

ALIPURDUAR MUNICIPALITY

**Detailed Project Report for Construction of 1900 EWS Houses under
BLC mode of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-HFA (U) for
Alipurduar Municipality**

2018-19



Submitted by

Alipurduar Municipality

Dist: Alipurduar, West Bengal

July, 2018

DPR of PMAY-HFA of Alipurduar Municipality for 2018-19

Introductory Note by Chairman



Alipurduar is the only municipal town of Alipurduar District. Established in 1957, the municipality has grown over the years. The municipality has provided its citizens a number of facilities including road network, water supply, drainage, electricity, education and health facilities. However, with the rapid pace of urbanization and population growth, multidimensional problems have crept into the system.

Much of the infrastructural facilities like drainage system, water supply pipelines are in bad structural condition. The coverage area of these facilities is also low.

The municipality has not been able to provide house-to-house water connection. Water logging is a serious problem in most parts of the city mostly in slum areas. Sanitation both in terms of disposal of domestic waste and solid waste has long been a neglected sector. Education and health infrastructure has also not gained the satisfactory level where each and every person of the municipality is able to cater and afford education for their children and health for the family. Coupled with all such issues, increase in slum population and number of BPL households at this municipality continuously threatening future prospects of the town.

Under the present context, we have taken up the huge task of preparing five year and annual plans, so that in the near future Alipurduar may emerge to be a self sustained, economically reliant and well developed town.


After official launch of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) aiming to provide housing to all houseless it is a great opportunity to this ULB to serve the urban poor at the largest extent. In satisfying the different requirements of the program, the ULB has presently prepared the Housing For All Plan of Action (HFAPoA) for 7 years from 2015-16 to 2021-22. During 2008-09 while implementing 'IHSDP - Construction of Dwelling Units' at this ULB, it has been observed that due to the common criteria of inclusion of only 'BPL Households' under the program and reliance on old BPL statistics, a large section of the poor population was not covered under the program at this ULB. Introduction of periodic method of development coupled with the notion of universal coverage and inclusion of BPL as well as other income groups under the component of Housing for All (HFA) may maximize the chance of providing shelter to shelter less.

The present step of preparation of DPR for 2016-17 of Housing for All Plan for the targeted population of the municipality will definitely prove itself a success and it's a matter of honour to all of us involved in the preparation of the action plan to present the same to the people of Alipurduar Municipality. Hope that the program will be effective in providing most important basic amenity, i.e., standard shelter to the slum households and other basic infrastructural facilities by the end of 2021-22.

In this context, I would like to convey my thanks to the Vice chairman, all Councilors, the Executive Officer, City Mission Manager-Skills, Micro-enterprises, MIS & ME (DAY-NULM) and other municipal stakeholders associated with this matter and most importantly the general people whose support and cooperation helped us throughout the exercise and finally to come up with this report.


Chairman

Alipurduar Municipality

 Chairman
Alipurduar Municipality

DPR of PMAY-HFA of Alipurduar Municipality for 2018-19

Planning Team

- I. Shri. Asish Ch. Dutta, Chairman, Alipurduar Municipality;
- II. Smt. Ruma Chatterjee, Vice-chairman, Alipurduar Municipality;
- III. Shri. Kamal Krishna Mandal, Executive Officer, Alipurduar Municipality;
- IV. Mr. Joydeep Sengupta, City Mission Manager-Skills, Micro-enterprises, MIS & ME (DAY-NULM), Alipurduar Municipality.

DPR of PMAY-HFA of Alipurduar Municipality for 2018-19

a. List of Tables

Sl. No.	Name of the Table
1	Table 1 : Population Projection
2	Table 2: Demographic Data for Alipurduar Municipality
3	Table 3: Achievement of NSDP
4	Table 4: Achievement of BSKP
5	Table 5: Achievement of NSAP
6	Table 6: Demographic features of the Alipurduar Municipality
7	Table 7: Solid Waste Management
8	Table 8: City Level Number of notified and non-notified slums
9	Table 9: List of slums under Alipurduar Municipality
10	Table 10: Project Land Particulars
11	Table 11: House Type /Structure
12	Table 12: Status of Physical Infrastructure
13	Table 13: Roads in front of premises
14	Table 14: Details of Social Infrastructure at a glance
15	Table 15: Dwelling Unit Details
16	Table 16: Details of ULB Contribution
17	Table 17: Environment Impact Assessment
18	Table 18: Likely future Housing Shortage
19	Table 19: Total houses requirement
20	Table 20: I. Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Tenable Slums PPP
21	Table 21: II. Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Tenable Slums
22	Table 22: III. Year-wise Proposed Interventions in Slums
23	Table 23: IV. Year-wise Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey

