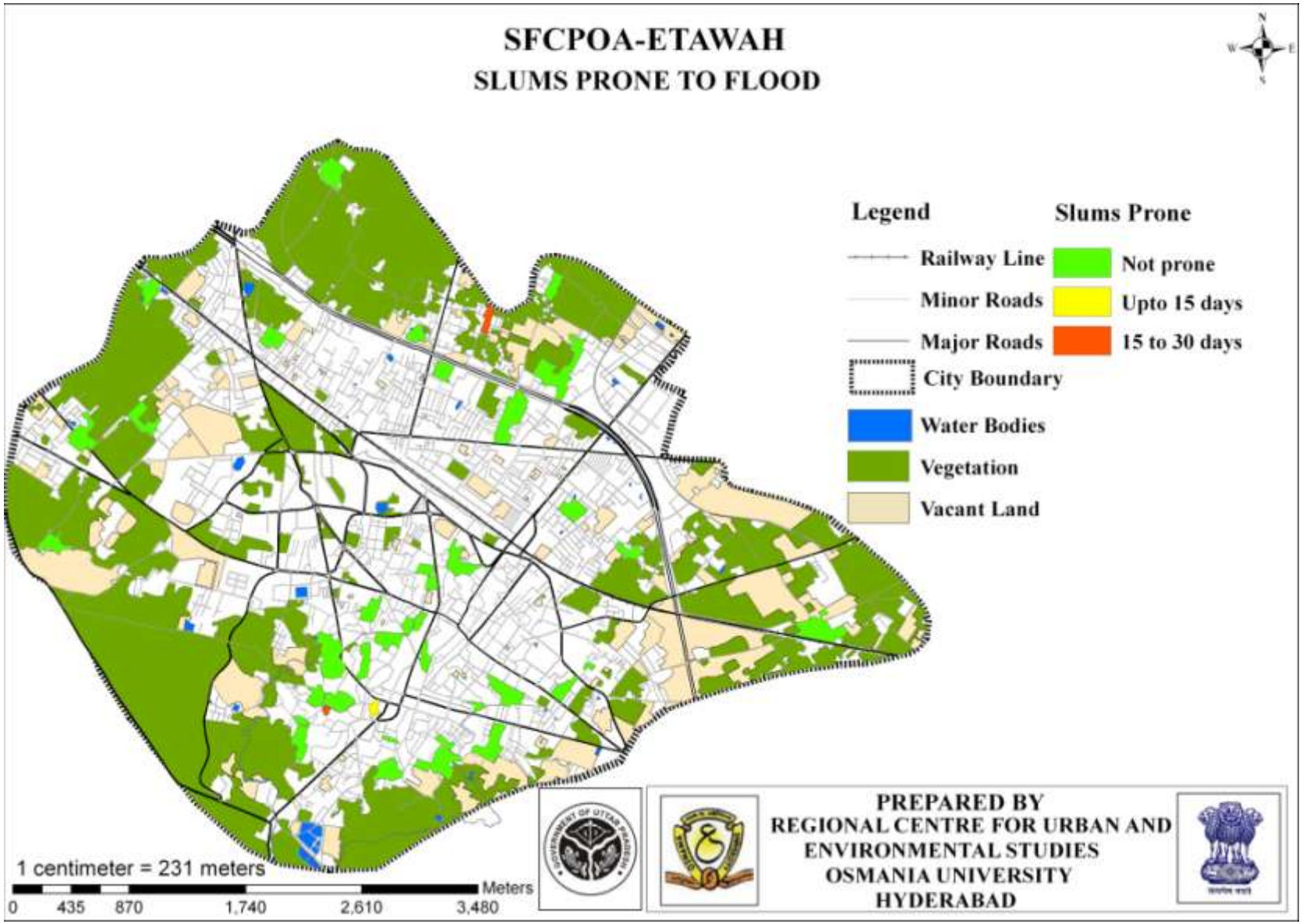
Figure 3-4 : **Distribution of slums in the city w.r.to area in Hectares**

3.3.2 Flood Prone Slums

As indicated in the *Table 3-4*, 38 slums are found not prone to floods and the remaining 3 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 Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela slum

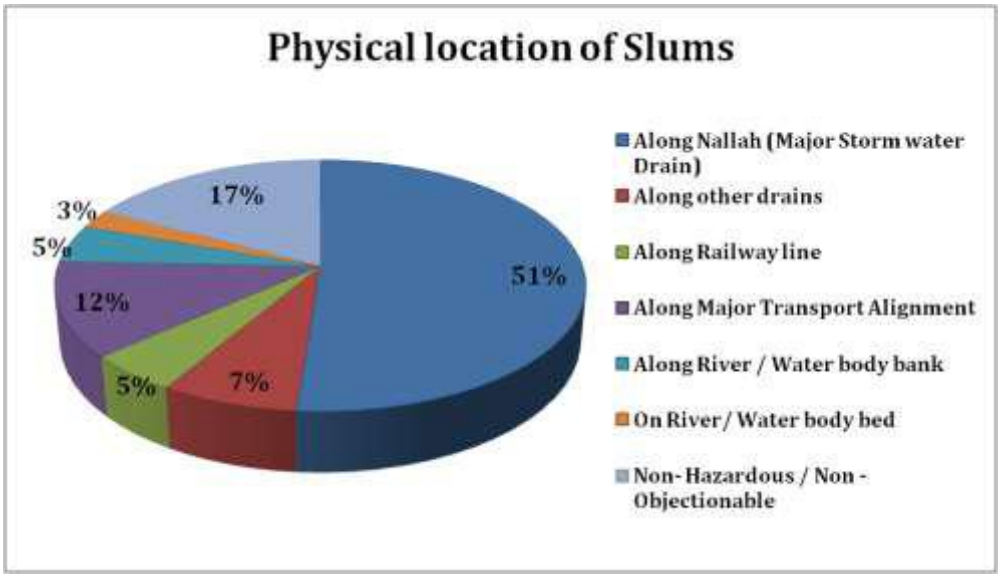
Picture 3-2: Rain water stagnant in Sultan pur kalam slum



Map 3-5: Flood prone status of slums

3.3.3 Distribution of Slums by Physical location

Out of 41 slums, 36 slums are located in core area such as in old city and in other residential areas and remaining 5 were located in urban fringe. With respect to the physical location, around 58% of slums are located along the open and storm water drains, 17% of slums along major transport alignment and railway lines. On other side, 8% of slums are located along river, Water body beds. In addition, 17% 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 3-6*.

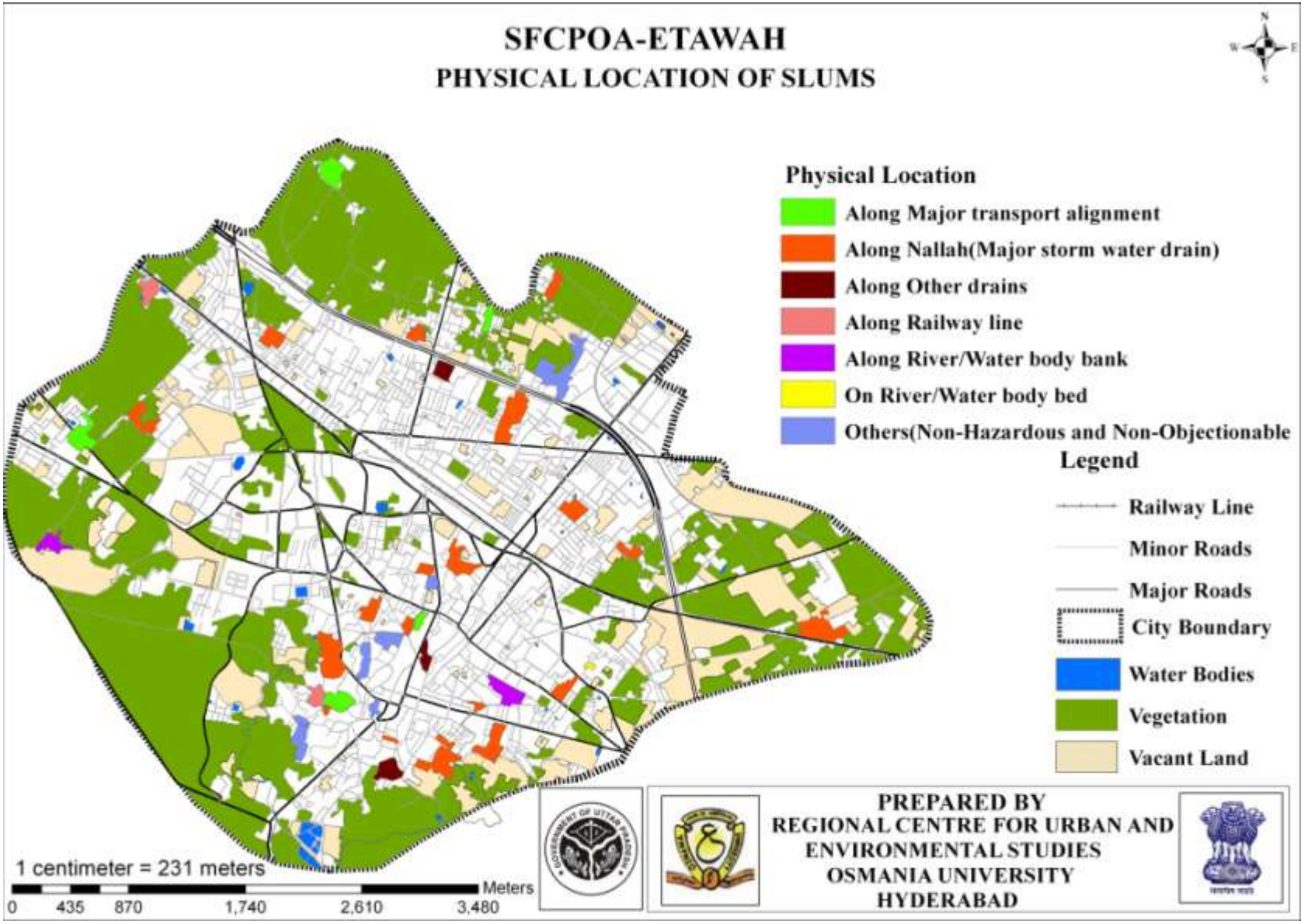


Source: RCUES Primary survey, 2013

Figure 3-5 : **Percentage distribution of slums w.r.to Physical location**

Picture 3-3: Nallah passing in Purabhiyatola nalle ke kinare slum

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



Map 3-6: Physical location of slums

3.3.4 Distribution of Slums by Abutting Land use

Looking into the aspect of abutting land use, the *Table 3-4* reveals that 93% of the slums are surrounded by residential land use, followed by 5% slums located near Commercial land use. In addition, 2%of the slums are surrounded by institutional land use. Out of the 7 slums located in the fringe area, 86% of the slums are bounded by residential use of land and the remaining 14% surrounded by commercial land use.

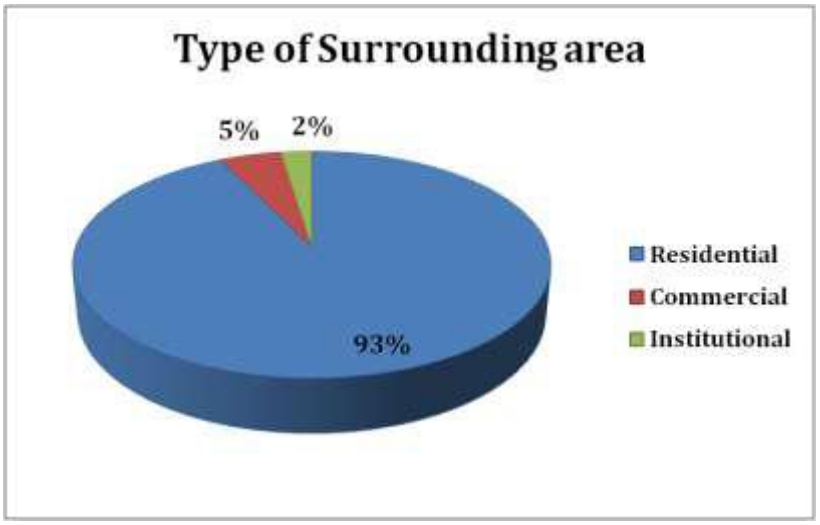
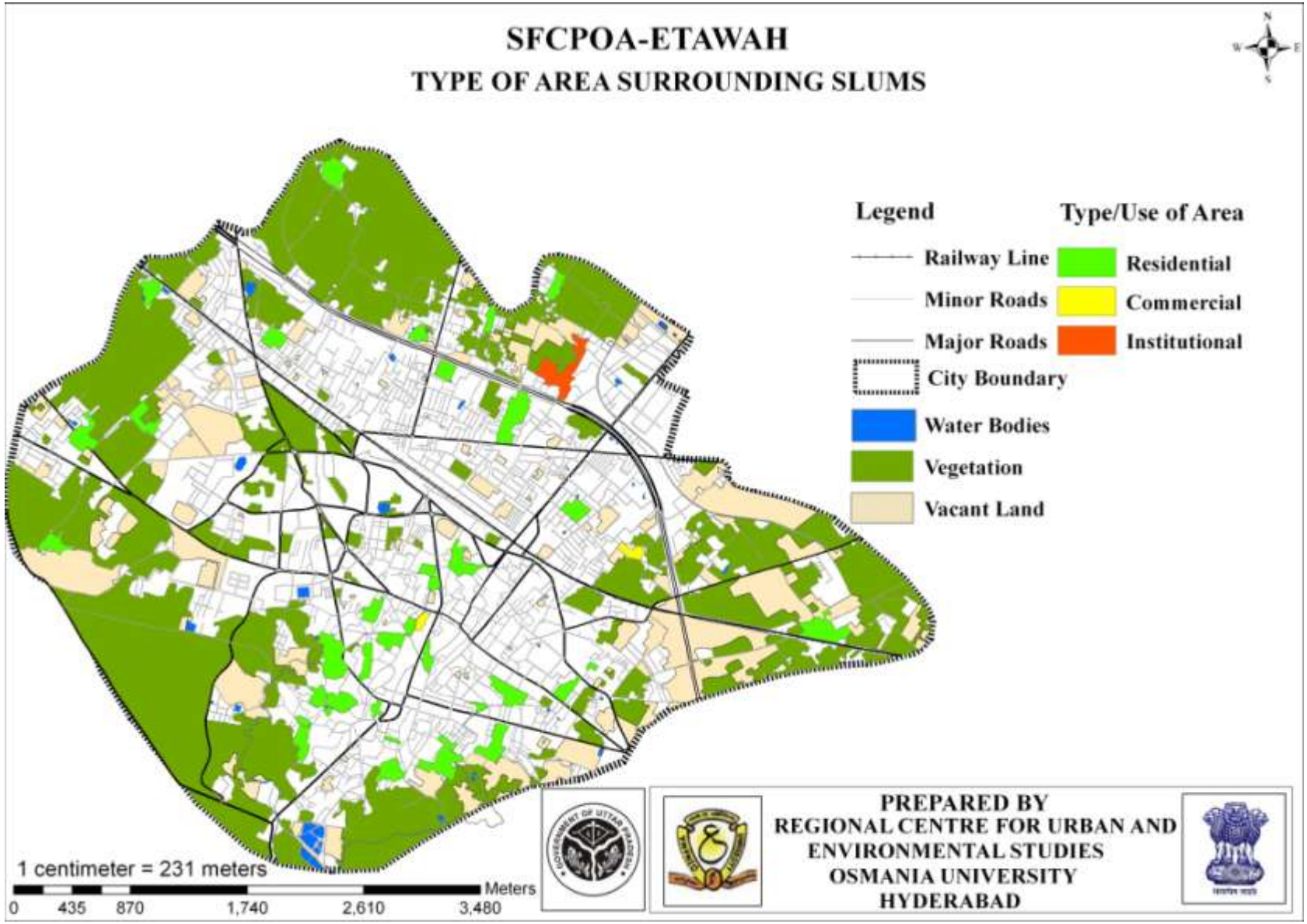


Figure 3-6 : **Distribution of slums in the city w.r.to type of surrounding area**

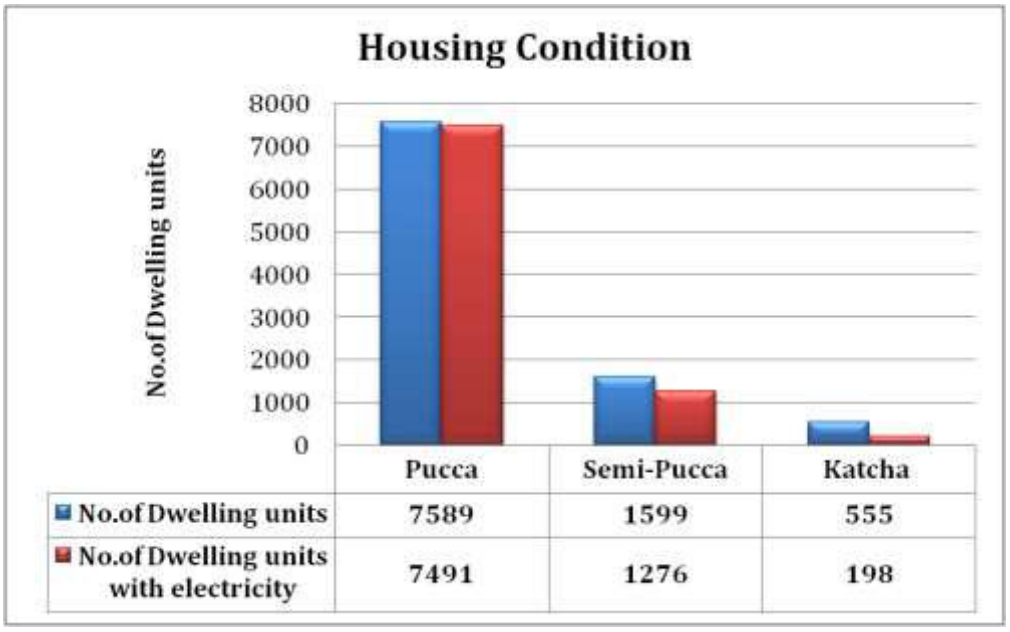


Map 3-7: Type of area surrounding the slums

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 Etawah the total No. of dwelling units in the slums are 9743. Out of these, 78% of dwelling units are Pucca constructions, 16% units are Semi-Pucca and the remaining 6% are katcha in nature. With respect to electricity connection, about 92% of the dwelling units have access to electricity where 99% of pucca dwelling units, 80% of semi pucca and 36% of katcha dwelling units have access to the same. Hence there is a dire need to cover 8% of total houses with electricity, indicating the pathetic status of the slum dwellers.



Source: RCUES Primary surveys, 2013

Figure 3-7 : **Housing condition of dwelling units in the slums w.r.to structure type and electricity**

The *Map 3-8* depicts the current housing structure condition in the slums of Etawah. 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 awful 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 3 slums have semi Pucca + katcha houses more than 75% while 38 slums in the latter category.

Picture 3-5: Pucca dwelling units in dhobi wali gali slum

Picture 3-6: Pucca dwelling units in Katra fatheh mahmad sha slum

Picture 3-7: Semi pucca dwelling units in Mohalla Bura slum

Picture 3-8: Semi pucca dwelling units in Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela slum

Picture 3-9: Katcha housing structures in Adda Tela slum

Picture 3-10: Katcha housing structures in Barahi taula slum

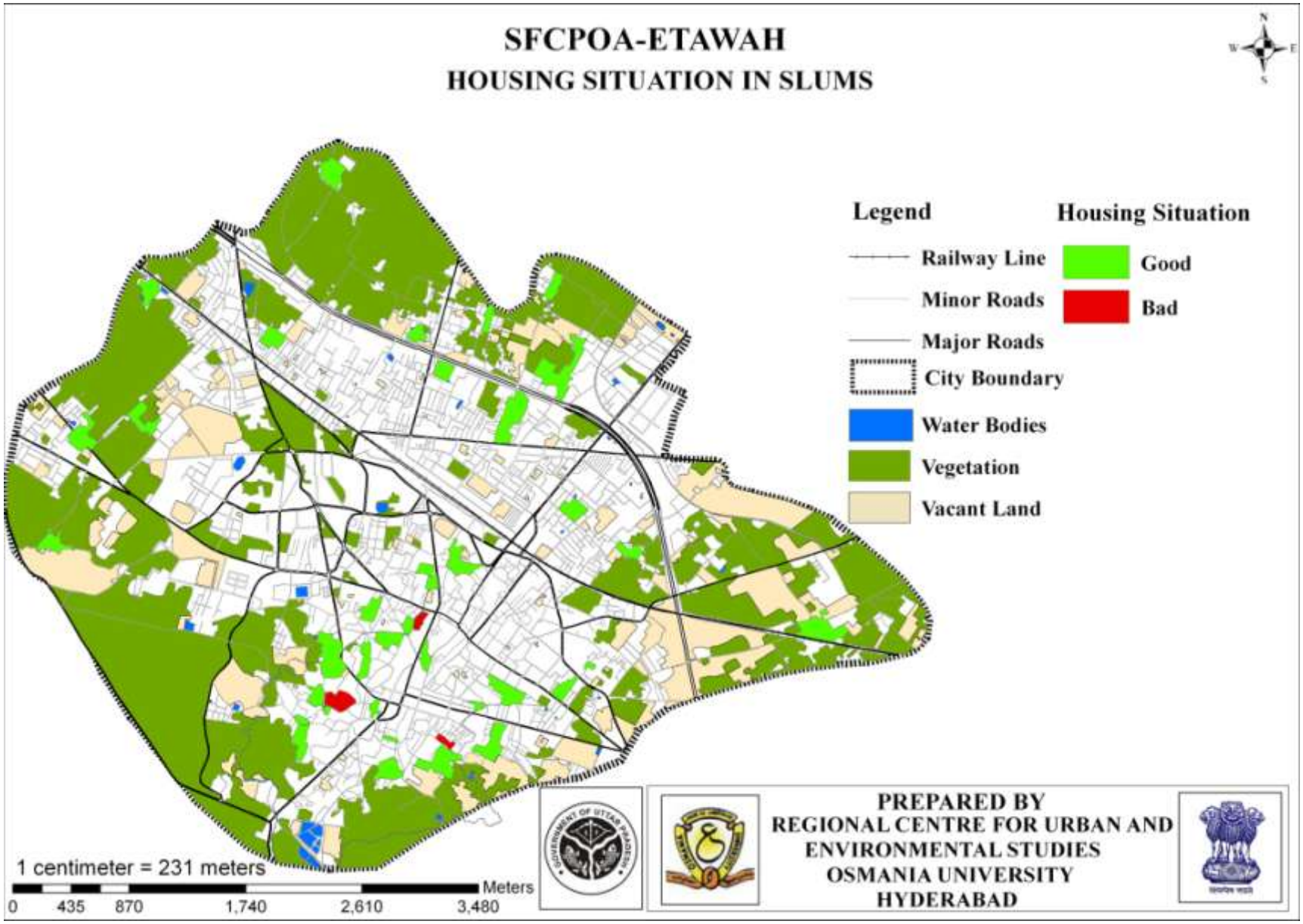
Picture 3-11: Pucca dwelling units in Ussar adda slum

Picture 3-12: Pucca dwelling units in Prabhu adda+Shanthi colony slum

Based on the income levels and the affordability levels of the households, the kind of housing is determined and varies accordingly. Similarly in Etawah, 78% 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 houses 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 96% of the houses are self-occupied and 4% 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.**



Map 3-8: Housing condition in slums

3.4 DEMOGRAPHY & SOCIAL PROFILE

3.4.1 Population

According to Annexure 1 primary survey, the total population in **41 slums** is **79269** residing in **12249** households, with an average household size of 6. The average population density of slum area in the city is 942 persons per Hectare. The Katra fatheh mahmood khai slum is having the highest population (8445) and Kokpura slum is having the lowest (243). The slum wise distribution of population is shown in *Map 3-9*.

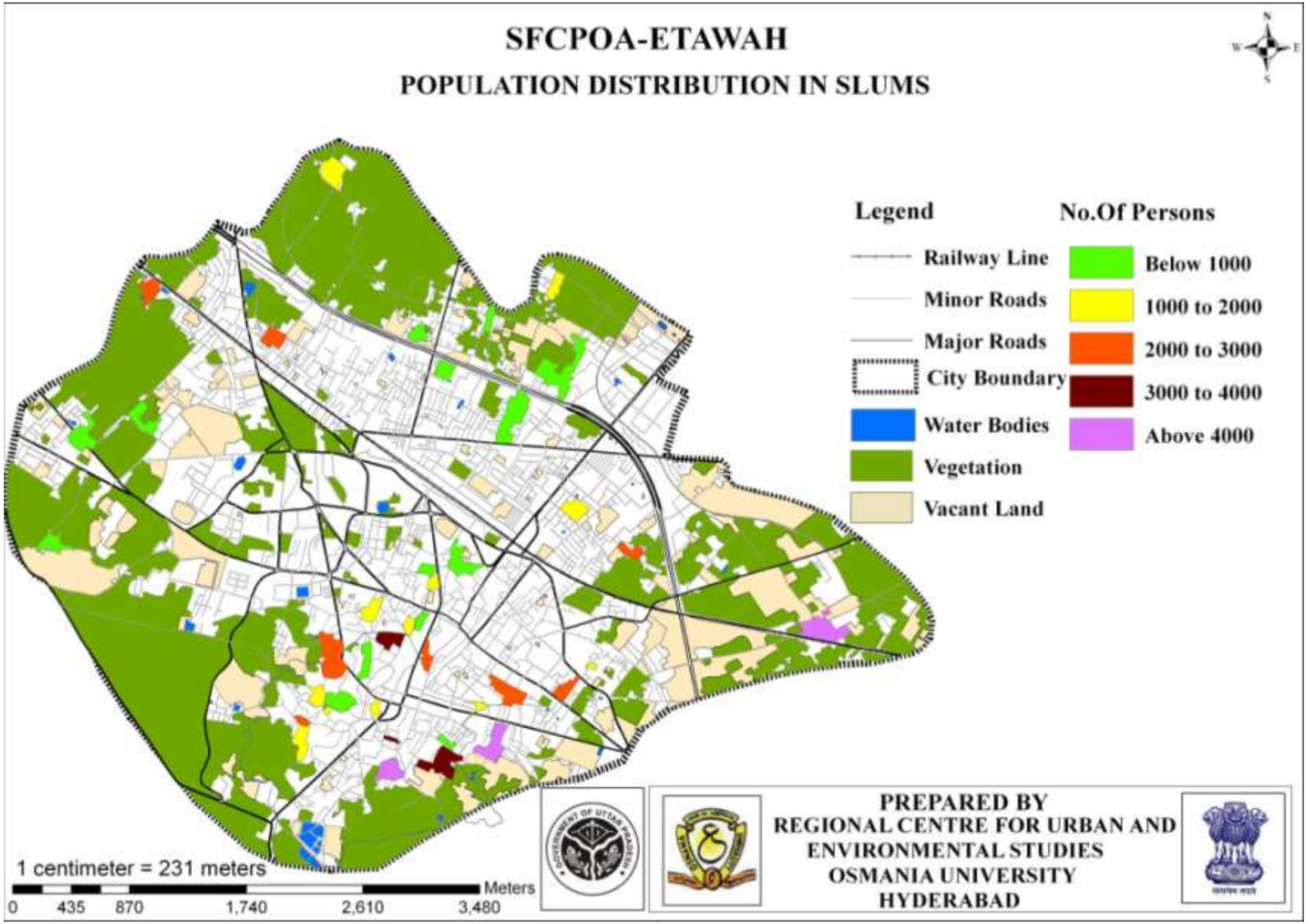
3.4.2 BPL Population & Households

The BPL population constitutes about 26% of the slum population. In Kokpura slum about 100% of the slum population is BPL population. Adda Tela is the slum with lowest percentage (4%) of BPL population. Of the total slum households, 24% are BPL households i.e., 2975 households.

