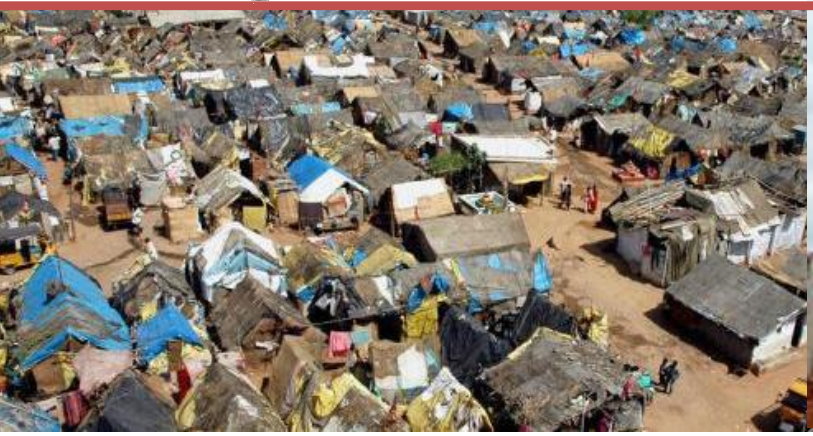
State Urban Development Authority
Government of Uttar Pradesh



RAJIV AWAS YOJANA

SLUM FREE CITY PLAN OF ACTION

BAREILLY

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

SLUM FREE CITY PLANNING

BAREILLY

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

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF CHARTS

LIST OF MAPS

LIST OF PICTURES

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
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
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

USHA - Urban Statistics for Human Resource & Assessments

UWESP - Urban Women Employment & Self help Programme

UNITS

1 Crore (Cr) – 100 Lakhs

1 Hectare (Ha) -10,000 Square Meters (Sq.mts)

1 Hectare (Ha) -2.471 Acres (Ac)

1 Metric Ton (MT) -1000 Kilograms (Kg)

1 Million – 10 lakhs

1 Square Kilometer (Sq. Km) -100 Hectares (Ha)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

The present report is the tentative Plan of Action for Slum Free City under the scheme of Rajiv Awaz Yozana (RAY) sponsored by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Govt. of India. To implement the scheme, the city of Bareilly is selected as one of the Pilot Cities for the development of 47 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 Bareilly** as a preventive measure. The slum – free City Plan of Action includes preparation of Geo-referenced city base map satellite imagery, identifying and demarcating slums and surrounding vacant lands, analyzing the slum profile features, finding infrastructure gap assessment, line estimates and detailed city/slum level analysis. The report provides a gross understanding of slum situation in the city, categorizes the slums, proposes the development mode required for each slum, and majorly phasing the slum development for the next coming five years. The first year prioritized slums have been finalized by conducting various stakeholder meetings under the leadership of "Project Officer", District Urban Development Authority (DUDA) of the city. The report aims to summarize, analyze the slum situation and propose a roadmap to reach slum free Bareilly.

This report is accompanied by annexure 1 & 2 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 1& 2.

SLUM FREE BAREILLY

Bareilly city is the headquarters of Bareilly district and also the capital of Bareilly division. Bareilly is the 7th largest metropolitan city in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The city has 47 slums with 40150 households. About 24% of the city population lives in slums. Among the slum population, 80% belongs to OBC and SC division of social groups and 48% are living below the poverty line (BPL). It is found that the slums are having a housing deficit of 28826. In concern to Infrastructure, 87% of the slum households do not have access to individual water supply connections and 39 out of 47 slums are not connected to city wide water supply system. Ironically, it is found that about 23% of the slum households practice open defecation. In this context, the plan of action provides line estimates for housing and infrastructure gaps and proposes civic amenities as per RAY guidelines and the report calls for an approval and action to prepare DPR's for year wise phased slums.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

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

Considering the importance of the scheme for achieving inclusive and sustainable development of the city, state and the nation, the Slum Free City Plan of Action for Bareilly 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 BAREILLY

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

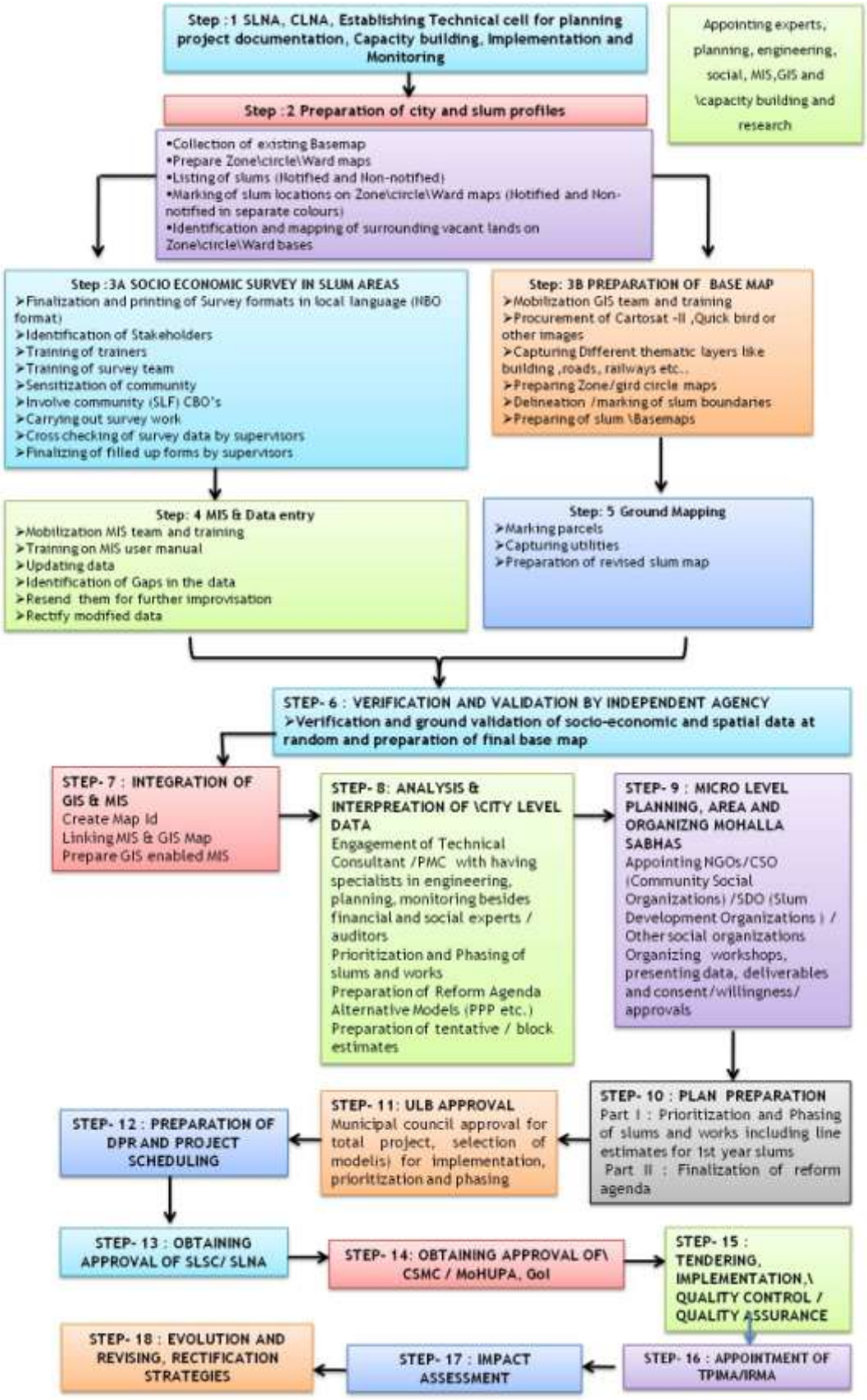


Chart 1-1 : SFCPoA Methodology for Bareilly

1.5 SURVEYS, INVESTIGATIONS & CONSULTATIONS

1.5.1 Listing of Surveys and Timelines (annexure)

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

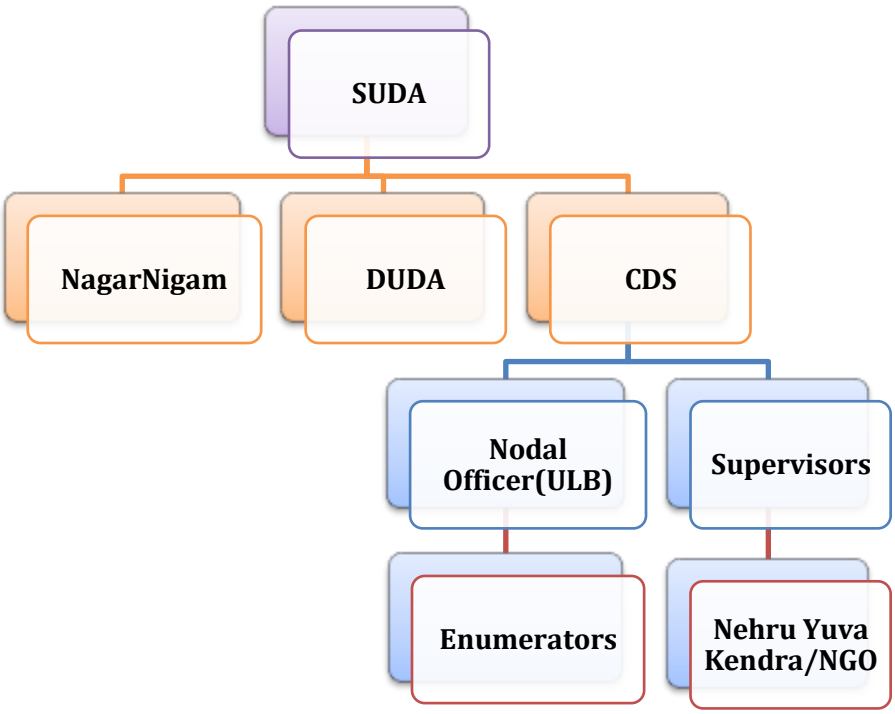


Chart 1-2 : Agencies & Stakeholders involved

1.5.2 Agencies (including procurement process) & Stakeholders involved

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

a. City level Technical cell

Although the policy for appointing state and city level cell has been initiated only state level cell comprises of RAY specialists in State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), Head office, Bareilly.

District Urban Development Agency (city level RAY nodal agency) how ever is finding it tough to identify and appoint RAY specialists. The necessary support required is been hired by available qualified consultants properly monitored by the state level technical cell.

b. GIS mapping

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

c. MIS

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

d. Stakeholder Consultation

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

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

1.6 STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP/MEETING

As part of preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA), a consultative stakeholder meeting/workshop in Bareilly city was held on 25th September, 2013 at Nagar Nigam, 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. Vipin Kumar, Project Officer, DUDA, Bareilly along with DUDA staff coordinated the consultative stakeholder meeting.

The meeting was chaired by Dr. I.S Tomar, Mayor, Bareilly Nagar Nigam, Shri. Umesh Pratap Sinh, Municipal Commissioner, Bareilly Nagar Nigam, Shri Sachithanadh Singh, Additional Municipal Commissioner, Bareilly Nagar Nigam, Shri. Rama Rao. Head of Urban Planning Department along with Sajith S, Durga Prasad, Urban planners represented from Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Hyderabad. The key stakeholders who participated in the workshop were officials from Bareilly Nagar Nigam, District Development Authority, ward corporators, local NGOs, CDS, various other public representatives, few slum dwellers and few residents from the city.

Shri. Vipin Kumar, Project Officer, DUDA, Bareilly welcomed all the stakeholders to the consultative workshop and explained the purpose of conducting the workshop. He detailed out the significance of Rajiv Awas Yojana scheme to upgrade the housing and infrastructure condition of slums in the city. He briefed the purpose of preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action for the city. He introduced Shri Rama Rao and the RCUES team to the stakeholders.

Shri. M.Rama Rao, RCUES in the opening remarks briefed the significance of preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) under Rajiv Awas Yojana scheme. He then explained the major findings of draft Slum Free City Plan of Action prepared for Bareilly 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 explained the existing condition of slums in the city w.r.to nine major elements i.e., housing, water supply, sanitation, drainage, solid waste management, roads, education, health and community facilities through statistical analysis and showing photographs of Bareilly slums. He detailed out the proposals, year wise phasing of slums, mode of development proposed for each and every slum. He visualized the sample layout designed for Saniyasan Singh and Bhagavanthapur slums 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 expressed his appreciation for State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) and District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) for their cooperation throughout the project.

Shri.Vipin Kumar, PO, DUDA Bareilly invited the slum dwellers, citizens of Bareilly, CDS etc attended the workshop for their suggestions.

Suggestions from People attended the Meeting:

1. Shri. Chamnal Mourya, resident of ward no.3 raised a query “ward no.3is having a group of 5-10 households in a cluster, is there any provision to include them under RAY?”

Shri. Rama Rao, RCUES in response to the above query made clear that “as per slum definition of MoHUPA, GoI, a cluster of at least 20 or more households with poor housing condition and insanitary conditions will only be considered as slum settlements”.

2. Shri.Aryan Arora, city resident, raised a query “some slum settlements in the city are situated on disputed land. What provision do you take in addressing these kind of slums?”

In regard to the above query Dr. I.S Thomar, Mayor, Bareilly city replied “these types of issues have to be discussed elaborately with District Magistrate and the concerned owner of

the land where the slum is situated. In worst case the option of relocation may be considered as an option."

3. Abdul Saleem, resident ward no.25, made a query regarding the "minimum stand size of dwelling unit proposed for construction under RAY"

In reponse to the query Shri. Rama Rao, RCUES said "the minimum size of dwelling unit will be of 25 sq. mts and it may be more and get finalized at the time of preparation of DPR for the slum".

4. Sudesh Kumar, ward no.17 raised a query with respect to provision of transit accommodation for the slum dwellers in case of In situ development of slum.

Shri. Rama Rao made a reply "In case of In-situ development, the transit housing will be made provided to the respective slum residents preferably with in a distance less than 1 km and in later stages the transit housing structures will be used as rental housing for seasonal migrants of LIG/EWS."

5. Shri Bablu Khan said "some slum settlements are situated on Hazardous location and they need to be considered as priority while executing the project."

Shri.Vipin Kumar, PO, DUDA replied "as per the knowledge of DUDA and Nagar Nigam, no slums in the city are Hazardous. He assured "the visit will be made soon for those areas, and if they are really found to be hazardous, the option of Insitu or relocation will be considered."

6. Ashok Arora, city resident of ward no.33 said "the slum wise data should be made available to the public in DUDA and Nagar Nigam for their reference".

Dr.I.S.Thomar, Mayor, Bareilly city appreciated the initiative of conducting the stakeholder meeting with officials from various departments, ward councilors, slum dwellers etc for discussing on a scheme targeting for improvement of living conditions of urban poor in the city. He said the Central Government and State Government are coming up with different programmes/schemes for Urban poor, but majority of them failed due to lack of

coordination. He wished RAY will be executed with effective coordination between Central, State and Local body and all the other agencies involved. He said all the other programmes/schemes targeting for urban poor should be made as integral part of RAY. Citing the example of Dharawi slum in Mumbai, he explained the living condition, livelihood of people in slum settlements etc. He said "prevention of formation of new slums" is a task which requires utmost care and policy formulation at all levels of government. He said "some of the houses built under urban poverty reduction schemes, were never occupied by urban poor as the houses are built very far from the city or they doesn't provide with proper infrastructure services" which even resulted in wastage of public money. He viewed "the multi-storied buildings constructed by Bareilly Urban Development Authority for Economic weaker sections failed in maintenance and provision of infrastructure services in long run and the same doesn't has to happen with RAY". He suggested for making an agency responsible to maintain the multi storied buildings constructed for urban poor. He suggested "the house and the layout design should be made final once it is discussed and approved by the respective slum dwellers". He asked the ward councilors to "submit a written form to DUDA and Nagar Palika, if they found a cluster of Households in insanitary condition". He suggested Project Officer, DUDA to make a visit and identify new housing clusters in the city which depict the situation in accordance with slum definition and to add them in the slum list. He called for effective involvement of ward councilors, local slum dwellers, CDS etc while carrying out DPR and even in later stages of implementation and maintenance of the project.

Shri. Vipin Kumar, PO, DUDA, Bareilly thanked the Mayor, Municipal Commissioner, Additional Municipal Commissioner, RCUES staff, ward councilors, slum dwellers and people of the city, press and media for attending the workshop and making it successful.

CHAPTER 2: CITY PROFILE & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

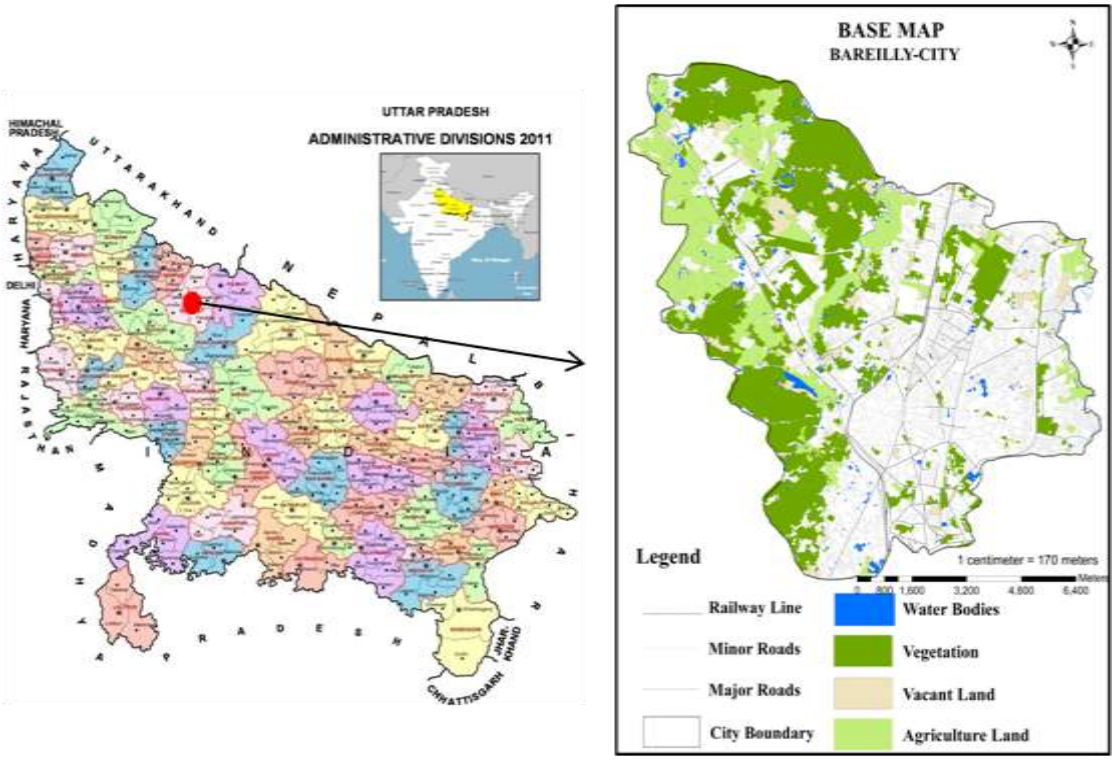
2.1 INTRODUCTION

Bareilly is a city in North India and is classified as Class I town[1]. It is the centre for the manufacturing of furniture and for trade in cotton, cereal and sugar. The city is administartive headquarter to Bareily district and Bareily division. Bareilly is also known as the counter-magnet city because it is equidistant from New Delhi and Lucknow and has a lot of potential for setting up industries to attract people to settle. Bareilly is the 4th city of Uttar Pradesh which has CNG fuel stations, after Lucknow, Kanpur and Agra. Bareilly is the 7th Largest city of Uttar Pradesh and 50th Largest city of India. Bareilly Nagar Nigam (BNN) is the administrative body Headed by ***Dr.I.S Tomar***, the mayor of the city. The city is divided into 23 wards, each with a ward corporator.

2.2 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BAREILLY

2.2.1 Location

Bareilly is located at 28°10′N latitude and 78°23′E longitude and lies in northern India. On its eastern border are Pilibhit and Shahjahanpur and Rampur on the west, Udham Singh Nagar (Uttarakhand) in North and Badaun in South. It is level terrain, watered by many streams and generally slopes towards the south.



Map 2-1 : Location of Bareilly city in Uttar Pradesh

[1] According to Census of India 2011, the UAs/Towns are classified on the basis of their population. The UAs/Towns with 1,00,00 and above population are categorised as Class 1 UA/Town.

2.2.2 Topography

Bareily district forms a part of the Gangetic plains lies on fairly compact tract of gently undulating land. Bareily city is part of Rohilkand region and also capital during anceint period. The Alluvial soil is fertile and highly cultivated, groves of trees abound and the villages are prosperous for cultivation. The river Sarda or Gogra forms the eastern boundary and is the principal stream. Next in importance is the Ramganga, which receives as its tributaries most of the hill torrents of the Kumaon mountains. The Deoha is another drainage artery and receives many minor streams.

2.2.3 Climate and Rainfall

The climate of Bareilly is tropical extreme with very hot summers with temperatures rising beyond 31.6° C, and cold winters with temperature dipping to 18.9° C. The average rainfall is 317 mm, received mostly during the monsoons from July to September. Bareilly is known to have moderate climate. The city lies entirely in the Ganges plains. The low-lying Ganges plains provide fertile alluvial soil suitable for agriculture. However, these lower parts of plains are prone to recurrent floods. Bareilly lies on the bank of river Ramganga and the lower Himalayan range is just 40 km from the river and it lies in north of it.

2.2.4 Regional Setting & Connectivity

Bareilly is 4th largest city standing on river ramganga and it is capital of rohilkhand division. The city population in 2011 was 8,98,167. Geographically it forms the gateway to entre uttarakhand state. The main "Inter-city Satellite Bus Stand" is located just outside the city on the intersection of National Highway 24 and Pilibhit By-pass Road. NH 24 connects Bareily to Lucknow on one side and New Delhi to another side.

Bareilly was a prominent railway junction during the 20th century, it connects the city to the rest of the country. Six railway tracks intersect in the city. The six railway stations that serve the city are:

- Bareilly Junction (serving both the Broad and Standard gauge),
- C.B. Ganj Station (serving the Broad gauge),
- Chenheti Station (serving the Broad gauge),
- City Station (serving the Metre gauge),
- Izzatnagar Station (serving the Meter Gauge & Broad gauge-recently introduced).
- Bhojipura Station (serving the Meter Gauge & Broad gauge-recently introduced)

Indian Air Force has a base (called Trishul Air-base) at Izzatnagar on the outskirts of Bareilly. It is not open to civilians and does not permit civilian flights except for some high government officials.There are plans to construct a terminal right next to the runway to start civilian operation. Indira Gandhi International Airport in New Delhi, about 250 km to the west, is the nearest large airport.

2.2.5 History

Bareilly region is the birth place of Draupadi who was referred as ‘Panchali' by Lord Krishna (Mahabharat). The folklore states that Gautama Buddha visited ancient fortress city of

Ahiccattra in bareilly. The Jain Tirthankara Parshva is said to have attained Kaivalya at Ahichhatra. It has been ruled by various Dynasties i.e. Nanda, Maurya, Gupta and Maukharis till 6th centuary. Later the province was ruled by different clans of Rajputs such as Bachal, Gaur, Chauhan and Rathor untill the Delhi Sultanate (Mughuls) invasion in 13th centuary. The Mughuls allotted the land for Afghans settlements (known as Rohilla Afghans) to disrupt the the rebellion moment in this region. The encouragement was continued beyond 1700, as aresult this trbe raise more and the vicinity became as Rohilkhand region. Later Bareilly became the capital of Rohilkhand region and was handed over to Nawab Vazir of Awadh and then to East India Company and later becoming an integral part of India.

The city of Bareilly was founded in 1537 by Basdeo, a Katehriya Rajput but The foundation to the 'modern' City of Bareilly was laid by Mukrand Rai in 1657. In 1658, Bareilly was made the headquarters of the province of Budaun. City flourished as trade and market centre because of surrounding agriultural activities and became economically unsatble during rebellion and independece moment. Now city recorded as the one of fast growing ecomonies among the cities of Uttar Pradesh.

From archaeological point of view the district of Bareilly is very rich. The extensive remains of Ahichhatra, the Capital town of Northern Panchala have been discovered near Ramnagar village of Aonla Tehsil in the district. It was during the first excavations at Ahichhatra (1940–44) that the painted grey ware, associated with the advent of the Aryans in the Ganges–Yamuna Valley, was recognised for the first time in the earliest levels of the site. Nearly five thousand coins belonging to periods earlier than that of Guptas have been yielded from Ahichhatra. It has also been one of the richest sites in India from the point of view of the total yield of terracotta. Some of the masterpieces of Indian terracotta art are from Ahichhatra. In fact the classification made of the terracotta human figurines from Ahichhatra on grounds of style and to some extent stratigraphy became a model for determining the stratigraphy of subsequent excavations at other sites in the Ganges Valley. On the basis of the existing material, the archaeology of the region helps us to get an idea of the cultural sequence from the beginning of the 2nd millennium BC up to the 11th century AD. Some ancient mounds in the district have also been discovered by the Deptt. of Ancient History and culture, Rohilkhand University, at Tihar-Khera (Fatehganj West), Pachaumi, Rahtuia, Kadarganj and Sainthal.

2.3 SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2.3.1 City Population

According to the 2011 census report, the total population of Bareilly City Region (Bareilly Municipal Corporation and Bareilly Cantonment) is 8, 98,167 having distribution as 53% males and 47% females nearly.

The main population consists of Jatavs and Balmikis, Hindus from 62% of population and Muslims 26% of the population, Sikhs form about 10% of population and rest are Jain, Buddhist and Christians. Total children (0-6) in Bareilly city are 94,915 as per figure from Census 2011. There were 50,224 boys while 44,691 are girls. The child forms 10.57 % of total population of Bareilly City.

Considering the population statistics from the last century, the city faced a decrease in population in the decades 1901-11 & 1911-21 and thereafter the decadal population increased successively. The decade 1971-81 & 1981-91 showed an increase in the decadal rate of 38 & 31% due to the expansion of municipal area limits and increased livelihood opportunities.

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

Census Year	Population	Decadal Population Increase (In No.)	Decadal Population growth rate (in Percentage)
1901	133167		
1911	129462	-3705	-2.78%
1921	129459	-3	0%
1931	144031	14572	11.26%
1941	192688	48657	34%
1951	208083	15395	8%
1961	272828	64745	31%
1971	326106	53278	20%
1981	449425	123319	38%
1991	590661	141236	31%
2001	720315	129654	22%
2011	898167	136859	19%

Source: Census Town Directory 2001 & Census 2011

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 47 slums. The total slum population in the city is 2, 14,184 which constitute about 24% of city population. The total number of slum households in the city is 40,150.

2.3.3 Population Density

The area under Bareilly Nagar Nigam jurisdiction is 106.43 sq km. Overall population density of the city is 8,439 persons per sq km (i.e. 84 persons/ha). Change in the gross density of Bareilly over the last two decades is shown in *Table 2-2*. Density increased by 28 units (Pop/Ha) from 1991 to 2011.

Table 2-2 : Decadal growth trend of Bareilly city population

Year	Population	Density (pop/sq.km)	Density (pop/Ha)
1991	590661	5550	56
2001	720315	6767	68
2011	898167	8439	84

Source: Census 2011

2.3.4 Sex Ratio & Literacy

As per census 2011 the sex ratio in Bareilly stood at 881 females per every 1000 males which are lower than the state urban average of 912 and national urban average of 940. In the year 2001 it was 896, in 1991and 1981 the sex ratio was 881 and 879 respectively. Child sex ratio of girls is 890 per 1000 boys. In education section, total literates in Bareilly city are 5, 63,619 of which 3, 16,385 are males while 2, 47,234 are females. Average literacy rate of Bareilly city is 70.17 percent of which male and female literacy was 74.06 and 65.75 percent. In slums, the average literacy rate is 51%, as per Annexure 1 data 2013 Population Projection.

2.3.5 Average Household Size

As per census 2001, average household size of Bareilly city is 6 i.e. 119397 households for 718395 population. In slum areas, average household is 6.3 (Census-2001), which precincts the city household size.

2.3.6 Population projection

Bareilly, an important district of Uttar Pradesh is situated in the Tarai region of Himalayas. The administrative seat is Bareilly city, located on the banks of Ramganga River. The city was originally founded in 1537 by Mughal Governor Makrand Ray. The district comprises of the six *sub-divisions* of *Anola, Baheri, Bareilly, Faridpur, Nawabganj* and *Meerganj*, each forming the *Tehsil* of the same name. Bareilly is the tahsil head quaeters as well as the administrative head quarters of the district. Bareilly is equidistant from New Delhi, the capital of India and Lucknow, the capital of Uttar Pradesh, creating potential for industries and settlers. Bareilly is, traditionally, a wheat growing belt of Rohilkhand. Corporate giant Hindustan Unilever has undertaken contract farming of rice in Bareilly and Punjab and its success has ensured low-cost, better-quality produce for its customers. All these parameters led to growth of cities population. The population of the city in 1901 was 1,33,167 and it increased to 8,98,167 in year 2011 with an average decadal growth rate of 19.2 percent.

In view of the population growth rate of last two 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 9, 87,093 by the year 2021 it would be 10, 76,019 and 2026 the projected population of the city is 11, 64,945. The projections are shown in *Table 2-3*:

Table 2-3 : Population projection from 2011 to 2031

Year	2011	2016	2021	2026	2031
Population	8,98,167	9,87,093	10,76,019	11,64,945	12,53,871

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. Since India began liberalizing its economy,

Bareilly has been one of the fastest growing cities in the region. Trade and commerce have flourished in urban areas and followed diversification, though the rural economy of the district is largely agrarian.

Bareilly is a well know production center for the manufacture of cane and bamboo furniture and for trade in cotton, grain, and sugar. Bareilly has a lot of potential for setting up industries and to attract people to settle here. Bareilly is one of the fastest growing cities of India with a booming economy. Commercialization is sought to change the course of this city very soon. With Corporate pumping money into this city, Bareilly is witnessing a very rapid change in social trends and material needs. Retail outlets of popular high-end consumer brands and food chains have emerged across the city. Numerous upcoming malls and multiplexes also indicate the growing prosperity of the city.

Bareilly is one of the two districts in which the Government has initiated the bio fuel norm of 10 percent ethanol-blending program on a pilot basis. Bareilly is one of the nine cities to be covered under the new franchisee system of Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL) in 2009. Under this system, private players will be awarded contracts to maintain and supply power in the cities and to collect revenue on behalf of UPPCL.

Bareilly is also an educational hub of Western Uttar Pradesh due to its multiple universities and research institutes. Bareilly College, located in the heart of city, is among the oldest educational institutions in India, built prior to the Revolt of 1857. Bareilly is the seat of MJP Rohilkhand University and its suburb Izzatnagar accommodate Asia's finest animal research Institute (Indian Veterinary Research Institute, IVRI) and Avain research institute (Central Avian Research Institute, CARI).

The working population percentage of the city in 2001 is 27.06 (1, 94,934) and the same in 1991 was 24.92 (1, 47,192) indicating the decline in non working population. On the basis of 1991 and 2001 data, the growth rate of working population (2.14%) is obtained and the same has been used for projections. Working population is projected for the next two decades i.e. 2011 to 2031 (*table 2-4).*

Table 2-4 : Working Population and projections (2011 to 2031)

S. No	Year	Total population	Total Working Population	Percentage
1	1991	**5,90,661**	147192	24.92
2	2001	**7,20,315**	194934	27.06
3	2011*	**8,98,167**	251487	28.00
4	2016*	**9,87,093**	286257	29.00
5	2021*	**10,76,019**	322806	30.00
6	2026*	**11,64,945**	361133	31.00
7	2031*	**12,53,871**	401239	32.00

* - *Projections*

Source: Census 2001 & 1991

2.5 HOUSING PROFILE

2.5.1 Housing Stock

According to 2011 census, the total households (HHs) in the city are 1,66,447 comprising of 8,98,167 population and the average Household size is 5.3. The HHs in 2001 are 1,19,767 with a population of 7,20,315 and household size of 6. The increase in number of HHs is directly causative of reduction in household size.

Areas adjacent to the Market centre and old settlements exhibit dense development due to cluster housing. This is because of availability of all services, cultural attractions and work places. This area is under development pressure due to lack of organized growth. The peripheral areas are becoming more popular among the people as they provide more organized development pattern with infrastructure being relatively in better conditions. While there is a real estate boom on the one hand, there has been a growth in slum conditions on the other. The city still continues to attract new migrants, many of who end up in informal settlements, which is generally being regarded as slums. These areas are spread across the city, so that any action to deal with the related challenges has to be on a citywide scale. In addition, inner city area was one of the first to be provided infrastructure in the form of water supply and sewerage systems, drainage, street lighting etc. Due to the increasing pressure of population, it has resulted in natural increase as well as its attraction of low rents and large numbers of migrant families.

2.5.2 Housing Shortage

Housing, one of the basic services for the common man has given top priority in RAY plan preparation process. As indicated by the last three decades population growth rate, it is seen that there is a growth rate of 31% from 1981-1991 and it slides down to 22% (1991-2001) and further to 19% (2001-11). The housing was not enhanced to the level of population growth resulting housing gap.

The household size of 6 in 2001 is reduced to 5 (5.3) by 2011. In reference to Master plan 2021, housing shortage in 2011 is persuaded in view of the Household size, which has to be 5 instead of 5.3. Therefore the estimated shortage in 2011 is 13,186 on the basis of household size 5 including 2% as dilapidation rate. The same is followed for calculating additional household units of 2016, 2021 and 2031 with respect to population projections and the details are tabulated in *2-5*.

Table 2-5 : Projections of Housing & its shortage in Bareilly

Year	2016	2021	2031
Population	9,87,093	10,76,019	12,53,871
Considered HH size	5	5	5
Households (Proj. Pop / 5)	197419	215204	250774
Additional HH's required (Current HH's – 2011 HH's)	30972	48757	84327
Total Additional HH 's units required including shortage (2011)	44158	61943	97513

* HH size 5 is adopted from Bareilly Master plan-2021

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

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

Most BPL/EWS and LIG households in cities live in informal settlements/slums on encroached lands. There is no authoritative data stating the numbers of poor families without adequate housing in cities. Census of India provides estimates of number of poor in each city and they also project future population growth for cities using an urban growth rate. City Master Plan and other plans/studies make estimates on housing demand on the basis of Census information. Considering the past census data and development/master plan of the city it is assumed that 30% of the Bareily city households belongs to either EWS or LIG population.

In Bareily, 24% of city population lives in slums which account to 25% of the total city households. Assuming that 5% of the EWS and LIG households live in other parts of the city, the EWS/LIG housing projections are calculated for the next 20 years.

Table 2-1: Future Housing projection pertaining to EWS / LIG

Year	2011	2016	2021	2031
EWS/LIG Housing	8323	9770	10760	12540

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

2.6 INFRASTRUCTURE

2.6.1 Water Supply

Jal Nigam is responsible for the operation and maintenance (O&M) of water supply system and wastewater collection (sewerage) system. The source of water supply to the city is ground water. The city population are majorly depending upon the underground sources to meet the needs of domestic, commercial and also for industrial. Underground sources are utilized through 52 tube wells and 2660 hand pumps. The total water demand in the city is 150 MLD (Nagar Nigam, 2013). There are 22 over head tanks (OHT) with 22,975 kilo liter capacities. The water drawn from underground and surface source is treated & stored in these tanks and release for the distribution. So far 76% of the city is covered with water supply network. Individual (63120) and Public taps (512) connections existing in the city are finally supplying water to the consumers. The existing pipeline network is 5, 78,000 mts and required network for 100% coverage is 2, 36,600 mts. The cost estimated for this requirement by water works department, Bareilly Nagar Nigam is 12 crores.

2.6.2 Sewerage, Drainage and sanitation

Open sewer drain network collects the waste water and sent them to Sewerage Treatment Plants (STP) for treatment. The total length of the sewer lines in Bareilly is 165 km. At present, three Pumping stations are collecting sewer and disposing them into River Kila without treatment. In reference to Master Plan 2021 the treatment plan is absent in the city and the land has been reserved for two sewerage farm outside the city at Moradabad and

Baduan routes. There are no separate drains for storm water, creating pressure on existing sewer network during rainy season. As per water works department, Bareilly Nagar Nigam there is an additional requirement of 350 km network with an estimated cost of 70 crores. The total number of individual toilets in the city is 115120 and the community toilets are upgraded with a seating capacity of 1560.

2.6.3 Solid Waste Management

The waste generated from the city includes household waste, commercial waste, clinical waste and industrial waste. About 315 MT of solid waste is generated every day in the city, which comes out to be about 350 grams per capita per day. Domestic waste is the major source of waste generation in the city. The households, shops do not store the waste at source nor do they segregate the waste as recyclable and non-recyclable waste. As per the Nagar Nigam the entire waste generated is collected and disposed off. Municipal staff is responsible for the collection of waste; due to shortage in manpower cleaning had given to contractors for some wards to maintain clean and hygiene.

2.6.4 Road network & Transportation

National Highway-24 and National Highway-74 are passing through the city and providing good connectivity to other districts of Uttar Pradesh. As of 2013, city is having good intra road network of 740.87 km enabling people to commute within the city. Nagar Nigam estimated that a length of 235 km is additionally required with a cost of 235 crore Nagar Nigam estimated that a length of 235 km is additionally required with a cost of 235 crore. Roads are challenged with appropriate signage and poor maintenance and the condition become worse particularly in rainy season. An immediate attention is required in order to meet this additional requirement the pucca road network and proper maintenance for existing network.

Master plan 2021 recorded that only 726 Ha of land utilized under Transportation with respect to proposed area of 1009 Ha during 2001. An additional area of 773 Ha land is allocated to meet the requirements of 2021. A by-pass road is proposed in 2001 to reduce the congestion impact on existing road network.

2.6.5 Electrification

According to the 2001 Census the total numbers of connections are 67,986. Out of total connections the domestic, commercial, industrial and others connections are 46,280 (69%), 8582 (12%), 1089 (2%) and 12,035 (17%) respectively. It is estimate that 70% of the households are electrified and the households which are not having connections are majorly found in slums. The number of street light poles and lights in the city are 18575 and 16851. Additional requirements of 1724 street light are required to make effective utilization of street light poles.

