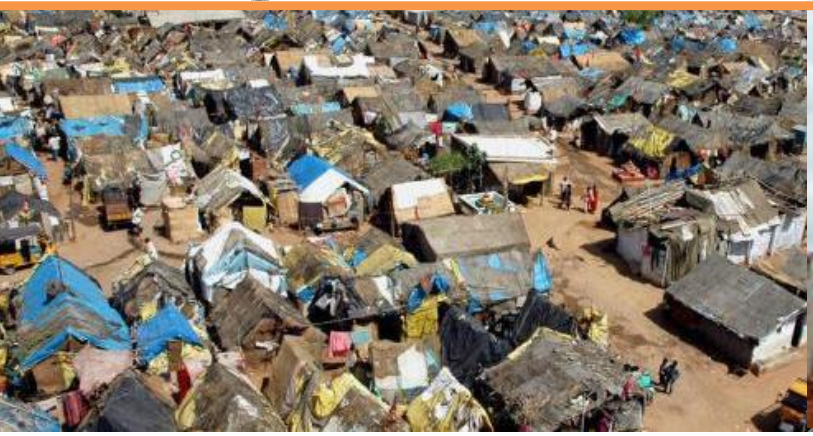
State Urban Development Authority
Government of Uttar Pradesh



RAJIV AWAS YOJANA

SLUM FREE CITY PLAN OF ACTION

RAE BARELI

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

Slum Free City Plan of Action – Raebareli City

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

CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF CHARTS

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF PICTURES

LIST OF MAPS

ACRONYMS

BPL –Below Poverty Line

BSUP – Basic Services for Urban Poor

CBD – Central business district

CBO – Community Based Organization

CCA – Compensatory City Allowance

CDP - City Development Plan

CDS - Community Development Societies

CGG - Centre for Good Governance

CO – Community Officer

DPR – Detailed Project Report

DU - Dwelling Unit

DUDA – District Urban Development Agency

EWS - Economic weaker section

FAR –Floor Area Ratio

FSI - Floor Space Index

GIS – Geographical Information System

GoI – Government of India

HH's - Households

HRA – Housing Rent Allowance

HUDCO – Housing And Urban Development Corporation Ltd

IHSDP – Integrated Housing and Slum Development Program

JnNURM – Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

LDPE - Low Density Polyethylene

LIG - Low Income Group

LPCD –Litre per capita per day

MIS – Management Information System

MoHUPA – Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

MLD - Million Litres per Day

MSW –Municipal Solid Waste

NGO's – Non-Governmental Organizations

NHC - Neighborhood Communities

NHG - Neighborhood Groups

NNRC – National Network Resource Centre

NOAPS –National Old Age Pension Scheme

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

RDA – Raebareli Development Authority

RMP –Raebareli Master Plan

RNP – Raebareli Nagar Parishad

SEZ –Special Economic Zone

SFCPoA – Slum Free City Plan of Action

SHG – Self Help Groups

SJSRY – Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

SLNA - State Level Nodal Agency

SLSC - State Level Scrutinize Committee

STEP UP - Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor

SUDA – State Urban Development Agency

TDR - Transferable Development Rights

TPIMA - Third Party Inspection and Monitoring Agency

UCDN - Urban Community Development Network

UDPFI - Urban Development Plan Formulation and Implementation

ULB - Urban Local Body

UPHDB – Uttar Pradesh housing and Development Board

UPJN – Uttar Pradesh Jal Nigam

UPRSAC –Uttar Pradesh Remote Sensing Applications Center

USHA - Urban Statistics for Human Resource & Assessments

UWESP - Urban Women Employment & Self help Programme

UNITS

1 Crore (Cr) – 100 Lakhs

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

1 Hectare (Ha) -2.471 Acres (Ac)

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

1 Million – 10 lakhs

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

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

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

The present report is the tentative Plan of Action for Slum Free City under the scheme of Rajiv Awas Yozana (RAY) sponsored by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), Govt. of India. To implement the scheme, the city of Raebareli is selected as one of the Pilot Cities for the development of 31 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 Raebareli** as a preventive measure. The report contains 7 sections namely, ***SFCPoA Initial Framework, City Profile & Institutional setup, Assessment of Existing slums, Slum Rehabilitation Strategy, Requirement & Investment, Slum Preventive Startegy, Finanancing strategy*** respectively. The slum – free City Plan of Action includes preparation of Geo-referenced city base map satellite imagery, identifying and demarcating slums and surrounding vacant lands, analyzing the slum profile features, finding infrastructure gap assessment, line estimates and detailed city/slum level analysis. The report provides a gross understanding of slum situation in the city, categorizes the slums, proposes the development mode required for each slum, and majorly phasing the slum development for the next coming five years. The first year prioritized slums have been finalized by conducting various stakeholder meetings under the leadership of "Project Officer", District Urban Development Authority (DUDA) of the city. The report aims to summarize, analyze the slum situation and propose a roadmap to make slum free Raebareli.

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 Raebareli

Raebareli city is the district headquarters of Raebareli district and politically well-known constituency in India. The city has 31 slums with 8910 households. About 27% of the city population lives in slums. Among the slum population, 74% belongs to OBC and SC division of social groups and 54% are living below the poverty line (BPL). It is found that the slums are having a housing deficit of 3095. In concern to Infrastructure, 71% of the slum households do not have access to individual water supply connections and 14 out of 31 slums are not connected to city wide water supply system. Ironically, it is found that about 30% 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 town. It also seeks to tackle the shortages of urban land and housing that keeps shelter out of reach of the urban poor. The Rajiv Awas Yojana aims to provide support to enable States to redevelop all existing slums in a holistic and integrated way and to create new affordable housing stock. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) has instituted for this holistic RAY scheme.

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

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

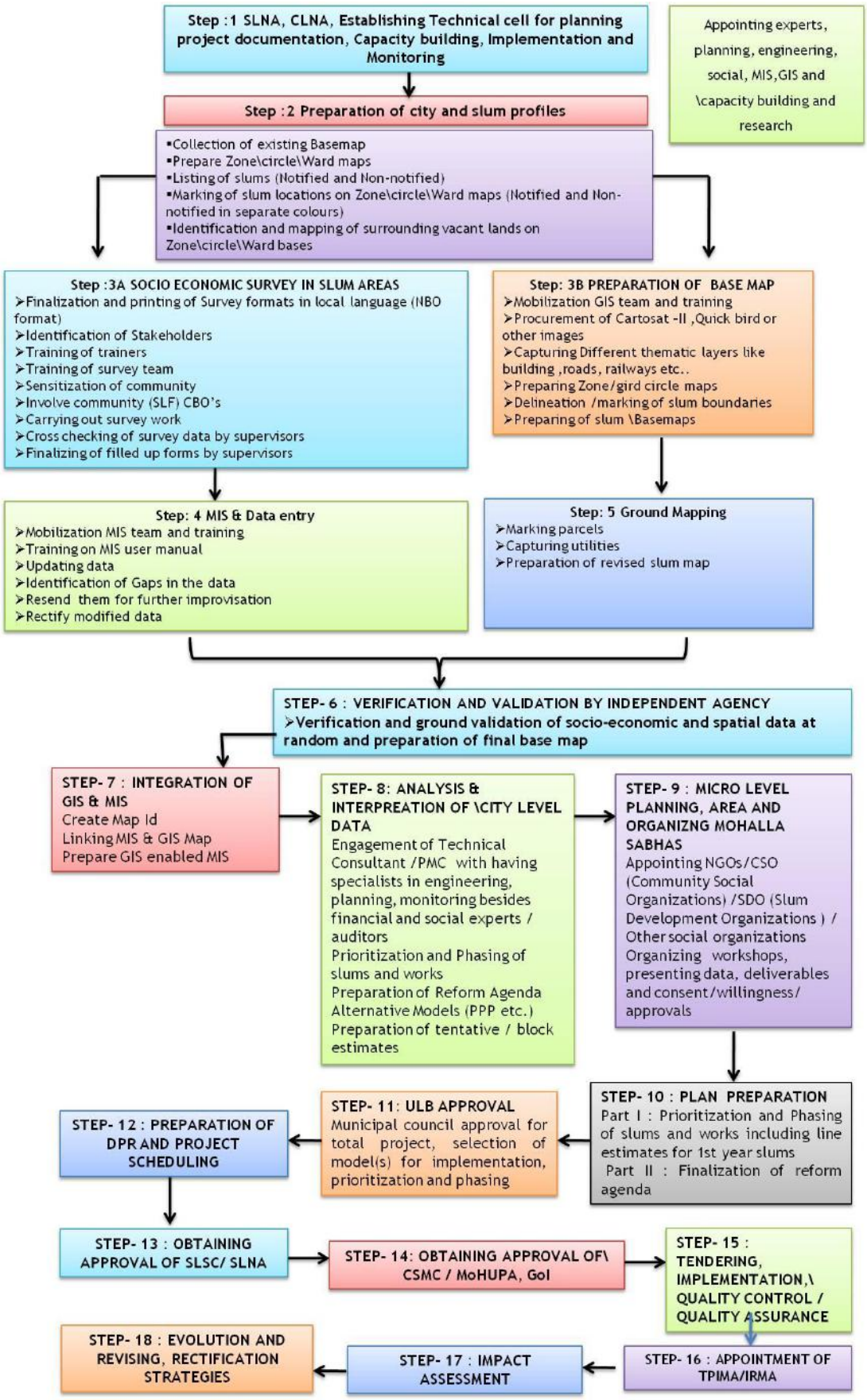


Chart 1-1: SFCPoA Methodology for Raebareli

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.

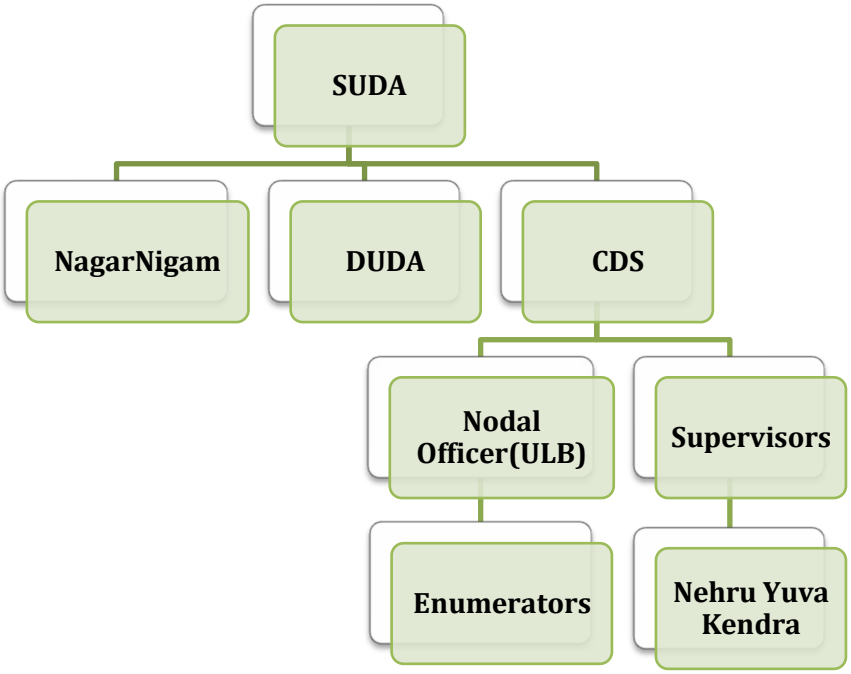


Chart 1-2: Agencies & Stakeholders involved

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. RCUES, Hyderabad had carried out the slum survey exercise of annexure-I (As per NBO format prescribed by MoHUPA) for Raebareli with the assistance of local NGOs, members of Community Development Societies (CDS), Self Help Groups appropriately selected by DUDA office. The Survey data has been monitored and supervised frequently by DUDA officials throughout the survey period. CUES Hyderabad performed data entry, prepared basic slum profile for Annexure-1 and submitted to both DUDA and ULB for validation and authentication. The survey data further finalized upon incorporating inputs of DUDA and ULB.

a. City level Technical Cell

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

b. GIS mapping

High resolution satellite imagery has been procured from National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad in June 2013 by RCUES, Hyderabad. A geo-referenced base map is prepared for Raebareli and all the maps incorporated in this report are prepared on the basis of satellite imagery. 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 task of preparing city/slum GIS mapping has been completed according to guidelines of MoHUPA.

c. MIS

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

d. Stakeholder Consultation

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

The list of slums considered for preparation of Slum Free City Plan of Action is confirmed with the DUDA, Nagar Nigam, ward corporators, slum representatives, 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 Raebareli city is held on 23rd September, 2013 at Pachath Bhawan, District Collectorate Office 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.

The meeting was chaired by Shri Om Prakash Choubey, Assistant District Magistrate, Raebareli with Shri Md.Iliyaz, Chairman, Raebareli Nagar Palika Parishad, Dr. Khatibullah Sheikh, Consultant, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Allievation, Government of India, P.N.Singh, Executive Officer, Raebareli Nagar Palika Parishad, M.Rama Rao, Head of Urban Planning Department along with Sajith S, Durga Prasad, Urban Planners, Regional Centre for Urban and Environmental Studies, Hyderabad. The other key stakeholders who participated in the workshop were officials from Raebareli Nagar Palika Parishad, District Development Authority, ward corporators, local NGOs, CDS, various other public representatives, slum dwellers and residents of the city.

Shri Prabhat Kumar Mishra, Project Officer, DUDA, Raebareli along with Assistant Project Officer Shri Sharad Kumar Jain coordinated the consultative stakeholder meeting.

The meeting started at 11 am in Pachat Bhawan, District Collectorate Office. Shri Prabhat Kumar Mishra, Project Officer, DUDA welcomed all the stakeholders to the consultative workshop and explained the purpose for conducting the workshop. Quoting the existing condition of slum settlements in the city he explained the significance, Objectives of RAY scheme and the way forward for making Raebareli a slum free city. He then introduced Shri Rama Rao and his team to the stakeholders and detailed out the draft Slum Free City Plan of Action prepared by RCUES for making Raebareli a slum free city. He informed the stakeholders to go through all the aspects of the draft plan carefully and raise any relevant issues or data errors, so that it would be incorporated in the final plan of action.

Shri.M.Rama Rao, RCUES, Hyderabad made a detailed presentation of draft Slum Free City Plan of Action prepared for Raebareli City. He explained the step by step methodology followed for preparation of plan. He detailed out the spatial distribution of slums in ward wise in the city. He explained the existing situation of slums in the city with respect to physical characteristics of the city, demography, socio-economic profile, housing profile, status of physical and social infrastructure facilities etc. He visualized the GIS based slum mapping done for each and every slum of the city. He detailed out the proposals, year wise phasing of slums, and cost estimates made for Raebareli city to make it slum free. Slum intervention startegies and modes of developemet proposed to the each slum and few sample layouts designed for slum settlements in Raebareli which are proposed for development under In-situ mode were also presentated. In between the presentation he answered all the queries raised by the stakeholders.In the concluding remarks 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 selecting 10 slums in the city for preparation of pilot Detailed Project Reports (DPRs).

Shri Om Prakash Choubey, Assistant District Magistrate, Raebareli District appreciated the work done by DUDA and RCUES. He suggested DUDA for making the draft plan of action report available to the public for certain period of time so that the local slum dwellers, ward corporators can go through it and suggest for any further rectifications.He specified the role and active participation of slum dwellers would only make the slum free city a mere possibility. He expressed the wish that the project would be well executed with both stakeholder and community participation even in the later phases and make Raebareli a slum free city.

Shri Md.Iliyaz, Chairman, Raebareli Nagar Palika Parishad appreciated the initiative to conduct the stakeholder meeting for a scheme targeting for the development of urban poor. He said “the active participation of local community and timely co-ordination between various planning and implementing agencies are the two essential key aspects for success of any project”. He said the Raebareli Nagar Palika Parishad will work in co-ordination with other agencies involved in execution of best quality of services for slum settlements and will play a key role in making Raebareli city a slum free. He expressed the wish that the project would be well executed with both stakeholder and community participation even in the later phases and make Raebareli a slum free city. The other government officials and representativies suggested the changes with respect to physical location of slums, ownership details and modes of proposed development.

Shri.Prabhat Kumar Misra,PO, DUDA,Raebareli thanked the dignitaries for their valuable suggestions and invited the slum dwellers, citizens of Raebareli, CDS etc attended the workshop for their suggestions.

Suggestions from People attended the Meeting:

1. Anil Kumar, resident of 4th ward said the transit housing provided to the slum dwellers at the time of project implementation should be within a distance of less than 1 km from the slum.

2. Paramesh Singh, a local slum dweller of Raebareli city suggested that the design of 'dwelling unit' has to be discussed and finalized with the consultation of people. He also pointed out the design of 'alamarahs', kitchen etc for the houses constructed in earlier schemes were of very low design standard and of no proper intended use.

3. He also suggested that the quality of services provided in the slums has to be checked and monitored at project implementation and maintenance stage.

4. Smt. Rekha Yada, CDS member said that the slums in the city don't have social facilities like community halls and hospitals. She suggested for provision of community and health facilities while designing for slum layouts.

5. Display of Ward wise slum list should be made available in DUDA and Nagar Nigam offices for the reference of the people.

Shri. M.Rama Rao, RCUES, Hyderabad said the Plan of Action will incorporate all the necessary feedbacks & suggetsions made by the participants and officials particularly details about physical location of slums, ownership details and slum intervention startegies.

The suggestions received in stakeholder meeting were considered and the following actions were taken:

1. The ward wise slum data has been sent to DUDA office and made available to the ward corporators and slum dwellers and people representatives for data verification.
2. The ongoing infrastructure projects approved, in the process of implementation have to be considered and integrated into the proposal of slum facilities.
3. The design plan of dwelling unit and slum layout would have to be decided with the consultation of respective slum dwellers and DUDA.
4. The consultation with ward level committees would be done, once the ward level committees are created by DUDA and Nagar Nigam.

Please refer the Annexure for the list of participants attended for the Stakeholder meeting / workshop

CHAPTER 2 – RAEBARELI CITY PROFILE & INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

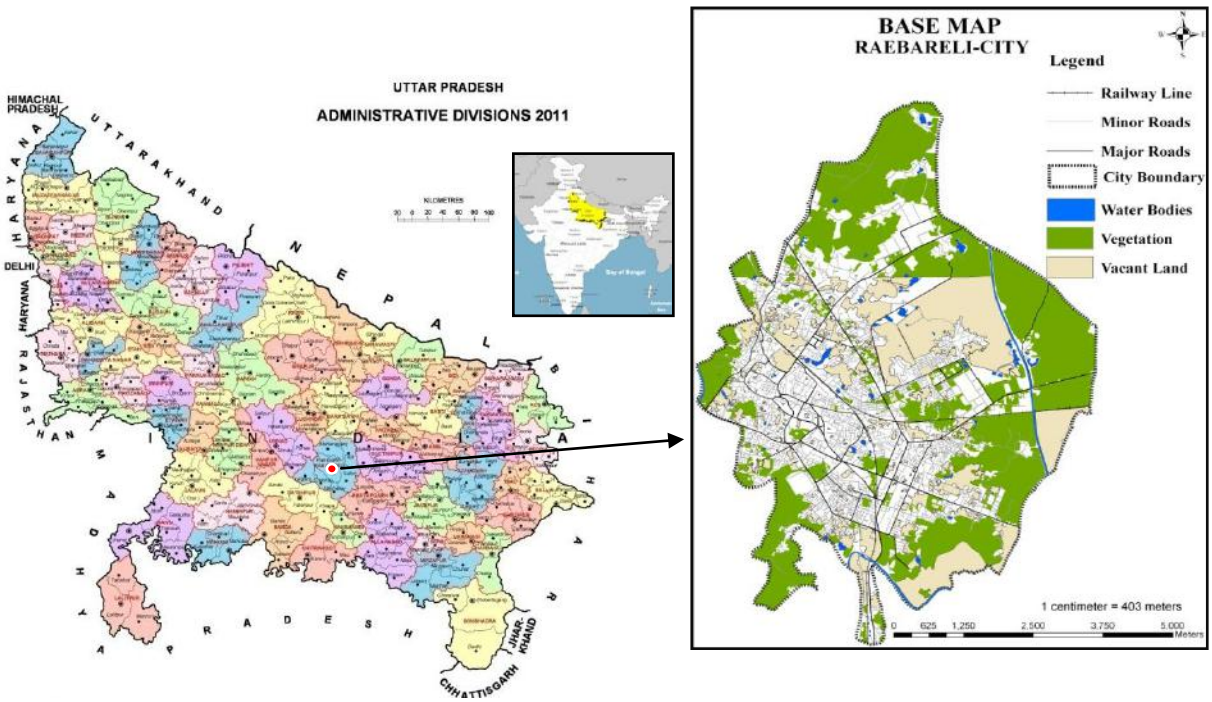
2.1 INTRODUCTION

Raebareli classified as Class I town[1] is a statutory town and the administrative head quarters of Raebareli district falls under Lucknow divison of Uttar Pradesh state. The city is a renowned educational and agriculture centre in the state. Raebareli is nationally well known as a political mainstay of Gandhi – Nehru family.

2.2 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CITY

2.2.1 Location

The city located 77 km southeast of Lucknow, situated on the bank of Sai River, a tribute of Gomati River passing to the west of the city. The city lies on the geographical coordinates of 26°13'North Latitude and 81°14' East Longitude.



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

2.2.2 Topography

Raebareli district forms a part of the Gangetic plains lies on fairly compact tract of gently undulating land. The Alluvium soils forms the major geological formation. The region is under Composite Tropical climate. Its elevation varies from about 360 feet above sea level in the northwest to 258 feet above sea level in the extreme southeast, on the banks of the River Ganga.

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

The district is drained by the Ganga and Sai rivers and their tributaries. The region falls under Seismic Zone-III [2] termed as moderate damage risk zone.

2.2.3 Climate

Raebareli has a warm subtropical climate with very cold and dry winters from December to Mid February and dry, hot summers from April to Mid June. The rainy season is from mid-June to mid-September, when it gets an average rainfall of 1200 mm mostly from the south-west monsoon winds. During extreme winter the maximum temperature is around 12 degrees Celsius and the minimum is 3 to 4 degrees Celsius range. Fog is quite common from late December to late January. Summers can be quite hot with temperatures rising to the 40 to 45 degree Celsius range.

Picture 2-2: Sai river in Raebareli

2.2.4 Regional Setting & Connectivity

Raebareli situated in the central part of Uttar Pradesh state is well connected to the other parts of state and country both by road and railways. As Raebareli is surrounded by the five districts of Lucknow, Unnav, Allahabad, Pratapgarh and Sultanpur the city is well connected to all of them. On road Raebareli is situated 77 kms south to Lucknow, 134 kms east of Unnnav, 127 kms east west to Allahabad, 98 kms north west to Pratapgarh, 90 kms west to sultanpur and at a distance of 111 kms to Kanpur. Four National Highways pass through the city, the National Highway (NH) 24B linking Lucknow to Allahabad, NH 231, NH 232 and NH 330A connecting different regions of the state are passing through the city. The Raebareli Railway station situated on the Lucknow - Howrah railway line is a major junction of Northern railways. The station is well connected by rail to major cities of Uttar Pradesh like Lucknow, Varanasi, Allahabad and Kanpur and to the major cities of India like Delhi, Kolkata, Amritsar, Dehradun etc.,

Image Source: http://wgbis.ces.iisc.ernet.in

Picture 2-3: Regional linkage of Raebareli

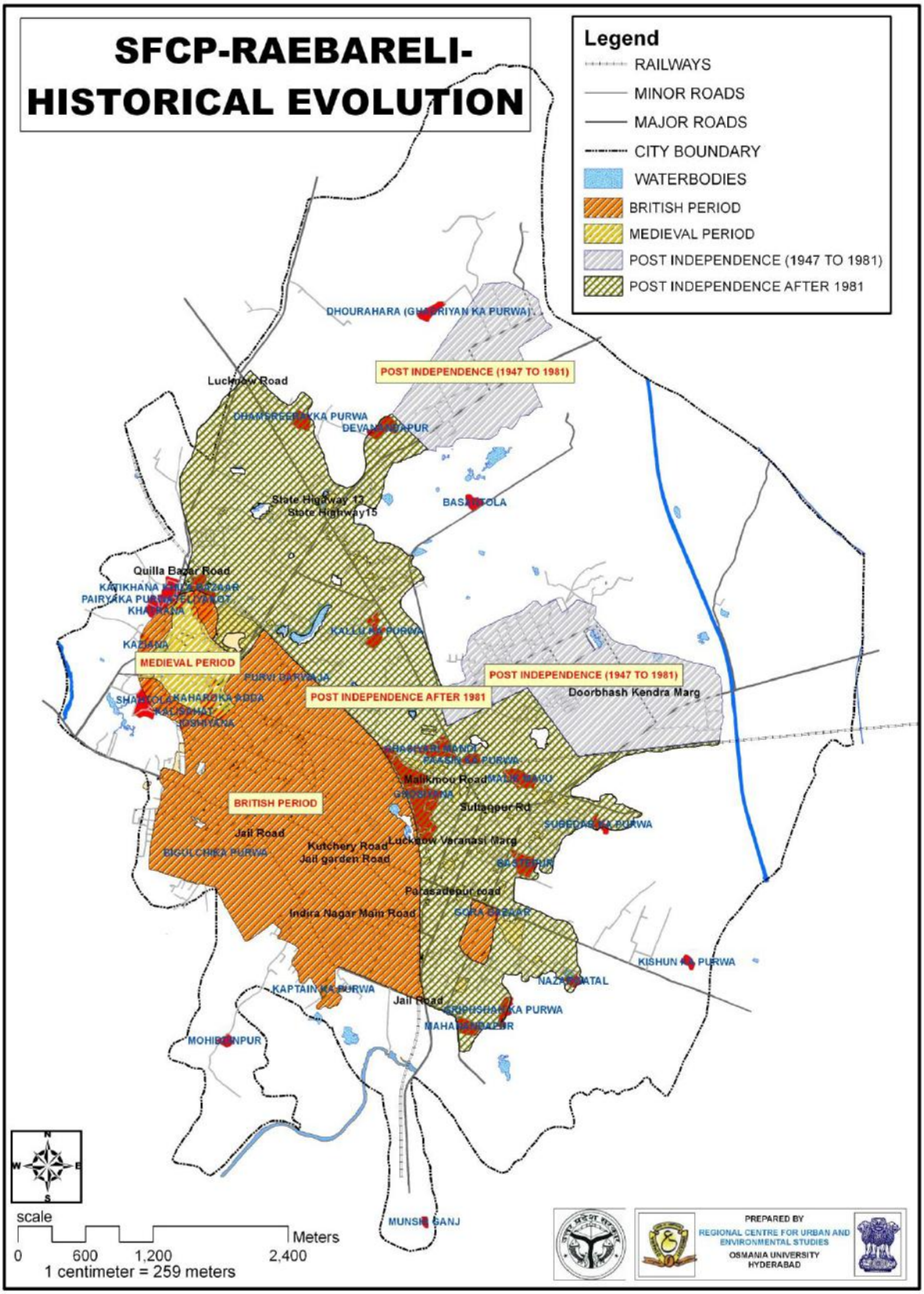
[2] The Bureau of Indian Standards delineates India in to four seismic zones, where the areas fall under Zone-II are said to be least active to earth quakes where as Zone-V is the highest seismic zone vulnerable to earth quakes.

2.2.5 History

Raebareli located in the heart land of famous Awadh region of Uttar Pradesh state was the part of ancient Koshala kingdom. The town was founded by the Bhars and was known as Bharauli or Barauli. Over the course of time, the name was changed to Bareli. The prefix, Rae, is said to come from Rahi, a village 5km west of the town. It is also said that the prefix "Rae" represents "Rai" the common title of the Kayasths who were masters of the town for a considerable period of time. The district of Rae Bareli was created by the British in 1858, and is named after its headquarters town. In the early 20th century, the town was an important center of trade, and Muslin and Cotton weaving. During the Indian Independence movement, the people of the region were very active in the participation of Quick India movement and responding to call of Satyagrahas.The. The hero of first freedom struggle, Rana Beni Madhav Singh was from this region.

Post Independence, the city and district became famous as a political bastion to Gandhi - Nehru Nationalist family. After Independence, Feroz Gandhi, the son-in-law of Sri. Jawaharlal Nehru won the Parliament constituency of Raebareli in first general elections for Independent India in 1952 and re-elected in 1957. Raebareli came into glare at national level in the year 1967 when Smt. Indira Gandhi selected Raebareli as her constituency and won the elections, who went onto become the first women Prime Minister of India. Smt.Sonia Gandhi, President of Indian National Congress is the Member of Parliament for Raebareli constituency since 2004.

The *Map 2-1* highlights historical evolution Raebareli city.



Map 2-1: Historical Evolution of Raebareli city

2.3 SOCIAL AND DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

2.3.1 City Population

The population of Raebareli (Nagar Palika Parishad) as per 2011 census is 1,91,056 out of which male and female are 99,844 and 91,212 respectively. Considering the population statistics from the last century, the city faced a decrease in population in the decade 1911-1921 and thereafter the decadal population increased successively. The decade 1971-1981 showed an increase in the decadal rate of 131.39 due to the reasons of expansion of municipal area limits and creation of employment opportunities. The decadal growth rate of population in the city is less than 20 percent in the time line of 1931 – 1961, which show cases the weak economic base of the city. The population of children (0-6 yrs) as on 2011in Raebareli is 18,866 which constitutes about 9.87 percent of total population.

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

Census Year	Population	Decadal Population Increase (in No.)	Decadal Population growth rate (in Percentage)
1901	15880		
1911	17329	1449	9.12
1921	16183	-1146	-6.61
1931	18180	1997	12.34
1941	20945	2765	15.21
1951	24958	4013	19.16
1961	29940	4982	19.96
1971	38765	8825	29.48
1981	89697	50932	131.39
1991	129904	40207	44.83
2001	169285	39381	30.32
2011	191316	22031	13.01

Source: Census of India

2.3.2 Slum Population

As per census 2001, the Raebareli city is having a total of 53 slums in its municipal judistriction area. Out of the 53 slums 22 slums were improved under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) implemented in year 2009-10 (details of the IHSDP scheme implemented in Raebareli is documented in sub-chapter 2.8). As per census 2001, the total slum population in the city was 49,980 accommodating in 8,636 slum households, which constitute about 30% of the city population and household stock.

As per the National Building Organization (NBO) Annexure primary survey carried out in January, 2013, the city is having a total of 31 slums. The total slum population in the city is 51,831 which constitute about 27% of city population. The total number of slum households in the city is 8,910 which constitute 24% of total city households.

2.3.3 Population Density

In the year 1981 after the expansion of municipal limits the population density of the city was 18 persons per hectare. In 1991 the density increased to 26 persons per hectare and in 2001 it was 34 persons per hectare. As per the census 2011 the population density of the city is 38 persons per hectare. The population density of 38 persons per hectare doesn't depict the real situation of the city as the percentage of land kept under non-urban use is more in the municipal judistriction area. The master plan of Raebareli states the population density in urbanized area of the city is about 145 persons per hectare. In some congested parts of the city, the density goes up to 450 persons per hectare.

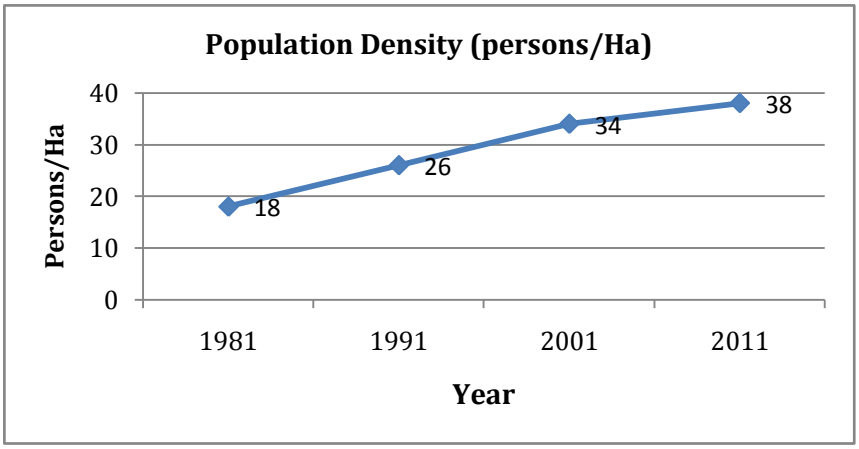


Figure 2-1: Decadal Population Density

2.3.4 Sex Ratio & Literacy

As per census 2011 the sex ratio in Raebareli stood at 914 female per every 1000 male. In the year 2001 it was 903, in 1991and 1981 the sex ratio was 851 and 816 respectively. The average literacy rate of Raebareli in 2011 is 82.97% with male and female literacy rate being 87.28% and 78.25% respectively. The average literacy rate at years 1981, 1991 and 2001 was 54.26%, 66.26% and 78.28% respectively. The increase in the rate of sex ratio and literacy were considered as the positive indicators of human development and quality of life. The above city statistics disclose the significant progress made by the city in its development process.

In slums, the average literacy rate is 62%, as per NBO Annexure - I data, where as it is 58% in 2001. There is an increase in literacy rate among slum dwellers compared to last decade.

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

PARAMETER	UNIT	
Municipal Area	Ha.	4328
Municipal wards	No.	31
Population (2011 census)	No.	1,91,316
Households (2011 census)	No.	35197
Average Household size	No.	5
Literates	No.	1,42,863
Literacy rate	%	82.97
Sex Ratio	No.	914
Slum Settlements	No.	31
Slum area	Ha	82.30
Percentage of slum area to total area	%	2
Slum Population	No.	51,831
Percentage of slum population to total population	%	27
Slum Households	No.	8910
Average Household size	No.	6

Source: Raebareli Master Plan, Census – 2001, 2011, NBO Annexure-I survey etc.

2.3.5 Population Projection

The Raebareli city is the tahsil head quarters as well as the administrative head quarters of the district. The city is the main agricultural centre in the region and encompasses services like agricultural credit society, agricultural market, district hospital, private clinics, higher and secondary educational institutions like Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi for civil aviation, National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) etc. As per census 2001, Raebareli is the most urbanized centre in the region next to the state capital Lucknow. Apart from the above, the city is situated near to Lucknow city. All these parameters led to growth of cities population. The population of the city in 1901 was 15,880 and it increased to 1, 91,316 in the year 2011 with an average decadal growth rate of 28.9 percent.

In view of the population growth rate of last three decades, the population projections were drawn for the next 15 years using geometric mean method. It is projected that by the year 2016 the population of the city would be 2, 10,758 by the year 2021 it would be 2, 32,175 and 2026 the projected population of the city is 2, 55,769.

Table 2-3 : Population projections for Raebareli city

Year	1991	2001	2011	2016*	2021*	2026*
Population	1,29,904	1,69,285	1,91,316	2,10,758	2,32,175	2,55,769

Source: Census of India, * - Projected Population

2.4 ECONOMIC PROFILE

2.4.1 City Economic Base

The economic aspect of any city depends on the capacity of production of various activities and the surrounding areas. Any change with respect to increase or decrease in the economic activities leads to the change in growth of city. Despite being the tehsil and headquarters of district, Raebareli is a major agriculture based business centre (Krishi mandi) in the region. Compared to 1991, the working population which is considered as the pillar of development became less in 2001. It was 26.39% in 1991 and reduced to 25.48% in 2001.The main reason was partly closing of employment opportunities. In reduction in employment in surrounding rural areas is a major concern due to which Raebareli city is affected. Considering different sectors clarifies the scenario. Due to urbanization the population in primary sector is reduced. In 1991 it was 16.22% which reduced to 6.14% in 2001. Similarly, due to partial closing of big industries the small industries faced a reduction of 4.9% in 2001 as compared to 6.6% in 1991.

In accordance with the projection of Raebareli Master Plan (RMP) 2021, the Raebareli region would have 1.12 lakh working population by the year 2021, where 4% of the working force would engage in primary sector, 35% in secondary sector and 61% in tertiary sector. The Master Plan claims that, the improvement of financial structure in the city is must for its development and this can to be achieved through Industrial development.

In consideration with the projections of Master plan, the working population is projected for the city in next 15 years. It is projected that, by the year 2021, about 28% (0.68 million) of the city population constitutes the active work force and it would increase to 28.5% in year 2026. These projections may vary if the Industrialization happens at high pace in the city in the next 10 – 15 years.

Table 2-4 : Working population projection in Raebareli

S.No	Year	Total Working Population	Percentage in city population
1	1991	35021	26.69
2	2001	43215	25.48
3	2011*	51655	27.00
4	2016*	57958	27.50
5	2021*	65009	28.00**
6	2026*	72894	28.50

Source: Census of India, Raebareli Master Plan 2021
* - Projected year of working population, ** - Percentage projected in Master plan of Raebareli, 2021

2.5 HOUSING PROFILE

2.5.1 Housing Stock

As per House listing and Housing census data 2001, Raebareli city is having a total of 35,190 buildings out of which 27,136 were residential units, 2201 building were abandoned, 1023 buildings were under mixed use and the remaining 5,884 buildings were under other uses such as commercial, work place, offices, religious, hospitals, schools etc.