Table 3-5: Distribution of Slum population w.r.to different social groups

Population	SC s	ST s	OBC s	Others	Total	Minorities
Total Slum population	22079	303	49308	7579	79269	14301
Total Households	3557	59	7349	1284	12249	1971
Total BPL population	6800	303	12304	925	20332	4716
Total BPL Households	1027	59	1724	165	2975	635
No. of Women headed households	288	7	356	81	732	88
No. of Persons>65 years	1146	19	2040	457	3662	787
No. of Child labours	1055	42	1162	92	2351	427
No. of Physical handicapped persons	178	3	301	63	545	86
No. of Mentally challenged persons	34	1	56	17	108	7
No. of Persons with HIV & AIDs	6	0	3	3	12	1
No. of Persons with tuberculosis	132	0	195	16	343	45
No. of Persons with Respiratory Diseases including Asthma	399	0	508	91	998	85
No. of Persons with Other Chronic Diseases	439	0	672	36	1147	119

Source: RCUES primary surveys, 2013

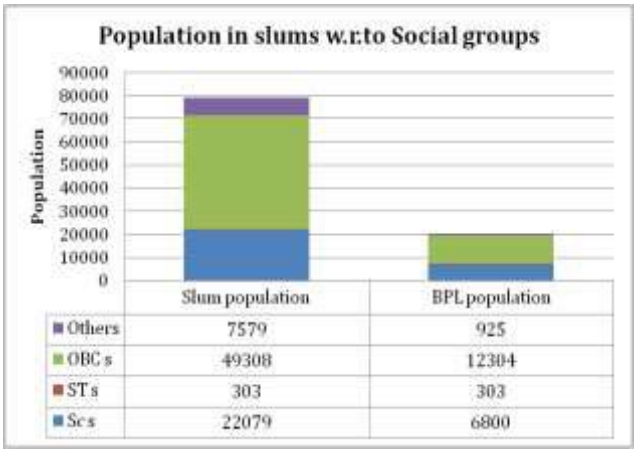


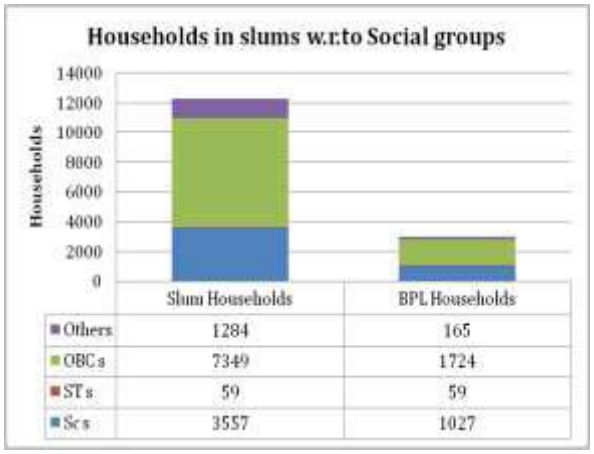
Map 3-9: Slum wise distribution of population

3.4.3 Distribution of Slum population & households by different Social groups

In notion to different social groups residing in slums of Etawah, SCs and OBCs constitute the major proportion. About 90% of the population living in slums belongs to OBC & SC division of social groups. About 94% of OBC & SC population in slums is under BPL.

In consideration with households, about 89% of the households in the slums belong to OBC and SC division of social groups. Of total slum households, about 60% belong to OBC group of social division. It is further observed that 58% of OBC and 35% of SC households are living below poverty line (BPL).





Source: RCUES primary surveys, 2013

Figure 3-9 : Distribution of population in slums w.r.to different social groups

Figure 3-8 : Distribution of Households in slums w.r.to different social groups

3.4.4 Distribution of slum households by Minority communities

In Etawah a significant proportion of minority[6] communities are living in slums. About 18% of the slum population belongs to minority communities and constitute about 16% of the total slum households. In terms of BPL population and households, 23% of the minority population in slums stood below the poverty line occupying 21% of total BPL households.

As shown in the *table 3-5*, the persons with more than 65 years of age constitute 5% of the slum population. About 6% 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 Etawah is 51%, where the male literacy rate is observed to be more compared to female literacy rate.

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

[6] 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.

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 Annexure-I survey, it is found that 3% (2126 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 Annexure -1 survey it is found that about 1 % 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 Etawah, it is found that about 1% of the slum habitants are suffering with respiratory diseases, 1% with chronic diseases and 0.45% with either HIV&AIDs or tuberculosis.

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

3.5 ECONOMIC PROFILE

The Etawah city is the tahsil head quarters as well as the administrative head quarters of the district. The service sector form the major economic base of the city with majority of the workforce engaged in trade and commerce. Apart from that a considerable proportion of population is engaged in secondary and primary sector as Etawah being the main agricultural centre in the region and encompasses services like agricultural credit society, agricultural market etc.

In respect to slums majority of the working population in the slums is engaged in self-employed activities and, a considerable proportion of slum dwellers are engaged in lives stock and its allied activities, agricultural and 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. On the other hand, women in the families are majorly involved in domestic help and informal sector.

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 **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 Etawah, hence end up doing low or moderately paid jobs on a daily basis.

The composition of the work force conveys a picture of quality of life people maintain and their social and economic activities.

3.5.2 Distribution of slums households by Occupation Status

As per Annexure –I survey, it is inferred that 13% of the households are found to be working as casual laborers and 22% on regular wage basis which includes domestic help, rag pickers, and vegetable vendors. Only 20% is actually working on monthly salary, indicating a secured position and skilled employment. Therefore, nearly 19% of the slum households do not have access to a dependable occupation and secure income.

As per the recent Annexure–I survey, 19% 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.

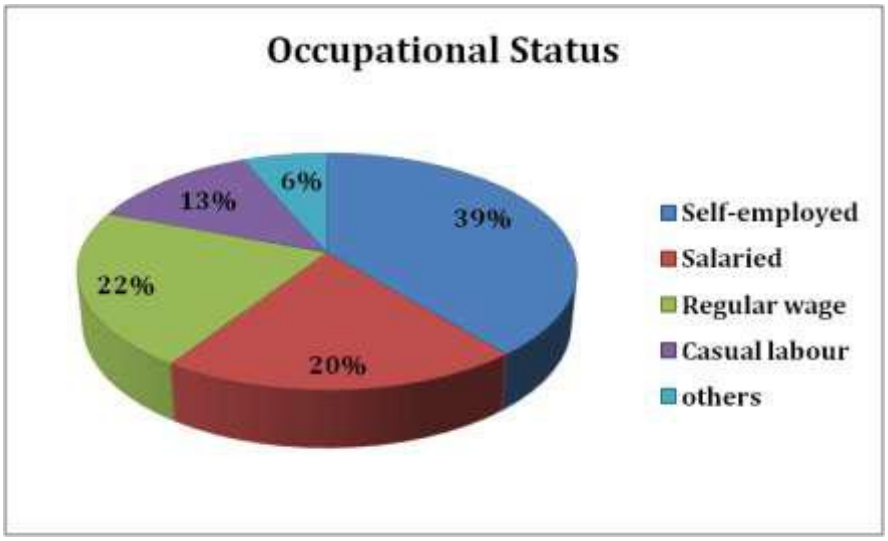


Figure 3-10 : **Distribution of slum household's w.r.to occupational status**

3.5.3 Monthly Income by Households

In respect to monthly income of households, it is found that, about 20% of the households income ranges between ₹2000 - ₹3000. 14% of the households earn in the range of ₹1500 - ₹2000. The households earning less than ₹1500 constitute about 17%.

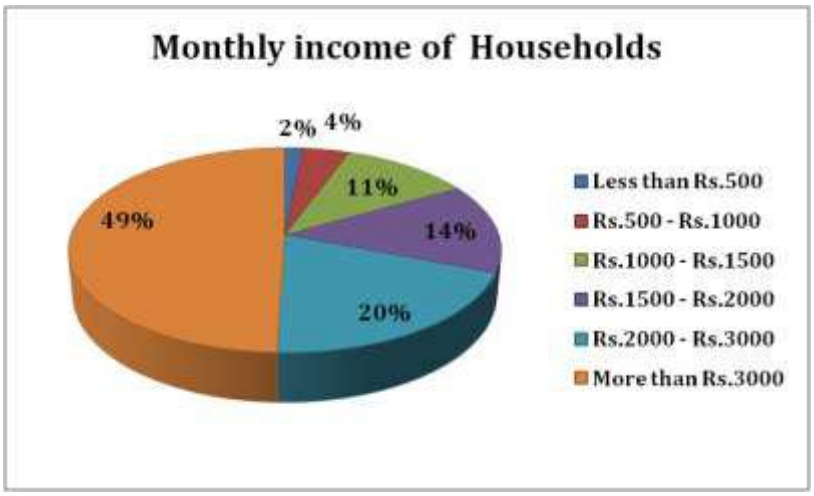


Figure 3-11 : Distribution of household's w.r.to monthly income

Further, the livelihood pattern has become indefinite and irregular for the households, where only 49% 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.

Picture 3-13: A slum dweller tailoring in Lalpura balmiki vasthi Slum

Picture 3-14: Slum dwellers buying at Vegetable cart in Mevathi taula slum

Picture 3-15: A slum dweller weaving loom in Mohalla Bura slum

Picture 3-16: Fabric thread at house/weaving unit in Shahagraan slum

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 Etawah 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 Annexure – I survey of 41 slums.

3.6.1 Water Supply

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

CONNECTIVITY TO CITY WIDE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM								
Status	**Fully Connected**		**Partially Connected**			**Not Connected**		
No. of Slums	8		19			14		
SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY FOR HOUSEHOLDS								
Source	**Individual Tap**	**Public Tap**	**Tube well/ Bore well / Hand pump**	**Open Well**	**Tank / Pond**	**River/Canal/ Pond**	**Water Tanker**	**Others**
No. of Households	5666	1059	5459	65	0	0	0	0
WATER SUPPLY SOURCE								
Ownership	**No. of Individual Taps**		**No. of Public taps**			**No. of Tube wells/ Bore wells / Hand pumps**		
No. of Connections	5614		249			3039		
DURATION OF PIPED WATER SUPPLY TO SLUMS								
Duration	**Less than 1 hr daily**	**1-2 hr daily**	**More than 2 hrs daily**	**Once in a week**		**Twice a week**	**Not regular**	**No supply**
No. of Slums	1	1	17	7		0	0	15

Source: RCUES 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, 20% of slums are fully connected to the city wide water supply system and 46% slums are partially connected. The remaining 34% of the slums do not have connectivity to city water supply system. The following *Map 3-10* shows the number of slums that are connected to city wide water supply system.

b. Existing sources of Drinking water

In regard with source of drinking water, over **46%** of the slum households i.e., 5666 households out of 12249 households have their own individual water supply connections, where potable drinking water being supplied by the ULB. A significant portion of **54%** 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.

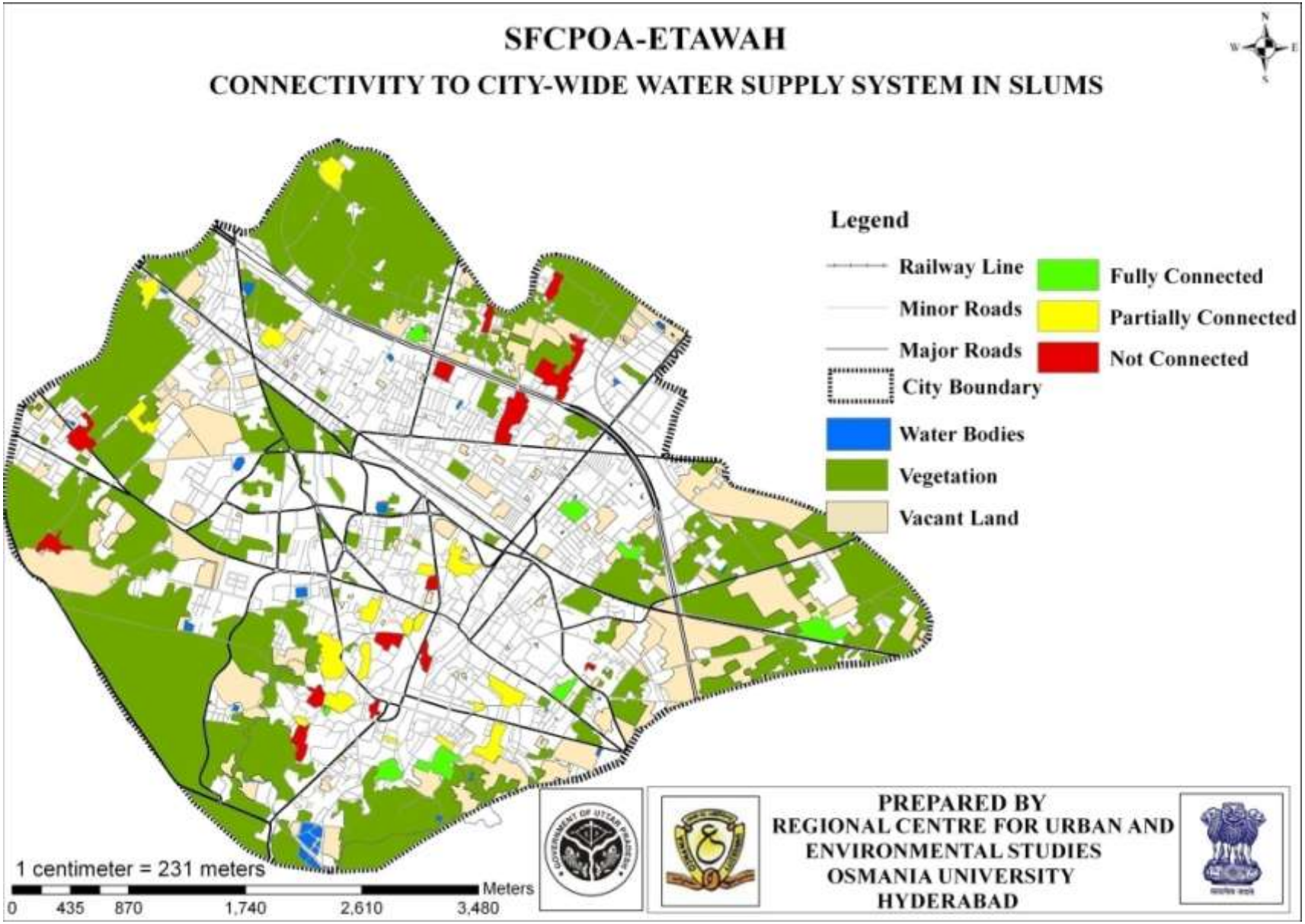
c. Duration of Piped Water Supply

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 Etawah for 41% of the slums (17 slums) the piped water is supplied for duration of more than 2 hours daily and 17% of slums for duration of once in a week. In 15 slums, the piped water supply is totally absent and the people majorly depend on hand pumps, wells, tube wells for drinking water. In 2 slums i.e., in Ashok nagar purvi it is found that the drinking water is supplied for 1-2 hrs daily and in Katra fatheh mahmood khai slum the duration is less than 1 hour daily.

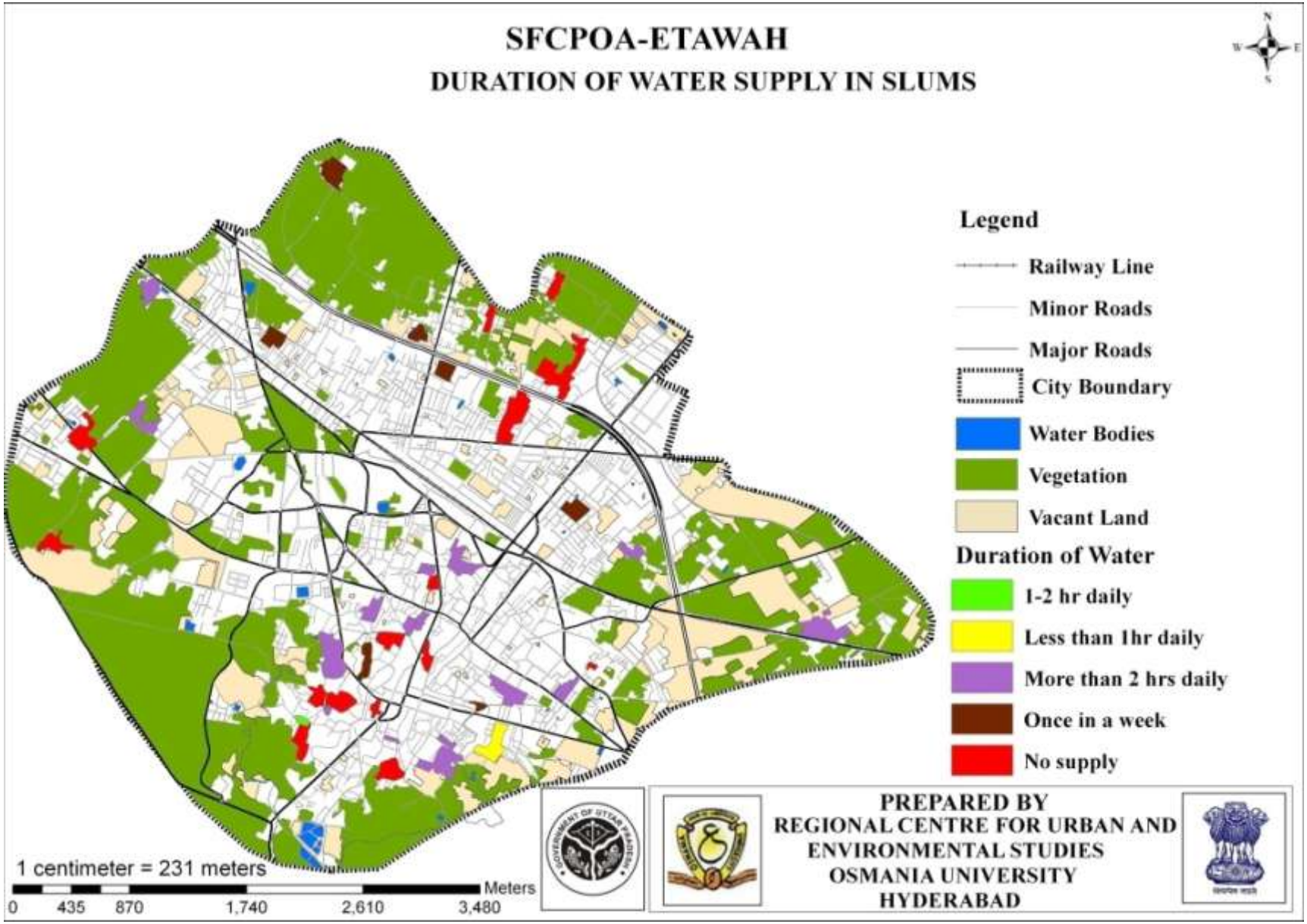
Picture 3-17: Public tap in Barhipura slum

Picture 3-18: Open well in Adda Pai 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: Connectivity of slums to City wide trunk Water Supply System



Map 3-11: Duration of Water Supply in slums

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:*

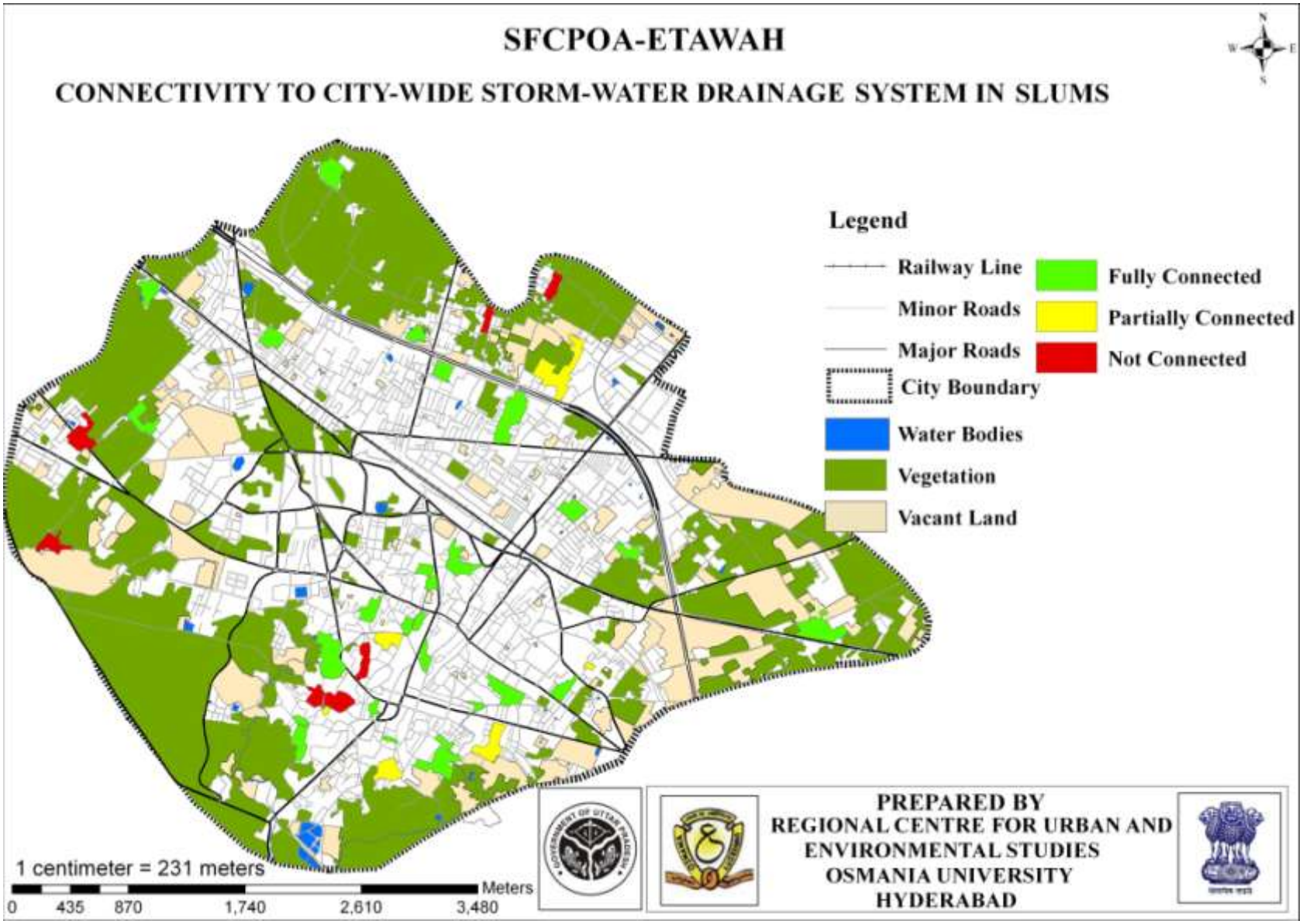
Table 3-7: Status of Sanitation in slums

DRIANAGE AND SEWERAGE FACILITY										
Type of facility	**Storm water drainage**		**Underground drainage / Sewer lines**			**Digester**			**Not connected to sewer or digester**	
No. of Households	10788		114			286			264	
CONNECTIVITY TO CITY WIDE STORM WATER DRIANAGE SYSTEM										
Status	**Fully Connected**		**Partially Connected**			**Not Connected**				
No. of Slums	28		6			7				
CONNECTIVITY TO CITY WIDE SEWARAGE SYSTEM										
Status	**Fully Connected**		**Partially Connected**			**Not Connected**				
No. of Slums	1		1			39				
LATRINE FACILITY USED BY HOUSEHOLDS										
Type of Latrine	**Public Community**			**Shared Latrine**			**Own latrine**			**Open Defication**
	Septic tank/ flush	**Service latrine**	**Pit**	**Septic tank/ flush**	**Service latrine**	**Pit**	**Septic tank/ flush**	**Service latrine**	**Pit**	
No. of Households	40	0	0	0	0	0	2337	7341	1200	1331

Source: Primary Survey, RCUES

a. Connectivity to City wide Storm water drainage

In regard with connectivity of slums with city wide storm water system, about 68% of the slums are fully connected and 15% of slums are partially linked to the system. The rest 17% 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.



Map 3-12: Connectivity of slums with city wide storm water drainage system

b. Connectivity to City wide trunk Sewerage System

In respect to connectivity of slum with the city wide sewerage system, only 3% of the slums are fully connected to city wide sewerage system while 2% slums are partially connected. There is shortage of the system where 95% slums are not connected. The following *map 3-13* presents the status of the slums that connected to city wide sewerage system.

c. Drainage & Sewerage facility

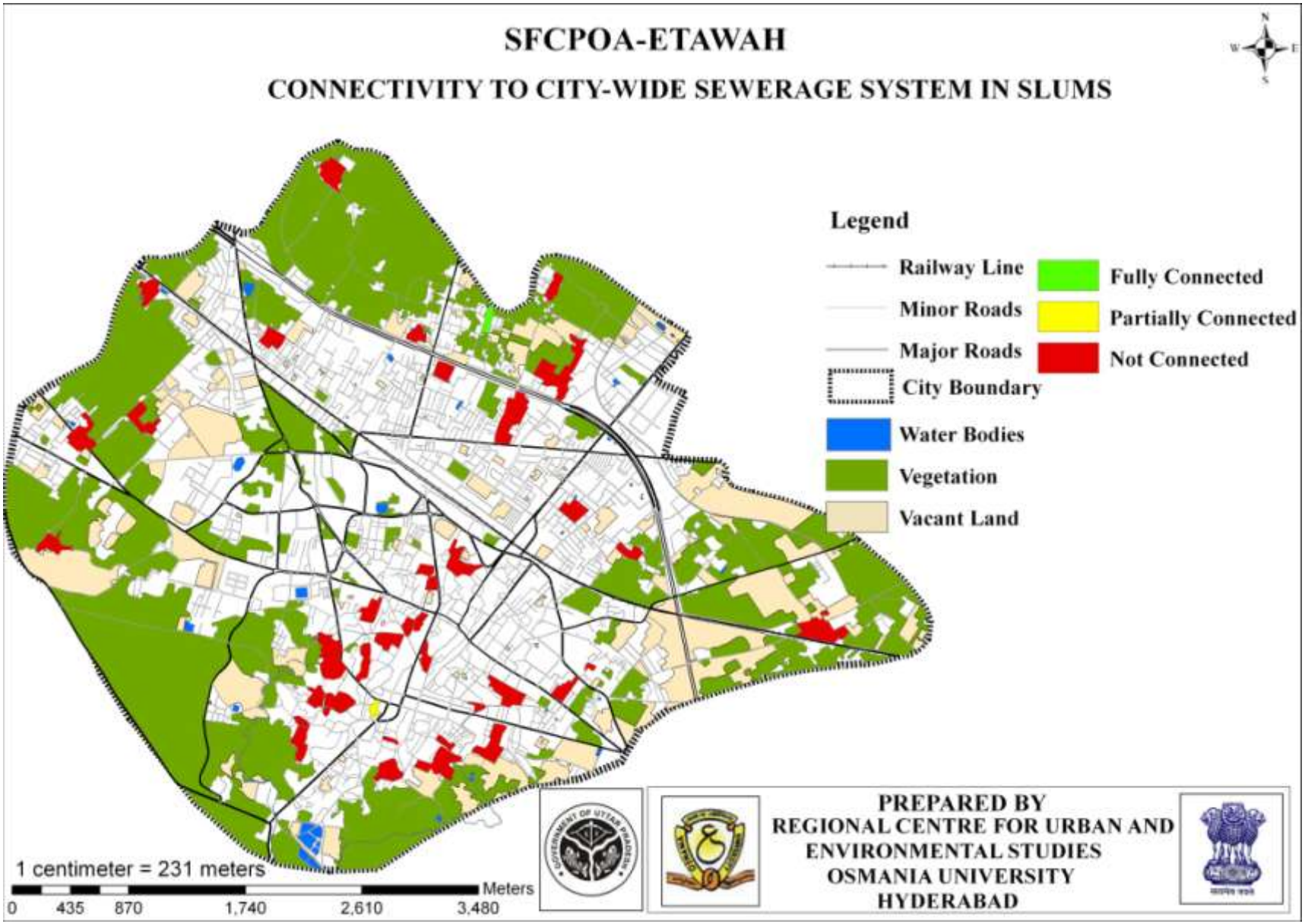
About 88% of slum households are having access to storm water drain system. 1% of households are having access to underground drainage/ sewer system and 2% are access to digester. About 2% of the slum households are not connected to sewer system and majority of the households are katcha structures.