DPR of PMAY-HFA of Alipurduar Municipality for 2018-19

24	Table 24: V. Year-wise targets under different components
25	Table 25: Total Central assistance Requirement of the Project
26	Table 26: Beneficiary List (Slum)
27	Table 27: Beneficiary List (Non Slum)
28	Table 28: Land Use of Planning Area
29	Table 29: Social and Demographic Details
30	Table 30: Ward Wise demographic Details
31	Table 31: BPL and Slum growth trends
32	Table 32: Slum-wise Intervention Strategies for Tenable Slums
33	Table 33: Slum-wise Intervention strategies for Untenable Slums and Non PPP Slums
34	Table 34: Year-wise Proposed Interventions in Slums
35	Table 35: Year-wise Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey
36	Table-36: Year wise Target under Different Components
37	Table 37: Slum Data
38	Table 38: Non Slum Urban Poor Data
39	Table 39. Future projected Urban Poor HHS

b. List of Maps

Sl No.	Name of the Maps
1	Map 1: All Slum showing Maps of Halisahar Municipality
2	Map 2: Image Map of Slums

c. List of Figures

Sl.No	Name of the Figures
1	Figure 1: Stakeholder and Slum dwellers Workshop at Halisahar
2.	Figure: 2 :Housing Shortage preventive approach

DPR of PMAY-HFA of Alipurduar Municipality for 2018-19

3	Figure 3: The institutional arrangement of the mission is describe in below
---	--

d. Abbreviation

A&OE	Administrative and Other Expenses	LIG	Low Income Group
AHP	Affordable Housing in Partnership	MD	Mission Directorate
AIP	Annual Implementation Plan	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
BMTPC	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council	MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
CDP	City Development Plan	MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
CLS	Credit linked subsidy	NA	Non Agricultural
CNA	Central Nodal Agencies	NBC	National Building Code
CPHEEO	Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation	NHB	National Housing Bank
CSMC	Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee	NOC	No Objection Certificate
DIPP	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	NPV	Net Present Value
DPR	Detailed Project Report	PLI	Primary Lending Institution
EMI	Equated Monthly Installment	RWA	Residents' Welfare Association
EWS	Economically Weaker Section	SECC	Socio Economic and Caste Census
FAR	Floor Area Ratio	SFCPoA	Slum Free City Plan of Action
FSI	Floor Space Index	SLAC	State Level Appraisal Committee
HFA	Housing for All	SLNA	State Level Nodal Agency
HFAPoA	Housing for All Plan of Action	SLSMC	State Level Sanction and Monitoring Committee
IEC	Information Education & Communication	TDR	Transfer of Development Rights
IFD	Integrated Finance Division	TPQMA	Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology	ULB	Urban Local Boday
IS	Indian Standard	UT	Union Territory

DPR of PMAY-HFA of Alipurduar Municipality for 2018-19

e. Working Definitions

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

DPR of PMAY-HFA of Alipurduar Municipality for 2018-19

Primary Lending Institutions (PLI)	Scheduled Commercial Banks, Housing Finance Companies, Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), State Cooperative Banks, Urban Cooperative Banks or any other institutions as may be identified by the Ministry
Slum	A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.
State Land Nodal Agencies (SLNAs)	Nodal Agency designated by the State Governments for implementing the Mission
Transfer of Development Rights (TDR)	TDR means making available certain amount of additional built up area in lieu of the area relinquished or surrendered by the owner of the land, so that he can use extra built up area himself in some other land.