As per 2011 census, the city is having a total of 35,197households with an average household size of 5. In 2001, the city has 29,196 households with average household size of 5.8 persons. Out of these 29,196 households, 45.60% of households were residing in the house having equal or more than 6 rooms, 36.38% of households were residing in the house having 3-4 rooms and the remaining 18.02% of the households were residing in houses having 3 or less number of rooms.

2.5.2 Housing Projection

As per census 2011, the city is having a total of 35,197 households with average household size of 5 persons with an estimated housing shortage of 4,827. For the year 2001, the master plan of Raebareli estimated a housing shortage of 2,574 housing units. Considering the average household size at 5 persons and assuming 2% as dilapidation rate per decade. The Housing projections were calculated and shown in *Table 2-5.*

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

Year	2016	2021	2026
Projected Housing	42573	46899	51665

Source: Census of India, Master Plan 2021

2.5.3 EWS & LIG Housing

Working towards slum free Raebareli city, there is needed to build up Economic Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) housing stock. According to Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, GoI, EWS housing are meant for people whose annual income is below ₹ 1,00,000 while LIG housing are meant for people whose annual income is less than ₹2,00,000.

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

In Raebareli as per NBO Annexure slum survey, 2013 about 27% of the city population lives in slums, which further accounts 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 15 years.

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

Year	2016	2021	2026
EWS/LIG Housing	2129	2345	2583

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

2.6 CITY GROWTH PATTERN

2.6.1 Existing Land Use

The existing land use statistics (year 2004) of Raebareli reveals that about 48 percent of the area is under Residential use. The statistics reveal that 18 percent of the area is under Industrial use. Though a major portion of land is under the industrial use, the region is said to be industrially under developed because of the fact that the majority of the Industries are not operational fully or partially for many years which highly impacted the economic growth and quality of life in the city and the region. To tackle the existing situation and to make Raebareli industrially productive, development proposals were made and work centers were identified in Master Plan 2021.The existing land use statistics further reveal that about 2 percent of the land is under commercial use and only 5.5 percent of land is under parks/play grounds and open land. The detailed land use statistics were tabulated in the *Table 2-7.*

Table 2-7 : Land Use of Raebareli City – Year 1972 & 2004

S.No	PARAMETER	YEAR 1972		YEAR 2004	
	Land Use	Area (Ha.)	%	Area (Ha.)	%
1	Residential	184.90	44.29	739.00	47.74
2	Commercial	9.30	2.23	36.00	2.33
3	Industrial	7.60	1.82	278.00	17.96
4	Public & Semi Public services	55.90	13.39	130.00	8.40
5	Administrative Offices	9.60	2.30	121.00	7.82
6	Parks/Playground	3.20	0.77	86.00	5.56
7	Roads & Railway	83.40	19.98	138.00	8.91
8	Water Bodies	38.60	9.25	20.00	1.29
9	Open Land	25.00	5.99		
	Total	417.50	100	1548.00	100

Source: Master Plan 2021
Note: In Existing Land Use, 2004 the area under Open lands is included in area under Parks/Playgrounds

The major spatial development and urban area expansion in the old city for the past 20 years has taken place along the major axis of Lucknow – Allahabad road passing through the city. The comparison of existing land use (year 2004) of the city with the proposed land use of Master Plan 2001 revealed that, spatial growth of the city happened in an unintended and haphazard manner. In about 336 Ha of area within the municipal limits, the development happened in an unintended way. In this the majority of unplanned development (about 70%) has taken place in area allotted for Residential use.

2.6.2 Master Plan 2021

The Master plan of Raebareli is revised for year 2021. The existing land use development happening in the city is within the legal frame work of Master Plan, 2021. The main objectives of Master Plan 2021 for Raebareli are:

- Providing growth directions for the haphazard spatial development happening in the city
- Providing community facilities and services in the needy areas for overall development of the city.
- Environmental development through provision of parks and play grounds.
- Development of transport network for free movement of transport goods and vehicles.
- To provide services in the city to cater the needs of projected population for year 2021.

Table 2-8 : Proposed Land Use for Raebareli City, 2021

S.No	PARAMETER	YEAR 2021	
	Land Use	Area (Ha.)	%
1	Residential	1809.25	43.70
2	Commercial	152.07	3.67
3	Industrial	399.06	9.64
4	Public & Semi Public services	357.36	8.36
5	Administrative Offices	142.07	3.43
6	Parks/Playground	661.43	15.98
7	Roads & Railway	568.11	13.73
8	Others	50.54	1.22
	Total	**4139.89***	100

Source: Master Plan 2021, * - City forest situated in an area of 238.43 Ha is not included

a. Master Plan w.r.to old area of the city

The mixed land use is prevalent in the old area of Raebareli, though Residential use constitutes the major use. 194.86 Ha of area in and around the old city is considered as developed area under Residential use. The mixed use of land is allowed in this part of city and building regulations are made applicable for new constructions. The Building bye laws were not applicable for constructions that took place in plot area of more than 1000 Sq.mts.

b. New Residential Development

In Master Plan 2021, apart from the 194.86 Ha of area in the old city, 1614.39 Ha of land is demarcated under Residential development with a probable density of 350 persons per hectare. The majority of the above mentioned area is left undeveloped in Master Plan 2001. Out of this newly demarcated area, 382 Ha is named as New Raebareli. The Group Housing is not allowed if the plot area is less than 2000 sq.mts.

2.7 INFRASTRUCTURE

2.7.1 Water Supply

The source of water supply to the city is through Ground water. The quality of water supplied to the city is of standard 'India Mark II'. The Groundwater is pumped to the 42 tube wells present in various parts of the city. The water collected is chlorinated and then supplied to 13 overhead elevated reservoirs of different capacities (1000 KL to 1800 KL) in the city. From the over head reservoirs the water is supplied to the individual and public tap connections in the city through the city wide water supply network. It is estimated that about 70 percent of the city area is covered with water supply network. The total estimated water supply demand for the city is 26 MLD (considering the standard of 135 lpcd) , where as the average daily water supply is estimated at 20 MLD.As per the statistics obtained from census 2001, the municipal water is being supplied to 58.22% of the population and 387.6% of population are dependent on hand pumps for drinking water. As on January, 2013 the city is having 15,114 individual municipal water supply connections and 3476 hand pumps.

2.7.2 Sewerage and Drainage

In Raebareli some parts of the old city are connected to sewer lines which measures 1250 mts in length. As per the statistics of Nagar Palika it is estimated that 31% of the households are fully connected to city wide sewerage system. Only 8,605 households have access to the water closet/flush latrines linked to city wide sewer lines. 25% of the households in the city are using soak pit latrines, 22% of the households are using other types of latrines where as 21.6% of the households doesn't have any type of latrines. It is further estimated that the city produces a quantity of 14.5 LLD of sewerage daily which is untreated and get mixed to the river water through the sewer lines. Raebareli is having two major lanes of drainage system. The first lane starting from the city road passes through the jail road and the second lane starting near the bus stand passes through the Kanpur road and leads to the river. The city never faced a major storm water flooding problem due to its natural contour setting.

2.7.3 Solid Waste Management

The city at an average per capita of 350 gms generates an approximate quantity of 65 MT daily. The Raebareli Nagar Parishad is responsible for the collection of solid waste within the municipal area limits. The average quantity of waste collected daily is about 60MT.The method of Door to Door collection of waste is not practiced in the city. The households and the other establishments dump their waste in 350 containers of different capacities (4.5 cubic meters, 3.5 cum, 1.5 & 1.1 cum) placed at different parts of the city. The waste from the containers is collected by 17 vehicles (trucks & lorries) and transferred to the treatment plant near Jaitapur police station. The city is having a solid waste Treatment plant own by Acard Hydro Air Pvt Ltd for a lease period of 90 years, started in year 2010. The capacity of the treatment plant is 70 MT per day where the waste is converted in to fertilizers.

2.7.4 Power Supply

The power distribution to the city is done through 5 sub stations of one with 132 KV capacity and the other four of 33/11 KV capacity. The Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL)

is responsible for distribution of power to the city. As per the city electricity board, the city is supplied with 16 hours of power supply daily and the average electricity short fall is recorded as 25 percent. The city is having a total of 24,500 electric connections. Out of which 20,000 are domestic household connections, 4,000 are agricultural connections and 500 were Industrial connections. About 5 percent of the city area is not connected with power supply.

2.7.5 Office / Administration

As the city is administrative head quarters of the Raebareli district, it is having many important offices like district court, district collectorate, vikas bhawan etc., As per existing land use statistics for the year 2004 – 05, about 121 Hectares of land is under Administrative offices which constitutes about 7.80 percent of area.

2.7.6 Education

As per statistics of educational department, the city is having 85 private schools, 26 Intermediate colleges, 2 universities and 1 polytechnic and engineering college. A part from these, the city has some finest educational institutions offering higher education. The city comprises of well known institutes like Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi for civil aviation, National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), Footwear Design and Development Institute, Feroz Gandhi Institute of Engineering and Technology etc.

2.7.7 Health

Health is considered as a major indicator for calculating quality of life and overall development of the city. Rana Beni Madhav Singh District Hospital is the major hospital in the city. The hospital equipped with 47 doctors and 477 beds, serves the people of the city as well as the Raebareli district. Along with this hospital, the city is having 9 allopathy hospitals, 2 ayurvedic hospitals, 2 homeopathy hospitals and 1 Unani hospital. Apart from the above the city is having many private clinics and nursing homes.

2.7.8 Police & Fire station

Raebareli is having a City Police station (Kotwali) which covers the major judistrictions of Raebareli city as well as the district and also a Police Station (Thana) near Mill area. There are 4 police chowk is in the city that comes under the police station located at civil lanes, indira nagar, khila and Jahanabad areas. The city is having a fire station which services the city and its surrounding areas. The fire station is equipped with 2 fire engines, one jeep and one ambulance.

2.7.9 Postal and Telephone services

The city is having a head post office which serves the entire Raebareli district. Along with that there are 11 sub-post and telegram offices providing services in the city. The city is having an approximate of 300 PCO and more than 12000 telephone collections. The city is well connected with the network of all the major mobile service providers.

2.8 RAEBARELI INSTITUTIONAL SETUP

The city of Raebareli, with in a judistriction of 4328 Ha (43.28 sq.km) of area, housing a population of 1, 91,056 (as per 2011 census) is a Municipal Board administered by Raebareli Nagar Palika Parishad. The Raebareli Nagar Palika Parishad constituted as per the Constitutional provision (74th Ammendment Act of India,1992) is responsible for administration and providing civic services in the city. The administration is headed by an Executive officer as Commissioner of Municipal administration.The Municipal comissioner is most often a state government officer belonging to the PCS (Provincila Civil Services) cadre.The Governing body or elected wing of Raebareli Nagar Palika Parishad consists of a chairperson and 31ward corporators. The present Chairperson of Raebareli Nagar Palika Parishad is Sri. Raghavendra Pratap Singh.

The Raebareli Regional Development Authority situated in the city is responsible for the preparation and revision of master plan, monitor the orderly development of Raebareli Urban agglomeration, which covers an area of 213.81 Sq.km. The Power supply to the city is done by the Uttar Pradesh Power Corporation Limited (UPPCL). The state Public Works Department is responsible for construction and maintenance of roads and other public infrastructure in the city.

Apart from the Raebareli Nagar Palika Parishad, the institutional responsibility for slum improvement vests with the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), the apex policy making and monitoring agency for urban areas in the state. The Raebareli District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) undertakes the executions of SUDA in the district. The DUDA is responsible for works relating to community development and various schemes related to urban poor such as development of slum communities, construction of community toilets, assistance in construction of household latrines, infrastructure improvement in slums creation of awareness etc.

2.9 SCHEMES/PROGRAMMES FOR SLUM DEVELOPMENT (HOUSING TREND SUPPLY FOR URBAN POOR)

Raebareli, with its growing economy attracts large number of migrants, faces the major problem of the increase of urban poverty. The complexity of problems facing by the urban poor relating to social, economical, physical environmental and other related factors. In order to mitigate the problems of urban poor, achieving objectives of inclusiveness and overall sustainability, several programmes were designed at National and state level typically targeting infrastructure Improvement in poor settlements, provision of housing, improvement in primary health and welfare services, employment generation for the poor etc. The details of few major existing urban poverty schemes implementing in Raebareli are given below.

a. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

The Integrated and Housing Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) aimed at improving the housing stock and basic infrastructure in slums is implemented in Raebareli from the year 2006 to 2011. The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) is the nodal agency at the state level and the Raebareli District Urban Development Agency (DUDA) is the implementing agency. The project covered 22 slums in the city in three phases. A total of 1813 dwelling units were

constructed in 22 slums under In-situ mode of development. The infrastructure provision and up gradation activities with respect to water supply system, sewerage (soak pit and septic tank), storm water drains, roads, electrification, rain water harvesting, constructing of community centres and livelihood centres were carried out in the 22 slums under the project. All the project beneficiaries have their own patta / land papers. Before implementation it is ensured that either the property title is in the name of female member of the family or at least family member is the co-owner of the holding/property.

In Raebareli, the 1813 dwelling units (DU's) were constructed in 4 different dwelling unit models

- **Model 1** - 1047 Dwelling units @ Rs. 1,67, 217 per dwelling unit having ground floor build up area of 27.41 Sq.mts, which includes 1 Living Room, 1 Bed Room, 1 Kitchen, separate bath & water closet.

- **Model 2** - 293 Dwelling units @ Rs. 1,69,599 per dwelling unit having ground floor built up area of 28.27 Sq.mts, which includes 1 Living Room, 1 Bed Room, 1 Kitchen, separate bath & water closet.

- **Model 3** - 120 Dwelling units @ Rs. 2,17,664 per dwelling unit having ground floor built up area of 33.49 Sq.mts, which includes 1 Living Room, 1 Bed Room, 1 Kitchen, separate bath & water closet.

- **Model 4** - 353 Dwelling units @ Rs. 1,20,482 per dwelling unit (average) having ground floor built up area ranging from 25 Sq.mts to 30 Sq.mts, single storied house with 2 rooms, kitchen, separate water closet & bath room with independent access from both the rooms and verandah.

The total cost of the project is Rs. 7741.58 lakhs, the central government share is Rs. 4880.42 lakhs constituting 63% of the total project cost and the remaining amount of Rs.2861.2 lakhs is state government share. Within the state governments share, 73% of the cost i.e., Rs.2116.63 is received under state grant and 10% of the cost i.e., Rs. 295.21 lakhs is received from the project beneficiaries.

The average finance incurred for each dwelling unit is estimated at Rs. 4, 64,159. The ratio in the percentage of expenditure assistance incurred from central, state and the project beneficiaries is 48, 42 and 10 percent respectively. The Urban Local Body (ULB) financial share in the project is zero. The component wise work and financial details of IHSDP programme in Raebareli is tabulated in *Table 2-9*.

The NBO Annexure - I conducted in January 2013 and the present SFCPoA did not include the above mentioned 22 slums as they have been already provided the housing and infrastructural facilities through IHSDP.

Table 2-9 : Details of IHSDP implemented in Raebareli

(₹ in Lacs)

IHSDP Project Components					Total Project cost	Central share	State share
IHSDP Scheme for 22 Slums in Raebareli city			A	In-situ-Construction of 1813 new Dwelling units *	2934.15	1393.92	1540.23
S.No	**Details of State share**	**(₹ in Lacs)**		**Sub Total (A)**	**2934.15**	**1393.92**	**1540.23**
1	State grant	2116.63	B	1.Water supply system	636.96	509.57	127.39
2	ULB Share	0		2. Sewerage (Soak pit and septic tank)	454.46	365.97	91.49
3	Beneficiaries share	295.21		3.Strom water drains	652.49	521.99	130.5
4	Other charges	449.33		4.Road	1485.93	1188.75	297.18
	Total state share	**2861.17**		5.Electrification	213.1	170.48	42.62
				6.Rain water harvesting	41.42	33.14	8.28
				7.Site development (Development of park and soil test)	466.42	373.13	93.29
	Per DU Finance (Avg.)	**(In ₹)**		8.Community centres	258.05	206.45	51.6
1	Central share	224000		9.Livelihood centers	146.28	117.03	29.25
2	State grant	193404		**Sub Total (B)**	**4358.11**	**3486.5**	**871.61**
3	ULB Share	0	C	**Project cost (A+B)**	**7292.26**	**4880.42**	**2411.84**
4	Beneficiaries share	46755		1.A&OE charges @ 3% and 1.5% IEC charge	318.2	0	318.5
	Total	**464159**		2.DPR Preparation charges @1%	130.84	0	130.84
				Sub total (C)	**449.33**	**0**	**449.33**
				Total project cost (A+B+C)	**7741.58**	**4880.42**	**2861.17**

Note: Agency has proposed additional Centage Charges of 12.5% of project cost. **Source:** DUDA, Raebareli

A * - Insitu Construction of 1813 new Dwelling units (1047 Du's model 1 @ ₹1,67,217/-, 293 Du'S Model 2 @ ₹169,599/- and 120 Du's Model-3 @ ₹. 217,664/-). Ground floor having built-up area - 27.41 Sqm. (Model1), 28.27 Sqm, (Model 2) and 33.49 Sqm (Model 3), which includes 1 living room, 1 bed room, 1kitchen, separate bath and WC. In-situ construction of 353 new dwelling units @ ₹.1,20,482/- per DU (average)(Model 4), single storied house with 2 rooms, kitchen, separate WC & bath room with independent access from both the rooms and verandah having built-up area ranging from 25 sqm to 30 sqm. Title of land is with the beneficiaries. Before implementation it will be ensured that either the property title is in the name of female member of the family or at least family member is the co-owner of the holding/property. All the beneficiaries have their won patta/land papers.

b) Swarna Jayanthi Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

The Raebareli District Development Agency (DUDA) has been implementing several programme through the empowered women's groups at the community level known as the Community Development Committee (CDC's) like Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), Urban Self Employment Programme through Training (USEP (T)), Thrift & Credit (T&C) Societies, Development of Women Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA). The total beneficiaries under each scheme/programme for the time period 2008-09 to 2012-13 are tabulated below

Table 2-10: Year wise list of Beneficiaries under various programmes implemented by DUDA, Raebareli

S.No	Scheme / Programme	Year/ No. of Beneficiaries					Total
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	USEP	252	13	79	31	74	449
2	USEP (T)	467	105	500	225	--	1297
3	T & C	40	--	58	47	83	228
4	DWCRA	10	--	25	10	30	75

Source: DUDA, Raebareli

c) RAY Pilot project - preparation of DPR

In Raebareli city, 10 slums were selected as pilot projects under RAY scheme. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) were prepared/ in the stage of preparation for the slums Munshiganj, Mohiddinpur,Sahtola,Ghoshiyana,Dhanseeraykapurwa,Devanadapur,joshiyana,Kaharoakaadda, Kaziana and Basantola. Along with the construction of dwelling units in slums, the work includes construction of roads, construction of sewerage lines, drainage, community hall, park, provision of electricity etc.

d) Training / Capacity Building

Training / Capacity building programmes for Community Development Societies (CDS), Women Self Help Groups, Trift and Credit (T&C) society members etc. has been organized by DUDA, Raebareli time to time in order to empower them.

2.10 PROVISION FOR SLUMS IN MASTER PLAN 2021

As per census 2001, about 30% of the city's population resides in slums. The Raebareli master plan states that a considerable number of slums were situated in the newly developed urban villages and areas reserved for non-residential use in city which resulted in unplanned growth within the city judistrictional area. In addition, the slum settlements are not fully connected to the infrastructure services like water supply, sewerage, roads, electricity etc. In order to upgrade the living standards of the city and to develop the urban villages in a planned manner, the

condition of slums has to be improved. In this line, the master plan 2021 of Raebareli identified few slums for redevelopment.

1. Didouli (situated on Lucknow road)
2. Devanandapur (situated on Amava road)
3. Munshiganj (situated on Allahabad road)
4. Rathapur Chajla (situated on Lucknow road)
5. Malikmavu Aima (situated on Sultanpur road)

In the above list two slums i.e., Didouli and Rathapur were covered under IHSDP and the remaining three were taken under the present RAY project.

The above mentioned slums are situated either at the entry or exit points of the city. The uncontrolled growth of these slums would lead to adverse effect on the image and growth of the city. In order to upgrade the condition of the existing slums and to prevent the formation of new slums, few policy provisions were made in the master plan such as:

- In all the upcoming housing projects and layouts, 5% of the land is to be reserved for economically weaker sections and 1% of the land for unorganized sector. Site and services[3] has to be developed in the reserved land.
- In the site and services development, the policy design should be in such a way, the tendency of selling the land parcel and resettling at old place should be stopped.
- For EWS schemes, an attempt has to be made in providing housing loans at low interest rates from the micro finance institutions.
- The building construction labor should not be allowed to construct temporary housing in an area not more than 5% of the buildup area or in other parts of the city.

The Raebareli development Authority has proposed housing development scheme in the vacant lands located in Munshiganj area near Pratapghad road and on vacant land situated in transport nagar near Shahid Park. In these areas, 10% area is reserved for parks, open spaces and 6% is reserved for community facilities.

2.11 MUNICIPAL FINANCE STATUS OF RAEBARELI NAGAR PARISHAD

Municipal finance holds the key for overall status and progress of service delivery in the city. Effective financial management can help municipalities to transform their local areas into a better place to live and work. The revenue for Raebareli Nagar Parishad generates through taxes, non-taxes, assigned revenues, plan and non-plan grant receipts from central and state governments. The average annual income of Raebareli Nagar Parishad for the last five financial

[3] ***Site and services*** is an approach to bringing shelter within the economic reach of the poor. The approach first appeared on a large scale in Madras (now Chennai) in 1972 when the World Bank engaged Christopher Charles Benninger to advise the Madras Metropolitan Development Authority (MMDA) on their housing sector investments. The fundamental idea is to market plots with essential infrastructure at market prices, to avoid the resale of subsidized housing, directed at low income groups.

years (2008-09 to 2012-13) is ₹2200 lakhs. Out of which, income incurred through plan and non - grants constitute an average of 70% of total income. The assigned revenue and taxes are the other major contributors of revenue generation. In the year 2008-09 the total revenue of city is ₹1595.33 lakhs and it increased to ₹3169.39 lakhs in financial year 2010-13, with an average annual growth rate of 21.6%. The city experienced decline in income growth in financial year 2011-12.

The expenditure pattern of Raebareli is categorized under the heads of establishment, operation & maintenance, capital expenditure and others. On an average for the last five financial years about 43% of expenditure is made on establishment head which mainly include salaries for the municipal staff and other administrative costs. The average yearly expenditure of the city in the last five financial years is ₹2153 lakhs. In the last five financial years the nagar parishad experienced surplus in budget in two financial years i.e., 2010-11 and 2012-13. In the other three financial years i.e., in 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2011-12 the budget is in deficit. The following table 2-11 presents a comparison of the receipts and expenditure incurred by Raebareli Nagar Parishad for the last five financial years (2008-09 to 2012-13)

Table 2-11 : Municipal Finance details of Raebareli Nagar Parishad for the past five financial years (2008-09 to 2012-13)

S.No	Particulars	Financial Year (₹ in Lakhs)				
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	Income					
1	Taxes	115.88	144.72	147.06	143.80	189.00
2	Non-Taxes	60.22	80.99	89.41	98.94	104.66
3	Assigned Revenues	235.95	262.81	74.11	138.08	455.73
4	Grants (Plans & Non Plans) & Others	1183.27	1303.46	2152.04	1699.62	2420.00
	Total	1595.33	1791.98	2462.62	2080.43	3169.39
	Expenditure					
1	Establishment	571.32	750.78	964.40	1121.46	1205.76
2 3	O&M Expenditure & Capital Expenditure & Others	1249.85	1143.68	992.11	1184.54	1582.82
	Total	1821.17	1894.46	1956.52	2306.00	2788.58
Total Surplus/ Deficit		**(-) 226.04**	**(-) 102.47**	**(+) 506.10**	**(-) 225.57**	**(+) 380.81**

Source: Raebareli Nagar Parishad

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) in 2010 directed municipalities to allot a minimum of 25% of their annual budget as a fund to create basic services to urban poor. With an average budget of ₹2200 lakhs per financial year, the city has to allot a minimum of ₹550 lakhs in delivery of services for urban poor. Considering the financial soundness of the city, the specified task seems to be not viable. There is need for the Nagar Parishad to strengthen its income base through adaptation of appropriate best practices and modern technologies.

CHAPTER 3 - ASSESSMENT OF EXISTING STATUS OF SLUMS

3.1 DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT OF SLUMS

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

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

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

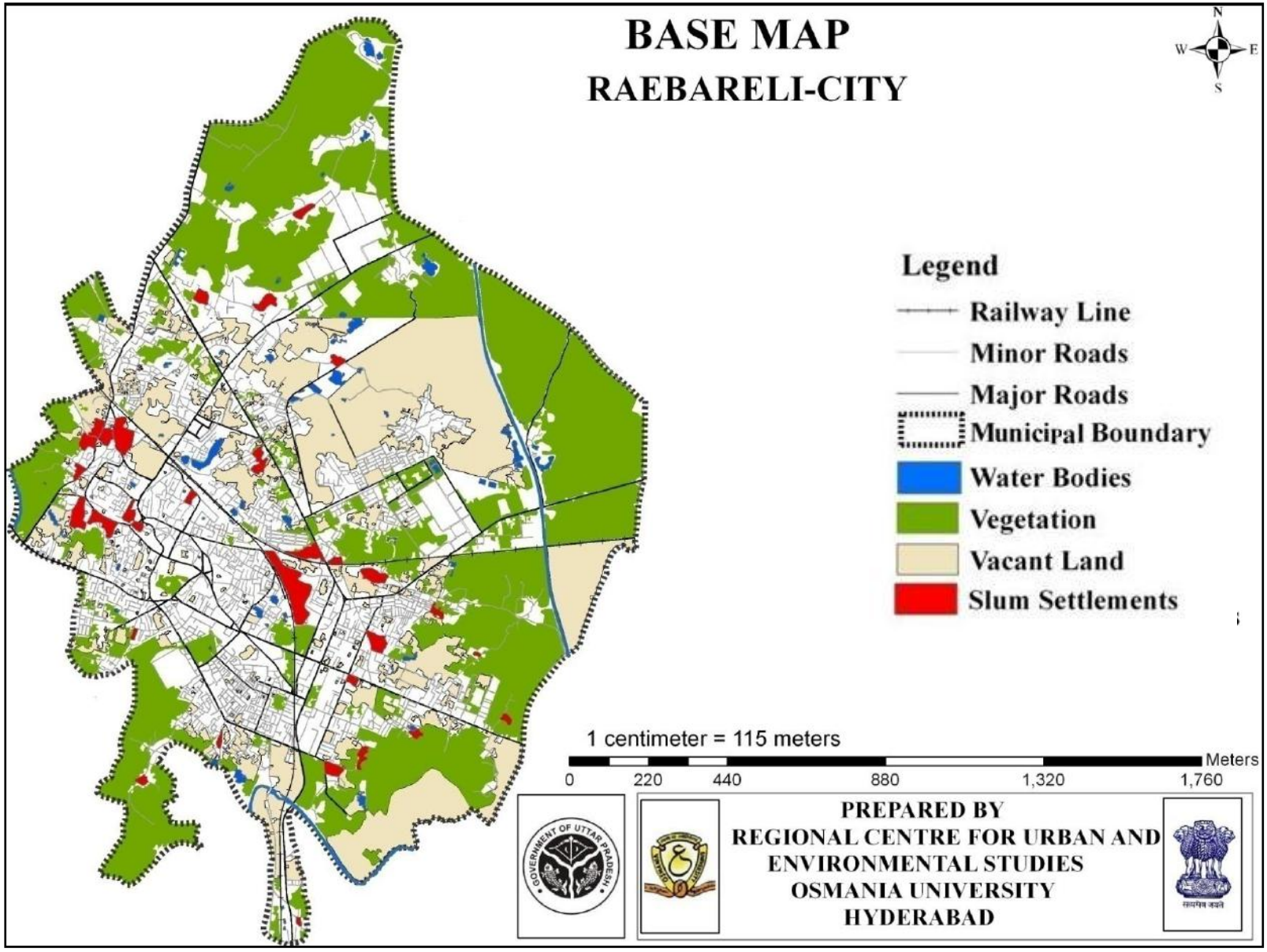
Raebareli city has a total of 31 slums, where all are notified. Out of 31 slums, 29 were built on land belongs to private ownership and 2 slums were situated on land belongs to both private and state government. The total population living in slums is 51831, which accounts 27% of the city population (as per census 2011). Of the total 31 slums in the city, 22 slums have existed for more than 75 years. 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

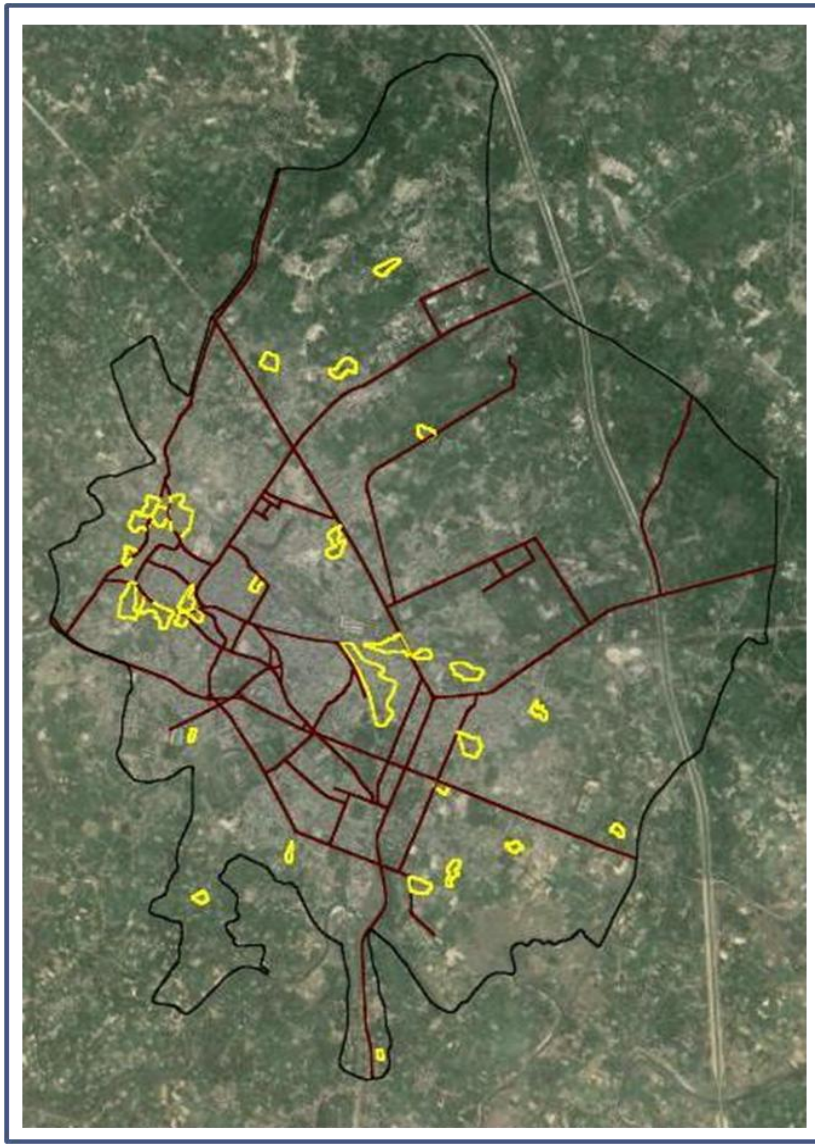
City Population	Slum population	% of slum population to city population	City Area (Ha)	Total Area under slums (Ha)	% of slum area to city area.
191,056	51831	27%	4328	82.30	2%

Source: Census 2011, RAY Primary Survey, 2013

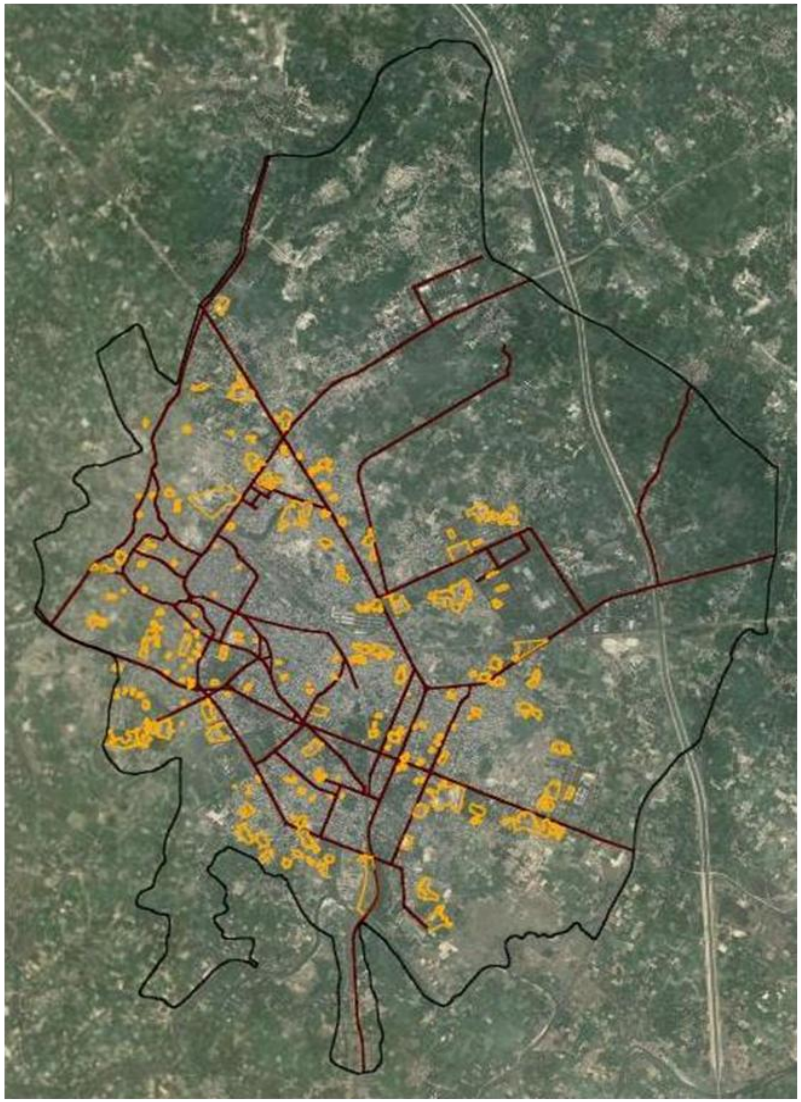
As shown in the *Map 3-1*, 24 slums are located in the core part of the city, while the other 7 slums in fringe areas. The abutting land use around the slums is predominantly residential in nature.



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



Satellite image showing ***slum pockets***



Satellite image showing ***vacant land parcels*** of the city

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

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

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

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

Of the total 31 slums, 29 slums are on private lands and remaining 2 slums were situated on land belongs to both private and State Government ownership. As shown below in the *table 3-2*, 100% of the slums do possess a secured tenure status and an enabled pleasant living condition.