Picture 3-19 :Open drainage in Katra fatheh mahmad sha slum

Picture 3-20 :Uncollected garbage mixed with drainage in Mevathi taula slum

Picture 3-21 :Stagnant of drainage on road in Ussar adda slum

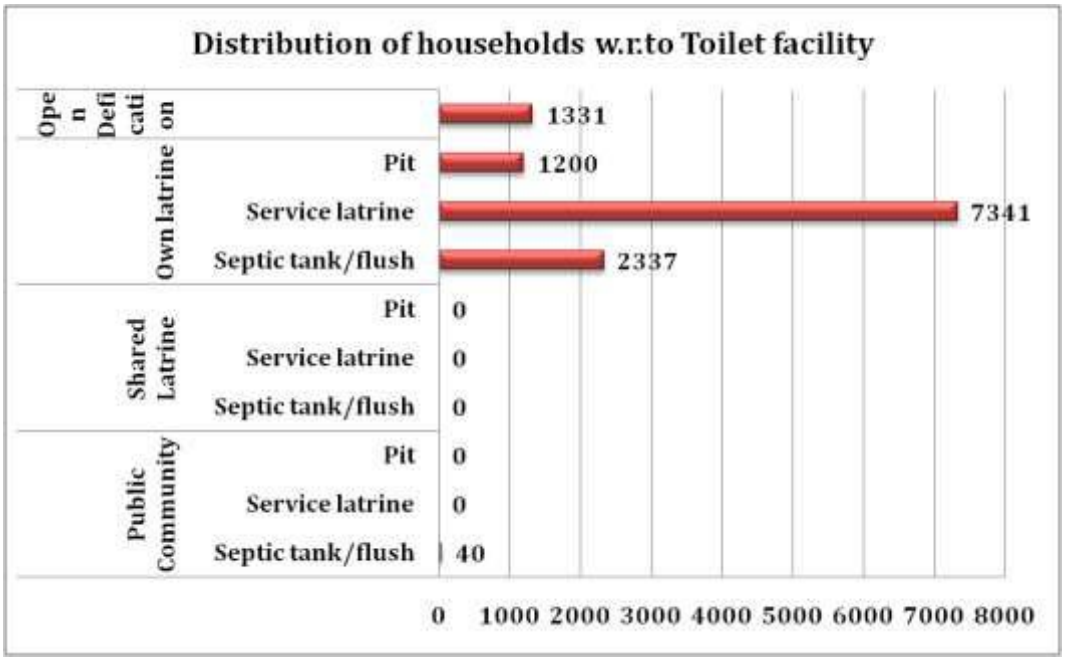
Picture 3-22 :Uncollected garbage mixed with drainage in Urdu Mohalla slum



Map 3-13: 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: RCUES primary surveys, 2013

Figure 3-12 : **Distribution of Households w.r.to type of toilet use**

As evident in *Figure 3-12*, about **89**% of theslum households have access to own latrine with septic tank/flush type of latrine. A low proportion of 0.3% households use Public/Community latrines. An alarming share of about 11% slum house holds practice defication which leads to unhygenic environment and health related problems

Even though **89%** 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.

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

ACTIVITY	NO. OF SLUMS
FREQUENCY OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL	
Daily	20
Once in 2 days	5
Once in a week	9
Once in 15 days	1
No collection	6
ARRANGEMENT OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL	
Municipal staff	29
Municipal Contractor	9
Residents themselves	1
Others	0
No arrangement	2
FREQUENCY OF CLEARANCE OF OPEN DRAINS	
Daily	14
Once in 2 days	6
Once in a week	10
Once in 15 days	3
No clearance	8

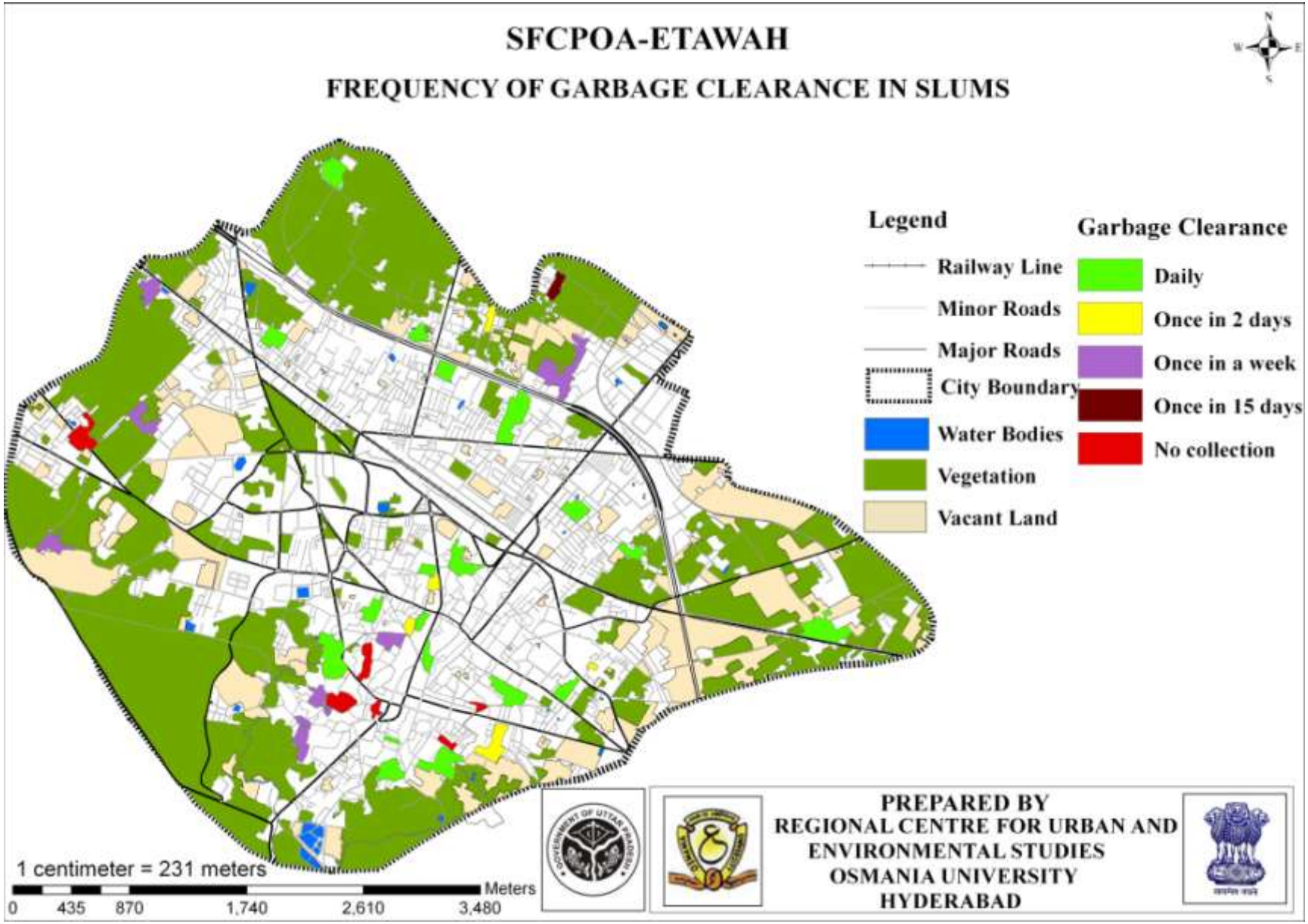
Source: RCUES primary surveys, 2013

a. Frequency of Solid waste disposal

The *Table 3-8* gives an overall picture of the solid waste management in slums, about 49% of slums have daily clearance of garbage, in12% of slums waste collected once in a 2 days and 24% of slums the waste is collected once in a week or even more. In about 15% 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.

Picture 3-23 :Open dumping of garbage in Urdu Mohalla slum

Picture 3-24 : Garbage disposal on Major Nalla in Urdu Mohalla slum



Map 3-14: Frequency of Garbage collection in Slums

b. Arrangement of Garbage Disposal

As shown in the *Table 3-8*, in 71% of the slums, the solid waste disposal activity is handled by the municipal staff and 22% of the disposal arrangement is through hired municipal contractors. In areas where there is lack of solid waste disposal or collection, the disposal activity is taken by the residents themselves of those slums, constituting (2% slums). Around 5% of slums have inadequate and untimely collection of solid waste, which reflects the necessity for increased staff and regular clearance to avoid the unsanitary conditions.

Picture 3-25: Open dumping of Garbage in Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela slum

Picture 3-26: Uncollected garbage mixed with drainage in Lalpura balmiki vasthi slum

c. Frequency of Clearance of Open drains

In respect with the clearance of open drains, 34% of the slums have daily clearance of open drain, 15% of slums have it cleared once in 2 days and 24% of slums the clearance takes place once in a week. In about 27% 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

Majority of the slums in the city or situated in the core area of the city and on vicinity of major arterial roads. Most of the slums are well connected to Motorable pucca approach roads but the condition of the internal roads in few slums is in poor condition. The *table 3-9* shows the existing statistics of road network in slums.

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

ACTIVITY	NO. OF SLUMS
APPROACH ROAD/LANE/CONSTRUCTED PATH OF THE SLUM	
Motorable Pucca	33
Motorable Kutcha	0
Non-Motorable Pucca	5
Non-Motorable Kutcha	3
DISTANCE ROM THE NEAREST MORTORABLE ROAD	
Less than 0.5 Km	17
0.5 to 1.0 km.	16
1.0 km to 2.0 km.	7
2.0 km to 5.0 km.	1
more than 5.0 km	0
CONDITION OF INTERNAL ROADS	
Motorable pucca	24
Motorable kutcha	2
Non-Motorable pucca	11
Non-Motorable kutcha	4

Source: RCUES primary survey, 2013

a. Nature of Approach Roads

By and large, 80% of slums in the city are provided /connected with Motorable Pucca roads. On the other side, 13% of the slums have Non Motorable Pucca and 7% of the slums have Non-Motorable Kutcha road, making the transportation access difficult, there is a need to upgrade these roads.

Picture 3-27: Motorable pucca approach road to Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela slum

Picture 3-28: Motorable pucca approach road to Ajith nagar slum

b. Distance from nearest Motorable road

Around 42% of the slums have access to the nearest Motorable road within 0.5 Km and 39% between 0.5 Km to 1 Km. On other side, 17% of the slums have access to the nearest motorable road between 1.0Km to 2Km. For 2% of the slums, the nearest approach road is at the distance more than 2 km.

c. Type of Internal road

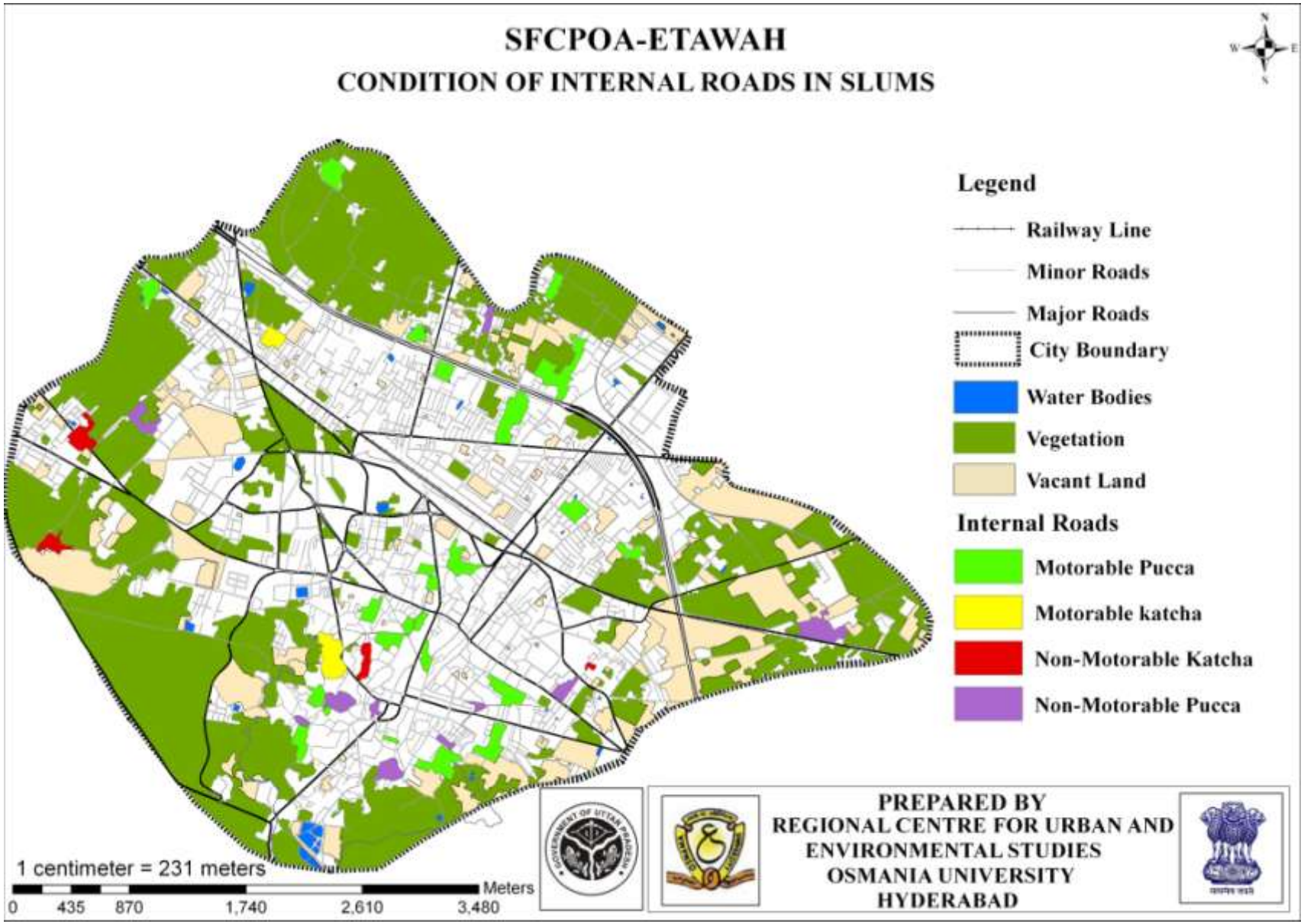
In respect to internal roads in the slums, 58% of the slums have Motorable Pucca internal roads while 5% have katcha internal roads. Around 37% of the slums lack in proper internal roads with BT surface. The *map 3-15* shows the type of internal road provided to the slums.

Picture 3-29: Non Motorable Katcha internal road in Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela slum

Picture 3-30: Motorable katcha internal road in Ussar adda slum

Picture 3-31: Motorable Katcha internal road in Anandnagar balmimi vasthi slum

Picture 3-32: Non motorable Pucca internal road in Rahatpura slum



Map 3-15: Condition of Internal roads in slums

3.6.5 Street Lighting Facility

Table 3-10: Availability of Street lighting facility in slum

	NO. OF SLUMS
AVAILABILTY OF STREET LIGHTING FACILITY IN SLUM	
Yes	26
No	15

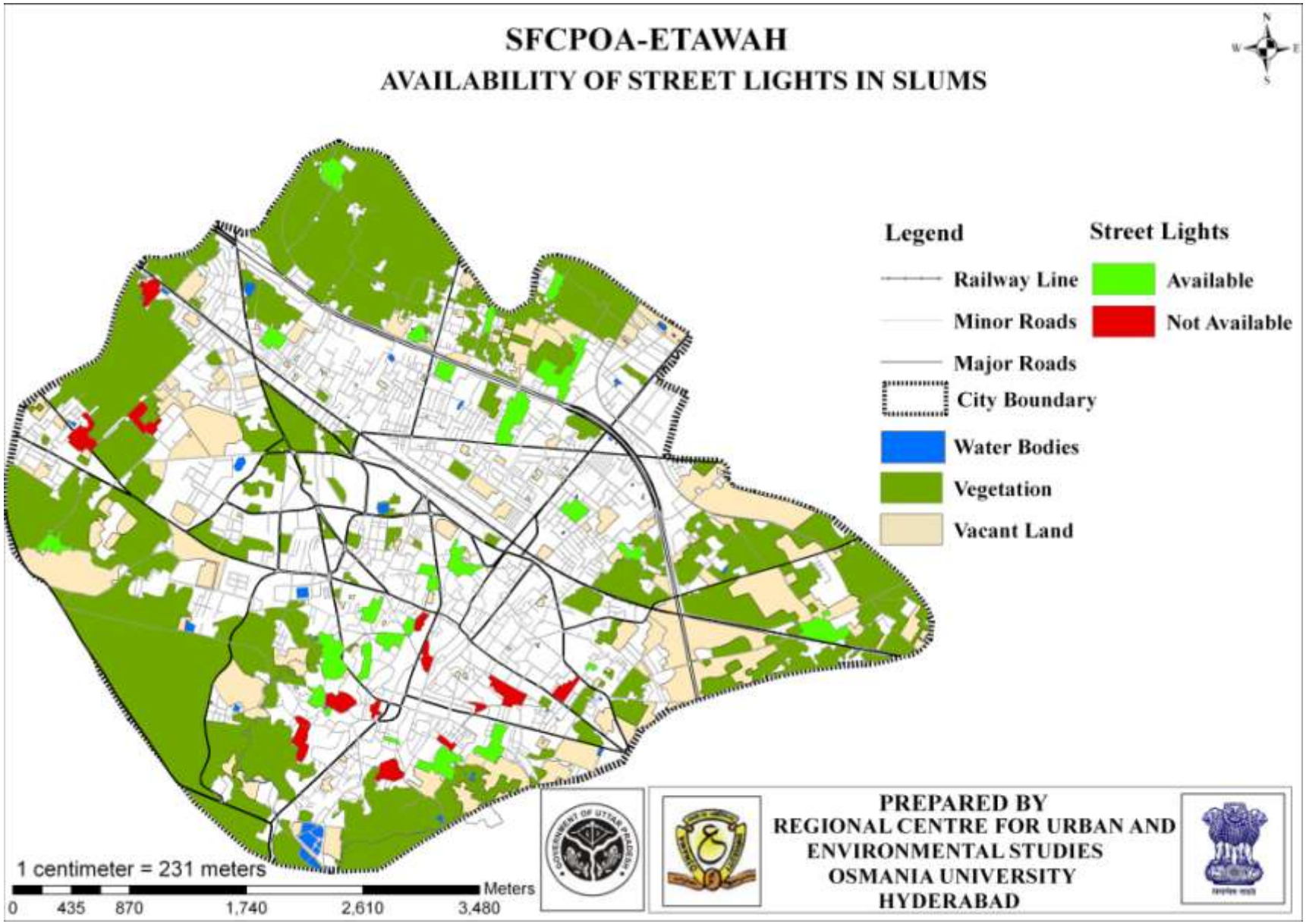
Source: RCUES primary surveys, 2013

According to Annexure -1 survey, 63% of the slums have street lighting facilities, not all of which are in working condition and found to be insufficient. For the 37% of the slums, there is no street lighting facility, hence essential to for security, to prevent any kind of accidents and other inconveniences.

Picture 3-33: Street light in Barhipura slum

Picture 3-34: Street light in Chepati emli taula slum

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



Map 3-16: 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.

3.7.1 Education facilities

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

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	27	13	0	1	0
Pre- Primary Schools (Municipal)					
No of slums	0	20	17	3	1
Pre- Primary Schools (Private)					
No of slums	8	24	7	2	0

Source: RCUES primary surveys, 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 66% of slums have Anganwadi facility within the slum. For about 32% of slums the facility is located within a reachable distance of 0.5 Kms. For the remaining 2% of slums the facility is located at a distance of 1km to 2kms. A part from the anganwadis, the pre-primary schools were found in some slums run by private people.

Table 3-12: Distance of slums from the nearest Primary and High schools

Distance	Within the slum area	< 0.5KM	0.5 to 1.0 KM	1.0-2.0 KM	More than 2 Km
Primary Schools (State government)					
No of slums	4	15	16	5	1
Primary Schools (Municipal)					
No of slums	6	9	14	7	5
Primary Schools (Private)					
No of slums	11	13	15	1	1
High Schools (Municipal)					
No of slums	1	8	18	12	2
High Schools (State government)					
No of slums	2	8	14	11	6
High Schools (Private)					
No of slums	4	14	12	9	2

Source: RCUES primary survey, 2013

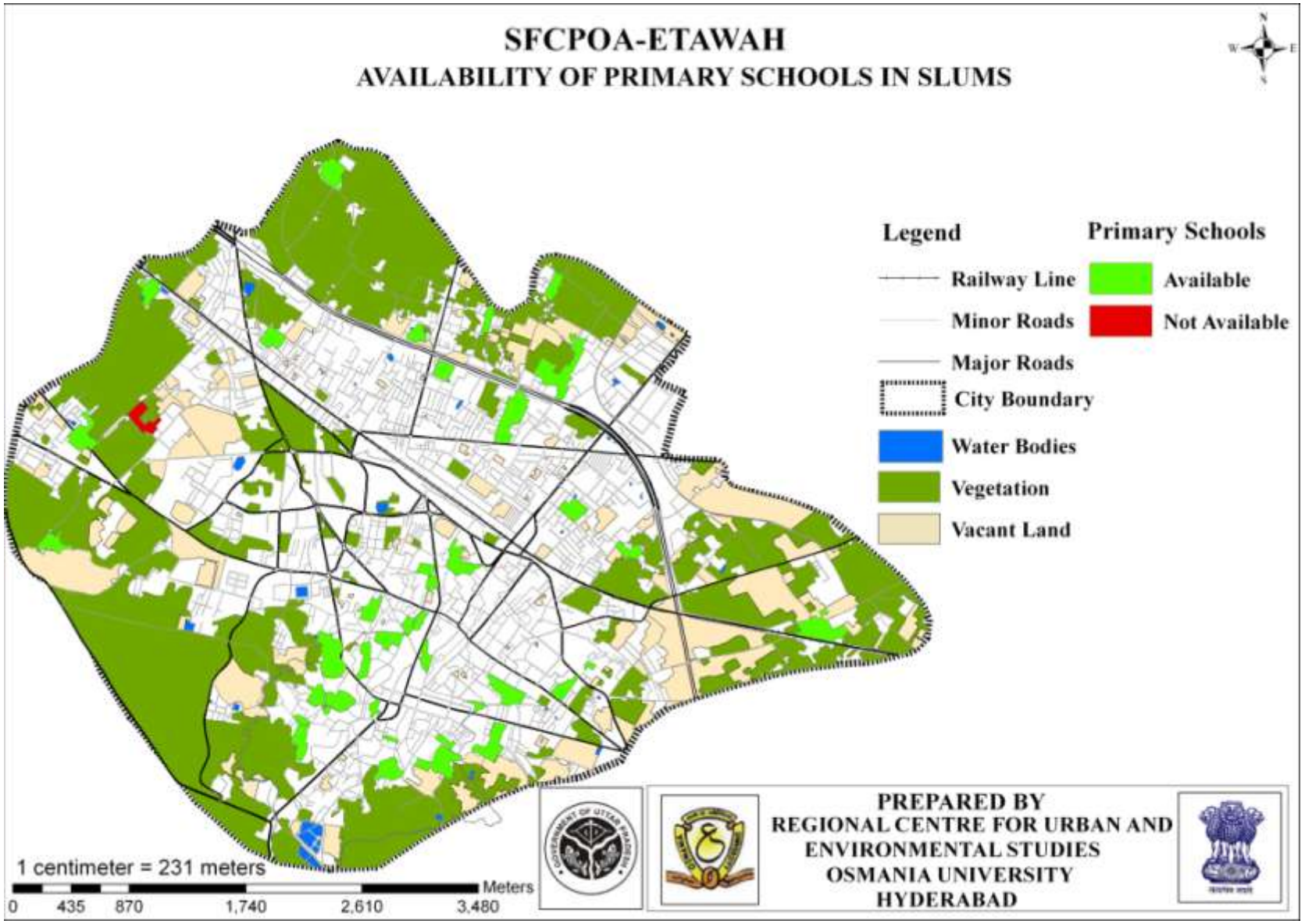
As shown in *Table 3-12*, in 4 slums the primary schools run by state government are located within the slums. The majority of the slums have access to primary schools run by state government within a distance of 0.5 km to 1.0 km. A part from primary schools run by state government, the slums have access to primary schools run by private people. In the same line, the slums have access to high schools run by both state government and Municipal with in a considerable distance of less than 2 Kms. Around 6 slums do not have access to High schools(State Government) when the distance is more than 2 Km.