2.6.6 Education

Bareilly is having enough basic education facilities. There are two polytechnic, 82 secondary, 17 senior secondary, 97 middle and 121 primary schools (2001 census). The availability of Higher education is limited to three Arts and Science colleges in the city. The nearest

Engineering and Medical Colleges are in Lucknow. Bareilly is the seat of MJP Rohilkhand University and its suburb Izzatnagar accommodate Asia's finest animal research Institute (Indian Veterinary Research Institute, IVRI) and Avain research institute (Central Avian Research Institute, CARI).

2.6.7 Health

Along with District hospital, there are 3 private hospitals with 60 beds; three Dispensaries, three health centers with 6 beds and three female welfare centers (town directory, 2001 census)are available in Bareilly Along with these facilities the private clinics and nursing homes are also active in providing medical service to the people of city and district.

2.6.8 Other facilities

As the city is administrative headquarter of Bareilly district, the public services like Police station, fire station, postal and telegraph services, Banking facilities, Stadiums (1), Cinema halls (10), Auditoriums (3), Parks & Playgrounds (1) etc are available. The fire station helps in handling the fire accidents in the city and its surroundings. There are 97 (Census 2001) Government and private banks along with their branches located in city in order to facilitate financial transactions.

2.7 LAND USE (MASTER PLAN 2021)

Land is the basic and most important input in urban planning. Primary land use must be correlated to number of activities, which the concerned area performs. In addition, the change in the pattern of land use is a very difficult problem especially in urban area. The reasons behind this may be due to the interest of the individuals in the area, legislation, government policies and plans, decision of the property dealers, real estate agents, moneylenders, infrastructure development programmes, nature of land itself or availability of technique for the development of the land. For finalizing the land use of concerned area, the importance should be given to economic efficiency of the land and address problems related to the management of urban governance and plays vital role in development of area.

Bareilly development/planning area recognized on 1st November, 1971 under the Uttar Pradesh Nirman act, 1958. The development area includes the Bareilly Nagar Nigam and the surrounding 198 revenue villages. Later the Bareilly Development Authority (BDA) formulated on 19th April, 1977 to regulate and develop the planning area. The first Master plan of Bareilly (1971 – 1996) was prepared and approved on 29th August 1978. BDA extended its area by inculcating the surrounding 66 revenue villages in May 2008. The population of development area is 9.10 lakh in 2001 and the estimated population by 2021 will be 14.21 lakh. Hence the Master plan 2021 is prepared with the needs and requirements of this period. The salient characteristics of land use in 2001 and proposed for 2021 are presented in *tables 2-6 & 2-7:*

Table 2-6 : Development taken place in view and contradiction to proposed area in 2001

S. No	Land Use	Proposed area in 2001 (Area in Ha.)	Development w.r.t to M.P (Ha.)	%	Development in contradiction to M.P (Ha)	%	Total Developed land	%
1	Residential	3390	2330	23	610.56	6	2940.56	29
2	Commercial	308	33.44	0.3	56.38	0.5	89.82	0.8
3	Industrial	1919	286	2.8	50.44	0.5	336.84	3.3
4	Public & Semi Public services	1344	452.24	4.4	118.24	1.2	570.48	5.6
5	Administrative Offices	252	153.28	1.6	27.04	0.3	180.32	1.9
6	Parks and Playground	1769	11.50	0.1	-	-	11.50	0.1
7	Traffic and Transportation	1009	468	4.6	-	-	468	4.6
8	Railway	220	220	2.2	-	-	220	2.2
	Total	10211	3954.86	39	862.66	8.5	4817.52	47.5

Source: Master Plan 2021

Like any other growing city, Bareilly has also developed in a similar way with rich agricultural back up. In reference to Master plan 2021, the area proposed for development in 2001 is 10211 Ha, i.e. 33% (3390 Ha) for residential, 3% (308 Ha) for Commercial, 19% (1919 Ha) for Industrial and 17% (1769 Ha) for parks, playgrounds & open spaces, 10% (1009 Ha) for Traffic & Transportation and the remaining for Railways and Public & semipublic services. Whereas the development had taken place in 4817.52 Ha (47.5%) of 10211 Ha proposed area. The development taken place in the city with respect to and in contradiction to master plan 2001 was detailed out in *Table 2-7*.

Table 2-7 : Development taken place in view and contradiction to master plan 2011

S. No	Land Use	Master plan 2001 (Area in Ha.)	Master plan 2021 (Area in Ha.)	%	Change in Area (Ha) (Increase/Decrease) Proposed in 2001
1	Residential	3390	6900.15	41	3510.15
2	Commercial	308	911.20	5.5	603.2
3	Industrial	1919	1057.42	6	-861.58
4	Public & Semi Public services	1344	1257.20	7.5	-86.8
5	Administrative Offices	252	279.39	2	27.39
6	Recreational	1769	3675.87	22	1906.87
7	Traffic and Transportation	1009	1782.65	11	773.65
8	Railway	220	0	0	-220
9	Others	0	857.95	5	857.95
	Total	10211	16721.83	100	6510.83

Source: Master Plan 2021

As per the master plan 2021, the land allocated for residential use has been increased by 3510 Ha (2001-21), more than twice to that of area proposed in 2001, due to the upcoming residential layouts and increasing demand for better housing and increased economic activities. Commercial land use increased by 603.2 Ha due to increased inhabitants and tourists needs.

The role of burial grounds and sewer treatment farms has been identified and the land allocated for this use in the category of others is 857.95 Ha which was absent in 2001. Even for the transportation sector the land allocated in 2021 was increased by 773.65 Ha with respect to proposed area of 1009 Ha in 2001.The classification of Railway used in 2001 master plan is removed and the land uses under it are incorporated into respective categories.

2.8 INSTITUTIONAL SETUP

The city of Bareilly, with in a jurisdiction of 10605 Ha (106.05 sq. km) of area, housing a population of 8,98,167 (as per 2011 census) is a Municipal Corporation administered by Bareilly Nagar Nigam. The Bareilly Nagar Nigam constituted as per the Uttar Pradesh Urban Planning and Developemnt Act 1973, is responsible for administration and providing civic services in the city. The Executive Wing is headed by the Municipal Commissioner. The Municipal Commissioner is most often a state government officer belonging to the PCS (Provincial Civil Services) cadre and is treated as being on deputation from the state government to ULB. He brings the administrative experience require to execute the day to day works and functioning of the ULB. The Governing body or elected wing of Bareilly Nagar Nigam consists of a Mayor and corporate members.

Bareilly UA has a Municipal Corporation or Nagar Nigam and a Cantonment Board, besides outgrowth s (OG). The Corporation covers an area of 106.05 sq km. During the last decade the city population grew at the rate of 19%. Seven colonies namely Green park- Bisal Pur Road, Maha Nagar- Pillibhit By Pass, Suunethi-, North City, Karmehchari Nagar, Pawan Vihar, Indira Prastha Enclave are the large colonies of the Bareilly. Bareilly Municipal Corporation is divided into 70 Wards.

Apart from the Bareilly Nagar Nigam, the institutional responsibility for slum improvement vests with the State Urban Development Authority (SUDA), the apex policy making and monitoring agency for urban areas in the state. The Bareilly District Urban Development Authority (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 REVIEW OF SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

IHSDP: Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme formulated by combining the existing schemes of VAMBAY (Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana) and NSDP (The National Slum Development Program). The basic objective of the scheme is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter

and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas. The scheme will apply to all cities/towns, excepting cities/towns covered under JNNURM. The target group under the scheme is slum dwellers from all sections of the community through a cluster approach. The components for assistance under the scheme will include slum improvement / up gradation /relocation of houses and infrastructural facilities like water supply and sewerage. Cost of land for such projects will not be provided under the programme and has to be borne by the State Government.

Two Projects are initiated under this scheme Bareilly. In first project total number of Dwelling Units (DU's) approved (new + up gradation) are 160 with total approved project cost of 4.17 crore. The amount released to implementing agency is 1.81 crore and the amount utilized by the agency is 1.45 Crore. The amount remain unspent is 0.39 crore. In second project 40 dwelling units were approved with project cost of 1.38 crore. The amount released to implementing agency is 1.38 crore and amount utilized by the agency is 0.59 Crore. The total DU's approved are 208 and all the units are under construction as on April 2011. Beneficiaries are identified and the allotment will be done after the due completion of the construction. UP Rajkiya Nirman Nigam (UPRNN) is the implementing agency for both the project in Bareilly. The details are summoned up in *table 2-8*.

Table 2-8 : Status of IHSDP in Bareilly city

Project Name	No. of DU's Approved	Total Project cost approved	Amount released	Amount utilized	DU's in progress	Implementing Agency
Sanoa	160	4.17	1.81	1.42	160	UPRRN
Nawabganj	48	1.38	0.59	0.55	48	UPRRN
Total	208	5.55	2.40	1.97	208	

***Source*:** IHSDP status, August 2011

2.10 MUNICIPAL FINANCE STATUS OF BAREILLY

The Nagar Nigam requires substantial funds to discharge its duties effectively. World-over the local bodies are provided portions of tax revenue from the state government (of the state in which they are located) and central government of the country. This is done to provide sufficient funds for enabling the local body maintain quality civic infrastructure and civic services for the benefit of citizens living in urban areas. In India there is an elaborate mechanism to provide the funds to the Urban Local Bodies. The 74th constitutional amendment has provided the constitutional basis for Urban Local Self-Government and has also specifies the revenue sources for the Urban local Bodies (ULBs).

a. The various funding sources for the Nagar can be classified as:

1. Revenues –
   a. Tax Revenue - Property Tax, Sewerage Tax, Conservancy Tax, Water Tax
   b. Non tax revenues – Trade Licenses, Birth-Death registration and Certificates Issue, Community Bookings of the ULB properties, Lease and Rent of ULB Properties, Water Charges
2. Stamp Duty Collections
3. Central Finance Commission Recommendation funds
4. State Finance Commission Recommendation funds

5. Funds from the Revolving Fund
6. Grants - Project Specific Grants from the Central Government, state government and other institutions
7. Contributions from the citizens

b. The major expenses of the ULB happen on the following:

1. Street Lighting Infrastructure creation and Electricity Bills on the Street Lighting
2. Roads Construction and Road maintenance
3. Other Construction and Maintenance e.g. Buildings, Drainage, Sewerage
4. Water Supply Infrastructure Creation, Its Maintenance and Water Supply
5. Waste Management and Cleaning Services
6. Other Citizen Services

The financial profile of the city indicates the state of the city's finances and the capacity of the city to be able to manage its finances and mobilize resources for maintaining infrastructural service at prescribed norms and standards. Therefore financial capacity of Bareilly has been assessed on income, expenditure, debt service and performance. Resource mobilization and financial stability is of paramount importance for any city's health and plays a vital role in the development. The source of revenue for Bareilly Nagar Nigam is primarily categorized into tax based and non tax based.

The tax based revenues mainly includes revenues from Property Tax, Sewerage Tax, Conservancy Tax, Water Tax etc. While the non tax based from state government generally include Trade Licenses, Birth-Death registration and Certificates Issue, Community Bookings of the ULB properties, Lease and Rent of ULB Properties, Water Charges etc. In addition to this funds are obtained from various sources as specified above.

The following *table 2-9* presents a comparison of the receipts and expenditure of Bareilly for the years 2008-09 to 2012-13.

Table 2-9 : Income and Expenditure for the Years 2008-09 to 2012-13

S.No	Particulars	Year (Rs. In lakhs)				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Taxes	472.29	884.5	1243.93	2442.04	1734.38
2	Non-Taxes	504.85	609.03	677.51	177.55	72.65
3	Assigned Revenues	0	0	0	0	0
4	Grants (Plans & Non Plans)	3932.09	4759.36	5282.89	5791.68	5055.00
5	Others	149.96	108.1	111.38	329.78	3648.79
	TOTAL	**5059.19**	**6360.99**	**7315.71**	**8681.05**	**10510.82**
1	Establishment	3109.06	3832.97	4309.07	5450.95	4758.37
2	O&M Expenditure	192.82	167.33	115.79	96.62	121.29
3	Capital Expenditure	2383.2	790.49	637.01	463.62	660.23
4	Others	1130.4	1711.02	2112.81	2619.21	9192.93
	TOTAL	**6815.48**	**6501.81**	**7174.68**	**8630.4**	**9732.82**
	Total Surplus/Deficit	-1756.29	-140.82	141.03	20.65	778.00

Source: Bareilly Municipal Corporation

It is observed that revenue generated from grants (plan and non – plan) share the largest part of the revenue income generated by the municipality. For 2011-12, the tax accounted for 28% of the total income generated while non taxes account for 2% of revenue generated. There has been constant decline in revenue generated through non – taxes over the past five years.

The municipality spends its resources for establishment, operation and maintenance and debt servicing of obligatory and discretionary services provided by it. The major heads of revenue expenditure include general administration, water works, drainage, roads etc. Most of the capital works are financed by way of loans, grants from State and Central Government. The expenditure incurred on operation and maintenance accounts for around 1% of the total expenditure during 2012 - 13, while in the same year 49 % of the amount has been spent on establishments.

CHAPTER 3: INDICATIVE ANALYSIS-EXISTING CONDITION OF SLUMS

3.1 DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT OF SLUMS

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

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

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

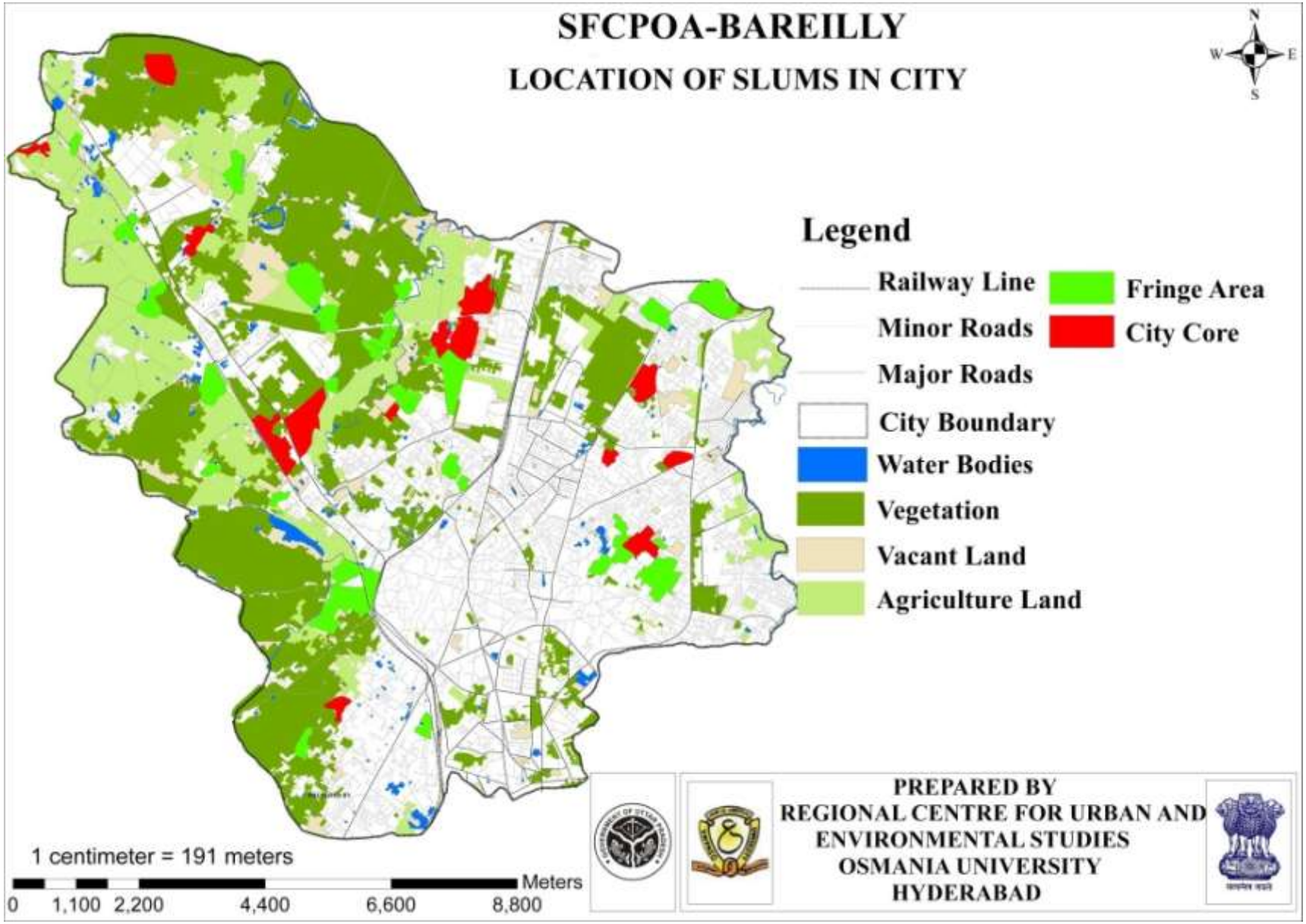
Bareilly city has a total of 47 slums, where 36 slums are notified and remaining 11 slums are Non-notified. Out of 47 slums, 43 were built on land belongs to private ownership and 2 slums were situated on land belongs to Urban Local body. The total population living in slums is 214184, which accounts 24% of the city population (as per census 2011). Of the total 47 slums in the city, It is noted that all the slums in the city were situated for more than 20 years. 37 slums have existed between 20-30 years. Considering the physical location of the slums, 4 slums are located on non-hazardous / non-objectionable sites, 26 slums are located in proximity to railway lines and major transport alignment and 5 slums are located along major &minor nallahs, 9 slums along river / water body bank. 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.
898,167	214184	24	10643	725.92	7

Source: Census 2011, RAY Primary Survey 2012-13

As shown in the *Map 3-1*, 15 slums are located in the core part of the city, while the other 32 slums in fringe areas. The abutting land use around the slums is predominantly residential in nature.



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

3.2 LISTING OF SLUMS – BASED ON NUMBERS, 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 tenability
- Land tenure status
- Ownership of the land
- Age of the slums

Considering the above variables, the settlements in each slum 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 Bareilly slums.

Of the total **47** slums, 43 slums are on private lands, 2 slums under the local body ownership and remaining 2 on others lands. As shown below in the *table 3-2*, nearly 98% of the slums do possess a secured tenure status and an enabled pleasant living condition while 2% of the slums do not have a secured status without any access to basic amenities.

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

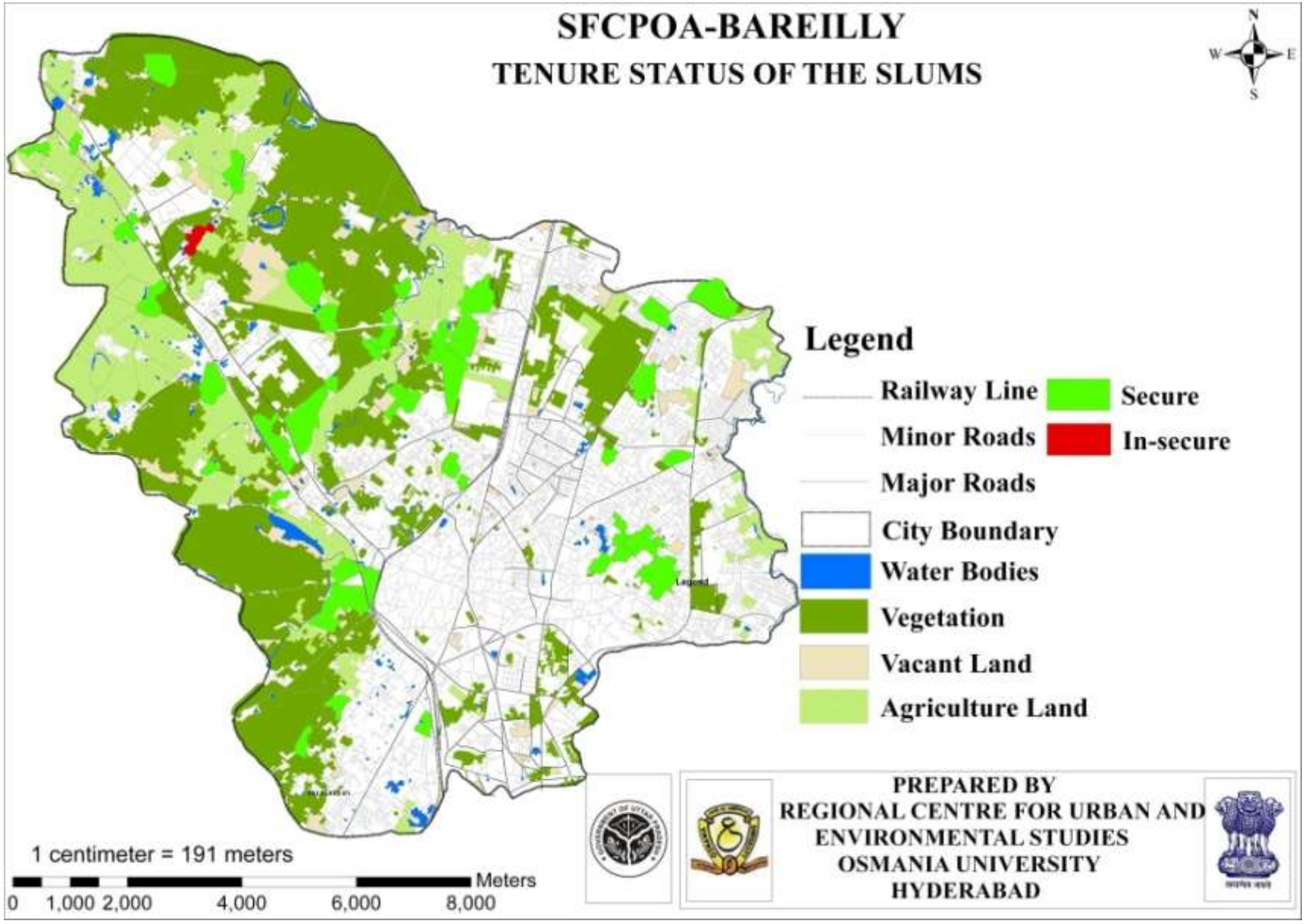
TENABILITY				TENURE	
Status	**Tenable**	**Semi-Tenable**	**Un Tenable**	**Secure**	**In-secure**
No. of Slums	25	19	3	46	1
AGE OF THE SLUM					
Age	**0-10 years**	**10-20 years**	**20-30 years**	**30-40 years**	**Above 40 years**
No. of Slums	0	0	37	9	1
OWNERSHIP OF LAND					
Ownership	**Local Body**		**Private**	**Others**	
No. of Slums	2		43	2	

Source: RAY 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*, 98% of the slum lands are secured and have access to basic amenities and in possession of certification while 2% of the slums are still insecure, which needs regularization.



Map 3-2 : Tenure Status of the slums

3.2.2 Land Tenability Status

The land status of all listed slums/informal settlements should be classified by the ULB as tenable[2], semi tenable[3] or untenable[4] in order to determine whether the land is fit for human habitation and void of health hazards (RAY Guidelines).

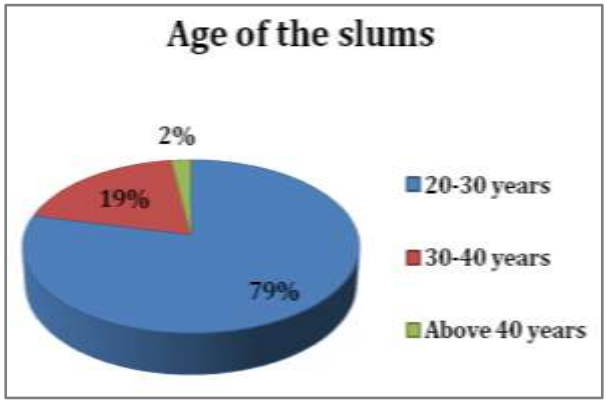
As shown in *Figure 3-1*, the current land tenability status for the 47 slums as identified has been presented where 53% (25 slums) of the slums are found to be tenable, 41% (19 slums) slums are semi-tenable and 6% of slums Untenable.

3.2.3 Land Ownership of slums

Over 92% of the slums are situated on land belongs to private ownership and 4% are located on land belongs to Urban local body, 4% under others lands. In slums situated on private land, 93% of the households hold either pattas or possession certificates.

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 Bareilly being one of the oldest city in the state of Uttar Pradesh, it has slums into existence over 20 years. It is noted that all the slums in the city were situated for more than 20 years. It was further found that about 79% of the slums were in the city have been into existence between 20-30 years with remaning 21% of slums are more than the 30 years old. (*shown in Figure 3-2*).



***Source*:** RAY Primary survey, 2013

Figure 3-2 : Percentage distribution of slums in the city w.r.to age

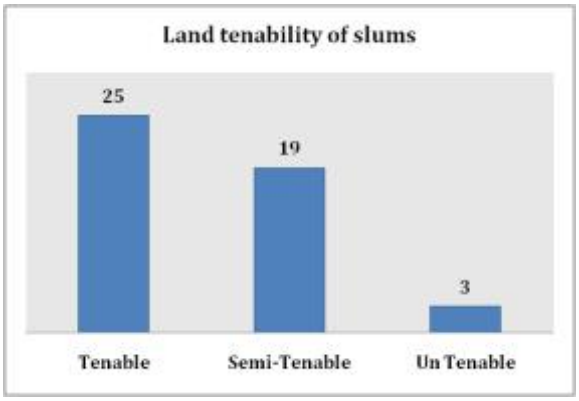
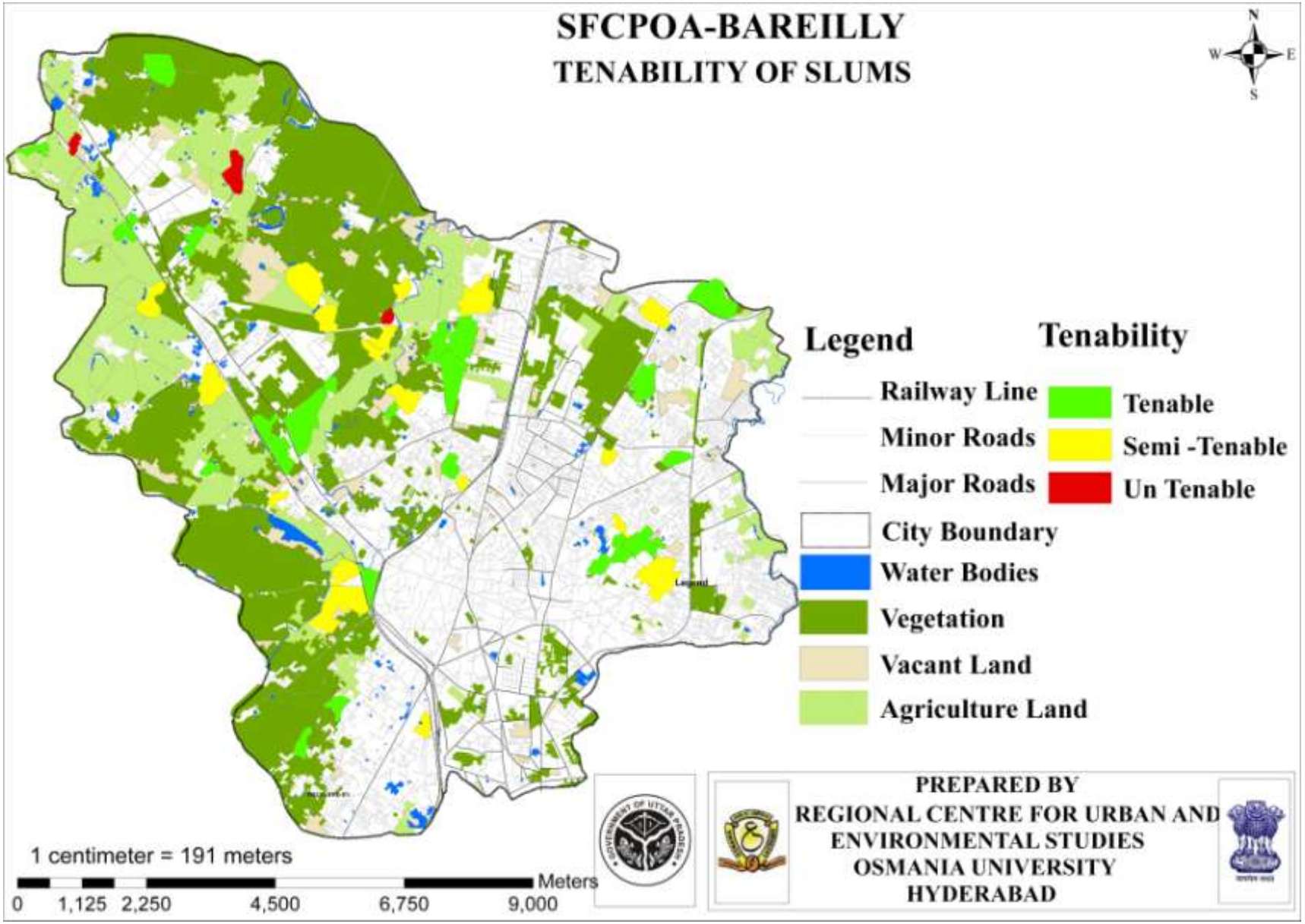


Figure 3-1 : Distribution of slums in the city w.r.to land tenability status

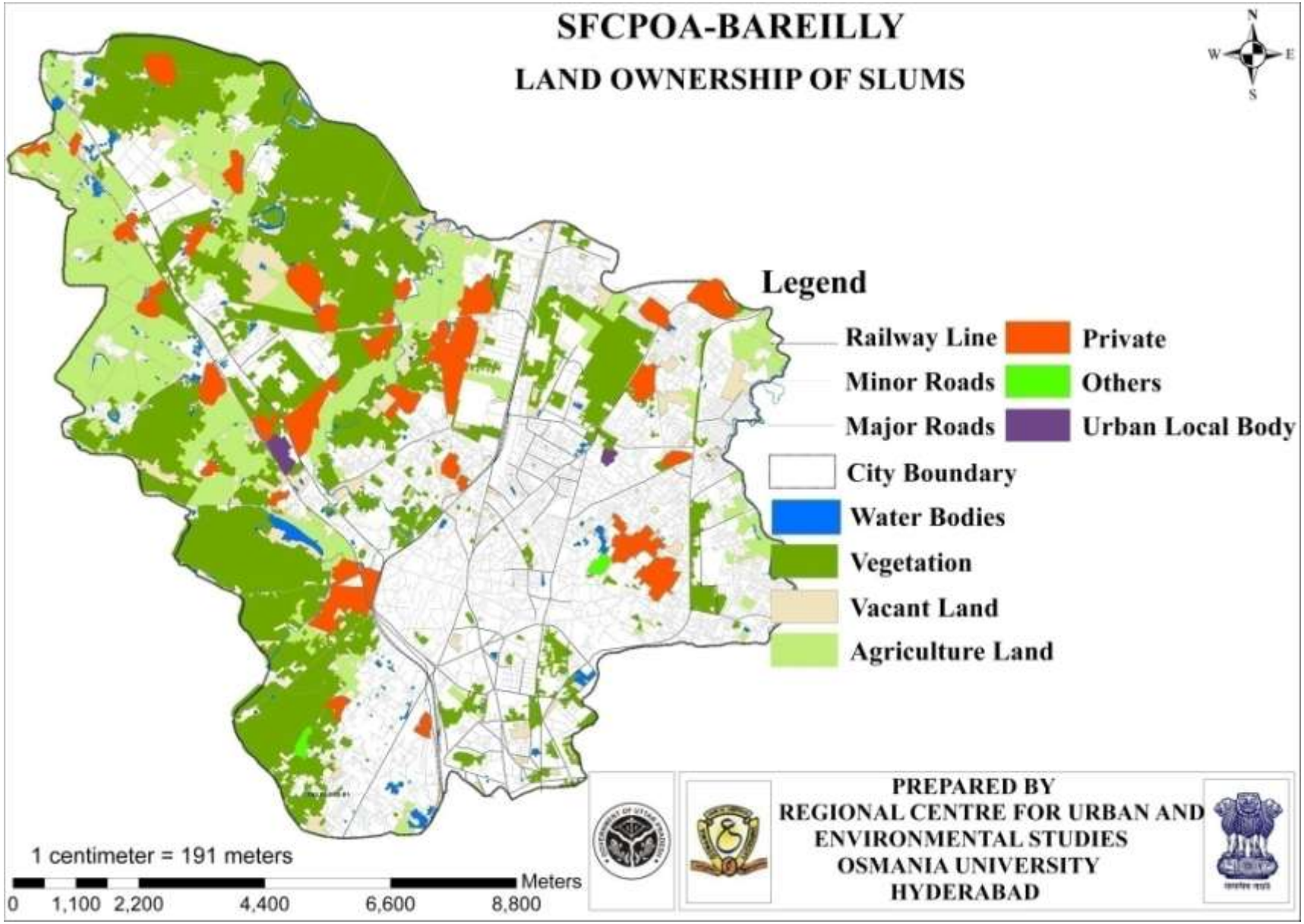
[2] According to RAY, Tenable slums means all slums which are not located on hazardous locations suitable for human habitation and the land not earmarked for any major public facilities and therefore it can be regularized in the same location.

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

[4] 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 : Tenability of slums



Map 3-4 : Land ownership of slums

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, Bareilly the city is having 47 slums currently 36 slums are notified by ULB to avail higher level of basic services and 11 slums are not yet notified, which requires the concerned authority to ascertain that these slums are to be provided with basic amenities. The NBO Annexure – I primary survey has been done for all 47 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	36	11	47	77	23

Source: DUDA, Bareilly

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

3.3 PHYSICAL PROFILE

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, 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 areas
- 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)	0-5 Ha	5-10 Ha	10-15 Ha	15-20 Ha	Above 20 Ha			
No. of Slums	6	13	9	8	11			
LOCATION OF SLUMS IN CITY								
Location	Core area	Fringe area						
No. of Slums	15	32						
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	Others (Hazardous or Objectionable)	Others (Non-Hazardous/Non-objectionable)
No. of Slums	4	1	13	13	7	2	3	4
SLUMS PRONE TO FLOODING DUE TO RAINS								
No. of Days	Not prone	Up to 15 days	15-30 Days	More than a Month				
No. of Slums	43	4	0	0				
TYPE OF AREA SURROUNDING SLUM								
Type of Use	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional	Other			
No. of Slums	26	8	3	1	9			

Source: RAY Primary survey, 2013

3.3.1 Distribution by Slum Area

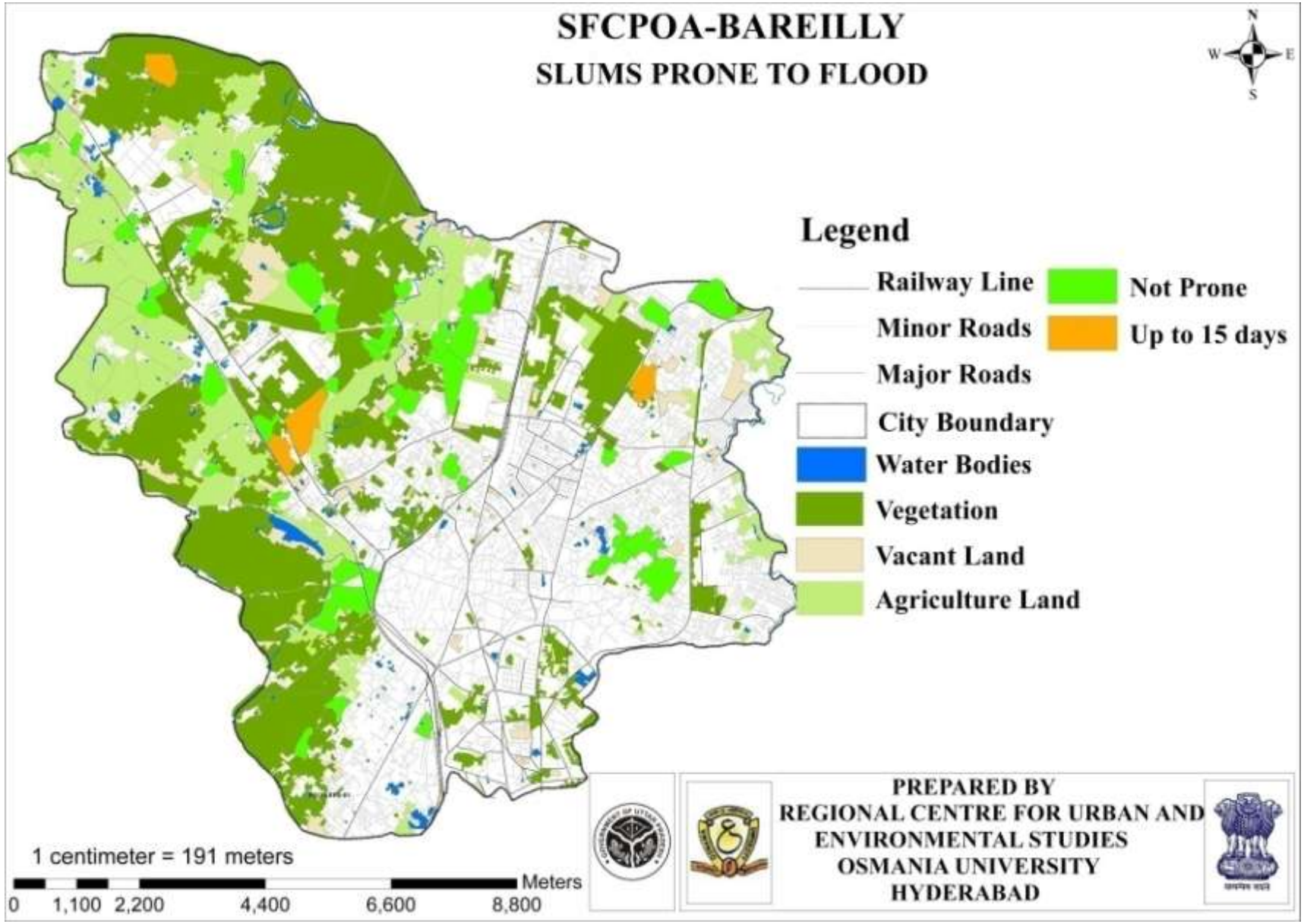
According to primary survey, slum population constitutes 24% of the total City population where as the total slum area (725.92 Ha) is 7% of the total city area. Nearly 41% of slums have area less than 10 Ha and 59% of slums are having areas greater than 10 Ha. The total slum area under the ownership of local body is 66.93 Ha, and the Private ownership is 645.93 Ha and the remaining 13.06 Ha is under others.