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

TENURE			LAND TENABILTY		
Status	**Secure**	**In secure**	**Tenable**	**Semi Tenable**	**Non - Tenable**
No. of Slums	31	0	29	2	0

AGE OF SLUM						
Age	**0-15 years**	**16-30 years**	**31-45 years**	**46 - 60 years**	**61 - 75 years**	**Above 75 years**
No. of Slums	0	2	2	4	1	22

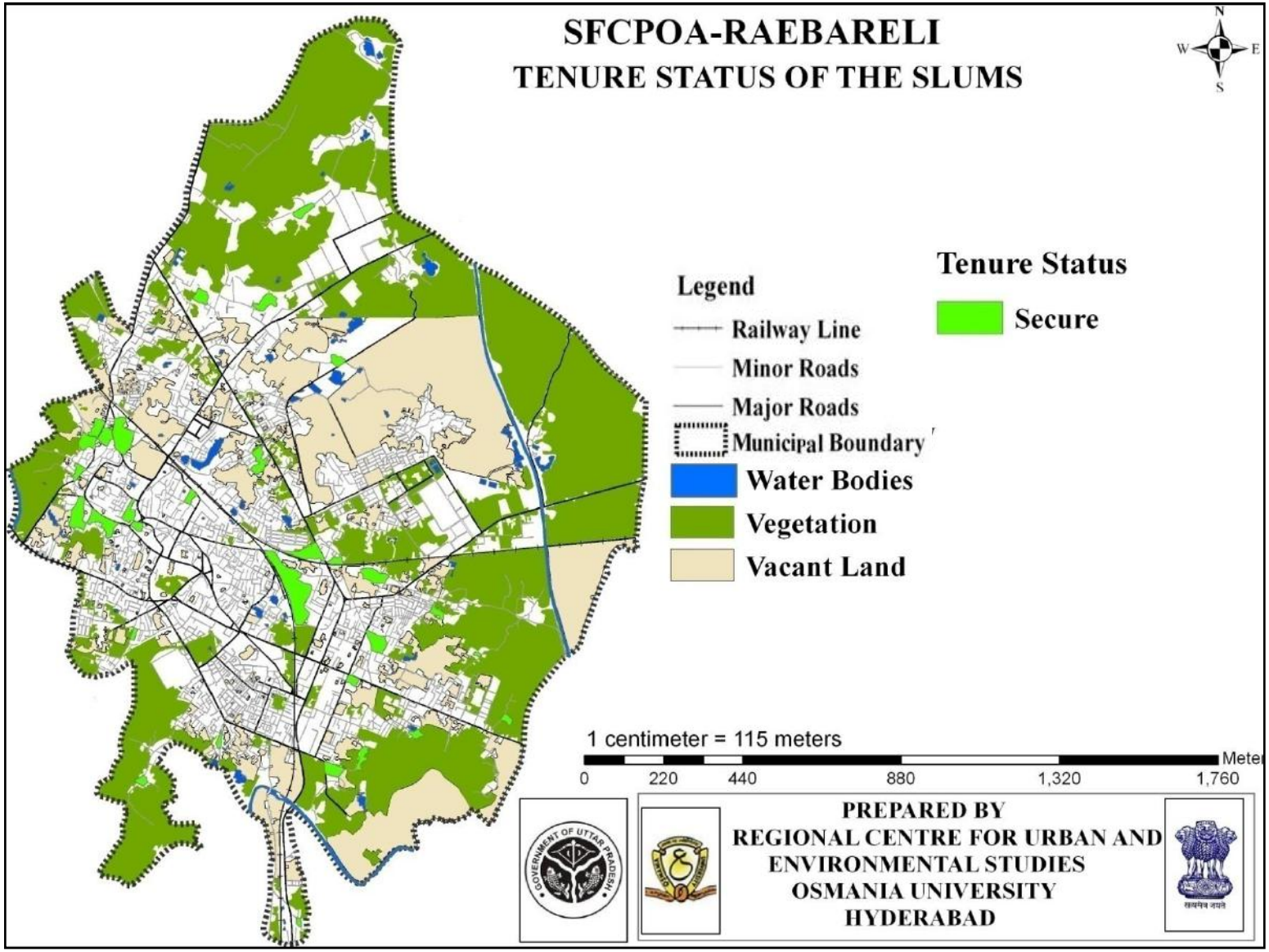
LAND OWNERSHIP				
Ownership	**Local Body**	**State Government**	**Private**	**Others**
No. of Slums	0	2*	29	0

Source: RAY Primary survey, 2013

*** -** 2 slums in the city were situated on land belongs to both state government & private ownership

3.2.1 Distribution of Slums by Land Tenure Status

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



Map 3-2: Tenure status of slums

3.2.2 Distribution of Slums by Land Tenability Status

The land status of all listed slums/informal settlements should be classified by the ULB as tenable[4], semi tenable[5] or untenable[6] 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 31 slums as identified has been presented where 94% (29 slums) of the slums are found to be tenable and 6% (2 slums) slums are semi-tenable.

3.2.3 Distribution of Slums by Land Ownership

Over 94% of the slums are situated on land belongs to private ownership and the reaming 6 % are located on land belongs to both state government and private owner ship. In 94% of the slums situated on private land, 91% of the households hold pattas, possession certificates and are still eligible for slum redevelopment programmes considering the varying economic status of those dwellers.

3.2.4 Distribution of Slums by Age

Age of the slum is one of the important information to assess the condition of a slum in any city. Considering the fact that Raebareli being one of the oldest habitat as well as the major agricultutal centre in the state of Uttar Pradesh, it has slums into existence over 75 years. It is interesting to note that 71% of the slums in the city have been into existence for more than 75 years with remaning 29% of slums less than the 75 years. (*shown in Figure 3-2*).

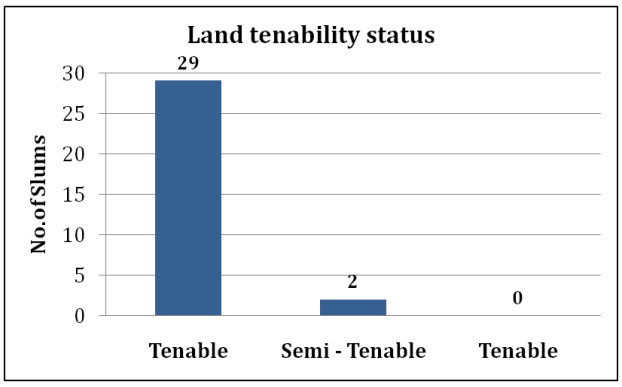


Figure 3-1: Distribution of slums in the city w.r.to land tenability status

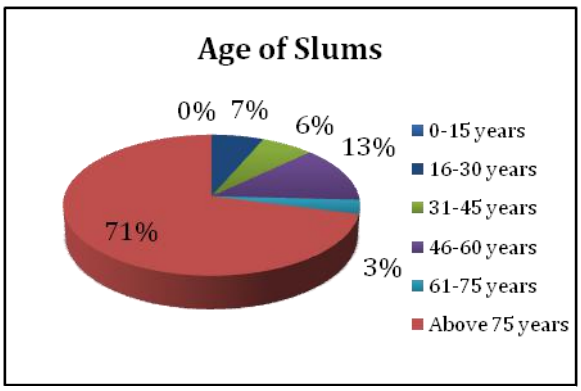


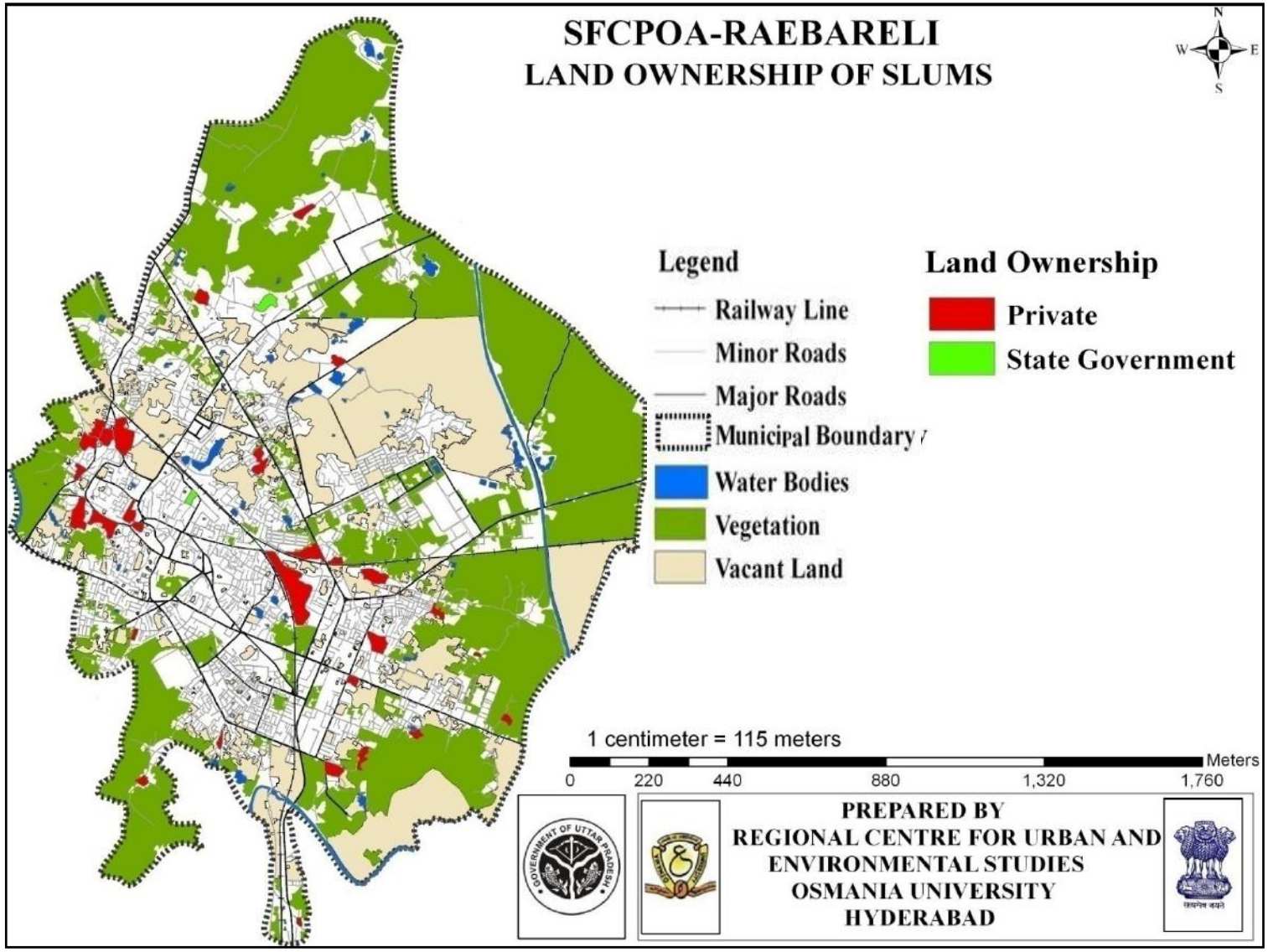
Figure 3-2: Percentage distribution of slums in the city w.r.to age

Source: RAY Primary survey, 2013

[4] 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.

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

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



Map 3-3: Ownership of land in slum settlements

3.2.5 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, Raebareli the city is having a total of 31 slums and all are notified slums. The city doesn't have any non notified slums. The NBO Annexure – 1 primary survey has been done for all 31 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	31	0	31	100%	0%

Source: DUDA, Raebareli

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

3.3 PHYSICAL PROFILE

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

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

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

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

AREA OF SLUM								
Area (Ha)	0 - 1 Ha		1 - 2 Ha	2-3 Ha		3 - 4 Ha		More than 4 Ha
No. of Slums	4		12	7		3		5
LOCATION OF SLUM IN CITY								
Location	Core area			Fringe area				
No. of Slums	24			7				
PHYSICAL LOCATION OF SLUM*								
Location	Along Nallah (Major Storm water Drain)	Along other drains	Along Railway line	Along Major Transport Alignment	Along River / Water body bank	On River/ Water body bed	Hazardous/ Objectionable	Non-Hazardous / Non - Objectionable
No. of Slums	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
SLUMS PRONE TO FLOODING DUE TO RAINS								
No. of Days	Not Prone		Up to 15 days	15 - 30 days		More than 30 days		
No. of Slums	25		2	4		0		
TYPE OF AREA SURROUNDING SLUM								
Type of Use	Residential		Industrial	Commercial		Other (Agricultural)		
No. of Slums	29		0	0		2		

Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

*- with respect to stakeholder consultation and ground verification

3.3.1 Distribution by Slum Area

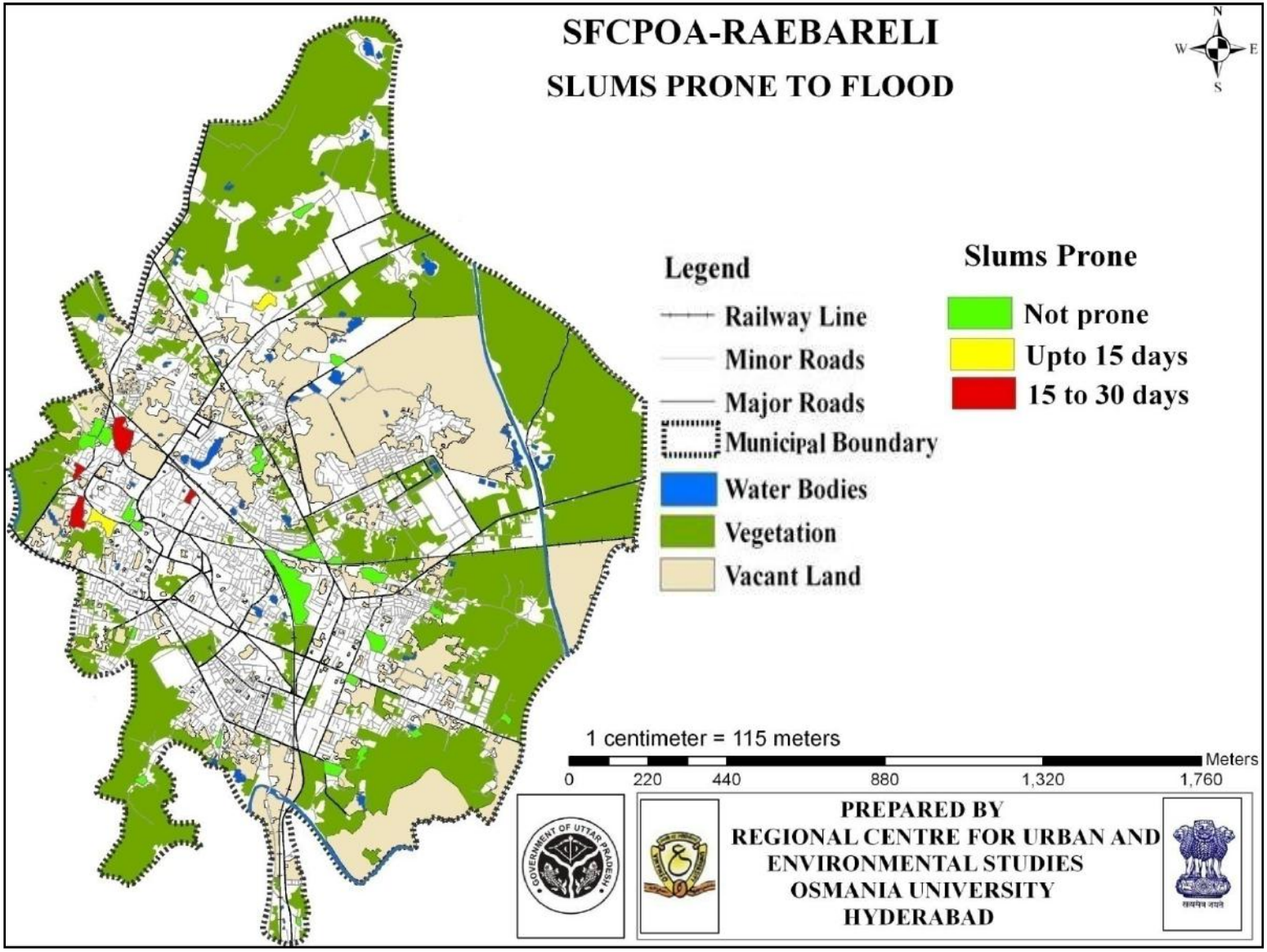
According to the primary survey, slum population constitutes 27% of the total City population where as the total slum area is (82.30 Ha) 2% of the total city area. Nearly 48% of slums are found to be situated in area less than 2 Ha and 52% of slums are situated in area more than 2 Ha. The total slum area under the ownership of State Government (includes some portion of private land) is 4.3 Ha, and the Private ownership is 78 Ha.

3.3.2 Flood Prone Slums

As indicated in the *Table 3-4*, 25 slums are found not prone to floods and the remaining 6 slums are found to be flood prone with rain water remnant for up to 15 days or even more, indicating lack of safety to the slum dwellers.

Picture 3-1: Stagnant of rain water in Ghosiyana slum

Picture 3-2: Rain water stagnant in Gripshahaka purwa slum for more than 15 days



Map 3-4: Flood prone status of slums

3.3.3 Distribution of Slums by Physical location

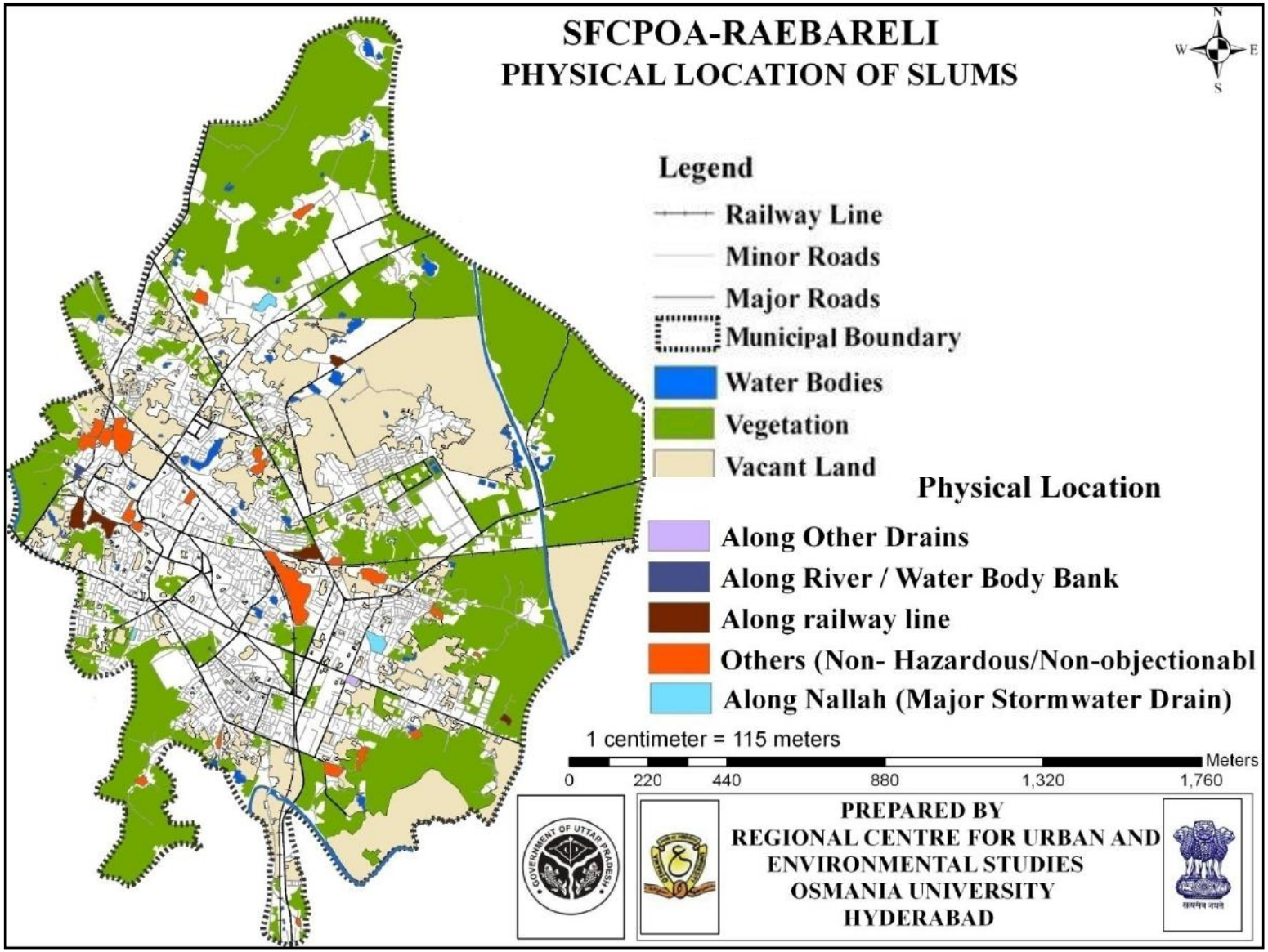
Out of 31 slums, 24 slums are located in core area such as in old city and in other residential areas and remaining 7 were located in urban fringe. With respect to the physical location, around 13% of slums are located along the open and storm water drains, 16% along the railway lines. In addition, 68% of the slums are located on the sites of non hazardous / non objectionable areas. The location of slums with respect to various physical settings is shown in the *Map 3-5*. After the Ground verification and thorough consultation with stake holders and officials, the slums which are along nallah, drains and railway lines are concluded as not prone to hazardous condition, and could be easily managed through providing basic green buffering and slope displacement. Hence, all the sums are considered as tenable with respect to physical location (including 2 slums which are semi-tenable mentioned in *table 3-2*).

Picture 3-3: Nallah passing in Kaharoakaadda slum

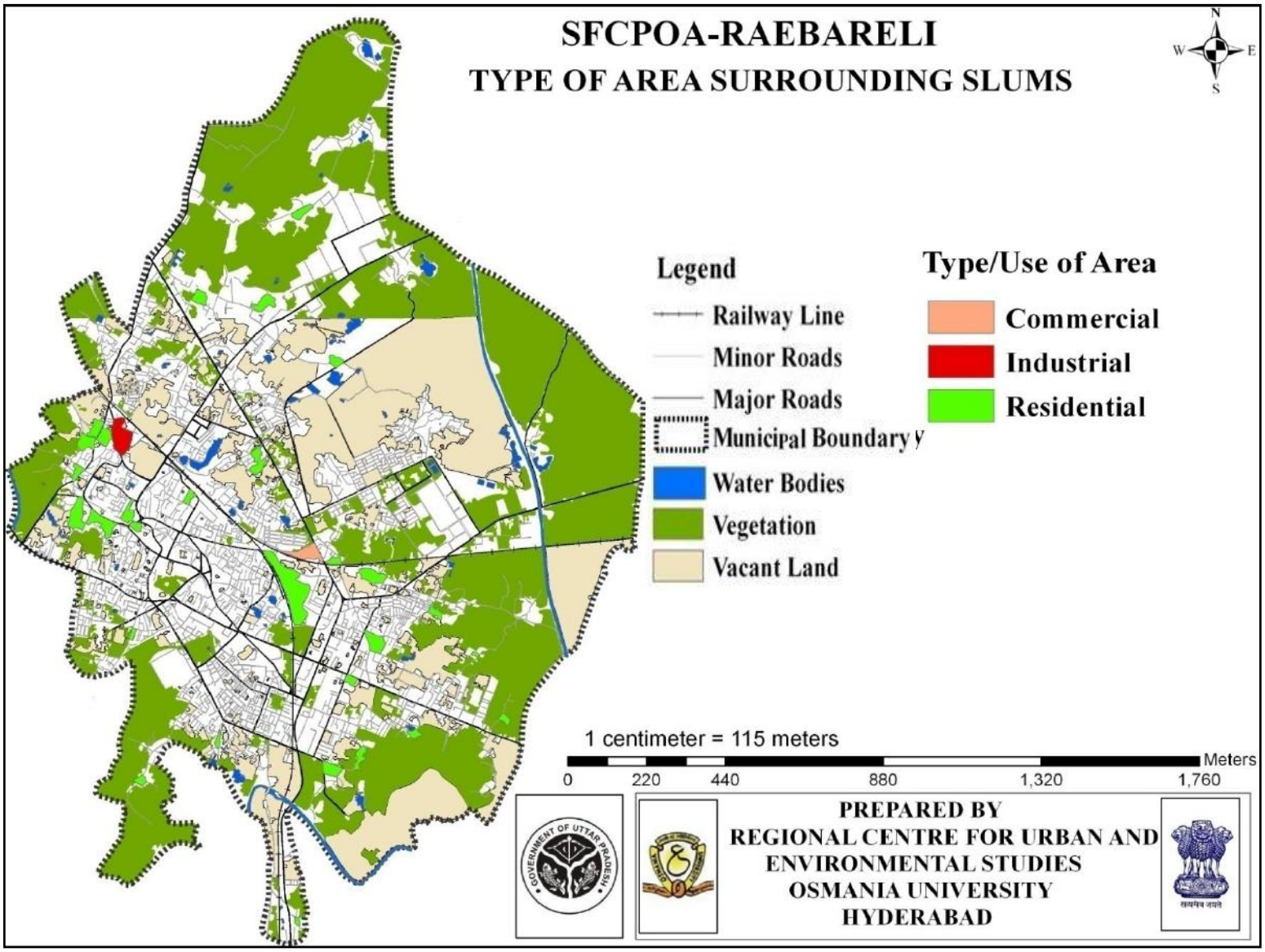
Picture 3-4: Railway track in the vicinity of Ghasiyamandi slum

3.3.4 Distribution of Slums by Abutting Land use

Looking into the aspect of abutting land use, the *Table 3-4* reveals that 94% of the slums are surrounded by residential land use, followed by 6% slums located near agricultural lands. Out of the 7 slums located in the fringe area, 86% of the slums are bounded by residential use of land and the remaining 14% surrounded by agricultural lands.



Map 3-5: Physical location of slums

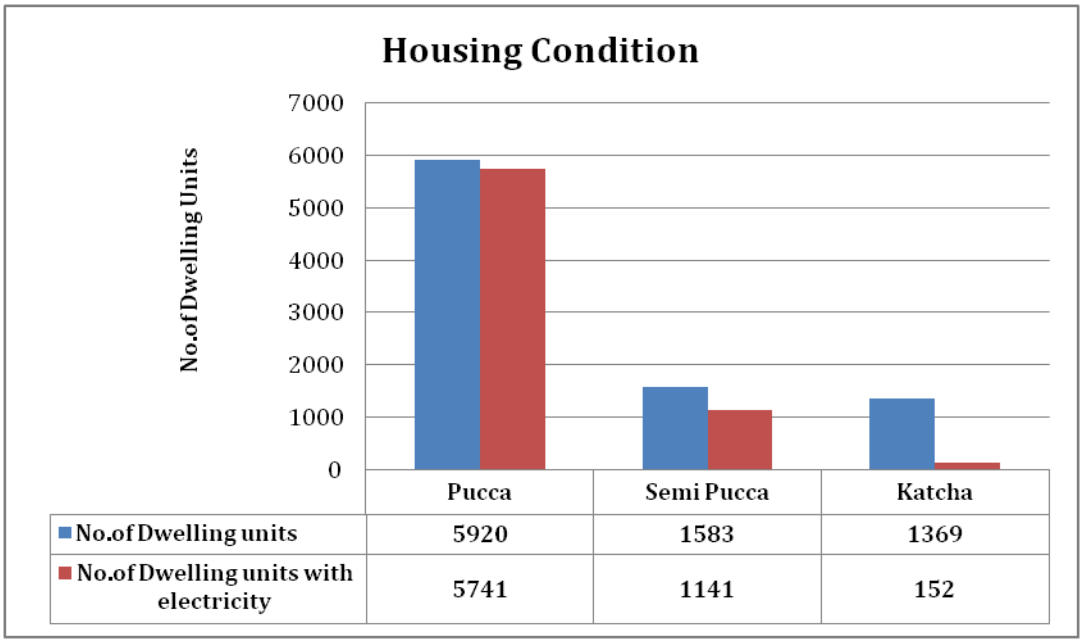


Map 3-6: Type of area surrounding the slums

3.3.5 Distribution of Slums by Housing type

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

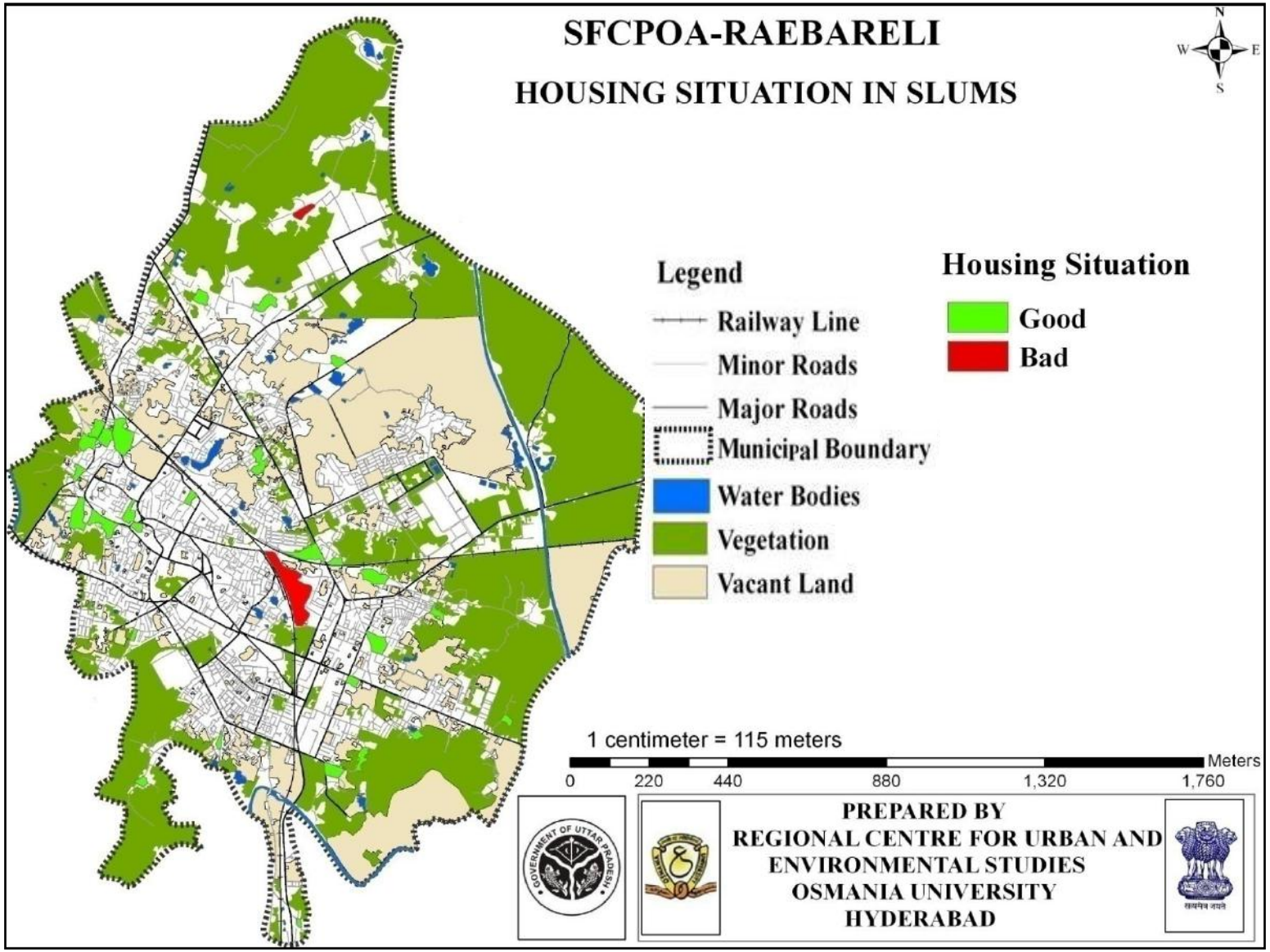
In Raebareli the total No. of dwelling units in the slums are 8872. Out of these, 67% of dwelling units are Pucca constructions, 18% units are Semi-Pucca and the remaining 15% are katcha in nature. With respect to electricity connection, about 79% of the dwelling units have access to electricity where 97% of pucca dwelling units, 72% of semi pucca and 11% of katcha dwelling units have access to the same. Hence there is a dire need to cover 21% of total houses with electricity, indicating the pathetic status of the slum dwellers.



Source: **RAY Primary survey, 2013**

Figure 3-3: 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 Raebareli. For analytical purpose, semi pucca and katcha houses were considered exclusively to determine the housing shortage and the need to implement suitable housing redevelopment programmes. If the semi Pucca + katcha houses were greater than 75% then it is considered poor housing in rehabilitation state which needs to be addressed immediately or rebuilt. In the same way if the semi Pucca + katcha houses were less than 75% then it is assumed that housing condition not as good as Pucca houses. As per the data results, it was found that 2 slums have semi Pucca + katcha houses more than 75% while 29 slums in the latter category.



Map 3-7: Housing condition in slums

Picture 3- 5: Pucca dwelling units in Ghasiyarimandi slum

Picture 3- 6: Pucca dwelling units in Gripshah ka purva slum

Picture 3- 7: Semi pucca dwelling units in Dhamsiraykapurva slum

Picture 3- 8: Semi pucca dwelling units in Joshiyana slum

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

Picture 3- 10: Katcha housing structures in Devanandapur slum

Based on the income levels and the affordability levels of the households, the kind of housing is determined and varies accordingly. Similarly in Raebareli, 67% of the Pucca houses are built using wall materials of burnt bricks, stones, cement concrete, timber, and roofing of reinforced brick concrete and reinforced cement concrete, PCC flooring. While semi Pucca houses have walls made up of Pucca material but roof is made up of the material other than those used for Pucca house and katcha houses are usually found to be built using make shift material like sandstone tiles, thatches, loosely packed stones, Jhopris and temporary tents.

Although most the dwelling units are Pucca in nature, it is irony that these are in a dilapidated condition and in of up gradation. On housing occupancy status, it was found that 94% of the houses are self-occupied and 6% are rented. Due to lack of choice, and security, the population is forced to live and work in informal settlements and earn on a daily basis. For slum wise details, please refer **Annexure-1B.**

3.4 DEMOGRAPHY & SOCIAL PROFILE

3.4.1 Population

According to NBO Annexure- I primary survey, the total population in **31 slums** is **51831** residing in **8910** households, with an average household size of 6. The average population density of slum area in the city is 630 persons per Hectare. The Kalishaht slum is having the highest population (4289) and Pasin puvra slum is having the lowest (99). The slum wise distribution of population is shown in *Map 3-8*.

3.4.2 BPL Population & Households

The BPL population constitutes about 58% of the slum population. In Mohiddinpur slum about 95% of the slum population is BPL population. Kallukapurva is the slum with lowest percentage (31%) of BPL population. Of the total slum households, 58% are BPL households i.e., 5132 households.

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

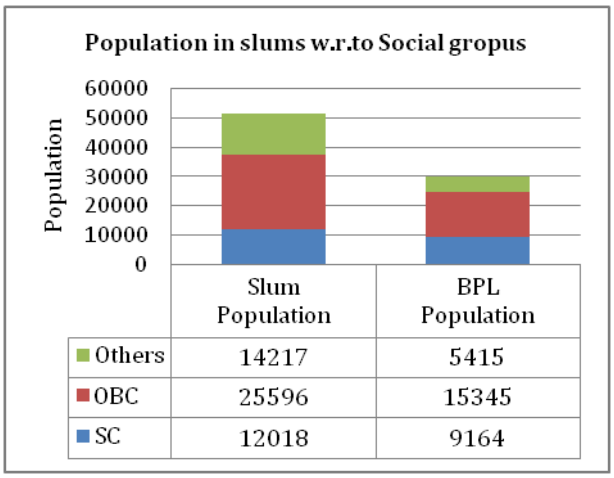
PARTICULARS	SC	ST	OBC	Others	Total	Minorities (out of total)
Total slum population	12018	0	25596	14217	51831	18485
Total Households	2106	0	4390	2414	8910	2889
Total BPL population	9164	0	15345	5415	29924	11384
Total BPL Households	1631	0	2610	891	5132	2026
No. of women headed households	187	0	280	152	620	225
No. of persons > 65 years	778	0	1102	407	2309	550
No. of physical handicapped persons	49	0	58	14	122	29
No. of persons with tuberculosis	24	0	38	5	67	14
No. of Persons with Respiratory and Chronic diseases	71	0	118	34	223	49

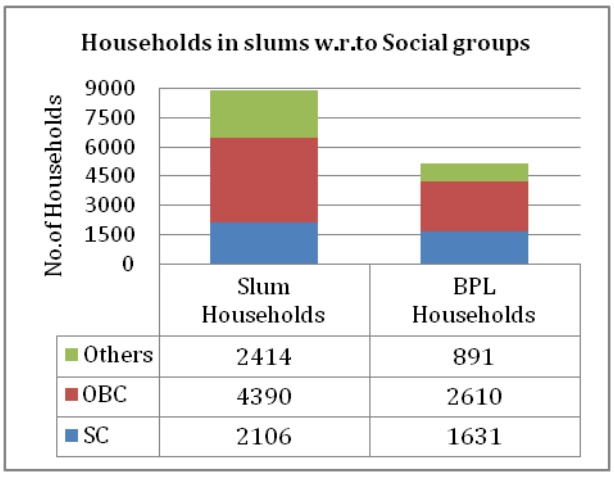
Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

3.4.3 Distribution of Slum population & households by different Social groups

In the context of different social groups residing in slums of Raebareli, SCs and OBCs constitute the major proportion. About 73% of the population living in slums belongs to OBC & SC division of social groups. About 82% of OBC & SC population in slums is under BPL.

In consideration with households, about 73% of the households in the slums belong to OBC and SC division of social groups. Of total slum households, about 49% belong to OBC group of social division. It is further observed that 59% of OBC and 77% of SC households are living below poverty line (BPL).