Picture3-35 : Anganwadi in Mohalla Bura

Picture 3-36: State government Upper primary school in Sundharpur

Picture 3-37: Private primary school in Rahatpura

Picture 3-38: Private Senior Secondary school in People ka adda slum



Map 3-17: Availability of Primary school in slums

3.7.2 Health facilities

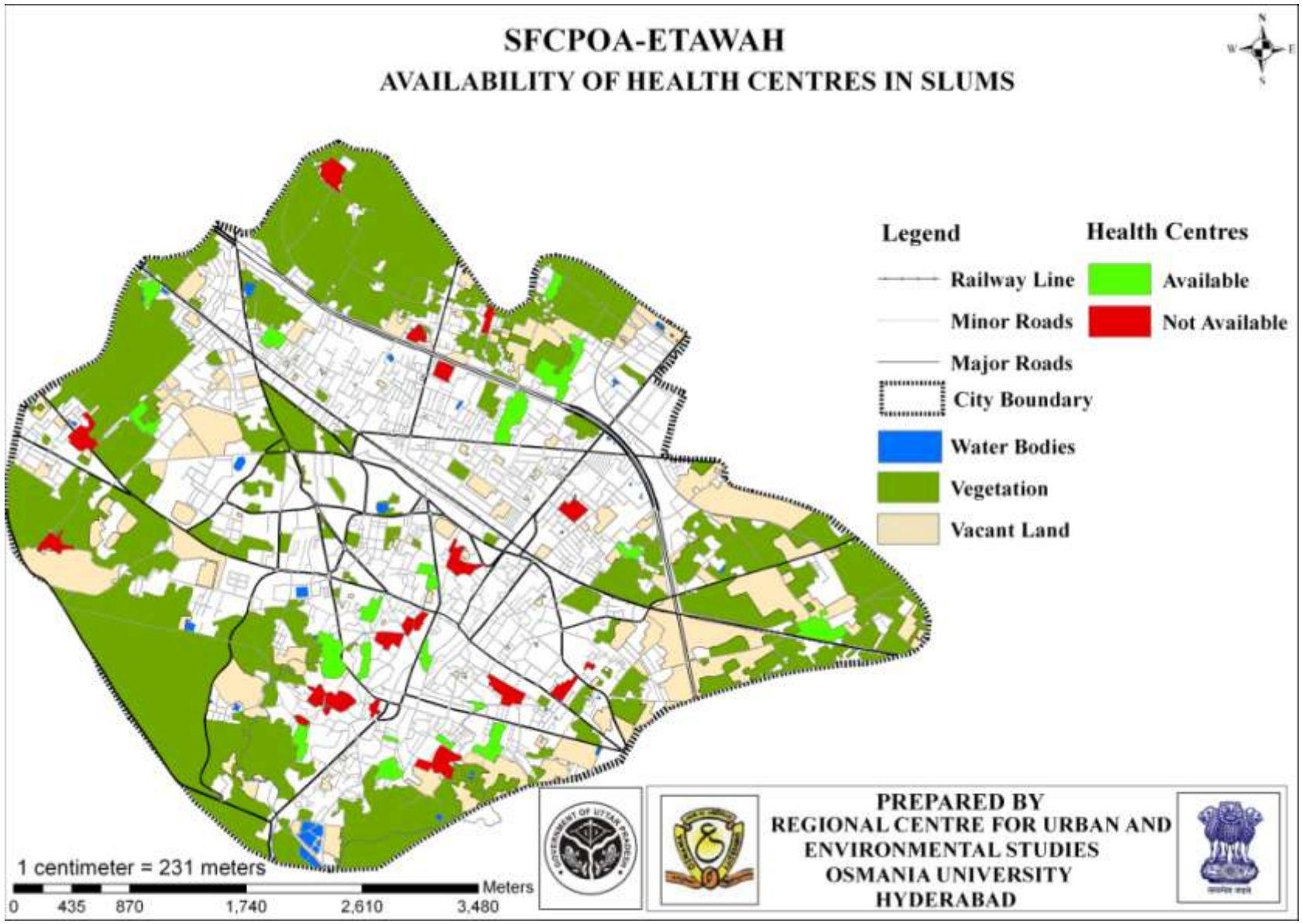
Majority of the health problems in urban slums stem from lack of access to or demand for basic amenities. Basic service provisions are either absent or inadequate in slums. Lack of drinking water, clean, sanitary environment and adequate housing and garbage disposal pose series of threats to the health 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.

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

Distance	Within the slum area	< 0.5KM	0.5 to 1.0 KM	1.0-2.0 KM	More than > 2.0 Km
Urban Health post					
No. of Slums	0	5	8	4	**24**
Primary Health Centre					
No. of Slums	0	4	4	2	**31**
Government Hospital					
No. of Slums	1	4	6	3	**27**
Maternity Centre					
No. of Slums	1	5	8	8	**19**
Private Clinic					
No. of Slums	5	17	9	5	**5**
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)					
No. of Slums	5	14	9	3	**10**
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidhya					
No. of Slums	4	11	16	2	**8**

Source: RCUES primary surveys, 2013

As per Annexure –I survey, 51% of the slums do not have access to any kind of health facilities. Within an accessible distance of 2kms, 24% of slums have primary health centre, 34% of the slums have Government Hospital and 41% of slums have urban health post. For about 88% of slums the private clinics are situated at an accessible distance. 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 3-18: Availability of 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 41 slums:

Table 3-14: Availability of Social Welfare facilities in slums

Availability of Facilities within Slum	**No. of Slums**
Community Hall	1
Livelihood/Production Centre	0
Vocational training/Training-cum-production Centre	0
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	0
Night Shelter	1
Old Age Home	1
Social Welfare Facilities	**No. of Holders**
Old Age Pensions (No. of Holders)	940
Widow Pensions (No. of Holders)	792
Disabled Pensions (No. of Holders)	468
General Insurance (No. covered)	5227
Health Insurance (No. covered)	312
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	2
Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	0
Slum-dwellers Association	**No. of Slums**
Slum dwellers Associations	0
Youth Associations	0
Women's Associations/ Mahila Samithis	0

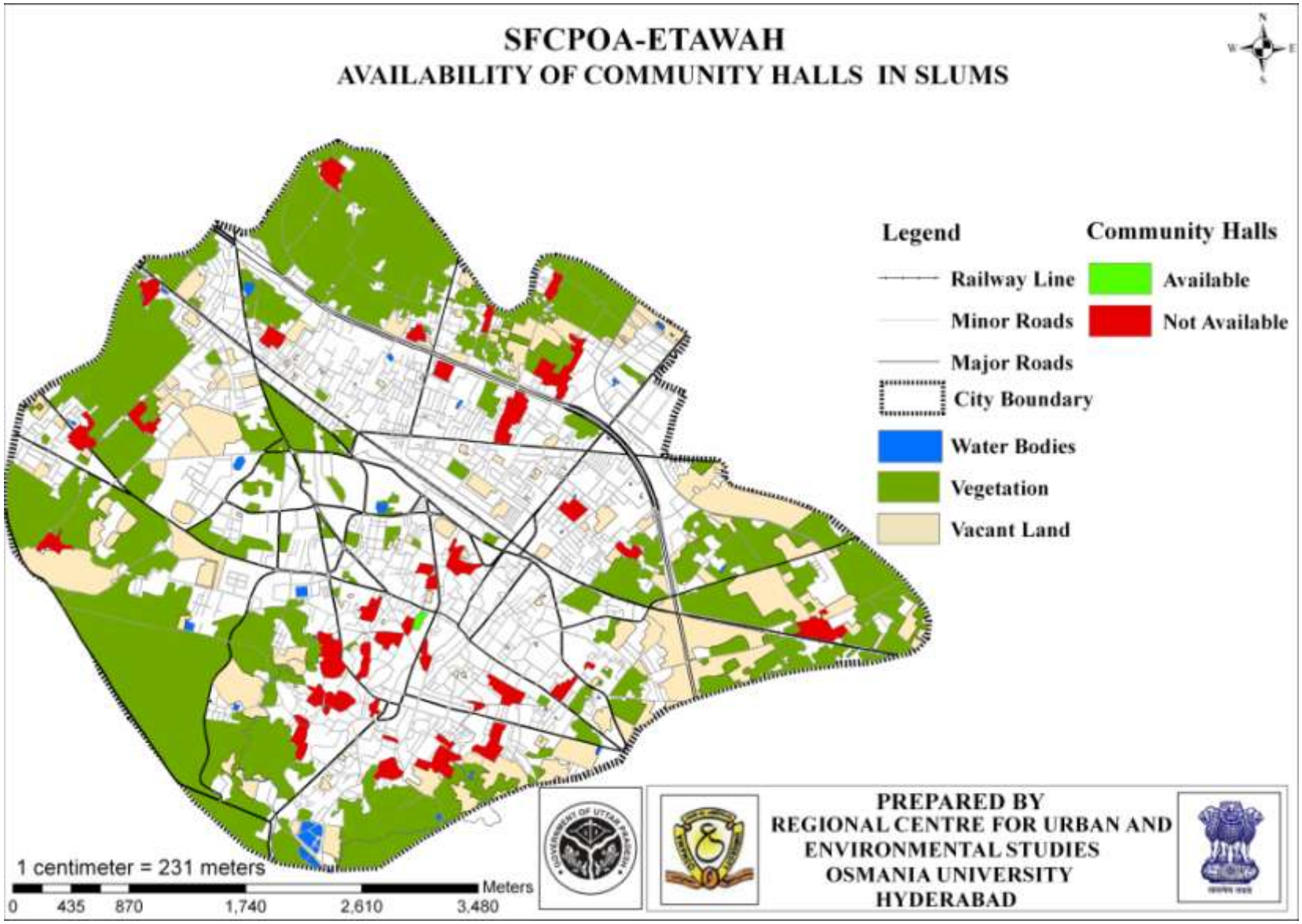
Source: RCUES primary surveys, 2013

The community hall is available only in Anandnagar balmiki vasthi slum. Only one slum i.e. Baron Toula slum is running both Night shelter, Old age home facilities. In 2 slums, Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups are formed.

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

Picture 3-39: Public Distribution system in Barhipura slum

Picture 3-40: Community hall in Sundharpur slum



Map 3-19: Availability of community halls in Slums

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 Etawah 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 Etawah.

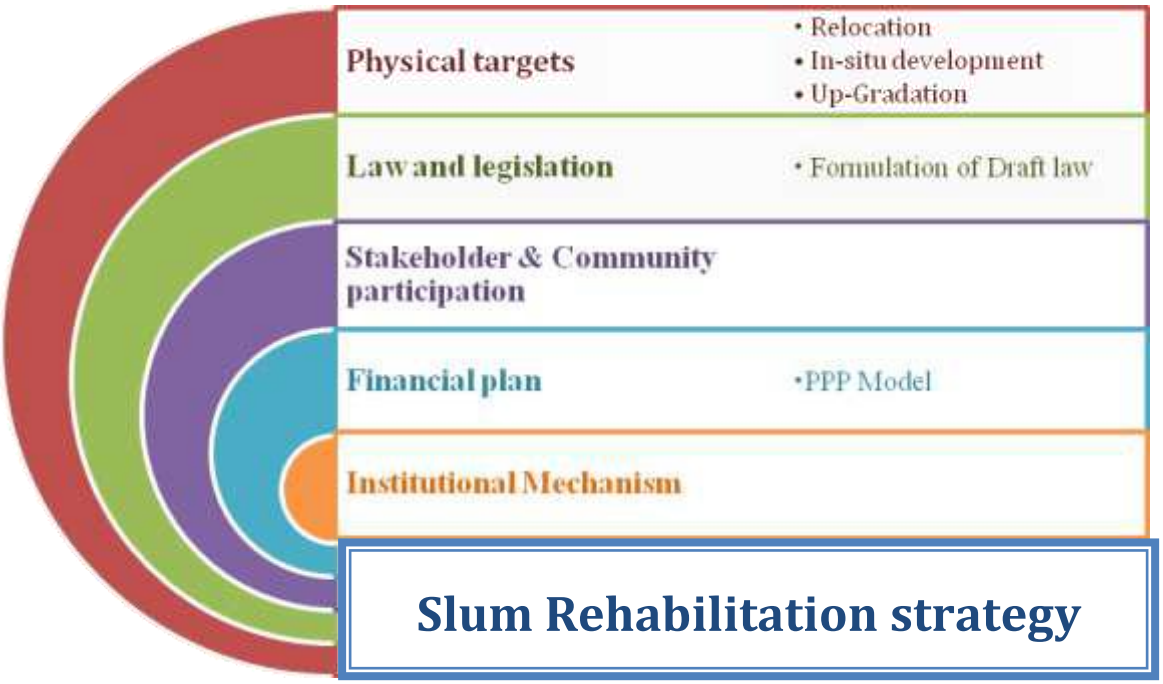


Chart 4-1 : Components of Slum Rehabilitation strategy

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 Etawah. 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 Etawah. 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 Etawah 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.

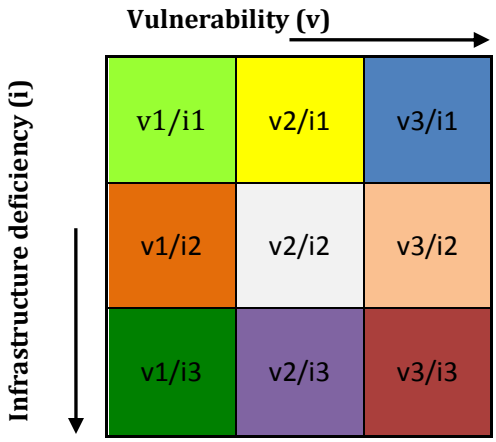


Figure 4-1 : Model Infrastructure deficiency and vulnerability matrix

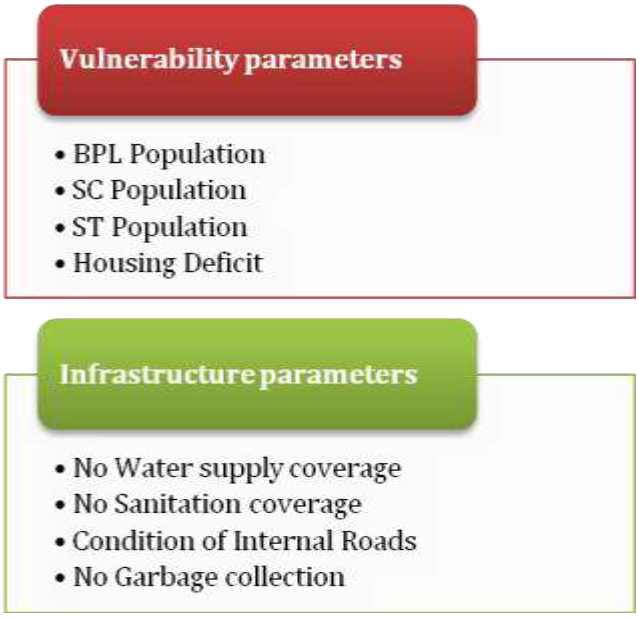
For evaluating infrastructure deficiency and vulnerability the following parameters are considered:

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
80-100	1
60-80	2
40-60	3
20-40	4
0-20	5

Figure 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	38	3	0

Of 41 slums in the city, 38 slums are tenable and 3 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.

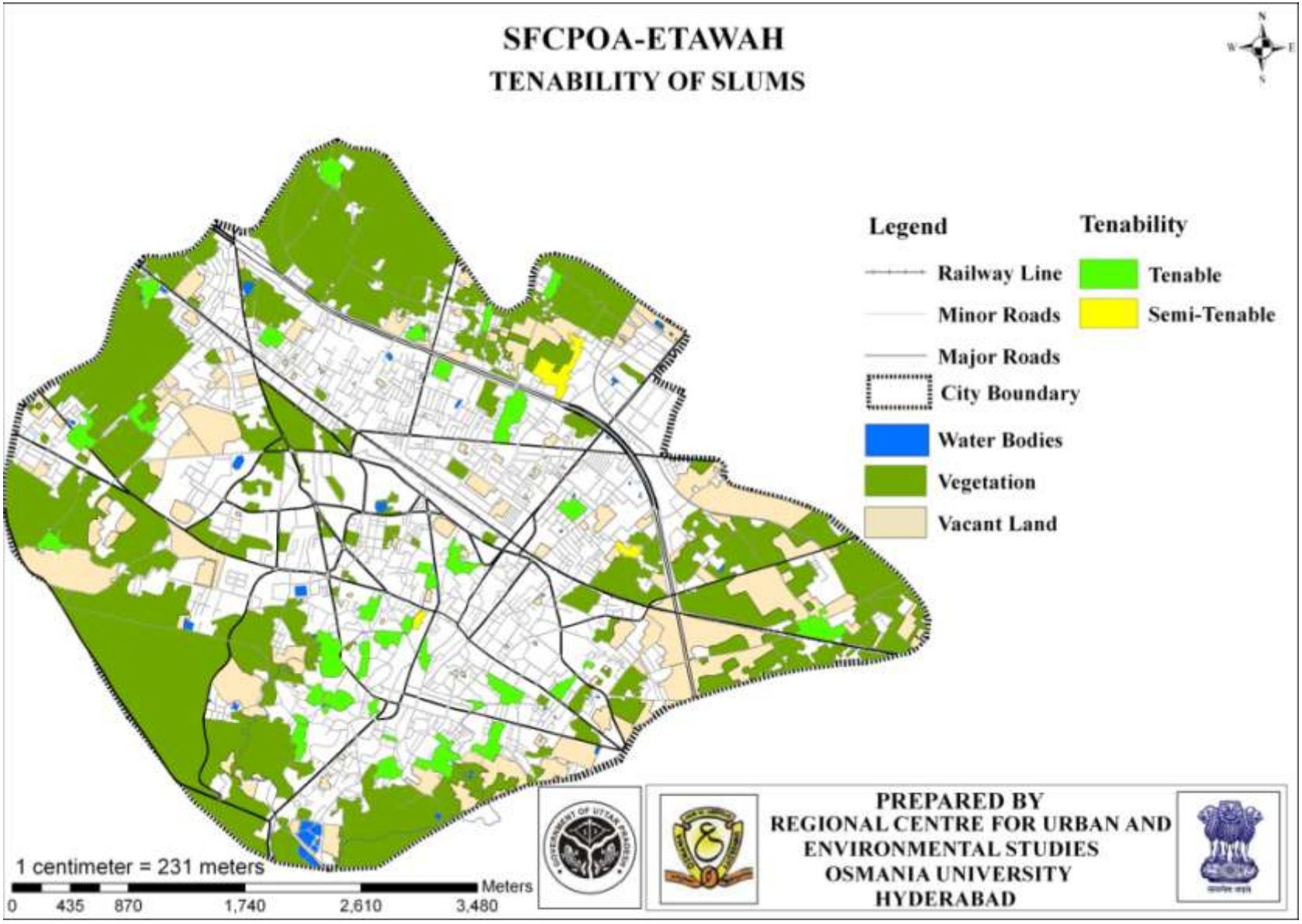
For visual illustration of tenability analysis of slums, please refer *Map 4-1* and for slum wise details refer **Annexure – 1A**

4.2.2 Abutting Land use

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

Abutting Land use	Notified		Non-Notified		Total		% of slums to the total slums	% of slum households to the total slum households
	No. of slums	No. of HHs	No. of slums	No. of HHs	No. of slums	No. of HHs		
Residential	30	10479	8	1182	38	11661	93%	95%
Industrial	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Commercial	1	85	1	378	2	436	5%	4%
Institutional	1	125	0	0	1	125	2%	1%
Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0%
Total	**32**	**10689**	**9**	**1560**	**41**	**12249**		

From the above *table 4-2*, it is established that 95% of the households are situated in the areas surrounded by the residential use, followed by 4% under commercial and 1% by institutional use. 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

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

Land tenure Status	Pattas	Possession certificate	Encroached public land	Encroached private land	On Rent	Others
No. of dwelling units	97	9138	30	51	378	49

As shown in the *table 4-3*, about 94% of the slum households are registered with possession certificates while 1% are registered and have pattas for their respective lands. On the contrary, 4% of slum dwellers reside on rented lands. 1% of slums are encroached on public and private lands.

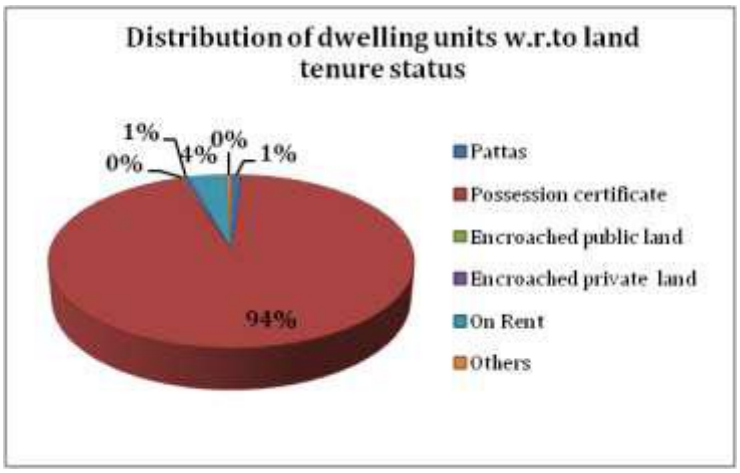


Figure 4-1 : Distribution of dwelling units in slums w.r.to land tenure status

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.

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

Ownership of Land/ Land tenure (No of DU's)		Local Body	Defense	Private
Registered	Pattas	9	0	88
	Possession certificate	8670	100	368
Un - Registered	Encroached	81	0	0
	On Rent	288	0	90
	Others	49	0	0

About 95% of dwelling in the slums have registered patta or possession certificate to prove their legal status of land. While the remaining 5% of slum dwelling units are situated on land either encroached or residing in house on rental basis. In slums situated on urban local body

ownership of land, 89% of dwelling units are registered and 1% of dwelling units under defense. In Private Ownership, about 5% of dwelling units possess either patta or possession certificate.

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

Ownership of Land / Legal Status	Local Body	Defense	Private
Notified (No of Slums)	28	1	3
Non-Notified (No of Slums)	9	0	0

Out of 41 slums in the city where 32 slums are notified slums and 9 slums are not yet notified. About 68% of slums i.e., 28 notified slums are situated on urban local body lands, 9 slums are Non-notified slums and only one notified slum i.e. Dhokaran tola is situated on defense land. On other side, 3 notified slums are situated on land belongs to private ownership.

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:

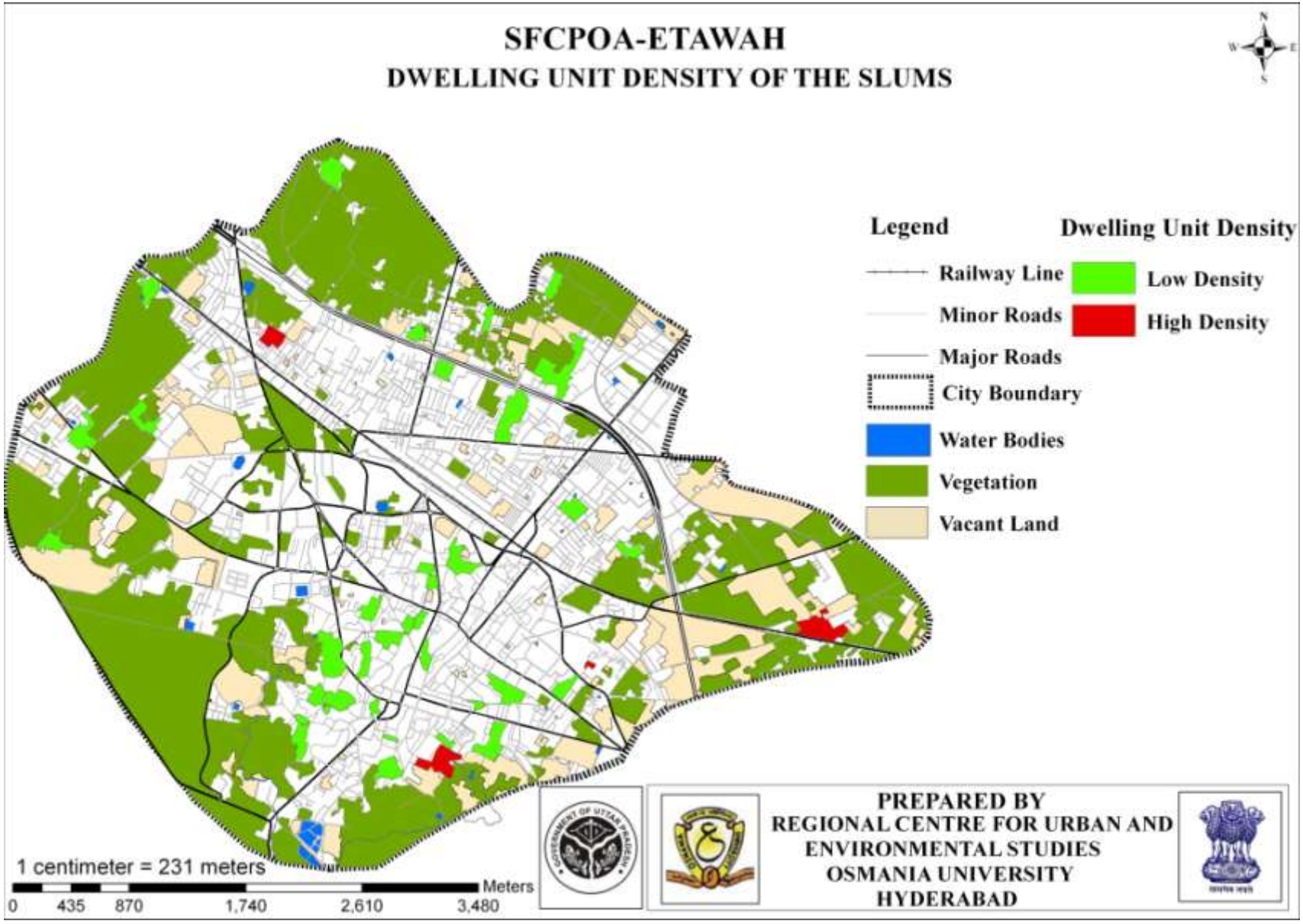
Table 4-6 : Distribution of Slums w.r.to dwelling unit density

Mode of Development (No. of Slums)	Low Density	Medium Density	High Density	Total
Relocation	0	0	0	**0**
In - Situ development	3	0	0	**3**
Up gradation	34	0	4	**38**
Total No. of Slums	**37**	**0**	**4**	**41**

As per the analysis, it is found that 37 slums have low density while 4 slums are high density. Out of 41 slums in the city, 38 were proposed for up gradation mode of development and remaining 3 slums for In-situ development. Under the High dwelling unit density, 4 slums are proposed for Upgradation mode of development. In low dwelling unit density slums, out of 37 slums, 3 slums are proposed for In-situ development and the remaining for Upgradation.

4.2.6 Land value

For Etawah 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

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

Housing

- 42% of the slums have been into existence for more than 30 years in the city with old-fashioned infrastructure
- 24 slums are situated along the open and storm water drains and 7 slums are on Non hazardous/Non objectionable sites.
- In about 3 slums, it is found that the rain water will remnant up to 15 to 30 days.
- Even though 78% of the total houses are Pucca in nature, a significant portion of them are found to be in bad condition. 22% of the houses are Semi pucca& Katcha in nature making them vulnerable to any kind of disaster.
- In respect to electricity connections, nearly 8% of the total houses do not have access to electricity.