3.3.2 Flood Prone Slums

As indicated in the *table 3-4*, nearly 43 slums are found not prone to floods and the remaining 4 slums to be flood prone with rain water remnant for up to 15 days, indicating lack of safety to the slum dwellers.

Picture 3-1 : Stagnant of rain water in Gusai gotia-w.no-46 Slum

Picture 3-2 : Rain water stagnant in Ezaz nagar-w.no-67 Slum



Map 3-5 : Slums prone to flood

3.3.3 Distribution of slums by Physical location

Out of 47 slums, 15 slums in core area such as CBD, large and small scale industries and remaining 32 in urban fringe areas. With respect to the physical location, around 28% are located along the major transport alignment, 10% along the open and storm water drains; 28% along the railway lines. On other side, 19% slums are found to be located along the river as well as on the river beds. In addition, 9% of the slums are located on the sites of non hazardous / non objectionable areas and the remaining 6% (3 slums) are observed to be situated along the hazardous sites. Thus 3 slums under hazardous and the 9 slums along the river are more vulnerable to any kind of manmade or natural disaster (*seen in Figure 3-3*). These slums require special attention before undertaking any development, the beneficiaries cooperation and their livelihoods are of paramount importance.

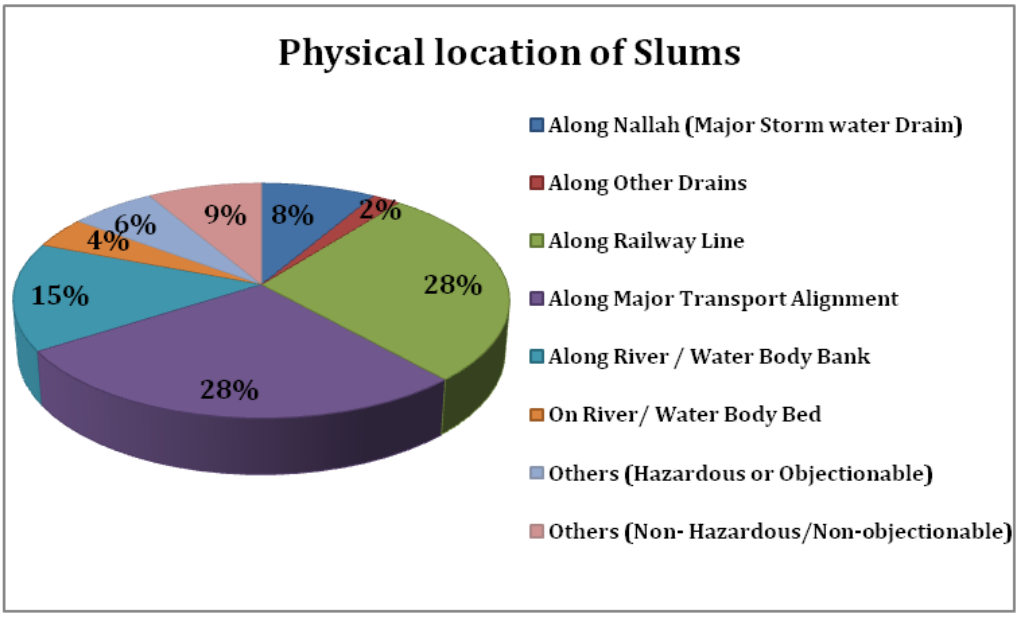


Figure 3-3 : Percentage distribution of slums w.r.to Physical location

Picture 3-3 : Railway track in the vicinity of Bakargunj-w.no-24 Slum

Picture 3-4 : Nallah passing in Pirbhoda-w.no-48 Slum

Picture 3-5 : Nallah passing in Subash nagar-w.no-4 Slum

Picture 3-6 : Along Water Bodies in Toliya-w.no-34 Slum

3.3.4 Distribution of slums by Abutting Land use

Looking into the abutting land use, the *Table 3-4* reveals that 55% of the slums are surrounded by residential land use, next followed by industrial 17% and 7% are bounded by commercial land use, 19% are institutional use and the remaining slums are in others category. Of the 32 slums located in the fringe areas, 41% of the slums are bounded by residential, 25% by industrial 3% by commercial, 3% surrounded institutional by and remaining 28% is surrounded by the other.

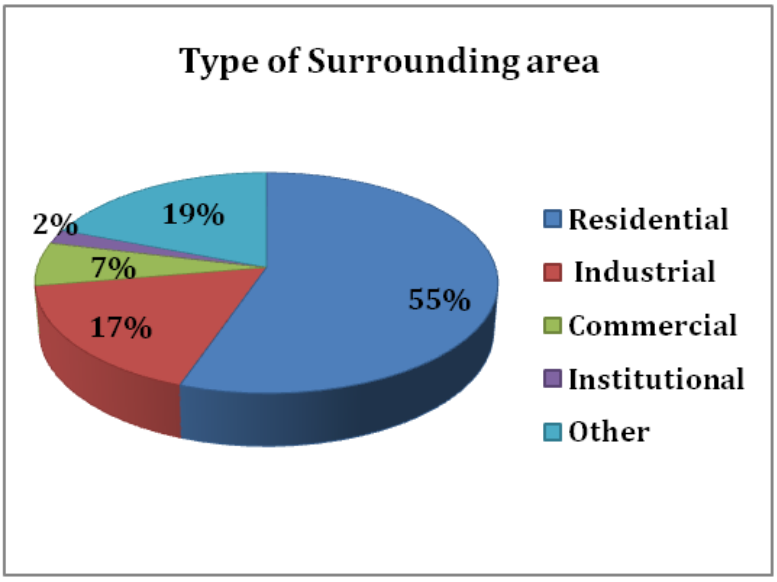
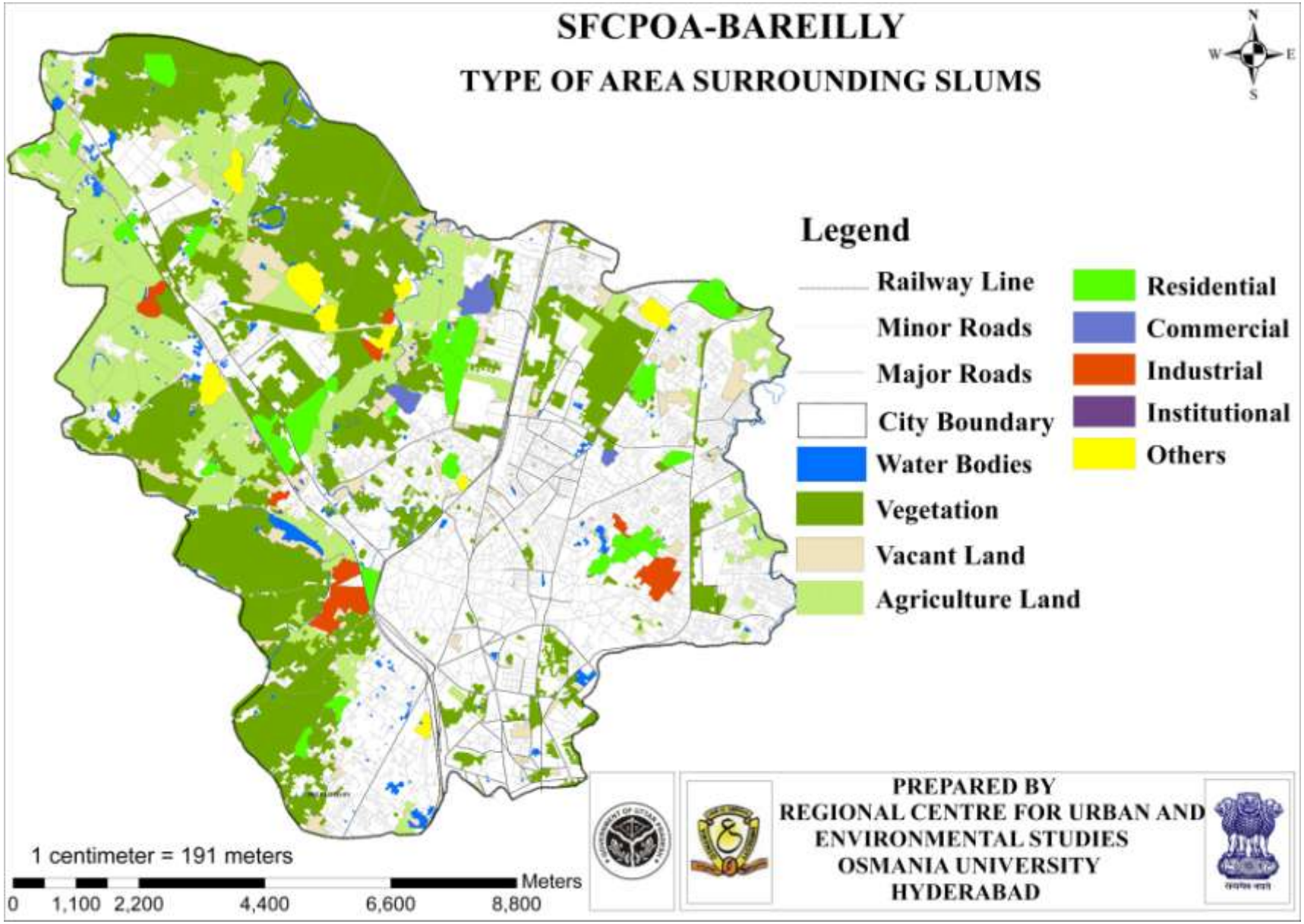


Figure 3-4 : Percentage distribution of slums w.r.to type of surrounding area

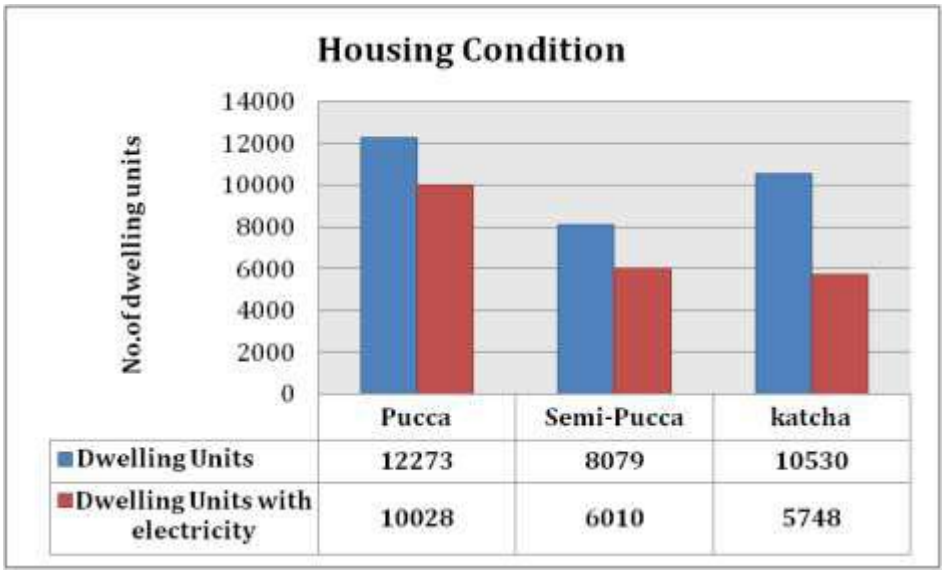


Map 3-6: Type of surrounding area of slums

3.3.5 Distribution of Slums by Housing structure 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 kind of houses that the slum households live 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 Bareilly the total No. of dwelling units in the slums are 30882. Out of these, 40% of dwelling units are Pucca constructions, 26% units are Semi-Pucca and the remaining 34% are katcha in nature. With respect to electricity connection, about 71% of the dwelling units have access to electricity where 82% of pucca dwelling units, 74% of semi pucca and 55% of katcha dwelling units have access to the same. Hence there is a dire need to cover 29% of total houses with electricity, indicating the pathetic status of the slum dwellers.



Source: RAY Primary survey, 2013

Figure 3-5 : Housing condition of dwelling units in the slums w.r.to structure type and electricity

The *Map 3-7* depicts the current housing structure condition in the slums of Bareilly. For analytical purpose, semi pucca and katcha houses were considered exclusively to determine the housing shortage and the need to implement suitable housing redevelopment programmes. If the semi Pucca + katcha houses were greater than 75% then it is considered poor housing in rehabilitation state which needs to be addressed immediately or rebuilt. In the same way if the semi Pucca + katcha houses were less than 75% then it is assumed that housing condition not as good as Pucca houses. As per the data results, it was found that 3 slums have semi Pucca + katcha houses more than 75% while 44 slums in the latter category.

Based on the income levels and the affordability levels of the households, the kind of housing is determined and varies accordingly. Similarly in Bareilly, 40% 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 93% of the houses are self-occupied and 7% 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. Please refer **Annexure-1B.**

Picture 3-7 : Pucca Housing in Ezaz nagar-w.no-67

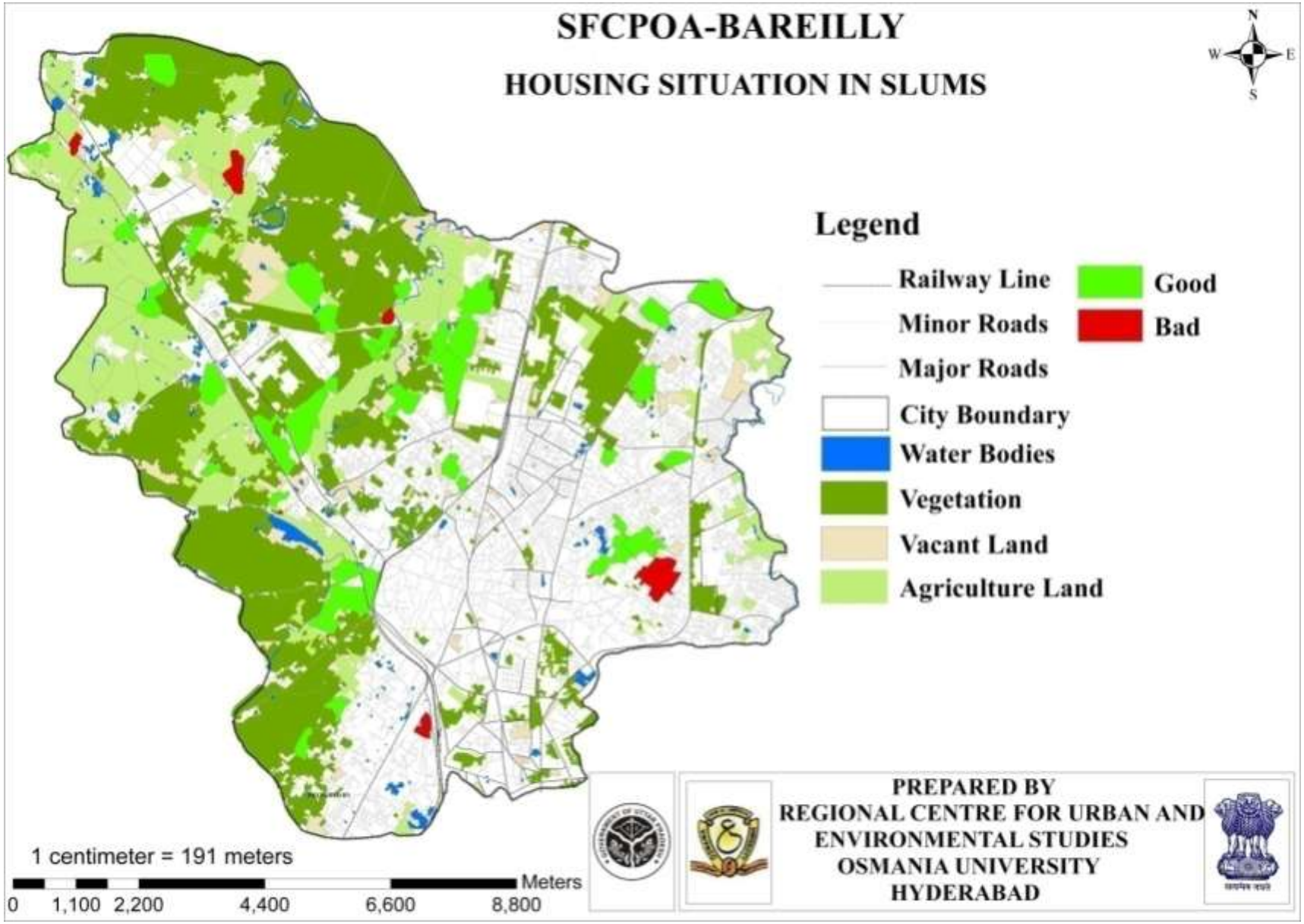
Picture 3-8 : Pucca Housing in Kadova hyderabad-w.no-17

Picture 3-9 : Semi-Pucca Housing in Mathurapur-w.no-34

Picture 3-10 : Semi-Pucca Housing in Nadhosi-w.no-17

Picture 3-11 : Katcha Housing in Nadohi goutiya-w.no-17

Picture 3-12 : Katcha Housing in Sanayarani meve kunwar-w.no-45



Map 3-7 : Housing Situation in slums

3.4 DEMOGRAPHY & SOCIAL PROFILE

3.4.1 Population

According to NBO Annexure-1 primary survey, the total population in **47 slums** is **214184** residing in **40150** households, with an average household size of 5. The average population density of slum area in the city is 295 persons per Hectare. The Ezaz Nagar slum is having the highest population (21675) and Bhagavanthapur slum is having the lowest (192). The slum wise distribution of population is shown in Map 3-8.

3.4.2 BPL Population & Households

The BPL population constitutes about 48% of the slum population. Of the total slum households, 48% are BPL households i.e., 19142 households.

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

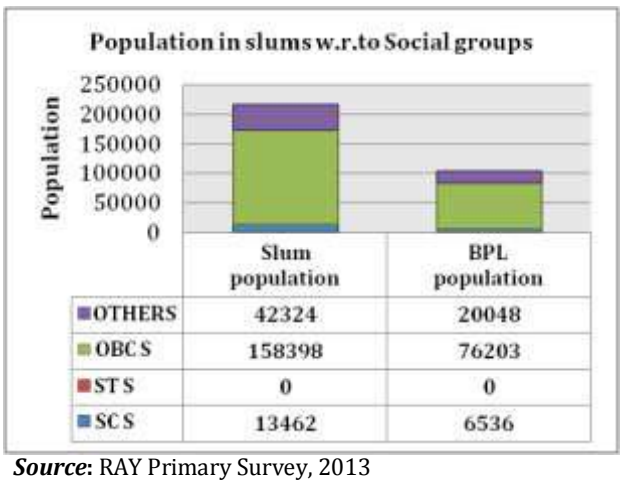
POPULATION	SC S	ST S	OBC S	OTHERS	TOTAL	MINORITIES
Total Slum population	13462	0	158398	42324	214184	156672
Total Households	2560	0	29673	7917	40150	29435
Total BPL population	6536	0	76203	20048	102787	73138
Total BPL Households	1331	0	14063	3748	19142	13189
No. of women headed households	139	0	731	339	1209	781
No. of persons>65 years	472	0	3693	1483	5648	3963
No. of child labours	110	0	509	247	866	552
No. of physical handicapped persons	15	0	138	48	201	145
No. of mentally challenged persons	2	0	13	10	25	20
No. of persons with HIV & AIDs	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. of persons with tuberculosis	106	0	517	234	857	570
No. of Persons with Respiratory Diseases including Asthma	125	0	742	381	1248	837
No. of Persons with Other Chronic Diseases	0	0	4	3	7	6

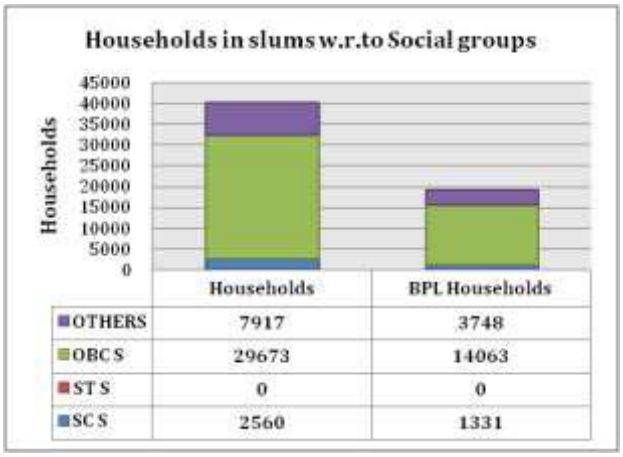
Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

3.4.3 Distribution of Slum population & households by different Social groups

In the context of different social groups residing in slums of Bareilly, SCs and OBCs constitute the major proportion. About 80% of the population living in slums belongs to OBC & SC division of social groups. About 80% of OBC & SC population in slums is under BPL.

In consideration with households, about 80% of the households in the slums belong to OBC and SC division of social groups. Of total slum households, about 74% belong to OBC group of social division. It is further observed that 47% of OBC and 52% of SC households are living below poverty line (BPL).





***Source*:** RAY Primary Survey, 2013

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

Figure 3-7 : Distribution of Households in slums w.r.to different social groups

3.4.4 Distribution of slum households by Minority communities

In Bareilly a significant proportion of minority[7] communities are living in slums. About 73% of the slum population belongs to minority communities and constitute about 73% of the total slum households. In terms of BPL population and households, 71% of the minority population in slums stood below the poverty line occupying 69% of total BPL households.

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

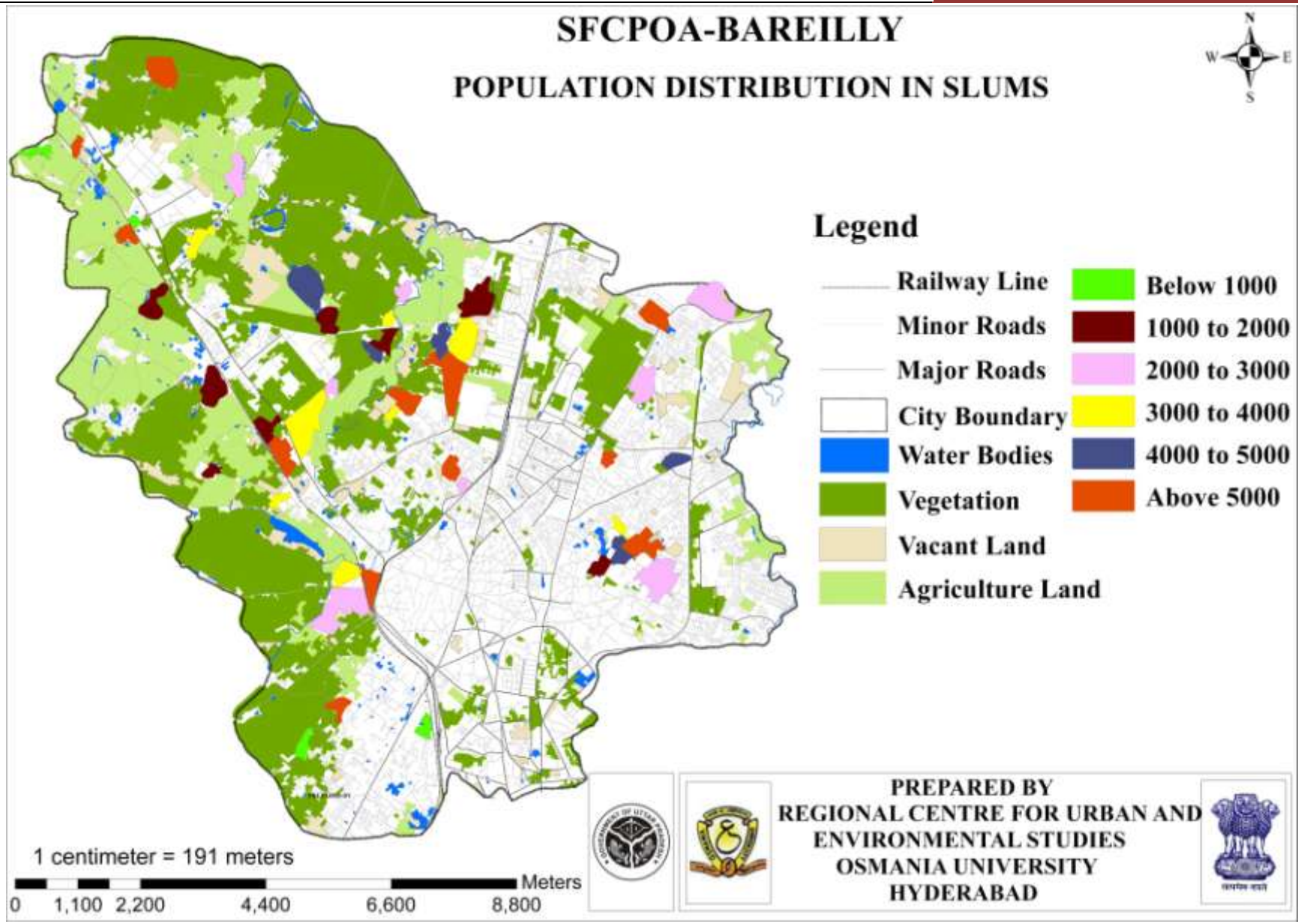
3.4.5 Literacy rate

The literacy rate of slums in Bareilly is 49%, where the male literacy rate is observed to be more compared to female literacy rate. In respect to different social groups, the literacy rate is 73% among OBC, 7% among SC and 20% in others. The literacy rate is 73% among minority groups.

3.4.6 School Dropouts

According to Planning Commission, though most Indian States have done well in enrolling more and more children in schools, their inability to retain them has been a problem. The dropout rate was least for those belonging to the highest income group and maximum for those from the lowest income group and EWS. Children from poorer sections of the society drop out in the early stages of education due to the fact that either the children or their parents were not interested and nearly as many were on account of economic considerations, compulsion to work for wages or looking after younger siblings.

As per NBO Annexure-I survey, it is found that 1% (1334 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.



Map 3-8: Slum wise distribution of population in slums

3.4.7 Number of Slums by Disability Status and senior citizens

As per NBO Annexure -1 survey it is found that about 0.1% 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.

In Bareilly Slums, it was found 3% of the total constitutes the senior citizens where in SC group accounts for 8%. For the well being of these citizens, it is essential to make due concessions and provision of adequate social facilities for the senior citizens in Bareilly slums. In addition, eligible aged persons and senior persons in BPL families that can hardly support the aged 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 the slums. Given the fact that Bareilly is a major touristic center, it is quite apparent that the 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, thus making the households be exposed to skin irritation, respiratory problems and other diseases. Indicated in Annexure-I, 0.4% of the population is suffering with Tuberculosis and 0.6% with respiratory problems.

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

3.5 ECONOMIC PROFILE

Bareilly is traditionally wheat growing belt of Uttar Pradesh, still the rural economy of the district is largely agrarian. City economy is flourished with trade and commerce and later it gets diversified. As Bareilly city is one of the fast growing economies and counter magnet to New Delhi it has a strong potential for Industrial growth. The city attracts more investment and providing job opportunities. The working population largely involved in trade and commerce activities and also as regular or casual labor in the construction sector and surrounding country side.

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

3.5.1 Livelihood profile

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

As indicated in NBO Annexure –I survey, 51% of the slum population are illiterates, lack in skill and professional training, making it difficult for them to obtain skilled employment opportunities in Bareilly, hence end up doing low or moderately paid jobs on a daily basis.

A majority of the working population in the slums is engaged as 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.

3.5.2 Distribution of slum households by Occupational Status

As per NBO Annexure –I survey, it is inferred that 11% of the households are found to be working as casual laborers and 14% on regular wage basis as they are unskilled, includes domestic help, rag pickers, and vegetable vendors. Only 4% is actually working on a monthly salary, indicating a secured position and skilled employment. Therefore, nearly 12% of the poor households do not have access to a dependable occupation and secure income.

As per the recent NBO Annexure –I survey, 12% of the slum households do not have opportunities towards sustainable occupation and secure incomes. 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.

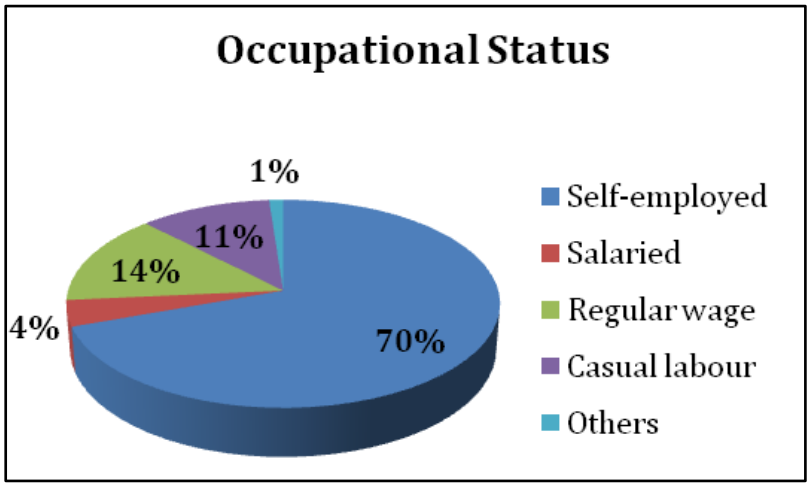


Figure 3-8 : Distribution of slum household's w.r.to Occupational Status

3.5.3 Monthly Income by Households

In respect to monthly income of households, it is found that, about 32% of the households income ranges between ₹2000 - ₹3000. 10% of the households earn in the range of ₹1500 - ₹2000. The households earning less than ₹1500 constitute about 3%.

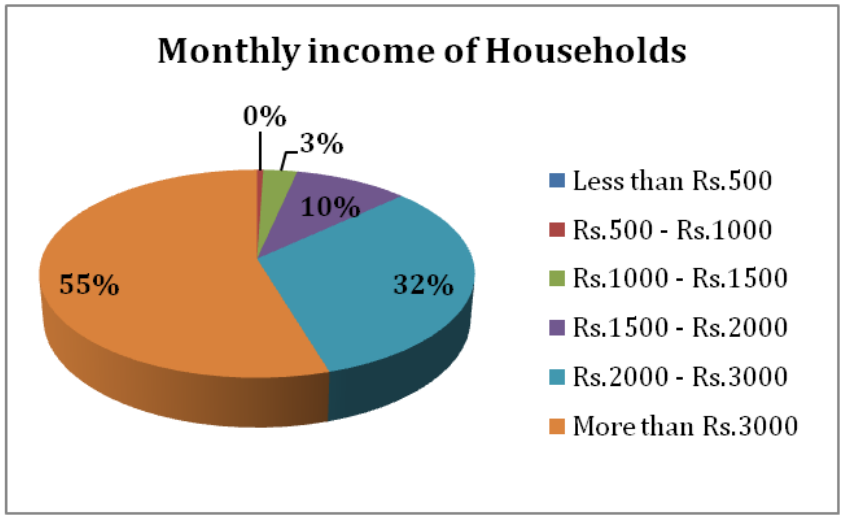


Figure 3-9 : Distribution of slum household's w.r.to Monthly income

Further, the livelihood pattern has become indefinite and irregular for the households, where only 55% of them are earning more than ₹3000/- per month.

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

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

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

3.6 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Sustainable growth of a city depends on its infrastructure facilities. Lack of infrastructure and institutional mechanism can lead to collapse of urban system in a city. Access to basic services has now become a criterion for identification of the poor areas in a city. The responsibility for urban service provision in an equitable manner lies with the ULB, where an increasing gap in service levels and the difficulties in providing the same are prevalent. Information on access to services in terms of Physical Infrastructure of slums Bareilly city has been collected and a brief analysis on the current status of Water Supply, sewerage, Storm Water drainage and Solid Waste Management in slums is presented. The numbers indicated in the following *Table 3-6* are based on NBO Annexure – I survey of 47slums.

3.6.1 Water Supply

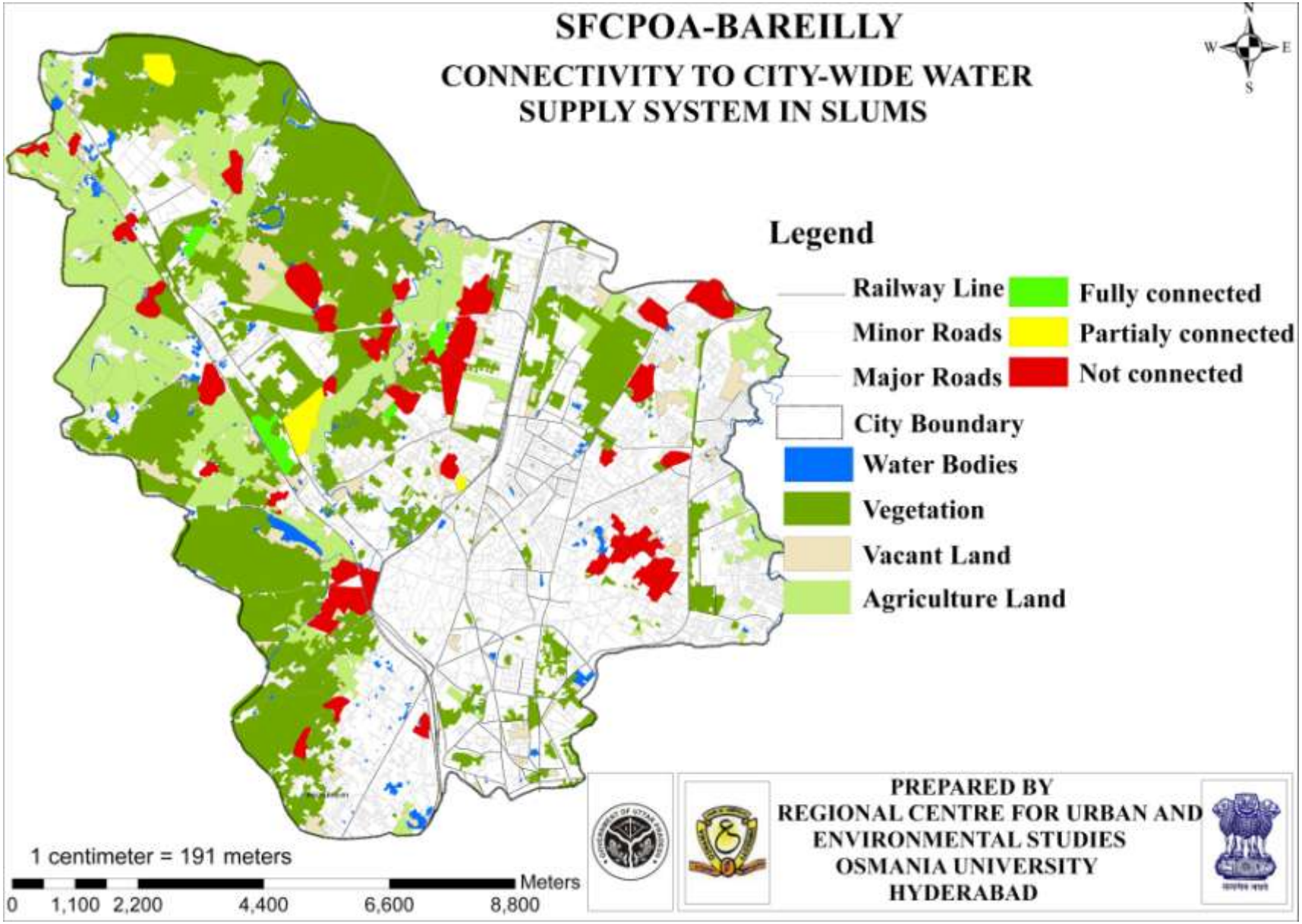
Table 3-6 : Current status of water supply in slums

CONNECTIVITY TO CITY WIDE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM								
Status	**Fully Connected**		**Partially Connected**			**Not Connected**		
No. of Slums	5		3			39		
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	5258	0	34431	0	0	0	0	461
WATER SUPPLY SOURCE								
Ownership	**No. of Individual Taps**		**No. of Public taps**		**No. of Tube wells/ Bore wells / Hand pumps**			
No. of Connections	4185		0		23507			
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	0	1	7	0	0	0	39	

***Source*:** RAY Primary Survey, 2013

a. Connectivity to City Wide Water Supply System

Most of the slum households either have direct access to services or access them through community or common facilities. Of the total slums, 11% of it is fully connected to the city wide water supply system; 6% is partially connected. The remaining 83% of the slums do not have connectivity to city water supply system. The *map 3-9* shows the number of slums that are connected to city wide water supply system.



Map 3-9: Connectivity to City wide Water Supply System in Slums

b. Existing Sources of Drinking Water

In case of source of drinking water, over 13% of the 40150 households have individual water supply connections with protected drinking water is being supplied to 5258 Households by the ULB. Hence a significant 87% of the households do not have access to drinking water and are dependent on public water taps, tube wells, open wells, hand pump and water tanker.

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 Bareilly for 15% of the slums (7 slums) the piped water is supplied for more than 2 hrs daily. In 39 slums, the piped water supply is totally absent and the people majorly depend on hand pumps, wells, tube wells for drinking water. In One slum i.e., in Sethora Slum it is found that the drinking water is supplied for 1-2 hr daily.

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.