Source: RAY Primary survey, 2013

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

Figure 3-4: Distribution of Households in slums w.r.to different social groups

3.4.4 Distribution of slum households by Minority communities

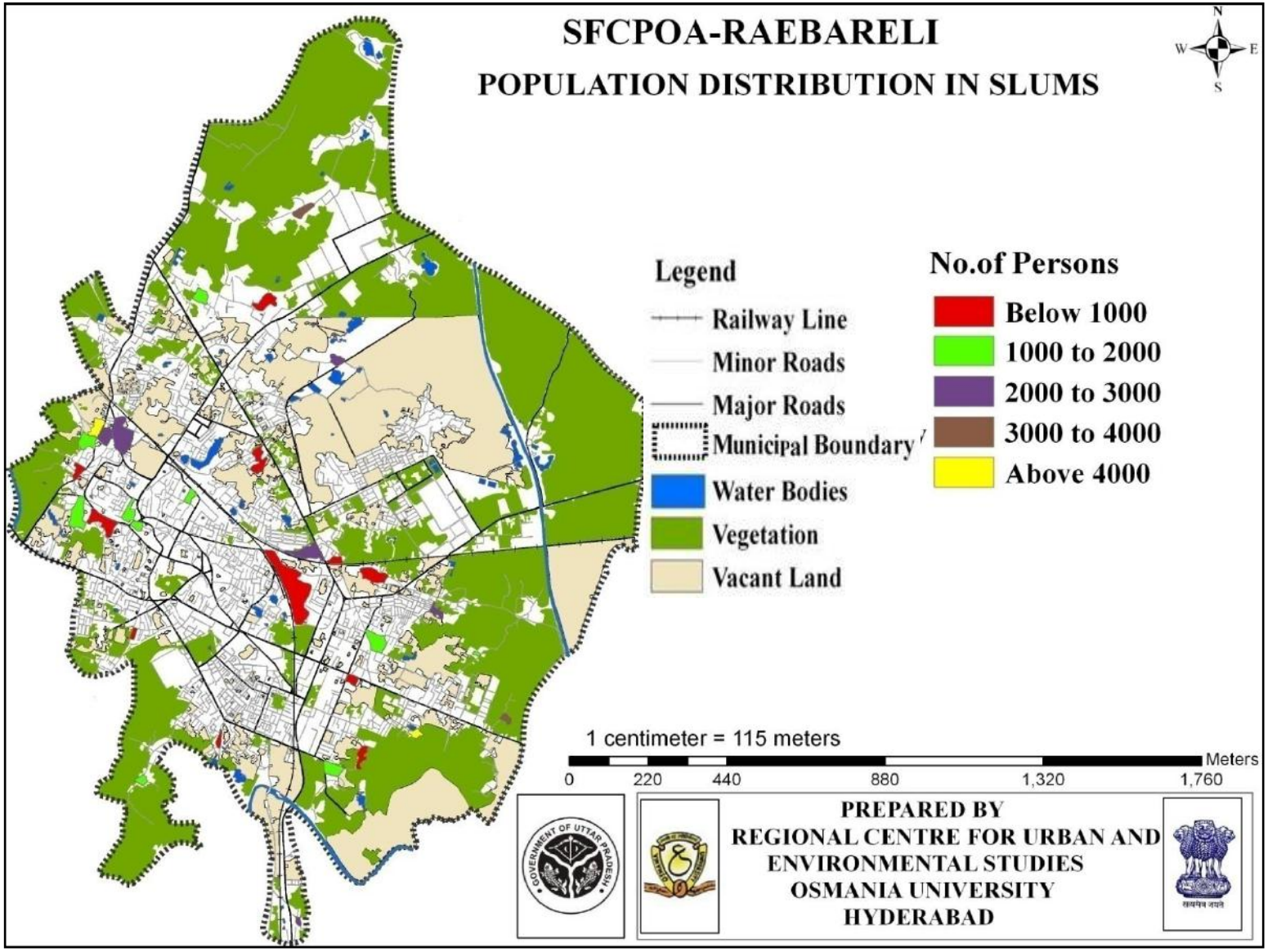
In Raebareli a significant proportion of minority[7] communities are living in slums. About 26% of the slum population belongs to minority communities and constitute about 24% of the total slum households. In terms of BPL population and households, 28% of the minority population in slums stood below the poverty line occupying 28% of total BPL households.

As shown in the table 3-5, the persons with more than 65 years of age constitute 6% of the slum population. About 9% 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 Raebareli is 62%, 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 59% among OBC, 58% among SC and 70 % in others. The literacy rate is 60% among minority groups.

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



Map 3-8: Slum wise distribution of population

3.4.6 School Dropouts

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

As per NBO Annexure-I survey, it is found that 1% (659 children) of the children in slums were school dropouts. The mitigation measures needs to be taken through strict implementation of education policy programmes and provision of elementary education to the deprived groups.

3.4.7 Number of Slums by Disability Status and Senior citizens

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

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

3.4.8 Number of households by Health Condition

Poor water and unsanitary conditions leads to adverse effects on health of households living in slums. It is quite apparent that slums are characterized by poor/crammed housing conditions, lack of good sanitation and contaminated water supply. Due to contamination of water and outlet of effluents into the river/ water bodies making the households exposed to respiratory problems, chronic and other diseases. In slums of Raebareli, it is found that about 1 % of the slum habitants are suffering with either tuberculosis, respiratory or with chronic diseases

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

3.5 ECONOMIC PROFILE

The Raebareli city is the tahsil head quarters as well as the administrative head quarters of the district. The agriculture and its allied activities form the major economic base of the city as Raebareli being the main agricultural centre in the region and encompasses services like agricultural credit society, agricultural market etc.,

Apart from the district level services, the city houses reputed educational institutions like Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi for civil aviation, National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER), National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) etc. This attracts large number of students and academicians from with and outside the country. A part from that, Raebareli is considered as the political bastion to Gandhi - Nehru family. The

Raebareli was represented in parliament by the then Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi and at present by Smt. Sonia Gandhi, President, AICC. This political factor helped the city in allocating and implementation of various national level programmes.

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, 38% of the slum population are illiterates, lack in skill and professional training, making it difficult for them to obtain skilled employment opportunities in Raebareli, 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 slums Households by Occupation status

As per NBO Annexure –I survey, it is inferred that 24% of the households are found to be working as casual laborers and 27% on regular wage basis which includes domestic help, rag pickers, and vegetable vendors. Only 13% is actually working on monthly salary, indicating a secured position and skilled employment. Therefore, nearly 36% of the slum households do not have access to a dependable occupation and secure income.

As per the recent NBO Annexure–I survey, 36% of the slum households do not have opportunities towards sustainable occupation and secure income. This situation of slum livelihoods need to be taken into consideration in future development programmes as there is a dire need for an enhanced productivity in the city.

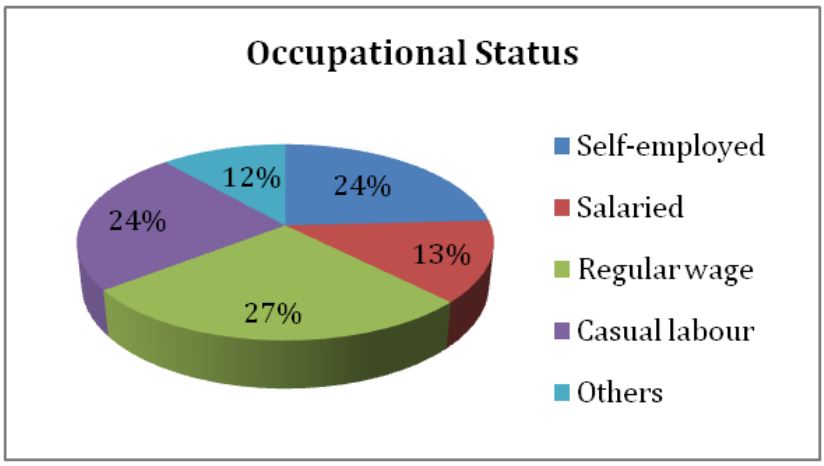


Figure 3-6: Distribution of slum household's w.r.to occupational status

3.5.3 Monthly Income by Households

In respect to monthly income of households, it is found that, about 22% of the households income ranges between ₹2000 - ₹3000. 18% of the households earn in the range of ₹1500 - ₹2000. The households earning less than ₹1500 constitute about 31%.

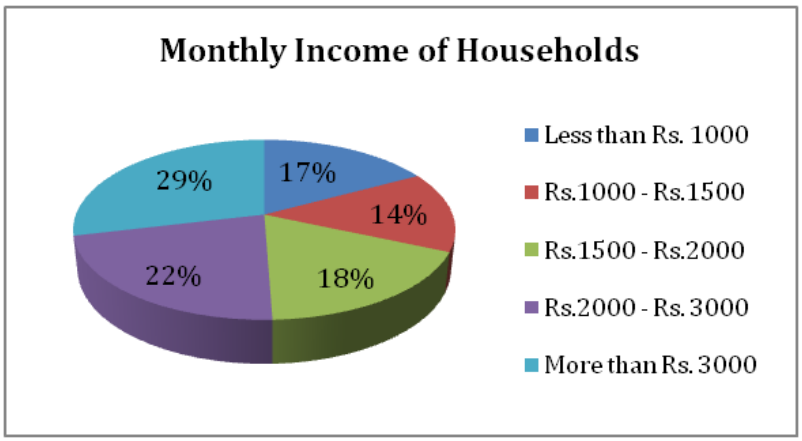


Figure 3-7: Distribution of household's w.r.to monthly income

Further, the livelihood pattern has become indefinite and irregular for the households, where only 29% of them are earning more than Rs.3000/- per month.

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

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

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

3.6 PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Sustainable growth of a city depends on its infrastructure facilities. Lack of infrastructure and institutional mechanism can lead to collapse of urban system in a city. Access to basic services has now become a criterion for identification of the poor areas in a city. The responsibility for urban service provision in an equitable manner lies with the ULB, where an increasing gap in service levels and the difficulties in providing the same are prevalent. Information on access to services in terms of Physical Infrastructure of slums Raebareli 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 31slums.

3.6.1 Water Supply

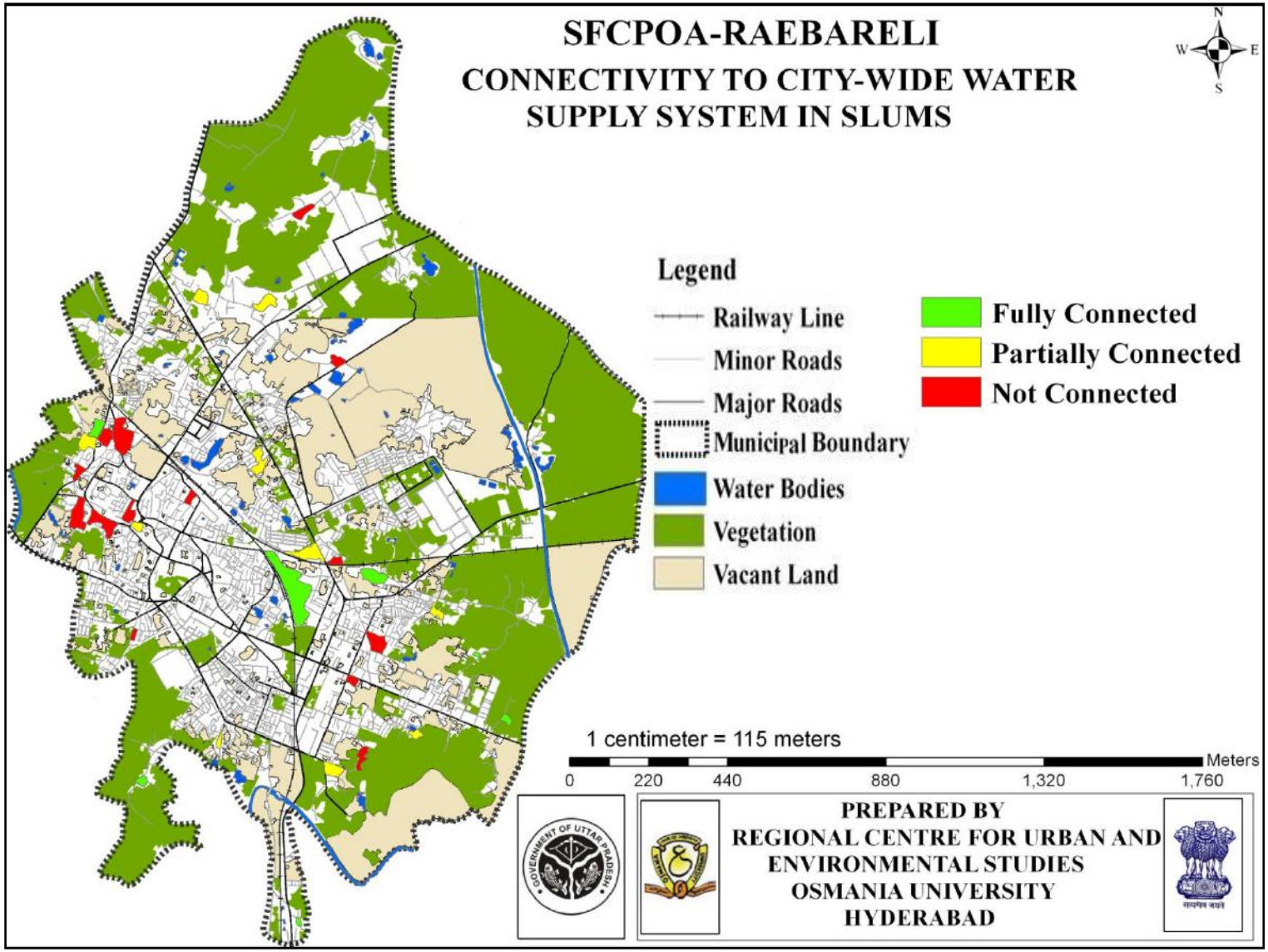
Table 3-6 : Current status of water supply in slums

CONNECTIVITY TO CITY WIDE WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM								
Status	**Fully Connected**		**Partially Connected**			**Not Connected**		
No. of Slums	7		10			14		
SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY FOR HOUSEHOLDS								
Source	**Individual Tap**	**Public Tap**	**Tube well/ Bore well / Hand pump**	**Open Well**	**Tank / Pond**	**River/Canal/ Pond**	**Water Tanker**	**Others**
No. of Households	2588	0	6322	0	0	0	0	0
WATER SUPPLY SOURCE								
Ownership	**No. of Individual Taps**		**No. of Public taps**		**No. of Tube wells/ Bore wells / Hand pumps**			
No. of Connections	2588		0		2318			
DURATION OF PIPED WATER SUPPLY TO SLUMS								
Duration	**Less than 1 hr daily**	**1-2 hr daily**	**More than 2 hrs daily**	**Once in a week**	**Twice a week**	**Not regular**	**No supply**	
No. of Slums	1	14	2	0	0	0	14	

Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

a. Connectivity to City Wide Water Supply System

Most of the slum households either have direct access to water supply service or access it through community or common facilities. Of the total slums, 23% of slums are fully connected to the city wide water supply system and 32% slums are partially connected. The remaining 45% of the slums do not have connectivity to city water supply system. The following *Map 3-9* shows the number of slums that are connected to city wide water supply system.



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

b. Existing sources of Drinking water

In regard with source of drinking water, over **29%** of the slum households i.e., 2588 households out of 8910 households have their own individual water supply connections, where potable drinking water being supplied by the ULB. A significant portion of **71%** of the slum households does not have own water supply connection. They usually depend on public taps, hand pumps, tube wells and on neighbor households who have access to water supply connections.

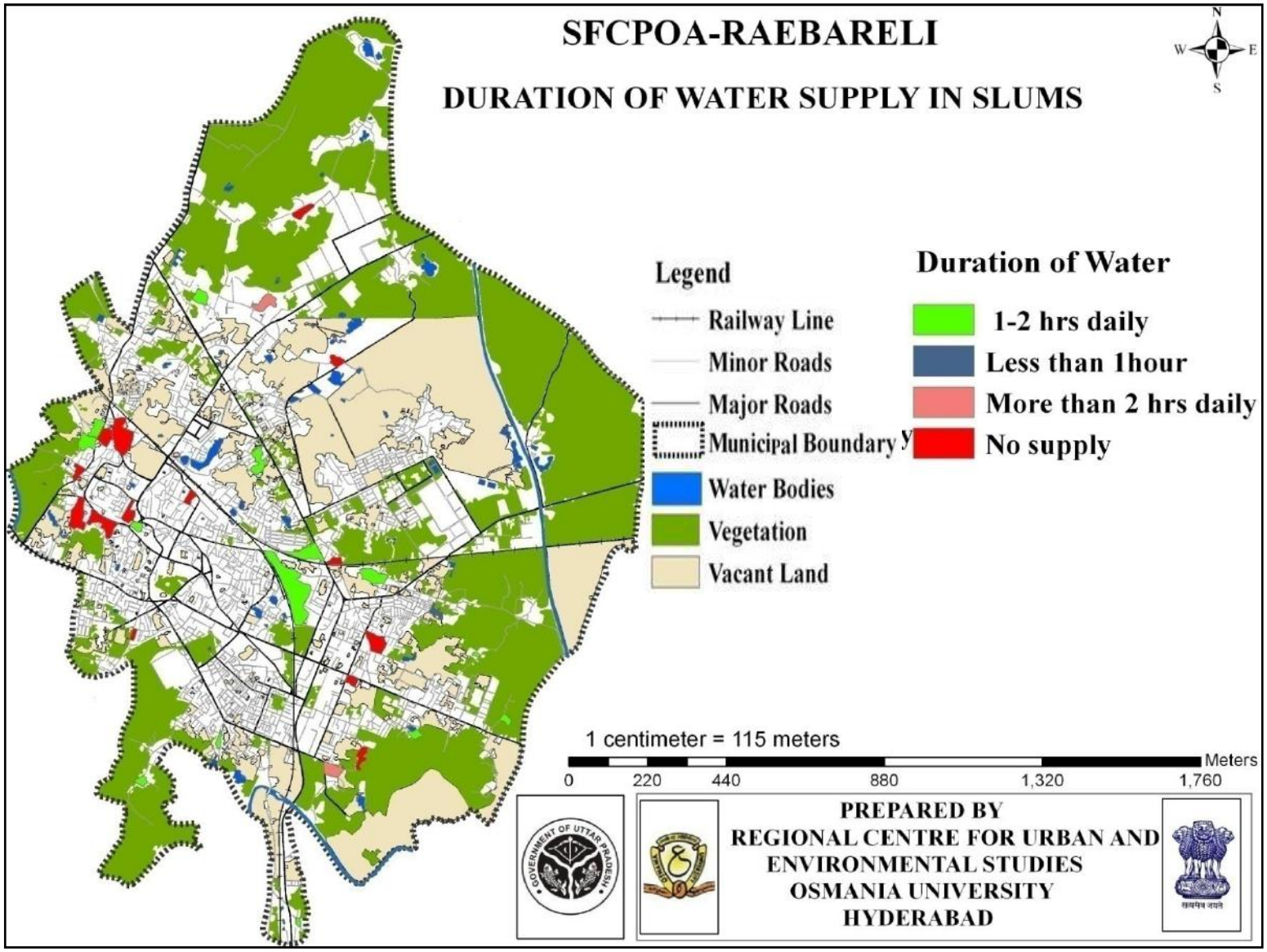
c. Duration of Piped Water Supply

The drinking water is supplied usually once in a day or once in couple of days in the city which change in accordance with season. In Raebareli for 45% of the slums (14 slums) the piped water is supplied for duration of 1 to 2 hours daily. In 14 slums, the piped water supply is totally absent and the people majorly depend on hand pumps, wells, tube wells for drinking water. In 2 slums i.e., in Kaharoka adda and Gorabazar it is found that the drinking water is supplied for more than 2 hrs daily and in Shahatola slum the duration is less than an hour daily.

Picture 3-11: Handpump in Mahanandapur slum

Picture 3-12: Overhead reservoir in Gripshaka purva slum

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



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

3.6.2 Sanitation

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

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

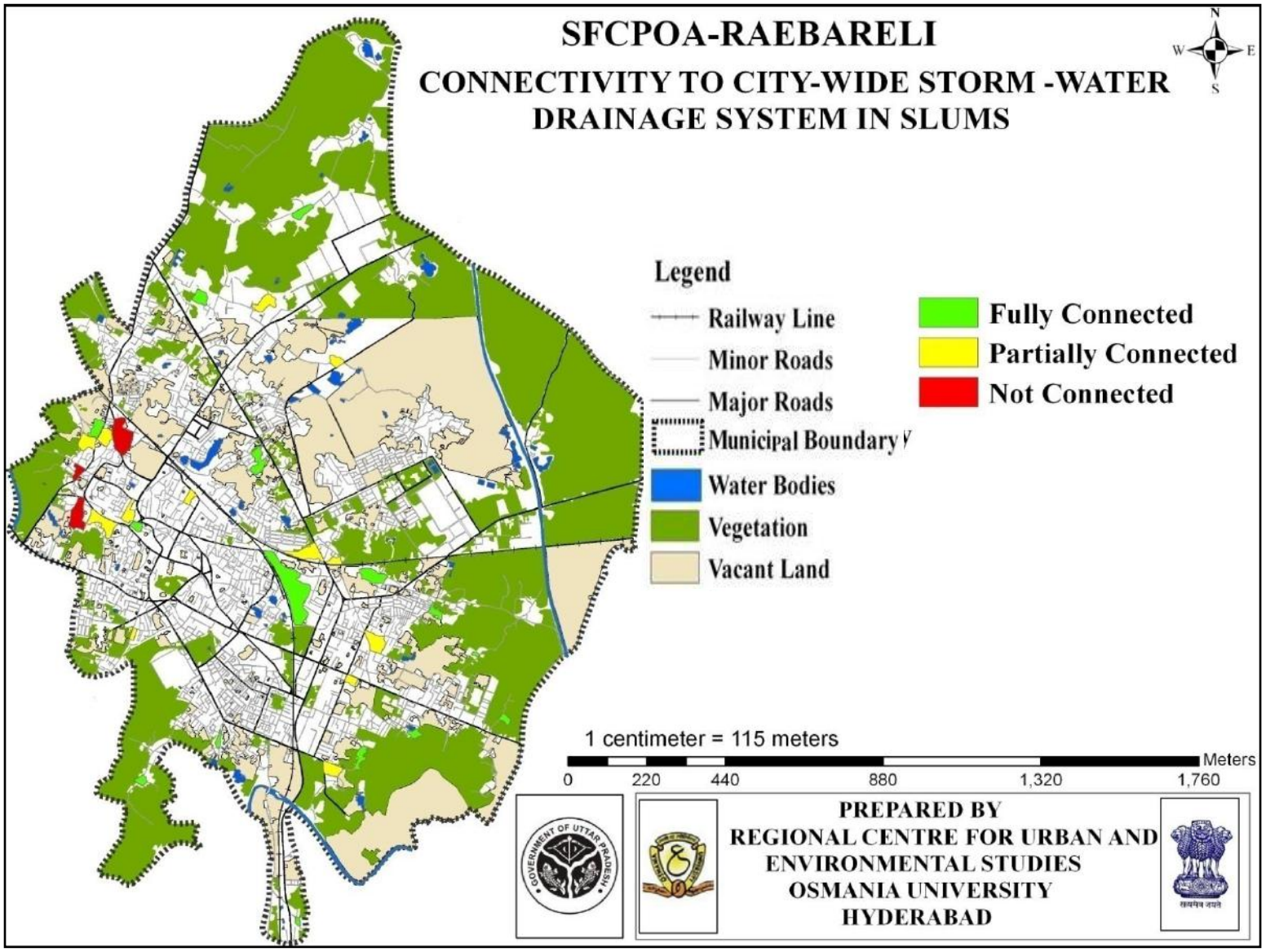
Table 3-7 : Status of Sanitation in slums

DRIANAGE AND SEWERAGE FACILITY										
Type of facility	**Storm water drainage**			**Underground drainage / Sewer lines**			**Digester**			**Not connected to sewer or digester**
No. of Households	7734			0			0			1176
CONNECTIVITY TO CITY WIDE STORM WATER DRIANAGE SYSTEM										
Status	**Fully Connected**			**Partially Connected**			**Not Connected**			
No. of Slums	15			13			3			
CONNECTIVITY TO CITY WIDE SEWERAGE SYSTEM										
Status	**Fully Connected**			**Partially Connected**			**Not Connected**			
No. of Slums	2			9			20			
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	0	0	0	100	0	0	6131	0	0	2679

Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

a. Drainage & Sewerage facility

About 87% of slum households are having access to storm water drain system. The underground drainage/ sewer system is absent in the slums. About 13% of the slum households are not connected to sewer system and majority of the households are katcha structures.



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

b. Connectivity to City wide Storm water drainage

In regard with connectivity of slums with city wide storm water system, about 48% of the slums are fully connected and 42% of slums are partially linked to the system. The rest 10% of the slums does not have connectivity to the city wide system. Given the situation, it is necessary to improve the system as well as provide newer connections before it infiltrates into the environment.

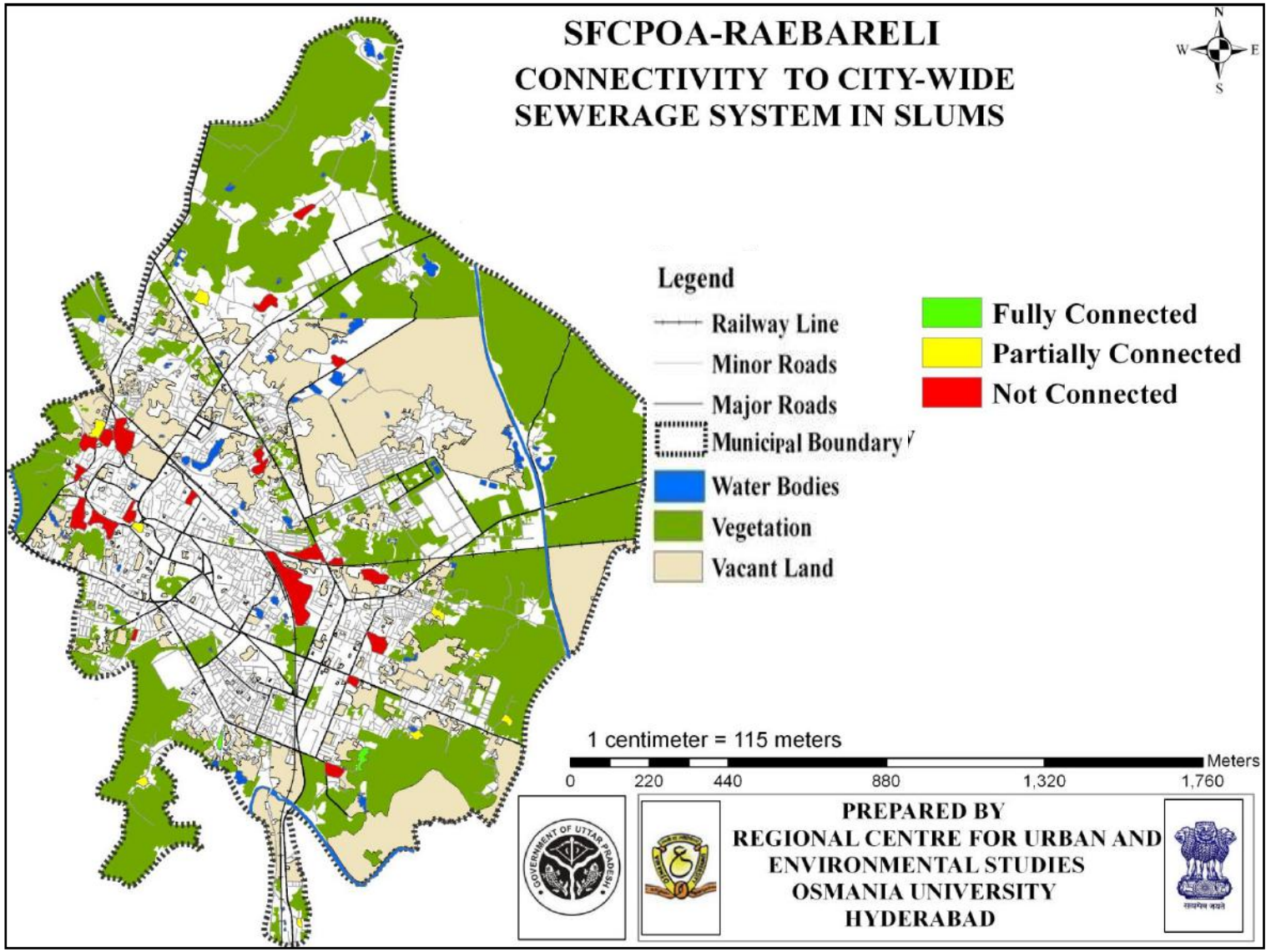
Picture 3- 13: Open drainage in Devanandapur slum

Picture 3- 14: Storm water drain in slum

c. Connectivity to City wide trunk Sewerage System

In respect to connectivity of slum with the city wide sewerage system, only 6% of the slums are fully connected to city wide sewerage system while 29% slums are partially connected. There is shortage of the system where 65% slums are not connected.

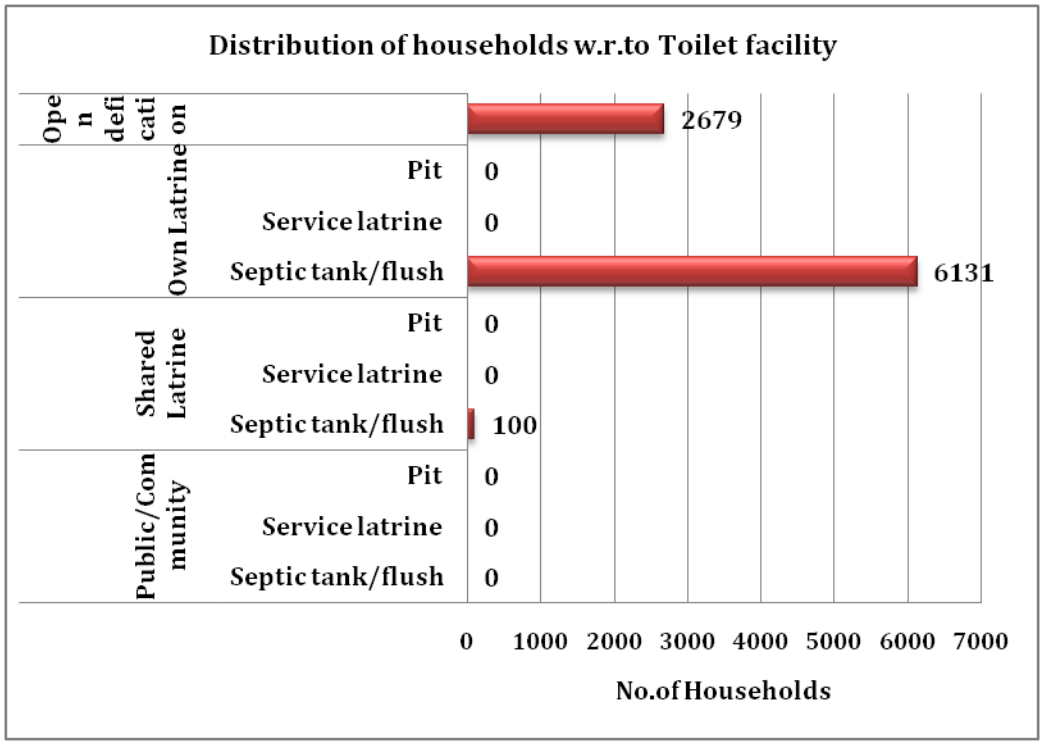
The following, *map 3-12* presents the status of the slums that connected to city wide sewerage system.



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

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

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



Source: RAY primary survey, 2013

Figure 3-8: Distribution of Households w.r.to type of toilet use

As evident in *Figure 3-9,* about 69% of the slum households have access to own latrine with septic tank/flush type of latrine. A low proportion of 1% households use shared latrines. An alarming share of about 30% slum house holds practice defication which leads to unhygenic environment and health related problems.

Even though 69% of the households have access to some form of toilet, it is believed the exisitng toilet system is considered to be of primitive stage with no proper maintenance and lacks general hygienic condition, further deteriorating the environment.

3.6.3 Solid waste management

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

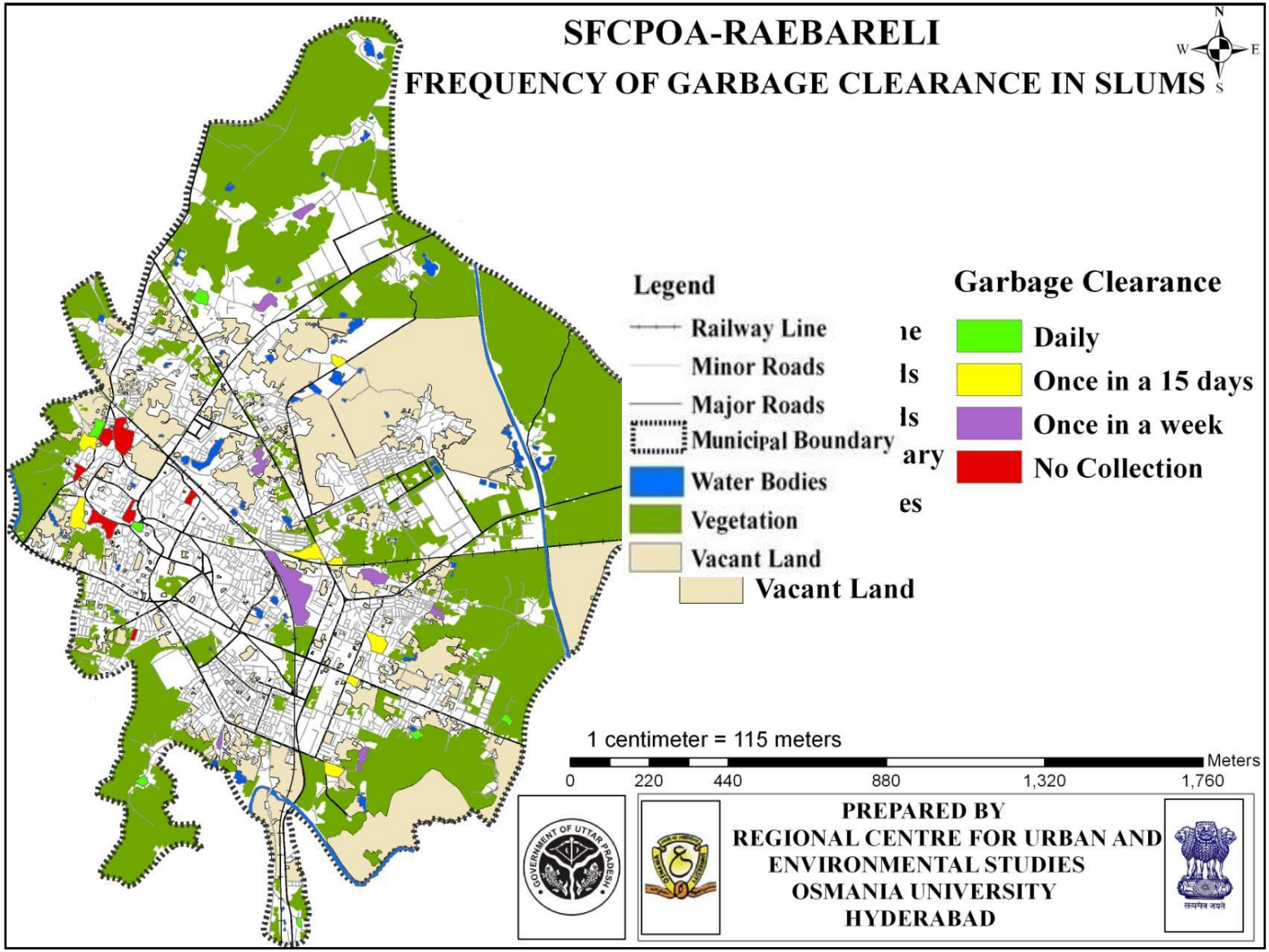
Table 3-8 : Status of Municipal Solid waste management in slums

ACTIVITY	No. of SLUMS
FREQUENCY OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL	
Daily	8
Once in 2 days	0
Once in a week	8
Once in 15 days	8
No collection	7
ARRANGEMENT OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL	
Municipal staff	28
Municipal Contractor	0
Residents themselves	1
Others	0
No arrangement	2
FREQUENCY OF CLEARANCE OF OPEN DRAINS	
Daily	8
Once in 2 days	0
Once in a week	8
Once in 15 days	10
No clearance	5

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 26% of slums have daily clearance of garbage, in 26% of slums the waste is collected once in a week and 26% of slums have once in 15 days. In about 22% of the slums the collection of waste is totally absent. Though the collection of waste is taking place in few slums, majority of the slum areas are found to be affected with insanitary conditions, which require immediate attention from concerned authority.



Map 3-13: Frequency of Garbage clearance in Slums

b. Arrangement of Garbage Disposal

As shown in the *Table 3-8*, in 90% of the slums, the solid waste disposal activity is handled by the municipal staff and the remaining 10% of the slums handled by either resident themselves or no arrangement of waste. In areas where there is lack of solid waste disposal or collection, the disposal activity is taken by the residents themselves. The existing scenario of solid waste collection and disposal reflects the necessity for increased staff and regular clearance to avoid the unsanitary conditions.

Picture 3- 15: Open dumping of Garbage in Kaharoakadda

Picture 3- 16: Dumper Placer in Ghosiyana slum

c. Frequency of Clearance of Open drains

In respect with the clearance of open drains, 26% of the slums have daily clearance of open drain; in 26% of slums the clearance takes place once in a week. In about 48% of the slums the clearance takes place either once is every 15 days, even more or totally absent, further deteriorating environmental conditions and contaminating the ground water.