Demography & Employment

- Nearly 26% of the total slum population is living under below poverty line (BPL) accounting 2975 households.
- About 90% of the slum population belongs to back ward social communities (OBC &SC).
- About 18% of the slum population belongs to minority communities constituting 16% 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 17% 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

Table 4-7 : Water supply Details

WATER SUPPLY							
	Notified Slums		Non-Notified Slums		Total		% HH's out of total Households
	No of slums	No of HHs	No of slums	No of HHs	No of slums	No of HHs	
CONNECTIVITY TO CITY WIDE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM							
Fully Connected	6	2573	2	620	**8**	**3193**	**26%**
Partially Connected	18	5892	1	107	**19**	**5999**	**49%**
Not Connected	8	2224	6	833	**14**	**3057**	**25%**
Total	**32**	**10689**	**9**	**1560**	**41**	**12249**	
DURATION OF WATER SUPPLY							
daily Less than 1 hr	1	1031	0	0	**1**	**1031**	**8%**
daily 1-2 hrs	1	483	0	0	**1**	**483**	**4%**
Daily more than 2 hrs	15	5145	2	620	**17**	**5765**	**48%**
Once a week	5	1085	2	194	**7**	**1279**	**10%**
Twice a week	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0%**
Not regular	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0%**
No Supply	10	2945	5	746	**15**	**3691**	**30%**
Total	**32**	**10689**	**9**	**1560**	**41**	**12249**	
SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER							
Individual tap	22	5176	2	490	**24**	**5666**	**46%**
Public tap	16	883	4	176	**20**	**1059**	**9%**
Tube wells/Bore well/hand pump	28	4565	8	894	**36**	**5459**	**44%**
Open well	1	65	0	0	**1**	**65**	**1%**
Tank/pond	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0%**
River/canal/lake/spring	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0%**
Others	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0%**
Water tanker	0	0	0	0	**0**	**0**	**0%**
Total		**10689**		**1560**		**12249**	

- Out of 41 slums in the city, 27 slums were either fully connected or partially connected with city wide trunk water supply system. The remaining 14 slums, which account about 25% households, are not connected with city system.
- About 46% of slum households have access to individual tap connections as primary source of water supply and the remaining 54% 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							
	Notified Slums		Non-Notified Slums		Total		% HH's out of total Households
	No of slums	No of HH's	No of slums	No of HH's	No of slums	No of HH's	
CONNECTIVITY TO WIDE SEWERAGE SYSTEM							
Fully Connected	0	0	1	114	1	114	1%
Partially Connected	0	0	1	245	1	245	2%
Not Connected	32	10689	7	1201	39	11890	97%
Total	**32**	**10689**	**9**	**1560**	**41**	**12249**	
CONNECTIVITY TO STORM WATER DRAINAGE							
Fully Connected	25	7697	3	710	28	8407	69%
Partially Connected	4	2440	2	448	6	2888	23%
Not Connected	3	552	4	402	7	954	8%
Total	**32**	**10689**	**9**	**1560**	**41**	**12249**	
DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE FACILITIES							
Storm water Drainage	30	9706	5	1082	35	10788	94%
Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines	0	0	1	114	1	114	1%
Digester	2	208	1	78	3	286	2%
Not Connected to Sewer or Digester	1	74	2	190	3	264	2%
Total		**9988**		**1464**		**11452**	
LATRINE FACILITIES							
Public/Community latrine-Septic tank/flush	1	40	0	0	1	40	0%
Public/ Community latrine-Service latrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Public/ Community latrine-Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Shared latrine -Septic tank/flush/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Shared latrine- Service latrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Shared latrine-Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Own latrine -Septic tank/flush/	12	2337	0	0	12	2337	19%
Own latrine- Service latrine	25	5952	9	1389	34	7341	60%
Own Latrine-Pit	7	1180	1	20	8	1200	10%
Open Defecation	28	1180	9	151	37	1331	11%
Total		**10689**		**1560**		**12249**	

- Of 41 slums, only 2 slums were either fully connected or partially connected and 39 slums are not at all 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, 28 slums are fully connected, 6 slums are partially connected and 7 slums do not have connectivity to city wide Storm water system.

- Around 11% of slum households do not have proper individual toilet system. Hence resulting in open defecation.

c. Solid waste management

Table 4-9 : Sanitation Details

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT				
	Notified slums	Non-Notified slums	Total Slums	% of slums
ARRANGEMENT OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL				
Municipal Staff	27	2	29	71%
Municipal Contractor	3	6	9	22%
Residents themselves	1	0	1	2%
Others	0	0	0	0%
No Arrangements	1	1	2	5%
Total	**32**	**9**	**41**	
FREQUENCY OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL				
Daily	18	2	20	49%
Once in 2 days	3	2	5	12%
Once in a week	7	2	9	22%
Once in 15 days	1	0	1	2%
Not Collected	3	3	6	15%
Total	**32**	**9**	**41**	
FREQUENCY OF CLEARANCE OF OPEN DRAINS				
Daily	12	2	14	34%
Once in 2 days	4	2	6	15%
Once in a week	8	2	10	24%
Once in 15 days	3	0	3	7%
Not Collected	5	3	8	20%
Total	**32**	**9**	**41**	

- 17% of slums are not adequately covered with solid waste disposal activity.
- On other side, 5% of slums lack in arrangement for regular garbage collection. In areas where there is no frequent collection, the arrangement is taken care by the slum dwellers, constituting 2% (1 slum).
- 27% 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

Table 4-10 : Roads & Street lights Details

ROAD & STREET LIGHTS				
	Notified Slums	**Non-Notified Slums**	**Total Slums**	**% Slums of total slums**
APPROACH ROAD/LANE/CONSTRUCTED PATH TO THE SLUM				
Motorable Pucca	28	5	33	80%
Motorable Katcha	0	0	0	0%
Non Motorable Pucca	4	1	5	12%
Non Motorable Katcha	0	3	3	8%
Total	**32**	**9**	**41**	
INTERNAL ROAD				
Motorable Pucca	21	3	24	59%
Motorable Katcha	2	0	2	5%
Non Motorable Pucca	9	2	11	26%
Non Motorable Katcha	0	4	4	10%
Total	**32**	**9**	**41**	
DISTANCE FROM NEAREST MOTORABLE ROAD				
Less than 0.5 Km	11	6	17	41%
0.5-1 Km	14	2	16	39%
1-2 Km	6	1	7	18%
2-5Km	1	0	1	2%
>5 Km	0	0	0	0%
Total	**32**	**9**	**41**	
AVAILABILITY OF STREET LIGHTING				
Yes	19	7	26	63%
No	13	2	15	37%
Total	**32**	**9**	**41**	

- 80% of slums have Motorable Pucca roads and 20% of slums have Non-Motorable Pucca & katcha roads, which need to be upgraded.
- 59% of slums lack in proper internal roads with BT surface.
- In case of street lighting, 63% of slums have Street lights and 37% lack in street lighting facility, hence essential for security to prevent any kind of accidents and other inconveniences.

4.3.3 Slum Deficiency Matrix & Development Options

With reference to process for generating deficiency matrix (refer *Chapter 4.1.3)* and based on the data analysis, 41 slums in Etawah 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

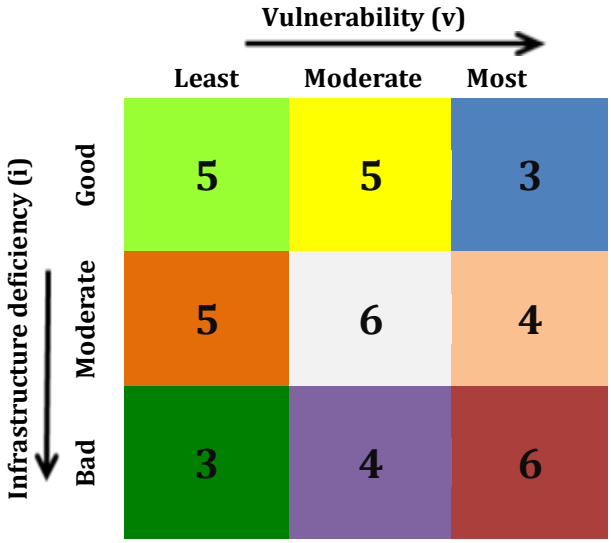


Figure 4-2 : Slum Deficiency Matrix &Development Options

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

- Least vulnerable and Good Infrastructure – 5 slums
- Least vulnerable with moderate infrastructure – 5 slums
- Least vulnerable with bad infrastructure – 3 slums
- Moderate vulnerable with Good Infrastructure – 5 slums
- Moderate vulnerable with Moderate Infrastructure – 6 slums
- Moderate vulnerable with Bad Infrastructure – 4 slums
- Most vulnerable with Good Infrastructure – 3 slums
- Most vulnerable with Moderate Infrastructure – 4 slums
- Most vulnerable with Bad Infrastructure – 6 slums

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

CHAPTER 5 –INVESTMENT & REQUIREMENTS

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

Mode of development	Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	
		Semi-Pucca + Katcha houses More than 75%	Semi-Pucca + Katcha houses Less than 75%
	Relocation	In – Situ	Up-Gradation
No. of Slums	0	3	38
No. of Households	0	248	12001
Housing Deficit	0	248	4437
Housing Deficit	**4685**		

From the above *table 5-1*, it was identified that there is a housing deficient of **4685** households in 41 slums. From development point of view, 3 slums are found to be having Semi- Pucca and Katcha houses greater than 75%, hence considered for In-Situ development while 38 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 (In-Situ)
- Proposed number of taps = Total households - Existing taps (Upgradation)
- 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.

Table 5-2 : Physical Infrastructure Requirements

S. No	Sector	Services - Unit	Requirement for existing slums
1	Water supply	Running length of sub line (Km)	67.87
		Raising Main (Km)	20.19
		Individual taps (No)	6731
		Overhead water tanks (No)	13
2	Sanitation	Length of Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines (Km)	54.81
		Length of storm water Drainage Lines (Km)	40.08
		Individual toilets (No)	1303
3	Solid Waste management	Garbage dumping Bins (No)	399
4	Roads	Total length of Approach roads (Km)	0.32
		Total length of Internal roads (Km)	25.52
5	Street Lighting	Street lights (No)	1389

Table 5-3 : Social Infrastructure Requirements

S. No	Sector	Unit	Requirement for existing slums
1	**Education facilities**	Anganwadi (No)	2
		Primary School(No)	0
		High School(No)	0
2	**Health Facilities**	Primary Health Centre (No)	0
3	**Social development**	Community Room (No)	1
4	**Recreation & Open spaces** (Ha)		3.7

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. Similarly for every 5000 population, a community hall is required hence only community room has been proposed In addition to this open space of area 3.7 Ha (36667.00 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.

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.

Table 5-4 : Slums to be covered under RAY in the Next 5 Years

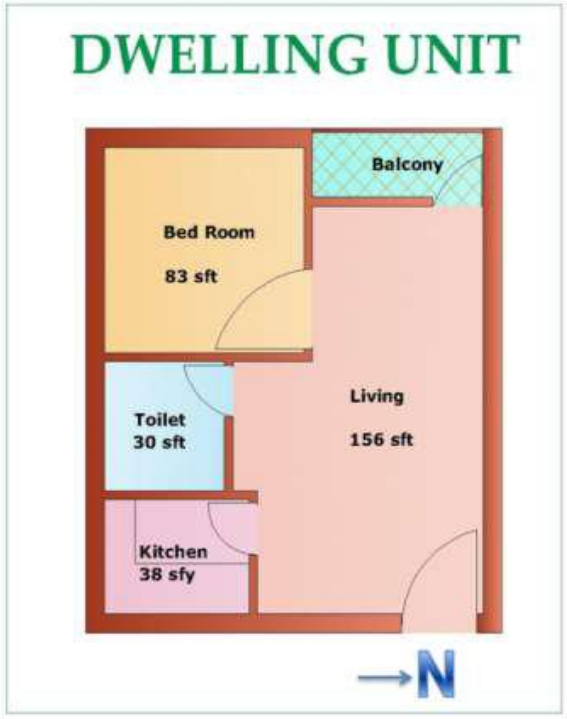
Year of Development	Period	No of the Slums	Mode of Development
I	2014-15	0	Relocation
		2	In - Situ Development
		2	Up gradation
Total Slums		**4**	
II	2015-16	0	Relocation
		1	In - Situ Development
		8	Up gradation
Total Slums		**9**	
III	2016-17	0	Relocation
		0	In - Situ Development
		15	Up gradation
Total Slums		**15**	
IV	2017-18	0	Relocation
		0	In - Situ Development
		9	Up gradation
Total Slums		**9**	
V	2018-19	0	Relocation
		0	In - Situ Development
		4	Up gradation
Total Slums		**4**	
Total targeted Slums for 5 Years		**41**	

Proposed Housing

To make Etawah a slum free city, there is a need to redevelop housing for **4685** 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**

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.

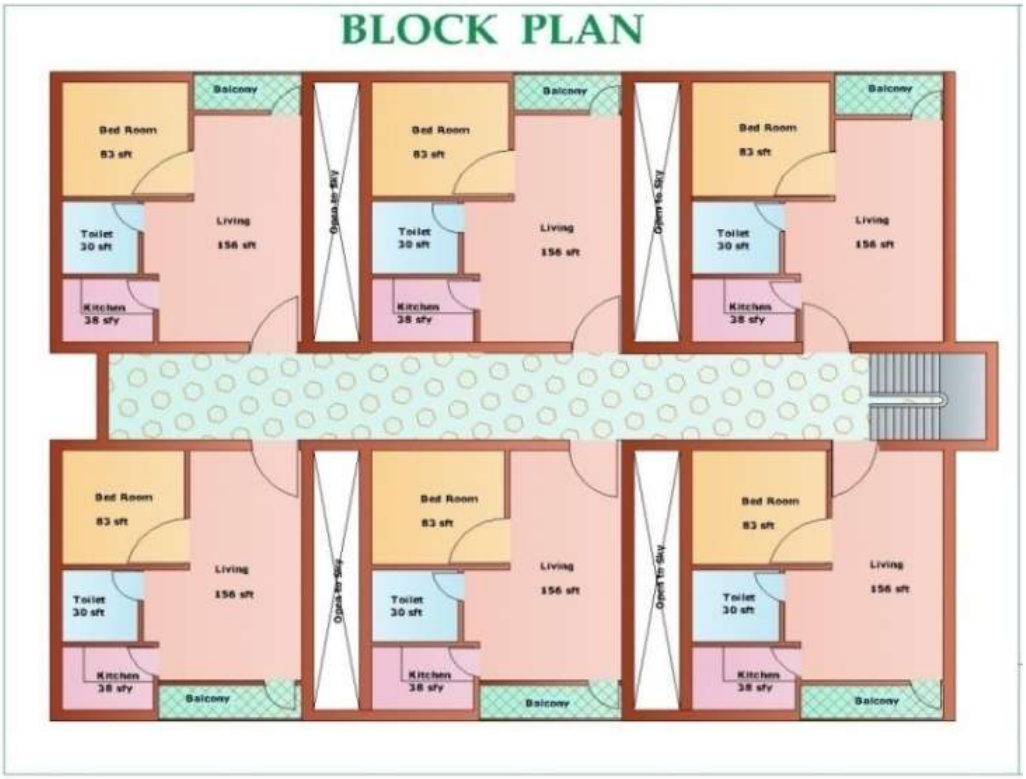
Construction

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

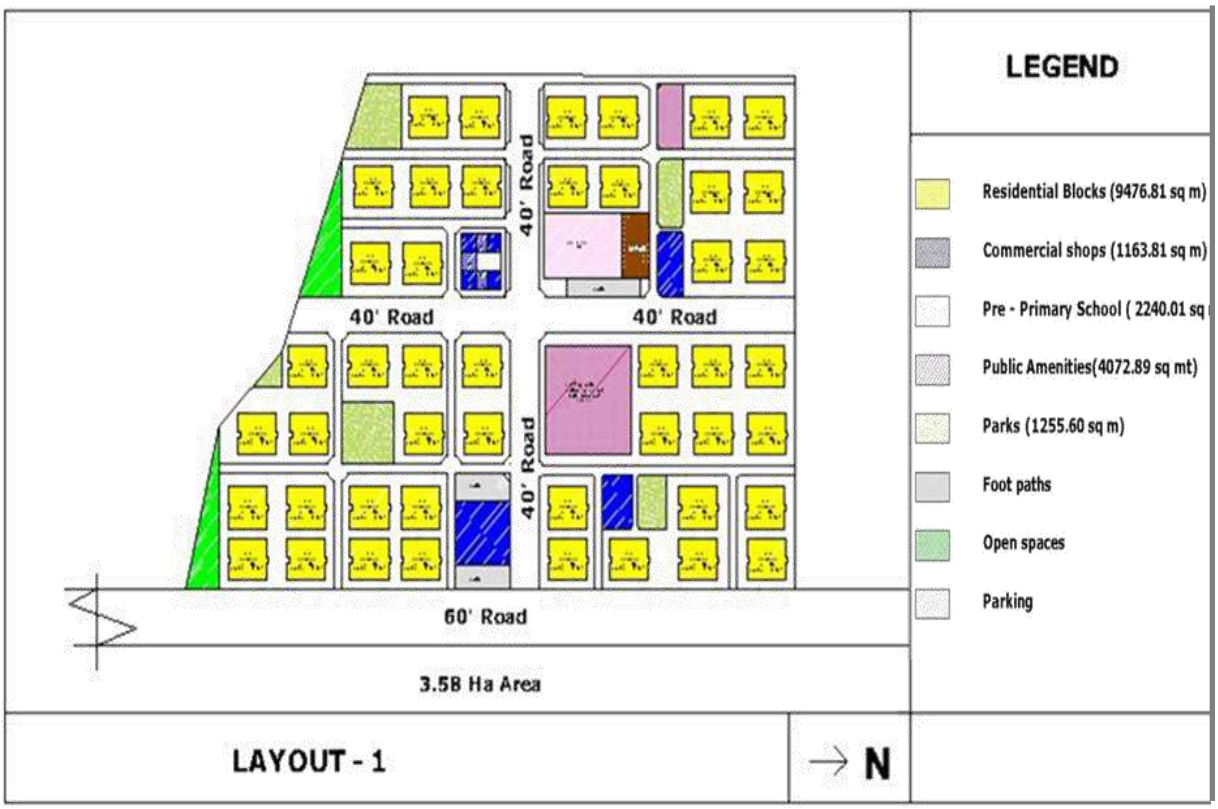
houses/ combined houses with some free space around the houses. Given the occupation status of the slum households, some of them might have push carts or some of them may use this space for cottage industries or vegetable gardening.

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

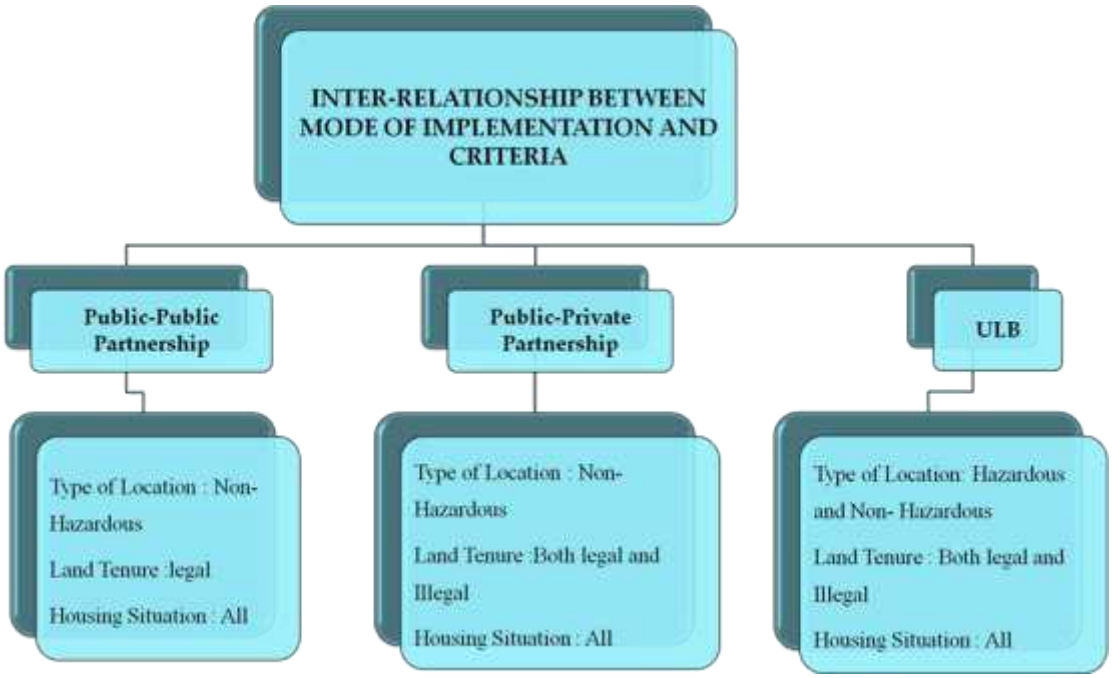


Chart 5-1 : Modalities & Approach

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.

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.

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.

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)

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

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.

Table 5-5 : Housing Investment Requirements

Mode of development	Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	
		Semi-Pucca + Katcha houses More than 75%	Semi-Pucca + Katcha houses Less than 75%
	Relocation	In – Situ	Up-Gradation
No. of HHs	0	248	12001
Deficit	0	248	4437
Housing Deficit	4685		
Costing (₹Lakhs)	0.00	1077.95	16646.89
Total Cost (₹Lakhs)	17724.84		
Total Cost (₹Crores)	177.25		

As illustrated in *table 5-5*, 6% of the total estimated cost is allocated for In-situ mode of development and 94% for slum up-gradation in Etawah City. For calculation purpose, costing per unit @ ₹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 **all slums** 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*.

Table 5-6 : Investment Requirement for Infrastructure

S. No	Sector	Sector - Unit	Proposed Cost for 2014-19 (in ₹ Lakhs)
Physical Infrastructure			
1	**Water Supply**	Running length of sub line (Km)	281.80
		Raising Main (Km)	40.24
		Individual taps (No)	0.00
		Overhead water tanks (No)	236.41
		Sub Total	**558.45**
2	**Sanitation**	Length of Underground Sewer Line (Km)	910.04
		Length of storm water Drainage Lines (Km)	664.10
		Individual toilets (No)	163.07
		Sub Total	**1737.21**
3	**Solid waste management**	Garbage dumping Bins (No)	37.64
		Sub Total	**37.64**
4	**Roads**	Length of Approach roads (Km)	18.28
		Length of Internal roads (Km)	705.96
		Sub Total	**724.25**
5	**Street Lighting**	Street lights (No)	175.87
		Sub Total	**175.87**
Total Physical Infrastructure			**3233.41**
Social Infrastructure			
6	**Education facilities**	Anganwadi (No)	7.45
		Primary school (No)	0.00
		High school (No)	0.00
		Sub Total	**7.45**
7	**Health Facilities**	Primary Health Centre (No)	0.00
		Sub Total	**0.00**
8	**Social development**	Community Room (No)	6.06
		Recreation park (sq.mts)	110.30
		Sub Total	**116.36**
Total Social Infrastructure			**123.82**
Grand Total Cost (Physical + Social) for Infrastructure			**3357.23**

The total cost estimates for infrastructure up gradation and provision is **₹33.57** Crores, where physical infrastructure is estimated for **₹32.33** Crores and social infrastructure is around **₹1.24** Crores.

The following table presents sector wise cost estimated for five years (2014-19) by taking into consideration the cost calculated for the additional provisions/requirements, mentioned in earlier section:

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

Sector	Estimated Cost for **2014-15**	Estimated Cost for **2015-16**	Estimated Cost for **2016-17**	Estimated Cost for **2017-18**	Estimated Cost for **2018-19**	Total **Project Cost** for **5 years**
Housing	1762.00	3433.05	5987.03	2879.79	3662.96	**17724.84**
Water Supply	25.49	106.12	182.85	123.33	120.66	**558.45**
Sanitation	134.71	507.65	595.94	387.26	111.65	**1737.21**
Solid waste management	1.85	6.09	12.59	8.95	8.17	**37.64**
Roads	32.37	157.19	270.66	226.18	37.85	**724.25**
Street Lighting	14.8	51.4	56.2	41.7	11.8	**175.87**
Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.45	**7.45**
Health	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Social development	10.45	24.25	39.75	24.54	17.38	**116.36**
Others	118.90	257.15	428.70	221.51	238.68	**1264.92**
Total	**2100.57**	**4542.90**	**7573.72**	**3913.26**	**4216.60**	**22346.99**

As shown in above table, the total cost projected for 5 years is **₹223.47 Crores**, in which 79% is allocated for housing as top priority; 14% for physical infrastructure and 1% for social infrastructure. Under others head 6% of the housing, physical and social infrastructure is considered.

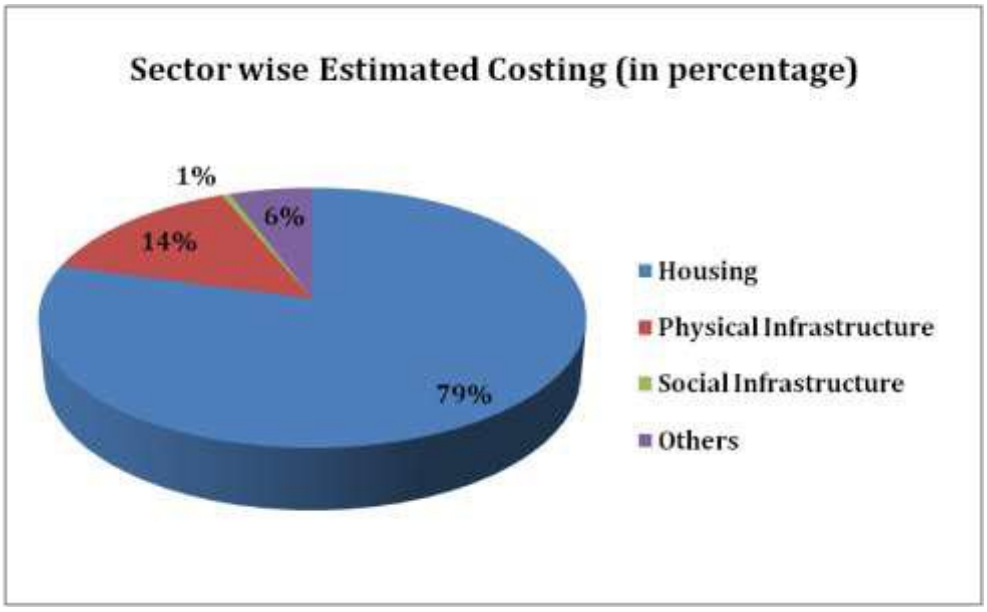


Figure 5-1 : Sector wise Estimated costing (in percentage)

Among physical infrastructure elements, due priority is given for sanitation for the next 5 years followed by Roads and Water supply. About 54% of the costing in physical infrastructure is allocated for sanitation. About 22% of the cost is allocated for roads, 17% for water supply and 6% for street lighting.

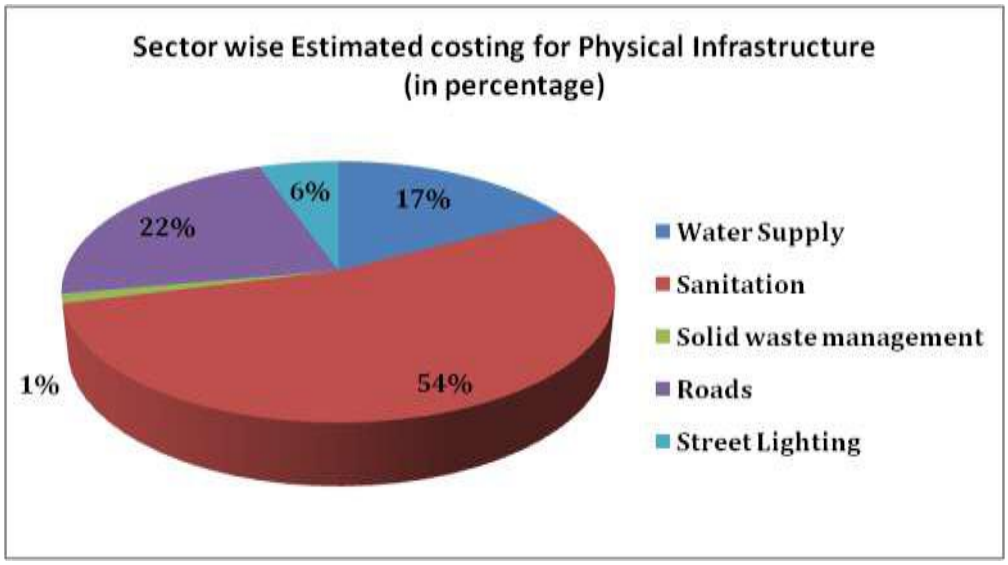


Figure 5-2 : Sector wise Estimated costing for Physical Infrastructure

In the first year (2014-15) of development, 2 slums (132 housing deficit) has been tentatively proposed for in-situ development with an estimated cost of ₹5.61 crores and other 2 slums (381 housing deficit) are proposed for Up gradation, with an estimated cost of ₹12.01 crores.