Picture 3-13 : Hand Pump in Shethora-w.no-12

Picture 3-14 : Over headed reservoir in Ezaz nagar-w.no-67

Picture 3-15 : Hand Pump in Subash nagar-w.no-4

Picture 3-16 : Hand Pump in Rota-w.no-57

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	7067		120			0		32963		
CONNECTIVITY TO CITY WIDE STORM WATER DRIANAGE SYSTEM										
Status	**Fully Connected**		**Partially Connected**			**Not Connected**				
No. of Slums	3		13			31				
CONNECTIVITY TO CITY WIDE SEWERAGE SYSTEM										
Status	**Fully Connected**		**Partially Connected**			**Not Connected**				
No. of Slums	0		4			43				
LATRINE FACILITY USED BY HOUSEHOLDS										
Type of Latrine	**Public Community**			**Shared Latrine**			**Own latrine**			**Open Defecation**
	Septic tank/ flush	**Service latrine**	**Pit**	**Septic tank/ flush**	**Service latrine**	**Pit**	**Septic tank/ flush**	**Service latrine**	**Pit**	
No. of Households	188	0	0	0	0	0	30765	0	77	9120

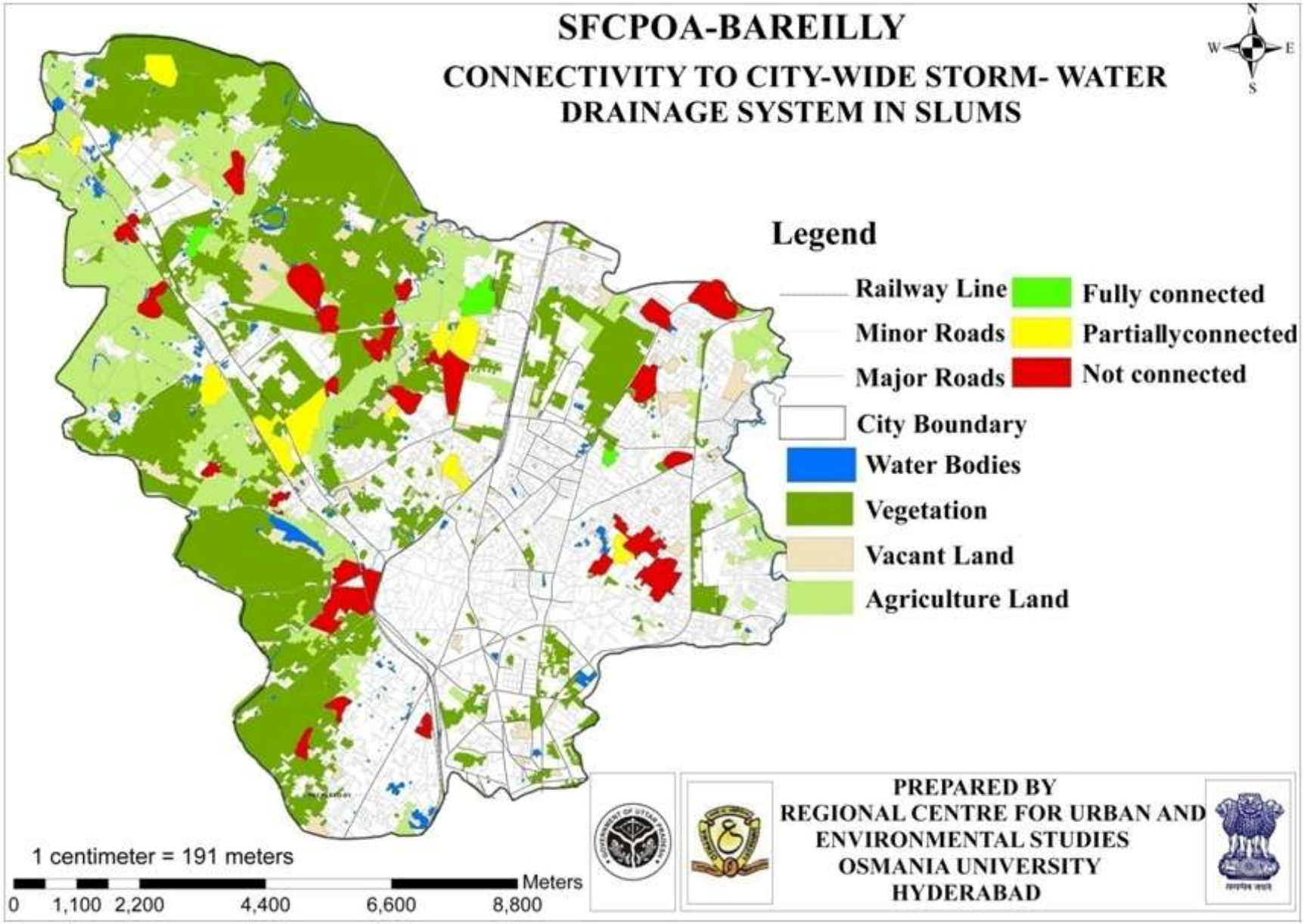
Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

a. Drainage & Sewerage facility

About 18% of slum households are having access to storm water drain system. About 82% of the slum households are not connected to sewer system and majority of the households are katcha structures.

b. Connectivity to City wide Storm water drainage System

In regard with connectivity of slums with city wide storm water system, about 6% of the slums are fully connected and 28% of slums are partially linked to the system. The rest 66% 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 3-10: Connectivity to City-wide Storm Water drainage system

c. Connectivity to City wide trunk Sewerage System

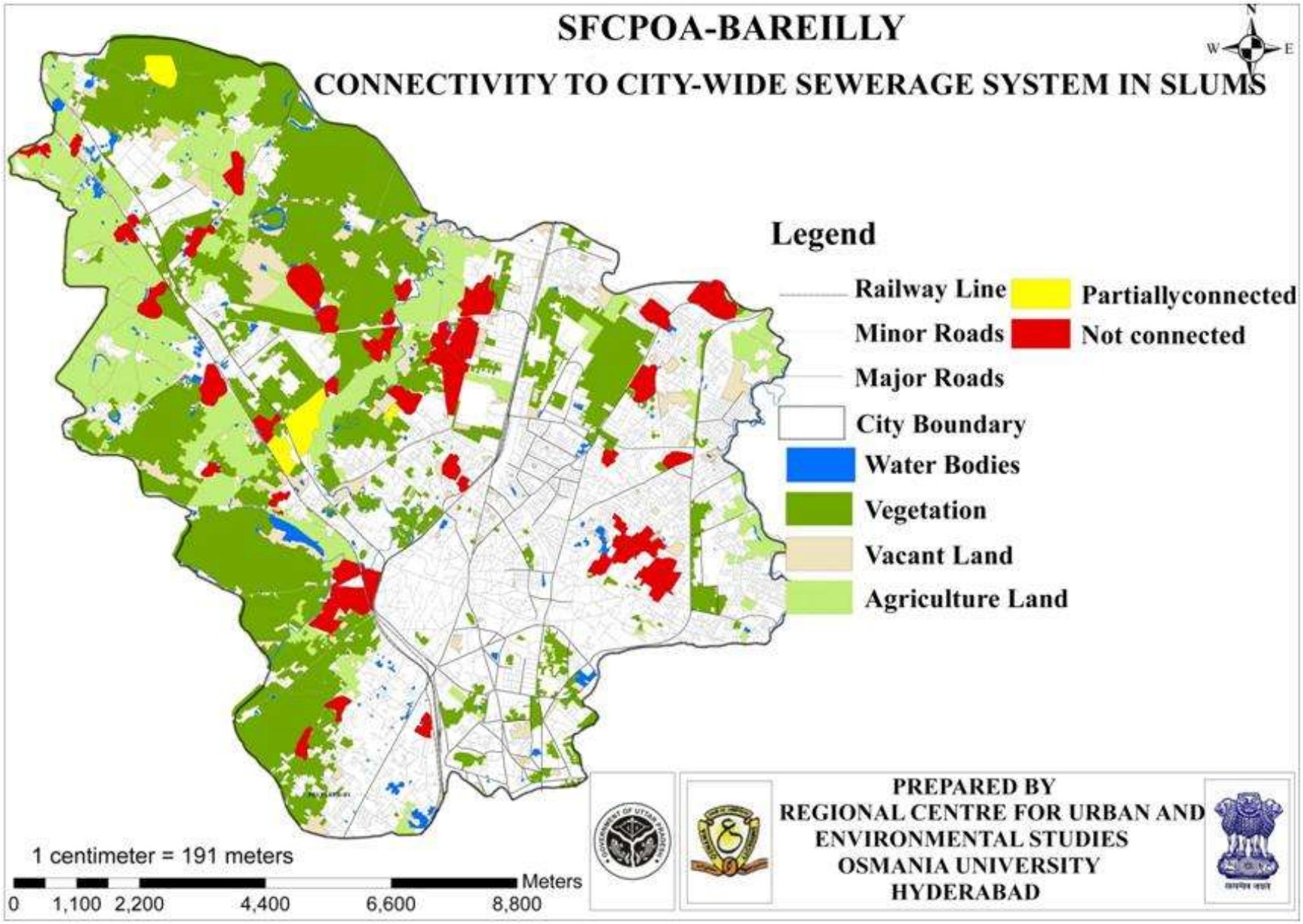
In respect to connectivity of slum with the city wide sewerage system, only 9% of the slums are partially connected to city wide sewerage system. There is shortage of the system where 91% slums are not connected. The following *map 3-11* presents the status of the slums that connected to city wide sewerage system.

Picture 3-17 : open drainage in Reahpura choudary-w.no-49

Picture 3-18 : Open drainage in Atariya-w.no-57

Picture 3-19 : Open drainage in Sanayarani meve kunwar-w.no-45

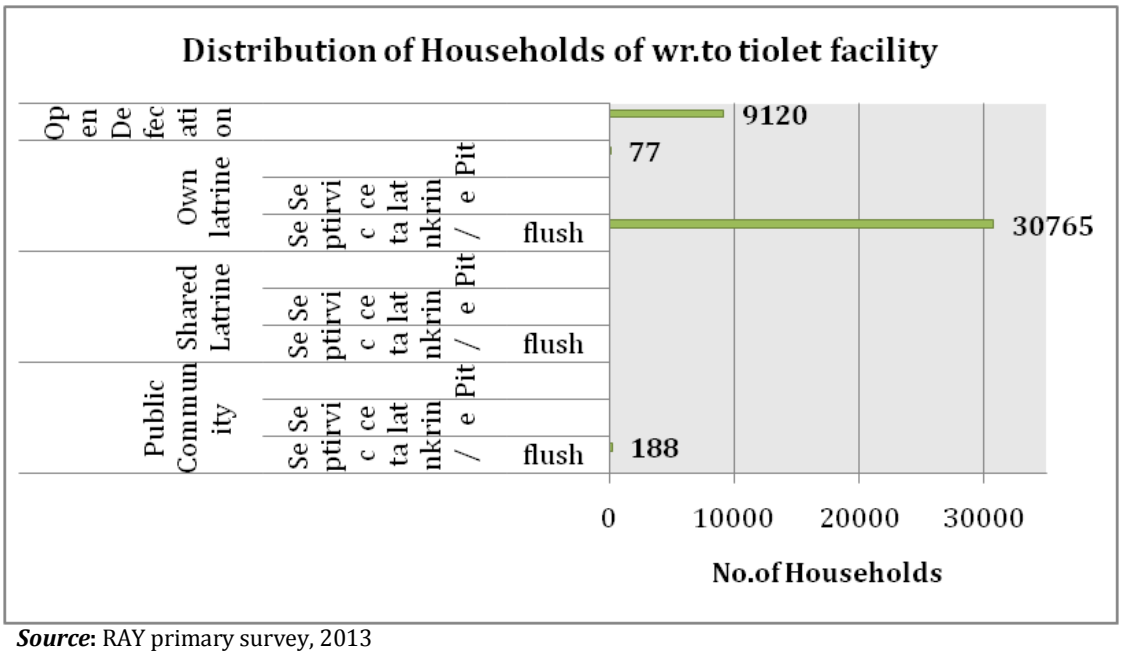
Picture 3-20 : Open drainage in thulasher pur-w.no-7



Map 3-11: Connectivity to City wide Sewerage System in Slums

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

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



Source: RAY primary survey, 2013

Figure 3-10 : Distribution of Households w.r.to type of toilet use

As evident in *Figure 3-10,* about 76.5% of the slum households have access to own latrine with septic tank/flush type of latrine. A low proportion of 0.5% households use Public Community latrines. An alarming share of about 23% slum households practice Defecation which leads to unhygienic environment and health related problems.

Even though 77% of the households have access to some form of toilet, it is believed the existing 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	1
Once in 2 days	13
Once in a week	22
Once in 15 days	9
No collection	2
ARRANGEMENT OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL	
Municipal staff	14
Municipal Contractor	29
Residents themselves	2
Others	0
No arrangement	2
FREQUENCY OF CLEARANCE OF OPEN DRAINS	
Daily	1
Once in 2 days	10
Once in a week	27
Once in 15 days	7
No clearance	2

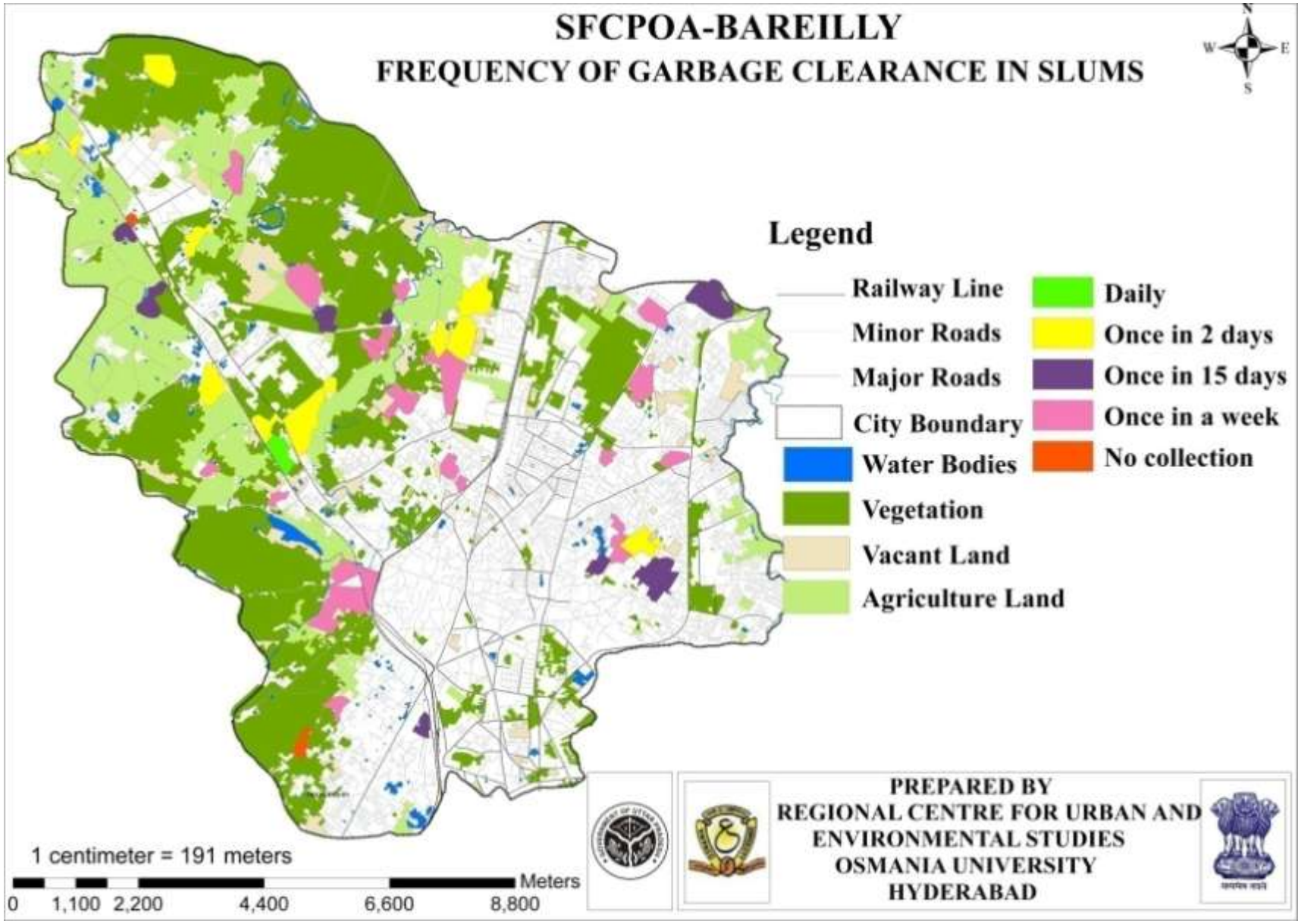
***Source*:** RAY primary survey, 2013

a. Frequency of Solid waste disposal

The *Table 3-8* gives an overall picture of the solid waste management in slums, about 2% of slums have daily clearance of garbage, in 28% of slums waste collected once in a 2 days and 66% of slums the waste is collected once in a week or even more. In about 4% 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.

b. Arrangement of Garbage Disposal

As shown in the *Table 3-8*, in 30% of the slums, the solid waste disposal activity is handled by the municipal staff and 62% 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 (4% slums). Around 4% 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.



Map 3-12: Frequency of Garbage clearance in Slums

c. Frequency of Clearance of Open drains

In respect with the clearance of open drains, 23% of the slums have daily and once in a 2 days clearance of open drain, 58% of slums have it cleared once in a week and 15% of slums the clearance takes place once in 15 days. In about 4% of the slums the clearance is totally absent, further deteriorating environmental conditions and contaminating the ground water.

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

Picture 3-21 : Dumper placer in Bakargunj-w.no-24 Slum

Picture 3-22 : Garbage disposal on open place in Old katghar-w.no-25 Slum

Picture 3-23 : Garbage disposal mixed with drainage in Ashraf khan kichauni-w.no

Picture 3-24 : Dumper placer in matt kamalneni pur-w.no-49 slum

3.6.4 Roads and Street lights

The city of Bareilly has witnessed a rapid growth over the last decade. With the expansion of the city, traffic has been increasing in and around the peripheral areas. With the newly developed colonies in the fringe areas and upcoming residential districts, it is found that these areas are not well connected with other parts of the city. There are congestions and crowding on the main arteries resulting in slow speed, high consumption of fuel, and higher level of pollution. Lack of proper motorable approach roads with other parts in the city and poor internal road condition within the slums causes greater inconvenience and affecting the transport connectivity. This is one of the fundamental issues that is generally neglected in slum developments and needs thorough planning and execution.

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

	No. of Slums
APPROACH ROAD/LANE/CONSTRUCTED PATH OF THE SLUM	
Motorable Pucca	6
Motorable Kutcha	29
Non-Motorable Pucca	7
Non-Motorable Kutcha	5
DISTANCE ROM THE NEAREST MORTORABLE ROAD	
Less than 0.5 Km	9
0.5 to 1.0 km.	19
1.0 km to 2.0 km.	15
2.0 km to 5.0 km.	2
more than 5.0 km	2
CONDITION OF INTERNAL ROADS	
Motorable pucca	3
Motorable kutcha	29
Non-Motorable pucca	5
Non-Motorable kutcha	10

Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

a. Nature of Approach Roads

By and large, 13% of slums in the zone are provided /connected with Motorable Pucca roads and 62% of slums have Motorable katcha. On the other side, 15% of the slums have Non Motorable Pucca and 10% of the slums have Non-Motorable Kutcha road, making the transportation access difficult, there is a need to upgrade these roads.

Picture 3-25 : Motorable Approach road in Bakar nagar-w.no-52

Picture 3-26 : Motorable Approach road in Sanayarani goutiya-w.no-45

b. Distance from nearest Motorable road

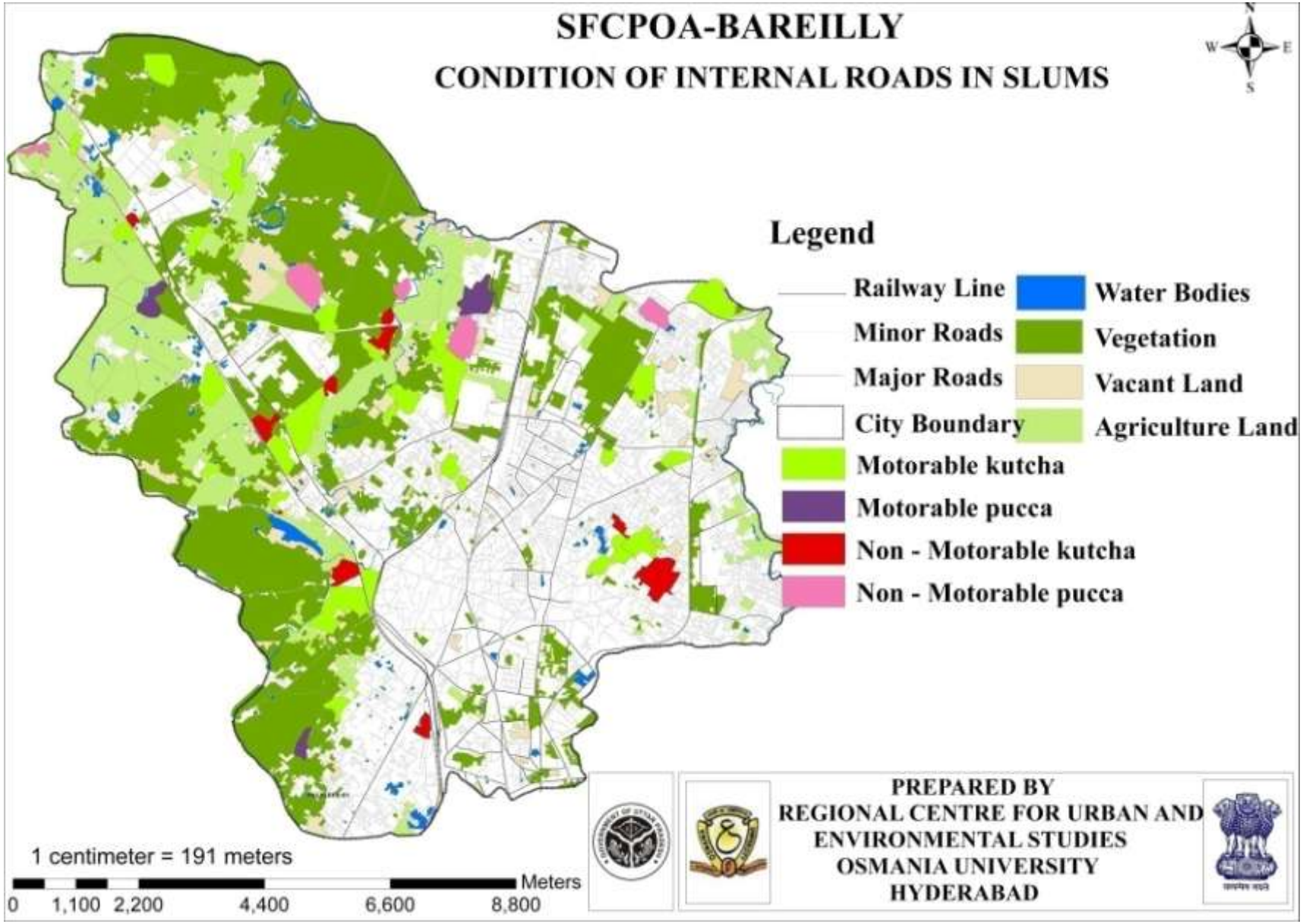
Around 19% of the slums have access to the nearest Motorable road within 0.5 Km and 41% between 0.5 Km to 1 Km. On other side, 32% of the slums have access to the nearest Motorable road between 1.0 Km to 2Km. For 8% of the slums, the nearest approach road is at the distance more than 2 km.

c. Type of Internal road

In respect to internal roads in the slums, 6% of the slums have Motorable Pucca internal roads while 62% have katcha internal roads. Around 32% of the slums lack in proper internal roads with BT surface. The *map 3-13* shows the type of internal road provided to the slums.

Picture 3-27: Non-Motorable katcha internal road in Bakargunj-w.no-24

Picture 3-28: Non-Motorable Katcha Internal road in Ezaz nagar-w.no-67



Map 3-13: Condition of Internal roads in slums

Picture 3-29 : Non-Motorable katcha internal road in Maheshpur-w.no-57

Picture 3-30 : Non-Motorable katcha internal road in Nadhosi-w.no-17

3.6.5 Street Lighting Facility

Table 3-10 : Availability of Street lighting Facility

	No. of Slums
AVAILABILTY OF STREET LIGHTING FACILITY IN SLUM	
Yes	21
No	26

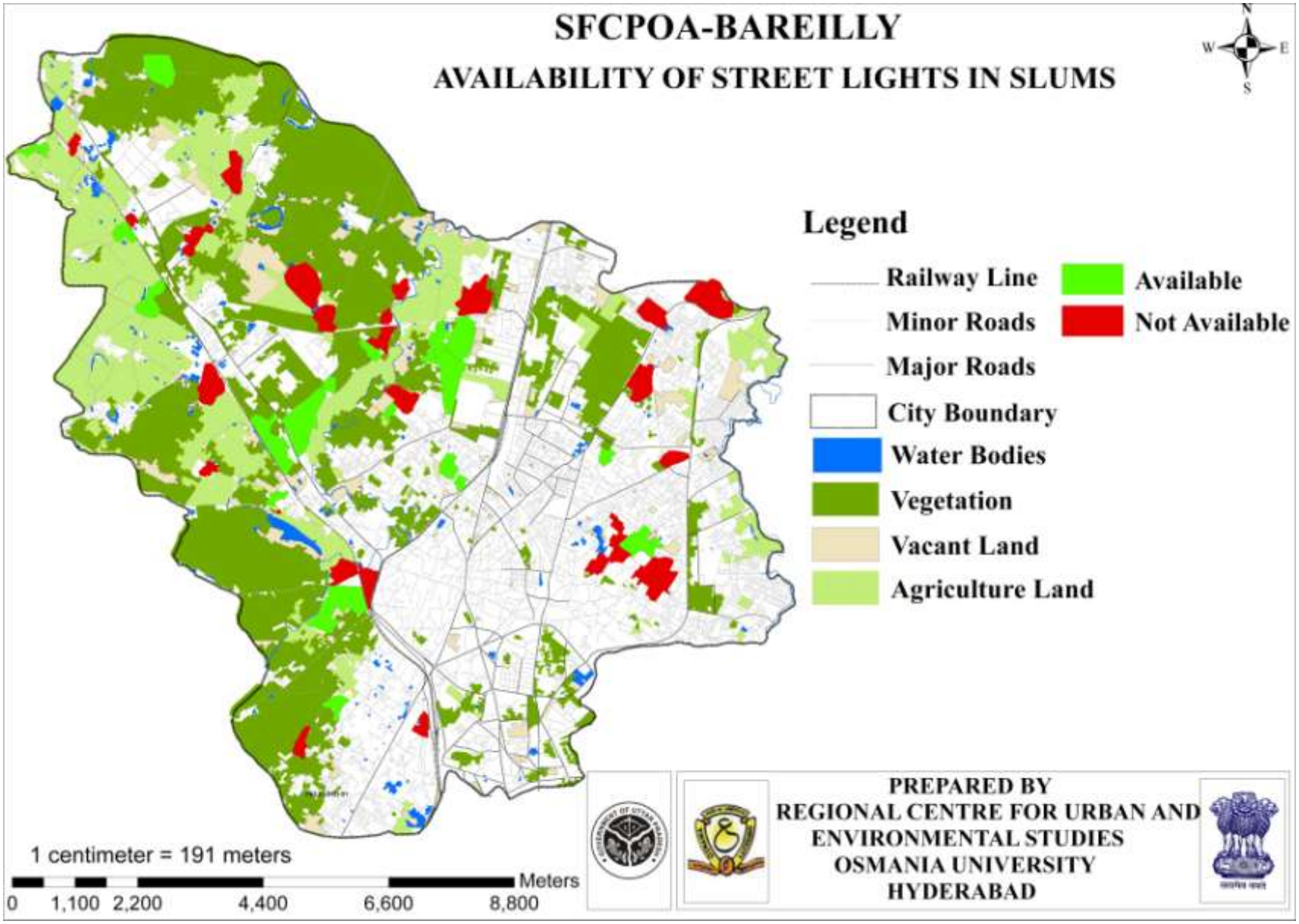
Source: RAY primary survey, 2013

According to NBO Annexure -I survey, 45% of the slums have street lighting facilities, not all of which are in working condition and found to be insufficient. For the 55% of the slums, there is no street lighting facility, hence essential to for security, to prevent any kind of accidents and other inconveniences.

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

Picture 3-31 : Street light in Shethora-w.no-12 Slum

Picture 3-32 : Street light in Reahpura choudary-w.no-49



Map 3-14: Availability of Street lights 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	6	5	17	13	6
Pre- Primary Schools (Municipal)					
No of slums	1	3	21	12	10
Pre- Primary Schools (Private)					
No of slums	3	3	18	15	8

Source: RAY primary survey, 2013

Anganwadi is a part of the Indian public health care system. The responsibility of Anganwadi workers includes basic health care activities like contraceptive counseling and supply, nutrition education and supplementation, as well as pre-school activities. The access to Anganwadi is very essential especially in places like slums where children, pregnant women suffer with lack of proper nutritional diet. As indicated in *Table 3-11*, about 13% of slums have Anganwadi facility within the slum. For about 11% of slums the facility is located within a reachable distance of 0.5 kms. For the remaining 36% of slums the facility is located at a distance of 0.5 to 1km. A part from the Anganwadi is, 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	27	5	6	6	3
Primary Schools (Municipal)					
No of slums	0	2	15	20	10
Primary Schools (Private)					
No of slums	35	1	5	3	3
High Schools (State government)					
No of slums	3	2	10	20	12
High Schools (Municipal)					
No of slums	1	1	6	18	21
High Schools (Private)					
No of slums	1	4	9	14	19

Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

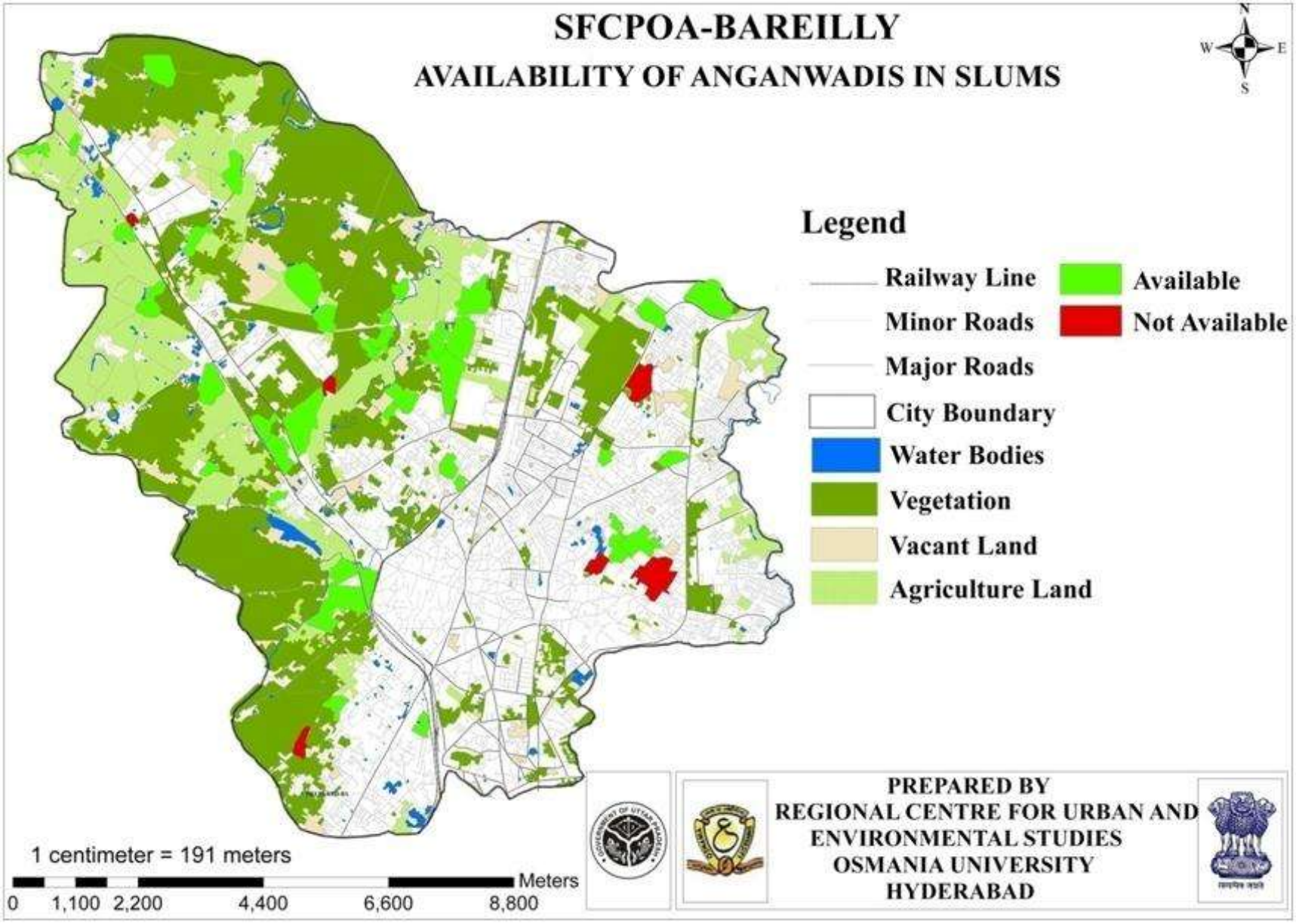
As shown in *Table 3-12*, in 27 slums the primary schools run by Municipal schools are located within the slums. The majority of the slums have access to primary schools run by state government within a distance of 0.5 km to 2 km. A part from primary schools run by state government, the slums have access to primary schools run by private people. In the same line, the slums have access to high schools run by both state government and private with in a considerable distance of less than 2 kms.

Picture 3-33 : Primary School in Shethora-w.no-12 Slum

Picture 3-34 : Primary School in Sanaya dhansingh-w.no-12

Picture 3-35 : Primary school in Pharidapur choudary-w.no-32

Picture 3-36 : Primary school in navada jogiyan-w.no-46



Map 3-15: Availability of Anganwadis 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

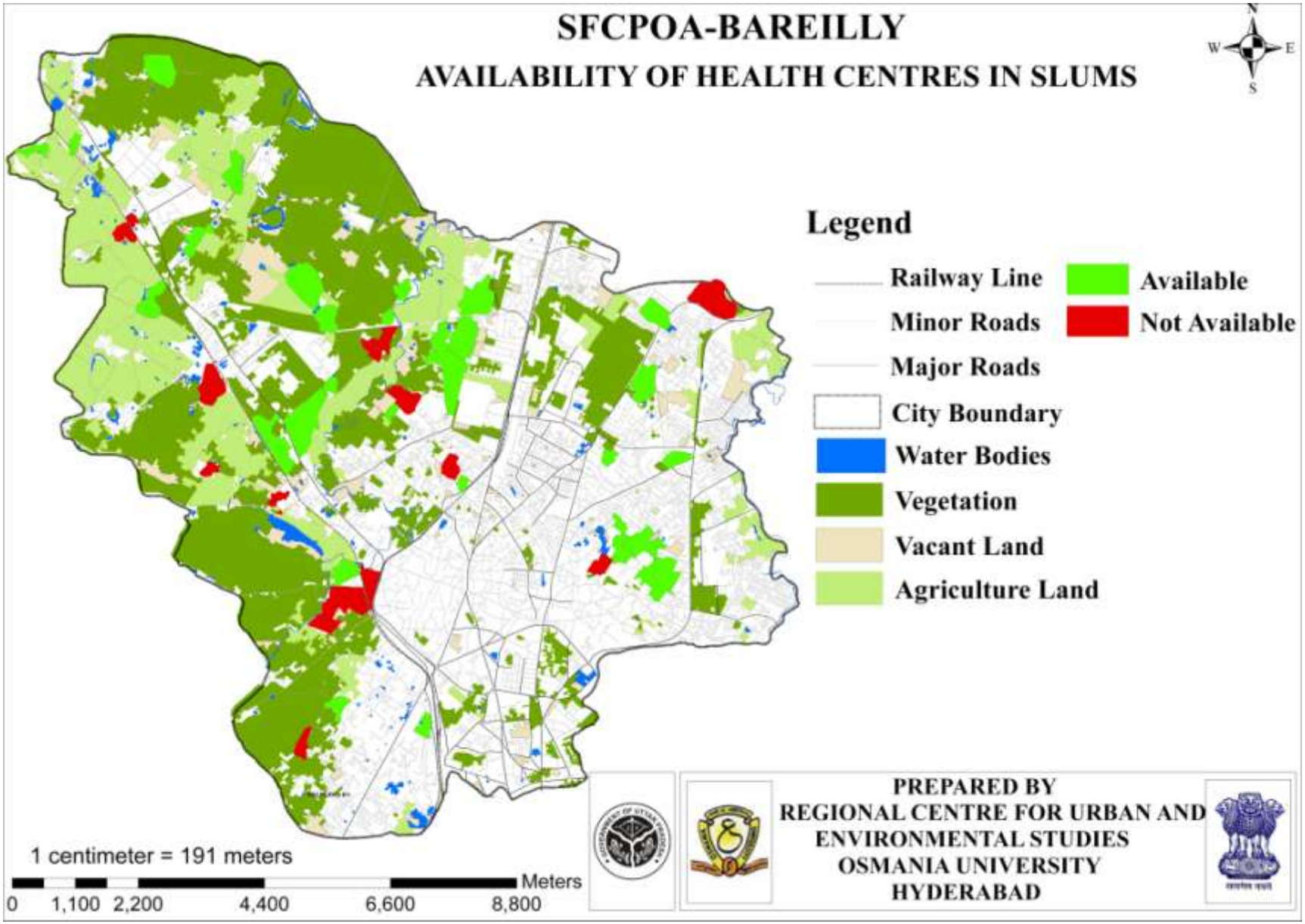
Distance	Within the slum area	< 0.5KM	0.5 to 1.0 KM	1.0-2.0 KM	More than > 2.0 Km
Urban Health Post					
No. of Slums	1	3	10	10	**23**
Primary Health Centre					
No. of Slums	0	5	11	13	**18**
Government Hospital					
No. of Slums	1	0	3	11	**32**
Maternity Centre					
No. of Slums	0	4	11	10	**22**
Private Clinic					
No. of Slums	38	0	4	2	**3**
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)					
No. of Slums	0	0	0	0	**0**
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidhya					
No. of Slums	15	0	5	8	**19**

Source: RAY primary survey, 2013

As per NBO Annexure –I data, 68% of the slums do not have access to any kind of health facilities. Within an accessible distance of 2kms, 62% of slums have primary health centre, 32% of the slums have Government Hospital and 51% of slums have urban health post. For about 94% 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.*

Picture 3-37: Private Clinic in Ashraf khan kichauni-w.no

3-38: Maternity centre in Bhagavanthapur makrooba-w.no-57



Map 3-16: Availability of Health facilities in slums

Picture 3-39: Private Clinic in Delapir-w.no-7

Picture 3-40: Private hospital in kalaka-non declared slum

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 47 slums:

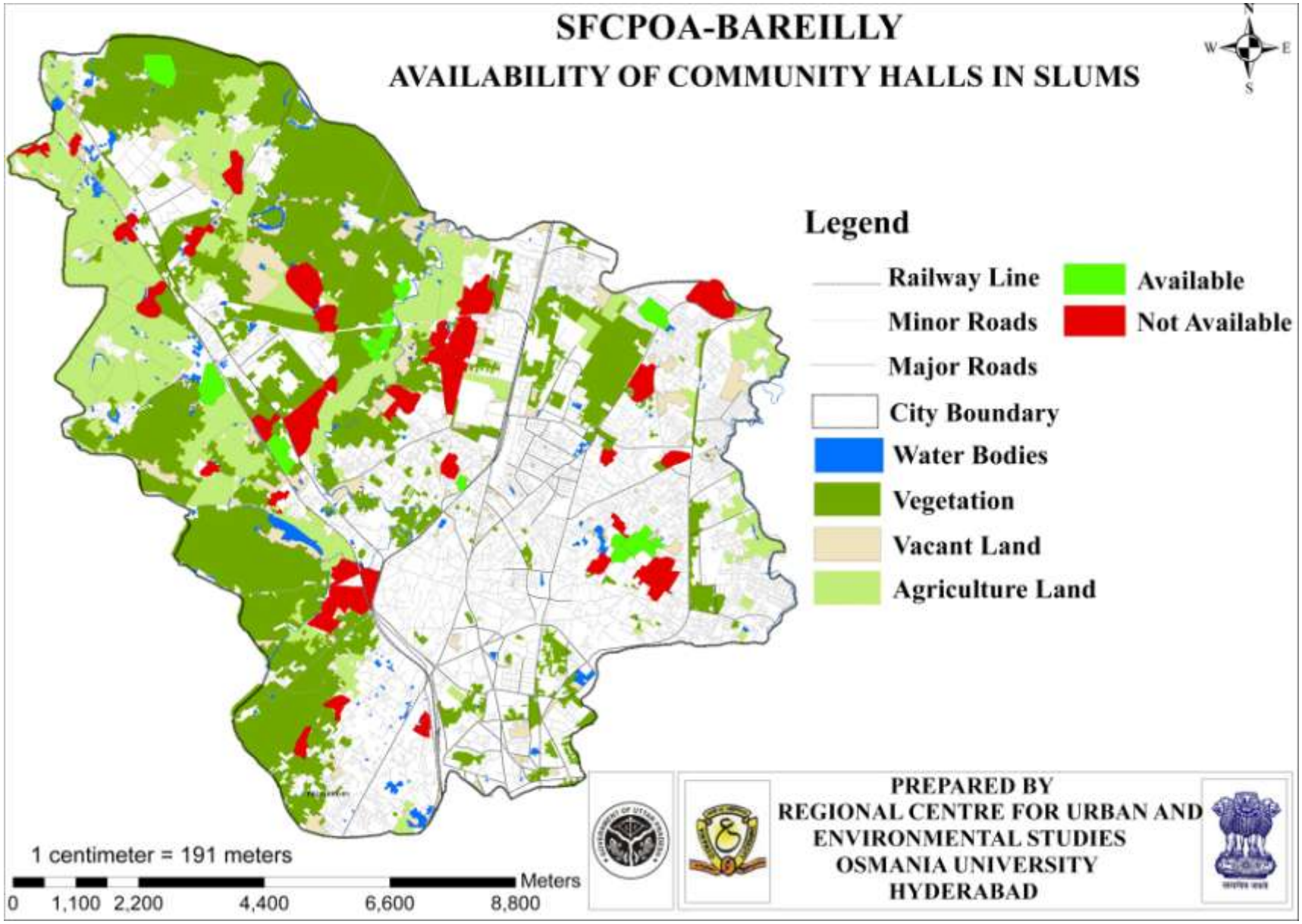
Table 3-14 : Availability of Social Welfare facilities in slums

Availability of Facilities within Slum	No. of Slums
Community Hall	12
Livelihood/Production Centre	0
Vocational training/Training-cum-production Centre	0
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	0
Night Shelter	1
Old Age Home	0
Social Welfare Facilities	**No. of Holders**
Old Age Pensions (No. of Holders)	327
Widow Pensions (No. of Holders)	326
Disabled Pensions (No. of Holders)	38
General Insurance (No. covered)	15
Health Insurance (No. covered)	0
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	0
Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	101
Slum-dwellers Association	**No. of Slums**
Slum dwellers Associations	0
Youth Associations	0
Women's Associations/ Mahila Samithis	13

Source: RAY primary survey, 2013

Out of 47 slums, 12 slums are having community halls and 28% of the slums have women's associations to empower women with home based employment.