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

3.6.4 Roads – Condition & Connectivity

The NH-24B connecting Lucknow and Allahabad passes through Raebareli city and is the main arterial road of the city. The road passes as single lane in the city which results in mix of traffic. In addition to that the inappropriate mix of slow and fast moving vehicles, street vending activities, growing traffic etc., resulted in congestion usually at peak hours. Apart from that highways like NH 231, NH 232 and NH 330A connecting different regions of the state passing through the city. Majority of the slums in the city or situated in the vicinity of these roads and some near to railway track. Though majority of the slums are well connected by approach roads, the condition of the internal roads in the slums are in bad state. The *table 3-9* shows the existing statistics of road network in slums.

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

	No. of Slums
APPROACH ROAD/LANE/CONSTRUCTED PATH OF THE SLUM	
Motorable Pucca	27
Motorable Kutcha	4
Non-Motorable Pucca	0
Non-Motorable Kutcha	0
DISTANCE ROM THE NEAREST MORTORABLE ROAD	
Less than 0.5 Km	20
0.5 to 1.0 km.	8
1.0 km to 2.0 km.	3
2.0 km to 5.0 km.	0
more than 5.0 km	0
CONDITION OF INTERNAL ROADS	
Motorable pucca	14
Motorable kutcha	10
Non-Motorable pucca	4
Non-Motorable kutcha	3

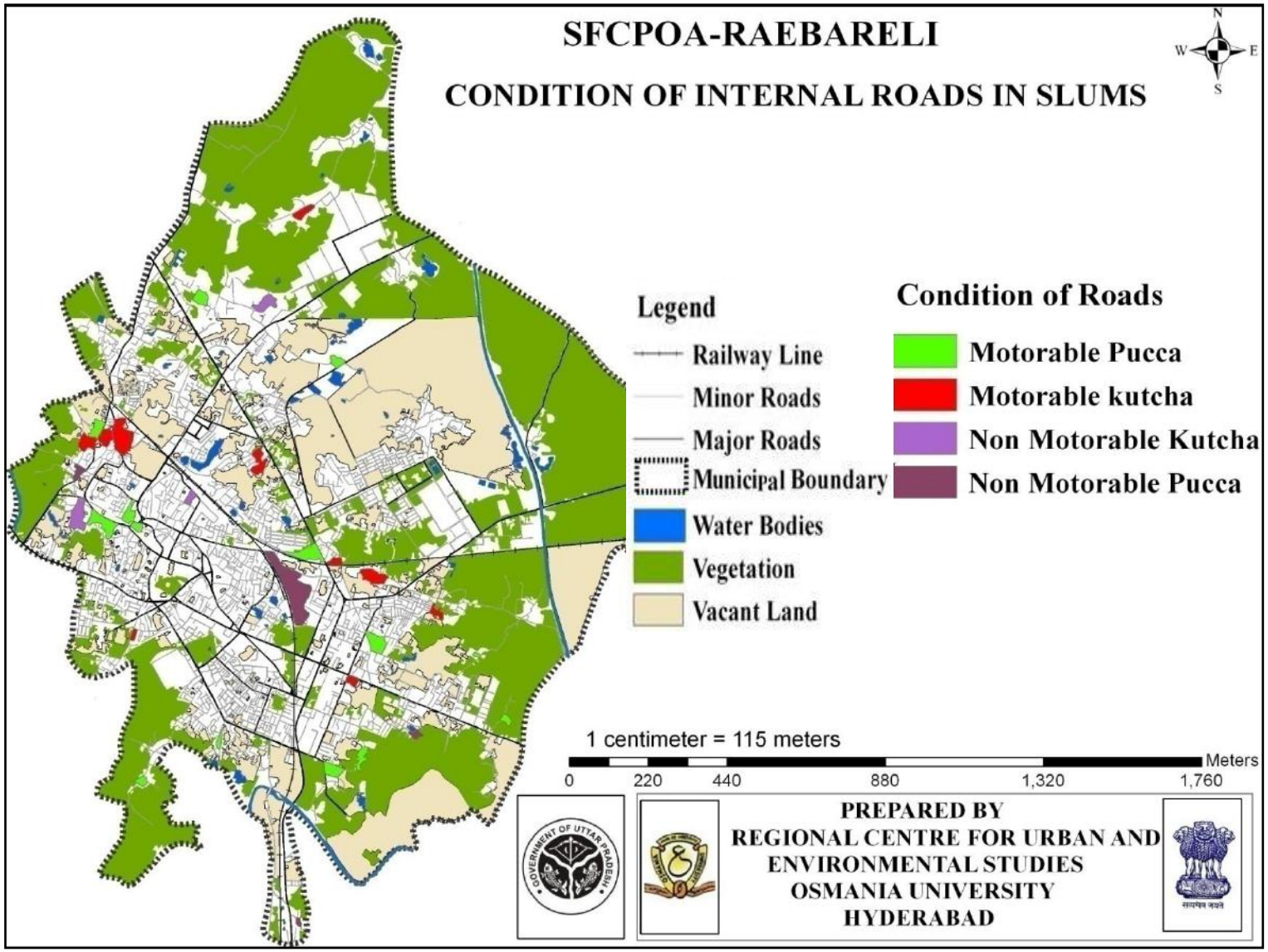
Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

a. Nature of Approach Roads

By and large, 87% of slums in the city are provided/connected with Motorable Pucca roads and 13% are connected with approach roads being Motorable Kutcha in nature. There is a need to upgrade these roads.

b. Distance from nearest Motorable road

Around 64% of the slums have access to the nearest Motorable road within 0.5 Km and 26% between 0.5 Km to 1 Km. For 10% of the slums, the nearest approach road is at the distance less than 2 km.



Map 3-14: Condition of Internal roads in slums

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

Picture 3- 18: Motorable pucca approach road to Dakshinijahanabad slum

c. Type of Internal road

In respect to internal roads in the slums, 45% of the slums have Motorable Pucca internal roads while 32% have katcha internal roads. Around 23% of the slums lack in proper internal roads with BT surface. The *map 3-14* shows the type of internal road provided to the slums.

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

Picture 3-20: Non-motorable katcha internal road in Teliyakot

Picture 3-21: Non Motorable katcha internal road in Pasinka purva

Picture 3-22: Non motorable katcha internal road in Devanandapur

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	22
No	9

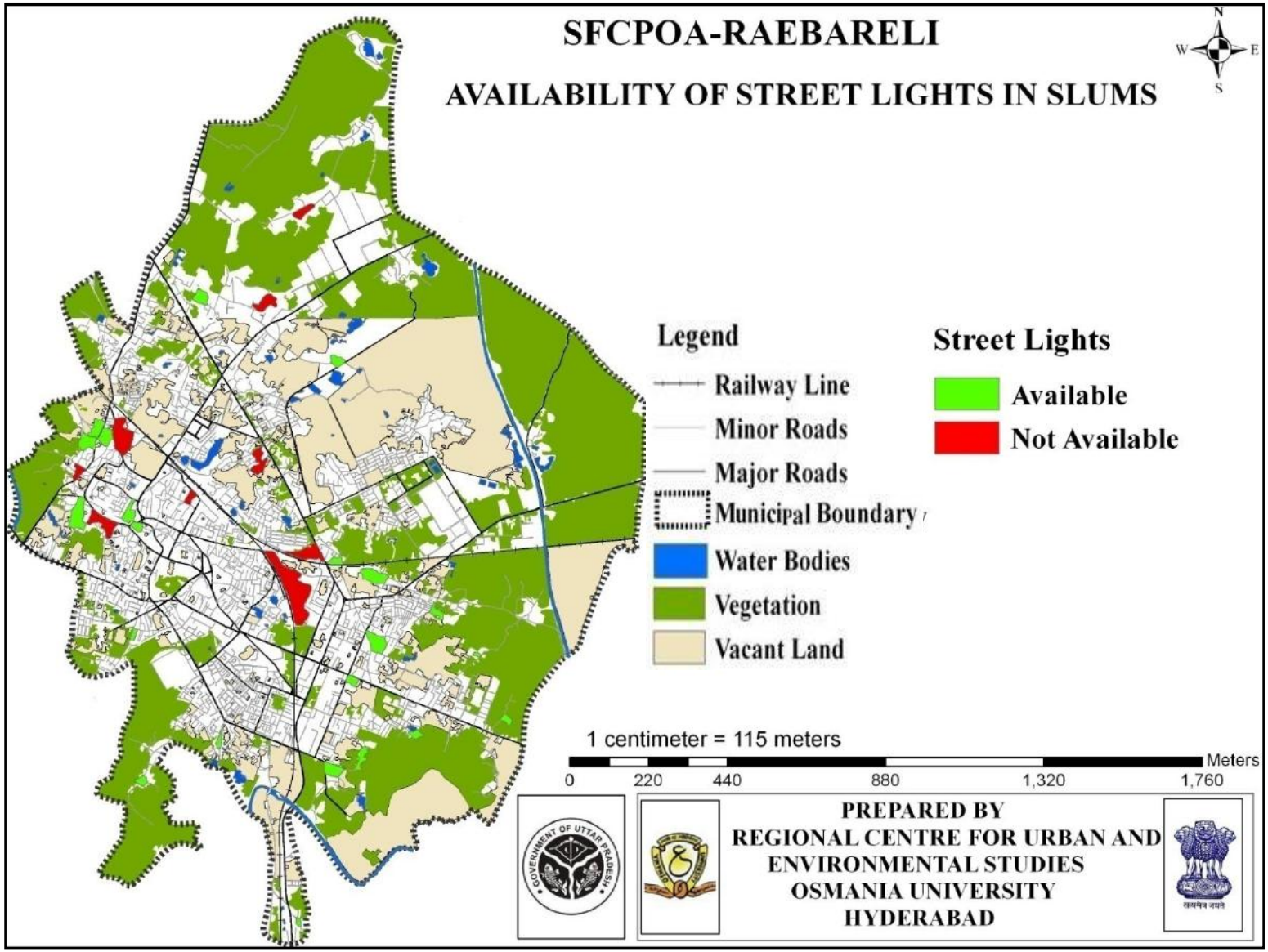
Source: RAY primary survey, 2013

According to NBO Annexure -I survey, 71% of the slums have street lighting facilities, not all of which are in working condition and found to be insufficient. For the 29% of the slums, there is no street lighting facility, hence essential to for security, to prevent any kind of accidents and other inconveniences.

Picture 3- 23: Street light in Munshiganj slum

Picture 3- 24: Street light in Mahanandapur slum

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



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

3.7 SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

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

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

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

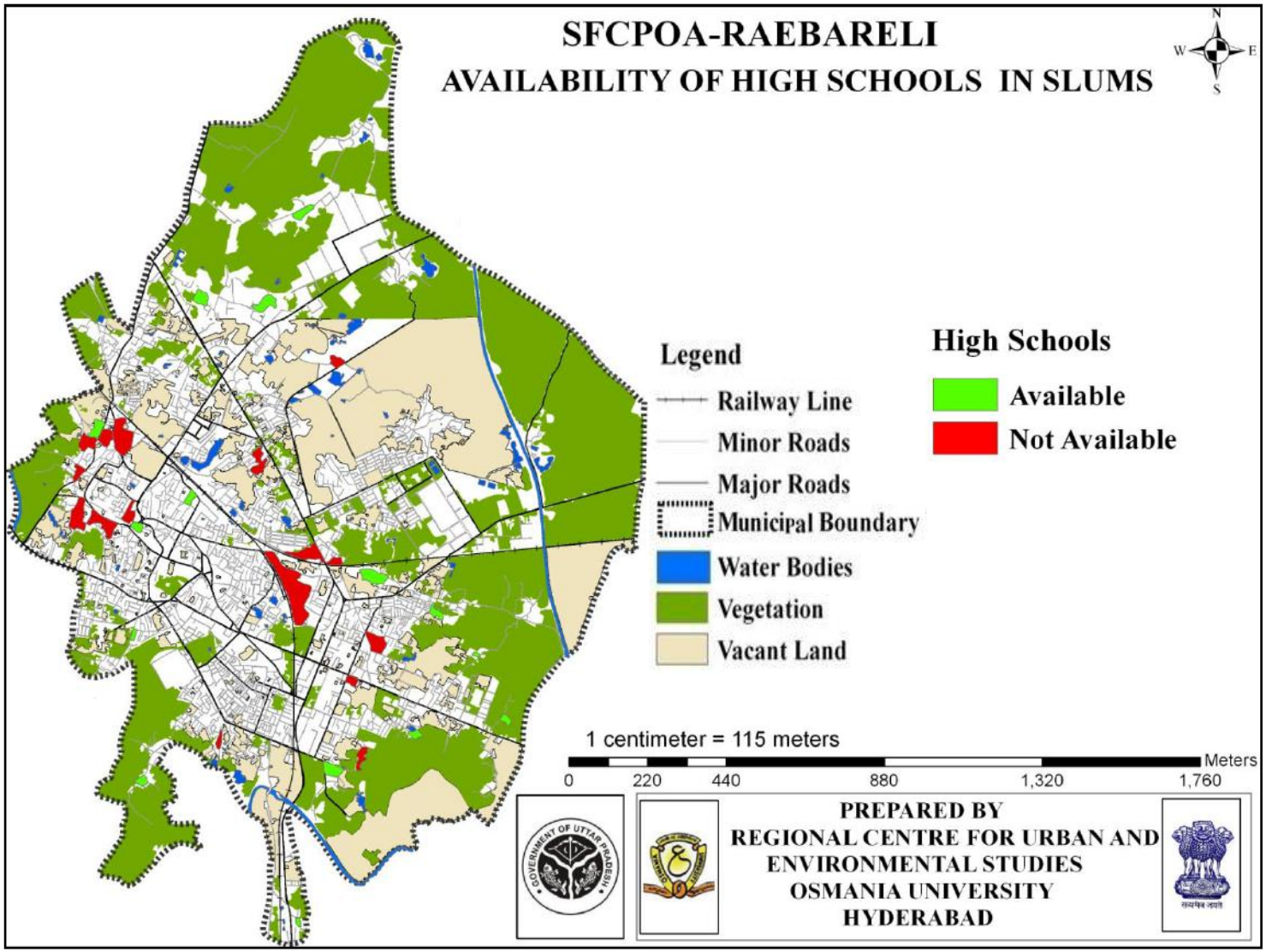
3.7.1 Education facilities

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	24	5	1	1	0
Pre- Primary Schools (Municipal)					
No of slums	0	0	0	0	0
Pre- Primary Schools (Private)					
No of slums	11	6	7	3	4

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 77% of slums have Anganwadi facility within the slum. For about 16% of slums the facility is located within a reachable distance of 0.5 kms. For the remaining 6% of slums the facility is located at a distance of 0.5 to 2kms. A part from the Anganwadi is, the pre-primary schools were found in some slums run by private people.



Map 3-16: Availability of High school in slums

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	10	7	7	7	0
Primary Schools (Municipal)					
No of slums	0	0	0	0	0
Primary Schools (Private)					
No of slums	12	4	13	2	0
High Schools (State government)					
No of slums	4	2	5	4	16
High Schools (Municipal)					
No of slums	0	0	0	0	0
High Schools (Private)					
No of slums	1	8	5	8	9

Source: RAY Primary Survey, 2013

As shown in *Table 3-12*, in 10 slums the primary schools run by state government are located within the slums. The majority of the slums have access to primary schools run by state government within a distance of 0.5 km to 2 km. A part from primary schools run by state government, the slums have access to primary schools run by private people. In the same line, the slums have access to high schools run by both state government and private with in a considerable distance of less than 2 kms. In Raebareli the municipality does not run any type of educational institutions.

Picture 3-25: Anganwadi in Dhamsirayka purva

Picture 3-26: State government primary school in Daurahara

Picture 3-27: Private upper primary school in Bastepur

Picture 3-28: State government primary school in Gorabazaar

3.7.2 Health facilities

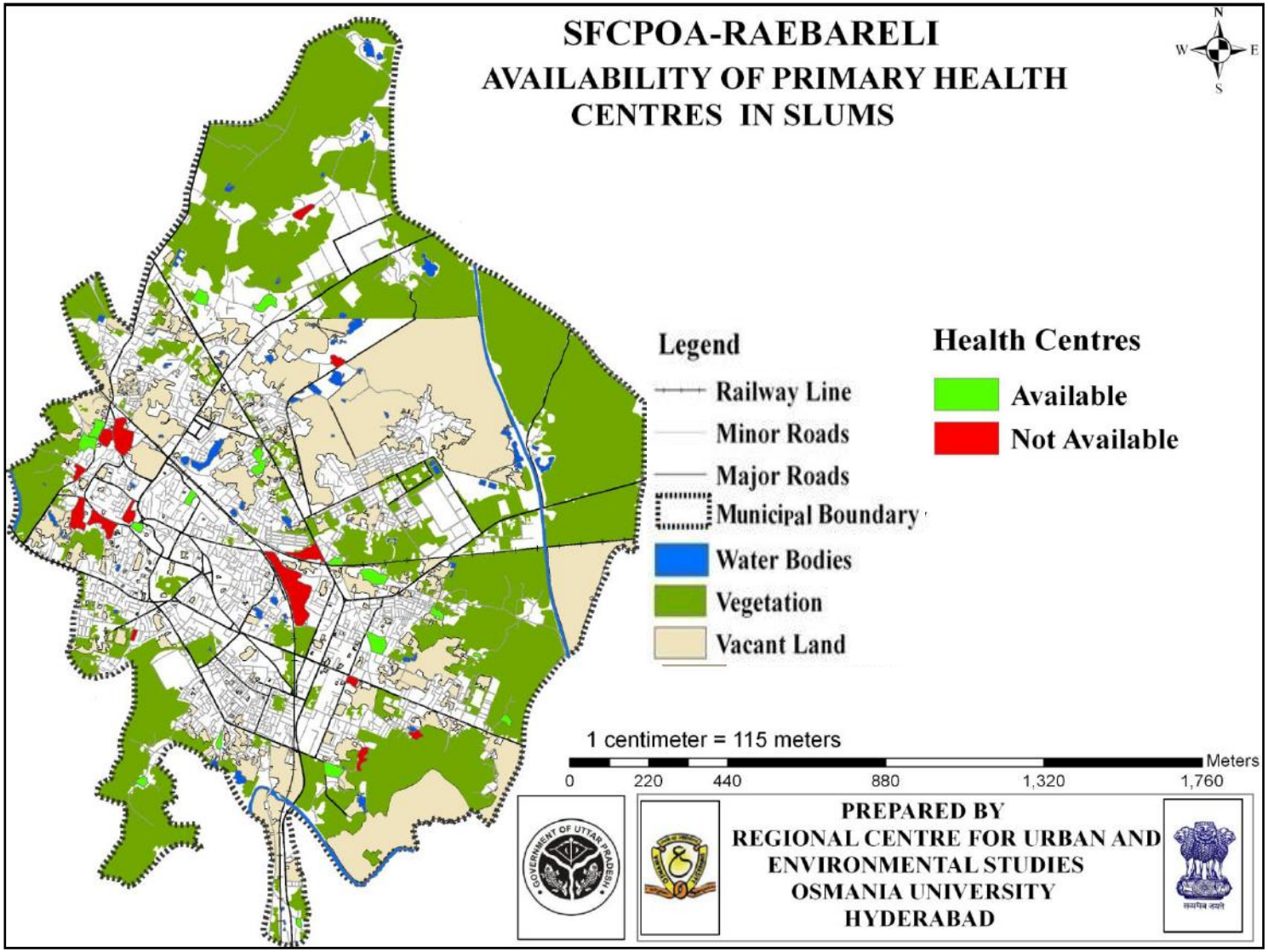
Majority of the health problems in urban slums stem from lack of access to or demand for basic amenities. Basic service provisions are either absent or inadequate in slums. Lack of drinking water, clean, sanitary environment and adequate housing and garbage disposal pose series of threats to the health 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	2	7	4	**17**
Primary Health Centre					
No. of Slums	0	1	8	6	**16**
Government Hospital					
No. of Slums	0	0	4	5	**22**
Maternity Centre					
No. of Slums	0	0	4	5	**22**
Private Clinic					
No. of Slums	9	9	4	8	**1**
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)					
No. of Slums	0	0	0	0	**0**
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidhya					
No. of Slums	2	5	4	6	**14**

Source: RAY primary survey, 2013

As per NBO Annexure –I data, 45% of the slums do not have access to any kind of health facilities. Within an accessible distance of 2kms, 48% of slums have primary health centre, 29% of the slums have Government Hospital and 45% of slums have urban health post. For about 97% of slums the private clinics are situated at an accessible distance. Health as well as medical facilities is provided and is serving the ailing people belonging to the slum areas item wise particulars are shown in *Table 3-13.*



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

3.7.3 Social welfare facilities

Similar to the above sections in social infrastructure, the following *Table 3-14* presents availability of social welfare facilities in 31 slums:

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

Availability of Facilities within Slum	No. of Slums
Community Hall	1
Livelihood/Production Centre	0
Vocational training/Training-cum-production Centre	0
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	0
Night Shelter	0
Old Age Home	0
Social Welfare Facilities	**No. of Holders**
Old Age Pensions (No. of Holders)	246
Widow Pensions (No. of Holders)	401
Disabled Pensions (No. of Holders)	62
General Insurance (No. covered)	660
Health Insurance (No. covered)	239
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	6
Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	16
Slum-dwellers Association	**No. of Slums**
Slum dwellers Associations	0
Youth Associations	0
Women's Associations/ Mahila Samithis	0

Source: RAY primary survey, 2013

The community hall is available only in Kaptainka purwa slum. The Self Groups/DWCUA groups are formed only in 4 slums with 6 groups. In 14 slums, 16 thrift and credit societies are formed.

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

CHAPTER 4 – SLUM REHABILITATION STRATEGY

4.1 REHABILITATION STRATEGY

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

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

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

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

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

In order to best apply RAY objectives and create Raebareli 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 Raebareli.

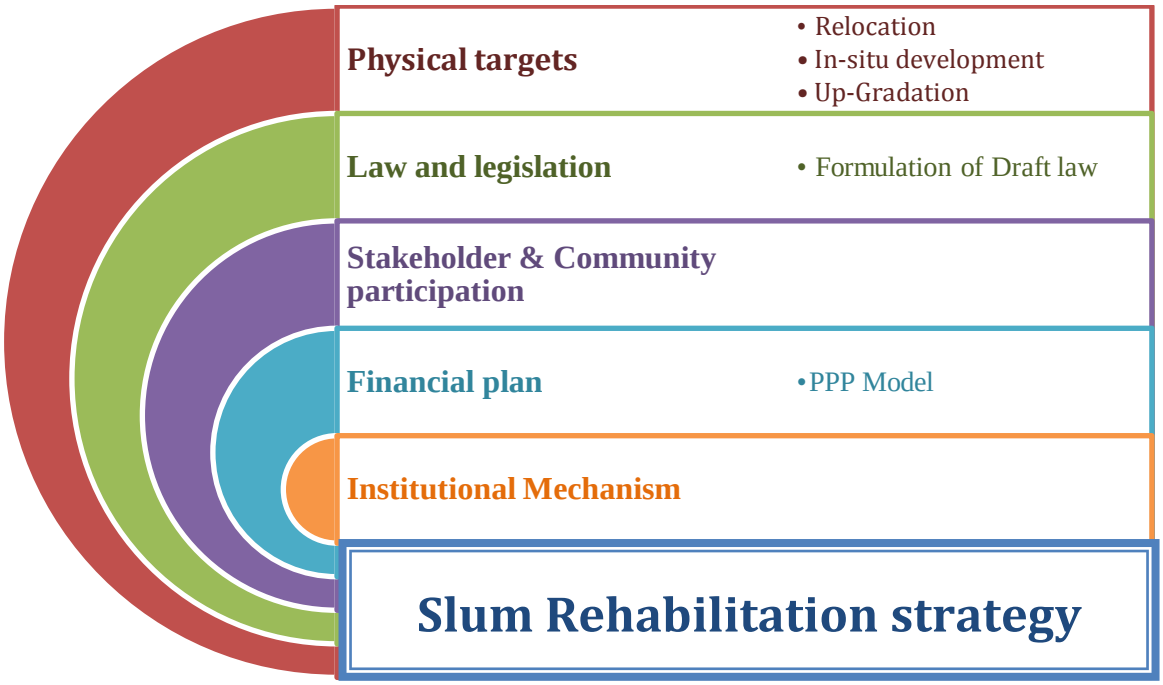


Chart 4-1: Components of Slum Rehabilitation strategy

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 Raebareli. 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 Raebareli. 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 Raebareli 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.

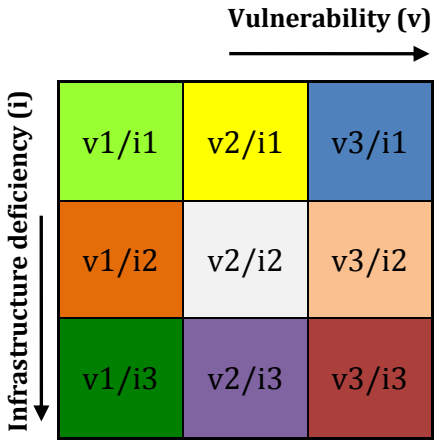


Figure 4-1 : Model Infrastructure deficiency and vulnerability matrix

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

Infrastructure deficiency parameters:

i. Housing condition based on structural condition (Semi-Pucca and Katcha)
ii. Percentage of households not covered with piped water supply
iii. Percentage of households not covered with individual toilets
iv. Percentage deficiency of condition of Pucca drains
v. Percentage deficiency of condition of internal roads
vi. Percentage deficiency of condition of Street lights
vii. Percentage of households without access to facilities of disposal of solid waste.

Vulnerability Parameters

i. Below the poverty line (BPL) Population, SC/ST population
ii. Percentage of Minority Population.
iii. Percentage of Population suffering from chronic diseases.
iv. Percentage of single women and women headed households.

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.

Vulnerability parameters

- BPL Population
- SC Population
- ST Population
- Minority Population
- Population Suffering from Chronic diseases
- Women headed households

Infrastructure parameters

- Housing Deficit
- No Water supply coverage
- No Sanitation coverage
- Condition of Pucca drains
- Condition of Internal Roads
- Condition of Street lights
- No Garbage collection

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	29	2	0

Of 31 slums in the city, 29 slums are tenable and 2 slums are semi – tenable due to surrounding non – residential land uses and any other land. These slums are included in the list of tenable slums after due ground verification and stake holder consultation (DUDA & ULB officials).

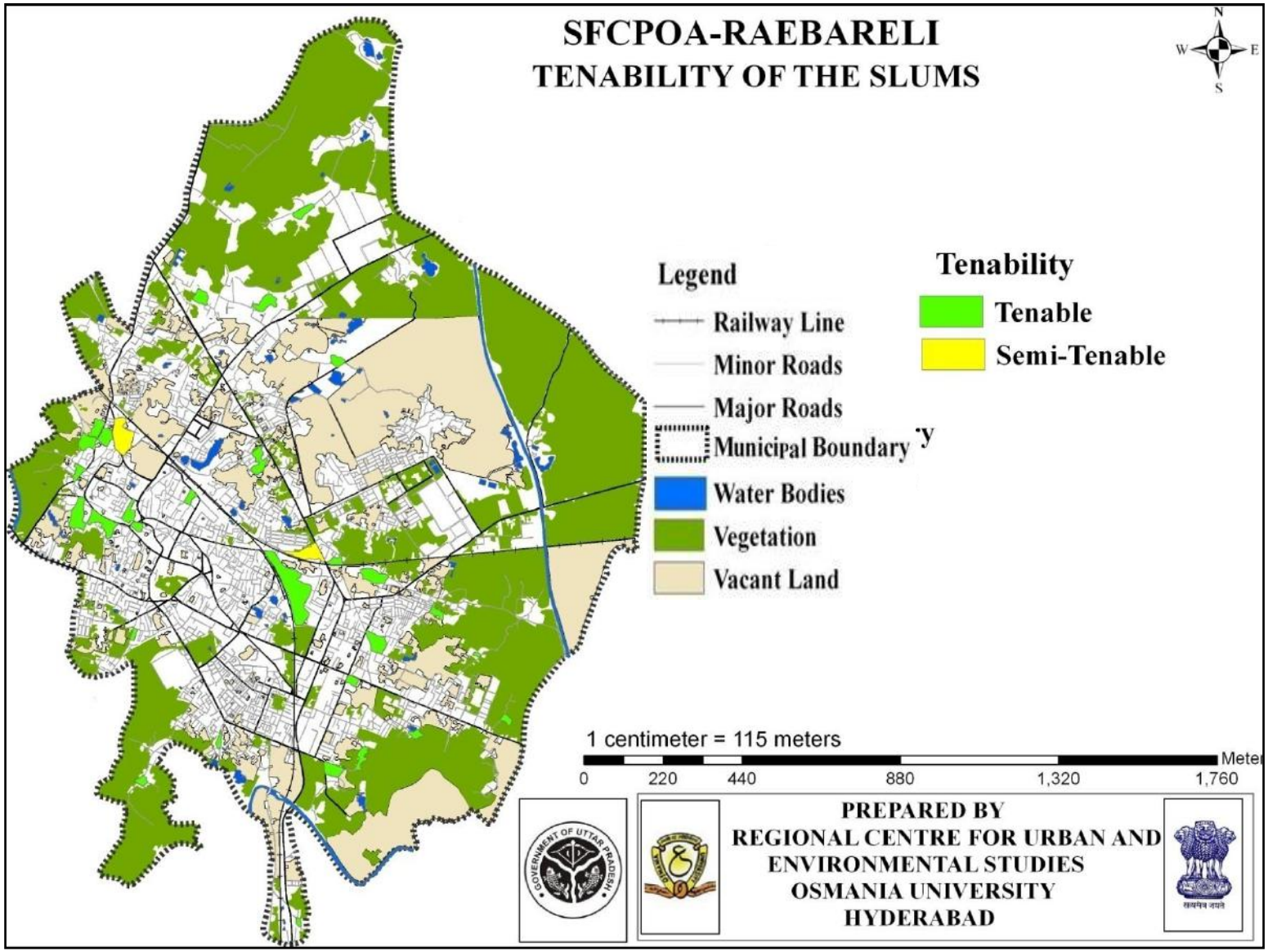
For visual illustration of tenability analysis of slums, please refer *Map 4-1* and for slum wise details refer **Annexure – 1A**

4.2.2 Abutting Land use

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

Abutting Land use	No. of slums	No. of Households	% of slums to the total slums	% of slum households to the total slum households
Residential	29	7958	94%	89%
Industrial	0	0	0	0
Commercial	0	0	0	0
Institutional	0	0	0	0
Others (Agricultural)	2	952	6%	11%
Total	31	8910	100%	100%

From the above *table 4-2*, it is established that 89% of the households are situated in the areas surrounded by the residential use and 11% of the slum households are near agricultural fields. To identify vacant lands for slum rehabilitation and prevention, the information to be procured is of vital importance to enable further classification of the slums based upon land value and to decide upon redevelopment models for each slum pocket.



Map 4-1: Categorization of slums based on Tenability

4.2.3 Land tenure of slums

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

Table 4- 3: Categorization of dwelling units in slums based on Land tenure status

Land tenure Status	Pattas	Possession certificate	Encroached public land	Encroached private land	On Rent	Others
No. of Dwelling units	6735	1344	0	246	513	34

As shown in the *table 4-3*, about 15% of the slum households are registered with possession certificates while 76% are registered and have pattas for their respective lands. On the contrary, 6% of slum dwellers reside on rented lands. 3% of slums are encroached on public and private lands.

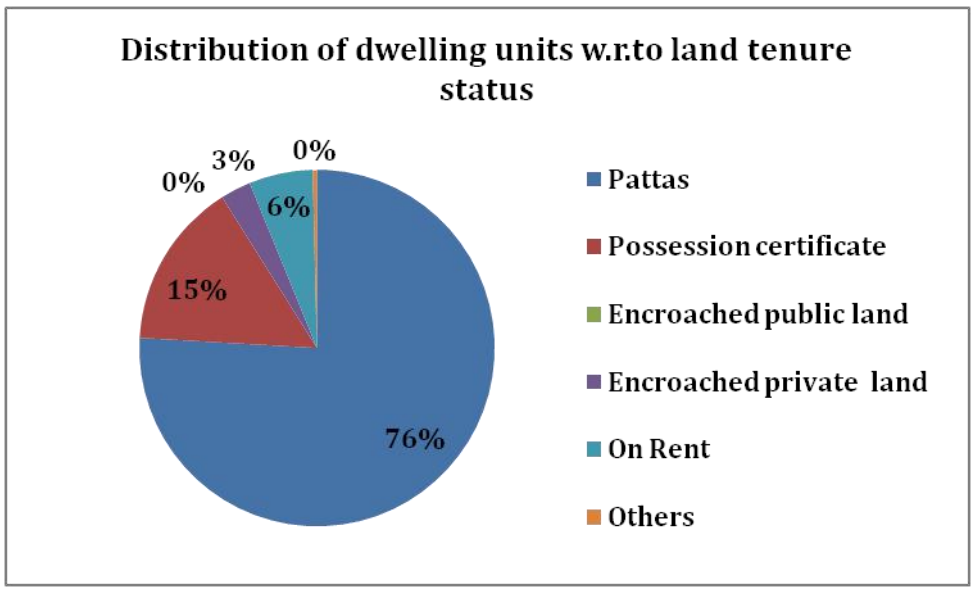


Figure 4-2 : Distribution of dwelling units in slums w.r.to land tenure status

4.2.4 Ownership of Land

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)		State government *	Private
Registered	Pattas	215	6520
	Possession certificate	125	1219
Un - Registered	Encroached	35	211
	On Rent	40	473
	Others	0	34

Note: * - 2 slums in the city are situated on land belongs to both state government and private ownership.

About 91% of households in the slums have registered patta or possession certificate to prove their legal status of land. While the remaining 9% of slum households are situated on land either encroached or residing in house on rental basis. In slums situated purely on private ownership of land, 92% of dwelling units are registered. In the 2 slums situated on land owned by both State government and private, about 82% of dwelling units possess either patta or possession certificate.

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

Ownership of Land / Legal Status	State Government *	Private
Notified (No of Slums)	2	29

Out of 31 slums in the city all are notified slums. About 95% of slums i.e., 29 slums are situated on private lands and 2 slums i.e., Dhamsiraykapurva and Kaharokaadda are situated on land belongs to both state government and private ownership.

(Refer *Map 3-3* for location of slums in the city and Annexure -1B for slum wise ownership of land details).

4.2.5 Dwelling unit Density

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

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

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

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

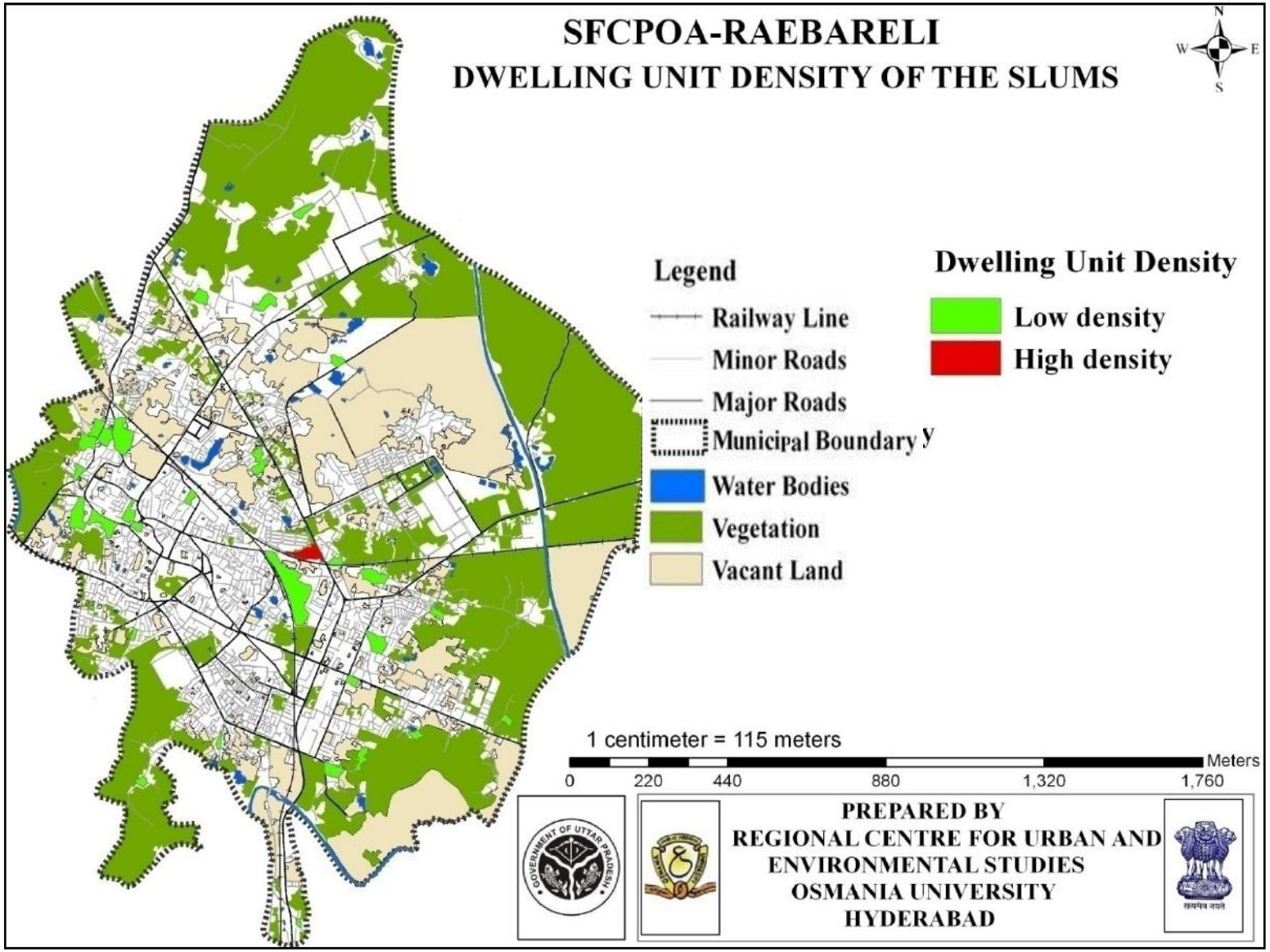
Mode of Development (No. of Slums)	Low Density	Medium Density	High Density	Total
Relocation	0	0	0	0
In - Situ development	2	0	0	2
Up gradation	28	0	1	29
Total No. of Slums	30	0	1	31

As per the analysis, it is found that 30 slums have low density while only one slum i.e., Munshiganj (923 Du/Ha) has high density. Out of 31 slums in the city, 29 were proposed for up gradation mode of development and remaining 2 slums for In-situ development. The Munshiganj slum which is having high density of dwelling units is proposed for Up gradation mode of development. In low dwelling unit density slums, out of 30 slums, 2 slums are proposed for In-situ development and the remaining for Up gradation.