5.4.3 Other Costs

In general, operation and maintenance costs form a sizeable share of a slum redevelopment budget. In case of Etawah 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:

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

Table 5-8 : Estimated Others Cost (in ₹ lakhs)

Year Wise	O & M	DPR	Project implementation	Capacity building	Off site Costing	Annual estimated other costs (in ₹ Lakhs)
Ist Year	39.63	19.82	19.82	19.82	19.82	**118.90**
IInd Year	85.72	42.86	42.86	42.86	42.86	**257.15**
IIIrd Year	142.90	71.45	71.45	71.45	71.45	**428.70**
IVth Year	73.84	36.92	36.92	36.92	36.92	**221.51**
Vth Year	79.56	39.78	39.78	39.78	39.78	**238.68**
Total	**421.64**	**210.82**	**210.82**	**210.82**	**210.82**	**1264.92**

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 **12.65** 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.

a. 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.

b. 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.

c. 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 IN SLUMS

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 15-20 years (refer *Chapter 2.5.6*). 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. The identified housing demand for EWS and LIG can also be termed as housing shortage. The efficient and timely provision of EWS and LIG housing at affordable price would avoid formation of new slums and provide basic facilities to the incoming poor migrants.

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

EWS and LIG Housing Projection	
Year	**Housing Units**
2011	1340
2016	1556
2021	1866
2026	2238

6.3 LISTING OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES

The Uttar Pradesh state and Etawah 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
- Etawah Development Authority
- Uttar Pradesh Housing and Development Board (UP Avas Vikas Parishad)
- Etawah 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.

KOKPURA SLUM MODEL LAYOUT

Kokpura is one among 41 slums located in the Core area of Etawah City. It has a total population of 243 with 47 households and an area of 13419.35 Sq.m. Of the 47 houses, 15% are pucca constructions and 85% are semi-pucca & katcha in nature. Due to lack of well built housing structures and inadequate physical infrastructure, there is a need to improve the living conditions in Kokpura 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, 54 dwelling units have been proposed with each unit of area 331.50 Sqft 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 (sqft)

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 6 dwelling units (DU) has been proposed with a total area of 2636.10 sq. ft. A total of 9 blocks has been proposed preferred Ground floors only. The specifications and plan of a single block has been shown below:

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

Block construction specifications:

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 for main Door & Bedroom	2'11'' X 6'5'' & 2'5''x 6'5''
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

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

LAND USE

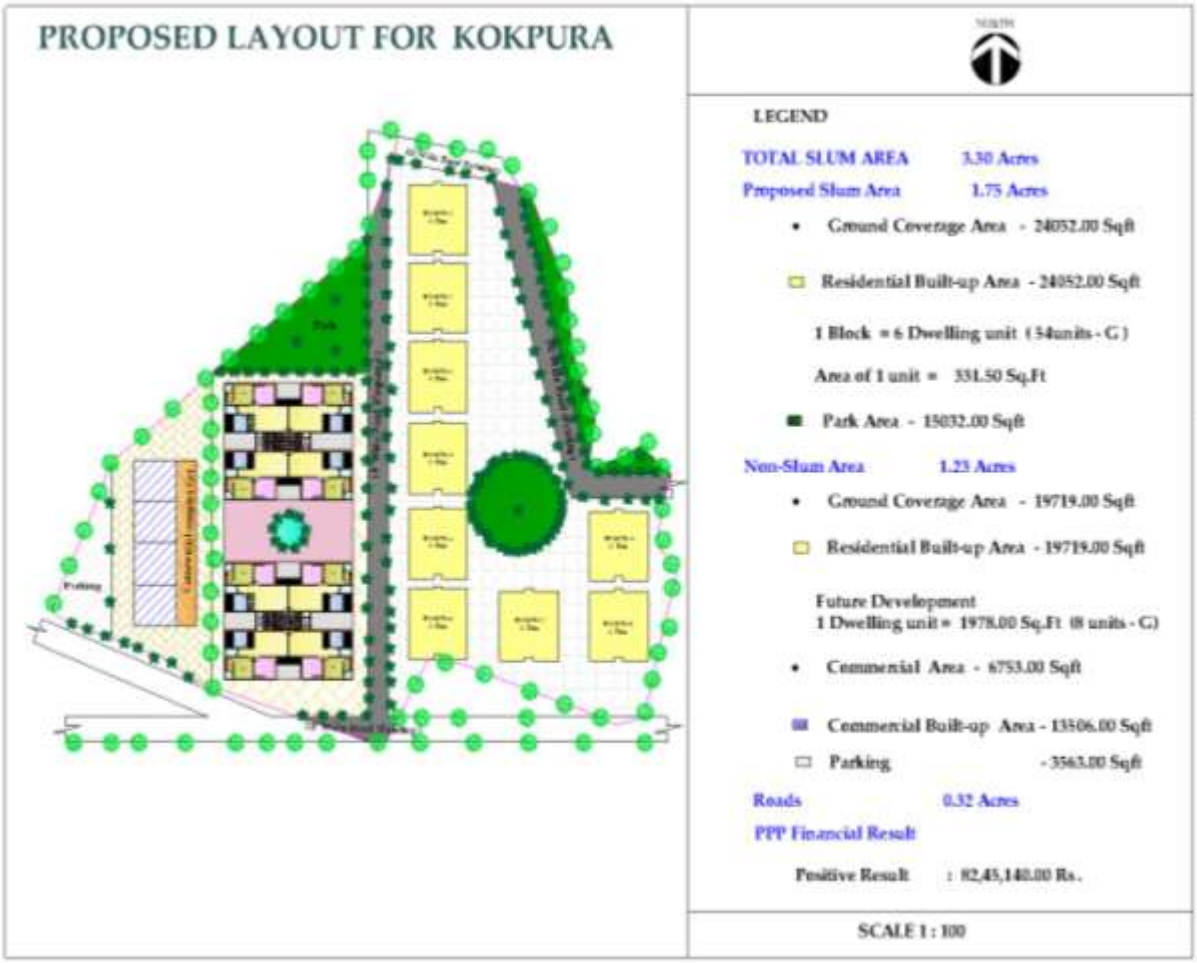
The following table presents the proposed land use for Kokpura Slum:

Description	Area (Sq. ft)
Slum Area	3.30 Acres
Proposed Slum Area	24052.00
Residential Area	19719.00
Commercial use	13506.00
Parking	3563.00
Park	15032.00
Roads	13939.00

To encourage future development in the slum, a Public-Private partnership has been chosen for mixed land use where 19719.00 Sq. ft of regular residential, 13506.00 Sq. ft of land is allocated for commercial space and 10% for roads has been reserved .Under this model, potential business opportunities can be created as well as better access to improved infrastructure, thus fostering Kokpura 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.



Map 6-1 : **Proposed Layout for Kokpura**

ANANDNAGAR BALMIKI VASTHI

Anandnagar Balmiki Vasthi is one among 41 slums located in the Fringe area of Etawah City. It has a total population of 580 with 85 households and an area of 1504.27 Sq.m. Of the 55 houses, 36% are katcha in nature. Due to lack of well built housing structures and inadequate physical infrastructure, there is a need to improve the living conditions in Anandnagar Balmiki Vasthi 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, 108 dwelling units have been proposed with each unit of area 331.50 Sqft 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 12 dwelling units (DU) has been proposed with a total area of 2636.10 sq. ft. A total of 9 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

Block construction specifications:

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 for main Door & Bedroom	2'11'' X 6'5'' & 2'5''x 6'5''
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

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 Anandnagar Balmiki Vasthi Slum:

Description	Area (Sq. ft)
Slum Area	4.07 Acres
Proposed Slum Area	48104.00
Commercial use	52361.00
Park	14479.00
Roads	25264.00

To encourage future development in the slum, a Public-Private partnership has been chosen for mixed land use where 52361.00 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 Anandnagar Balmiki Vasthi 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.

Map 6-2 : Proposed Layout for Anand nagar Balmiki Vasthi

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**

a. Targets & Timelines

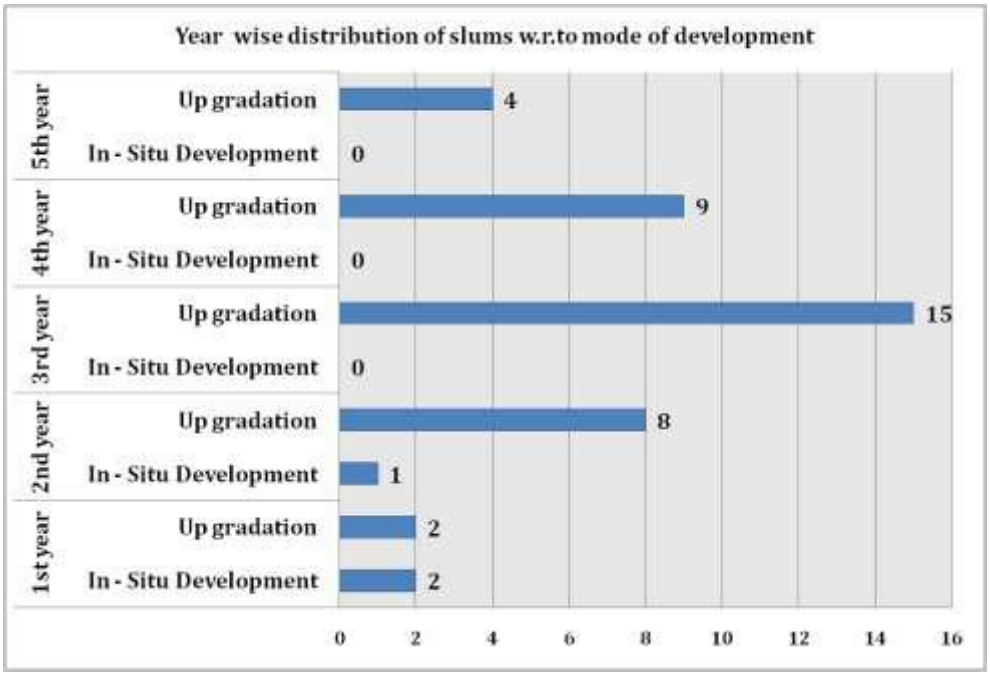


Figure 6-1 : Mode of Development

As seen in the *Figure 6-1*, for 41 slums in Etawah city, 3 slums are proposed under in-situ mode of development and 38 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.

a) 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 self-employment 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.

b) 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.

6.5 INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT

As Rajiv Awas Yojana scheme is targeted for improvement of slums in the city for the next five year time line, the EWS and LIG Housing projections made is considered (refer *table 6-1*) for calculating the financial requirement.

a. Housing

The Housing Investment requirement is calculated by considering the existing EWS and LIG Housing Shortage or housing demand in the city. As Etawah is the administrative Headquarters of the district and a major agricultural centre, it attracts large number of migrants from different parts of state. Taking this into account, an annual increase of 10 % in EWS and LIG housing is considered.

Table 6-2: Year wise Costing Requirement for EWS and LIG housing

Year	EWS/LIG Housing Requirement	Estimated Cost (₹ Lakhs)
1st Year	268	1084.06
2nd Year	289	1227.38
3rd Year	312	1391.52
4th Year	337	1578.17
5th Year	364	1789.79
Total	**1570**	**7070.92**

For construction of **1570** EWS and LIG Dwelling Units with 5% annual increase in Dwelling unit cost total cost of **₹ 7070.92** Lakhs **(₹ 70.71 Crores)** is estimated.

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)

Table 6-3: Proposed 'Other' Costs (₹ in Lakhs)

Year	O&M	Offsite costing	Other Costs	Total Cost
1st Year	21.68	10.84	21.68	54.20
2nd Year	24.55	12.27	24.55	61.37
3rd Year	27.83	13.92	27.83	69.58
4th Year	31.56	15.78	31.56	78.91
5th Year	35.80	17.90	35.80	89.49
Total	**141.42**	**70.71**	**141.42**	**353.55**

A total of **₹ 353.55 Lakhs** (**₹3.54 Crores**) has been estimated for the additional costs for the project under Slum Prevention strategy.

Housing + Other Costs = ₹ 7070.92+ ₹ 353.55

= ₹ 7424.47 Lakhs (₹74.24 Crores)

The total of **₹74.24 Crores** has been estimated tentatively for the proposed development.

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 – Balmiki 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.

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

In-Situ development					
S. No	ITEM	Year (Rs. In Lakhs)			Total
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd, 4th & 5th Year	
	No. of slums proposed for Intervention	2	1	0	3
A	**Land Cost**	**NA**			
B	**Infrastructure**				
(i)	Physical Infrastructure (Like water supply, sewer, storm water drainage, solid waste management, roads & drainage boundary walls & gare, street lights, etc,)	58.80	43.12	0.00	101.92
(ii)	Housing (Construction of Du's)	560.64	517.32	0.00	1077.95
(iii)	Social Infrastructure (like community halls, Balwadi/school common toilet & bath etc. Market. Shopping play area/park and parking	5.46	1.47	0.00	6.93
	Sub Total B	**624.90**	**561.90**	**0.00**	**1186.80**
C	**Other costs**				
(i)	Operation & maintenance (2%)	12.50	11.24	0.00	23.74
(ii)	Project Implementation (1%)	6.25	5.62	0.00	11.87
(iii)	DPR preparation (1%)	6.25	5.62	0.00	11.87
(iv)	Capacity Building (1%)	6.25	5.62	0.00	11.87
(v)	Off-site costing (1%)	6.25	5.62	0.00	11.87
	Subtotal C	**37.49**	**33.71**	**0.00**	**71.21**
D	**Total Investment Cost (A+B+C)**	**662.39**	**595.62**	**0.00**	**1258.01**

The numbers of slums proposed under In-situ mode of development in Etawah city are three. Among these, development and rehabilitation process has to be handled during first year for two slums and the other one in second year of implementation phase. The total investment requirement is 1258.01 lakhs of which housing component alone costs 1077.95 lakhs, Infrastructure (physical & social) is estimated to be 108.85 lakhs and other costs accounts for 71.21 lakhs.

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

Upgradation							
S. No	ITEM	Year (Rs. In Lakhs)					Total
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	
	No. of slums proposed for Intervention	2	8	15	9	4	38
A	**Land Cost**	NA					
B	**Infrastructure**						
(i)	Physical Infrastructure (Like water supply, sewer, storm water drainage, solid waste management, roads & drainage boundary walls & gare, street lights, etc,)	150.40	785.34	1118.20	787.44	290.13	3131.49
(ii)	Housing (Construction of Du's)	1201.37	2915.74	5987.03	2879.79	3662.96	16646.88
(iii)	Social Infrastructure (like community halls, Balwadi/school common toilet & bath etc. Market. Shopping play area/park and parking	4.99	22.78	39.75	24.54	24.84	116.88
	Sub Total B	**1356.75**	**3723.85**	**7144.97**	**3691.77**	**3977.92**	**19895.26**
C	**Other costs**						
(i)	Operation & maintenance (2%)	27.13	74.48	142.90	73.84	79.56	397.91
(ii)	Project Implementation (1%)	13.57	37.24	71.45	36.92	39.78	198.95
(iii)	DPR preparation (1%)	13.57	37.24	71.45	36.92	39.78	198.95
(iv)	Capacity building (1%)	13.57	37.24	71.45	36.92	39.78	198.95
(v)	Off-site costing (1%)	13.57	37.24	71.45	36.92	39.78	198.95
	Subtotal C	**81.40**	**223.43**	**428.70**	**221.51**	**238.68**	**1193.72**
D	**Physical contingencies as 2% of B & C**	NA					
	Sub Total D						
	Total Investment Cost (A+B+C+D)	**1438.15**	**3947.28**	**7573.67**	**3913.28**	**4216.59**	**21088.98**

The total numbers of slums proposed under Upgradation mode of development in Etawah city are 38. Among these, development and rehabilitation process has to be handled during the five years for 2 slums in first, 8 in second, 15 in third, 9 in fourth and 4 in fifth year of implementation phase. The total investment requirement is 21088.98 lakhs of which housing component alone costs 16646.88 lakhs, Infrastructure (physical & social) is estimated to be 3248.38 lakhs and other costs accounts for 1193.72 lakhs.

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

Preventive							
S. No	**ITEM**	**Year (Rs. In Lakhs)**					**Total**
		1st Year	**2nd Year**	**3rd Year**	**4th Year**	**5th Year**	
	Number of HHs proposed	268	289	312	337	364	**1570**
A	**Housing Cost**	1084.06	1227.38	1391.52	1578.17	1789.79	**7070.92**
	Sub Total A	**1084.06**	**1227.38**	**1391.52**	**1578.17**	**1789.79**	**7070.92**
B	**Other costs**						
(i)	Operation & maintenance (2%)	21.68	24.55	27.83	31.56	35.8	**141.42**
(ii)	Off-site costing (1%)	10.84	12.27	13.92	15.78	17.9	**70.71**
(iii)	Capacity building (1%) & other escalations (1%)	21.68	24.55	27.83	31.56	35.8	**141.42**
	Sub Total B	**54.2**	**61.37**	**69.58**	**78.91**	**89.49**	**353.55**
C	**Total Investment Cost (A+B)**	**1138.26**	**1288.75**	**1461.10**	**1657.07**	**1879.29**	**7424.47**

The total numbers of Households estimated under Preventive section are 1570. Among these, construction and development has to be handled for 268 households in first, 289 in second, 312 in third, 337 in fourth and 364 in fifth year of implementation phase. The total investment requirement is 7424.47 lakhs of which housing component costs 7070.92 lakhs and other costs accounts for 353.55 lakhs.

7.3.2 Summary of Investments

Table 7-4 : Summary Investments

Sector	Estimated costing for existing slums	Estimated costing for prevention of new slums	Total Project Cost
Housing	**17724.84**	**7070.92**	**24795.76**
Water Supply	**558.45**	**0.00**	**558.45**
Sanitation	**1737.21**	**0.00**	**1737.21**
Solid waste management	**37.64**	**0.00**	**37.64**
Roads	**724.25**	**0.00**	**724.25**
Street Lighting	**175.87**	**0.00**	**175.87**
Education	**7.45**	**0.00**	**7.45**
Health	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**
Social development	**116.36**	**0.00**	**116.36**
Others	**1264.92**	**353.55**	**1618.47**
Total	**22346.99**	**7424.47**	**29771.46**

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

i) **₹22346.99 Lakhs** towards Slum Rehabilitation and
ii) **₹7424.47 Lakhs** towards prevention of slums in future.

To make Etawah city free from slums, the overall cost is estimated tentatively at a value of **₹29771.46 Lakhs (₹297.71 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.

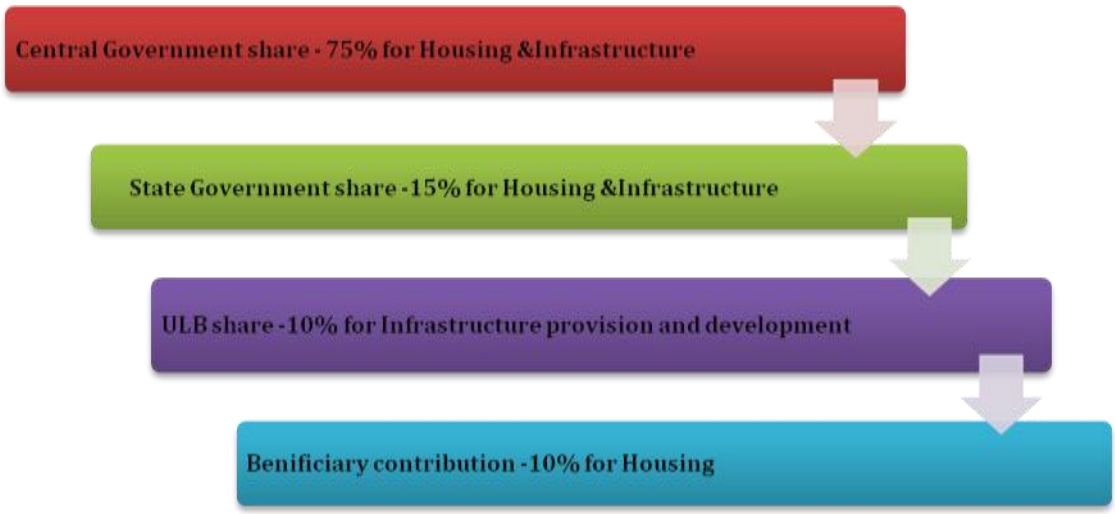


Chart 7-1 : Financing Structure

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 O&M fund under the scheme. Central Government will contribute one-time to this O&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 ₹ 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 ₹ 2 lakhs to ₹ 5 lakhs and 90% in case of loans upto ₹ 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)
Sum Free City Plan of Action – Etawah city, Uttar Pradesh
3-10-2013 at Meeting Hall, Vikas Bhavan, Etawah

District Urban Development Authority (DUDA) – Etawah Nagar Palika Parishad-
Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Hyderabad

S.No	Name	Designation	Phone No	Signature
1	Mr P Guru Prasad	D.M.		
2.	Mr Ashok Chandra	CDO		
3.	Mr Gyanendra Singh	ADM		
4.	Mr Kuldeep Gupta	Chairman, NPP		कुलदीप
5.	Jagjeewan Ram	Assessment officer	9410640791	
6	Mohd Iliyas	सभासद	9045450482	
7.	R. B. Singh	Project Manager C&DS Etawah	9450431144	
8.	G. Bhagat	D.Y.C NEHRU YUVA KENDRA	9456288959	
9	Kishan Singh	J.E. NPP. ETW	9412259307	
10.	UK Singh	PO Duda	8573002298	
11	Arvind Yadav	Sindaupur	9897061216	
12	Jitendra kumar	[illegible]	9997882839	
13	Sharad Bajpai	Sabhasad Akal ganj	9045569796	
14	[illegible]	सभासद वार्ड-1	9045662437	
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	9412614257	
16	[illegible]	[illegible]	9415889731	

SLUM PROFILE

(DATA ANALYSIS AND PROPOSALS)

Annexure1A
Annexure 1B
Annexure 1C
Annexure 1D
Annexure 1E
Annexure 1F
Annexure 2A
Annexure 2B
Annexure 2C
Annexure 2D
Annexure 2E

Annexure-1A

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Ward No	Status	Year of Notification	Tenability	Ownership of land	Tenure status
1	Sathi muhalla	12	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
2	Purabhiyatola nalle ke kinare	26	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
3	Sultan pur kalam	20	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
4	Karol	22	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
5	Gahtiya ajmath ali	22	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
6	Rahatpura	31	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
7	Navrangabad balmiki vasthi	34	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
8	Pepal ka adda	31	Notified	0	Semi-Tenable	Local body	Secure
9	Lalpura balmiki vasthi	16	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
10	Chepati emli taula	26	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
11	Chawki shamchawri	28	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
12	Chaipaiti mali taula	26	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
13	Barahi taula	28	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
14	Shahagraan	17	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
15	Nakhasha	17	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
16	Dhokaran tola	17	Notified	0	Tenable	Defense	Secure
17	Dhobi wali gali	29	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
18	Kalee kabre	24	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
19	Gandipura nale ka kinare	7	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
20	Katra fatheh mahmood khai	24	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
21	Mandiya shivnarayan	1	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
22	Maivathi taula	0	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure

Annexure-1A

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Ward No	Status	Year of Notification	Tenability	Ownership of land	Tenure status
23	Barhipura	0	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
24	Maddiya khyaliram	0	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
25	Shanti colony	20	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
26	Anandnagar balmiki vasthi	0	Notified	0	Semi-Tenable	Local body	Secure
27	Sundharpur	0	Notified	2002	Tenable	Private	Secure
28	Kokpura	20	Notified	0	Tenable	Private	Secure
29	Ashok nagar purvi	33	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
30	Ussar adda	6	Notified	0	Tenable	Private	Secure
31	Ajit nagar	2	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
32	Thilasi Adda	6	Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
33	Urdu Mohalla	32	Non- Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
34	Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela	23	Non- Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
35	Baron Toula	27	Non- Notified	0	Semi-Tenable	Local body	Secure
36	Damuruka Adda	6	Non- Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
37	Nai Colony	6	Non- Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
38	Saray Dayanath	0	Non- Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
39	Adda Sheetal	0	Non- Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
40	Adda Tela	0	Non- Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure
41	Mohalla Bura	36	Non- Notified	0	Tenable	Local body	Secure

Annexure-1B

Sl. 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?	Dwelling Units				Dwelling Units with electricity			
							Pucca (No.)	Semi-Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)	Pucca (No.)	Semi-Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)
1	Sathi muhalla	18702.94	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	532	15	6	553	532	15	3	550
2	Purabhiyatola nalle ke kinare	51671.74	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	82	7	4	93	82	7	2	91
3	Sultan pur kalam	30546.86	Core city	Residential	Along Railway line	Not prone	286	25	10	321	238	19	8	265
4	Karol	8261.67	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	80	25	15	120	80	25	5	110
5	Gahtiya ajmath ali	8725.95	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	430	70	64	564	430	30	2	462
6	Rahatpura	20365.96	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	123	12	5	140	123	12	2	137
7	Navrangabad balmiki vasthi	8563.33	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	46	12	7	65	46	12	4	62
8	Pepal ka adda	25475.14	Core city	Institutional	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	80	12	7	99	80	12	7	99
9	Lalpura balmiki vasthi	39710.77	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	15	8	10	33	15	8	2	25
10	Chepati emli taula	5385.45	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	245	70	51	366	245	60	30	335
11	Chawki shamchawri	12927.25	Core city	Residential	Along Major Transport Allignment	Not prone	138	20	0	158	138	20	0	158
12	Chaipaiti mali taula	22553.58	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	183	14	6	203	183	14	2	199
13	Barahi taula	20165.68	Core city	Residential	Along River/Water body bank	Not prone	410	30	40	480	410	30	0	440
14	Shahagraan	15760.04	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	349	25	10	384	349	25	0	374