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



Map 3-17: 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 Bareilly 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 Bareilly.

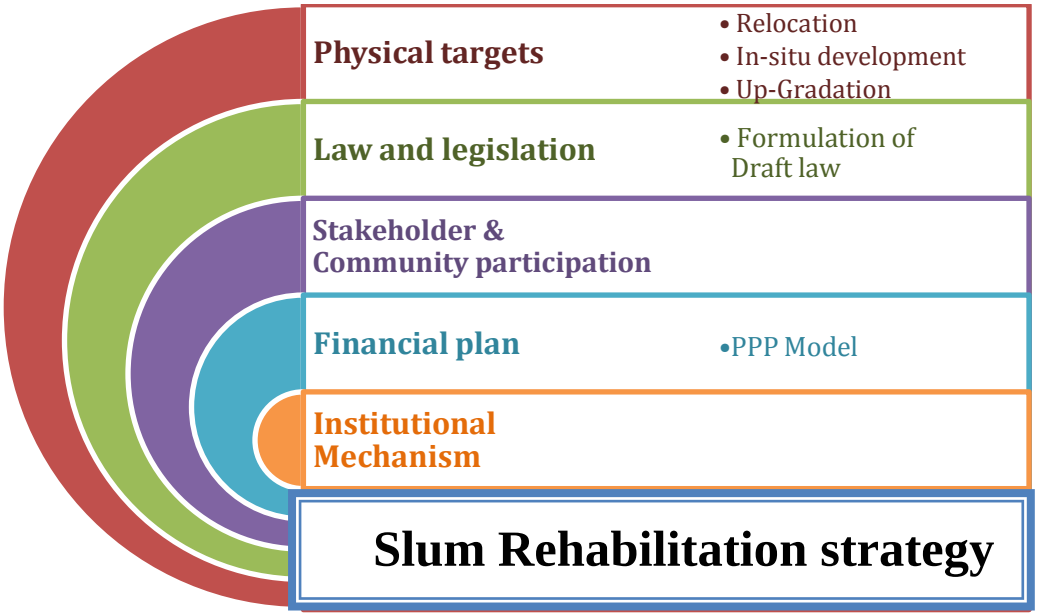


Chart 4-1 : Components of Slum Rehabilitation strategy

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 Bareilly. 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 Bareilly. 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 Bareilly slums to identify the level of urban services. The matrix details the infrastructure and housing services among the slums.

4.1.3 Infrastructure Deficiency and Vulnerability Matrix

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

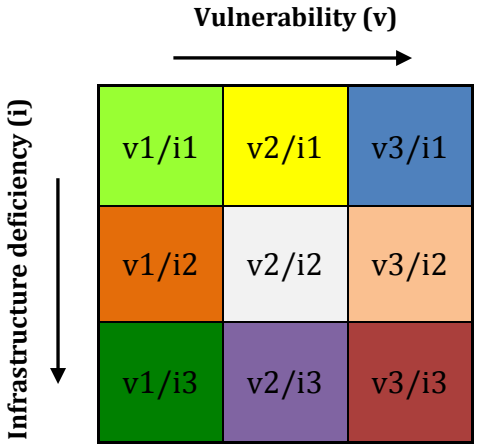


Figure 4-1 : Model Infrastructure deficiency and vulnerability matrix

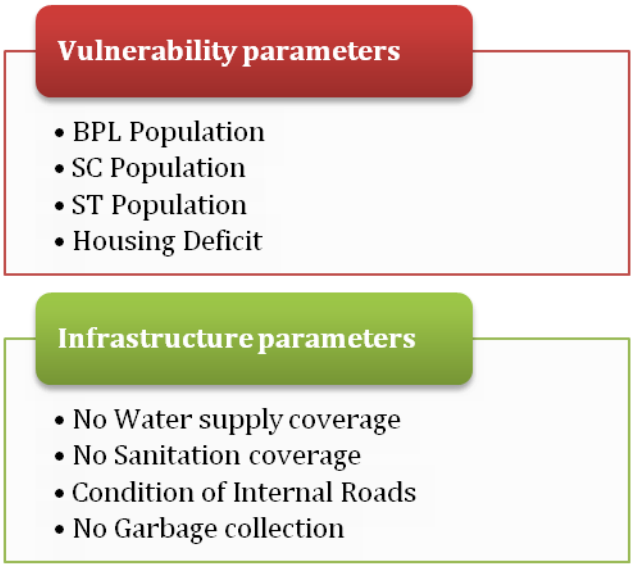
For evaluating infrastructure deficiency and vulnerability the following parameters are considered:

Infrastructure deficiency parameters:

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

Vulnerability Parameters

i. Housing condition based on structural condition (Pucca, Semi-Pucca and Katcha)
ii. Below the poverty line (BPL) Population, SC/ST population
iii. The scoring is provided to all the slums by comparing the infrastructure deficiency and vulnerability parameters against the same criteria. The average scores for vulnerability and infrastructure are determined separately and clustered into different ranges representing the worst, average and best slum settlements. For that 5 percentage ranges from 100 to 0 with an interval of 20 is considered and the scores were provided accordingly and represented in the matrix.



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

Chart 4-2 : Vulnerability and Infrastructure deficiency parameters

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

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

4.2 SLUM CATEGORIZATION

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

4.2.1 Tenability

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

Table 4-1: Categorization of slums based on tenability

Status	Tenable	Semi - Tenable	Un- Tenable
No of Slums	25	19	3

Of 47 slums in the city, 25 slums are tenable, 19 slums are semi – tenable and remaining 3 slums are untenable 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.

4.2.2 Abutting Land use

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

	Notified Slums		Non-Notified slums		Total		% of slums to the total slums	% of slum households to the total slum households
Abutting Land use	No. of slums	No. of HHs	No. of slums	No. of HHs	No. of slums	No. of HHs		
Residential	20	22034	6	4256	26	26290	55%	65%
Industrial	6	4057	2	1200	8	5257	17%	13%
Commercial	3	3080	0	0	3	3080	7%	8%
Institutional	1	458	0	0	1	458	2%	1%
Others	6	4184	3	881	9	5065	19%	13%
Total	**36**	**33813**	**11**	**6337**	**47**	**40150**		

From the above *table 4-2*, it is established that 65% of the households are situated in the areas surrounded by the residential use, followed by 13% under industrial and 8% by commercial use. On other side, 1% of the households surrounded by institutional use and 13% under other land uses. 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.

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	0	28715	0	270	1897	0

As shown in the *table 4-3*, about 93% of the slum households are registered with possession certificates. On the contrary, 6% of slum dwellers reside on rented lands. 1% of households are encroached on public and private lands.

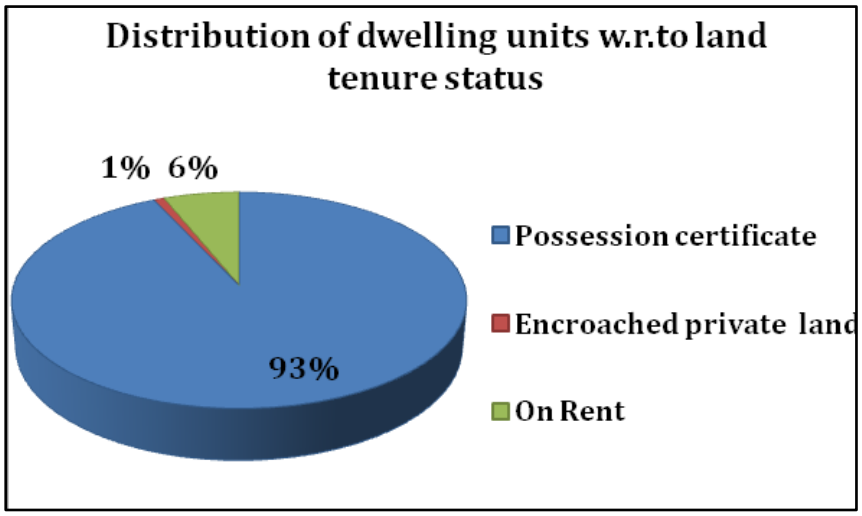


Figure 4-2 : Distribution of dwelling units in slums w.r.to land tenure status

4.2.4 Ownership of Land Status

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	Private	Others
Registered	Pattas	0	0	0
	Possession certificate	3020	25348	347
Un - Registered	Encroached	120	150	0
	On Rent	477	1409	11
	Others	0	0	0

About 93% of dwelling in the slums have registered possession certificate to prove their legal status of land. While the remaining 6% 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, 83% of dwelling units are registered and 17% are unregistered, 94% of dwelling units are registered and 6% are unregistered under Private ownership. In Other Ownership, about 97% of dwelling units have possession certificate.

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

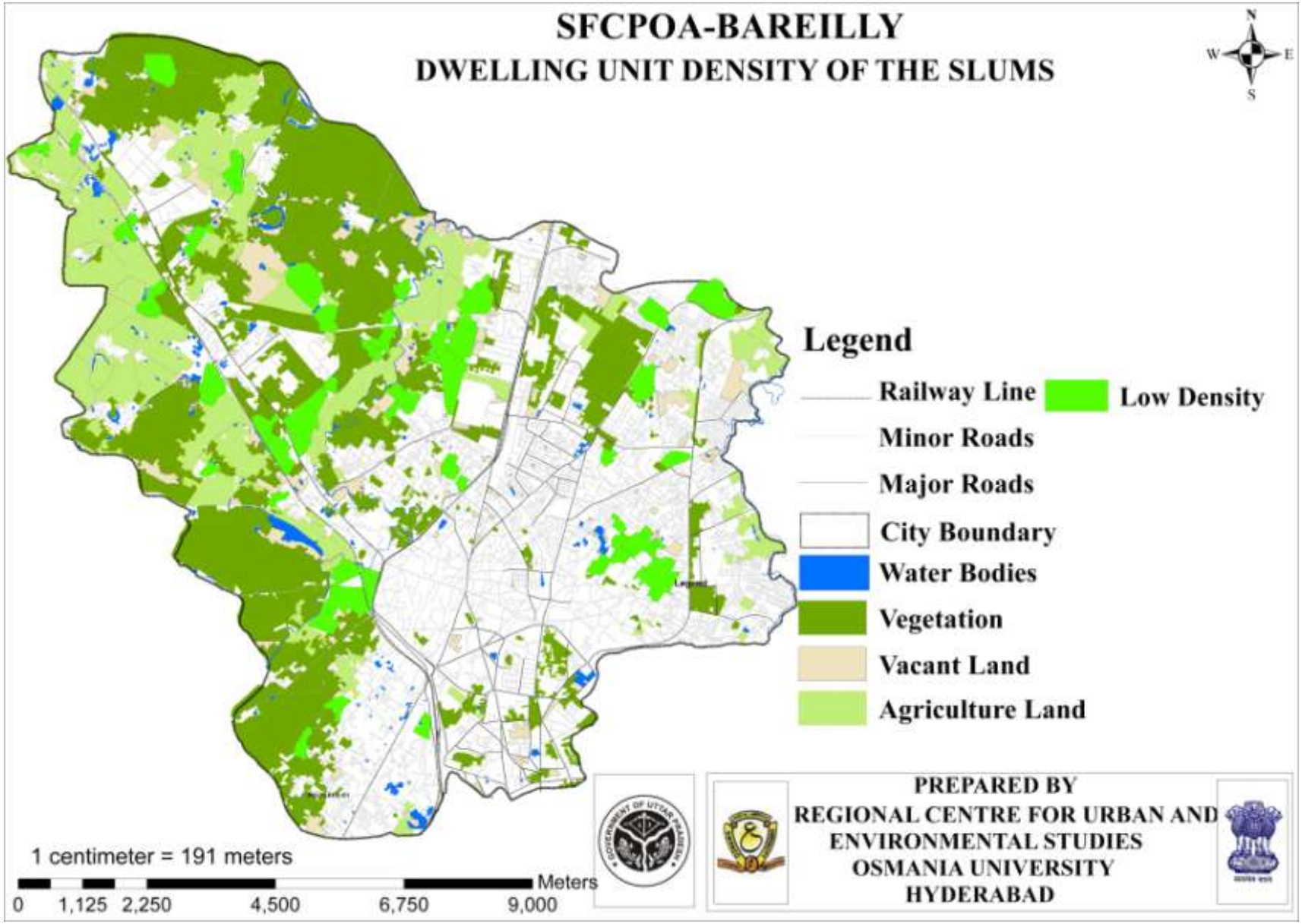
Ownership of Land / Legal Status (No of Slums)	Local Body	Private	Others
Notified slums	2	33	1
Non-Notified slums	0	10	1

Out of 47 slums in the city 36 slums are notified and 11 are non-notified slums. About 2 notified slums are under the ownership of ULB. While on other side, it is also found that private agencies make the largest by owning nearly 33 slums are notified and 10 are non-notified slums.

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



Map 4-1 : Dwelling unit density of the slums

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: Categorization of slums based Dwelling unit density of slums

Mode of Development (No. of Slums)	Low Density	Medium Density	High Density	Total
Relocation	3	0	0	**3**
In - Situ development	3	0	0	**3**
Up gradation	41	0	0	**41**
Total No. of Slums	**47**	**0**	**0**	**47**

As per the analysis, it is found that total 47 slums have low density. Out of 47 slums in the city, 41 were proposed for up gradation mode of development and remaining 3 slums for In-situ development, 3 slums for relocation.

For slum wise details please refer **Annexure - 2 D.**

4.2.6 Land value

For Bareilly 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.

4.3 SLUM REHABILITATION FRAMEWORK

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

4.3.1 Observations / Findings of Analysis of Existing Situation

a. Housing

- It is noted that all the slums in the city were situated for more than 20 years. 79% of the slums have been into existence between 20-30 years in the city with old-fashioned infrastructure
- 9 slums along water bodies and 3 slums are on hazardous sites
- In about 4 slums, it is found that the rain water remnant up to 15 days.
- Even though 40% of the total houses are Pucca in nature, a significant portion of them are found to be in bad condition. 60% of the houses are Semi pucca& Katcha in nature making them vulnerable to any kind of disaster.
- In respect to electricity connections, nearly 29% of the total houses do not have access to electricity.

b. Demography & Employment

- Nearly 48% of the total slum population is living under below poverty line (BPL) accounting 19142 households.
- About 80% of the slum population belongs to back ward social communities (OBC &SC).
- About 73% of the slum population belongs to minority communities constituting 73% of slum households.
- The average literacy among slum residents is only 49% where the female literacy rate is observed to be very less.
- It is found that 3% 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 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 City Wide Water Supply System							
Fully Connected	5	5220	0	0	5	5220	13%
Partially Connected	3	5388	0	0	3	5388	13%
Not Connected	28	23205	11	6337	39	29542	74%
Total	**36**	**33813**	**11**	**6337**	**47**	**40150**	
Duration of Water Supply							
Daily Less than 1 hr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Daily 1-2 hrs	1	496	0	0	1	496	1%
Daily more than 2 hrs	7	10112	0	0	7	10112	25%
Once a week	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Twice a week	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Not regular	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
No Supply	28	23205	11	6337	39	29542	74%
Total	**36**	**33813**	**11**	**6337**	**47**	**40150**	**100%**
Source of Drinking Water							
Individual tap	8	5258	0	0	8	5258	13%
Public tap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Tube wells/Bore well/hand pump	36	28112	11	6319	47	34431	86%
Open well	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Tank/pond	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
River/canal/lake/spring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Others	6	443	1	18	7	461	1%
Water tanker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0%
Total	**50**	**33813**	**12**	**6337**	**62**	**40150**	**100%**

- Out of 47 slums in the city, 8 slums were either fully connected or partially connected with city wide trunk water supply system. The remaining 39 slums, which account about 74% of households, are not connected with city system.
- About 13% of slum households have access to individual tap connections as primary source of water supply and the remaining 87% 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 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 City Wide Sewerage System								
Fully Connected		0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Partially Connected		4	8482	0	0	4	8482	**21%**
Not Connected		32	25331	11	6337	43	31668	**79%**
Total		**36**	**33813**	**11**	**6337**	**47**	**40150**	**100%**
Connectivity to City Wide Storm Water Drainage System								
Fully Connected		3	2217	0	0	3	2217	**6%**
Partially Connected		11	12314	2	2470	13	14784	**37%**
Not Connected		22	19282	9	3867	31	23149	**57%**
Total		**36**	**33813**	**11**	**6384**	**47**	**40150**	**100%**
Drainage & Sewerage facilities								
Storm Water Drainage		14	6427	2	640	16	7067	**18%**
Underground Drainage/Sewer lines		1	120	0	0	1	120	**0%**
Digester		0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Not connected to sewer or Digester		32	27266	11	5697	43	32963	**82%**
Latrine Facility used by Households								
Public/Community latrine-	**Septic tank/flush**	1	188	0	0	1	188	**0%**
	Service latrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Shared latrine	**Septic tank/flush**	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
	Service latrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
Own latrine	**Septic tank/flush**	36	25747	11	5018	47	30765	**77%**
	Service latrine	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0%**
	Pit	1	77	0	0	1	77	**0%**
Open Defecation		36	7801	11	1319	47	9120	**23%**
Total		**74**	**33813**	**22**	**6337**	**96**	**40150**	**100%**

- Of 47 slums, only 4 slums are partially connected and 43 slums are not connected to city wide sewerage system. Hence there is a deficiency in overall sewerage and storm drainage system which needs to be upgraded to a complete as well as sustainable underground drainage system.

- With regards to storm water drainage, 16 slums are connected & 31 slums do not have connectivity to city wide Storm water system.
- Around 23% of slum households do not have proper individual toilet system. Hence resulting in open defecation.

c. Solid Waste Management

Table 4-9 : Solid Waste Management Details

Solid Waste Management				
	Notified Slums	Non Notified Slums	Total Slums	% HH's of total Households
Arrangement of Garbage Disposal				
Municipal Staff	13	1	14	**30%**
Municipal Contractor	22	7	29	**62%**
Residents themselves	1	1	2	**4%**
Others	0	0	0	**0**
No Arrangements	0	2	2	**4%**
Total	**36**	**11**	**47**	**100%**
Frequency of Garbage Disposal				
Daily	1	0	1	**2%**
Once in 2 days	11	2	13	**28%**
Once in a week	17	5	22	**47%**
Once in 15 days	7	2	9	**19%**
Not Collected	0	2	2	**4%**
Total	**36**	**11**	**47**	**100%**
Frequency of clearance of open drains				
Daily	1	0	1	**2%**
Once in 2 days	8	2	10	**22%**
Once in a week	21	6	27	**57%**
Once in 15 days	6	1	7	**15%**
Not Collected	0	2	2	**4%**
Total	**36**	**11**	**47**	**100%**

- 23% of slums are not adequately covered with solid waste disposal activity.
- On other side, 8% 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 4% (2 slums).
- 19% 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 and 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	5	1	6	**13%**
Motorable Katcha	24	5	29	**61%**
Non Motorable Pucca	4	3	7	**15%**
Non Motorable Katcha	3	2	5	**11%**
Total	**36**	**11**	**47**	**100%**
Internal Road				
Motorable Pucca	1	2	3	**6%**
Motorable Katcha	24	5	29	**62%**
Non Motorable Pucca	3	2	5	**11%**
Non Motorable Katcha	8	2	10	**21%**
Total	**36**	**11**	**47**	**100%**
Distance from Nearest Motorable Road				
Less than 0.5 Km	7	2	9	**19%**
0.5-1 Km	14	5	19	**41%**
1-2 Km	13	2	15	**32%**
2-5Km	1	1	2	**4%**
>5 Km	1	1	2	**4%**
Total	**36**	**11**	**47**	**100%**
Availability of Street Lighting				
Yes	18	3	21	**45%**
No	18	8	26	**55%**
Total	**36**	**11**	**47**	**100%**

- 13% of slums have Motorable Pucca roads and 61% of slums have Motorable katcha roads. On other side, 26% of slums have Non-Motorable Pucca and Katcha roads which needs to be upgraded.
- 32% of slums lack in proper internal roads with BT surface.
- In case of street lighting, 45% of slums have Street lights and 55% lack in street lighting facility, hence essential for security to prevent any kind of accidents and other inconveniences.

e. Slum Deficiency Matrix & Development Options

With reference to process for generating deficiency matrix (refer Chapter 4.1.3) and based on the data analysis, 47 slums in Bareilly 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

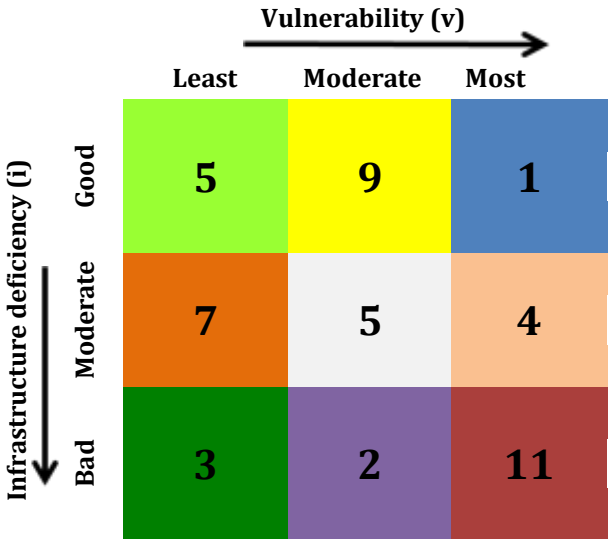


Figure 4-3 : Slum Deficiency Matrix & Development Options

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

- Least vulnerable and Good Infrastructure – 5 slums
- Least vulnerable with moderate infrastructure – 7 slums
- Least vulnerable with bad infrastructure – 3 slums
- Moderate vulnerable with Good Infrastructure – 9 slums
- Moderate vulnerable with Moderate Infrastructure – 5 slums
- Moderate vulnerable with Bad Infrastructure – 2 slums
- Most vulnerable with Good Infrastructure – 1 slum
- Most vulnerable with Moderate Infrastructure – 4 slums
- Most vulnerable with Bad Infrastructure – 11 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	3	3	41
No. of Households	3147	936	36067
Hosing Deficit	3147	936	24743
Housing Deficit	28826		

From the above *Table 5-1*, it was identified that there is a housing deficient of 28826 households in 47 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 41 slums with semi Pucca and katcha houses less than 75% for slum up gradation.

5.1.2 Infrastructure

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

Water Supply

- For sub line running length, 98% of the total internal roads
- Raising main length = Total Households x 3m (In -Situ)
- Raising main length = Proposed taps x 3m (Up gradation)
- Proposed number of taps = Total households - Existing taps (Upgradation)
- Proposed number of taps = Total Households (In-situ)
- 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)	339.09
		Raising Main (Km)	35965
		Individual taps (No)	107.90
		Overhead water tanks (No)	50
2	Sanitation	Length of Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines (Km)	282.46
		Length of storm water Drainage Lines (Km)	282.46
		Individual toilets (No)	8467
3	Solid Waste Management	Garbage dumping Bins (No)	1338
4	Roads	Total length of Approach roads (Km)	6.04
		Total length of Internal roads (Km)	337.41
5	Street Lighting	Street lights (No)	2140

Table 5-3 : Social Infrastructure Requirements

S. No	Sector	Services (unit)	Requirement for existing slums
1	Education facilities	Anganwadi (No)	23
		Primary School (No)	5
		High School (No)	3
2	Health Facilities	Primary Health Centre (No)	0
3	Social development	Community Room (No)	15
4	**Recreation & Open spaces** (Ha)		4.7

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 rooms are required hence only 15 community rooms have been proposed. In addition to this open space of area 4.7 Ha (46585.54 sq.mts) has been proposed.

5.2 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

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

5.2.1 Prioritization of slums

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

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

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

All the slums in the ULB are proposed to be covered under RAY in the phased manner indicated in the *Table 5-4*. As mentioned above, three different mode of development has

been chosen to improve the existing slum conditions as well prevent future growth of the same. The following gives a brief of these modes and its characteristics:

Relocation

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

In situ

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

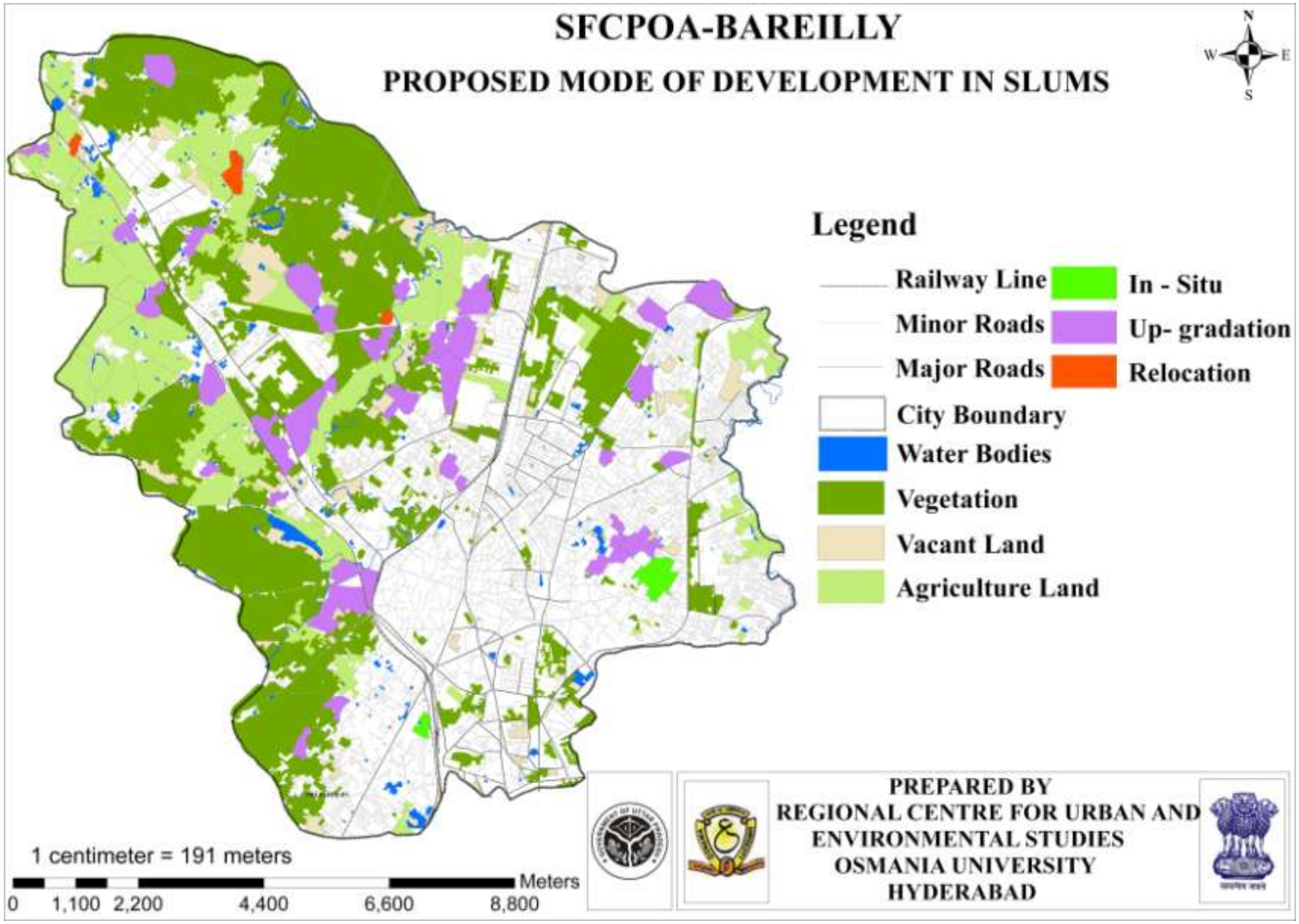
Slum Up gradation

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

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

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

Year of Development	No of the Slums	Mode of Development
I	1	Relocation
	0	In - Situ Development
	5	Up gradation
Total Slums	**6**	
II	0	Relocation
	1	In - Situ Development
	9	Up gradation
Total Slums	**10**	
III	2	Relocation
	2	In - Situ Development
	12	Up gradation
Total Slums	**16**	
IV	0	Relocation
	0	In - Situ Development
	10	Up gradation
Total Slums	**10**	
V	0	Relocation
	0	In - Situ Development
	5	Up gradation
Total Slums	**5**	
Total targeted Slums for 5 Years	**47**	



Map 5-1 : Mode of Development of slums

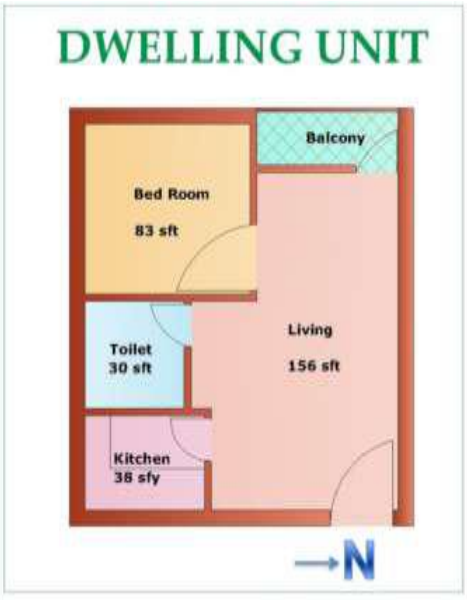
5.2.2 Proposed Model Layout

a. Housing

To make Bareilly a slum free city, there is a need to redevelop housing for **28826** households as estimated. Based on the physical location, ULB land ownership and surrounding land use, three slums have been chosen to replicate the future development and improved livelihood in terms of housing layout shown with all services. The layouts developed are in accordance with byelaws, JNNURM standards and facilitated with infrastructure services. According to Norms and Standards of Municipal Basic Services in India given by Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for Housing, each flat has a plinth area of 330.60 square feet including common area.

Proposed Layout

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



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

b. Infrastructure

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

Construction

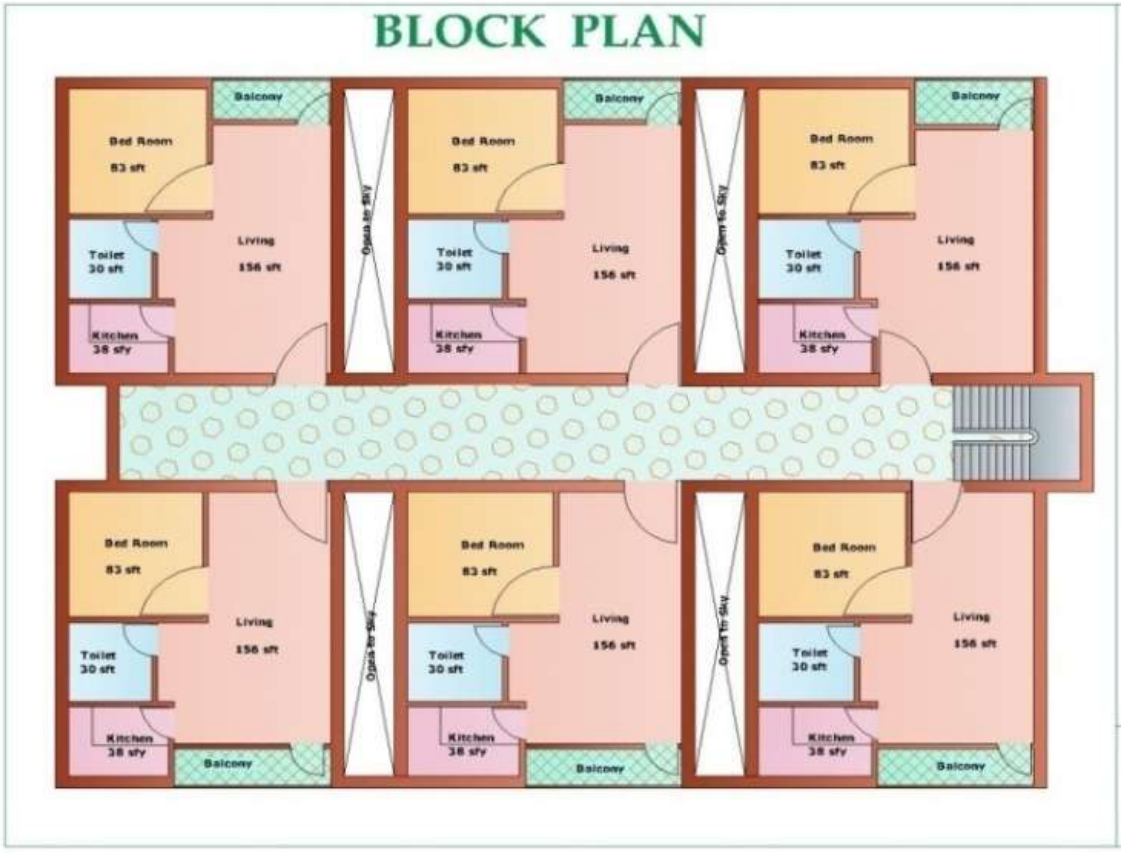
The type of construction will vary with several factors like soil conditions, local requirements and cost of the land. Generally in the smaller towns, which basically have rural culture, multistoried buildings are not acceptable but with circumstances, G+3 has been proposed for slums where ever required. The type of of housing would generally be small but

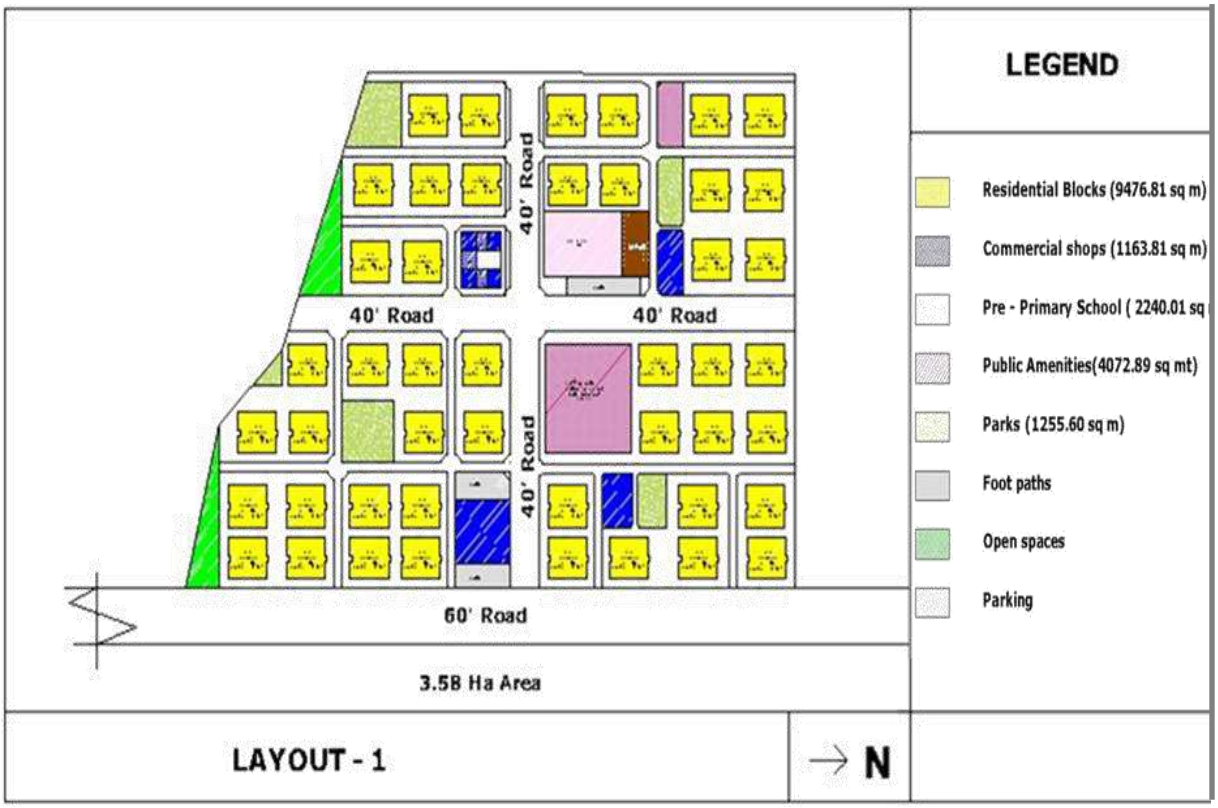
independent houses/ combined houses with some free space around the houses. Given the occupation status of the slum households, some of them might have push carts or some of them may use this space for cottage industries or vegetable gardening.