Introduction to Alipurduar Municipality:


Alipurduar Municipal Town is situated on the east and north bank of Kaljani River which flows somewhere from north to south and somewhere from West to East within the town under the jurisdiction of Alipurduar District. The Nonai River bound the eastern side of this town while villages bound the northern side. After the Bhutan war in 1865, the Britishers took the Duars region under their control and established their headquarter at Buxa. From there, they shifted their headquarters to Falakata and thereafter to Alipurduar in 1876.



This place was a small settlement of local tribes like Koch, Mech, Rabha and others. The name Alipurduar was derived from the name of the war hero Lt. Hedayat Ali of the British army who was engaged as the first administrator of the Duars region. Alipurduar Municipality came into existence under the provision of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 on and from 7th February, 1957.

Alipurduar as the district town of Alipurduar district covers an area of 9.57 sq kms. The Alipurduar Junction and New Alipurduar Station of the North East Frontier Railway are on the route between Sealdah and Dibrugarh. After the formation of the Jalpaiguri District, with its headquarter at Alipurduar, the district as well as sub divisional town attracted people from the then East Bengal districts and a huge migration occurred during 1970's.

But, it is unfortunate to mention that with urbanization of Alipurduar Municipality slum areas grown simultaneously and presently there are 46 notified siums in this ULB. Sium improvement is an important development objective of this ULB and in this line Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Housing for All (Urban):[PMAY-HFA(U)] is a very useful program. In the first phase during 2015-16 a total of 400 dwwelling units are constructed, during 2017-18 a total of 1000 dwwelling units are constructed and this DPR is prepared for third phase of this program for a total of 900 DUs for the year of 2018-19.


Chairman
Alipurduar Municipality

Chairman
Alipurduar Municipality

Geographical Features:

(i) Location

The geographical location of the Municipality is 26.489 degree north Latitude and 86.527 degree east longitude. In the northern end of the town Alipurduar – I community development block shows the boundary whereas in the southern end the same is drawn by G.P.s under Cooch Behar district. Two major rivers are flowing at the east and west part of the town.

The municipal town is connected with the other part of the country by railway and road. The Alipurduar Junction and New Alipurduar Station of the North East Frontier Railway are on the route between Sealdah and Dibrugarh. On the other hand the town is connected with NH-31C by 12A connector in the north end and with NH-31D in the south end to Jalpaiguri & Siliguri and the state capital – Kolkata.

Bagdogra Airport situated about 147.8 km. away from the main town, is the only functioning airport in the region. The airport is connected to Bangalore, Chandigarh, New Delhi, Kolkata, Guwahati, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangkok, Kathmandu and Paro.

Another nearby international airport is Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport, situated at Guwahati about 297 km from the town.

(ii) Climate & Rainfall

The climate of Alipurduar is swampy with heavy rainfall lasting from May to September. Heat is moderated but humidity makes it uncomfortable. Average maximum temperature remain at 45^o C and minimum about 8^o C. average rainfall remains 1300-1500 mm during monsoon. The winter is very strong as it is comparatively in the high altitude located at the foothills of the "duars". The town is surrounded by deep forest and tea garden. While there are two rivers flowing across the town namely Kaljani and Nonai.

(iii) Land Use Pattern

In Alipurduar maximum land is being used for residential purposes, i.e., 65.08 %, whereas 0.014 % is being used for industry, 13.42 % for agriculture, 3.20 % for commercial, 4.28 % for roads, 0.58 % for railways. Out of total roadways only 65.09 % is bituminous and 19.98 % is made of concrete. Drainage facility is however much worse than the road network. Out of total length of drains only 35.76 % is pucca and all others are completely kuccha in nature.

Contamination of land and soil is prominently found in different wards. Indiscriminate dumping of solid waste in vested lands, ponds, and drains is the main cause of pollution of land and soil. Wastewater of drains, which are often, used for open defecation discharge water on agricultural fields, lands and even water bodies making the water unusable for any kind of use.