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

4.2.6 Land value

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



Map 4-2: Dwelling unit density map of slums

4.3 SLUM REHABILITATION FRAMEWORK

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

4.3.1 Observations / Findings of Analysis of Existing Situation

a. Housing

- 71% of the slums have been into existence for more than 75 years in the city with old-fashioned infrastructure
- All slums are located on Non hazardous/Non objectionable sites.
- In about 6 slums, it is found that the rain water will remnant up to 15 to 30 days.
- Even though 67% of the total houses are Pucca in nature, a significant portion of them are found to be in bad condition. 33% of the houses are Semi pucca& Katcha in nature making them vulnerable to any kind of disaster.
- In respect to electricity connections, nearly 21% of the total houses do not have access to electricity.

b. Demography & Employment

- Nearly 58% of the total slum population is living under below poverty line (BPL) accounting 5132 households.
- About 73% of the slum population belongs to back ward social communities (OBC &SC).
- About 26% of the slum population belongs to minority communities constituting 24% of slum households.
- The average literacy among slum residents is only 62% where the female literacy rate is observed to be very less.
- It is found that 31% 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			
	No of slums	**No of HH's**	**% HH's out of total Households**
Connectivity to City Wide Water Supply System			
Fully Connected	7	**2597**	29%
Partially Connected	10	**2939**	33%
Not Connected	14	**3374**	38%
Total	**31**	**8910**	
Duration of Water Supply			
daily Less than 1 hr	1	405	5%
daily 1-2 hrs	14	4763	53%
Daily more than 2 hrs	2	368	4%
Once a week	0	0	0
Twice a week	0	0	0
Not regular	0	0	0
No Supply	14	3374	38%
Total	**31**	**8910**	
Source of Drinking Water			
Individual tap	17	2588	29%
Public tap	0	0	0
Tube wells/Bore well/hand pump	31	6322	71%
Open well	0	0	0
Tank/pond	0	0	0
River/canal/lake/spring	0	0	0
Others	0	0	0
Water tanker	0	0	0
Total		**8910**	

- Out of 31 slums in the city, 17 slums were either fully connected or partially connected with city wide trunk water supply system. The remaining 14 slums, which account about 45%, are not connected with city system.
- About 29% of slum households have access to individual tap connections as primary source of water supply and the remaining 71 % are dependent on public taps, tube wells, open wells, hand pump, well etc., These households need to be addressed for provision of individual taps.

b. Sanitation

Table 4-8: Sanitation Details

SANITATION			
	No of slums	**No of HH's**	**% HH's out of total Households**
Connectivity to wide Sewerage system			
Fully Connected	2	268	3%
Partially Connected	9	3980	45%
Not Connected	20	4662	52%
Total	**31**	**8910**	
Connectivity to Storm water Drainage			
Fully Connected	15	5225	58%
Partially Connected	13	2914	33%
Not Connected	3	771	9%
Total	**31**	**8910**	
Drainage & Sewerage facilities			
Storm water Drainage	30	7734	87%
Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines	0	0	0
Digester	0	0	0
Not Connected to Sewer or Digester	14	1176	13%
Total		**8910**	
Latrine Facilities			
Public/Community latrine- Septic tank/flush	0	0	0
Public/ Community latrine- Service latrine	0	0	0
Public/ Community latrine-Pit	0	0	0
Shared latrine -Septic tank/flush/	6	100	1%
Shared latrine- Service latrine	0	0	0
Shared latrine-Pit	0	0	0
Own latrine -Septic tank/flush/	31	6131	69%
Own latrine- Service latrine	0	0	0
Own Latrine-Pit	0	0	0
Open Defecation	30	2679	30%
Total		**8910**	

- Of 31 slums, only 3% (2 slums) are fully connected and 97% (29 slums) are either partially connected or not at all connected to city wide sewerage system. Hence there is a deficiency in overall sewerage and storm drainage system which needs to be upgraded to a complete as well as sustainable underground drainage system.
- With regards to storm water drainage, 58% (15 slums) of slums are connected & 42% of slums do not have connectivity to city wide Storm water system.
- Around 30% 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		
	No of slums	**% of slums**
Arrangement of Garbage Disposal		
Municipal Staff	28	90%
Municipal Contractor	0	0
Residents themselves	1	3%
Others	0	0
No Arrangements	2	7%
Total	31	
Frequency of Garbage Disposal		
Daily	8	26%
Once in 2 days	0	0
Once in a week	8	26%
Once in 15 days	8	26%
Not Collected	7	22%
Total	31	
Frequency of clearance of open drains		
Daily	8	26%
Once in 2 days	0	0
Once in a week	8	26%
Once in 15 days	10	32%
Not Collected	5	16%
Total	31	

- 48% of slums are not adequately covered with solid waste disposal activity.
- On other side, 7% 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 3% (1 slum).
- 48% 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		
	No. of Slums	**% Slums of total slums**
Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to the slum		
Motorable Pucca	27	87%
Motorable Katcha	4	13%
Non Motorable Pucca	0	0
Non Motorable Katcha	0	0
Total	**31**	
Internal Road		
Motorable Pucca	14	45%
Motorable Katcha	10	32%
Non Motorable Pucca	4	13%
Non Motorable Katcha	3	10%
Total	**31**	
Distance from Nearest Motorable Road		
Less than 0.5 Km	20	64%
0.5-1 Km	8	26%
1-2 Km	3	10%
2-5Km	0	0
>5 Km	0	0
Total	**31**	
Availability of Street Lighting		
Yes	22	71%
No	9	29%
Total	**31**	

- 87% of slums have Motorable Pucca roads and 13% of slums have Motorable katcha roads, which needs to be upgraded.
- 55% of slums lack in proper internal roads with BT surface.
- In case of street lighting, 71% of slums have Street lights and 29% 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, 31 slums in Raebareli City have been categorized based infrastructure deficiency and vulnerability. Based on this, the existing condition of slums is assessed in the following way:

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

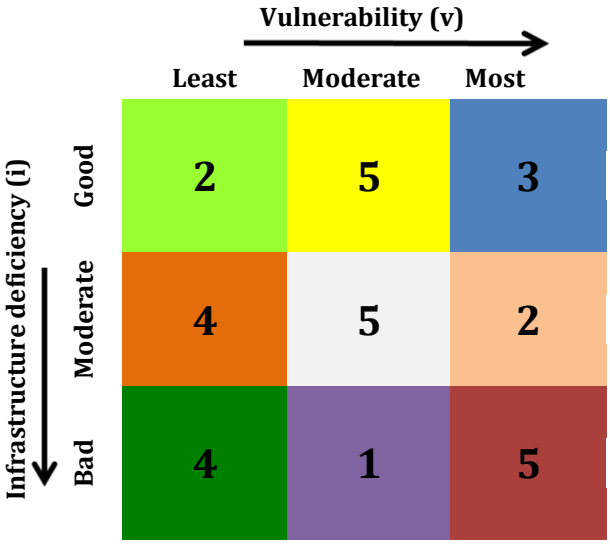


Table 4-11: Slum Deficiency Matrix & Development Options

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

- Least vulnerable and Good Infrastructure – 2 slums
- Least vulnerable with moderate infrastructure – 4 slums
- Least vulnerable with bad infrastructure – 4 slums
- Moderate vulnerable with Good Infrastructure – 5 slums
- Moderate vulnerable with Moderate Infrastructure – 5slums
- Moderate vulnerable with Bad Infrastructure – 1 slum
- Most vulnerable with Good Infrastructure – 3 slums
- Most vulnerable with Moderate Infrastructure – 2 slums
- Most vulnerable with Bad Infrastructure – 5 slums

For more details please refer **Annexure 2D &2F** for slum wise choice of development, Scoring and ranking.

CHAPTER 5 – REQUIREMENT & INVESTMENT

5.1 PHYSICAL REQUIREMENTS

5.1.1 Housing

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

Relocation of slums

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

In-situ

- Semi Pucca and katcha houses greater than 75%

Up-gradation of slums

- Semi Pucca and katcha houses less than 75%

Table 5-1: Housing Requirements

Mode of development	Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	
		Semi-Pucca + Katcha houses More than 75%	Semi-Pucca + Katcha houses Less than 75%
	Relocation	In – Situ	Up-Gradation
No. of Slums	0	2	29
No. of Households	0	720	8190
Hosing Deficit	0	720	2375
Housing Deficit	3095		

From the above *table 5-1*, it was identified that there is a housing deficient of 3095 households in 31 slums. From development point of view, 2 slums are found to be having Semi- Pucca and Katcha houses greater than 75%, hence considered for In-Situ development while 29 slums with semi Pucca and katcha houses less than 75% for slum up gradation.

5.1.2 Estimating Vacant land area

The SFCPoA proposes the housing deficit 3095 households which require 92850 sq mts (9.28 Ha) @30 sq mts per dwelling unit. On Contrary, the preliminary identification of vacant lands through GIS mapping has been found has 146.68 hectares which is more than sufficient for future housing requirement.

5.1.3 Infrastructure

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

Water supply

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

Sanitation

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

Solid waste management

- For every 30 households = 1 garbage bin

Street lighting

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

Roads

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

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

Table 5-2 : Physical Infrastructure Requirements

S. No	Sector	Services (unit)	Requirement for existing slums
1	Water supply	Running length of sub line (Km)	35.27
		Raising Main (Km)	19.15
		Individual taps (No)	6322
		Overhead water tanks (No)	21
2	Sanitation	Length of Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines (Km)	47.93
		Length of storm water Drainage Lines (Km)	54.52
		Individual toilets (No)	2483
3	Solid Waste Management	Garbage dumping Bins (No)	299
4	Roads	Total length of Approach roads (Km)	0.11
		Total length of Internal roads (Km)	34.60
5	Street Lighting	Street lights (No)	1063

Table 5-3: Social Infrastructure Requirements

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

As per UDPFI Guidelines, for every 7500 population, a secondary school is required, for every 2500 population a pre-primary school and a primary school for 5000 persons has been recommended. In addition to this open space of area 3 Ha (29955.24 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

In Raebareli, all the slums are falling under tenable where the suggested mode of development is In-situ & Up gradation. The parameters for prioritization of these slums are as follows:

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

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

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

Relocation

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

In situ

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

Slum Up gradation

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

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

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

Year of Development	Period	No of the Slums	Mode of Development
I	2014-15	0	Relocation
		1	In - Situ Development
		3	Up gradation
Total Slums		**4**	
II	2015-16	0	Relocation
		0	In - Situ Development
		7	Up gradation
Total Slums		**7**	
III	2016-17	0	Relocation
		1	In - Situ Development
		9	Up gradation
Total Slums		**10**	
IV	2017-18	0	Relocation
		0	In - Situ Development
		6	Up gradation
Total Slums		**6**	
V	2018-19	0	Relocation
		0	In - Situ Development
		4	Up gradation
Total Slums		**4**	
Total targeted Slums for 5 Years		**31**	

5.2.2 Proposed Model Layout

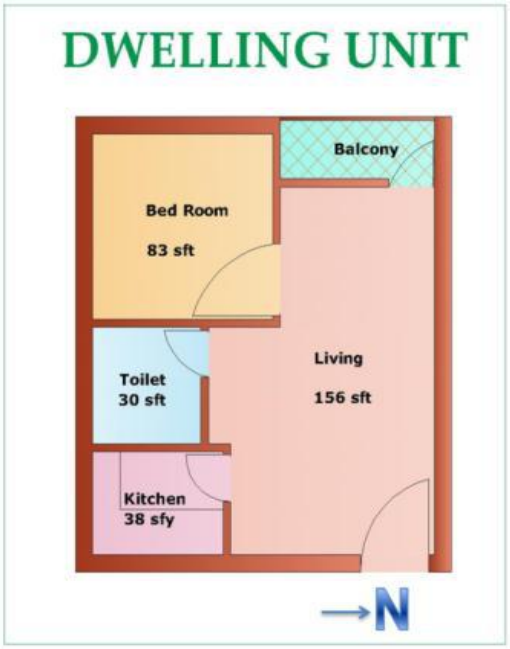
a. Housing

To make Raebareli a slum free city, there is a need to redevelop housing for **3095** households as estimated. Based on the physical location, ULB land ownership and surrounding land use, three slums have been chosen to replicate the future development and improved livelihood in terms of housing layout shown with all services. The layouts developed are in accordance with byelaws, JNNURM standards and facilitated with infrastructure services. According to Norms and Standards of Municipal Basic Services in India given by Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for Housing, each flat has a plinth area of 330.60 square feet including common area.

Proposed Layout

All proposed housing units will be facilitated with a living room, single bedroom, kitchen and toilet and with provision of 8 houses on each floor to minimize the common area. The proposed structure would consist of ground +1, with 15% ground coverage and a proposed

density of 100 dwelling units per acre. The following table and plan provides a brief specification of a single unit:



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

b. Infrastructure

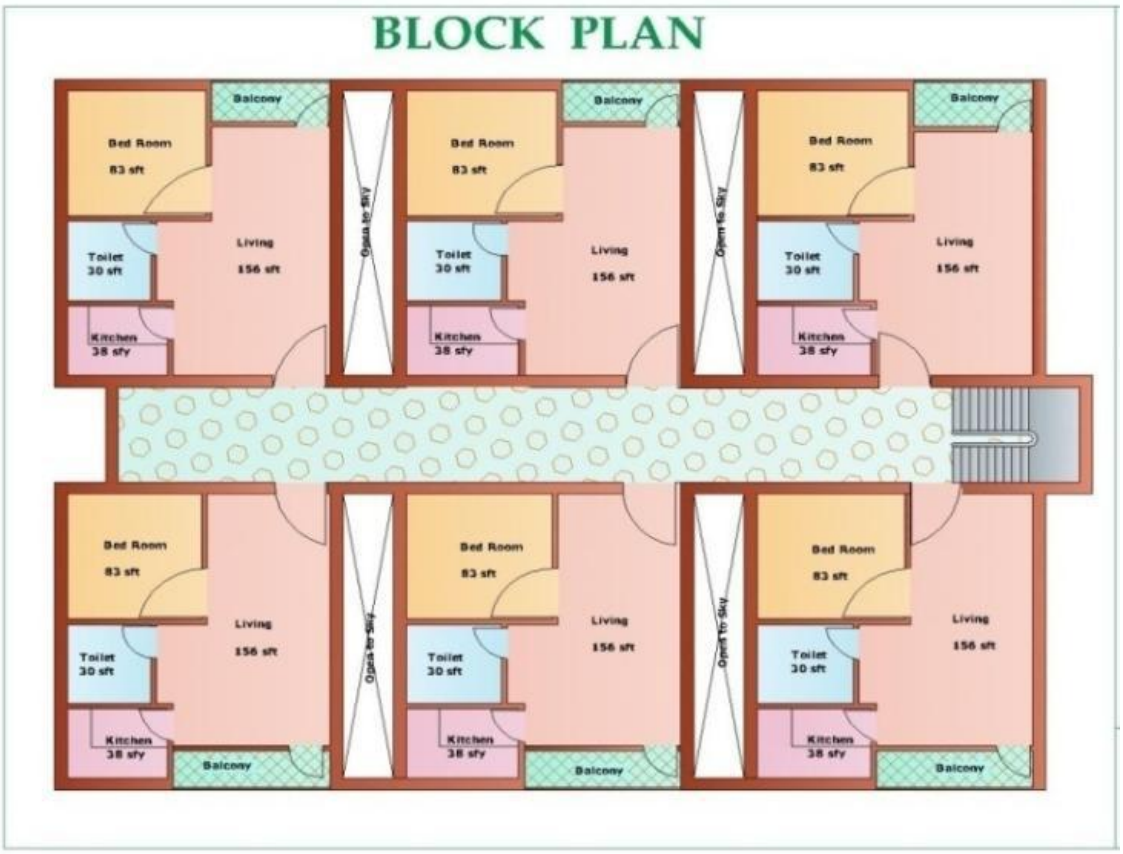
Provision for individual sump tank, over head LDPE tanks and pumps with all utilities will be made available to each of the building blocks for water supply arrangement.

Construction

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

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

The plan and specifications of single block are as follows:



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

Map 5-1 : Model layout

5.3 MODALITIES / APPROACH

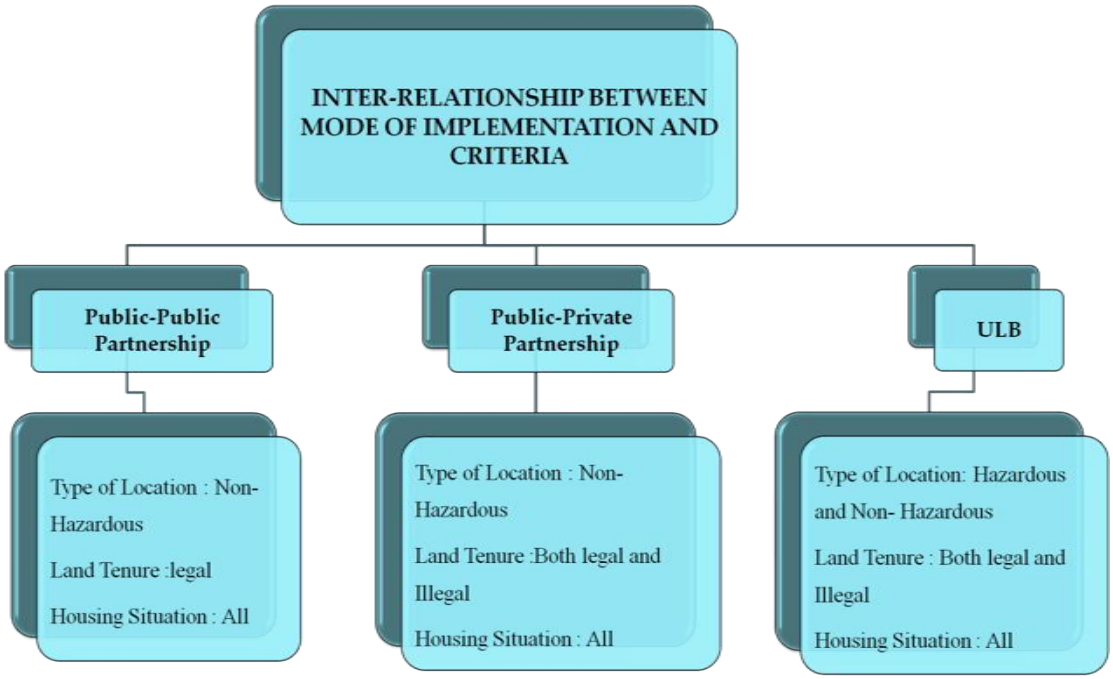


Chart 5-1 : Modalities & Approach

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

5.3.1 Slum Up-gradation/Redevelopment Options

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

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

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

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

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

5.3.2 Potential for Private Sector Participation

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

a. **Outputs of the Slum Redevelopment Plans**

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

b. In relation to slum pockets

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

c. Outputs

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

5.4 INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS

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

5.4.1 Housing

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

Table 5-5: Housing Investment Requirements

Mode of development	Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	
		Semi-Pucca + Katcha houses More than 75%	Semi-Pucca + Katcha houses Less than 75%
	Relocation	In – Situ	Up-Gradation
No. of HHs	0	720	8190
Deficit	0	720	2375
Housing Deficit	3095		
Costing (₹Lakhs)	0.00	3317.05	7621.23
Total Cost (₹Lakhs)	10938.28		
Total Cost (₹Crores)	109.38		

As illustrated in *table 5-5*, 30% of the total estimated cost is allocated for In-situ mode of development and 70% for slum up-gradation in Raebareli City. For calculation purpose, costing per unit @ ₹4.045 lakhs per house has been taken into view for the first year. Additionally for a duration of 5 years, an increase of 5% in the costs has been assumed with due consideration to changing market rate.

5.4.2 Infrastructure

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

Table 5-6: Investment Requirement for Infrastructure

S. No	Sector	Sector - Unit	Proposed Cost for 2014-19 (in ₹ Lakhs)
PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE			
1	**Water Supply**	Running length of sub line (Km)	148.54
		Raising Main (Km)	38.71
		Individual taps (No)	0.00
		Overhead water tanks (No)	372.62
		Sub Total	**562.87**
2	**Sanitation**	Length of Underground Sewer Line (Km)	804.70
		Length of storm water Drainage Lines (Km)	921.97
		Individual toilets (No)	316.94
		Sub Total	**2043.62**
3	**Solid waste management**	Garbage dumping Bins (No)	28.29
		Sub Total	**28.29**
4	**Roads**	Length of Approach roads (Km)	10.40
		Length of Internal roads (Km)	1039.29
		Sub Total	**1049.69**
5	**Street Lighting**	Street lights (No)	136.63
		Sub Total	**136.63**
Total Physical Infrastructure			**3821.09**
SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE			
6	**Education facilities**	Anganwadi (No)	0.00
		Primary school (No)	0.00
		High school (No)	0.00
		Sub Total	**0.00**
7	**Health Facilities**	Primary Health Centre (No)	0.00
		Sub Total	**0.00**
8	**Social development**	Community Room (No)	0.00
		Recreation park (sq.mts)	90.11
		Sub Total	**90.11**
Total Social Infrastructure			**90.11**
Grand Total Cost (Physical + Social) for Infrastructure			**3911.20**

The total cost estimates for infrastructure up gradation and provision is **₹39.11** Crores, where physical infrastructure is estimated for **₹38.21** Crores and social infrastructure is around **₹0.90** Crores.

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

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

Sector	Estimated Cost for 2014-15	Estimated Cost for 2015-16	Estimated Cost for 2016-17	Estimated Cost for 2017-18	Estimated Cost for 2018-19	Total Project Cost for 5 years
Housing	1333.84	1728.63	4440.66	2097.80	1337.35	**10938.28**
Water Supply	29.57	101.81	121.72	176.28	133.48	**562.87**
Sanitation	120.18	470.37	545.98	638.29	268.79	**2043.62**
Solid waste management	1.85	4.41	7.22	8.17	6.64	**28.29**
Roads	86.52	306.15	257.77	264.27	134.99	**1049.69**
Street Lighting	7.97	29.71	38.97	44.26	15.72	**136.63**
Education	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Health	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	**0.00**
Social development	10.83	20.07	28.54	17.40	13.27	**90.11**
Others	95.45	159.67	326.45	194.79	114.61	**890.97**
Total	**1686.21**	**2820.82**	**5767.31**	**3441.26**	**2024.85**	**15740.44**

As shown in above table, the total cost projected for 5 years is **₹157.40** Crores, in which 69% is allocated for housing as top priority; 24% for physical infrastructure and 1% for social infrastructure. Under others head 6% of the housing, physical and social infrastructure is considered.

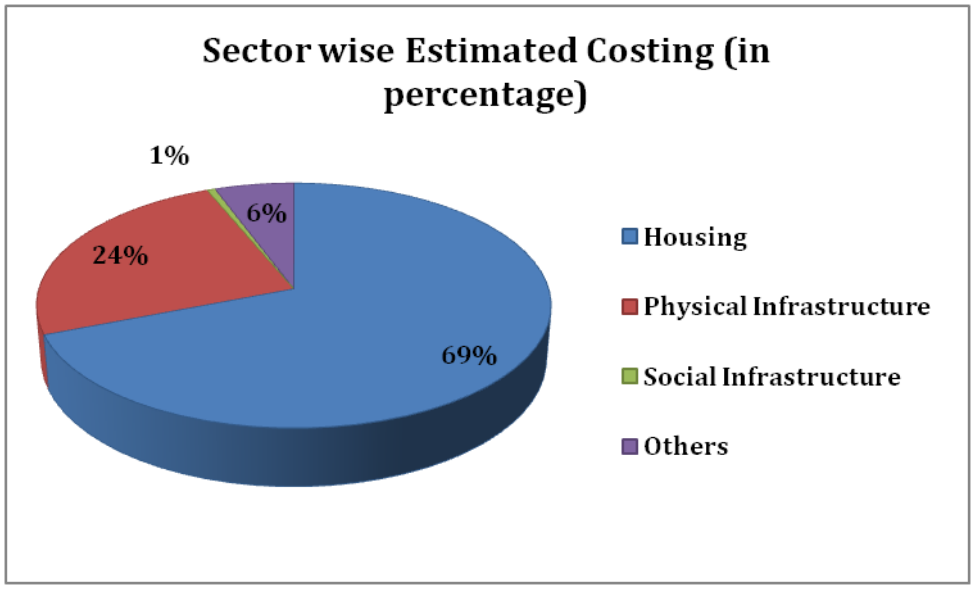


Figure 5-1: Sector wise estimated Costing

Among physical infrastructure elements, due priority is given for sanitation for the next 5 years followed by roads and water supply. About 53% of the costing in physical infrastructure is allocated for sanitation. About 27% of the cost is allocated for roads, 15% for water supply and 4% for street lighting.

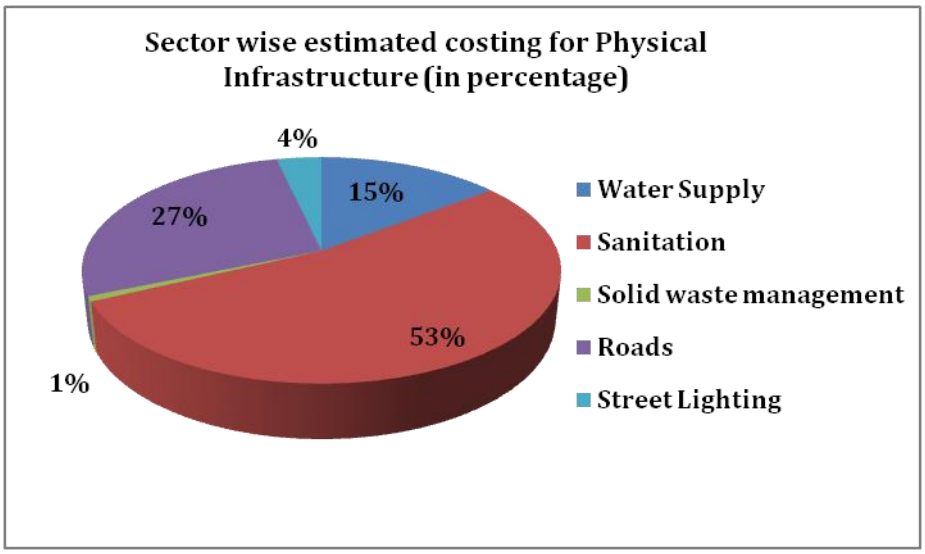


Figure 5-2 : Sector wise estimated Costing for Physical infrastructure

In the first year (2014-15) of development, one slum (125 housing deficit) has been tentatively proposed for in-situ development with an estimated cost of ₹6.47 crores and other 3 slums (299 housing deficit) are proposed for Up gradation, with an estimated cost of ₹10.39 crores.

5.4.3 Other Costs

In general, operation and maintenance costs form a sizeable share of a slum redevelopment budget. In case of Raebareli 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	31.82	15.91	15.91	15.91	15.91	**95.45**
IInd Year	53.22	26.61	26.61	26.61	26.61	**159.67**
IIIrd Year	108.82	54.41	54.41	54.41	54.41	**326.45**
IVth Year	64.93	32.46	32.46	32.46	32.46	**194.79**
Vth Year	38.20	19.10	19.10	19.10	19.10	**114.61**
Total	**296.99**	**148.49**	**148.49**	**148.49**	**148.49**	**890.97**

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

5.5 CAPACITY BUILDING

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

5.5.1 Slum dwellers

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

5.5.2 Intermediaries

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

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

within the slum. Communities are also expected to assist in generating the beneficiary contribution.

5.5.3 Government stakeholders

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

CHAPTER 6 - SLUM PREVENTION STRATEGY

6.1 INTRODUCTION OF SLUM PREVENTION STRATEGY

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

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

Land Reservation/Land pooling

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

Allocation of land to various organizations

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

New Housing

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

Rental

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

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

6.2 HOUSING STOCK ASSESSMENT IN SLUMS

6.2.1 EWS and LIG Housing Projection in the city

The EWS and LIG housing projections were calculated for the city for the next 15-20 years (refer Chapter 2.5.3). Assuming that, all the slums in the city will be developed under Rajiv Awas Yojana scheme, the EWS and LIG Housing projections were calculated for the rest of the city excluding the slum households. The future housing supply has been computed in accordance with the existing growth rate of the city housing. The identified housing demand for EWS and LIG can also be termed as housing shortage. The efficient and timely provision of EWS and LIG housing at affordable price would avoid formation of new slums and provide basic facilities to the incoming poor migrants.

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

EWS and LIG Housing Projection	
Year	**Housing Units**
2011	1760
2016	2129
2021	2345
2026	2583

6.3 LIST OF AVAILABLE INSTITUTIONAL RESOURCES AND THEIR ROLES & RESPONSIBILITIES

The Uttar Pradesh state and Raebareli 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
- Raebareli Development Authority
- Uttar Pradesh Housing and Development Board (UP Avas Vikas Parishad)
- Raebareli Nagar Palika Parishad
- District Urban Development Agency (DUDA)
- Uttar Pradesh Cooperative Housing Federation

SUDA is the state level nodal agency for Uttar Pradesh to regulate, implement and monitor the projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana. DUDA functions under the directives of SUDA and it monitors & regulates the project implementation at the city level. The development authority has to allocate the land required for the relocation of slums. The ULB is responsible for the provision of infrastructure facilities to the residents of the city. The government agencies like

Uttar Pradesh Rajkiya Nirman Nigam and Construction & Design Services (commercial wing of the UP Jal Nigam) are having the experience in construction of Dwelling Units for the schemes like Integrated Housing Development Scheme and Basic Services for Urban Poor (under JnNURM). Housing board and Cooperative Housing Federation will play key role in policy formulation and facilitate credit system at the state level. Therefore, it is suggested to involve these agencies for the implementation of the project.

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

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

6.4 IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

6.3.1 Options for Generating Stock

Public Private Partnership

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

DEVANANDAPUR SLUM - MODEL LAY OUT

Devanandapur is one among 31 slums located in the Fringe area of Rae-bareli city. It has a total population of 3119 with 595 households and an area of 29095.05 Sq.mts. The slum is situated on and belongs to private ownership. Of the 595 houses, 58% are katcha in nature. As far as water supply is concerned, the slum is not connected to city wide trunk water supply system. Due to lack of proper housing condition and inadequate physical infrastructure, there is a need to improve the living conditions in Devanandapur slum on priority basis.

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, 600 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 table provides 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 24 dwelling units (DU) has been proposed with a total area of 2636.10 sq. ft. A total of 25 blocks has been proposed preferred floors to be G+3 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 24 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 Devanandapur Slum:

Description	Area (Sq. ft)
Slum Area	7.12 Acres
Proposed Slum Area	267236.00
Residential Area	118317.00
Commercial use	176256.00
Park	33774.00
Roads	30492.00

To encourage future development in the slum, a Public-Private partnership has been chosen for mixed land use where 39439.00 Sq.ft of regular residential, 176256.00 Sq.ft of land is allocated for commercial space and 10% for roads has been reserved .Under this model, potential business opportunities can be created as well as better access to improved infrastructure, thus fostering Devanandapur 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 Devanandapur slum:

Map 6-1 : proposed layout of Devanandapur

MOHIDDINPUR SLUM-MODEL LAYOUT

Mohiddinpur is located in the fringe area of Raebareli city. The slum is having a total population of 693 residing in 125 households. The total area of the slum is 10797.58 Sq.mts. The slum is located on the land owned by private ownership. Of the 125 houses, 26% are katcha in nature. As far as water supply is concerned, 48% of the households are not having access to individual water supply connections. Due to lack of proper housing condition and inadequate physical infrastructure, there is a need to improve the living conditions in Mohiddinpur 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, 144 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 12 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 Mohiddinpur Slum:

Description	Area (Sq.ft)
Slum Area	2.66 Acres
Proposed Slum Area	64136.00
Commercial use	52242.00
Park	3216.00
Roads	10454.00

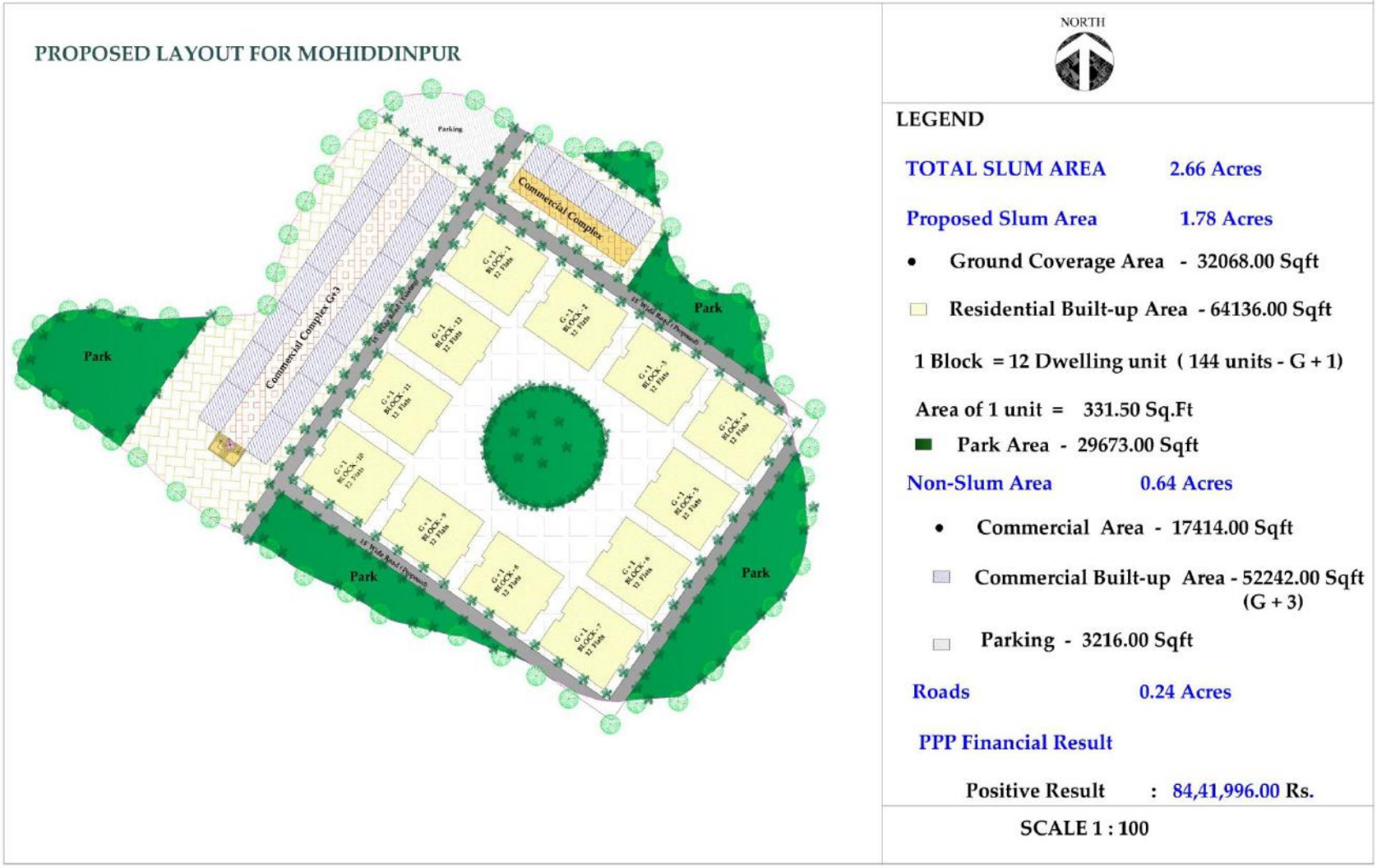
To encourage future development in the slum, a Public-Private partnership has been chosen for mixed land use where 52242.00 Sq.ft of land is allocated for commercial space and 10% for roads has been reserved .Under this model, potential business opportunities can be created as well as better access to improved infrastructure, thus fostering Mohiddinpur 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 Mohiddinpur slum:

RAE BAREILY



Map 6-2 : proposed layout of Mohhiddinpur

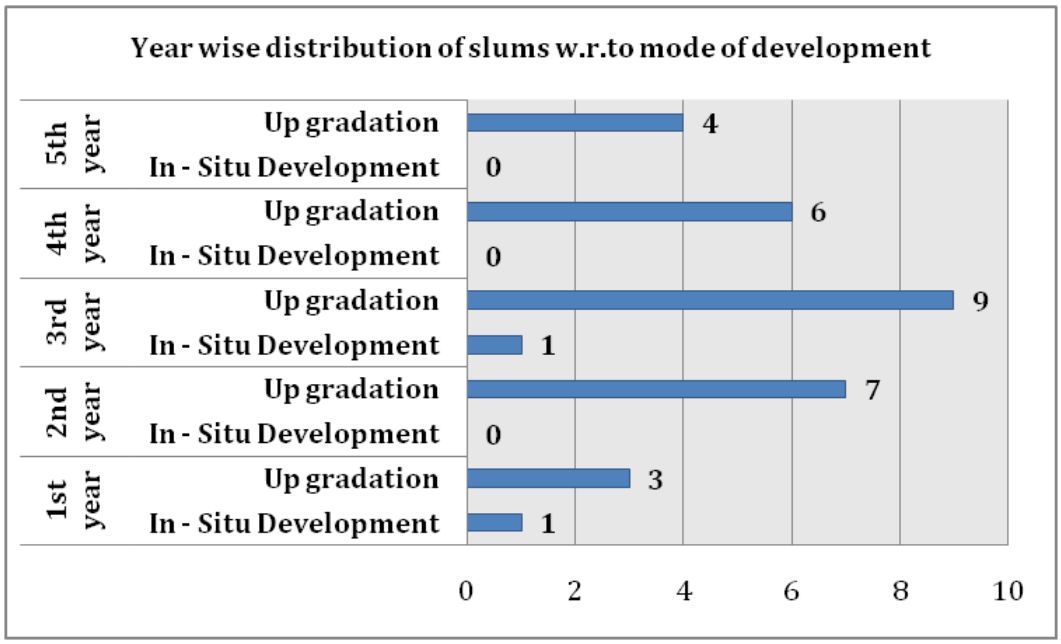
Rental Housing

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

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

6.3.2 Targets & Timelines

Figure 6-1: Mode of Development



As seen in the *Figure 6-1*, for 31 slums in Raebareli city, 2 slums are proposed under in-situ mode of development and 29 for up-gradation based on assessment of the living conditions in those areas. Given the magnitude of problems faced, the slums have been prioritized and to be implemented year wise respectively. Once the redevelopment process is initiated, it is imperative that slum wise targets should be set and adhered in order for the rehabilitation process to be accomplished within the set time frame. For this to happen, it is necessary that there needs to be high level coordinating mechanism between wide group of stakeholders such as Govt. officials, professionals from different disciplines, NGOs/CBOs, and slum dwellers.

a) SLUM PREVENTION REFORMS

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

a. Assignment of property rights

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

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

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

b. Formation of Slum Redevelopment Authorities

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

c. Land Acquisition

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

d. Land pooling

In land pooling/town planning scheme, the owner or developer undertaking the development shall reserve and earmark the land in the proportions of 5% for the

economically weaker sections (EWS) and 5% of land for low income group persons for housing purpose. In case of vertical development, 20% of built up space shall be earmarked for EWS and low income groups.