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

The plan and specifications of single block are as follows:

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





Map 5-2 : Model layout

5.3 MODALITIES / APPROACH

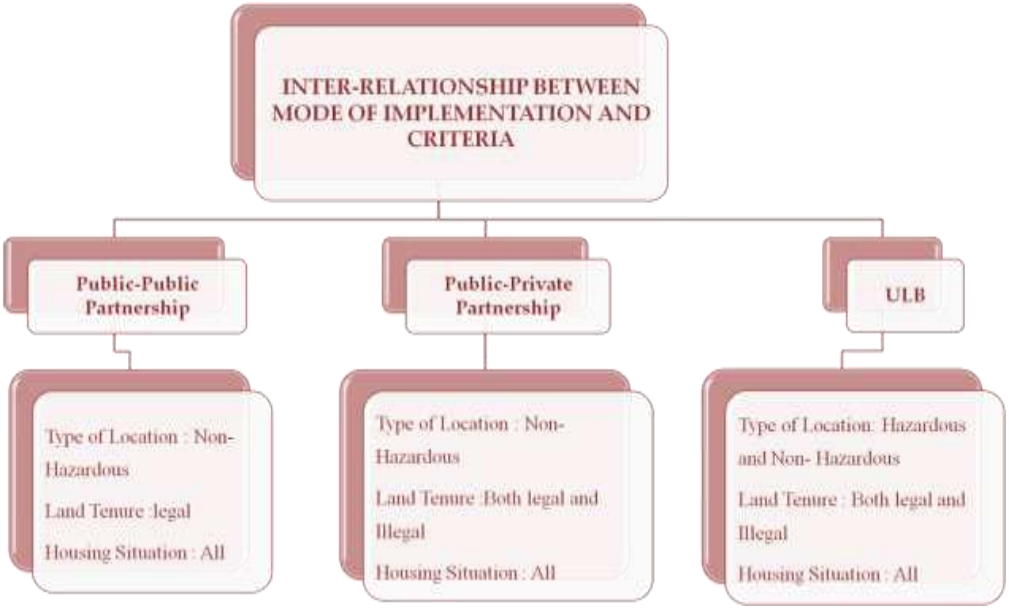


Chart 5-1 : Modalities & Approach

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

5.3.1 Slum Up-gradation/Redevelopment Options

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

i. **Slum Improvement**: Extending infrastructure in the slums where residents have themselves constructed incremental housing.

ii. **Slum Up gradation**: Extending infrastructure in the slums along with facilitation of housing unit up gradation, to support incremental housing.

iii. **Slum Redevelopment**: In-situ redevelopment of the entire slum after demolition of the existing built structures

iv. **Slum Resettlement**: In case of untenable slums to be rehabilitated on alternative site.

5.3.2 Potential for Private Sector Participation

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

a. Outputs of the Slum Redevelopment Plans

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

b. In relation to slum pockets

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

c. Outputs

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

5.4 INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS

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

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	3147	936	36067
Deficit	3147	936	24743
Housing Deficit	28826		
Costing (₹Lakhs)	13739.20	4372.65	93990.64
Total Cost (₹Lakhs)	112102.49		
Total Cost (₹Crores)	1121.02		

As illustrated in *table 5-5*, 4% of the total estimated cost is allocated for In-situ mode of development, 84% for slum up-gradation and 12% for relocation in Bareilly 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 5 (in ₹ Lakhs)
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE			
1	**Water Supply**	Running length of sub line (Km)	1413.51
		Raising Main (Km)	215.67
		Individual taps (No)	0.00
		Overhead water tanks (No)	865.40
		Sub Total	**2494.58**
2	**Sanitation**	Length of Underground Sewer Line (Km)	4709.72
		Length of storm water Drainage Lines (Km)	4709.72
		Individual toilets (No)	1075.47
		Sub Total	**10494.92**
3	**Solid waste management**	Garbage dumping Bins (No)	123.40
		Sub Total	**123.40**
4	**Roads**	Length of Approach roads (Km)	296.31
		Length of Internal roads (Km)	8466.55
		Sub Total	**8762.86**
5	**Street Lighting**	Street lights (No)	272.72
		Sub Total	**272.72**
Total Physical Infrastructure			**22148.47**
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE			
6	**Education facilities**	Anganwadi (No)	76.05
		Primary school (No)	13.73
		High school (No)	24.33
		Sub Total	**114.12**
7	**Health Facilities**	Primary Health Centre (No)	0.00
		Sub Total	**0.00**
8	**Social development**	Community Room (No)	81.79
		Recreation park (sq.mts)	140.21
		Sub Total	**222.00**
Total Social Infrastructure			**336.11**
Grand Total Cost (Physical + Social) for Infrastructure			**22484.58**

The total cost estimates for infrastructure up gradation and provision is **₹224.85** Crores, where physical infrastructure is estimated for **₹221.48** Crores and social infrastructure is around **₹3.36** Crores.

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

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

Sector	Estimated Cost for I year	Estimated Cost for II year	Estimated Cost for III year	Estimated Cost for IV year	Estimated Cost for V year	Total Project Cost for 5 years
Housing	13453.67	23962.14	41498.92	21881.76	11306.00	**112102.49**
Water Supply	324.17	458.50	916.42	483.13	312.37	**2494.58**
Sanitation	1235.56	2144.85	3525.36	2206.43	1382.72	**10494.92**
Solid waste management	14.95	27.34	42.97	25.57	12.56	**123.40**
Roads	1120.07	1711.36	2949.76	1756.95	1224.73	**8762.86**
Street Lighting	31.19	55.91	90.67	57.89	37.06	**272.72**
Education	17.89	29.19	44.73	18.57	3.73	**114.12**
Health	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Social development	28.03	44.56	86.65	41.65	21.11	**222.00**
Others	973.53	1706.03	2949.33	1588.32	858.02	**8075.22**
Total	**17199.06**	**30139.88**	**52104.80**	**28060.27**	**15158.29**	**142662.30**

As shown in above table, the total cost projected for 5 years is **₹1426.62** Crores, in which 79% is allocated for housing as top priority; 14.8% for physical infrastructure and 0.2% for social infrastructure. Under others head 6% of the housing, physical and social infrastructure is considered.

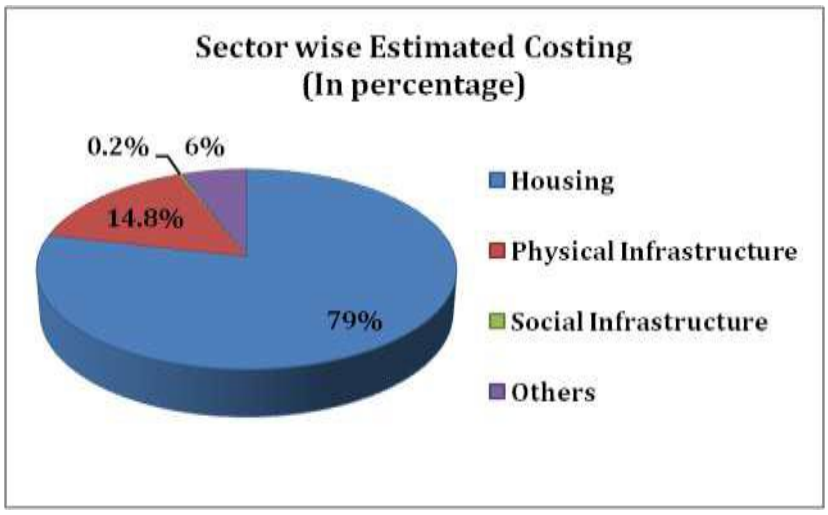


Figure 5-1 : Sector wise estimated Costing

Among physical infrastructure elements, due priority is given for sanitation for the next 5 years followed by roads and water supply. About 47% of the costing in physical infrastructure is allocated for sanitation. About 40% of the cost is allocated for roads, 11% for water supply, 1% for Solid Waste Management and 1% for street lights.

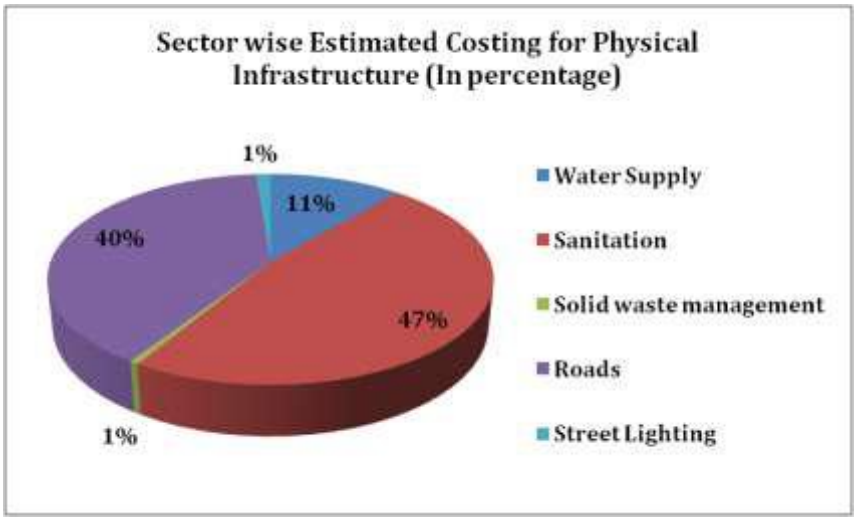


Figure 5-2 : Sector wise estimated Costing for Physical infrastructure

In the first year of development, 1 slums (712 housing deficit) has been tentatively proposed for Relocation development with an estimated cost of ₹28.08 crores and other 5 slums (3041 housing deficit) are proposed for Up gradation, with an estimated cost of ₹105.74 crores.

5.4.3 Other Costs

In general, operation and maintenance costs form a sizeable share of a slum redevelopment budget. In case of Bareilly 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: Other Costs for 5 years

Year Wise	O & M	DPR	Project implementation	Capacity building	Off site Costing	Annual estimated other costs (in ₹ Lakhs)
Ist Year	324.48	162.24	162.24	162.24	162.24	**973.43**
II nd Year	568.65	284.32	284.32	284.32	284.32	**1705.95**
III rd Year	983.11	491.55	491.55	491.55	491.55	**2949.33**
IV th Year	529.47	264.73	264.73	264.73	264.73	**1588.41**
V th Year	286.04	143.02	143.02	143.02	143.02	**858.11**
Total	**2691.74**	**1345.87**	**1345.87**	**1345.87**	**1345.87**	**8075.22**

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 **80.75** crores has been estimated for a period of 5 years. Of the total estimated costs under others head, 33% is allocated for Operation and maintenance (O&M).The remaining initial costs such as Project implementation, and DPR, capacity building and offsite costing expenses alone constitute 67%.

5.5 CAPACITY BUILDING

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

5.5.1 Slum dwellers

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

5.5.2 Intermediaries

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

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

5.5.3 Government stakeholders

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

CHAPTER 6: SLUM PREVENTION STRATEGY

6.1 INTRODUCTION OF SLUM PREVENTION STRATEGY

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

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

Land Reservation/Land pooling

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

Allocation of land to various organizations

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

New Housing

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

Rental

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

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

6.2 HOUSING STOCK ASSESSMENT 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 20 years (refer Chapter 2.5). Assuming that, all the slums in the town will be developed under Rajiv Awas Yojana scheme, the EWS and LIG Housing projections were calculated for the rest of the city excluding the slum households. The future housing supply has been computed in accordance with the existing growth rate of the city housing. This identified housing requirement for EWS and LIG were considered for preventive strategy.

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

EWS and LIG Housing Projection	
Year	**Households**
2011	8323
2016	9770
2021	10760
2031	12540

6.2.2 Household requirement

The efficient and timely provision of EWS and LIG housing at affordable price would avoid formation of new slums. The requirement of 8323 households in 2011 can be tackled in 5 years. An increase of 8% in households is considered for every year to meet the growth rate. The year wise break up is depicted in the following table.

Table 6-2 : Housing requirements for 5 years

Households Projection	
Year	**Households**
1st	1665
2nd	1798
3rd	1942
4th	2097
5th	2269
Total	9770

6.3 LISTING OF AVAILABLE RESOURCES/INSTITUTES

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

- Town and Country Planning Department
- Uttar Pradesh Housing and Development Board (UP Avas Vikas Parishad)
- Bareily Nagar Palika
- 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

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.

SANIYA DHAN SINGH SLUM-MODEL LAYOUT

Saniya dhan singh is one among 47 slums located in the Fringe area of Bareilly City. It has a total population of 2232 with 458 households and an area of 93792.65 Sq.m. Of the 372 houses, 52% 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 Saniya dhan singh 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, 462 dwelling units have been proposed with each unit of area 331.50 Sq.ft and comprises of living room, single bedroom, a kitchen and toilet .The following gives a description of a single housing unit:

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

Specifications for Doors & Windows in a single Dwelling unit:

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

Housing Plan:

Per block 6 dwelling units (DU) has been proposed with a total area of 2636.10 sq. ft. A total of 77 blocks has been proposed preferred floors to be Ground floor. 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 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 Saniya dhan singh Slum:

Description	Area (Sq.ft)
Slum Area	23.17 Acres
Proposed Slum Area	205780.00
Residential Area	78880.00
Commercial use	163806.00
Parking	46828.00
Park	207561.00
Roads	115434.00

To encourage future development in the slum, a Public-Private partnership has been chosen for mixed land use where 78880.00 Sq.ft of regular residential, 163806.00 Sq.ft of land is allocated for commercial space and 12% for roads has been reserved .Under this model, potential business opportunities can be created as well as better access to improved infrastructure, thus fostering Saniya dhan singh 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 concerne

Map 6-1 : Proposed layout for Saniya dhan singh slum

BHAGAVANTHAPUR SLUM-MODEL LAYOUT

Bhagavanthapur is one among 47 slums located in the fringe area of Bareilly City. It has a total population of 192 with 46 households and an area of 5855.35 Sq.m. Of the 32 houses, 63% 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 Bhagavanthapur slum.

Proposals

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

Description	Dimensions (Feet)
Bed room	9.0 x9.0
Living	8.6 x 17.0
Toilet	6.0x5.0
Kitchen	7.0x5.6
Balcony	10.0x2.6
Total area of Dwelling 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 4 blocks has been proposed preferred floors to be G+1 for each. The specifications and plan of a single block has been shown below:

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

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 Bhagavanthapur Slum:

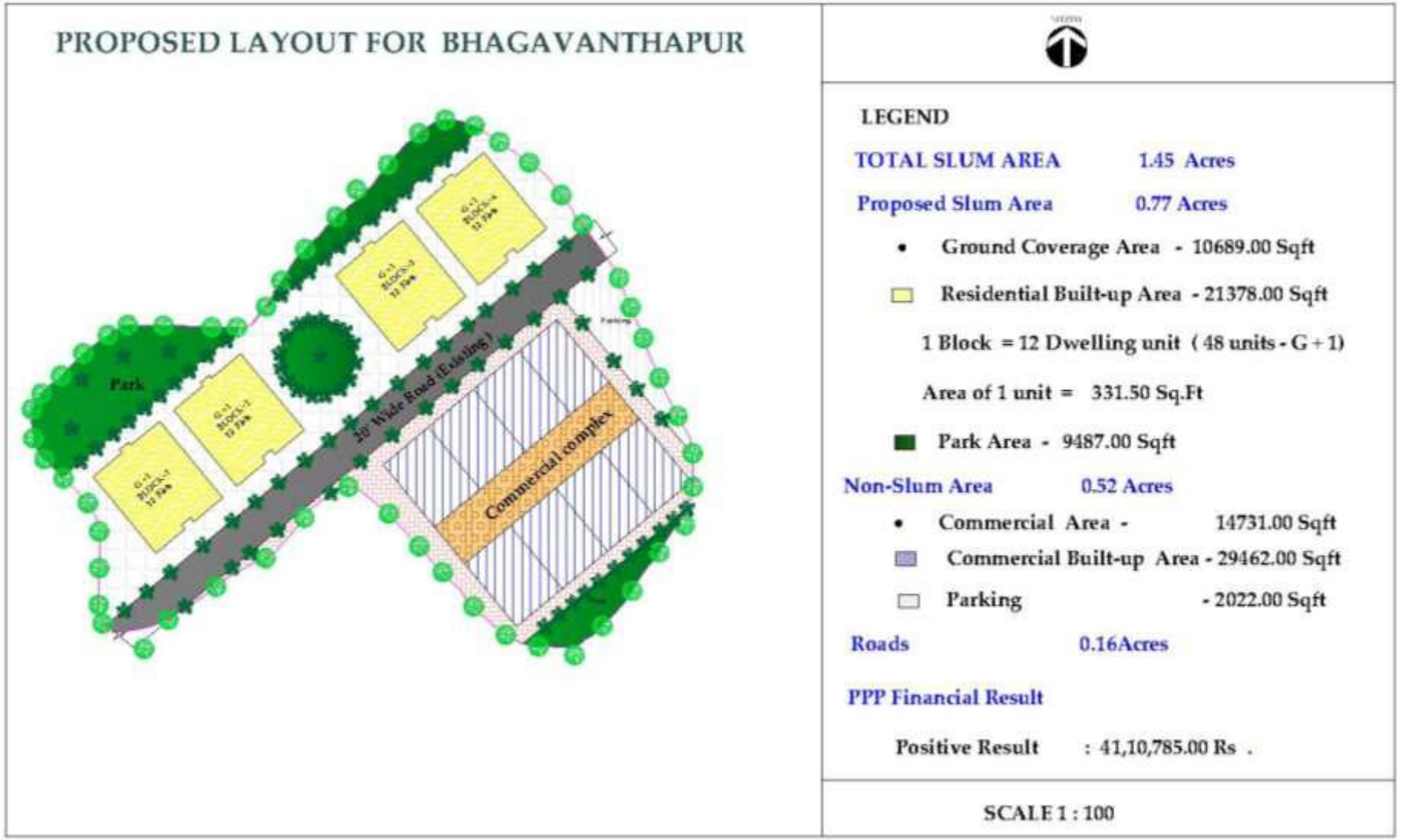
Description	Area (Sq. ft)
Slum Area	1.45 Acres
Proposed Slum Area	21378.00
Commercial use	29462.00
Park	9487.00
Roads	33976.00

To encourage future development in the slum, a Public-Private partnership has been chosen for mixed land use where 29462.00 Sq.ft of land is allocated for commercial space and 12% for roads has been reserved .Under this model, potential business opportunities can be created as well as better access to improved infrastructure, thus fostering Bhagavanthapur slum development in the long run.

Physical Infrastructure

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

The following page presents the model layout for Bhagavanthapur slum:



Map 6-2 : Proposed layout for Bhagavanthapur slum

Rental Housing

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

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

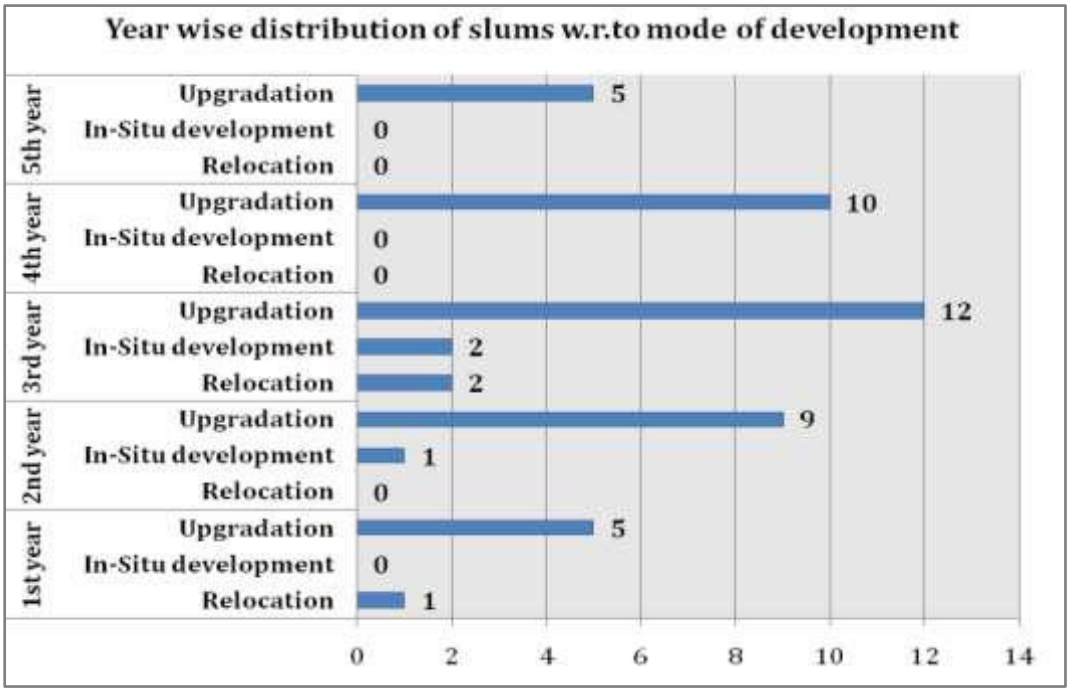


Figure 6-1 : Mode of Development

6.3.1 Targets & Timelines

As seen in the *Figure 6-1*, for 47 slums in Bareilly city, 3 slums are proposed under relocation, 3 slums are proposed under in-situ mode of development and 41 for up-gradation based on assessment of the living conditions in those areas. Given the magnitude of problems faced, the slums have been prioritized and to be implemented year wise respectively. Once the redevelopment process is initiated, it is imperative that slum wise targets should be set and adhered in order for the rehabilitation process to be accomplished within the set time frame. For this to happen, it is necessary that there needs to be high level coordinating mechanism between wide group of stakeholders such as Govt. officials, professionals from different disciplines, NGOs/CBOs, and slum dwellers.

6.5 INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS

6.4.1 Housing

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

Table 6-3 : Costing for projected Households

Costing for projected households		
Year	**Households**	**Estimated cost (in ₹ Lakhs)**
1st	1665	6733.31
2nd	1798	7635.12
3rd	1942	8659.49
4th	2097	9819.86
5th	2269	11156.67
Total	**9770**	**44004.45**

As seen in the above table, an increase of **9770** households is expected, for which the estimated costs for 5 years is ₹**44004.45** lakhs with an increase of **5%** (construction inflation cost) per year.

a) 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 6-4 : Proposed 'Other' Costs (₹ in Lakhs)

Year	O&M	Offsite costing	Other Costs	Total Cost
1st Year	134.67	67.33	134.67	336.67
2nd Year	152.70	76.35	152.70	381.76
3rd Year	173.19	86.59	173.19	432.97
4th Year	196.40	98.20	196.40	490.99
5th Year	223.13	111.57	223.13	557.83
Total	**880.09**	**440.04**	**880.09**	**2200.22**

A total of **₹ 2200.22 Lakhs** (₹22.00 Cr) has been estimated for the additional costs for the project under Slum Prevention strategy.

Housing + Other Costs = ₹ 44004.45+ ₹ 2200.22

= ₹ 46204.67 Lakhs (₹462.04 Cr)

The total of **₹462.04 Crores** has been estimated tentatively for the proposed development.

6.6 SLUM PREVENTION REFORMS

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

a. Assignment of property rights

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

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

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

b. Formation of Slum Redevelopment Authorities

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

c. Land Acquisition

Just in case where no suitable government or ULB lands are available, suitable private patta lands are identified for rehabilitation of slum areas. In process, the competent authority shall take action for acquisition of lands under the provisions of land acquisition act, 1894.

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. 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.

f. 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.

g. 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% to 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

h. ULB's role

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

6.7 CAPACITY BUILDING

With the launch of RAY, capacity building efforts received a significant boost in terms of scale as well as scope. It is usually focused on provision of technical assistance, training and knowledge support to enable implementation of programmes and related components. Through incremental approach and comprehensive framework, capacity building requires in selecting the appropriate mode of training and should imply the flow of ideas, systems and

processes, knowledge management through the creation of networks of sector managers for sharing emerging trends, ideas and best practices towards implementing slum free cities.

At State level,

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

At ULB level,

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

At NGO's level,

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

Slum dwellers

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

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

CHAPTER 7: FINANCING STRATEGY

7.1 TOUCHSTONE PRINCIPLES

7.1.1 Institutional Framework

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

The following institutional methodology has been adopted for the state.

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

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

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

7.1.2 Assessment of Implementation Options

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

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

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

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

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

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

7.3 INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT AND FINANCING PLAN

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

7.3.1 Investment plan

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

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

Relocation development						
S. No	ITEM	Year (Rs. In Lakhs)				Total
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th & 5th Year	
	No. of slums proposed for Intervention	1	0	2	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,)	296.77	0.00	1302.35	0.00	1599.12
(ii)	Housing (Construction of Du's)	2880.04	0.00	10859.16	0.00	13739.20
(iii)	Social Infrastructure (like community halls, Balwadi/school common toilet & bath etc. Market. Shopping play area/park and parking	5.80	0.00	18.28	0.00	24.07
	Sub Total B	**3182.61**	**0.00**	**12179.78**	**0.00**	**15362.39**
C	**Other costs**					
(i)	Operation & maintenance (2%)	63.65	0.00	243.60	0.00	307.25
(ii)	Project Implementation (1%)	31.83	0.00	121.80	0.00	153.62
(iii)	DPR preparation (1%)	31.83	0.00	121.80	0.00	153.62
(iv)	Capacity building (1%)	31.83	0.00	121.80	0.00	153.62
(v)	Off-site costing (1%)	31.83	0.00	121.80	0.00	153.62
	Subtotal C	**190.96**	**0.00**	**730.79**	**0.00**	**921.74**
D	**Total Investment Cost (A+B+C)**	**3373.56**	**0.00**	**12910.57**	**0.00**	**16284.13**

The numbers of slums proposed under Relocation mode of development in Bareilly city are three. Among these, development and rehabilitation process has to be handled during first year for one slum and the other two in third year of implementation phase. The total investment requirement is 16284.13 lakhs of which housing component alone costs 13739.20 lakhs, Infrastructure (physical & social) is estimated to be 1623.19 lakhs and other costs accounts for 921.74 lakhs.

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

In-Situ development						
S. No	ITEM	Year (Rs. In Lakhs)				Total
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th & 5th Year	
	No. of slums proposed for Intervention	0	1	2	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,)	0.00	205.14	497.55	0.00	702.69
(ii)	Housing (Construction of Du's)	0.00	34.22	4167.51	0.00	4201.73
(iii)	Social Infrastructure (like community halls, Balwadi/school common toilet & bath etc. Market. Shopping play area/park and parking	0.00	1.68	6.02	0.00	7.70
	Sub Total B	**0.00**	**241.04**	**4671.08**	**0.00**	**4912.12**
C	**Other costs**					
(i)	Operation & maintenance (2%)	0.00	4.82	93.42	0.00	98.24
(ii)	Project Implementation (1%)	0.00	2.41	46.71	0.00	49.12
(iii)	DPR preparation (1%)	0.00	2.41	46.71	0.00	49.12
(iv)	Capacity building (1%)	0.00	2.41	46.71	0.00	49.12
(v)	Off-site costing (1%)	0.00	2.41	46.71	0.00	49.12
	Subtotal C	**0.00**	**14.46**	**280.26**	**0.00**	**294.73**
D	**Total Investment Cost (A+B+C)**	**0.00**	**255.50**	**4951.34**	**0.00**	**5206.84**

The numbers of slums proposed under In-situ mode of development in Bareilly city are three. Among these, development and rehabilitation process has to be handled during second year for one slum and the other two in third year of implementation phase. The total investment requirement is 5206.84 lakhs of which housing component alone costs 4201.73 lakhs, Infrastructure (physical & social) is estimated to be 710.38 lakhs and other costs accounts for 294.73 lakhs.

Table 7-3 : 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	5	9	12	10	5	41
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,)	2429.16	4363.74	5725.27	4529.98	2969.44	20017.58
(ii)	Housing (Construction of Du's)	10573.63	23756.99	26472.26	21881.76	11306.00	93990.64
(iii)	Social Infrastructure (like community halls, Balwadi/school common toilet & bath etc. Market. Shopping play area/park and parking	38.45	70.70	107.08	61.72	26.38	304.33
	Sub Total B	**13041.25**	**28191.43**	**32304.61**	**26473.46**	**14301.82**	**114312.57**
C	**Other costs**						
(i)	Operation & maintenance (2%)	260.82	563.83	646.09	529.47	286.04	2286.25
(ii)	Project Implementation (1%)	130.41	281.91	323.05	264.73	143.02	1143.12
(iii)	DPR preparation (1%)	130.41	281.91	323.05	264.73	143.02	1143.12
(iv)	Capacity building (1%)	130.41	281.91	323.05	264.73	143.02	1143.12
(v)	Off-site costing (1%)	130.41	281.91	323.05	264.73	143.02	1143.12
	Subtotal C	**782.47**	**1691.49**	**1938.28**	**1588.41**	**858.11**	**6858.75**
D	**Total Investment Cost (A+B+C)**	**13823.72**	**29882.92**	**34242.89**	**28061.87**	**15159.93**	**121171.32**

The total numbers of slums proposed under Upgradation mode of development in Bareilly city are 41. Among these, development and rehabilitation process has to be handled during the five years for 5 slums in first, 9 in second, 12 in third, 10 in fourth and 5 in fifth year of implementation phase. The total investment requirement is 121171.32 lakhs of which housing component alone costs 93990.64 lakhs, Infrastructure (physical & social) is estimated to be 20321.93 lakhs and other costs accounts for 6858.75 lakhs.

Table 7-4 : 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	1665	1798	1942	2097	2269	**9771**
A	**Housing Cost**	6733.31	7635.12	8659.49	9819.86	11156.67	**44004.45**
	Sub Total A	**6733.31**	**7635.12**	**8659.49**	**9819.86**	**11156.7**	**44004.45**
B	**Other costs**						
(i)	Operation & maintenance (2%)	134.67	152.7	173.19	196.4	223.13	**880.09**
(ii)	Off-site costing (1%)	67.33	76.35	86.59	98.2	111.57	**440.04**
(iii)	Capacity building (1%) & other escalations (1%)	134.67	152.7	173.19	196.4	223.13	**880.09**
	SubTotal B	**336.67**	**381.75**	**432.97**	**491**	**557.83**	**2200.22**
C	**Total Investment Cost (A+B)**	**7069.98**	**8016.87**	**9092.46**	**10310.86**	**11714.50**	**46204.67**

The total numbers of Households estimated under Preventive section are 9771. Among these, construction and development has to be handled for 1665 households in first, 1798 in second, 1942 in third, 2097 in fourth and 2269 in fifth year of implementation phase. The total investment requirement is 46204.67 lakhs of which housing component costs 44004.45 lakhs and other costs accounts for 2200.22 lakhs.

7.3.2 Summary of Investments

Table 7-5: Summary Investments

Sector	Estimated costing for existing slums	Estimated costing for prevention of new slums	Total Project Cost
Housing	**112102.49**	**44004.45**	**156106.9**
Water Supply	**2494.58**	**0.00**	**2494.58**
Sanitation	**10494.92**	**0.00**	**10494.92**
Solid waste management	**123.4**	**0.00**	**123.4**
Roads	**8762.86**	**0.00**	**8762.86**
Street Lighting	**272.72**	**0.00**	**272.72**
Education	**114.12**	**0.00**	**114.12**
Health	**0**	**0.00**	**0**
Social development	**222**	**0.00**	**222**
Others	**8075.22**	**2200.22**	**10275.44**
Total	**142662.30**	**46204.47**	**188866.97**

The present Plan of Action proposed the investment details in two segments:
i) ₹142662.30 Lakhs towards Slum Rehabilitation and **ii) ₹ 46204.47 Lakhs** towards prevention of slums in future. To make slum free city Bareilly the overall cost is estimated tentatively at a value of ₹**188866.97** lakhs **(₹1888.66 Crores).**

For slum wise line estimates of slum rehabilitation 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 more than 5 lakhs, 50% 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. 25% of the project cost for provision of Housing and Infrastructure facilities would be contributed by State Government. The remaining 25% 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 25% of the share for Housing is proposed to be contributed by the beneficiaries. The beneficiary contribution s 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.

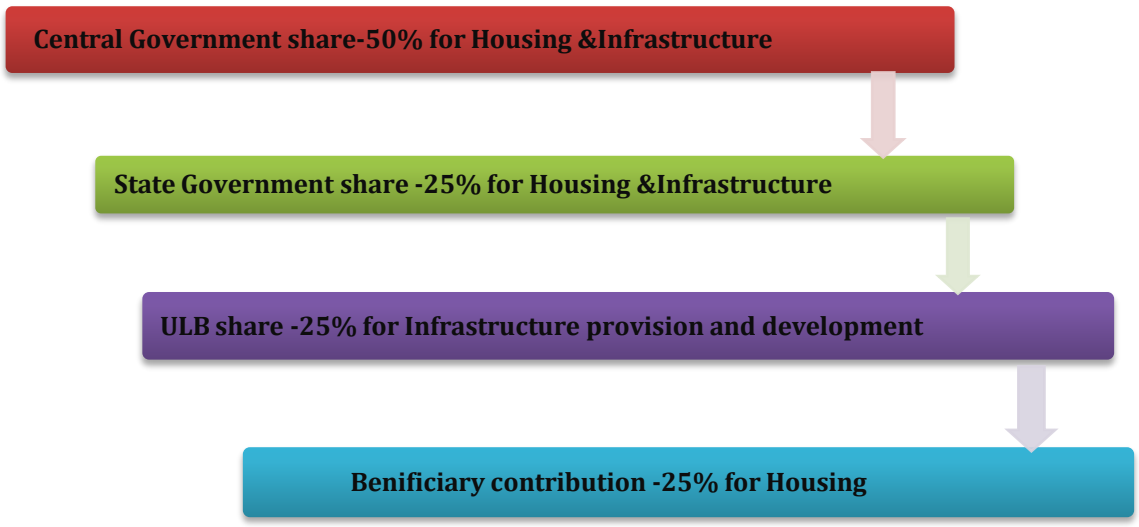


Chart 7-1 : Financing Structure

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. 50:50 for cities with population more 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 upto 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 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.

a. Mandatory Reforms

1. Commitment and willingness to assign mortgageable and renewable, long-term (15 years) inheritable lease rights to slum dwellers who have been a resident of the slum for more than 5 years.
2. Reservation of 15% of residential FAR/FSI or 35% of dwelling units for EWS/LIG categories whichever is higher, with a system of cross-subsidization in all future housing projects in accordance with guidelines to be prescribed by MoHUPA. However, where Mission cities have given property rights or reserved land as per reform conditionalities under JNNURM and such orders/reservation is superior to the above, these reforms will not apply.

3. A non-lapsable earmarking of 25% of the budget of the municipality to provide basic services to the urban poor
4. Creating and establishing a municipal cadre for social/community development and urban poverty alleviation during the plan period.

b. Optional Reforms

1. Formulation of State Policy for Affordable Housing.
2. Amendments of Master Plans to provide for inclusive growth through inclusionary zoning and other measures for inclusive development.
3. Simplification of the processes and procedures of sanctioning buildings and building byelaws concerning development and housing projects to provide single window based quick approvals in order to reduce transaction costs;
4. Amendments in the Rent Control Act balancing the interest of landlords and tenants.

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.
- 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.