(iv) Environment

Alipurduar presents a pollution free serene environment. Situated at the foothills of the Himalayas, environmental degradation is not an issue. Through urbanization is fast taking place,

Alipurduar is surrounded by forest area; significant among them is the Buxa Reserve forest. There are no major industries in Alipurduar that are polluting in nature. Air pollution in the form of smoke and SPM is found in Ward no 18, 9. Primary survey in residential area indicates that the different pollutant levels are within the permissible limit as compared to National Ambient Air Quality Standard. Presence of foul odour is prevalent in some areas mostly due to dumped garbage in the municipal vats. Coal is used in some of the slums for cooking purpose and these results in smoke in surrounding areas.

Pollution in Town is due to improper solid waste management system. The municipality is yet to develop modern solid waste management system. Garbage collection and disposal is neglected to the extent that for weeks there is no clearance of garbage from the roadside. Hence there is soil and land pollution in several places mainly in local market. These waste materials are accumulating in the drains. The drainage situation in the Alipurduar Municipality is already bad. Near about 65% of the drains are kutcha drains. When the garbage is collected in these drains, the result is the total disappearance of the physical structure of these drains.

(v) Wind

In the summer season winds are mostly North Easterly or easterly but in afternoon Westerly winds blow which are absorbed frequently. During the monsoons the winds blow from the Northeast and Southern direction.

Population

Demographic Data for Alipurduar Municipality

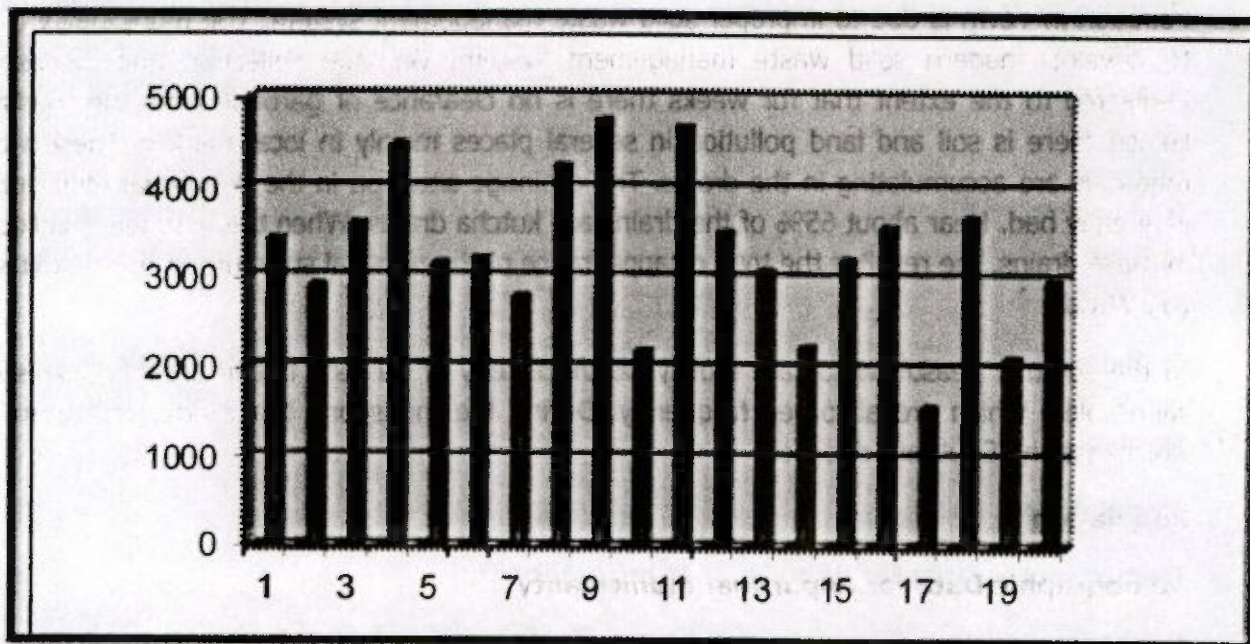
Population growth in Alipurduar shows a steady rise resulting from migration towards the peri-urban area. This is causing a serious stress on the infrastructure particularly in terms of availability of transport facilities, resulting in congestion and pressures on land and housing. These problems are often aggravated by Lack of planned development through shared understanding and knowledge. Population growth affects not only the built environment or the physical infrastructure but also the services and utilities that people use. Alipurduar, with a population of 65232 in 2011 is increasing at a rate 1.2 % annually. Males constitute 50.80 % of the population and females 48.20 %. Alipurduar has an average literacy rate of 83.42 %, much higher than the national average of 59.5%; with male literacy of 85.60 % and female literacy of 81.18 %. The population growth of the municipal area is as follows:

Table 1: Population Projection

Census year	Population	Density/sq km
1951	24886	2771
1961	28927	3221
1971	36667	4083
1981	45324	5047
1991	65241	7265
2001	72999	8129
2011	65232	6816

Source : Census of India 1951 - 2011

There was a spurt in population at the time of partition of Bengal and thereafter in between 1981-91 when a large number of people settled down at the fringe of the municipal area due to racial conflict in the Assam region. The average population density of the municipality is as high as 6816 per sq km. The distribution of population is more or less uniform, with the exception of ward no 6, 17 and 20, which are located in the fringe area of the municipality. Development in the town is mostly haphazard, unplanned settlement with narrow access roads and passages.



Economic Activities

Traditionally, in Alipurduar Municipality most investment in infrastructure has been publicly funded. The current total infrastructure spending is still financed by governments or public utilities, such as, Municipal Affairs Department, West Bengal State Electricity Board; Public Works Department; West Bengal Pollution Control Board etc. by utilizing their own resources.

The other service providers are various commercial banks, post and telecommunication offices, hospitals and health care facilities including Office of Malaria Prevention Centre, charitable dispensaries, medicine shops, West Bengal National Volunteer Force, pathological centers, office of sub-inspector of primary school, provision of supply of dairy milk, rationing office, ration shops, grocery shops, shops for other essential commodities and products, training facilities for police, police out posts, amusement facilities, hotels and so on. The local transport is being served by private sector either by bus or by local vans or rickshaws.

The enterprises in the Alipurduar Municipal area tends to rely heavily on these with the surrounding village economy supplying inputs including labour.



Source: File picture of Alipurduar Municipality

A sizeable section of the municipal habitants are engaged in farming, whilst nearby village residents pursue a whole range of livelihood activities in town. The type of businesses includes small vegetable retailing stalls, teahouses, bicycle repair workshops, rickshaw pulling, and barbershops. Few emerging services like electrical goods sales and repairing, contractor services, medical service centres are coming up.

Micro and small units dominate the enterprise landscape in Alipurduar that too very sparse. The typical enterprises are formed with a labour force of two to ten workers, which often includes unpaid family labour. An individual normally owns such enterprises. The existing industrial profile comprise the following industrial activities like:

- Rice Mill;
- Saw Mill;
- Ice cream factory;
- Steel Furniture Factory;
- Bag Factory;
- Cane Furniture & Cane Craft Industry.

Occupational Profile

Year of Establishment of Municipality

Alipurduar Municipality came into existence under the provision of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1932 on and from 7th February, 1957. Alipurduar is declared as a separate district on 25-07-2015 and as the only town of the district it covers an area of 9.57 sq kms. The Alipurduar Junction and New Alipurduar Station of the North East Frontier Railway are on the route between Sealdah and Dibrugarh. After the formation of the Jalpaiguri District, with its headquarter at Alipurduar, the district as well as sub divisional town attracted people from the then East Bengal districts.

Administrative Boundaries

The area is bounded on the east by the Cooch Behar district, on the west by the Buxa Tiger Reserve, on the north by Alipurduar- I blocj, and on the south by the Kaljani River.

Linkage of Rail, Road, Port & Air

The municipal town is connected with the other part of the country by railway and road. The Alipurduar Junction and New Alipurduar Station of the North East Frontier Railway are on the route between Sealdah and Dibrugarh. On the other hand the town is connected with NH-31C by 12A connector in the north end and with NH-31D in the south end to Jalpaiguri & Siliguri and the state capital – Kolkata.

Bagdogra Airport situated about 147.8 km. away from the main town, is the only functioning airport in the region. The airport is connected to Bangalore, Chandigarh, New Delhi, Kolkata, Guwahati, Mumbai, Chennai, Bangkok, Kathmandu and Paro.