Annexure-1B

Sl. 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?	Dwelling Units				Dwelling Units with electricity			
							Pucca (No.)	Semi-Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)	Pucca (No.)	Semi-Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)
15	Nakhasha	25207.39	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	126	34	4	164	126	0	4	130
16	Dhokaran tola	2911.07	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	80	15	5	100	80	15	5	100
17	Dhobi wali gali	3573.40	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	63	8	3	74	63	8	0	71
18	Kalee kabre	5135.00	Fringe area	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	13	39	0	52	13	31	0	44
19	Gandipura nale ka kinare	7060.63	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	403	42	25	470	403	42	17	462
20	Katra fatheh mahmood khai	31280.53	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	699	18	8	725	699	16	6	721
21	Mandiya shivnarayan	33210.64	Core city	Residential	Along other drians	Not prone	387	74	24	485	387	74	14	475
22	Maivathi taula	31035.46	Fringe area	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	91	201	62	354	91	161	0	252
23	Barhipura	24852.11	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	103	188	0	291	103	133	0	236
24	Maddiya khyaliram	9454.72	Fringe area	Residential	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	46	125	5	176	46	105	2	153
25	Shanti colony	20181.59	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	124	12	2	138	124	12	2	138
26	Anandnagar balmiki vasthi	16518.11	Fringe area	Commercial	Along Major Transport Allignment	Not prone	5	30	20	55	5	25	0	30
27	Sundharpur	47720.42	Core city	Residential	Along Railway line	Not prone	61	143	0	204	61	82	0	143
28	Kokpura	13419.35	Core city	Residential	Along Major Transport Allignment	Not prone	7	28	12	47	7	17	3	27

Annexure-1B

Sl. 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?	Dwelling Units				Dwelling Units with electricity			
							Pucca (No.)	Semi-Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)	Pucca (No.)	Semi-Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)
29	Ashok nagar purvi	21780.33	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	403	7	2	412	403	7	2	412
30	Ussar adda	15144.80	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	265	22	8	295	235	21	5	261
31	Ajit nagar	50802.85	Core city	Residential	Along other drians	Not prone	396	11	5	412	376	8	3	387
32	Thilasi Adda	61611.84	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	321	157	32	510	321	142	4	467
33	Urdu Mohalla	7021.89	Core city	Residential	Along Major Nallah	15 to 30 days	170	10	9	189	170	10	5	185
34	Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela	3112.77	Core city	Residential	On River/Water body bed	Not prone	172	12	8	192	172	12	4	188
35	Baron Toula	18775.09	Core city	Commercial	Along Major Nallah	Not prone	239	12	45	296	239	12	30	281
36	Damuruka Adda	16289.80	Core city	Residential	Along Major Transport Allignment	15 to 30 days	73	2	5	80	73	2	3	78
37	Nai Colony	11283.77	Fringe area	Residential	Along River/Water body bank	Not prone	55	15	8	78	55	15	4	74
38	Saray Dayanath	32388.66	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Up to 15 days	157	8	5	170	157	8	3	168
39	Adda Sheetal	21447.21	Fringe area	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	40	12	8	60	40	4	3	47
40	Adda Tela	14228.08	Fringe area	Residential	Along Major Transport Allignment	Not prone	46	14	3	63	46	13	2	61
41	Mohalla Bura	7464.14	Core city	Residential	Along other drians	Not prone	45	15	12	72	45	12	10	67
	Total	**841727.99**					**7589**	**1599**	**555**	**9743**	**7491**	**1276**	**198**	**8965**

Annexure-1C

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Total Slum Population	BPL Population	No of HHs	No of BPL HHs	Density
1	Sathi muhalla	4000	1400	666	193	Low Density
2	Purabhiyatola nalle ke kinare	885	220	145	30	Low Density
3	Sultan pur kalam	2264	831	346	135	Low Density
4	Karol	1100	450	181	71	Low Density
5	Gahtiya ajmath ali	4210	220	604	34	High Density
6	Rahatpura	1266	210	164	27	Low Density
7	Navrangabad balmiki vasthi	590	310	74	43	Low Density
8	Pepal ka adda	805	600	125	30	Low Density
9	Lalpura balmiki vasthi	350	260	54	34	Low Density
10	Chepati emli taula	2150	1150	430	231	High Density
11	Chawki shamchawri	1180	640	168	94	Low Density
12	Chaipaiti mali taula	2000	650	252	94	Low Density
13	Barahi taula	2800	900	503	158	Low Density
14	Shahagraan	3000	2170	430	263	Low Density
15	Nakhasha	1600	540	225	91	Low Density
16	Dhokaran tola	850	435	183	20	Low Density
17	Dhobi wali gali	600	280	94	41	Low Density
18	Kalee kabre	720	246	116	36	Low Density
19	Gandipura nale ka kinare	3613	618	559	101	High Density
20	Katra fatheh mahmood khai	8445	476	1031	66	Low Density
21	Mandiya shivnarayan	4738	239	674	37	Low Density
22	Maivathi taula	3400	616	552	101	Low Density
23	Barhipura	2197	517	376	87	Low Density

Annexure-1C

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Total Slum Population	BPL Population	No of HHs	No of BPL HHs	Density
24	Maddiya khyaliram	1325	426	261	69	Low Density
25	Shanti colony	1056	415	187	91	Low Density
26	Anandnagar balmiki vasthi	580	191	85	30	Low Density
27	Sundharpur	1949	477	341	80	Low Density
28	Kokpura	243	243	47	47	Low Density
29	Ashok nagar purvi	2892	550	483	106	Low Density
30	Ussar adda	1850	252	306	52	Low Density
31	Ajit nagar	2190	300	417	64	Low Density
32	Thilasi Adda	3056	812	610	46	Low Density
33	Urdu Mohalla	1700	500	242	70	Low Density
34	Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela	1485	404	206	60	High Density
35	Baron Toula	3000	400	378	54	Low Density
36	Damuruka Adda	690	40	114	7	Low Density
37	Nai Colony	750	264	103	36	Low Density
38	Saray Dayanath	1740	640	245	88	Low Density
39	Adda Sheetal	700	150	107	18	Low Density
40	Adda Tela	600	25	78	4	Low Density
41	Mohalla Bura	700	265	87	36	Low Density
	Total	**79269**	**20332**	**12249**	**2975**	

Annexure-1D

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Monthly income No of HHs							Occupational status No of HHs					
		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
1	Sathi muhalla	0	0	0	36	132	498	666	466	104	70	20	6	666
2	Purabhiyatola nalle ke kinare	0	0	0	14	26	105	145	72	33	26	10	4	145
3	Sultan pur kalam	21	56	48	68	82	71	346	126	50	128	27	15	346
4	Karol	0	41	40	25	55	20	181	51	5	55	30	40	181
5	Gahtiya ajmath ali	0	0	0	14	30	560	604	300	190	64	50	0	604
6	Rahatpura	0	0	4	8	15	137	164	107	30	19	6	2	164
7	Navrangabad balmiki vasthi	0	0	0	20	25	29	74	20	8	25	21	0	74
8	Pepal ka adda	0	0	20	15	40	50	125	10	35	50	20	10	125
9	Lalpura balmiki vasthi	0	0	0	4	30	20	54	0	40	14	0	0	54
10	Chepati emli taula	0	40	30	70	240	50	430	70	10	290	40	20	430
11	Chawki shamchawri	0	0	0	10	20	138	168	110	28	9	11	10	168
12	Chaipaiti mali taula	0	0	0	30	45	177	252	150	52	30	20	0	252
13	Barahi taula	0	0	0	23	180	300	503	250	82	60	55	56	503
14	Shahagraan	0	0	12	53	200	165	430	50	80	150	50	100	430
15	Nakhasha	0	0	52	35	48	90	225	13	50	100	62	0	225
16	Dhokaran tola	0	0	30	53	70	30	183	30	21	52	62	18	183
17	Dhobi wali gali	0	0	0	14	20	60	94	60	15	9	10	0	94
18	Kalee kabre	7	7	4	14	47	37	116	4	24	21	58	9	116
19	Gandipura nale ka kinare	0	0	200	272	30	57	559	405	95	30	29	0	559
20	Katra fatheh mahmood khai	0	0	0	10	6	1015	1031	600	300	101	30	0	1031
21	Mandiya shivnarayan	0	0	7	10	20	637	674	254	201	103	70	46	674

Annexure-1D

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Monthly income No of HHs							Occupational status No of HHs					
		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
22	Maivathi taula	30	101	91	89	150	91	552	86	76	211	179	0	552
23	Barhipura	20	32	51	81	111	81	376	62	72	141	101	0	376
24	Maddiya khyaliram	11	30	52	54	53	61	261	40	61	64	96	0	261
25	Shanti colony	17	21	32	16	39	62	187	63	36	57	19	12	187
26	Anandnagar balmiki vasthi	5	11	20	24	10	15	85	0	15	60	10	0	85
27	Sundharpur	11	71	146	61	27	25	341	115	21	41	64	100	341
28	Kokpura	4	0	5	28	0	10	47	38	0	9	0	0	47
29	Ashok nagar purvi	0	0	201	107	125	50	483	205	101	20	22	135	483
30	Ussar adda	46	55	56	39	102	8	306	146	8	87	47	18	306
31	Ajit nagar	7	9	21	24	22	334	417	108	162	97	36	14	417
32	Thilasi Adda	7	17	129	163	118	176	610	63	150	153	163	81	610
33	Urdu Mohalla	0	0	12	35	23	172	242	105	67	35	18	17	242
34	Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela	0	0	57	72	47	30	206	70	23	72	20	21	206
35	Baron Toula	0	0	10	30	78	260	378	196	72	55	31	24	378
36	Damuruka Adda	0	0	10	14	10	80	114	60	40	14	0	0	114
37	Nai Colony	0	3	8	6	18	68	103	58	22	13	9	1	103
38	Saray Dayanath	0	0	0	45	65	135	245	62	48	58	77	0	245
39	Adda Sheetal	0	0	20	21	25	41	107	39	28	18	2	20	107
40	Adda Tela	0	0	0	1	3	74	78	74	3	1	0	0	78
41	Mohalla Bura	0	0	6	22	14	45	87	42	17	17	11	0	87
	Total	**186**	**494**	**1374**	**1730**	**2401**	**6064**	**12249**	**4780**	**2475**	**2629**	**1586**	**779**	**12249**

Annexure-1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation				Drainage		Sanitation										Solid Waste		
		Individual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Water Tanker	Others	No. of individual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells / hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system	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 defecation	Arrangement of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
1	Sathi muhalla	500	90	76	0	0	0	0	0	500	19	7	less	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	600	60	0	6	Municipal staff	Daily	Once in 2 days
2	Purabhiyatola nalle ke kinare	100	25	20	0	0	0	0	0	100	7	5	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	130	0	5	Municipal staff	Once in a week	Daily
3	Sultan pur kalam	0	131	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	215	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	198	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in 15 days
4	Karol	61	73	47	0	0	0	0	0	50	11	10	once a week	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181	0	0	Residents themselves	No arrangements	No clearence
5	Gahtiya ajmath ali	500	44	60	0	0	0	0	0	497	24	28	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	204	370	20	10	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily

Annexure-1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation				Drainage		Sanitation										Solid Waste		
		Individual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Water Tanker	Others	No. of individual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells / hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system	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 defecation	Arrangement of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
6	Rahatpura	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	No supply	Not connected	Not connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	24	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days	Once in 15 days
7	Navrangabad balmiki vasthi	10	0	64	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	6	No supply	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	50	0	10	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily
8	Pepal ka adda	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	No supply	Not connected	Partially connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	29	Municipal staff	Once in a week	Once in a week
9	Lalpura balmiki vasthi	40	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	5	3	once a week	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	10	Municipal staff	Daily	No clearence
10	Chepati emli taula	300	0	130	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	10	once a week	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	50	0	30	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily

Annexure-1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation				Drainage		Sanitation										Solid Waste		
		Individual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Borewell/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Water Tanker	Others	No. of individual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells / hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system	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 defecation	Arrangement of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
11	Chawki shamchawr	118	30	20	0	0	0	0	0	118	5	30	once a week	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	28	0	0	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily
12	Chaipaiti mali taula	220	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	9	0	once a week	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	220	0	10	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily
13	Barahi taula	400	33	70	0	0	0	0	0	400	8	80	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	190	0	13	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily
14	Shahagraan	120	0	310	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	10	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	398	0	32	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily
15	Nakhasha	170	42	13	0	0	0	0	0	170	6	2	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	210	15	0	0	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Daily

Annexure-1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation				Drainage		Sanitation										Solid Waste		
		Individual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Water Tanker	Others	No. of individual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells / hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system	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 defecation	Arrangement of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
16	Dhokaran tola	92	52	39	0	0	0	0	0	80	10	17	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	0	20	Municipal staff	Daily	Once in 2 days
17	Dhobi wali gali	60	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	34	5	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	60	0	4	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily
18	Kalee kabre	51	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	51	0	28	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	18	No arrangements	No arrangements	No clearence
19	Gandipura nale ka kinare	425	75	59	0	0	0	0	0	425	12	6	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	59	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily
20	Katra fatheh mahmood khai	1000	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	9	0	less than 1hr daily	Not connected	Partially connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	31	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Daily

Annexure-1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation				Drainage		Sanitation										Solid Waste		
		Individual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Water Tanker	Others	No. of individual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells / hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system	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 defecation	Arrangement of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
21	Mandiya shivnarayan	0	0	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	No supply	Not connected	Partially connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	630	0	44	Municipal staff	Daily	Once in 2 days
22	Maivathi taula	211	106	235	0	0	0	0	0	211	11	26	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	361	162	0	29	Municipal staff	Daily	Once in a week
23	Barhipura	176	71	129	0	0	0	0	0	176	16	17	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	346	30	Municipal staff	Daily	Once in a week
24	Maddiya khyaliram	201	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	201	0	5	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	21	Municipal staff	Daily	Once in a week
25	Shanti colony	0	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	187	No supply	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	0	49	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Once in a week

Annexure-1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation				Drainage		Sanitation										Solid Waste		
		Individual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Water Tanker	Others	No. of individual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells / hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system	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 defecation	Arrangement of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
26	Anandnagar balmiki vasthi	45	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	12	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Fully connected	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	Municipal staff	Daily	Once in 15 days
27	Sundharpur	0	0	276	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	No supply	Not connected	Not connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	106	Municipal staff	Once in a week	No clearence
28	Kokpura	0	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	No supply	Not connected	Not connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	10	Municipal Contractor	No arrangements	No clearence
29	Ashok nagar purvi	376	0	107	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	19	1-2 hrs daily	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	400	83	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in 2 days
30	Ussar adda	0	0	306	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	No supply	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	0	101	Municipal staff	Once in a week	Once in a week

Annexure-1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation				Drainage		Sanitation										Solid Waste		
		Individual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Water Tanker	Others	No. of individual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells / hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system	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 defecation	Arrangement of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
31	Ajit nagar	0	0	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	417	No supply	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	414	0	3	Municipal staff	Daily	Once in a week
32	Thilasi Adda	0	0	610	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	No supply	Not connected	Partially connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	0	195	Municipal staff	Once in a week	Once in a week
33	Urdu Mohalla	150	39	53	0	0	0	0	0	150	11	7	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Partially connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	0	7	Municipal staff	Once in a week	Once in a week
34	Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela	0	0	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	No supply	Not connected	Partially connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	0	60	Municipal staff	Once in 2 days	Once in 2 days
35	Baron Toula	340	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	340	21	0	More than 2 hours daily	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	370	0	8	Municipal Contractor	Daily	Daily

Annexure-1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation				Drainage		Sanitation										Solid Waste		
		Individual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Water Tanker	Others	No. of individual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells / hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system	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 defecation	Arrangement of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
36	Damuruka Adda	0	0	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	No supply	Fully connected	Not connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	2	Municipal Contractor	Once in 2 days	Once in 2 days
37	Nai Colony	0	0	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	No supply	Not connected	Not connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83	0	20	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
38	Saray Dayanath	0	0	245	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	190	No supply	Partially connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	217	0	28	Municipal Contractor	No arrangements	No clearence
39	Adda Sheetal	0	20	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	87	once a week	Not connected	Not connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	72	20	15	No arrangements	No arrangements	No clearence

Annexure-1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation				Drainage		Sanitation										Solid Waste		
		Individual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Borewell/ Hand Pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Water Tanker	Others	No. of individual taps	No. of public taps	No. of tube wells / bore wells / hand pumps	Duration of water supply	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system	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 defecation	Arrangement of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
40	Adda Tela	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	No supply	Not connected	Not connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	4	Municipal Contractor	No arrangements	No clearence
41	Mohalla Bura	0	79	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	4	once a week	Not connected	Fully connected	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	7	Municipal Contractor	Daily	Daily
	Total	5666	1059	5459	65	0	0	0	0	5614	249	3039				40	0	0	0	0	0	2337	7341	1200	1331			

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Roads			Availability of Street light	Educational facilites									Health Facilities						
		Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to the Slum	Distance from the nearest Motorable Road	Internal road		Pre-primary School_Anganwadi under ICDS	Pre-primary School_Municipal Pre-School	Pre-primary School_Private Pre-School	Primary School_Municipal	Primary School_State Government	Primary School_Private	High School_Municipal	High School_State Government	High School_Private	Urban Health Post	Primary Health Centre	Government Hospital	Maternity Centre	Private Clinic	Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidhya
1	Sathi muhalla	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Non-Motorable pucca	No	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	With in the slum
2	Purabhiyatola nalle ke kinare	Non-Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Non-Motorable pucca	No	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 km to 2.o km	With in the slum area	more than 5.0 km	more than 5.0 km	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	More than 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km
3	Sultan pur kalam	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	No	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms
4	Karol	Motorable pucca	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Non-Motorable pucca	No	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms
5	Gahtiya ajmath ali	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Non-Motorable pucca	Yes	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	more than 5.0 km	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km
6	Rahatpura	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 km to 2.0 kms	1.0 km to 2.o km	1.0 km to 2.o km	1.0 km to 2.o km	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Roads			Availability of Street light	Educational facilites									Health Facilities						
		Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to the Slum	Distance from the nearest Motorable Road	Internal road		Pre-primary School_Anganwadi under ICDS	Pre-primary School_Municipal Pre-School	Pre-primary School_Private Pre-School	Primary School_Municipal	Primary School_State Government	Primary School_Private	High School_Municipal	High School_State Government	High School_Private	Urban Health Post	Primary Health Centre	Government Hospital	Maternity Centre	Private Clinic	Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidhya
7	Navrangabad balmiki vasthi	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable pucca	Yes	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms
8	Pepal ka adda	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	More than 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km
9	Lalpura balmiki vasthi	Motorable pucca	2.0 km to 5.0 km	Motorable pucca	Yes	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km
10	Chepati emli taula	Non-Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 km to 2.o km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms
11	Chawki shamchawri	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km
12	Chaipaiti mali taula	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	more than 5.0 km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	more than 5.0 km	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Roads			Availability of Street light	Educational facilites									Health Facilities						
		Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to the Slum	Distance from the nearest Motorable Road	Internal road		Pre-primary School_Anganwadi under ICDS	Pre-primary School_Municipal Pre-School	Pre-primary School_Private Pre-School	Primary School_Municipal	Primary School_State Government	Primary School_Private	High School_Municipal	High School_State Government	High School_Private	Urban Health Post	Primary Health Centre	Government Hospital	Maternity Centre	Private Clinic	Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidhya
13	Barahi taula	Motorable pucca	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable pucca	No	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms
14	Shahagraan	Motorable pucca	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Non-Motorable pucca	No	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum
15	Nakhasha	Motorable pucca	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	1.0 km to 2.o km	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 km to 2.o km	1.0 km to 2.o km	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms
16	Dhokaran tola	Motorable pucca	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable pucca	Yes	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms
17	Dhobi wali gali	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km
18	Kalee kabre	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Non-Motorable pucca	No	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Roads			Availability of Street light	Educational facilites									Health Facilities						
		Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to the Slum	Distance from the nearest Motorable Road	Internal road		Pre-primary School_Anganwadi under ICDS	Pre-primary School_Municipal Pre-School	Pre-primary School_Private Pre-School	Primary School_Municipal	Primary School_State Government	Primary School_Private	High School_Municipal	High School_State Government	High School_Private	Urban Health Post	Primary Health Centre	Government Hospital	Maternity Centre	Private Clinic	Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidhya
19	Gandipura nale ka kinare	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	With in the slum
20	Katra fatheh mahmood khai	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum
21	Mandiya shivnarayan	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Non-Motorable pucca	No	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km
22	Maivathi taula	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	less than 0.5 km	More than 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms
23	Barhipura	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	More than 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km
24	Maddiya khyaliram	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Roads			Availability of Street light	Educational facilites									Health Facilities						
		Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to the Slum	Distance from the nearest Motorable Road	Internal road		Pre-primary School_Anganwadi under ICDS	Pre-primary School_Municipal Pre-School	Pre-primary School_Private Pre-School	Primary School_Municipal	Primary School_State Government	Primary School_Private	High School_Municipal	High School_State Government	High School_Private	Urban Health Post	Primary Health Centre	Government Hospital	Maternity Centre	Private Clinic	Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidhya
25	Shanti colony	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms
26	Anandnagar balmiki vasthi	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable pucca	No	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 km to 2.o km	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km
27	Sundharpur	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms
28	Kokpura	Non-Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Non-Motorable pucca	No	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 km to 2.o km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms
29	Ashok nagar purvi	Non-Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Non-Motorable pucca	No	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	2.0 Kms to 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	More than 5.0 kms
30	Ussar adda	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable pucca	No	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 km to 2.o km	1.0 km to 2.o km	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Roads			Availability of Street light	Educational facilites									Health Facilities						
		Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to the Slum	Distance from the nearest Motorable Road	Internal road		Pre-primary School_Anganwadi under ICDS	Pre-primary School_Municipal Pre-School	Pre-primary School_Private Pre-School	Primary School_Municipal	Primary School_State Government	Primary School_Private	High School_Municipal	High School_State Government	High School_Private	Urban Health Post	Primary Health Centre	Government Hospital	Maternity Centre	Private Clinic	Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidhya
31	Ajit nagar	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	No	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms
32	Thilasi Adda	Motorable pucca	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	2.0 Kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms
33	Urdu Mohalla	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km
34	Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Non-Motorable Kutcha	Yes	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km
35	Baron Toula	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	with in the slum area	in the	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	
36	Damuruka Adda	Non-Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Non-Motorable pucca	Yes	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Roads			Availability of Street light	Educational facilites									Health Facilities						
		Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to the Slum	Distance from the nearest Motorable Road	Internal road		Pre-primary School_Anganwadi under ICDS	Pre-primary School_Municipal Pre-School	Pre-primary School_Private Pre-School	Primary School_Municipal	Primary School_State Government	Primary School_Private	High School_Municipal	High School_State Government	High School_Private	Urban Health Post	Primary Health Centre	Government Hospital	Maternity Centre	Private Clinic	Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidhya
37	Nai Colony	Non-Motorable Kutchaa	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Non-Motorable Kutcha	Yes	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	2.0 Kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 Kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms
38	Saray Dayanath	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Non-Motorable pucca	No	With in the slum area	1.0 km to 2.o km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km
39	Adda Sheetal	Non-Motorable Kutchaa	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Non-Motorable Kutcha	Yes	With in the slum area	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 km to 2.0 kms	1.0 km to 2.o km	1.0 km to 2.o km	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	
40	Adda Tela	Non-Motorable Kutchaa	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Non-Motorable Kutcha	No	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km
41	Mohalla Bura	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5 km to 1km	1.0 km to 2.o km	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	than 5.	Less than 0.5 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.5 km to 1km	0.5 km to 1km	Less than 0.5 kms
	Total																				

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Social Development/ welfare															
		Availability of facilities within slum						Pensions and Insurances									
		Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / production Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum production centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilitation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelter (No. covered)	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 Insurance (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum-dwellers Association (Yes-01, No-02)	Youth Associations (No. covered)	Women's Associations/Mahila Samithis (No. covered)
1	Sathi muhalla	0	0	0	0	0	0	80	3	0	600	20	0	0	0	0	0
2	Purabhiyatola nalle ke kinare	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	80	2	0	0	0	0	0
3	Sultan pur kalam	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	18	17	563	21	0	0	0	0	0
4	Karol	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Gahtiya ajmath ali	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	4	1	420	10	0	0	0	0	0
6	Rahatpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	7	0	136	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Social Development/ welfare															
		Availability of facilities within slum						Pensions and Insurances									
		Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / production Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum production centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilitation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelter (No. covered)	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 Insurance (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum-dwellers Association (Yes-01, No-02)	Youth Associations (No. covered)	Women's Associations/Mahila Samithis (No. covered)
7	Navrangabad balmiki vasthi	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	1	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Pepal ka adda	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	5	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Lalpura balmiki vasthi	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Chepati emli taula	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	5	3	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Chawki shamchawri	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	9	1	210	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Chaipaiti mali taula	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	4	0	89	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Social Development/ welfare															
		Availability of facilities within slum						Pensions and Insurances									
		Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / production Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum production centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilitation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelter (No. covered)	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 Insurance (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum-dwellers Association (Yes-01, No-02)	Youth Associations (No. covered)	Women's Associations/Mahila Samithis (No. covered)
13	Barahi taula	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	12	3	38	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Shahagraan	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	7	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Nakhasha	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	11	3	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Dhokaran tola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Dhobi wali gali	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Kalee kabre	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Social Development/ welfare															
		Availability of facilities within slum						Pensions and Insurances									
		Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / production Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum production centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilitation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelter (No. covered)	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 Insurance (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum-dwellers Association (Yes-01, No-02)	Youth Associations (No. covered)	Women's Associations/Mahila Samithis (No. covered)
19	Gandipura nale ka kinare	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	14	0	36	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Katra fatheh mahmood khai	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	12	2	42	2	0	0	0	0	0
21	Mandiya shivnarayan	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	18	15	389	32	0	0	0	0	0
22	Maivathi taula	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	7	12	140	0	0	0	2	0	0
23	Barhipura	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
24	Maddiya khyaliram	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Social Development/ welfare															
		Availability of facilities within slum						Pensions and Insurances									
		Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / production Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum production centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilitation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelter (No. covered)	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 Insurance (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum-dwellers Association (Yes-01, No-02)	Youth Associations (No. covered)	Women's Associations/Mahila Samithis (No. covered)
25	Shanti colony	0	0	0	0	0	32	12	5	328	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Anandnagar balmiki vasthi	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
27	Sundharpur	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	4	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
28	Kokpura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Ashok nagar purvi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Ussar adda	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	18	5	113	87	1	0	0	0	0

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Social Development/ welfare															
		Availability of facilities within slum						Pensions and Insurances									
		Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / production Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum production centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilitation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelter (No. covered)	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 Insurance (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum-dwellers Association (Yes-01, No-02)	Youth Associations (No. covered)	Women's Associations/Mahila Samithis (No. covered)
31	Ajit nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	18	2	918	22	0	0	0	0	0
32	Thilasi Adda	0	0	0	0	0	0	42	17	3	189	38	1	0	0	0	0
33	Urdu Mohalla	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	14	2	18	2	0	0	0	0	0
35	Baron Toula	0	0	0	0	23	18	4	500	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Damuruka Adda	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	0	3	50	0	0	0	0	0	0

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Social Development/ welfare															
		Availability of facilities within slum						Pensions and Insurances									
		Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / production Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum production centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilitation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelter (No. covered)	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 Insurance (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum-dwellers Association (Yes-01, No-02)	Youth Associations (No. covered)	Women's Associations/Mahila Samithis (No. covered)
37	Nai Colony	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	12	2	211	22	0	0	0	0	0
38	Saray Dayanath	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7	0	180	4	0	0	0	0	0
39	Adda Sheetal	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	8	4	192	27	0	0	0	0	0
40	Adda Tela	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	4	0	60	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Mohalla Bura	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	12	5	222	23	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**23**	**50**	**940**	**792**	**468**	**5227**	**312**	**2**	**0**	**12**	**0**	**0**