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

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

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

f. Building & Layout Plans of Regulated Areas

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

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

g. Transferable Development Rights (TDR) /Incentive Zoning

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

h. Microfinance for shelter up-gradation

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

i. Other legislations

- Under the 7- Point Charter of JNNURM in order to make serviced land available for the poor for the future and to prevent slums – there is a necessity to reserve 10%--25% of the land for every new public/private housing projects.
- Amendment to enactments to enable revision of population density norms, FAR, land use, etc. and to allow private sector participation wherever reasonably possible.

- Extension of basic network services including health and education to slum settlements
- Provision of skills and training and nonwage, self employment assistance, the self-employment component in the SJSRY
- Microfinance for shelter up-gradation
- Changes in Master Plans that allows for slum renewal and redevelopment, legislation and building byelaws

j. ULB's role

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

b) CAPACITY BUILDING

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

At State level

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

At ULB level

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

At NGO's level,

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

Slum dwellers

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

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

6.5 INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT

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

a. Housing & other costs

The Housing Investment requirement is calculated by considering the existing EWS and LIG Housing Shortage or housing demand in the city. As Raebareli is the administrative Headquarters of the district and a major agricultural, educational centre, it attracts large number of migrants from different parts of state. Taking this into account, an annual increase of 5% in EWS and LIG housing is considered.

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

	Housing		Other Costs			
Year	EWS/LIG Housing Requirement	Estimated Cost (₹in Lakhs)	O&M 2%	Offsite costing 1%	Other Costs 2%	Total Cost
1	118	477.31	9.55	4.77	9.55	23.87
2	124	526.23	10.52	5.26	10.52	26.31
3	133	593.13	11.86	5.93	11.86	29.66
4	140	653.92	13.08	6.54	13.08	32.70
5	147	720.95	14.42	7.21	14.42	36.05
6	157	810.52	16.21	8.11	16.21	40.53
7	165	893.60	17.87	8.94	17.87	44.68
8	169	961.90	19.24	9.62	19.24	48.10
9	177	1060.50	21.21	10.61	21.21	53.03
10	185	1160.90	23.22	11.61	23.22	58.05
11	194	1279.89	25.60	12.80	25.60	63.99
12	204	1411.08	28.22	14.11	28.22	70.55
13	214	1555.71	31.11	15.56	31.11	77.79
14	225	1715.17	34.30	17.15	34.30	85.76
15	236	1890.98	37.82	18.91	37.82	94.55
Total	**2588**	**15711.80**	**314.24**	**157.12**	**314.24**	**785.59**

For construction of **2588** EWS and LIG Dwelling Units with 5% annual increase in Dwelling unit cost total cost of **₹ 15711.80** Lakhs **(₹ 157.12 Crores)** is estimated.

A total of **₹ 785.59 Lakhs (₹7.9 Crores)** has been estimated for the additional costs for the project under Slum Prevention strategy.

Housing + Other Costs = ₹ 15711.80+ ₹ 785.59

= ₹ 16497.39 Lakhs (₹164.97 Crores)

The total of **₹164.97 Crores** has been estimated tentatively for the proposed development.

CHAPTER 7 - FINANCING STRATEGY

7.1 TOUCHSTONE PRINCIPLES

7.1.1 Institutional Framework

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

The following institutional methodology has been adopted for the state.

The institutional responsibility for slum improvement vests with the State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), the apex policy making and monitoring agency for urban areas in the state. It executes various government schemes for urban renewal like – 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 the city would be based on the prevailing land value. The implementation could be both public and private depending on the public and stakeholders consensus with due approval of the city with respect to its land ownership and project implementation.

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

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

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

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

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

7.3 INVESTMENT REQUIREMENT AND FINANCING PLAN

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

7.3.1 Investment plan

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

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

In-Situ development					
S. No	ITEM	Year (Rs. In Lakhs)			Total
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd,4th & 5th Year	
	No. of slums proposed for Intervention	1	1	0	2
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,)	76.71	135.56	0	212.28
(ii)	Housing (Construction of Du's)	530.91	2786.14	0	3317.05
(iii)	Social Infrastructure (like community halls, Balwadi/school common toilet & bath etc. Market. Shopping play area/park and parking	2.73	3.01	0	5.74
	Sub Total B	**610.35**	**2924.72**	**0**	**3535.06**
C	**Other costs**				
(i)	Operation & maintenance (2%)	12.21	58.49	0	70.70
(ii)	Project Implementation (1%)	6.10	29.25	0	35.35
(iii)	DPR preparation (1%)	6.10	29.25	0	35.35
(iv)	Capacity Building (1%)	6.10	29.25	0	35.35
(v)	Off-site costing (1%)	6.10	29.25	0	35.35
	Subtotal C	**36.62**	**175.48**	**0**	**212.10**
D	**Total Investment Cost (A+B+C)**	**646.97**	**3100.20**	**0**	**3747.17**

The numbers of slums proposed under In-situ mode of development in Raebareli city are two. Among these, development and rehabilitation process has to be handled during first year for one slum and another one slum for second year of implementation phase. The total investment requirement is 3747.17 lakhs of which housing component alone costs 3317.05 lakhs, Infrastructure (physical & social) is estimated to be 218.02 lakhs and other costs accounts for 212.10 lakhs.

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

Up-gradation							
S. No	ITEM	Year (Rs. In Lakhs)					Total
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	
	No. of slums proposed for Intervention	3	7	9	6	4	29
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,)	169.37	912.45	836.10	1131.28	559.62	3608.81
(ii)	Housing (Construction of Du's)	802.93	1728.63	1654.52	2097.80	1337.35	7621.23
(iii)	Social Infrastructure (like community halls, Balwadi/school common toilet & bath etc. Market. Shopping play area/park and parking	8.10	20.07	25.53	17.40	13.27	84.37
	Sub Total B	**980.41**	**2661.15**	**2516.14**	**3246.48**	**1910.24**	**11314.41**
C	**Other costs**						
(i)	Operation & maintenance (2%)	19.61	53.22	50.32	64.93	38.20	226.29
(ii)	Project Implementation (1%)	9.80	26.61	25.16	32.46	19.10	113.14
(iii)	DPR preparation (1%)	9.80	26.61	25.16	32.46	19.10	113.14
(iv)	Capacity building (1%)	9.80	26.61	25.16	32.46	19.10	113.14
(v)	Off-site costing (1%)	9.80	26.61	25.16	32.46	19.10	113.14
	Subtotal C	**58.82**	**159.67**	**150.97**	**194.79**	**114.61**	**678.86**
	Total Investment Cost (A+B+C)	**1039.23**	**2820.82**	**2667.11**	**3441.27**	**2024.85**	**11993.28**

The total numbers of slums proposed under up-gradation mode of development in Raebareli city are 29. Among these, development and rehabilitation process has to be handled during the five years for 3 slums in first, 7 in second, 9 in third, 6 in fourth and 4 in fifth year of implementation phase. The total investment requirement is 11993.28 lakhs of which housing component alone costs 7621.23 lakhs, Infrastructure (physical & social) is estimated to be 3693.18 lakhs and other costs accounts for 678.86 lakhs.

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

Preventive							
S. No	ITEM	Year (Rs. In Lakhs)					Total
		1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year	5th Year	
	Number of HHs proposed	352	394	441	494	553	**2234**
A	**Housing Cost**	1423.84	1673.32	1966.86	2313.4	2719.1	**10096.52**
	Sub Total A	**1423.84**	**1673.32**	**1966.86**	**2313.4**	**2719.1**	**10096.52**
B	**Other costs**						
(i)	Operation & maintenance (2%)	28.48	33.47	39.34	46.27	54.38	**201.94**
(ii)	Off-site costing (1%)	14.24	16.73	19.67	23.13	27.19	**100.96**
(iii)	Capacity building (1%) & other escalations (1%)	28.48	33.47	39.34	46.27	54.38	**201.94**
	SubTotal B	**71.2**	**83.67**	**98.35**	**115.67**	**135.95**	**504.83**
C	**Total Investment Cost (A+B)**	**1495.04**	**1756.99**	**2065.21**	**2429.07**	**2855.05**	**10601.35**

The total numbers of Households estimated under Preventive section are 2234. Among these, construction and development has to be handled for 352 households in first, 394 in second, 441 in third, 494 in fourth and 553 in fifth year of implementation phase. The total investment requirement is 10601.35 lakhs of which housing component costs 10096.52 lakhs and other costs accounts for 504.83 lakhs.

7.3.2 Summary of Investments

Table 7-4 : Summary Investments

Sector	Estimated costing for existing slums	Estimated costing for prevention of new slums	Total Project Cost
Housing	10938.28	15711.80	26650.08
Water Supply	562.86	0.00	562.86
Sanitation	2043.61	0.00	2043.61
Solid waste management	28.29	0.00	28.29
Roads	1049.70	0.00	1049.70
Street Lighting	136.63	0.00	136.63
Education	0.00	0.00	0.00
Health	0.00	0.00	0.00
Social development	90.11	0.00	90.11
Others	890.97	785.59	1676.56
Total	**15740.44**	**16496.62**	**32237.07**

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

i) ₹15740.44 Lakhs towards Slum Rehabilitation and **ii) ₹16496.62 Lakhs** towards prevention of slums in future. To make Raebareli city free from slums the overall cost is estimated tentatively at a value of **₹32237.07** lakhs **(₹322.37 Crores).**
For slum wise line estimates please refer **Annexure 2E**

7.3.3 Financing Structure

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

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

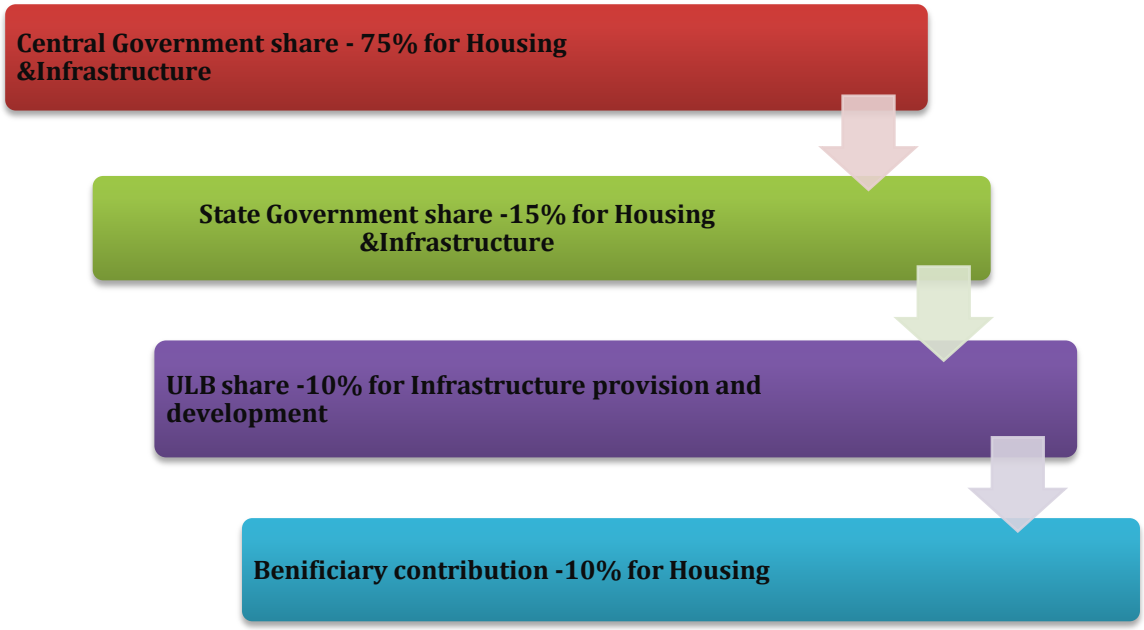


Chart 7-1: Financing Structure

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

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

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

7.4 FUNDING & CREDIT OPTIONS

a. Central Government and Innovative Projects Fund

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

b. Projects for slums on Central Government Land

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

c. Innovative Projects

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

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

d. Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) Scheme

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

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

e. Access to Credit

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

i. Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY)

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

ii. Credit Risk Guarantee Fund (CRGF)

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

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

7.5 STRATEGY FOR SUSTENANCE

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

7.3.1 ULB Finances

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

- Internal earmarking of funds for RAY in the municipal budgets, allocation of available surplus for slum rehabilitation under RAY
- Earmarking of property taxes, trade license fee, hawker-license fees, SWM cess etc.,

- Share of other devolutions, whenever applicable
- Proceeds from PPP projects
- Unlocking alternate revenues, using land based instruments such as FSI, TDR, land banking etc.

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

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

7.3.2 Earmarking for Slum Rehabilitation & Prevention Strategy

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

7.3.3 Community Participation

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

7.6 MONITORING & REVIEW

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

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

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

7.7 REFORMS

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

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

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

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

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

LIST OF ANNEXURES

List of Participants attended to the Stakeholder Workshop / Meeting

Stakeholder Workshop on Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)
Slum Free City Plan of Action – Raebareli city, Uttar Pradesh
23-09-2013 at DISTRICT COLLECTORATE.

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

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SLUM PROFILE

(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	MUNSHI GANJ	14 & 18	Notified	1950	Semi-Tenable	Private	Secure
2	MOHIDDINPUR	14	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
3	SHAHTOLA	17	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
4	GHOSIYANA	19	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
5	DHAMSREERAYKA PURWA	3	Notified	1950	Tenable	State government&Private	Secure
6	DEVANANDAPUR	3 & 4	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
7	JOSHIYANA	30	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
8	KAHAROKA ADDA	28	Notified	1981	Tenable	State government&Private	Secure
9	KAZIANA	12	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
10	BASANTOLA	23	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
11	MALIK MAVU	11	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
12	BASTEPUR	10	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
13	GHASIYARI MANDI	13	Notified	1955	Tenable	Private	Secure
14	PAASIN KA PURWA	5	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
15	DHOURAHARA (GHADRIYAN KA PURWA)	4	Notified	1950	Semi-Tenable	Private	Secure
16	KALLU KA PURWA	2 & 13	Notified	1955	Tenable	Private	Secure
17	MAHANANDAPUR	9	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
18	GRIPHSHAH KA PURWA	9	Notified	1955	Tenable	Private	Secure
19	SUBEDAR KA PURWA	10	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
20	KISHUN KA PURWA	10	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
21	KAPTAIN KA PURWA	14	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
22	BIGULCHIKA PURWA	20	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
23	GORA BAZAAR	9	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
24	KATIKHANA KHILA BAZAAR	12	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
25	DAKSHINI JAHANABAD	25	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
26	PURVI DARWAJA	15	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
27	TELIYAKOT	28	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
28	KALISAHAT	17	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
29	PAIRYAKA PURWA	4	Notified	1950	Tenable	Private	Secure
30	KHATRANA	12	Notified	1955	Tenable	Private	Secure
31	NAZARWATAL	9	Notified	1950	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	MUNSHI GANJ	5057.01	Core city	Others	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	353	55	59	467	353	55	30	438
2	MOHIDDINPUR	10797.58	Fringe area	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	7	86	32	125	7	68	0	75
3	SHAHTOLA	46474.73	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	304	39	62	405	281	19	0	300
4	GHOSIYANA	153542.70	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	472	190	67	729	472	168	0	640
5	DHAMSREERAY KA PURWA	21719.63	Fringe area	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	15 to 30 days	197	93	55	345	152	35	0	187
6	DEVANANDAPU	29095.05	Fringe area	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-	Not prone	98	140	331	569	98	70	0	168
7	JOSHIYANA	13225.51	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	119	9	22	150	119	5	0	124
8	KAHAROKA ADDA	21499.43	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Up to 15 days	29	10	31	70	29	0	0	29
9	KAZIANA	14576.92	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	182	6	32	220	182	0	0	182
10	BASANTOLA	15362.63	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	193	29	48	270	193	8	0	201
11	MALIK MAVU	36573.86	Fringe area	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-	Not prone	314	55	31	400	302	46	24	372
12	BASTEPUR	36657.96	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	223	49	13	285	223	45	9	277
13	GHASIYARI MANDI	41892.10	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	15 to 30 days	102	51	62	215	97	47	11	155
14	PAASIN KA PURWA	11869.14	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Up to 15 days	8	7	3	18	5	4	1	10
15	DHOURAHARA (GHADRIYAN KA PURWA)	19384.84	Fringe area	Others	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	15 to 30 days	211	185	89	485	190	150	3	343
16	KALLU KA PURWA	31290.59	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	232	130	39	401	227	111	7	345
17	MAHANANDAPUR	25946.94	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	100	35	65	200	85	25	20	130

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.)
18	GRIPHSHAH KA PURWA	19184.42	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	181	52	27	260	170	43	7	220
19	SUBEDAR KA PURWA	14218.68	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	54	16	6	76	52	9	0	61
20	KISHUN KA PURWA	9685.54	Fringe area	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	20	9	6	35	19	8	4	31
21	KAPTAIN KA PURWA	8439.21	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	84	24	21	129	81	19	16	116
22	BIGULCHIKA PURWA	6370.66	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	99	16	24	139	99	11	0	110
23	GORA BAZAAR	11692.51	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	211	72	15	298	211	64	10	285
24	KATIKHANA KHILA BAZAAR	22038.84	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	68	15	24	107	40	9	0	49
25	DAKSHINI JAHANABAD	11074.77	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	277	21	7	305	277	21	0	298
26	PURVI DARWAJA	12438.82	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	156	19	35	210	156	12	0	168
27	TELIYAKOT	68204.42	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	415	33	22	470	415	12	0	427
28	KALISAHAT	43193.33	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	591	64	53	708	591	55	0	646
29	PAIRYAKA PURWA	23409.62	Fringe area	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	15 to 30 days	49	13	9	71	47	10	5	62
30	KHATRANA	27169.50	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	533	46	72	651	533	0	0	533
31	NAZARWATAL	10928.83	Core city	Residential	Others (Non- Hazardous/Non-objectionable)	Not prone	38	14	7	59	35	12	5	52

Annexure-1C

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Total Slum Population	BPL Population	No of HHs	No of BPL HHs	Density
1	MUNSHI GANJ	2562	907	467	164	High density
2	MOHIDDINPUR	693	656	125	108	Low density
3	SHAHTOLA	2921	2233	405	319	Low density
4	GHOSIYANA	3827	1882	729	332	Low density
5	DHAMSREERAYKA PURWA	1812	672	345	128	Low density
6	DEVANANDAPUR	3119	2221	595	423	Low density
7	JOSHIYANA	788	607	150	106	Low density
8	KAHAROKA ADDA	466	376	70	57	Low density
9	KAZIANA	1463	997	220	143	Low density
10	BASANTOLA	1632	660	282	117	Low density
11	MALIK MAVU	2196	960	400	174	Low density
12	BASTEPUR	1568	604	285	109	Low density
13	GHASIYARI MANDI	1398	608	215	98	Low density
14	PAASIN KA PURWA	99	66	18	13	Low density
15	DHOURAHARA (GHADRIYAN KA PURWA)	2811	1735	485	327	Low density
16	KALLU KA PURWA	2631	811	401	120	Low density
17	MAHANANDAPUR	1103	481	200	140	Low density
18	GRIPHSHAH KA PURWA	1352	612	260	94	Low density
19	SUBEDAR KA PURWA	418	306	76	56	Low density
20	KISHUN KA PURWA	195	128	35	25	Low density
21	KAPTAIN KA PURWA	701	533	129	97	Low density
22	BIGULCHIKA PURWA	843	475	139	80	Low density
23	GORA BAZAAR	1654	934	298	170	Low density
24	KATIKHANA KHILA BAZAAR	702	518	107	68	Low density
25	DAKSHINI JAHANABAD	1842	1103	305	210	Low density
26	PURVI DARWAJA	1144	472	210	93	Low density
27	TELIYAKOT	2820	2027	470	312	Low density
28	KALISAHAT	4289	2559	708	417	Low density
29	PAIRYAKA PURWA	392	253	71	46	Low density
30	KHATRANA	4052	3305	651	546	Low density
31	NAZARWATAL	338	223	59	40	Low density

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	MUNSHI GANJ	27	25	34	36	42	303	467	351	14	45	35	22	467
2	MOHIDDINPUR	9	23	30	22	24	17	125	25	10	57	33	0	125
3	SHAHTOLA	25	42	35	98	153	52	405	152	21	109	98	25	405
4	GHOSIYANA	5	31	57	128	163	345	729	84	92	356	104	93	729
5	DHAMSREERAYKA PURWA	25	53	68	112	32	55	345	112	55	68	78	32	345
6	DEVANANDAPUR	19	27	58	142	177	172	595	170	123	97	114	91	595
7	JOSHIYANA	8	30	42	19	20	31	150	19	31	32	42	26	150
8	KAHAROKA ADDA	10	4	8	8	12	28	70	25	1	31	10	3	70
9	KAZIANA	9	35	29	52	43	52	220	107	18	32	36	27	220
10	BASANTOLA	9	22	35	58	82	76	282	133	57	0	63	29	282
11	MALIK MAVU	12	21	38	72	202	55	400	15	42	104	151	88	400
12	BASTEPUR	12	9	22	34	69	139	285	21	23	102	98	41	285
13	GHASIYARI MANDI	5	17	81	31	21	60	215	11	35	71	80	18	215
14	PAASIN KA PURWA	0	0	13	1	1	3	18	0	2	14	2	0	18
15	DHOURAHARA (GHADRIYAN KA PURWA)	64	283	52	38	27	21	485	14	13	270	113	75	485
16	KALLU KA PURWA	32	108	140	61	35	25	401	17	31	177	157	19	401
17	MAHANANDAPUR	0	15	40	45	40	60	200	25	31	47	51	46	200
18	GRIPHSHAH KA PURWA	0	27	40	54	66	73	260	18	35	45	38	124	260
19	SUBEDAR KA PURWA	11	15	10	14	6	20	76	3	2	38	26	7	76
20	KISHUN KA PURWA	2	4	3	11	5	10	35	3	4	5	8	15	35
21	KAPTAIN KA PURWA	8	12	15	21	41	32	129	12	16	31	43	27	129
22	BIGULCHIKA PURWA	9	32	29	26	22	21	139	27	35	14	48	15	139
23	GORA BAZAAR	9	15	20	56	17	128	245	53	92	74	64	15	298
24	KATIKHANA KHILA BAZAAR	10	21	35	11	10	20	107	29	13	11	34	20	107
25	DAKSHINI JAHANABAD	20	28	31	42	117	67	305	191	31	38	34	11	305
26	PURVI DARWAJA	13	17	23	42	32	83	210	42	42	52	51	23	210
27	TELIYAKOT	18	48	95	102	150	57	470	102	130	111	115	12	470
28	KALISAHAT	29	79	82	68	59	391	708	149	98	184	196	81	708
29	PAIRYAKA PURWA	7	10	11	15	3	25	71	3	2	41	18	7	71
30	KHATRANA	21	27	96	153	249	105	651	237	84	132	178	20	651
31	NAZARWATAL	0	6	9	10	15	19	59	4	6	18	17	14	59

Annexure-1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation					Drainage and Sewerage facility					
		Individual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Borewell/ HandPump	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	Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System_	Storm water Drainage_No .of HHs having access	Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines_ No.of	Digester_No .of HHs having access to	Not Connected to Sewer or Digester_No	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage
1	MUNSHI GANJ	152	0	315	0	0	0	0	0	152	0	212	1 to 2 hours daily	Partially connected	395	0	0	72	Not connected	Partially connected
2	MOHIDDINPUR	60	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	9	1 to 2 hours daily	Fully connected	125	0	0	0	Not connected	Fully connected
3	SHAHTOLA	225	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	39	Less than one hour	Partially connected	405	0	0	0	Partially connected	Fully connected
4	GHOSIYANA	355	0	374	0	0	0	0	0	355	0	260	1 to 2 hours daily	Fully connected	729	0	0	0	Partially connected	Fully connected
5	DHAMSREERAYKA PURWA	0	0	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	No supply	Not connected	215	0	0	130	Not connected	Partially connected
6	DEVANANDAPUR	0	0	595	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	No supply	Not connected	595	0	0	0	Not connected	Fully connected
7	JOSHIYANA	30	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	120	1 to 2 hours daily	Partially connected	150	0	0	0	Not connected	Fully connected
8	KAHAROKA ADDA	38	0	32	0	0	0	0	0	38	0	3	More than 2 hours daily	Partially connected	45	0	0	25	Not connected	Partially connected

Annexure-1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation					Drainage and Sewerage facility					
		Individual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Borewell/ HandPump	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	Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System_	Storm water Drainage_No .of HHs having access	Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines_ No.of	Digester_No .of HHs having access to	Not Connected to Sewer or Digester_No	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage
9	KAZIANA	130	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	6	1 to 2 hours daily	Partially connected	220	0	0	0	Partially connected	Fully connected
10	BASANTOLA	182	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	14	1 to 2 hours daily	Partially connected	282	0	0	0	Partially connected	Fully connected
11	MALIK MAVU	0	0	400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	159	No supply	Not connected	306	0	0	94	Not connected	Partially connected
12	BASTEPUR	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	No supply	Not connected	216	0	0	69	Not connected	Partially connected
13	GHASIYARI MANDI	0	0	215	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	No supply	Not connected	85	0	0	130	Not connected	Not connected
14	PAASIN KA PURWA	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	No supply	Not connected	18	0	0	0	Not connected	Partially connected
15	DHOURAHARA (GHADRIYAN KA PURWA)	0	0	485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	No supply	Not connected	172	0	0	313	Not connected	Not connected
16	KALLU KA PURWA	0	0	401	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	No supply	Not connected	337	0	0	64	Not connected	Partially connected
17	MAHANANDAPUR	80	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	75	1 to 2 hours daily	Partially connected	164	0	0	36	Not connected	Partially connected

Annexure-1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation					Drainage and Sewerage facility					
		Individual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Borewell/ HandPump	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	Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System_	Storm water Drainage_No .of HHs having access	Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines_ No.of	Digester_No .of HHs having access to	Not Connected to Sewer or Digester_No	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage
18	GRIPHSHAH KA PURWA	0	0	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	No supply	Not connected	180	0	0	80	Not connected	Partially connected
19	SUBEDAR KA PURWA	0	0	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	No supply	Not connected	70	0	0	6	Not connected	Partially connected
20	KISHUN KA PURWA	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	No supply	Not connected	24	0	0	11	Not connected	Partially connected
21	KAPTAIN KA PURWA	0	0	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	43	No supply	Not connected	129	0	0	0	Fully connected	Fully connected
22	BIGULCHIKA PURWA	40	0	99	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	25	1 to 2 hours daily	Partially connected	139	0	0	0	Fully connected	Fully connected
23	GORA BAZAAR	25	0	273	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	157	More than 2 hours daily	Partially connected	223	0	0	75	Not connected	Partially connected
24	KATIKHANA KHILA BAZAAR	57	0	50	0	0	0	0	0	57	0	5	1 to 2 hours daily	Fully connected	107	0	0	0	Not connected	Fully connected
25	DAKSHINI JAHANABAD	140	0	165	0	0	0	0	0	140	0	17	1 to 2 hours daily	Fully connected	305	0	0	0	Partially connected	Fully connected
26	PURVI DARWAJA	60	0	150	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	10	1 to 2 hours daily	Fully connected	210	0	0	0	Partially connected	Fully connected

Annexure-1E

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Source of Drinking water								Existing Situation					Drainage and Sewerage facility					
		Individual tap	Public tap	Tube well/ Borewell/ HandPump	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	Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System_	Storm water Drainage_No .of HHs having access	Underground Drainage/Sewer Lines_ No.of	Digester_No .of HHs having access to	Not Connected to Sewer or Digester_No	Connected to City wide Sewerage system	Connected to City wide Storm water Drainage
27	TELIYAKOT	212	0	258	0	0	0	0	0	212	0	76	1 to 2 hours daily	Fully connected	470	0	0	0	Partially connected	Fully connected
28	KALISAHAT	346	0	362	0	0	0	0	0	346	0	117	1 to 2 hours daily	Partially connected	708	0	0	0	Partially connected	Fully connected
29	PAIRYAKA PURWA	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	No supply	Not connected	0	0	0	71	Not connected	Not connected
30	KHATRANA	456	0	195	0	0	0	0	0	456	0	28	1 to 2 hours daily	Fully connected	651	0	0	0	Partially connected	Fully connected
31	NAZARWATAL	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	No supply	Not connected	59	0	0	0	Not connected	Partially connected
	Total	**2588**	**0**	**6322**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**2588**	**0**	**2318**			**7734**	**0**	**0**	**1176**		

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	MUNSHI GANJ	0	0	0	0	0	0	371	0	0	96	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days	Once in 15 days
2	MOHIDDINPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	118	Municipal staff	Once in a week	Once in a week
3	SHAHTOLA	0	0	0	7	0	0	353	0	0	45	Municipal staff	Once in a week	Once in a week
4	GHOSIYANA	0	0	0	7	0	0	505	0	0	217	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily
5	DHAMSREERAYKA PURWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	0	0	160	No arrangement	No collection	No collection
6	DEVANANDAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	417	0	0	178	Municipal staff	Once in a week	Once in a week
7	JOSHIYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	52	Municipal staff	Once in a week	Once in a week
8	KAHAROKA ADDA	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	15	Municipal staff	Once in a week	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
9	KAZIANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	185	0	0	35	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily
10	BASANTOLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	235	0	0	47	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily
11	MALIK MAVU	0	0	0	0	0	0	168	0	0	232	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days	Once in 15 days
12	BASTEPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	0	0	88	Residents themselves	No collection	Once in 15 days
13	GHASIYARI MANDI	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0	0	150	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days	Once in 15 days
14	PAASIN KA PURWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	13	Municipal staff	No collection	No collection
15	DHOURAHARA (GHADRIYAN KA PURWA)	0	0	0	34	0	0	385	0	0	66	Municipal staff	No collection	No collection
16	KALLU KA PURWA	0	0	0	31	0	0	250	0	0	120	Municipal staff	No collection	Once in 15 days
17	MAHANANDAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	98	0	0	102	No arrangement	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
18	GRIPHSHAH KA PURWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	0	0	164	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days	Once in 15 days
19	SUBEDAR KA PURWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	65	Municipal staff	No collection	No collection
20	KISHUN KA PURWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	29	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days	Once in 15 days
21	KAPTAIN KA PURWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	70	Municipal staff	Once in a week	Once in a week
22	BIGULCHIKA PURWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	0	37	Municipal staff	Once in a week	Once in a week
23	GORA BAZAAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	225	0	0	73	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days	Once in 15 days
24	KATIKHANA KHILA BAZAAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	66	Municipal staff	Once in a week	Once in a week
25	DAKSHINI JAHANABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	270	0	0	35	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily
26	PURVI DARWAJA	0	0	0	15	0	0	195	0	0	0	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
27	TELIYAKOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	408	0	0	62	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily
28	KALISAHAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	593	0	0	115	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily
29	PAIRYAKA PURWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	62	Municipal staff	No collection	No collection
30	KHATRANA	0	0	0	6	0	0	517	0	0	128	Municipal staff	Daily	Daily
31	NAZARWATAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	39	Municipal staff	Once in 15 days	Once in 15 days
	Total	**0**	**0**	**0**	**100**	**0**	**0**	**6131**	**0**	**0**	**2679**			

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Roads			Availability of Streetlight	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
3	SHAHTOLA	Motorable kutcha	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	Less than 0.5.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	Less than 0.5.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 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	With in the slum	NA	Less than 0.5 km
4	GHOSIYANA	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	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	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms
9	KAZIANA	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	With in the slum area	NA	Less than 0.5.0 kms	With in the slum area	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms	Less than 0.5.0 kms	With in the slum	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	Less than 0.5 km
10	BASANTOLA	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	With in the slum area	NA	Less than 0.5.0 kms	With in the slum area	NA	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	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms
11	MALIK MAVU	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable pucca	Yes	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	With in the slum area	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	NA	More than 5.0 kms
12	BASTEPUR	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	More than 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 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	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms
13	GHASIYARI MANDI	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Non motorable kutcha	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	NA	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	More than 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 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	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	NA	More than 5.0 kms