LIST OF ANNEXURES

List of Participants attended to the Stakeholder Workshop / Meeting:

Stakeholder Workshop on Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)
Slum Free City Plan of Action –Bareli city, Uttar Pradesh
25-09-2013 at

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

S.No	Name	Designation	Phone no.	Signature
1	[illegible]	[illegible]	9359109052	
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	9528746070	
3	[illegible]	[illegible]	7837045258	
4	[illegible]	[illegible]	9286045024	
5	[illegible]	[illegible]	9027141748	
6	[illegible]	[illegible]	8126252484	
7	[illegible]	[illegible]	9235726805	
8	[illegible]	[illegible]	9027850698	
9	[illegible]	[illegible]	9368014575	
10	Abdul Saleem	[illegible]	9458692390	
11	[illegible]	[illegible]	9219511647	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	9258043567	
12	[illegible]	[illegible]	9897615352	
13	[illegible]	[illegible]	9639826929	
14	[illegible]	[illegible]	9719770383	
15	[illegible]	[illegible]	8430651130	
17	[illegible]	[illegible]	9639513464	
18	[illegible]	[illegible]	9411915347	
19	[illegible]	[illegible]	9837331341	
20	M.S. Khan	Chief Engineer	7997360704	
21	Chitra Mishra	N.N. Bareilly		
22	BABLU KHAN	[illegible]	8273093819	
	[illegible]	[illegible]	9058626695	
23	[illegible]	[illegible]	9897221848	
24	[illegible]	[illegible]	9219633827	
25	[illegible]	[illegible]	9837824485	
26	[illegible]	[illegible]	9412605314	
27	[illegible]	[illegible]	9412148688	
28	[illegible]	[illegible]	9837802841	
29	[illegible]	[illegible]	9152605814	
30	Mohd NASIR	Ward 65	9412485378	
31	[illegible]	[illegible]	9358399781	

32	जमुना प्रसाद मौर्य	पार्षद	8979888837	[illegible]
33	[illegible] खां	वार्ड 49 / पार्षद	9997028208	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	वार्ड (45)	9528896817	
34	मो० इश्तियाक	वार्ड 32	9258834595	
35	चन्दराम मौर्य पार्षद	45 जोहरपुर	9917375931	[illegible]
36	विपुल [illegible]	55 [illegible] नगर	9359115217	[illegible]
37	विक्रम सिंह	22 कुंवरदासपुर	9411004020	[illegible]
38	डा० अनुज सक्सेना	48 [illegible]	9358507138	[illegible]
39	हरीशंकर	06 वार्ड [illegible]	7417620912	हरी शंकर
40	गौरव सक्सेना	43 [illegible] नगर	9012712345	[illegible]

Paper clippings of Stakeholder meeting - 26th September,2013

राजीव गांधी स्लम फ्री आवास योजना : सर्वेक्षण की जानकारी न देने पर पार्षदों ने जताई आपत्ति

12 अरब के प्रोजेक्ट पर पार्षदों से सुझाव मांगे

अमर उजाला ब्यूरो

बरेली। केंद्र सरकार की राजीव गांधी स्लम फ्री आवास योजना में दी गई पूर्व कराए गए सर्वेक्षण में शहर की 47 मलिन बस्तियों का चयन किया गया था। प्रोजेक्ट हेड के सामने जब पार्षदों ने सर्वे की जानकारी न देने का मामला उठाया तो उन्होंने नगर विकास प्राधिकरण (दूडा) को दोषी ठहराकर इससे अपना पल्ला झाड़ लिया। इस पर दूडा ने सूची के आधार पर सर्वे कराने की बात कही। मेयर ने इस संबंध में पार्षदों से सुझाव मांगे हैं।

नगर निगम सभागार में चुनकर को मेयर डॉ. आईएस तोमर, नगर आयुक्त उमेश प्रताप सिंह, अपर नगर आयुक्त सच्चिदानंद सिंह के साथ रीजनल सेंटर हैदराबाद के प्रोजेक्ट हेड एम रामाराव की एक बैठक हुई। प्रोजेक्ट हेड ने बताया कि केंद्र सरकार की इस योजना में माई-जून में कराए गए सर्वे के बाद आवास निर्माण के लिए 47 बस्तियों का चयन किया गया है। इनमें बिजली, पानी और सड़क की सुविधाओं से वंचित 20 से ज्यादा घरों वाली मलिन बस्तियों में गरीबों रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले परिवारों को दो कमरों का आवास बनाकर दिया जाएगा।


नगर निगम में राजीव गांधी आवास योजना को लेकर बैठक हुई।

पार्षदों को जब उनकी जानकारी के बगैर 12 अरब का प्रोजेक्ट तैयार होने का पता चला तो उन्होंने इस पर आपत्ति जताई। बाद में पार्षदों के सुझाव पर कुछ अन्य बस्तियों को भी प्रोजेक्ट में शामिल करने पर विचार हुआ। सपा पार्षद दल नेता राजेश अग्रवाल ने प्रोजेक्ट हेड और दूडा पर गुपचुप तरीके से सर्वे करने का आरोप लगाया। पार्षद बबलू खान ने कहा कि दो माह तक चले सर्वे में पार्षदों को जानकारी नहीं दी गई। भाजपा पार्षद छोटेलाल मौर्य ने पक्के मकानों में रह रहे गरीबों को भी योजना में शामिल करने की बात कही। सतीश ने सभी पार्षदों के सलम एरिया को योजना में शामिल करने पर जोर दिया।

वहीं इस मामले में सांसद प्रवीण सिंह ऐरन का कहना है कि केंद्र सरकार ने शहरीय इलाकों के लिए आवास योजना के तहत शहरी इलाकों के गरीबों के लिए यह योजना शुरू की है। योजना में इसकी पहली बुकलन तैयार हो जानी चाहिए थी। प्रदेश सरकार, अफसरों व नगर निगम सभासदों को चाहिए कि योजना को जल्द से जल्द शुरू कराएं। कोशिश होनी चाहिए कि गरीबों को ही मकान मिले।

राजीव आवास योजना : पार्षदों ने लगाया आरोप

सर्वे को बताया, हवा-हवाई

जागरण संवाददाता, बरेली : राजीव आवास योजना के अंतर्गत शहर को स्लम फ्री बनाने को हुई कार्यशाला में पार्षदों ने सर्वे को हवा-हवाई बताया। उन्होंने हैदराबाद की टीम द्वारा मलिन बस्तियों का सर्वे सही से नहीं होने की बात कही। टीम ने 47 मलिन बस्तियों को चिन्हित किया है, जिनका विकास 12 सौ करोड़ रुपये से होना अनुमानित किया है।

केंद्र सरकार ने राजीव आवास योजना को लागू करने के लिए सूबे के आठ शहरों को चुना है। इन शहरों को स्लम फ्री सिटी बनाने के लिए हैदराबाद की उस्मानिया विश्वविद्यालय का रीजनल सेंटर प्लान ऑफ एक्शन तैयार कर रह है। कार्ययोजना को अंतिम रूप देने को बुधवार दोपहर नगर निगम में कार्यशाला हुई। कार्यशाला में रीजनल सेंटर के प्रोजेक्ट हेड एम रामाराव ने प्रोजेक्टर से प्लान के बारे में बताया। उन्होंने बताया कि तीन माह के सर्वे में शहर की 47 मलिन बस्तियों को चुना गया है। इन बस्तियों के सुधार को 12 सौ करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने का आकलन है। बताया कि कम से कम बीस घरों वाली मलिन बस्ती को योजना में शामिल किया गया है। कार्यशाला में मौजूद पार्षदों ने अपनी बात भी रखी। पार्षदों ने टीम द्वारा किए गए सर्वे को हवा-हवाई होने का आरोप लगाया। कहा, स्थानीय पार्षद को साथ लेकर सर्वे होता तो बेहतर था।


राजीव आवास योजना के अंतर्गत शहर को स्लम फ्री सिटी बनाने को लेकर हुई कार्यशाला में मौजूद पार्षद। जागरण

बर्बाद हो रहा धन

महापौर डॉ. आइएस तोमर ने बताया कि केंद्र और राज्य सरकार तमाम योजनाएं चला रहीं हैं। दोनों के बीच योजनाओं को क्रियान्वित करने के संबंध में समन्वय स्थापित नहीं हो रहा। केंद्र राजीव आवास योजना चला रहा है, जबकि राज्य सरकार ने आसरा योजना शुरू की है। वहीं, नगरिया परीक्षित में करीब छह सौ आवास अधूरे पड़े हैं। समन्वय के अभाव में सरकारी धन बर्बाद हो रहा है।

ANNEXURE 1 & 2

(DATA ANALYSIS AND PROPOSALS)

Annexure 1A
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	SUBASH NAGAR	4/SUBASH NAGAR	Notified	1998	Tenable	Private	Secure
2	THULA SHER PUR	7/DELAPIR	Non-Notified	NA	Tenable	Private	Secure
3	BIHAAR KALA	7/BIHAR KALA	Notified	1998	Semi - tenable	Urban Local Body	Secure
4	DELAPEER	7/DELAPIR	Notified	1998	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
5	SANIYA DHAN SINGH	12/SANIYADHANSINGH	Notified	1998	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
6	SETHORA	12/SANIYAADHANSINGH	Notified	1998	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
7	PARITHAPUR JIVANSAY	13/I.v.r.i	Notified	1998	Un tenable	Private	Secure
8	NADHOUSI	17/NADHOUSI	Notified	1998	Un tenable	Private	Secure
9	NADOSI GOUTIYA	17/NADOSI GOUTIYA	Non-Notified	NA	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
10	PASTHORE	17/NADAUSI	Notified	1998	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
11	HYDERABAD KADOVA	17/NADAUSI	Notified	1998	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
12	PARSA KHERA GOUTIYA	17/NADAUSI	Notified	1998	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
13	PARSA KHERA	17/NADAUSI	Non-Notified	NA	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
14	MAHALAU	23/PARITHAPUR CHAUDARY	Notified	1998	Tenable	Private	Secure
15	PARITHAPUR CHOUDHARY	23/PARITHAPUR CHAUDARY	Notified	1998	Tenable	Private	Secure
16	BAKARGUNJ	24/BENIPUR CHOUDHARY	Notified	1998	Tenable	Urban Local Body	Secure
17	HUSAIN BHAG	25/KATGHAR	Notified	2002	Tenable	Private	In Secure
18	KATGHAR	25/KATGHAR	Notified	1998	Tenable	Private	Secure
19	FAREEDAPUR CHOUDHARY	2/FARREDAPUR CHOUDHAR	Notified	1998	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
20	TOLIYA	34/MATHURAPUR	Notified	1998	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
21	MATHURAPUR	34/MATHURAPUR	Non-Notified	NA	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
22	BANDIYA	34/MATHURAPUR	Notified	1998	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
23	BAKEKE CHAWANI	43/SURKAKE CHOWANI	Notified	2002	Tenable	Private	Secure
24	ASRAFKHAN CHAWANI	43/SURKAKE CHOWANI	Notified	2002	Tenable	Private	Secure
25	SANAYA RANI GOUTIYA	45/JOHARPUR	Non-Notified	NA	Tenable	Private	Secure
26	SANAYARANI MEVA KUNWAR	45/JOHARPUR	Notified	1998	Tenable	Private	Secure
27	NAWADA JOGIYAN	46/NAWADA JOGIYAN	Notified	1998	Tenable	Private	Secure
28	GUSAIGOUTIYA	46/NAWADA JOGIYAN	Non-Notified	NA	Tenable	Private	Secure
29	SHER ALI GOUTIYA	46/NAWADA JOGIYAN	Notified	1998	Tenable	Private	Secure
30	PIRBAHOODA	48/PIRBAHOODA	Non-Notified	NA	Un tenable	Private	Secure

Annexure 1A

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Ward No	Status	Year of Notification	Tenability	Ownership of land	Tenure status
31	REHPURA CHOUDHARY	49/REHPURA CHOUDARY	Notified	1998	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
32	MATKAMALNAINPUR	49/REHPURA CHOUDHARY	Notified	1998	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
33	MATLAXMIPUR	49/REHPURA CHOUDHARY	Notified	2002	Tenable	Private	Secure
34	ROTA MILAK	51/MAHESHPUR ATERIYA	Notified	1998	Tenable	Private	Secure
35	BIDOLIYA	52/BIDOLIYA	Notified	1998	Tenable	Private	Secure
36	SANOWAH	52/BIDOLIYA	Notified	1998	Tenable	Private	Secure
37	SUNDARASI	52/VIDOLIYA	Notified	1998	Tenable	Others	Secure
38	WAKARNAGAR GOUTIYA	52/VIDOLIYA	Non-Notified	NA	Tenable	Others	Secure
39	MEHDAPUR	52/BIDHOLIYA	Non-Notified	NA	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
40	GOVINDAPUR	52/BIDHOLIYA	Notified	1998	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
41	ATERIYA	57/MAHESHPUR ATERIYA	Notified	1998	Tenable	Private	Secure
42	MAHESH PUR	57/MAHESH PUR	Notified	1998	Tenable	Private	Secure
43	MEHMOODAPUR MILAK	57/MEHMOODAPUR MILAK	Non-Notified	NA	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
44	BHAGAVANTHAPUR	57/BHAGAVANTHAPUR	Notified	1998	Semi - tenable	Private	Secure
45	SAKLENINAGAR	64/CHAKMEHMOOD	Notified	2002	Tenable	Private	Secure
46	KALKA SAKALENINAGAR	64/CHAKMEHMOOD	Non-Notified	NA	Tenable	Private	Secure
47	EZAZ NAGAR	67/ EZAZ NAGAR	Notified	1998	Tenable	Private	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	SUBASH NAGAR	82213.81	Core city	Residential	Along Railway Line	Up to 15 days	155	98	124	377	148	62	80	290
2	THULA SHER PUR	104256.38	Core city	Residential	Along Major Transport Alignment	Up to 15 days	168	75	132	375	137	51	84	272
3	BIHAAR KALA	228071.26	Core city	Commercial	Along Major Transport Alignment	Not prone	630	270	372	1272	614	180	144	938
4	DELAPEER	61203.44	Core city	Commercial	Along Major Transport Alignment	Not prone	0	58	62	120	82	34	20	136
5	SANIYA DHAN SINGH	93792.66	Fringe area	Institutional	Along Other Drains	Not prone	83	94	195	372	65	57	74	196
6	SETHORA	99104.91	Fringe area	Others	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-	Not prone	123	112	157	392	102	84	61	247
7	PARITHAPUR JIVANSAY	177196.50	Fringe area	Others	Others (Hazardous or Objectionable)	Not prone	163	107	108	378	146	89	64	299
8	NADHOUSI	101047.48	Fringe area	Industrial	Others (Hazardous or Objectionable)	Not prone	123	101	331	555	101	76	175	352
9	NADOSI GOUTIYA	35634.79	Fringe area	Others	Along Railway Line	Not prone	74	32	46	152	64	28	39	131
10	PASTHORE	237450.17	Fringe area	Industrial	Along Railway Line	Not prone	250	162	220	632	176	121	97	394
11	HYDERABAD	178625.41	Fringe area	Industrial	Along Railway Line	Not prone	229	270	214	713	210	197	113	520
12	PARSA KHERA GOUTIYA	76562.73	Fringe area	Industrial	Along Major Transport Alignment	Not prone	89	125	138	352	71	97	86	254
13	PARSA KHERA	56143.13	Fringe area	Industrial	Along Railway Line	Not prone	97	51	57	205	87	43	37	167
14	MAHALAU	137702.74	Fringe area	Residential	Along River / Water Body Bank	Not prone	236	117	234	587	205	87	144	436
15	PARITHAPUR CHOUDHARY	282303.02	Fringe area	Residential	Along Railway Line	Not prone	695	347	446	1488	556	277	112	945
16	BAKARGUNJ	441248.17	Core city	Residential	Along Nallah (Major Stormwater Drain)	Up to 15 days	880	627	838	2345	679	512	521	1712
17	HUSAIN BHAG	150158.37	Core city	Residential	Along River / Water Body Bank	Not prone	131	126	165	422	120	95	70	285
18	KATGHAR	135835.23	Core city	Residential	Along Railway Line	Not prone	184	124	312	620	155	98	215	468
19	FAREEDAPUR CHOUDHARY	292585.64	Fringe area	Commercial	Along Railway Line	Not prone	497	209	309	1015	290	141	119	550

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.)
20	TOLIYA	247206.84	Fringe area	Industrial	Along Major Transport Alignment	Not prone	228	112	216	556	182	87	134	403
21	MATHURAPUR	137830.22	Fringe area	Industrial	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	256	191	208	655	209	154	143	506
22	BANDIYA	182762.50	Fringe area	Industrial	Along Major Transport Alignment	Not prone	128	106	155	389	107	84	96	287
23	BAKEKE CHAWANI	43321.81	Core city	Residential	Along Major Transport Alignment	Not prone	94	73	89	256	81	59	47	187
24	ASRAFKHAN CHAWANI	109785.38	Core city	Residential	Along Major Transport Alignment	Not prone	257	122	173	552	207	98	89	394
25	SANAYA RANI GOUTIYA	153749.81	Fringe area	Residential	On River/ Water Body Bed	Not prone	34	24	47	105	24	19	21	64
26	SANAYARANI MEVA KUNWAR	349124.31	Fringe area	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	484	221	293	998	455	193	207	855
27	NAWADA JOGIYAN	194986.56	Core city	Residential	Along Major Transport Alignment	Not prone	571	454	627	1652	431	392	298	1121
28	GUSAIGOUTIYA	56079.31	Core city	Residential	Along Major Transport Alignment	Not prone	225	76	201	502	207	47	97	351
29	SHER ALI GOUTIYA	26928.17	Core city	Residential	Along Major Transport Alignment	Not prone	44	35	45	124	31	27	21	79
30	PIRBAHOODA	356196.74	Fringe area	Residential	Others (Hazardous or Objectionable)	Not prone	485	392	469	1346	406	296	317	1019
31	REHPURA CHOUDHARY	377037.24	Fringe area	Others	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	645	397	446	1488	516	277	223	1016

Annexure 1C

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Total Slum Population	BPL Population	No of HHs	No of BPL HHs	Density
1	SUBASH NAGAR	3343	1605	557	291	Low density
2	THULA SHER PUR	2735	1178	549	237	Low density
3	BIHAAR KALA	8552	3420	1425	546	Low density
4	DELAPEER	1324	726	232	117	Low density
5	SANIYA DHAN SINGH	2232	1450	458	292	Low density
6	SETHORA	2484	1441	496	289	Low density
7	PARITHAPUR JIVANSAY	2756	1267	551	255	Low density
8	NADHOUSI	3676	1948	712	374	Low density
9	NADOSI GOUTIYA	1093	896	216	171	Low density
10	PASTHORE	3908	1641	791	672	Low density
11	HYDERABAD KADOVA	3652	1899	817	389	Low density
12	PARSA KHERA GOUTIYA	2112	1119	432	221	Low density
13	PARSA KHERA	1340	576	268	115	Low density
14	MAHALAU	4780	2948	680	426	Low density
15	PARITHAPUR CHOUDHARY	10506	4727	1851	787	Low density
16	BAKARGUNJ	17415	7314	2902	1219	Low density
17	HUSAIN BHAG	3444	1205	560	200	Low density
18	KATGHAR	3820	764	688	135	Low density
19	FAREEDAPUR CHOUDHARY	7115	3201	1423	533	Low density
20	TOLIYA	3792	1630	758	326	Low density
21	MATHURAPUR	4650	2139	932	417	Low density
22	BANDIYA	2726	1253	547	251	Low density
23	BAKEKE CHAWANI	1726	673	345	134	Low density
24	ASRAFKHAN CHAWANI	4126	2104	725	410	Low density
25	SANAYA RANI GOUTIYA	870	513	164	102	Low density
26	SANAYARANI MEVA KUNWAR	7256	4063	1209	677	Low density
27	NAWADA JOGIYAN	9936	7153	1987	1430	Low density
28	GUSAIGOUTIYA	3426	1784	586	296	Low density
29	SHER ALI GOUTIYA	897	511	174	102	Low density
30	PIRBAHOODA	9422	4428	1884	885	Low density
31	REHPURA CHOUDHARY	9928	4467	1985	892	Low density

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Total Slum Population	BPL Population	No of HHs	No of BPL HHs	Density
32	MATKAMALNAINPUR	1955	840	391	168	Low density
33	MATLAXMIPUR	5607	2411	1021	482	Low density
34	ROTA MILAK	2742	1372	561	344	Low density
35	BIDOLIYA	5286	2431	937	405	Low density
36	SANOWAH	1834	751	366	152	Low density
37	SUNDARASI	1812	922	302	154	Low density
38	WAKARNAGAR GOUTIYA	816	505	163	104	Low density
39	MEHDAPUR	1050	840	180	117	Low density
40	GOVINDAPUR	4515	2314	715	386	Low density
41	ATERIYA	2442	1006	488	204	Low density
42	MAHESH PUR	6254	3079	1150	613	Low density
43	MEHMOODAPUR MILAK	2427	996	485	199	Low density
44	BHAGAVANTHAPUR	192	132	46	33	Low density
45	SAKLENINAGAR	5985	2693	1196	448	Low density
46	KALKA SAKALENINAGAR	4550	2047	910	408	Low density
47	EZAZ NAGAR	21675	10405	4335	1734	Low density
	Total	**214184**	**102787**	**40150**	**19142**	

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	SUBASH NAGAR	0	20	93	232	142	70	557	129	72	24	172	160	557
2	THULA SHER PUR	0	0	0	100	164	285	549	306	116	58	69	0	549
3	BIHAAR KALA	0	14	200	421	470	320	1425	468	290	520	147	0	1425
4	DELAPEER	0	15	24	52	119	22	232	22	24	119	15	52	232
5	SANIYA DHAN SINGH	0	0	38	62	135	223	458	320	23	54	61	0	458
6	SETHORA	0	0	45	90	137	224	496	294	10	130	62	0	496
7	PARITHAPUR JIVANSAY	0	0	0	0	210	341	551	425	12	65	49	0	551
8	NADHOUSI	0	0	0	66	174	472	712	497	14	96	105	0	712
9	NADOSI GOUTIYA	0	0	0	39	106	71	216	137	9	45	25	0	216
10	PASTHORE	0	0	14	122	265	390	791	352	7	194	238	0	791
11	HYDERABAD KADOVA	0	0	15	198	292	312	817	562	5	113	137	0	817
12	PARSA KHERA GOUTIYA	0	0	0	60	113	259	432	354	9	60	9	0	432
13	PARSA KHERA	0	0	0	34	73	161	268	235	7	16	10	0	268
14	MAHALAU	0	14	16	94	352	204	680	411	26	51	120	72	680
15	PARITHAPUR CHOUDHARY	0	20	61	196	1018	556	1851	1295	89	211	191	65	1851
16	BAKARGUNJ	0	0	0	0	871	2031	2902	2374	36	290	202	0	2902
17	HUSAIN BHAG	0	32	48	76	168	236	560	336	42	98	40	44	560
18	KATGHAR	0	30	32	62	412	152	688	382	5	240	61	0	688
19	FAREEDAPUR CHOUDHARY	0	27	142	123	420	711	1423	896	107	221	179	20	1423
20	TOLIYA	0	0	0	0	289	469	758	544	8	126	80	0	758
21	MATHURAPUR	0	0	0	120	235	577	932	726	9	84	113	0	932
22	BANDIYA	0	0	0	0	213	334	547	441	9	43	54	0	547
23	BAKEKE CHAWANI	0	0	44	61	65	175	345	217	6	45	77	0	345
24	ASRAFKHAN CHAWANI	0	0	0	72	255	398	725	526	27	92	80	0	725
25	SANAYA RANI GOUTIYA	0	0	0	22	44	98	164	128	3	20	13	0	164
26	SANAYARANI MEVA KUNWAR	0	0	0	52	190	967	1209	1064	24	84	37	0	1209

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
27	NAWADA JOGIYAN	0	0	40	94	562	1291	1987	1414	22	321	230	0	1987
28	GUSAIGOUTIYA	0	0	0	62	113	411	586	474	15	80	17	0	586
29	SHER ALI GOUTIYA	0	0	0	10	34	130	174	145	5	14	10	0	174
30	PIRBAHOODA	0	0	0	292	443	1149	1884	1346	22	287	229	0	1884
31	REHPURA CHOUDHARY	0	14	36	68	876	991	1985	1291	112	282	276	24	1985
32	MATKAMALNAINPUR	0	0	0	0	149	242	391	286	8	54	43	0	391
33	MATLAXMIPUR	0	0	0	111	247	663	1021	748	31	98	144	0	1021
34	ROTA MILAK	0	0	20	59	145	337	561	452	31	38	40	0	561
35	BIDOLIYA	0	0	0	127	213	597	937	678	15	130	114	0	937
36	SANOWAH	0	0	23	33	76	234	366	285	7	39	35	0	366
37	SUNDARASI	0	0	0	0	121	181	302	255	4	20	23	0	302
38	WAKARNAGAR GOUTIYA	0	0	0	20	61	82	163	124	4	15	20	0	163
39	MEHDAPUR	0	5	11	14	102	48	180	126	16	27	10	1	180
40	GOVINDAPUR	0	4	76	68	215	352	715	452	4	182	61	16	715
41	ATERIYA	0	0	0	60	126	302	488	367	5	64	52	0	488
42	MAHESH PUR	0	0	41	140	278	691	1150	958	7	95	90	0	1150
43	MEHMOODAPUR MILAK	0	0	0	73	121	291	485	343	10	72	60	0	485
44	BHAGAVANTHAPUR	0	0	0	10	21	15	46	5	0	25	16	0	46
45	SAKLENINAGAR	0	0	98	142	339	617	1196	819	67	151	159	0	1196
46	KALKA SAKALENINAGAR	0	20	43	176	217	454	910	621	56	116	97	20	910
47	EZAZ NAGAR	0	0	0	0	1518	2817	4335	3272	195	478	390	0	4335
	Total	**0**	**215**	**1160**	**3913**	**12909**	**21953**	**40150**	**27902**	**1625**	**5687**	**4462**	**474**	**40150**

Annexure 1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation					Drainage & Sewerage Facility					
		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 Water supply system	Storm Water Drainage	Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines	Digester	Not Connected to SewerOrDigester	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
1	SUBASH NAGAR	175	0	382	0	0	0	0	0	122	0	247	More than 2 hours daily	Partially connected	157	0	0	400	Partially connected	Partially connected
2	THULA SHER PUR	0	0	549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	305	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	549	Not connected	Not connected
3	BIHAAR KALA	0	0	1152	0	0	0	0	273	0	0	1064	No supply	Not connected	1425	0	0	0	Not connected	Fully connected
4	DELAPEER	0	0	232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	No supply	Not connected	232	0	0	0	Not connected	Fully connected
5	SANIYA DHAN SINGH	0	0	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	308	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	458	Not connected	Not connected
6	SETHORA	99	0	397	0	0	0	0	0	72	0	320	1 to 2 hours daily	Partially connected	148	0	0	348	Not connected	Partially connected
7	PARITHAPUR JIVANSAY	0	0	551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	309	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	551	Not connected	Not connected
8	NADHOUSI	0	0	712	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	449	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	712	Not connected	Not connected

Annexure 1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation					Drainage & Sewerage Facility					
		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 Water supply system	Storm Water Drainage	Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines	Digester	Not Connected to SewerOrDigester	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
9	NADOSI GOUTIYA	0	0	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	134	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	216	Not connected	Not connected
10	PASTHORE	0	0	791	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	791	Not connected	Not connected
11	HYDERABAD KADOVA	0	0	817	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	661	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	817	Not connected	Not connected
12	PARSA KHERA GOUTIYA	0	0	432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	287	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	432	Not connected	Not connected
13	PARSA KHERA	0	0	268	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	268	Not connected	Not connected
14	MAHALAU	0	0	660	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	482	No supply	Not connected	408	0	0	272	Not connected	Partially connected
15	PARITHAPUR CHOUDHARY	0	0	1831	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	1284	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	1851	Not connected	Not connected
16	BAKARGUNJ	2321	0	581	0	0	0	0	0	1876	0	484	More than 2 hours daily	Fully connected	870	0	0	2032	Partially connected	Partially connected

Annexure 1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation					Drainage & Sewerage Facility					
		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 Water supply system	Storm Water Drainage	Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines	Digester	Not Connected to SewerOrDigester	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
17	HUSAIN BHAG	282	0	278	0	0	0	0	0	195	0	232	More than 2 hours daily	Fully connected	560	0	0	0	Not connected	Fully connected
18	KATGHAR	550	0	138	0	0	0	0	0	530	0	122	More than 2 hours daily	Fully connected	568	120	0	0	Partially connected	Partially connected
19	FAREEDAPUR CHOUDHARY	0	0	1400	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	948	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	1423	Not connected	Not connected
20	TOLIYA	0	0	758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	510	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	758	Not connected	Not connected
21	MATHURAPUR	0	0	932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	531	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	932	Not connected	Not connected
22	BANDIYA	0	0	547	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	317	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	547	Not connected	Not connected
23	BAKEKE CHAWANI	241	0	104	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	76	More than 2 hours daily	Fully connected	120	0	0	225	Not connected	Partially connected

Annexure 1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation					Drainage & Sewerage Facility					
		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 Water supply system	Storm Water Drainage	Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines	Digester	Not Connected to SewerOrDigester	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
24	ASRAFKHAN CHAWANI	507	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	386	0	166	More than 2 hours daily	Fully connected	217	0	0	508	Not connected	Partially connected
25	SANAYA RANI GOUTIYA	0	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	164	Not connected	Not connected
26	SANAYARANI MEVA KUNWAR	0	0	1209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	808	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	1209	Not connected	Not connected
27	NAWADA JOGIYAN	0	0	1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1486	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	1987	Not connected	Not connected
28	GUSAIGOUTIYA	0	0	586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	451	No supply	Not connected	175	0	0	411	Not connected	Partially connected
29	SHER ALI GOUTIYA	0	0	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	113	No supply	Not connected	68	0	0	106	Not connected	Partially connected
30	PIRBAHOODA	0	0	1884	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1086	No supply	Not connected	465	0	0	1419	Not connected	Partially connected
31	REHPURA CHOUDHARY	0	0	1910	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	1263	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	1985	Not connected	Not connected

Annexure 1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation					Drainage & Sewerage Facility					
		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 Water supply system	Storm Water Drainage	Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines	Digester	Not Connected to SewerOrDigester	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
32	MATKAMALNAINPUR	0	0	391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	No supply	Not connected	91	0	0	300	Not connected	Partially connected
33	MATLAXMIPUR	0	0	1021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	735	No supply	Not connected	306	0	0	715	Not connected	Partially connected
34	ROTA MILAK	0	0	561	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	406	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	561	Not connected	Not connected
35	BIDOLIYA	0	0	937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	518	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	937	Not connected	Not connected
36	SANOWAH	0	0	366	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	214	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	366	Not connected	Not connected
37	SUNDARASI	0	0	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	302	Not connected	Not connected
38	WAKARNAGAR GOUTIYA	0	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	163	Not connected	Not connected
39	MEHDAPUR	0	0	162	0	0	0	0	18	0	0	122	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	180	Not connected	Not connected

Annexure 1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation					Drainage & Sewerage Facility					
		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 Water supply system	Storm Water Drainage	Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines	Digester	Not Connected to SewerOrDigester	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage system
40	GOVINDAPUR	0	0	715	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	653	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	715	Not connected	Not connected
41	ATERIYA	0	0	488	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	488	Not connected	Not connected
42	MAHESH PUR	0	0	1150	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	743	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	1150	Not connected	Not connected
43	MEHMOODAPUR MILAK	0	0	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	485	Not connected	Not connected
44	BHAGAVANTHAPUR	0	0	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	46	Not connected	Not connected
45	SAKLENINAGAR	0	0	1164	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	734	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	1196	Not connected	Not connected
46	KALKA SAKALENINAGAR	0	0	910	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	568	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	910	Not connected	Not connected
47	EZAZ NAGAR	1083	0	3252	0	0	0	0	0	825	0	2185	More than 2 hours daily	Partially connected	1257	0	0	3078	Partially connected	Partially connected
	Total	5258	0	34431	0	0	0	0	461	4185	0	23507			7067	120	0	32963		

Annexure 1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Sanitation										Solid Waste management		
		Public-Septic tank/ Flush	Public-Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared-Septic tank/ Flush	Shared-Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own-Septic tank/ Flush	Own-Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecation	Arrangement of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
1	SUBASH NAGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	371	0	77	109	Municipal Staff	Once in 2 days	Once in a week
2	THULA SHER PUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	384	0	0	165	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
3	BIHAAR KALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1140	0	0	285	Municipal Staff	Once in a week	Once in a week
4	DELAPEER	0	0	0	0	0	0	172	0	0	60	Municipal Staff	Once in 2 days	Once in a week
5	SANIYA DHAN SINGH	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	0	0	275	Municipal Contractor	Once in 15 days	Once in 15 days
6	SETHORA	0	0	0	0	0	0	223	0	0	273	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
7	PARITHAPUR JIVANSAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	495	0	0	56	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
8	NADHOUSI	0	0	0	0	0	0	569	0	0	143	Municipal Contractor	Once in 15 days	Once in 15 days

Annexure 1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Sanitation										Solid Waste management		
		Public-Septic tank/ Flush	Public-Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared-Septic tank/ Flush	Shared-Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own-Septic tank/ Flush	Own-Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecation	Arrangement of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
9	NADOSI GOUTIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	0	0	22	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
10	PASTHORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	632	0	0	159	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
11	HYDERABAD KADOVA	0	0	0	0	0	0	653	0	0	164	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
12	PARSA KHERA GOUTIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	0	0	173	Municipal Contractor	Once in 15 days	Once in 15 days
13	PARSA KHERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	137	0	0	131	Residents themselves	Once in 15 days	Once in 15 days
14	MAHALAU	0	0	0	0	0	0	544	0	0	136	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
15	PARITHAPUR CHOUDHARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	1480	0	0	371	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
16	BAKARGUNJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	2031	0	0	871	Municipal Staff	Daily	Daily

Annexure 1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Sanitation										Solid Waste management		
		Public-Septic tank/ Flush	Public-Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared-Septic tank/ Flush	Shared-Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own-Septic tank/ Flush	Own-Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecation	Arrangement of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
17	HUSAIN BHAG	0	0	0	0	0	0	402	0	0	158	Municipal Staff	Once in 2 days	Once in a week
18	KATGHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	540	0	0	148	Municipal Staff	Once in a week	Once in a week
19	FAREEDAPUR CHOUDHARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	996	0	0	427	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
20	TOLIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	616	0	0	142	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
21	MATHURAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	476	0	0	456	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
22	BANDIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	437	0	0	110	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
23	BAKEKE CHAWANI	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	0	0	35	Municipal Staff	Once in 2 days	Once in 2 days

Annexure 1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Sanitation										Solid Waste management		
		Public-Septic tank/ Flush	Public-Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared-Septic tank/ Flush	Shared-Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own-Septic tank/ Flush	Own-Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecation	Arrangement of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
24	ASRAFKHAN CHAWANI	0	0	0	0	0	0	652	0	0	73	Municipal Staff	Once in 2 days	Once in 2 days
25	SANAYA RANI GOUTIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	0	0	48	No arrangements	No Collection	No Clearence
26	SANAYARANI MEVA KUNWAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	967	0	0	242	Municipal Contractor	Once in 15 days	Once in a week
27	NAWADA JOGIYAN	188	0	0	0	0	0	1402	0	0	397	Municipal Staff	Once in 2 days	Once in 2 days
28	GUSAIGOUTIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	527	0	0	59	Municipal Contractor	Once in 2 days	Once in 2 days
29	SHER ALI GOUTIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	156	0	0	18	Municipal Contractor	Once in 2 days	Once in 2 days
30	PIRBAHOODA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1695	0	0	189	Municipal Staff	Once in 2 days	Once in 2 days
31	REHPURA CHOUDHARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	1588	0	0	397	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in 15 days

Annexure 1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Sanitation										Solid Waste management		
		Public-Septic tank/ Flush	Public-Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared-Septic tank/ Flush	Shared-Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own-Septic tank/ Flush	Own-Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecation	Arrangement of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
32	MATKAMALNAINPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	288	0	0	103	Municipal Contractor	Once in 2 days	Once in 2 days
33	MATLAXMIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	816	0	0	205	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
34	ROTA MILAK	0	0	0	0	0	0	224	0	0	337	Municipal Contractor	Once in 15 days	Once in 15 days
35	BIDOLIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	843	0	0	94	Municipal Staff	Once in a week	Once in a week
36	SANOWAH	0	0	0	0	0	0	292	0	0	74	Municipal Staff	Once in a week	Once in a week
37	SUNDARASI	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	0	0	145	Municipal Contractor	Once in 15 days	Once in 15 days
38	WAKARNAGAR GOUTIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	0	0	49	No arrangements	No Collection	No Clearence
39	MEHDAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0	10	Municipal Contractor	Once in 15 days	Once in a week

Annexure 1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Sanitation										Solid Waste management		
		Public-Septic tank/ Flush	Public-Service Latrine	Public-Pit	Shared-Septic tank/ Flush	Shared-Service Latrine	Shared-Pit	Own-Septic tank/ Flush	Own-Service Latrine	Own-Pit	Open defecation	Arrangement of Garbage Disposal	Frequency of Disposal	Frequency of Clearence of Open drains
40	GOVINDAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	642	0	0	73	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
41	ATERIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	439	0	0	49	Municipal Contractor	Once in 2 days	Once in 2 days
42	MAHESH PUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	977	0	0	173	Municipal Staff	Once in 2 days	Once in 2 days
43	MEHMOODAPUR MILAK	0	0	0	0	0	0	388	0	0	97	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
44	BHAGAVANTHAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	5	Residents themselves	Once in 15 days	Once in a week
45	SAKLENINAGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1076	0	0	120	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
46	KALKA SAKALENINAGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	817	0	0	93	Municipal Contractor	Once in a week	Once in a week
47	EZAZ NAGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	3134	0	0	1201	Municipal Staff	Once in 2 days	Once in 2 days
	Total	188	0	0	0	0	0	30765	0	77	9120			

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	SUBASH NAGAR	Motorable kutcha	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum area	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	NA	NA
2	THULA SHER PUR	Non-Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable kutcha	No	2.0 km to 5.0 km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 km to 5.0 km	2.0 km to 5.0 km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
3	BIHAAR KALA	Motorable kutcha	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum	Less than 0.5.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
4	DELAPEER	Motorable kutcha	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable pucca	No	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	Less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
5	SANIYA DHAN SINGH	Non-Motorable	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Non motorable	No	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	NA	NA
6	SETHORA	Motorable kutcha	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
7	PARITHAPUR JIVANSAY	Motorable kutcha	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable kutcha	No	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 km to 5.0 km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum area	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 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	With in the slum	NA	NA
8	NADHOUSI	Non-Motorable	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Non motorable	No	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum area	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA

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
9	NADOSI GOUTIYA	Non-Motorable	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Non motorable	No	With in the slum area	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
10	PASTHORE	Motorable kutcha	Less than 0.5 kms	Non motorable	No	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	Less than 0.5 km	0.5 km to 1.0 km	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
11	HYDERABAD KADOVA	Non-Motorable pucca	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Non motorable	No	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	More than 5.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	NA
12	PARSA KHERA GOUTIYA	Non-Motorable	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Non motorable	No	2.0 km to 5.0 km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 km to 5.0 km	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	More than 5.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
13	PARSA KHERA	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable pucca	Yes	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	With in the slum	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 km to 5.0 km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
14	MAHALAU	Non-Motorable pucca	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable kutcha	No	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	with in the slum	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
15	PARITHAPUR CHOUDHARY	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable kutcha	No	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
16	BAKARGUNJ	Motorable kutcha	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	With in the slum area	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	With in the slum	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA

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
17	HUSAIN BHAG	Motorable kutcha	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable kutcha	No	0.5km to 1.0 kms	less than 0.5 km	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum area	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	Less than 0.5.0	Less than 0.5 km	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	NA	NA
18	KATGHAR	Motorable kutcha	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable kutcha	Yes	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	Less than 0.5	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum area	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	NA	NA
19	FAREEDAPUR CHOUDHARY	Motorable kutcha	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable kutcha	No	With in the slum area	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
20	TOLIYA	Motorable pucca	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 km to 5.0 km	1.0 Kms to 2.0	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
21	MATHURAPUR	Motorable kutcha	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 km to 5.0 km	2.0 km to 5.0 km	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
22	BANDIYA	Motorable pucca	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 km to 5.0 km	1.0 Kms to 2.0	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
23	BAKEKE CHAWANI	Motorable kutcha	Less than 0.5 kms	Non motorable	Yes	With in the slum area	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
24	ASRAFKHAN CHAWANI	Motorable kutcha	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA

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	SANAYA RANI GOUTIYA	Non-Motorable	More than 5.0 km	Non motorable	No	2.0 km to 5.0 km	2.0 km to 5.0 km	2.0 km to 5.0 km	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum area	e than 5.0	More than 5.0	Less than 0.5.0	More than 5.0	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	More than 5.0 kms	1.0 km to 2.0 km	NA	NA
26	SANAYARANI MEVA KUNWAR	Non-Motorable pucca	2.0 km to 5.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	e than 5.0	e than 5.0	With in the slum	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	More than 5.0	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	More than 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	More than 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
27	NAWADA JOGIYAN	Motorable kutcha	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
28	GUSAIGOUTIYA	Motorable kutcha	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Non motorable	Yes	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
29	SHER ALI GOUTIYA	Non-Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Non motorable	Yes	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5 kms	Less than 0.5.kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	NA
30	PIRBAHOODA	Motorable kutcha	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable kutcha	No	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 km to 5.0 km	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	More than 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
31	REHPURA CHOUDHARY	Motorable kutcha	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Non motorable	No	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
32	MATKAMALNAINPUR	Motorable kutcha	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable kutcha	No	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 km to 2.0 km	NA	NA

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
33	MATLAXMIPUR	Motorable kutcha	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 km to 5.0 km	1.0 Kms to 2.0	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	More than 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
34	ROTA MILAK	Motorable kutcha	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable kutcha	No	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	NA
35	BIDOLIYA	Motorable kutcha	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable kutcha	Yes	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	With in the slum	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum area	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	More than 5.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
36	SANOWAH	Motorable kutcha	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable kutcha	No	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
37	SUNDARASI	Motorable kutcha	More than 5.0 km	Motorable kutcha	No	e than 5.0	e than 5.0	2.0 km to 5.0 km	e than 5.0	e than 5.0	e than 5.0	e than 5.0	More than 5.0	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	NA	NA
38	WAKARNAGAR GOUTIYA	Motorable kutcha	2.0 km to 5.0 km	Motorable pucca	No	e than 5.0	e than 5.0	2.0 km to 5.0 km	e than 5.0	e than 5.0	2.0 km to 5.0 km	e than 5.0	More than 5.0	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	NA	NA
39	MEHDAPUR	Non-Motorable pucca	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable kutcha	No	0.5km to 1.0 kms	less than 0.5 km	Less than 0.5	Less than 0.5 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum area	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
40	GOVINDAPUR	Motorable kutcha	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Non motorable	No	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum area	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA

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
41	ATERIYA	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Non motorable	Yes	2.0 km to 5.0 km	2.0 km to 5.0 km	1.0 Kms to 2.0	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	More than 5.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	More than 5.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
42	MAHESH PUR	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable kutcha	Yes	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	With in the slum	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum area	e than 5.0	than 0.5	Less than 0.5.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	More than 5.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
43	MEHMOODAPUR MILAK	Non-Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Non motorable	No	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum area	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	More than 5.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
44	BHAGAVANTHAPUR	Motorable kutcha	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Non motorable	No	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	NA
45	SAKLENINAGAR	Motorable kutcha	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
46	KALKA SAKALENINAGAR	Motorable kutcha	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable kutcha	No	0.5km to 1.0 kms	less than 0.5 km	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	With in the slum area	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	NA
47	EZAZ NAGAR	Motorable kutcha	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	With in the slum area	n the slun	With in the slum	With in the slum	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	1.0 Kms to 2.0	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0	Less than 0.5 km	1.0 kms to 2.0	Less than 0.5 km	With in the slum	NA	NA

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	SUBASH NAGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	1
2	THULA SHER PUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
3	BIHAAR KALA	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	15	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
4	DELAPEER	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2
5	SANIYA DHAN SINGH	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
6	SETHORA	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
7	PARITHAPUR JIVANSAY	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
8	NADHOUSI	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	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)
9	NADOSI GOUTIYA	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1
10	PASTHORE	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
11	HYDERABAD KADOVA	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
12	PARSA KHERA GOUTIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
13	PARSA KHERA	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
14	MAHALAU	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1
15	PARITHAPUR CHOUDHARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	1
16	BAKARGUNJ	1	0	0	0	1	0	22	28	2	0	0	0	15	2	0	1

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)
17	HUSAIN BHAG	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	9	0	0	0	0	12	2	0	0
18	KATGHAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	16	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0
19	FAREEDAPUR CHOUDHARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	1
20	TOLIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
21	MATHURAPUR	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
22	BANDIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
23	BAKEKE CHAWANI	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
24	ASRAFKHAN CHAWANI	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	2	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	SANAYA RANI GOUTIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
26	SANAYARANI MEVA KUNWAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	4	2	0	0	0	2	0	0
27	NAWADA JOGIYAN	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	1	0	0	0	5	2	0	1
28	GUSAIGOUTIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
29	SHER ALI GOUTIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1
30	PIRBAHOODA	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
31	REHPURA CHOUDHARY	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	1
32	MATKAMALNAINPUR	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	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)
33	MATLAXMIPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
34	ROTA MILAK	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
35	BIDOLIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	1	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
36	SANOWAH	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
37	SUNDARASI	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	12	3	4	0	0	0	2	0	0
38	WAKARNAGAR GOUTIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
39	MEHDAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
40	GOVINDAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9	0	0	0	0	4	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)
41	ATERIYA	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	1	0	0	0	4	2	0	0
42	MAHESH PUR	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
43	MEHMOODAPUR MILAK	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
44	BHAGAVANTHAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
45	SAKLENINAGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	5	2	0	1
46	KALKA SAKALENINAGAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
47	EZAZ NAGAR	1	0	0	0	0	0	74	33	7	4	0	0	5	2	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	SUBASH NAGAR	155	98	124	377	402	**1905.82**
2	THULA SHER PUR	168	75	132	375	381	**1252.94**
3	BIHAAR KALA	630	270	372	1272	795	**8000.21**
4	DELAPEER	85	58	62	205	147	**911.04**
5	SANIYA DHAN SINGH	83	94	195	372	458	**1480.47**
6	SETHORA	123	112	157	392	373	**205.14**
7	PARITHAPUR JIVANSAY	163	107	108	378	551	**2770.57**
8	NADHOUSI	123	101	331	555	712	**2943.34**
9	NADOSI GOUTIYA	74	32	46	152	142	**501.18**
10	PASTHORE	250	162	220	632	541	**11465.45**
11	HYDERABAD KADOVA	229	270	214	713	588	**3663.57**
12	PARSA KHERA GOUTIYA	89	125	138	352	432	**1537.50**
13	PARSA KHERA	97	51	57	205	171	**1306.54**
14	MAHALAU	236	117	234	587	444	**1554.49**
15	PARITHAPUR CHOUDHARY	695	347	446	1488	1156	**2121.21**
16	BAKARGUNJ	880	627	838	2345	2022	**2903.32**
17	HUSAIN BHAG	131	126	165	422	429	**2173.19**
18	KATGHAR	184	124	312	620	504	**1895.40**
19	FAREEDAPUR CHOUDHARY	497	209	309	1015	926	**2758.27**
20	TOLIYA	228	112	216	556	530	**2718.25**
21	MATHURAPUR	256	191	208	655	676	**983.24**
22	BANDIYA	128	106	155	389	419	**2325.69**
23	BAKEKE CHAWANI	94	73	89	256	251	**458.89**
24	ASRAFKHAN CHAWANI	257	122	173	552	468	**1563.52**
25	SANAYA RANI GOUTIYA	34	24	47	105	130	**2880.04**
26	SANAYARANI MEVA KUNWAR	484	221	293	998	725	**561.91**
27	NAWADA JOGIYAN	571	454	627	1652	1416	**5049.98**
28	GUSAIGOUTIYA	225	76	201	502	361	**4381.57**
29	SHER ALI GOUTIYA	44	35	45	124	130	**2457.25**

Annexure 2A

S.No	Name of Slum	Dwelling Units				Proposed Dwelling Units	HOUSING COST
		Pucca (No.)	Semi-Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)		
30	PIRBAHOODA	485	392	469	1346	1884	**681.32**
31	REHPURA CHOUDHARY	645	397	446	1488	1340	**2022.88**
32	MATKAMALNAINPUR	132	55	78	265	259	**2153.99**
33	MATLAXMIPUR	391	217	193	801	630	**8401.91**
34	ROTA MILAK	129	135	188	452	432	**4617.37**
35	BIDOLIYA	313	121	208	642	624	**1706.81**
36	SANOWAH	76	84	104	264	290	**3166.32**
37	SUNDARASI	106	54	76	236	196	**501.18**
38	WAKARNAGAR GOUTIYA	43	32	47	122	120	**2485.65**
39	MEHDAPUR	66	32	52	150	114	**2144.63**
40	GOVINDAPUR	244	218	193	655	471	**1105.98**
41	ATERIYA	142	102	112	356	346	**1413.70**
42	MAHESH PUR	414	235	273	922	736	**526.79**
43	MEHMOODAPUR MILAK	105	124	122	351	380	**1574.24**
44	BHAGAVANTHAPUR	6	6	20	32	46	**683.61**
45	SAKLENINAGAR	378	216	222	816	818	**1608.47**
46	KALKA SAKALENINAGAR	189	261	163	613	721	**2113.86**
47	EZAZ NAGAR	1196	879	1050	3125	3139	**463.80**
	Total	**12273**	**8079**	**10530**	**30882**	**28826**	**112102.49**

Annexure 2B

S.No	Name of Slum												SWM			Roads (proposed)				
		Proposed Running length of Sub line (Meters)	Existing Taps	Proposed Taps	Raising main (Meters)	Overhead tanks	WATER SUPPLY Total Cost	Proposed Length of sewer line (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 roads	Proposed length of Approch roads	Existing length of Internal roads	Proposed length of Internal roads	Total cost
1	SUBASH NAGAR	9877.45	386	435	1017	1	**63.61**	8227.78	8227.78	652	73	**297.79**	0	24	**2.33**	205.69	205.69	10079.03	10079.03	**267.40**
2	THULA SHER PUR	8404.45	0	549	1464	0	**36.166**	7000.79	7000.79	439	49	**228.23**	0	16	**1.411**	175.02	0.00	8575.97	8575.97	**226.92**
3	BIHAAR KALA	20062.24	1876	1425	3078	3	**149.00**	16711.57	16711.57	2031	871	**701.47**	0	97	**9.43**	417.79	417.79	20471.67	20471.67	**543.12**
4	DELAPEER	3190.46	179	232	498	0	**13.62**	2657.61	2657.61	310	35	**88.63**	0	12	**1.06**	66.44	66.44	3255.57	3255.57	**89.11**
5	SANIYA DHAN SINGH	7126.52	0	458	1641	1	**45.686**	5936.30	5936.30	437	110	**192.22**	0	18	**1.512**	148.41	0.00	7271.96	7271.96	**160.35**
6	SETHORA	551.87	0	424	138	0	**2.455**	459.70	459.70	41	0	**14.60**	0	2	**0.176**	11.49	11.49	563.13	563.13	**15.41**
7	PARITHAPUR JIVANSAY	15734.78	0	551	2811	2	**116.826**	13106.85	13106.85	843	94	**494.96**	0	31	**3.165**	327.67	327.67	16055.90	16055.90	**447.27**
8	NADHOUSI	8637.43	0	712	4275	3	**96.700**	7194.86	7194.86	1140	285	**276.17**	0	48	**4.445**	179.87	179.87	8813.71	8813.71	**222.70**
9	NADOSI GOUTIYA	3924.55	0	216	696	0	**16.912**	3269.10	3269.10	172	60	**111.08**	0	8	**0.706**	81.73	81.73	4004.64	0.00	**3.65**
10	PASTHORE	20545.92	825	791	10530	3	**151.359**	17114.47	17114.47	3134	1201	**689.07**	0	145	**12.789**	427.86	427.86	20965.23	20965.23	**504.50**
11	HYDERABAD KADOVA	13325.67	0	817	4269	2	**98.862**	11100.10	11100.10	996	427	**424.45**	0	47	**4.353**	277.50	277.50	13597.62	13597.62	**343.57**
12	PARSA KHERA GOUTIYA	7045.72	0	432	2145	1	**48.617**	5868.99	5868.99	642	73	**195.21**	0	24	**2.117**	146.72	146.72	7189.51	7189.51	**196.79**
13	PARSA KHERA	4732.18	0	268	1758	1	**36.850**	3941.84	3941.84	527	59	**126.02**	0	20	**1.680**	98.55	98.55	4828.76	4828.76	**125.88**
14	MAHALAU	5946.71	195	680	1095	1	**42.24**	4953.53	4953.53	402	158	**176.45**	0	19	**1.68**	123.84	123.84	6068.08	6068.08	**146.02**
15	PARITHAPUR	6659.50	0	1851	2451	1	**52.557**	5547.27	5547.27	653	164	**216.12**	0	27	**2.625**	138.68	138.68	6795.41	6795.41	**206.58**
16	BAKARGUNJ	8619.97	0	1026	2730	1	**64.812**	7180.32	7180.32	817	93	**276.98**	0	30	**3.063**	179.51	179.51	8795.89	8795.89	**245.03**
17	HUSAIN BHAG	7706.84	530	365	474	1	**55.61**	6419.69	6419.69	540	148	**256.75**	0	23	**2.35**	160.49	160.49	7864.13	7864.13	**219.07**
18	KATGHAR	7280.21	0	158	2040	1	**57.124**	6064.31	6064.31	544	136	**242.00**	0	23	**2.348**	151.61	151.61	7428.78	7428.78	**208.68**
19	FAREEDAPUR	10140.95	0	1423	3450	2	**83.940**	8447.27	8447.27	977	173	**303.66**	0	38	**3.519**	211.18	0.00	10347.91	10347.91	**251.56**
20	TOLIYA	5803.23	0	758	2796	1	**49.540**	4834.01	4834.01	476	456	**230.19**	0	31	**3.014**	120.85	120.85	5921.66	5921.66	**157.10**
21	MATHURAPUR	3096.53	0	932	1173	0	**14.54**	2579.36	2579.36	288	103	**94.39**	0	13	**1.15**	64.48	64.48	3159.72	3159.72	**76.03**
22	BANDIYA	8879.68	0	547	3063	2	**77.904**	7396.65	7396.65	816	205	**272.71**	0	34	**3.149**	184.92	184.92	9060.89	9060.89	**228.94**
23	BAKEKE CHAWANI	3143.29	0	166	540	0	**14.897**	2618.32	2618.32	170	10	**93.00**	0	6	**0.583**	65.46	65.46	3207.44	3207.44	**85.81**
24	ASRAFKHAN CHAWANI	3214.02	0	339	1455	0	**17.998**	2677.23	2677.23	388	97	**112.02**	0	16	**1.634**	66.93	66.93	3279.61	3279.61	**104.69**
25	SANAYA RANI GOUTIYA	4736.37	0	164	2136	1	**37.556**	3945.33	3945.33	569	0	**119.31**	0	24	**2.016**	98.63	98.63	4833.03	4833.03	**126.92**

Annexure 2B

S.No	Name of Slum												SWM			Roads (proposed)				
		Proposed Running length of Sub line (Meters)	Existing Taps	Proposed Taps	Raising main (Meters)	Overhead tanks	WATER SUPPLY Total Cost	Proposed Length of sewer line (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 roads	Proposed length of Approch roads	Existing length of Internal roads	Proposed length of Internal roads	Total cost
26	SANAYARANI MEVA	1504.00	0	1209	648	0	**7.573**	1252.81	1252.81	194	22	**44.57**	0	7	**0.648**	31.32	31.32	1534.70	1534.70	**44.43**
27	NAWADA JOGIYAN	13271.59	0	1987	5961	3	**113.723**	11055.05	11055.05	1402	585	**421.97**	0	66	**5.821**	276.38	276.38	13542.44	13542.44	**325.88**
28	GUSAIGOUTIYA	13586.49	0	586	5553	3	**119.899**	11317.36	11317.36	1480	371	**424.56**	0	62	**5.742**	282.93	0.00	13863.77	13863.77	**337.03**
29	SHER ALI GOUTIYA	6545.84	0	174	1653	1	**47.97**	5452.59	5452.59	495	0	**181.79**	0	18	**1.67**	136.31	136.31	6679.43	6679.43	**168.77**
30	PIRBAHOODA	2056.34	0	1884	804	0	**10.699**	1712.90	1712.90	137	131	**77.48**	0	9	**0.875**	42.82	0.00	2098.31	0.00	**0.00**
31	REHPURA CHOUDHARY	3572.50	0	1985	1296	0	**17.499**	2975.84	2975.84	259	0	**99.21**	0	14	**1.297**	74.40	74.40	3645.41	3645.41	**105.54**
32	MATKAMALNAINPUR	6982.77	0	391	2373	1	**53.807**	5816.55	5816.55	632	159	**224.88**	0	26	**2.528**	145.41	145.41	7125.27	7125.27	**215.02**
33	MATLAXMIPUR	14009.40	0	1021	5652	3	**121.86**	11669.63	11669.63	1695	0	**389.06**	0	63	**5.83**	291.74	291.74	14295.30	14295.30	**361.20**
34	ROTA MILAK	15004.85	0	561	5955	3	**114.848**	12498.83	12498.83	1588	397	**423.82**	0	66	**5.544**	312.47	312.47	15311.07	15311.07	**399.13**
35	BIDOLIYA	3240.84	0	937	1683	1	**35.973**	2699.57	2699.57	224	337	**139.56**	0	19	**1.848**	67.49	67.49	3306.97	3306.97	**87.73**
36	SANOWAH	7907.36	0	366	3588	2	**74.909**	6586.72	6586.72	1076	120	**234.88**	0	40	**3.704**	164.67	164.67	8068.73	8068.73	**203.87**
37	SUNDARASI	4515.10	0	302	492	0	**18.864**	3761.02	3761.02	116	48	**125.24**	0	5	**0.441**	94.03	94.03	4607.25	4607.25	**127.04**
38	WAKARNAGAR	9624.51	0	163	3627	2	**74.507**	8017.08	8017.08	967	242	**270.39**	0	40	**3.360**	200.43	200.43	9820.92	9820.92	**226.97**
39	MEHDAPUR	4024.43	0	180	1374	0	**19.539**	3352.29	3352.29	183	0	**111.76**	0	15	**1.389**	83.81	83.81	4106.56	4106.56	**118.89**
40	GOVINDAPUR	2785.25	0	715	1098	0	**13.819**	2320.07	2320.07	292	74	**86.77**	0	12	**1.111**	58.00	58.00	2842.09	2842.09	**71.81**
41	ATERIYA	5082.64	72	488	1272	0	**23.744**	4233.77	4233.77	223	273	**175.92**	0	17	**1.574**	105.84	105.84	5186.37	5186.37	**131.04**
42	MAHESH PUR	1494.34	0	1150	522	0	**7.643**	1244.77	1244.77	156	18	**45.98**	0	6	**0.583**	31.12	31.12	1524.84	1524.84	**46.36**
43	MEHMOODAPUR MILAK	6502.69	122	485	1305	1	**47.093**	5416.65	5416.65	448	109	**194.47**	0	19	**1.760**	135.42	135.42	6635.40	6635.40	**167.66**
44	BHAGAVANTHAPUR	3456.49	0	46	906	0	**14.721**	2879.21	2879.21	157	145	**103.81**	0	10	**0.840**	71.98	71.98	3527.03	3527.03	**80.83**
45	SAKLENINAGAR	5415.08	0	1196	1647	1	**45.411**	4510.69	4510.69	384	165	**179.97**	0	18	**1.750**	112.77	112.77	5525.59	5525.59	**147.83**
46	KALKA SAKALENINAGAR	7673.48	0	910	2274	1	**53.924**	6391.91	6391.91	616	142	**231.19**	0	25	**2.315**	159.80	0.00	7830.08	7830.08	**190.35**
47	EZAZ NAGAR	2447.20	0	3510	489	0	**11.184**	2038.48	2038.48	114	49	**74.20**	0	5	**0.463**	50.96	50.96	2497.14	0.00	**2.39**
	Total	339089.72			107895.0	50	2494.58	282457.07	282457.07	30842	8467	10494.92	0	1338	123.40	7061.43	######	346009.91	337409.82	######

Annexure 2C

S.No	Name of Slum	Street lights			Education Facilities							Health Facilities			Social Welfare			Parks		
		Condition of 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	Existing	Proposed	Cost
1	SUBASH NAGAR	Yes	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.2
2	THULA SHER PUR	No	0	0.00	0	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.9
3	BIHAAR KALA	Yes	0	0.00	1	2	1	1	1	1	18.57	1	0	0.00	0	2	11.55	0.00	1000.00	3.2
4	DELAPEER	No	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.9
5	SANIYA DHAN SINGH	No	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.7
6	SETHORA	Yes	13	1.58	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0.00	585.54	1.7
7	PARITHAPUR JIVANSAY	No	0	0.00	1	1	1	0	1	0	3.73	1	0	0.00	0	1	6.06	0.00	1000.00	3.3
8	NADHOUSI	No	0	0.00	1	2	1	0	0	1	14.86	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.0
9	NADOSI GOUTIYA	No	91	11.04	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.9
10	PASTHORE	No	0	0.00	1	2	1	2	1	1	19.54	1	0	0.00	0	3	15.71	0.00	1000.00	2.9
11	HYDERABAD KADOVA	No	95	12.10	1	1	1	0	1	0	3.38	1	0	0.00	0	1	5.50	0.00	1000.00	3.0
12	PARSA KHERA GOUTIYA	No	95	11.52	0	1	1	0	0	0	3.22	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.9
13	PARSA KHERA	Yes	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.7
14	MAHALAU	No	95	11.52	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.9
15	PARITHAPUR CHOUDHARY	No	95	12.70	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.2
16	BAKARGUNJ	Yes	95	13.34	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.3
17	HUSAIN BHAG	No	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.3
18	KATGHAR	Yes	95	13.34	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.3
19	FAREEDAPUR CHOUDHARY	No	0	0.00	1	1	1	0	1	0	3.38	0	0	0.00	0	1	5.50	0.00	1000.00	3.0
20	TOLIYA	Yes	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.2
21	MATHURAPUR	Yes	72	8.73	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.9
22	BANDIYA	Yes	0	0.00	1	1	1	0	1	0	3.38	0	0	0.00	0	1	5.50	0.00	1000.00	3.0
23	BAKEKE CHAWANI	Yes	73	9.76	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.2
24	ASRAFKHAN CHAWANI	Yes	74	10.39	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.3
25	SANAYA RANI GOUTIYA	No	95	10.97	0	1	1	0	0	0	3.07	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.7

Annexure 2C

S.No	Name of Slum	Street lights			Education Facilities							Health Facilities			Social Welfare			Parks		
		Condition of 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	Existing	Proposed	Cost
26	SANAYARANI MEVA KUNWAR	Yes	35	4.46	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.0
27	NAWADA JOGIYAN	Yes	0	0.00	1	2	1	0	1	0	6.44	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.9
28	GUSAIGOUTIYA	Yes	95	12.10	1	2	1	1	1	0	9.59	1	0	0.00	0	2	11.00	0.00	1000.00	3.0
29	SHER ALI GOUTIYA	Yes	95	12.10	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.0
30	PIRBAHOODA	No	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.2
31	REHPURA CHOUDHARY	No	83	10.57	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.0
32	MATKAMALNAINPUR	No	95	12.70	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.2
33	MATLAXMIPUR	Yes	95	12.10	1	2	1	0	1	0	6.76	0	0	0.00	0	1	5.50	0.00	1000.00	3.0
34	ROTA MILAK	No	95	10.97	1	2	1	0	1	0	6.13	0	0	0.00	0	1	4.99	0.00	1000.00	2.7
35	BIDOLIYA	Yes	75	10.03	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.2
36	SANOWAH	No	0	0.00	1	1	1	0	1	0	3.38	0	0	0.00	0	1	5.50	0.00	1000.00	3.0
37	SUNDARASI	No	95	11.52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.9
38	WAKARNAGAR GOUTIYA	No	0	0.00	0	2	0	1	0	0	8.69	0	0	0.00	0	1	4.99	0.00	1000.00	2.7
39	MEHDAPUR	No	93	11.84	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.0
40	GOVINDAPUR	No	64	8.15	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.0
41	ATERIYA	Yes	0	0.00	0	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.0
42	MAHESH PUR	Yes	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.2
43	MEHMOODAPUR MILAK	No	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.0
44	BHAGAVANTHAPUR	No	80	9.24	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	2.7
45	SAKLENINAGAR	Yes	95	12.70	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.2
46	KALKA SAKALENINAGAR	No	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.0
47	EZAZ NAGAR	Yes	57	7.26	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0.00	1000.00	3.0
	Total		**2140**	**272.7**	**41.0**	**23.0**	**45**	**5**	**37**	**3**	**114.12**	**32**	**0**	**0.00**	**12**	**15**	**81.8**	**0**	**46585.5**	**140.21**

Annexure 2D

S.No	Name of Slum	Mode of Development	Ownership of land	Density	Year Wise	vulnerability codes	Infrastructure Codes	Tenure status
1	SUBASH NAGAR	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	4	Average	Best	Secure
2	THULA SHER PUR	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	2	Worst	Average	Secure
3	BIHAAR KALA	Up- gradation	Urban local body	Low density	4	Best	Average	Secure
4	DELAPEER	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	2	Average	Worst	Secure
5	SANIYA DHAN SINGH	In - Situ	Private	Low density	1	Worst	Worst	Secure
6	SETHORA	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	2	Worst	Worst	Secure
7	PARITHAPUR JIVANSAY	Relocation	Private	Low density	5	Average	Average	Secure
8	NADHOUSI	Relocation	Private	Low density	3	Worst	Worst	Secure
9	NADOSI GOUTIYA	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	2	Worst	Worst	Secure
10	PASTHORE	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	2	Worst	Worst	Secure
11	HYDERABAD KADOVA	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	3	Worst	Worst	Secure
12	PARSA KHERA GOUTIYA	In - Situ	Private	Low density	2	Worst	Worst	Secure
13	PARSA KHERA	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	1	Best	Worst	Secure
14	MAHALAU	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	2	Worst	Average	Secure
15	PARITHAPUR CHOUDHARY	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	4	Best	Average	Secure
16	BAKARGUNJ	Up- gradation	Urban local body	Low density	5	Worst	Best	Secure
17	HUSAIN BHAG	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	5	Average	Best	In Secure
18	KATGHAR	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	5	Average	Best	Secure
19	FAREEDAPUR CHOUDHARY	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	3	Best	Average	Secure
20	TOLIYA	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	4	Best	Average	Secure
21	MATHURAPUR	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	2	Worst	Worst	Secure
22	BANDIYA	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	3	Worst	Average	Secure
23	BAKEKE CHAWANI	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	4	Average	Best	Secure
24	ASRAFKHAN CHAWANI	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	5	Best	Best	Secure
25	SANAYA RANI GOUTIYA	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	1	Worst	Worst	Secure

Annexure 2D

S.No	Name of Slum	Mode of Development	Ownership of land	Density	Year Wise	vulnerability codes	Infrastructure Codes	Tenure status
26	SANAYARANI MEVA KUNWAR	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	3	Best	Average	Secure
27	NAWADA JOGIYAN	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	2	Worst	Average	Secure
28	GUSAIGOUTIYA	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	3	Best	Average	Secure
29	SHER ALI GOUTIYA	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	3	Average	Average	Secure
30	PIRBAHOODA	Relocation	Private	Low density	4	Average	Best	Secure
31	REHPURA CHOUDHARY	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	3	Best	Worst	Secure
32	MATKAMALNAINPUR	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	4	Best	Average	Secure
33	MATLAXMIPUR	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	3	Best	Best	Secure
34	ROTA MILAK	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	1	Average	Worst	Secure
35	BIDOLIYA	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	4	Best	Best	Secure
36	SANOWAH	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	3	Average	Best	Secure
37	SUNDARASI	Up- gradation	Others	Low density	2	Best	Worst	Secure
38	WAKARNAGAR GOUTIYA	Up- gradation	Others	Low density	1	Worst	Worst	Secure
39	MEHDAPUR	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	3	Average	Average	Secure
40	GOVINDAPUR	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	3	Average	Average	Secure
41	ATERIYA	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	3	Average	Best	Secure
42	MAHESH PUR	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	4	Best	Best	Secure
43	MEHMOODAPUR MILAK	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	3	Average	Average	Secure
44	BHAGAVANTHAPUR	In - Situ	Private	Low density	1	Worst	Worst	Secure
45	SAKLENINAGAR	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	4	Best	Best	Secure
46	KALKA SAKALENINAGAR	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	3	Average	Best	Secure
47	EZAZ NAGAR	Up- gradation	Private	Low density	3	Average	Best	Secure

Proposed budget for Slum free Bareli

ANNEXURE -2E - Line Estimates in Lakhs

Sl.No.	Slum name	Ownership of land	Mode of Development	Housing Cost (Lakhs)	Physical Infrastructure					Social Infrastructure				Others	GRAND TOTAL (Lakhs)
					Water supply	Sanitation	Solid waste managem	Roads	Street lights	Educational facilities	Health facilities	Community halls	Recreational spaces		
1	SUBASH NAGAR	Private	Up- gradation	1905.82	63.61	297.79	2.33	267.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	152.41	2692.51
2	THULA SHER PUR	Private	Up- gradation	1252.94	36.166	228.23	1.411	226.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	104.91	1853.45
3	BIHAAR KALA	ban local b	Up- gradation	8000.21	149.00	701.47	9.43	543.12	0.00	18.57	0.00	11.55	3.16	566.19	10002.70
4	DELAPEER	Private	Up- gradation	911.04	13.62	88.63	1.06	89.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	66.38	1172.70
5	SANIYA DHAN SINGH	Private	In - Situ	1480.47	45.686	192.22	1.512	160.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	112.98	1995.94
6	SETHORA	Private	Up- gradation	205.14	2.455	14.60	0.176	15.41	1.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.68	14.46	255.50
7	PARITHAPUR JIVANSAY	Private	Relocation	2770.57	116.826	494.96	3.165	447.27	0.00	3.73	0.00	6.06	3.32	230.75	4076.66
8	NADHOUSI	Private	Relocation	2943.34	96.700	276.17	4.445	222.70	0.00	14.86	0.00	0.00	3.01	213.67	3774.90
9	NADOSI GOUTIYA	Private	Up- gradation	501.18	16.912	111.08	0.706	3.65	11.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	38.85	686.27
10	PASTHORE	Private	Up- gradation	11465.45	151.359	689.07	12.789	504.50	0.00	19.54	0.00	15.71	2.87	771.68	13632.96
11	HYDERABAD KADOVA	Private	Up- gradation	3663.57	98.862	424.45	4.353	343.57	12.10	3.38	0.00	5.50	3.01	273.53	4832.32
12	PARSA KHERA GOUTIYA	Private	In - Situ	1537.50	48.617	195.21	2.117	196.79	11.52	3.22	0.00	0.00	2.87	119.87	2117.71
13	PARSA KHERA	Private	Up- gradation	1306.54	36.850	126.02	1.680	125.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	95.98	1695.67
14	MAHALAU	Private	Up- gradation	1554.49	42.24	176.45	1.68	146.02	11.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	116.12	2051.38
15	PARITHAPUR CHOUDHARY	Private	Up- gradation	2121.21	52.557	216.12	2.625	206.58	12.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	156.90	2771.86
16	BAKARGUNJ	ban local b	Up- gradation	2903.32	64.812	276.98	3.063	245.03	13.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	210.59	3720.46
17	HUSAIN BHAG	Private	Up- gradation	2173.19	55.61	256.75	2.35	219.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	162.62	2872.90
18	KATGHAR	Private	Up- gradation	1895.40	57.124	242.00	2.348	208.68	13.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	145.33	2567.54
19	FAREEDAPUR CHOUDHARY	Private	Up- gradation	2758.27	83.940	303.66	3.519	251.56	0.00	3.38	0.00	5.50	3.01	204.77	3617.61
20	TOLIYA	Private	Up- gradation	2718.25	49.540	230.19	3.014	157.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	189.68	3350.93
21	MATHURAPUR	Private	Up- gradation	983.24	14.54	94.39	1.15	76.03	8.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	70.86	1251.81
22	BANDIYA	Private	Up- gradation	2325.69	77.904	272.71	3.149	228.94	0.00	3.38	0.00	5.50	3.01	175.22	3095.49
23	BAKEKE CHAWANI	Private	Up- gradation	458.89	14.897	93.00	0.583	85.81	9.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	39.97	706.07
24	ASRAFKHAN CHAWANI	Private	Up- gradation	1563.52	17.998	112.02	1.634	104.69	10.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	108.81	1922.38
25	SANAYA RANI GOUTIYA	Private	Up- gradation	2880.04	37.556	119.31	2.016	126.92	10.97	3.07	0.00	0.00	2.73	190.96	3373.56

Proposed budget for Slum free Bareli

ANNEXURE -2E - Line Estimates in Lakhs

Sl.No.	Slum name	Ownership of land	Mode of Development	Housing Cost (Lakhs)	Physical Infrastructure					Social Infrastructure				Others	GRAND TOTAL (Lakhs)
					Water supply	Sanitation	Solid waste management	Roads	Street lights	Educational facilities	Health facilities	Community halls	Recreational spaces		
26	SANAYARANI MEVA KUNWAR	Private	Up- gradation	561.91	7.573	44.57	0.648	44.43	4.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	40.00	706.60
27	NAWADA JOGIYAN	Private	Up- gradation	5049.98	113.723	421.97	5.821	325.88	0.00	6.44	0.00	0.00	2.87	355.60	6282.28
28	GUSAIGOUTIYA	Private	Up- gradation	4381.57	119.899	424.56	5.742	337.03	12.10	9.59	0.00	11.00	3.01	318.27	5622.76
29	SHER ALI GOUTIYA	Private	Up- gradation	2457.25	47.97	181.79	1.67	168.77	12.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	172.35	3044.90
30	PIRBAHOODA	Private	Relocation	681.32	10.699	77.48	0.875	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	46.41	819.94
31	REHPURA CHOUDHARY	Private	Up- gradation	2022.88	17.499	99.21	1.297	105.54	10.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	135.60	2395.61
32	MATKAMALNAINPUR	Private	Up- gradation	2153.99	53.807	224.88	2.528	215.02	12.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	159.97	2826.05
33	MATLAXMIPUR	Private	Up- gradation	8401.91	121.86	389.06	5.83	361.20	12.10	6.76	0.00	5.50	3.01	558.43	9865.67
34	ROTA MILAK	Private	Up- gradation	4617.37	114.848	423.82	5.544	399.13	10.97	6.13	0.00	4.99	2.73	335.13	5920.66
35	BIDOLIYA	Private	Up- gradation	1706.81	35.973	139.56	1.848	87.73	10.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	119.11	2104.22
36	SANOWAH	Private	Up- gradation	3166.32	74.909	234.88	3.704	203.87	0.00	3.38	0.00	5.50	3.01	221.73	3917.31
37	SUNDARASI	Others	Up- gradation	501.18	18.864	125.24	0.441	127.04	11.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	47.23	834.38
38	WAKARNAGAR GOUTIYA	Others	Up- gradation	2485.65	74.507	270.39	3.360	226.97	0.00	8.69	0.00	4.99	2.73	184.64	3261.92
39	MEHDAPUR	Private	Up- gradation	2144.63	19.539	111.76	1.389	118.89	11.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	144.66	2555.73
40	GOVINDAPUR	Private	Up- gradation	1105.98	13.819	86.77	1.111	71.81	8.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	77.44	1368.10
41	ATERIYA	Private	Up- gradation	1413.70	23.744	175.92	1.574	131.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	104.94	1853.92
42	MAHESH PUR	Private	Up- gradation	526.79	7.643	45.98	0.583	46.36	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	37.83	668.35
43	MEHMOODAPUR MILAK	Private	Up- gradation	1574.24	47.093	194.47	1.760	167.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	119.29	2107.52
44	BHAGAVANTHAPUR	Private	In - Situ	683.61	14.721	103.81	0.840	80.83	9.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	53.75	949.53
45	SAKLENINAGAR	Private	Up- gradation	1608.47	45.411	179.97	1.750	147.83	12.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	119.96	2119.25
46	KALKA SAKALENINAGAR	Private	Up- gradation	2113.86	53.924	231.19	2.315	190.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	155.68	2750.32
47	EZAZ NAGAR	Private	Up- gradation	463.80	11.184	74.20	0.463	2.39	7.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	33.74	596.04
	Total			**112102.49**	**2494.58**	**10494.92**	**123.40**	**8762.86**	**272.72**	**114.12**	**0.00**	**81.79**	**140.21**	**8075.22**	**142662.30**