Annexure-2A

S.No	Name of Slum	Dwelling Units				Proposed Dwelling Units	HOUSING COST
		Pucca (No.)	Semi-Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)		
1	Sathi muhalla	532	15	6	553	134	592.35
2	Purabhiyatola nalle ke kinare	82	7	4	93	63	278.61
3	Sultan pur kalam	286	25	10	321	60	201.74
4	Karol	80	25	15	120	101	357.98
5	Gahtiya ajmath ali	430	70	64	564	174	683.42
6	Rahatpura	123	12	5	140	41	156.09
7	Navrangabad balmiki vasthi	46	12	7	65	28	98.11
8	Pepal ka adda	80	12	7	99	45	165.64
9	Lalpura balmiki vasthi	15	8	10	33	39	148.65
10	Chepati emli taula	245	70	51	366	185	737.51
11	Chawki shamchawri	138	20	0	158	30	93.65
12	Chaipaiti mali taula	183	14	6	203	69	290.32
13	Barahi taula	410	30	40	480	93	365.24
14	Shahagraan	349	25	10	384	81	305.48
15	Nakhasha	126	34	4	164	99	365.69
16	Dhokaran tola	80	15	5	100	103	425.89
17	Dhobi wali gali	63	8	3	74	31	126.43
18	Kalee kabre	13	39	0	52	116	517.32
19	Gandipura nale ka kinare	403	42	25	470	156	632.15
20	Katra fatheh mahmood khai	699	18	8	725	332	1588.10
21	Mandiya shivnarayan	387	74	24	485	287	1114.90
22	Maivathi taula	91	201	62	354	461	1607.69
23	Barhipura	103	188	0	291	273	798.27
24	Maddiya khyaliram	46	125	5	176	215	647.71
25	Shanti colony	124	12	2	138	63	242.09
26	Anandnagar balmiki vasthi	5	30	20	55	85	361.02
27	Sundharpur	61	143	0	204	280	843.38
28	Kokpura	7	28	12	47	47	199.62
29	Ashok nagar purvi	403	7	2	412	80	341.16

Annexure-2A

S.No	Name of Slum	Dwelling Units				Proposed Dwelling Units	HOUSING COST
		Pucca (No.)	Semi-Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)		
30	Ussar adda	265	22	8	295	41	133.79
31	Ajit nagar	396	11	5	412	21	69.12
32	Thilasi Adda	321	157	32	510	289	894.05
33	Urdu Mohalla	170	10	9	189	72	313.73
34	Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela	172	12	8	192	34	124.87
35	Baron Toula	239	12	45	296	139	653.92
36	Damuruka Adda	73	2	5	80	41	187.30
37	Nai Colony	55	15	8	78	48	180.61
38	Saray Dayanath	157	8	5	170	88	356.77
39	Adda Sheetal	40	12	8	60	67	259.08
40	Adda Tela	46	14	3	63	32	111.49
41	Mohalla Bura	45	15	12	72	42	153.86
	Total	**7589**	**1599**	**555**	**9743**	**4685**	**17724.84**

Annexure-2B

S.No	Name of Slum	Water supply (Proposed)							Sanitation (proposed)							SWM			Roads (proposed)				
		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	SANITATION Total Cost	Existing Bins	Proposed Bins	Total Cost	Existing length of Approch	Proposed length of Approch roads	Existing length of Internal roads	Proposed length of Internal roads	Total cost
1	Sathi muhalla	310.00	2022.74	500	166	498.00	1	28.14	310.00	1633.14	620.00	1323.14	660	6	52.55	0	22	2.14	0	0.00	310	2070.35	60.40
2	Purabhiyatola nalle ke kinare	735.00	3749.41	100	45	135.00	0	16.69	375.00	3360.45	1470.00	2265.45	140	5	99.14	0	5	0.49	0	93.39	735	3840.93	117.67
3	Sultan pur kalam	0.00	2911.71	0	346	1038.00	0	13.55	0.00	2425.41	375.00	2050.41	148	198	95.07	0	12	1.06	0	0.00	375	0.00	0.00
4	Karol	375.00	607.12	50	131	393.00	0	3.01	375.00	443.09	750.00	68.09	181	0	7.73	0	6	0.50	0	0.00	375	627.16	15.80
5	Gahtiya ajmath ali	465.00	829.10	497	107	321.00	1	23.67	616.50	461.47	930.00	147.97	594	10	12.60	1	19	1.94	0	0.00	465	855.51	26.20
6	Rahatpura	245.00	1849.80	0	164	492.00	0	8.70	245.00	1499.94	490.00	1254.94	140	24	48.98	0	5	0.46	0	0.00	245	0.00	0.00
7	Navrangabad balmiki vasthi	98.00	914.85	10	64	192.00	0	4.20	0.00	843.69	191.00	652.69	64	10	26.22	0	2	0.19	0	0.00	98	0.00	0.00
8	Pepal ka adda	398.00	1405.61	0	125	375.00	0	6.30	0.00	1502.38	789.00	713.38	96	29	38.69	0	4	0.35	0	0.00	980	0.00	0.00
9	Lalpura balmiki vasthi	40.00	3493.28	40	14	42.00	0	13.95	40.00	2903.17	80.00	2863.17	44	10	92.76	0	2	0.18	0	0.00	40	0.00	0.00
10	Chepati emli taula	550.00	370.60	300	130	390.00	0	2.57	550.00	216.85	1100.00	0.00	400	30	8.20	0	14	1.43	0	19.17	550	389.39	11.65
11	Chawki shamchaw	440.00	1197.36	118	50	150.00	0	5.56	440.00	923.90	880.00	483.90	168	0	24.64	0	6	0.58	0	0.00	440	0.00	0.00
12	Chaipaiti mali taula	375.00	2136.60	220	32	96.00	0	9.55	375.00	1717.13	750.00	1342.13	242	10	54.88	0	8	0.78	0	0.00	375	0.00	0.00
13	Barahi taula	215.00	2042.82	400	103	309.00	1	27.83	215.00	1665.73	430.00	1450.73	490	13	56.29	0	17	1.65	0	0.00	215	0.00	0.00
14	Shahagraan	98.00	1634.20	120	310	930.00	1	26.05	980.00	462.90	191.00	1251.90	398	32	32.66	1	13	1.20	0	0.00	98	1669.55	46.39
15	Nakhasha	398.00	2034.19	170	55	165.00	0	8.81	0.00	2025.98	790.00	1235.98	225	0	54.38	0	8	0.74	0	0.00	398	0.00	0.00

Annexure-2B

S.No	Name of Slum	Water supply (Proposed)							Sanitation (proposed)							SWM			Roads (proposed)				
		Existing Running length of Sub line (Meters)	Proposed Running length of Sub line (Meters)	Existing Taps	Proposed Taps	Raising main (Meters)	Overhead 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	SANITATION Total Cost	Existing Bins	Proposed Bins	Total Cost	Existing length of Approch	Proposed length of Approch roads	Existing length of Internal roads	Proposed length of Internal roads	Total cost
16	Dhokaran tola	678.00	0.00	80	103	309.00	0	0.62	678.00	0.00	1600.00	0.00	163	20	2.55	1	5	0.46	0	0.00	678	0.00	0.00
17	Dhobi wali gali	127.00	708.03	60	34	102.00	0	3.31	267.00	428.57	127.00	568.57	90	4	17.99	0	3	0.29	0	0.00	127	0.00	0.00
18	Kalee kabre	125.00	750.47	51	116	348.00	0	3.65	257.00	472.25	125.00	604.25	98	0	17.09	0	4	0.35	0	0.00	125	768.34	20.33
19	Gandipura nale ka kinare	627.00	311.52	425	134	402.00	1	20.45	627.00	154.77	1254.00	0.00	500	59	10.60	0	19	1.85	0	0.00	627	0.00	0.00
20	Katra fatheh mahmood khai	1254.00	1811.07	1000	31	93.00	3	65.96	1250.00	1303.16	2500.00	53.16	1000	31	29.28	0	34	3.47	0	0.00	1250	0.00	0.00
21	Mandiya shivnarayan	1350.00	1585.47	0	674	2022.00	1	28.04	1350.00	1095.20	2700.00	0.00	630	44	23.86	1	21	1.94	0	0.00	1350	1645.38	45.71
22	Maivathi taula	1020.00	2405.28	211	341	1023.00	1	29.45	1020.00	1833.21	2040.00	813.21	523	29	47.81	0	18	1.67	0	0.00	1020	0.00	0.00
23	Barhipura	750.00	1274.91	176	200	600.00	0	6.52	0.00	1686.72	1500.00	186.72	346	30	35.05	3	10	0.93	0	0.00	750	1316.24	32.00
24	Maddiya khyaliram	412.00	832.96	201	60	180.00	0	3.65	0.00	1037.03	824.00	213.03	240	21	22.39	0	9	0.79	0	0.00	412	0.00	0.00
25	Shanti colony	375.00	1618.47	0	187	561.00	0	7.50	375.00	1285.53	750.00	910.53	138	49	40.81	0	6	0.53	0	0.00	375	0.00	0.00
26	Anandnagar balmiki vasthi	248.00	1196.70	45	85	255.00	0	4.99	248.00	955.42	496.00	707.42	45	0	25.14	0	3	0.25	0	0.00	248	0.00	0.00
27	Sundharpur	180.00	3489.34	0	341	1023.00	0	15.06	180.00	2876.51	360.00	2696.51	235	106	96.51	0	11	0.92	0	0.00	1800	0.00	0.00
28	Kokpura	750.00	573.56	0	47	141.00	0	2.43	750.00	352.51	1500.00	0.00	37	0	5.33	0	2	0.17	0	27.56	750	600.57	16.57
29	Ashok nagar purvi	375.00	1639.73	350	133	399.00	1	25.00	375.00	1303.24	750.00	928.24	400	83	47.77	0	16	1.48	0	41.96	375	1680.84	49.10
30	Ussar adda	675.00	863.84	0	306	918.00	0	5.45	0.00	1281.83	675.00	606.83	205	101	44.34	0	10	0.93	0	0.00	675	0.00	0.00

Annexure-2B

S.No	Name of Slum	Water supply (Proposed)							Sanitation (proposed)							SWM			Roads (proposed)				
		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	SANITATION Total Cost	Existing Bins	Proposed Bins	Total Cost	Existing length of Approc	Proposed length of Approch roads	Existing length of Internal roads	Proposed length of Internal roads	Total cost
31	Ajit nagar	0.00	3829.81	0	417	1251.00	0	18.48	0.00	3190.18	620.00	2570.18	414	3	96.41	2	12	1.11	0	0.00	310	0.00	0.00
32	Thilasi Adda	0.00	3946.23	0	610	1830.00	1	35.71	1350	1937.16	2700.00	587.16	415	195	63.72	0	20	1.76	0	0.00	700	0.00	0.00
33	Urdu Mohalla	0.00	848.59	150	92	276.00	0	4.30	0.00	706.86	0.00	706.86	235	7	25.68	0	8	0.78	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
34	Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela	0.00	420.71	0	206	618.00	0	3.00	0.00	350.45	0.00	350.45	146	60	19.32	0	7	0.65	0	0.00	0	429.30	11.93
35	Baron Toula	0.00	1974.17	340	38	114.00	1	28.47	0.00	1644.46	0.00	1644.46	370	8	61.57	0	13	1.33	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
36	Damuruka Adda	0.00	1551.08	0	114	342.00	0	7.51	0.00	1292.03	0.00	1292.03	112	2	45.50	0	4	0.39	0	32.30	0	1582.73	48.12
37	Nai Colony	0.00	1330.33	0	103	309.00	0	6.17	0.00	1108.15	0.00	1108.15	83	20	39.49	0	3	0.28	0	27.70	0	1357.48	39.30
38	Saray Dayanath	0.00	3034.74	0	245	735.00	0	13.45	0.00	2527.90	0.00	2527.90	217	28	83.66	0	8	0.71	0	0.00	0	3096.67	81.94
39	Adda Sheetal	0.00	1951.90	0	107	321.00	0	8.36	0.00	1625.91	0.00	1625.91	92	15	53.45	0	4	0.35	0	40.65	0	1991.74	54.92
40	Adda Tela	0.00	1564.74	0	78	234.00	0	6.99	0.00	1303.41	0.00	1303.41	74	4	43.96	0	3	0.28	0	32.59	0	1596.67	46.23
41	Mohalla Bura	0.00	1161.30	0	87	261.00	0	5.37	0.00	967.35	0.00	967.35	80	7	33.14	0	3	0.28	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
	Total	13688.00	67874.36	5614	6731	20193	13	558.45	13249	54805.06	30357	40076.2	10878	1303	1737.2	9	399	37.64	0	315.31	17271	25518.9	724.25

Annexure-2C

S.No	Name of Slum	Street lights				Education Facilities							Health Facilities			Social Welfare				
		Condition of Street lights	Existing Street lights	Proposed Street lights	COST	Existing Pre - primary schools	Proposed Schools	Existing Pimary schools	proposed primary	Existing High schools	proposed High schools	TOTAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES COST	Existing Primary Health Centres	Proposed PHC	Cost	Existing Community halls	Proposed Community halls	Cost	Proposed	Cost
1	Sathi muhalla	No	10	44	**5.88**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**3.2**
2	Purabhiyatola nalle ke kinare	No	18	86	**11.50**	1	0	0	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**3.2**
3	Sultan pur kalam	No	10	57	**6.91**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**2.9**
4	Karol	No	6	17	**1.96**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	826.2	**2.3**
5	Gahtiya ajmath ali	Yes	16	14	**1.97**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	872.6	**2.9**
6	Rahatpura	Yes	9	39	**4.97**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**3.0**
7	Navrangabad balmiki vasthi	Yes	4	19	**2.42**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	856.3	**2.6**
8	Pepal ka adda	Yes	6	36	**4.37**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**2.9**
9	Lalpura balmiki vasthi	Yes	2	80	**9.70**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**2.9**
10	Chepati emli taula	Yes	8	13	**1.83**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	538.5	**1.8**
11	Chawki shamchawri	Yes	13	25	**3.34**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**3.2**
12	Chaipaiti mali taula	Yes	12	46	**6.15**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**3.2**
13	Barahi taula	No	8	44	**5.88**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**3.2**
14	Shahagraan	No	4	36	**4.58**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**3.0**
15	Nakhasha	Yes	6	50	**6.37**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**3.0**
16	Dhokaran tola	Yes	30	0	**0.00**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	291.1	**0.9**
17	Dhobi wali gali	Yes	8	11	**1.47**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	357.3	**1.1**
18	Kalee kabre	No	6	14	**1.70**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	513.5	**1.5**
19	Gandipura nale ka kinare	Yes	23	0	**0.00**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	706.1	**2.2**
20	Katra fatheh mahmood khai	Yes	60	11	**1.54**	1	2	1	0	1	0	**7.45**	1	0	**0.00**	0	1	**6.06**	1000.0	**3.3**
21	Mandiya shivnarayan	No	65	3	**0.38**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**3.0**

Annexure-2C

S.No	Name of Slum	Street lights				Education Facilities							Health Facilities			Social Welfare				
		Condition of Street lights	Existing Street lights	Proposed Street lights	COST	Existing Pre - primary schools	Proposed Schools	Existing Pimary schools	proposed primary	Existing High schools	proposed High schools	TOTAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES COST	Existing Primary Health Centres	Proposed PHC	Cost	Existing Community halls	Proposed Community halls	Cost	Proposed	Cost
22	Maivathi taula	Yes	42	37	**4.71**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**3.0**
23	Barhipura	Yes	26	21	**2.67**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**3.0**
24	Maddiya khyaliram	Yes	8	21	**2.55**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	945.5	**2.7**
25	Shanti colony	Yes	11	35	**4.24**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**2.9**
26	Anandnagar balmiki vasthi	No	8	25	**2.89**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**2.7**
27	Sundharpur	Yes	8	77	**8.89**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**2.7**
28	Kokpura	No	22	9	**1.04**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**2.7**
29	Ashok nagar purvi	No	16	31	**3.95**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**3.0**
30	Ussar adda	No	16	20	**2.55**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**3.0**
31	Ajit nagar	No	8	81	**10.31**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**3.0**
32	Thilasi Adda	Yes	25	66	**8.00**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	1000.0	**2.9**
33	Urdu Mohalla	Yes	0	20	**2.7**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.0**	702.2	**2.2**
34	Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela	Yes	0	10	**1.3**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.0**	311.3	**0.9**
35	Baron Toula	Yes	0	46	**6.5**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.0**	1000.0	**3.3**
36	Damuruka Adda	Yes	0	36	**4.8**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.0**	1000.0	**3.2**
37	Nai Colony	Yes	0	31	**3.9**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.0**	1000.0	**3.0**
38	Saray Dayanath	No	0	70	**8.5**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.0**	1000.0	**2.9**
39	Adda Sheetal	Yes	0	45	**5.5**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.0**	1000.0	**2.9**
40	Adda Tela	No	0	36	**4.6**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.0**	1000.0	**3.0**
41	Mohalla Bura	Yes	0	27	**3.4**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.0**	746.4	**2.2**
	Total		514	1389	**175.87**	41.00	2.00	40.00	0.00	41.00	0.00	**7.45**	20.00	0.00	**0.00**	1.00	1.00	**6.06**	36667.0	**110.30**

Annexure-2D

S.No	Name of Slum	Mode of Development	Ownership of land	Density	Year Wise	Final housing _Code	Infrastructure_ Code	Tenure status
1	Sathi muhalla	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	4	Average	Best	Secure
2	Purabhiyatola nalle ke kinare	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	4	Best	Average	Secure
3	Sultan pur kalam	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	2	Average	Worst	Secure
4	Karol	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	1	Worst	Worst	Secure
5	Gahtiya ajmath ali	**Upgradation**	Local Body	High Density	5	Best	Best	Secure
6	Rahatpura	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	3	Average	Worst	Secure
7	Navrangabad balmiki vasthi	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	3	Worst	Average	Secure
8	Pepal ka adda	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	2	Average	Worst	Secure
9	Lalpura balmiki vasthi	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	2	Worst	Best	Secure
10	Chepati emli taula	**Upgradation**	Local Body	High Density	5	Average	Best	Secure
11	Chawki shamchawri	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	4	Average	Best	Secure
12	Chaipaiti mali taula	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	4	Average	Best	Secure
13	Barahi taula	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	4	Best	Best	Secure
14	Shahagraan	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	3	Average	Average	Secure
15	Nakhasha	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	3	Average	Average	Secure
16	Dhokaran tola	**Upgradation**	Defence	Low Density	3	Worst	Average	Secure
17	Dhobi wali gali	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	4	Average	Best	Secure
18	Kalee kabre	**In-Situ Development**	Local Body	Low Density	2	Worst	Average	Insecure
19	Gandipura nale ka kinare	**Upgradation**	Local Body	High Density	4	Best	Best	Secure
20	Katra fatheh mahmood khai	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	5	Best	Best	Secure
21	Mandiya shivnarayan	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	3	Average	Average	Secure
22	Maivathi taula	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	3	Worst	Average	Secure
23	Barhipura	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	3	Worst	Best	Secure

Annexure-2D

S.No	Name of Slum	Mode of Development	Ownership of land	Density	Year Wise	Final housing _Code	Infrastructure_ Code	Tenure status
24	Maddiya khyaliram	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	2	Worst	Best	Secure
25	Shanti colony	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	2	Worst	Worst	Secure
26	Anandnagar balmiki vasthi	**In-Situ Development**	Local Body	Low Density	1	Worst	Average	Insecure
27	Sundharpur	**Upgradation**	Private	Low Density	1	Worst	Worst	Secure
28	Kokpura	**In-Situ Development**	Private	Low Density	1	Worst	Worst	Secure
29	Ashok nagar purvi	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	3	Best	Average	Secure
30	Ussar adda	**Upgradation**	Private	Low Density	3	Best	Worst	Insecure
31	Ajit nagar	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	3	Average	Average	Secure
32	Thilasi Adda	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	2	Average	Worst	Secure
33	Urdu Mohalla	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	4	Best	Average	Secure
34	Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela	**Upgradation**	Local Body	High Density	3	Best	Average	Secure
35	Baron Toula	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	5	Best	Best	Secure
36	Damuruka Adda	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	4	Best	Average	Secure
37	Nai Colony	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	3	Average	Average	Secure
38	Saray Dayanath	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	2	Best	Worst	Secure
39	Adda Sheetal	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	2	Average	Worst	Secure
40	Adda Tela	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	3	Best	Worst	Secure
41	Mohalla Bura	**Upgradation**	Local Body	Low Density	3	Average	Average	Secure

Proposed budget for Slum free Etawah

ANNEXURE -2E - Line Estimates in Lakhs

Sl.No.	Slum name	Ownership of land	Mode of Development	Housing Cost (Lakhs)	Physical Infrastructure					Social Infrastructure				Operation & Maintenance Cost (Lakhs)	GRAND TOTAL (Lakhs)
					Water supply	Sanitation	Solid waste management	Roads	Street lights	Educational facilities	Health facilities	Community halls	Recreational spaces		
1	Sathi muhalla	Local Body	Upgradation	592.35	28.14	52.55	2.14	60.40	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	44.68	**789.29**
2	Purabhiyatola nalle ke kinare	Local Body	Upgradation	278.61	16.69	99.14	0.49	117.67	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	31.64	**558.89**
3	Sultan pur kalam	Local Body	Upgradation	201.74	13.55	95.07	1.06	0.00	6.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	19.27	**340.47**
4	Karol	Local Body	Upgradation	357.98	3.01	7.73	0.50	15.80	1.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.26	23.36	**412.61**
5	Gahtiya ajmath ali	Local Body	Upgradation	683.42	23.67	12.60	1.94	26.20	1.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90	45.16	**797.86**
6	Rahatpura	Local Body	Upgradation	156.09	8.70	48.98	0.46	0.00	4.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	13.33	**235.54**
7	Navrangabad balmiki vasthi	Local Body	Upgradation	98.11	4.20	26.22	0.19	0.00	2.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.58	8.02	**141.73**
8	Pepal ka adda	Local Body	Upgradation	165.64	6.30	38.69	0.35	0.00	4.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	13.09	**231.31**
9	Lalpura balmiki vasthi	Local Body	Upgradation	148.65	13.95	92.76	0.18	0.00	9.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	16.09	**284.19**
10	Chepati emli taula	Local Body	Upgradation	737.51	2.57	8.20	1.43	11.65	1.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.79	45.90	**810.86**
11	Chawki shamchawri	Local Body	Upgradation	93.65	5.56	24.64	0.58	0.00	3.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	7.86	**138.79**
12	Chaipaiti mali taula	Local Body	Upgradation	290.32	9.55	54.88	0.78	0.00	6.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	21.89	**386.74**
13	Barahi taula	Local Body	Upgradation	365.24	27.83	56.29	1.65	0.00	5.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	27.60	**487.65**
14	Shahagraan	Local Body	Upgradation	305.48	26.05	32.66	1.20	46.39	4.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	25.16	**444.54**
15	Nakhasha	Local Body	Upgradation	365.69	8.81	54.38	0.74	0.00	6.37	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	26.34	**465.33**
16	Dhokaran tola	Defence	Upgradation	425.89	0.62	2.55	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.88	25.82	**456.23**
17	Dhobi wali gali	Local Body	Upgradation	126.43	3.31	17.99	0.29	0.00	1.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.13	9.04	**159.66**
18	Kalee kabre	Local Body	In-Situ Development	517.32	3.65	17.09	0.35	20.33	1.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.47	33.71	**595.62**
19	Gandipura nale ka kinare	Local Body	Upgradation	632.15	20.45	10.60	1.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.23	40.04	**707.31**
20	Katra fatheh mahmood khai	Local Body	Upgradation	1588.10	65.96	29.28	3.47	0.00	1.54	7.45	0.00	6.06	3.32	102.31	**1807.50**
21	Mandiya shivnarayan	Local Body	Upgradation	1114.90	28.04	23.86	1.94	45.71	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	73.07	**1290.93**
22	Maivathi taula	Local Body	Upgradation	1607.69	29.45	47.81	1.67	0.00	4.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	101.66	**1796.00**

Proposed budget for Slum free Etawah

ANNEXURE -2E - Line Estimates in Lakhs

Sl.No.	Slum name	Ownership of land	Mode of Development	Housing Cost (Lakhs)	Physical Infrastructure					Social Infrastructure				Operation & Maintenance Cost (Lakhs)	GRAND TOTAL (Lakhs)
					Water supply	Sanitation	Solid waste management	Roads	Street lights	Educational facilities	Health facilities	Community halls	Recreational spaces		
23	Barhipura	Local Body	Upgradation	798.27	6.52	35.05	0.93	32.00	2.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	52.71	**931.16**
24	Maddiya khyaliram	Local Body	Upgradation	647.71	3.65	22.39	0.79	0.00	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.71	40.79	**720.59**
25	Shanti colony	Local Body	Upgradation	242.09	7.50	40.81	0.53	0.00	4.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	17.88	**315.92**
26	Anandnagar balmiki vasthi	Local Body	In-Situ Development	361.02	4.99	25.14	0.25	0.00	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	23.82	**420.84**
27	Sundharpur	Private	Upgradation	843.38	15.06	96.51	0.92	0.00	8.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	58.05	**1025.55**
28	Kokpura	Private	In-Situ Development	199.62	2.43	5.33	0.17	16.57	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	13.67	**241.55**
29	Ashok nagar purvi	Local Body	Upgradation	341.16	25.00	47.77	1.48	49.10	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	28.29	**499.76**
30	Ussar adda	Private	Upgradation	133.79	5.45	44.34	0.93	0.00	2.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	11.40	**201.47**
31	Ajit nagar	Local Body	Upgradation	69.12	18.48	96.41	1.11	0.00	10.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	11.91	**210.35**
32	Thilasi Adda	Local Body	Upgradation	894.05	35.71	63.72	1.76	0.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	60.37	**1066.48**
33	Urdu Mohalla	Local Body	Upgradation	313.73	4.30	25.68	0.78	0.00	2.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.22	20.96	**370.35**
34	Nai Basthi Ajidi Tela	Local Body	Upgradation	124.87	3.00	19.32	0.65	11.93	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.94	9.72	**171.70**
35	Baron Toula	Local Body	Upgradation	653.92	28.47	61.57	1.33	0.00	6.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	45.30	**800.37**
36	Damuruka Adda	Local Body	Upgradation	187.30	7.51	45.50	0.39	48.12	4.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	17.81	**314.60**
37	Nai Colony	Local Body	Upgradation	180.61	6.17	39.49	0.28	39.30	3.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	16.37	**289.18**
38	Saray Dayanath	Local Body	Upgradation	356.77	13.45	83.66	0.71	81.94	8.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	32.87	**580.76**
39	Adda Sheetal	Local Body	Upgradation	259.08	8.36	53.45	0.35	54.92	5.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	23.07	**407.56**
40	Adda Tela	Local Body	Upgradation	111.49	6.99	43.96	0.28	46.23	4.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	12.99	**229.54**
41	Mohalla Bura	Local Body	Upgradation	153.86	5.37	33.14	0.28	0.00	3.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.25	11.90	**210.23**
	Total			**17724.84**	**558.45**	**1737.21**	**37.64**	**724.25**	**175.87**	**7.45**	**0.00**	**6.06**	**110.30**	**1264.92**	**22346.99**