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Roads			Availability of Streetlight	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
16	KALLU KA PURWA	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable kutcha	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	With in the slum area	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	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	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	NA	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms
17	MAHANANDAPUR	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable kutcha	Yes	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	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	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	NA	More than 5.0 kms
18	GRIPHSHAH KA PURWA	Motorable pucca	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	Less than 0.5.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	More than 5.0 kms	Less than 0.5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	NA	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms
19	SUBEDAR KA PURWA	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable kutcha	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	More than 5.0 kms	NA	Less than 0.5.0 kms	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	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	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	Less than 0.5 km
20	KISHUN KA PURWA	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	NA	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms
21	KAPTAIN KA PURWA	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	With in the slum area	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 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	With in the slum	NA	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms
22	BIGULCHIKA PURWA	Motorable pucca	1.0 km to 2.0 km	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	With in the slum area	NA	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	NA	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	Less than 0.5.0 kms	Less than 0.5 km	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Roads			Availability of Streetlight	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
23	GORA BAZAAR	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	With in the slum area	NA	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	NA	0.5km to 1.0 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	0.5km to 1.0 kms	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms
24	KATIKHANA KHILA BAZAAR	Motorable kutcha	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable kutcha	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	Less than 0.5.0 kms	With in the slum area	NA	With in the slum area	0.5km to 1.0 kms	Less than 0.5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	More than 5.0 kms	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	Less than 0.5 km
25	DAKSHINI JAHANABAD	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	With in the slum area	NA	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	NA	With in the slum area	2.0 kms to 5.0 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	With in the slum	NA	Less than 0.5 km
26	PURVI DARWAJA	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms	Less than 0.5.0 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	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms
27	TELIYAKOT	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Non motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	With in the slum area	NA	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum area	NA	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	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms
28	KALISAHAT	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Non motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	With in the slum area	NA	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	NA	With in the slum area	Less than 0.5.0 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	With in the slum	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms
30	KHATRANA	Motorable pucca	Less than 0.5 kms	Motorable pucca	Yes	With in the slum area	NA	Less than 0.5.0 kms	NA	With in the slum area	With in the slum area	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms	Less than 0.5.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	With in the slum	NA	With in the slum

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Roads			Availability of Streetlight	Educational facilites									Health Facilities						
		Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to the Slum	Distance from the nearest Motorable Road	Internal road		Pre-primary School_Anganwadi under ICDS	Pre-primary School_Municipal Pre-School	Pre-primary School_Private Pre-School	Primary School_Municipal	Primary School_State Government	Primary School_Private	High School_Municipal	High School_State Government	High School_Private	Urban Health Post	Primary Health Centre	Government Hospital	Maternity Centre	Private Clinic	Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidhya
31	NAZARWATAL	Motorable pucca	0.5 km to 1.0 km	Motorable kutcha	Yes	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	2.0 kms to 5.0 kms	1.0 Kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	1.0 kms to 2.0 kms	0.5km to 1.0 kms	NA	More than 5.0 kms

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)
3	SHAHTOLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	25	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	GHOSIYANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	23	29	4	65	0	0	1	0	0	0
9	KAZIANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	25	3	21	26	0	0	0	0	0
10	BASANTOLA	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	21	3	12	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	MALIK MAVU	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5	0	22	8	0	0	0	0	0
12	BASTEPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	11	3	25	7	0	1	0	0	0
13	GHASIYARI MANDI	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	4	0	112	51	0	0	0	0	0

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Social Development/ welfare															
		Availability of facilities within slum						Pensions and Insurances									
		Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / production Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum production centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilitation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelter (No. covered)	Old age home (No. of Holders)	Old age pensions (No. of Holders)	Widow pensions (No. of Holders)	Disabled pensions (No. covered)	general Insurance (No. covered)	Health Insurance (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum-dwellers Association (Yes-01, No-02)	Youth Associations (No. covered)	Women's Associations/Mahila Samithis (No. covered)
16	KALLU KA PURWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	17	3	50	25	0	1	0	0	0
17	MAHANANDAPUR	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	10	0	25	5	0	0	0	0	0
18	GRIPHSHAH KA PURWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	8	0	40	10	0	0	0	0	0
19	SUBEDAR KA PURWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	25	2	0	0	0	0	0
20	KISHUN KA PURWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	0	12	4	0	0	0	0	0
21	KAPTAIN KA PURWA	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	5	2	26	22	0	0	0	0	0
22	BIGULCHIKA PURWA	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	2	17	5	0	2	0	0	0

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Social Development/ welfare															
		Availability of facilities within slum						Pensions and Insurances									
		Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / production Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum production centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilitation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelter (No. covered)	Old age home (No. of Holders)	Old age pensions (No. of Holders)	Widow pensions (No. of Holders)	Disabled pensions (No. covered)	general Insurance (No. covered)	Health Insurance (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum-dwellers Association (Yes-01, No-02)	Youth Associations (No. covered)	Women's Associations/Mahila Samithis (No. covered)
23	GORA BAZAAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	26	2	48	16	0	0	0	0	0
24	KATIKHANA KHILA BAZAAR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0
25	DAKSHINI JAHANABAD	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	20	3	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
26	PURVI DARWAJA	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	13	10	7	0	2	1	0	0	0
27	TELIYAKOT	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	18	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
28	KALISAHAT	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	38	4	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
30	KHATRANA	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	31	2	7	0	1	1	0	0	0

Annexure-1F

Sl. No	Name of Slum	Social Development/ welfare															
		Availability of facilities within slum						Pensions and Insurances									
		Community hall (No. covered)	livelihood / production Centre (No. covered)	Vocational Training / Training - cum production centre (No. covered)	Street Children Rehabilitation Centre (No. covered)	Night Shelter (No. covered)	Old age home (No. of Holders)	Old age pensions (No. of Holders)	Widow pensions (No. of Holders)	Disabled pensions (No. covered)	general Insurance (No. covered)	Health Insurance (No. covered)	Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	Thrift and Credit Societies in Slum	Slum-dwellers Association (Yes-01, No-02)	Youth Associations (No. covered)	Women's Associations/Mahila Samithis (No. covered)
31	NAZARWATAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	0	17	2	0	0	0	0	0

ANNEXURE -2A

S.No	Name of Slum	Dwelling Units					
		Pucca (No.)	Semi-Pucca (No)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)	Proposed Dwelling Units	HOUSING COST
1	MUNSHI GANJ	353	55	59	467	114	**405.04**
2	MOHIDDINPUR	7	86	32	125	125	**530.91**
3	SHAHTOLA	304	39	62	405	101	**381.63**
4	GHOSIYANA	472	190	67	729	257	**758.58**
5	DHAMSREERAYKA PURWA	197	93	55	345	148	**431.10**
6	DEVANANDAPUR	98	140	331	569	595	**2786.14**
7	JOSHIYANA	119	9	22	150	31	**118.18**
8	KAHAROKA ADDA	29	10	31	70	41	**160.55**
9	KAZIANA	182	6	32	220	38	**163.89**
10	BASANTOLA	193	29	48	270	89	**366.30**
11	MALIK MAVU	314	55	31	400	86	**260.89**
12	BASTEPUR	223	49	13	285	62	**167.24**
13	GHASIYARI MANDI	102	51	62	215	113	**371.63**
14	PAASIN KA PURWA	8	7	3	18	10	**26.29**
15	DHOURAHARA (GHADRIYAN KA PURWA)	211	185	89	485	274	**734.17**
16	KALLU KA PURWA	232	130	39	401	169	**441.71**
17	MAHANANDAPUR	100	35	65	200	100	**367.92**
18	GRIPHSHAH KA PURWA	181	52	27	260	79	**225.10**
19	SUBEDAR KA PURWA	54	16	6	76	22	**59.46**
20	KISHUN KA PURWA	20	9	6	35	15	**42.47**
21	KAPTAIN KA PURWA	84	24	21	129	45	**147.17**
22	BIGULCHIKA PURWA	99	16	24	139	40	**142.71**
23	GORA BAZAAR	211	72	15	298	87	**227.44**
24	KATIKHANA KHILA BAZAAR	68	15	24	107	39	**133.79**
25	DAKSHINI JAHANABAD	277	21	7	305	28	**86.04**
26	PURVI DARWAJA	156	19	35	210	54	**208.38**
27	TELIYAKOT	415	33	22	470	55	**180.28**
28	KALISAHAT	591	64	53	708	117	**417.92**
29	PAIRYAKA PURWA	49	13	9	71	22	**65.83**
30	KHATRANA	533	46	72	651	118	**467.09**
31	NAZARWATAL	38	14	7	59	21	**62.43**
	Total	**5920**	**1583**	**1369**	**8872**	**3095**	**10938.28**

ANNEXURE -2B

S.No	Name of Slum	Water supply (Proposed)							Sanitation (proposed)							SWM			Roads (proposed)				
		Existing Running length of Sub line	Proposed Running length of Sub line (Meters)	Existing Taps	Proposed Taps	Raising main (Meters)	Overhead tanks	WATER SUPPLY Total Cost	Existing Length of sewer line (meters)	Proposed Length of sewer line (meters)	Existing Length of Strom water drain(	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	MUNSHI GANJ	5000	0.00	152	315	945.00	1	**20.23**	0.00	628.88	600	28.88	371	96	**24.35**	0	16	**1.56**	0	0.00	400	0.00	**0.00**
2	MOHIDDINPUR	3000	0.00	60	65	375.00	0	**0.69**	0.00	1187.55	0.00	1187.55	7	0	**35.91**	0	4	**0.34**	0	0.00	0	1454.75	**36.66**
3	SHAHTOLA	2000	2590.34	225	180	540.00	1	**30.71**	1000	2823.69	0.00	3823.69	353	52	**123.30**	0	14	**1.36**	400	0.00	0	4684.02	**124.27**
4	GHOSIYANA	2000	7844.43	355	374	1122.00	2	**73.16**	0.00	8200.28	1500	6700.28	505	224	**290.76**	0	24	**2.33**	0	0.00	410	0.00	**0.00**
5	DHAMSREERAYKA PURV	0	1683.72	0	345	1035.00	1	**25.21**	0.00	1402.51	0.00	1402.51	185	160	**63.94**	0	12	**1.06**	0	0.00	150	1568.08	**45.46**
6	DEVANANDAPUR	0	1921.92	0	595	1785.00	1	**28.97**	0.00	1600.93	0.00	1600.93	417	0	**53.37**	0	20	**1.85**	0	0.00	0	1961.14	**47.68**
7	JOSHIYANA	2000	0.00	30	120	360.00	0	**0.73**	700	937.97	0.00	1637.97	98	52	**49.56**	0	5	**0.46**	0	40.95	2250	0.00	**50.70**
8	KAHAROKA ADDA	0	2677.14	38	32	96.00	0	**11.35**	800	1430.02	1000	1230.02	55	15	**46.25**	0	2	**0.19**	0	55.75	1300	1431.78	**78.51**
9	KAZIANA	1500	165.51	130	90	270.00	1	**19.53**	1100	287.35	0.00	1387.35	185	35	**33.99**	0	7	**0.68**	0	0.00	20	0.00	**0.00**
10	BASANTOLA	2000	0.00	182	100	300.00	1	**19.81**	1500	0.00	0.00	1402.90	235	47	**32.38**	0	9	**0.92**	0	0.00	500	0.00	**0.00**
11	MALIK MAVU	0	2973.55	0	400	1200.00	1	**32.17**	1200	1276.92	0.00	2476.92	168	232	**92.12**	0	13	**1.20**	0	0.00	150	0.00	**0.00**
12	BASTEPUR	2000	914.09	0	285	855.00	1	**22.90**	0.00	2427.40	0.00	2427.40	197	88	**92.13**	0	10	**0.93**	0	0.00	150	0.00	**0.00**
13	GHASIYARI MANDI	2000	1336.24	0	215	645.00	1	**23.08**	0.00	2779.04	0.00	2779.04	65	150	**106.43**	0	7	**0.62**	0	0.00	500	2904.33	**90.08**
14	PAASIN KA PURWA	0	478.52	0	18	54.00	0	**1.91**	0.00	398.60	0.00	398.60	5	13	**13.56**	0	1	**0.08**	0	0.00	0	0.00	**0.00**
15	(GHADRIYAN KA PURWA)	0	1563.99	0	485	1455.00	1	**24.32**	0.00	1302.78	0.00	1302.78	385	100	**50.95**	0	16	**1.34**	0	0.00	150	1445.91	**35.19**
16	KALLU KA PURWA	2000	510.92	0	401	1203.00	1	**20.87**	0.00	2091.57	0.00	2091.57	250	151	**84.72**	0	13	**1.15**	0	0.00	500	2062.17	**59.32**
17	MAHANANDAPUR	2000	251.46	80	120	360.00	0	**1.77**	0.00	1875.43	0.00	1875.43	98	102	**75.51**	0	7	**0.65**	0	0.00	100	2197.41	**55.85**
18	GRIPHSHAH KA PURWA	3000	0.00	0	260	780.00	1	**18.03**	0.00	1753.29	0.00	1753.29	96	164	**75.56**	0	9	**0.79**	0	0.00	600	0.00	**0.00**
19	SUBEDAR KA PURWA	0	1301.73	0	76	228.00	0	**5.60**	0.00	1084.32	0.00	1084.32	11	65	**42.31**	0	3	**0.26**	0	0.00	0	1328.29	**30.75**
20	KISHUN KA PURWA	0	651.82	0	35	105.00	0	**2.66**	0.00	542.96	0.00	542.96	6	29	**19.77**	0	1	**0.08**	4	0.00	0	665.12	**14.67**
21	KAPTAIN KA PURWA	1500	0.00	0	129	387.00	0	**0.78**	0.00	1104.70	0.00	1104.70	59	70	**45.74**	0	4	**0.37**	0	0.00	100	0.00	**0.00**
22	BIGULCHIKA PURWA	0	741.26	40	99	297.00	0	**3.69**	500	117.46	700	0.00	102	37	**6.67**	0	5	**0.46**	0	0.00	0	0.00	**0.00**
23	GORA BAZAAR	3000	0.00	25	273	819.00	1	**19.01**	0.00	1269.49	0.00	1269.49	225	73	**51.62**	0	10	**0.93**	0	0.00	450	0.00	**0.00**
24	KATIKHANA KHILA BAZAAR	1000	251.86	57	50	150.00	0	**1.29**	0.00	1042.78	0.00	1042.78	41	66	**41.11**	0	4	**0.35**	9	17.07	100	1177.41	**30.74**
25	DAKSHINI JAHANABAD	1000	311.54	140	165	495.00	1	**21.67**	600	492.49	0.00	1092.49	270	35	**34.04**	0	10	**1.02**	0	0.00	500	0.00	**0.00**
26	PURVI DARWAJA	2000	0.00	60	150	450.00	0	**0.95**	400	726.95	0.00	1126.95	195	15	**34.45**	0	7	**0.68**	200	0.00	400	0.00	**0.00**

ANNEXURE -2B

S.No	Name of Slum	Water supply (Proposed)							Sanitation (proposed)							SWM			Roads (proposed)				
		Existing Running length of Sub line	Proposed Running length of Sub line (Meters)	Existing Taps	Proposed Taps	Raising main (Meters)	Overhead tanks	WATER SUPPLY Total Cost	Existing Length of sewer line (meters)	Proposed Length of sewer line (meters)	Existing Length of Strom water drain(	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
27	TELIYAKOT	2000	2703.33	212	258	774.00	1	**31.70**	800	3117.81	0.00	3917.81	408	62	**131.44**	0	16	**1.56**	200	0.00	400	4399.32	**140.01**
28	KALISAHAT	2000	2318.84	346	362	1086.00	2	**51.35**	0.00	3597.54	0.00	3597.54	593	115	**148.38**	0	24	**2.45**	0	0.00	0	4406.98	**134.99**
29	PAIRYAKA PURWA	0	1844.20	0	71	213.00	0	**7.73**	0.00	1536.19	0.00	1536.19	9	62	**56.30**	0	2	**0.18**	0	0.00	0	1881.84	**49.79**
30	KHATRANA	2000	229.09	456	195	585.00	2	**40.64**	1800	56.80	0.00	1856.80	517	134	**53.98**	0	22	**2.25**	0	0.00	250	0.00	**0.00**
31	NAZARWATAL	3000	0.00	0	59	177.00	0	**0.36**	0.00	840.54	0.00	840.54	20	39	**32.99**	0	2	**0.19**	0	0.00	0	1029.66	**25.03**
	Total	**46000**	**35265.51**	**2588.00**	**6322**	**19146**	**21**	**562.87**	**10400**	**47934.25**	**3800**	**54519.68**	**6131**	**2483**	**2043.6**	**0**	**299**	**28.29**	**813**	**114**	**9380**	**34598**	**1049.69**

ANNEXURE -2C

S.No	Name of Slum	Street lights				Education Facilities							Health Facilities			Social Welfare			Parks		
		Condition of Street lights	Existing Street lights	Proposed Street lights	COST	Existing Pre - primary schools	Proposed Schools	Existing Pimary schools	proposed primary	Existing High schools	proposed High schools	TOTAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES COST	Existing Primary Health Centres	Proposed PHC	Cost	Existing Community halls	Proposed Community halls	Cost	Existing	Proposed	Cost
1	MUNSHI GANJ	No	20	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	505.7	1.6
2	MOHIDDINPUR	No	6	27	3.12	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	2.7
3	SHAHTOLA	Yes	8	95	12.70	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	3.2
4	GHOSIYANA	Yes	30	95	12.70	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	3.2
5	DHAMSREERAYKA PURWA	No	15	24	2.91	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	2.9
6	DEVANANDAPUR	No	15	29	3.69	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	3.0
7	JOSHIYANA	No	3	42	5.35	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	3.0
8	KAHAROKA ADDA	No	9	53	6.75	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	3.0
9	KAZIANA	Yes	24	15	2.01	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	3.2
10	BASANTOLA	Yes	14	25	3.51	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	3.3
11	MALIK MAVU	Yes	25	44	5.60	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	3.0
12	BASTEPUR	Yes	21	46	5.86	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	3.0
13	GHASIYARI MANDI	Yes	9	68	8.25	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	2.9
14	PAASIN KA PURWA	No	3	8	0.92	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	2.7
15	DHOURAHARA (GHADRIYAN KA	No	11	25	2.89	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	2.7
16	KALLU KA PURWA	Yes	16	42	5.09	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	2.9
17	MAHANANDAPUR	Yes	8	44	5.60	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	3.0
18	GRIPHSHAH KA PURWA	Yes	5	44	5.34	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	2.9
19	SUBEDAR KA PURWA	Yes	6	24	2.91	1	0	1	0	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	1000.0	2.9
20	KISHUN KA PURWA	Yes	6	9	1.04	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	968.6	2.6
21	KAPTAIN KA PURWA	Yes	21	10	1.27	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	843.9	2.5
22	BIGULCHIKA PURWA	Yes	18	0	0.00	1	0	1	0	0	0	0.00	1	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	637.1	1.9

ANNEXURE -2C

S.No	Name of Slum	Street lights				Education Facilities							Health Facilities			Social Welfare			Parks		
		Condition of Street lights	Existing Street lights	Proposed Street lights	COST	Existing Pre - primary schools	Proposed Schools	Existing Pimary schools	proposed primary	Existing High schools	proposed High schools	TOTAL EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES COST	Existing Primary Health Centres	Proposed PHC	Cost	Existing Community halls	Proposed Community halls	Cost	Existing	Proposed	Cost
23	GORA BAZAAR	Yes	**10**	25	**3.18**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	1000.0	**3.0**
24	KATIKHANA KHILA BAZAAR	Yes	**41**	0	**0.00**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	1000.0	**2.9**
25	DAKSHINI JAHANABAD	Yes	**26**	4	**0.56**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	1000.0	**3.3**
26	PURVI DARWAJA	Yes	**0**	31	**4.14**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	1000.0	**3.2**
27	TELIYAKOT	Yes	**0**	95	**12.70**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	1000.0	**3.2**
28	KALISAHAT	Yes	**45**	55	**7.72**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	1000.0	**3.3**
29	PAIRYAKA PURWA	No	**0**	43	**5.21**	1	0	1	0	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	1000.0	**2.9**
30	KHATRANA	Yes	**24**	28	**3.93**	1	0	1	0	1	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	1000.0	**3.3**
31	NAZARWATAL	Yes	**10**	13	**1.66**	1	0	1	0	0	0	**0.00**	1	0	**0.00**	0	0	**0.00**	0	1000.0	**3.0**
	Total		**449.00**	**1063.00**	**136.63**	**31.00**	**0.00**	**31.00**	**0.00**	**15.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**17.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**1.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**29955.24**	**90.11**

ANNEXURE -2D

S.No	Name of Slum	Mode of Development	Ownership of land	Density	Year Wise	Vulnerability deficiency Codes	Infrastructure DefeciencyCodes	Tenure status
1	MUNSHI GANJ	Upgradation	Private	High density	4	Best	Average	Secure
2	MOHIDDINPUR	**In-Situ development**	Private	Low density	1	Worst	Worst	Secure
3	SHAHTOLA	Upgradation	Private	Low density	4	Worst	Best	Secure
4	GHOSIYANA	Upgradation	Private	Low density	4	Average	Best	Secure
5	DHAMSREERAYKA PURWA	Upgradation	State government&Private	Low density	2	Best	Worst	Secure
6	DEVANANDAPUR	**In-Situ development**	Private	Low density	3	Worst	Worst	Secure
7	JOSHIYANA	Upgradation	Private	Low density	3	Average	Average	Secure
8	KAHAROKA ADDA	Upgradation	State government&Private	Low density	3	Worst	Average	Secure
9	KAZIANA	Upgradation	Private	Low density	4	Worst	Best	Secure
10	BASANTOLA	Upgradation	Private	Low density	5	Average	Best	Secure
11	MALIK MAVU	Upgradation	Private	Low density	3	Best	Average	Secure
12	BASTEPUR	Upgradation	Private	Low density	3	Best	Average	Secure
13	GHASIYARI MANDI	Upgradation	Private	Low density	2	Average	Worst	Secure
14	PAASIN KA PURWA	Upgradation	Private	Low density	1	Worst	Worst	Secure
15	DHOURAHARA (GHADRIYAN KA PURWA)	Upgradation	Private	Low density	1	Worst	Worst	Secure
16	KALLU KA PURWA	Upgradation	Private	Low density	2	Average	Average	Secure
17	MAHANANDAPUR	Upgradation	Private	Low density	3	Average	Average	Secure
18	GRIPHSHAH KA PURWA	Upgradation	Private	Low density	2	Best	Worst	Secure
19	SUBEDAR KA PURWA	Upgradation	Private	Low density	2	Best	Worst	Secure
20	KISHUN KA PURWA	Upgradation	Private	Low density	1	Worst	Worst	Secure
21	KAPTAIN KA PURWA	Upgradation	Private	Low density	3	Best	Average	Secure
22	BIGULCHIKA PURWA	Upgradation	Private	Low density	3	Best	Best	Secure
23	GORA BAZAAR	Upgradation	Private	Low density	3	Average	Average	Secure
24	KATIKHANA KHILA BAZAAR	Upgradation	Private	Low density	2	Worst	Average	Secure
25	DAKSHINI JAHANABAD	Upgradation	Private	Low density	5	Best	Best	Secure
26	PURVI DARWAJA	Upgradation	Private	Low density	4	Average	Best	Secure
27	TELIYAKOT	Upgradation	Private	Low density	4	Worst	Best	Secure
28	KALISAHAT	Upgradation	Private	Low density	5	Average	Best	Secure
29	PAIRYAKA PURWA	Upgradation	Private	Low density	2	Best	Worst	Secure
30	KHATRANA	Upgradation	Private	Low density	5	Average	Best	Secure
31	NAZARWATAL	Upgradation	Private	Low density	3	Average	Average	Secure

Proposed budget for Slum free Raebareli

ANNEXURE -2E - Line Estimates in Lakhs

Sl. No.	Slum name	Ownership of land	Mode of Development	Housing Cost (Lakhs)	Physical Infrastructure					Social Infrastructure				Operation & Maintenance Cost (Lakhs)	GRAND TOTAL (Lakhs)
					Water supply	Sanitation	Solid waste management	Roads	Street lights	Educational facilities	Health facilities	Community halls	Recreational spaces		
1	MUNSHI GANJ	Private	Upgradation	405.04	20.23	24.35	1.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	27.17	**479.95**
2	MOHIDDINPUR	Private	-Situ developme	530.91	0.69	35.91	0.34	36.66	3.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	36.62	**646.97**
3	SHAHTOLA	Private	Upgradation	381.63	30.71	123.30	1.36	124.27	12.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	40.63	**717.76**
4	GHOSIYANA	Private	Upgradation	758.58	73.16	290.76	2.33	0.00	12.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	68.44	**1209.14**
5	DHAMSREERAYKA PURWA	State government& Private	Upgradation	431.10	25.21	63.94	1.06	45.46	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	34.35	**606.89**
6	DEVANANDAPUR	Private	-Situ developme	2786.14	28.97	53.37	1.85	47.68	3.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	175.48	**3100.20**
7	JOSHIYANA	Private	Upgradation	118.18	0.73	49.56	0.46	50.70	5.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	13.68	**241.67**
8	KAHAROKA ADDA	State government& Private	Upgradation	160.55	11.35	46.25	0.19	78.51	6.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	18.40	**325.00**
9	KAZIANA	Private	Upgradation	163.89	19.53	33.99	0.68	0.00	2.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	13.40	**236.65**
10	BASANTOLA	Private	Upgradation	366.30	19.81	32.38	0.92	0.00	3.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	25.57	**451.81**
11	MALIK MAVU	Private	Upgradation	260.89	32.17	92.12	1.20	0.00	5.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	23.70	**418.70**
12	BASTEPUR	Private	Upgradation	167.24	22.90	92.13	0.93	0.00	5.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	17.52	**309.58**
13	GHASIYARI MANDI	Private	Upgradation	371.63	23.08	106.43	0.62	90.08	8.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	36.18	**639.13**
14	PAASIN KA PURWA	Private	Upgradation	26.29	1.91	13.56	0.08	0.00	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	2.73	**48.22**
15	DHOURAHARA (GHADRIYAN	Private	Upgradation	734.17	24.32	50.95	1.34	35.19	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.73	51.10	**902.68**
16	KALLU KA PURWA	Private	Upgradation	441.71	20.87	84.72	1.15	59.32	5.09	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	36.94	**652.68**
17	MAHANANDAPUR	Private	Upgradation	367.92	1.77	75.51	0.65	55.85	5.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	30.62	**540.94**
18	GRIPHSHAH KA PURWA	Private	Upgradation	225.10	18.03	75.56	0.79	0.00	5.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	19.66	**347.36**
19	SUBEDAR KA PURWA	Private	Upgradation	59.46	5.60	42.31	0.26	30.75	2.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	8.65	**152.82**
20	KISHUN KA PURWA	Private	Upgradation	42.47	2.66	19.77	0.08	14.67	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.64	5.00	**88.33**
21	KAPTAIN KA PURWA	Private	Upgradation	147.17	0.78	45.74	0.37	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.54	11.87	**209.75**
22	BIGULCHIKA PURWA	Private	Upgradation	142.71	3.69	6.67	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.92	9.33	**164.77**

Proposed budget for Slum free Raebareli

ANNEXURE -2E - Line Estimates in Lakhs

Sl. No.	Slum name	Ownership of land	Mode of Development	Housing Cost (Lakhs)	Physical Infrastructure					Social Infrastructure				Operation & Maintenance Cost (Lakhs)	GRAND TOTAL (Lakhs)
					Water supply	Sanitation	Solid waste management	Roads	Street lights	Educational facilities	Health facilities	Community halls	Recreational spaces		
23	GORA BAZAAR	Private	Upgradation	227.44	19.01	51.62	0.93	0.00	3.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	18.31	**323.51**
24	KATIKHANA KHILA BAZAAR	Private	Upgradation	133.79	1.29	41.11	0.35	30.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	12.61	**222.76**
25	DAKSHINI JAHANABAD	Private	Upgradation	86.04	21.67	34.04	1.02	0.00	0.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	8.80	**155.46**
26	PURVI DARWAJA	Private	Upgradation	208.38	0.95	34.45	0.68	0.00	4.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	15.11	**266.87**
27	TELIYAKOT	Private	Upgradation	180.28	31.70	131.44	1.56	140.01	12.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16	30.05	**530.89**
28	KALISAHAT	Private	Upgradation	417.92	51.35	148.38	2.45	134.99	7.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	45.97	**812.10**
29	PAIRYAKA PURWA	Private	Upgradation	65.83	7.73	56.30	0.18	49.79	5.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.87	11.27	**199.18**
30	KHATRANA	Private	Upgradation	467.09	40.64	53.98	2.25	0.00	3.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.32	34.27	**605.48**
31	NAZARWATAL	Private	Upgradation	62.43	0.36	32.99	0.19	25.03	1.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.01	7.54	**133.20**
	Total			**10938.28**	**562.87**	**2043.62**	**28.29**	**1049.69**	**136.63**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**90.11**	**890.97**	**15740.44**

Annexure-2 Deficiency and Vulnerability matrix										
SI.No	Name of Slum	Total Slum Population	Total Slum Households	Population						Vulnerability deficiency Codes
				SC Population	ST Population	BPL Population	Minority Population	Women-headed Households	Respiratory & Chronic diseases	
1	MUNSHI GANJ	2562	467	616	0	907	273	24	4	Best
2	MOHIDDINPUR	693	125	282	0	656	0	7	0	Worst
3	SHAHTOLA	2921	405	413	0	2233	2508	25	0	Worst
4	GHOSIYANA	3827	729	442	0	1882	1470	19	4	Average
5	DHAMSREERAYKA PURWA	1812	345	396	0	672	0	13	0	Best
6	DEVANANDAPUR	3119	595	1822	0	2221	18	19	0	Worst
7	JOSHIYANA	788	150	95	0	607	0	13	0	Average
8	KAHAROKA ADDA	466	70	10	0	376	456	10	0	Worst
9	KAZIANA	1463	220	346	0	997	1057	25	0	Worst
10	BASANTOLA	1632	282	190	0	660	1210	32	0	Average
11	MALIK MAVU	2196	400	401	0	960	35	42	24	Best
12	BASTEPUR	1568	285	408	0	604	201	27	16	Best
13	GHASIYARI MANDI	1398	215	291	0	608	85	10	18	Average
14	PAASIN KA PURWA	99	18	77	0	66	0	7	2	Worst
15	DHOURAHARA (GHADRIYAN KA PURWA)	2811	485	1018	0	1735	787	22	0	Worst
16	KALLU KA PURWA	2631	401	1231	0	811	90	23	11	Average
17	MAHANANDAPUR	1103	200	336	0	481	286	17	11	Average
18	GRIPHSHAH KA PURWA	1352	260	228	0	612	0	47	3	Best
19	SUBEDAR KA PURWA	418	76	83	0	306	0	10	1	Best
20	KISHUN KA PURWA	195	35	137	0	128	10	6	7	Worst
21	KAPTAIN KA PURWA	701	129	72	0	533	70	12	23	Best
22	BIGULCHIKA PURWA	843	139	242	0	475	28	9	0	Best
23	GORA BAZAAR	1654	298	784	0	934	665	39	16	Average
24	KATIKHANA KHILA BAZAAR	702	107	192	0	518	504	10	2	Worst
25	DAKSHINI JAHANABAD	1842	305	220	0	1103	653	27	0	Best
26	PURVI DARWAJA	1144	210	382	0	472	587	13	0	Average
27	TELIYAKOT	2820	470	190	0	2027	2378	18	0	Worst
28	KALISAHAT	4289	708	588	0	2559	2074	41	0	Average

SI.No	Name of Slum	Total Slum Population	Total Slum Households	Population						Vulnerability deficiency Codes
				SC Population	ST Population	BPL Population	Minority Population	Women-headed Households	Respiratory & Chronic diseases	
29	PAIRYAKA PURWA	392	71	0	0	253	0	8	5	**Best**
30	KHATRANA	4052	651	452	0	1559	3040	37	1	**Average**
31	NAZARWATAL	338	59	74	0	223	0	8	8	**Average**
		51831	**8910**	**12018**	**0**	**28178**	**18485**	**620**	**156**	

Annexure-2 Deficiency and Vulnerability matrix

SI.No	Name of Slum	Housing		Water Supply		Sanitation		SWM	Sewarage connectivity	Street lights	Roads	Infrastructure DefeciencyCodes
		Total Dwelling units	Semi Pucca +Kutcha	Individual taps	No Water Supply	Individual toilets	No Sanitation facility	Frequency of Garbage disposal	Pucca Drains	Street lights	Internal Road	
1	MUNSHI GANJ	467	114	152	315	371	96	Once in a 15 days	Not Connected	No	Motorable Pucca	Average
2	MOHIDDINPUR	125	118	60	65	7	118	Once in a week	Not Connected	No	Non-Motorable pucca	Worst
3	SHAHTOLA	405	101	225	180	353	52	Once in a week	Partially connected	Yes	Motorable katcha	Best
4	GHOSIYANA	729	257	355	374	505	224	Daily	Partially connected	Yes	Motorable Pucca	Best
5	DHAMSREERAYKA PURWA	345	148	0	345	185	160	No collection	Not Connected	No	Non-motorable katcha	Worst
6	DEVANANDAPUR	569	497	0	595	417	178	Once in a week	Not Connected	No	Motorable katcha	Worst
7	JOSHIYANA	150	31	30	120	98	52	Once in a week	Not Connected	No	Motorable katcha	Average
8	KAHAROKA ADDA	70	41	38	32	55	15	Once in a week	Not Connected	No	Non-motorable katcha	Average
9	KAZIANA	220	38	130	90	185	35	Daily	Partially connected	Yes	Motorable Pucca	Best
10	BASANTOLA	270	89	182	100	235	47	Daily	Partially connected	Yes	Motorable Pucca	Best
11	MALIK MAVU	400	86	0	400	168	232	Once in a 15 days	Not Connected	Yes	Motorable Pucca	Average
12	BASTEPUR	285	62	0	285	197	88	No collection	Not Connected	Yes	Motorable Pucca	Average
13	GHASIYARI MANDI	215	113	0	215	65	150	Once in a 15 days	Not Connected	Yes	Non-motorable katcha	Worst
14	PAASIN KA PURWA	18	10	0	18	5	13	No collection	Not Connected	No	Motorable Pucca	Worst

Annexure-2 Deficiency and Vulnerability matrix												
SI.No	Name of Slum	Housing		Water Supply		Sanitation		SWM	Sewarage connectivity	Street lights	Roads	Infrastructure DefeciencyCodes
		Total Dwelling units	Semi Pucca +Kutcha	Individual taps	No Water Supply	Individual toilets	No Sanitation facility	Frequency of Garbage disposal	Pucca Drains	Street lights	Internal Road	
15	DHOURAHARA (GHADRIYAN KA PURWA)	485	274	0	485	385	100	No collection	Not Connected	No	Motorable katcha	Worst
16	KALLU KA PURWA	401	169	0	401	250	151	No collection	Not Connected	Yes	Motorable katcha	Average
17	MAHANANDAPUR	200	100	80	120	98	102	Once in a 15 days	Not Connected	Yes	Motorable katcha	Average
18	GRIPHSHAH KA PURWA	260	79	0	260	96	164	Once in a 15 days	Not Connected	Yes	Motorable Pucca	Worst
19	SUBEDAR KA PURWA	76	22	0	76	11	65	No collection	Not Connected	Yes	Motorable katcha	Worst
20	KISHUN KA PURWA	35	15	0	35	6	29	Once in a 15 days	Not Connected	Yes	Motorable katcha	Worst
21	KAPTAIN KA PURWA	129	45	0	129	59	70	Once in a week	Fully Connected	Yes	Motorable Pucca	Average
22	BIGULCHIKA PURWA	139	40	40	99	102	37	Once in a week	Fully Connected	Yes	Motorable Pucca	Best
23	GORA BAZAAR	298	87	25	273	225	73	Once in a 15 days	Not Connected	Yes	Motorable Pucca	Average
24	KATIKHANA KHILA BAZAAR	107	39	57	50	41	66	Once in a week	Not Connected	Yes	Motorable katcha	Average
25	DAKSHINI JAHANABAD	305	28	140	165	270	35	Daily	Partially connected	Yes	Motorable Pucca	Best
26	PURVI DARWAJA	210	54	60	150	195	15	Daily	Partially connected	Yes	Motorable Pucca	Best
27	TELIYAKOT	470	55	212	258	408	62	Daily	Partially connected	Yes	Non-Motorable pucca	Best
28	KALISAHAT	708	117	346	362	593	115	Daily	Partially connected	Yes	Non-Motorable pucca	Best
29	PAIRYAKA PURWA	71	22	0	71	9	62	No collection	Not Connected	No	Non-Motorable pucca	Worst

Annexure-2 Deficiency and Vulnerability matrix												
SI.No	Name of Slum	Housing		Water Supply		Sanitation		SWM	Sewarage connectivity	Street lights	Roads	Infrastructure DefeciencyCodes
		Total Dwelling units	Semi Pucca +Kutcha	Individual taps	No Water Supply	Individual toilets	No Sanitation facility	Frequency of Garbage disposal	Pucca Drains	Street lights	Internal Road	
30	KHATRANA	651	118	456	195	517	134	Daily	Partially connected	Yes	Motorable Pucca	Best
31	NAZARWATAL	59	21	0	59	20	39	Once in a 15 days	Not Connected	Yes	Motorable katcha	Average
		8872	**2990**	**2588**	**6322**	**6131**	**2779**					