Another nearby international airport is Lokpriya Gopinath Bordoloi International Airport, situated at Guwahati about 297 km from the town.

Demographic Growth & Population Projection

Alipurduar, with a population of 72999 in 2001 is increasing at a rate 1.2 % annually. Males constitute 51.1 % of the population and females 48.9 %. Alipurduar has an average literacy rate of 77.63 %, higher than the national average of 59.5%; with male literacy of 81.47 % and female literacy of 73.62 %. The drastic increment of population figure during the last decade is resulted by temporary migration of non-Assamies from various districts of Assam. During 2011 the population figures are going down due to reverse migration and the total population of the town as per census 2011 came down to 65232. Males constitute 50.80 % of the population and females 48.20 %. Alipurduar has an average literacy rate of 83.42 %, much higher than the national average of 59.5%; with male literacy of 85.60 % and female literacy of 81.18 %. The population growth of the municipal area is as follows:

Year	Population	Area (Sq. km)	Density (Pop/Sq. km)	% of Decadal Population Growth
2011	65,232	9.57	6816	-
2021	73,496	9.57	7680	6.72
2031	78,435	9.57	8196	6.72
2041	83,706	9.57	8747	6.72
2051	89,331	9.57	9334	6.72

Mile-stones:

In view of the problems of a municipality like Alipurduar, emphasis was given on creation of basic infrastructure, slum infrastructure development, environmental management and social & livelihood development and proper environmental management.

- **Creation of basic infrastructure:** Basic infrastructure consists of roads, drains, culverts, guard walls, community hall and other physical assets usually created by ULBs by utilizing various State or Central Govt. grants.

1. **Upgradation of Manojit Nag Bus Terminus (MNBt):-** Manojit Nag was a legendary personality of Alipurduar Town and was the Hon'ble Chairperson of this ULB. In his name the largest bus terminus of Alipurduar Town was established and devoted after his demise. During 2011-12 a separate plan was prepared for up gradation of the terminus with modern amenities like modern ticket counter, upgraded floor, platforms, installation of proper enlightenment equipments like high-mass-towers, less electric consuming lights, fans, repairing of adjacent high drain, entrance road etc. After successful implementation of the plan, it has become a true tribute to the legend.



Distant View of MNBt; Source: File Picture of Alipurduar Municipality.

2. **Ambulance Facility:-** The municipality is providing Ambulance facility for carrying patients to Hospital within and outside the Municipality area and recently a Super-specialty ambulance is donated to the Town Chamber of Commerce to make the service delivery system more effective.
3. **Health Service:-** For the benefit of down trodden & weaker section of our society the municipality has established **Matrisadan**, the municipally run health center having infrastructure for:-
 - Health Centre
 - Maternity Centre
 - Diagnostic Centre
 - Ultra-sonography etc.
4. **Electrification:-** Before a decade the municipal area had been struggling under darkness during night. By using various Govt. grants presently there are less electric consuming lights available in each and every electric poll and during last 3 to 4 years more than 20 high-mass-towers have been installed in various places of the municipal town. Moreover, to reduce consumption of electricity a total number of 125 timers have

been installed in different main knots of the electricity network within the municipal town.

- 5. Traffic Light:** - Traffic control system was a big challenge to this ULB till the last decade. The municipal authority installed traffic lights for the first time at Chowpaathi, the heart of the city, during 2013-14 under a PPP mode project. After declaring a district of the state on 2014, advanced traffic lights are installed to the highly crowded parts of the town which is a forward effect of trans-infrastructural plan initiated during 2008-13.



The First Traffic Light at Alipurduar Municipal Area

Source: File Picture of Alipurduar Municipality.

- **Slum Infrastructure Development:** Development of slums is another important challenge of this municipality till now. Before 1957, the municipal area was mostly abandoned by vacant lands with jungles or grounds. During 1970's the mass migration from East Bengal (presently independent Bangladesh) Districts crowded the municipal area and creation of slums was seeded. The growth of slum population was farther picked up by development of railways in this region. The first step towards the development of slums was taken during 2007-08, after introduction of JnNURM. The municipality was first availed the chance to improve her slum dwellers' standard of living by implementing IHSDP under JnNURM.

1. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme

Overview:

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme aims at combining the existing schemes of VAMBAY and NSDP under the new IHSDP Scheme for having an integrated approach in ameliorating the conditions of the urban slum dwellers who do not possess adequate shelter and reside in dilapidated conditions. The scheme is applicable to all cities and towns as per 2001 Census except cities/towns covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). The scheme seeks to enhance public and private investments in housing and infrastructural development in urban areas.

Objective: The basic objective of the Scheme is to strive for holistic slum development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified urban areas.

Admissible Components:

- i) Provision of shelter including upgradation & construction of new houses.
- ii) Provision of community toilets.
- iii) Provision of physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights, etc.
- iv) Community Infrastructure like provision of community centres to be used for preschool education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities, etc.
- v) Community Primary Health Care Centre Buildings can be provided.
- vi) Social Amenities like pre-school education, non-formal education, adult, education, maternity, child health and Primary health care including immunization, etc.
- vii) Provision of Model Demonstration Projects.
- viii) Sites and Services/houses at affordable costs for EWS & LIG categories.
- ix) Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.
- x) Land acquisition cost will not be financed except for acquisition of private land for schemes/ projects in the North Eastern States & hilly States, viz., Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Jammu & Kashmir.

Achievements:

Dwelling Unit: After construction of housing the habitable condition of the slum dweller have improved which will ultimately improved their personal health and hygiene and thus remove their anxiety for basic minimum needs for shelter.

Table 3:

Phase	Number of Slums	Number of Dwelling Units	Amount (Rs. In lakh)	Year
I	1-20	420	420.00	4 (FY 08-09)
Total	20	420	420.00	

Drainage: After renovation/construction of the proposed drainage system provide relief to the slum dwellers by means of efficient and effective disposal of storm water through the outfall channels. This project has large impact on the quality of civic life by way of promotion and safeguarding the public health.

Phase	Number of Slums	Length of Drain (m)	Amount (Rs. In lakh)	Year
I	1-20	15445	212.83	4 (FY 08-09)
Total	20	15445	212.83	

Cement Concrete Roads: After completion of this project the movement of slum dwellers and smooth flow of pedestrian and light vehicle become ease. That enhanced the quality of civic amenities in the slum. As a result, the quality of life has also improved substantially.

Phase	Number of Slums	Area of Road (sq.m)	Amount (Lakh)	Year
I	1-20	8730	31.86	4 (FY 08-09)
Total	20	8730	31.86	

Street Light: After successful implementation of this scheme the prevailing darkness in slum area after sunset has been removed. This will ultimately alleviate inconvenience faced by the slum dwellers at night.

Phase	Number of Slums	Number of Street Lights	Amount (Rs. In lakh)	Year
I	1-20	189	11.15	4 (FY 08-09)
Total	20	189	11.15	

Community Centre: After successful implementation of the scheme the slum dwellers have the access of primary health care facilities, crèche facilities, maternity, and child health including immunization. Moreover, the slum dwellers who are engaged in home-based occupation are doing their work in these centers and also get benefit of crèche.

Phase	Priority number of Slums	Number of Community centre	Amount	Year
I	1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 13, 14, 15, 20	9	55.88	4 (FY 08-09)
Total	9	9	55.88	

Rickshaw Shed: The 00 number of places where rickshaw sheds are constructed can be used as multipurpose utility space, which are using as workspace during daytime and for parking rickshaw at night.

Phase	Priority number of Slums	Number of Rickshaw Shed	Amount	Year
I	1, 4, 8, 13, 15	5	12.50	4 (FY 08-09)
Total	5	5	12.50	



Beneficiaries of IHS DP Phase - I, Source: File Picture of Alipurduar Municipality.

2. Scheme for Housing of Urban Poor (SHUP):

Overview: The Government of West Bengal decided to launch a scheme for housing the urban poor with the objective to increase the housing stock for, and to provide affordable housing to, as well as to upgrade the existing houses of the poorer sections of the society. The objective of the scheme is to provide financial support to the urban poor for construction of new dwelling units as well as for upgradation / extension of existing dwelling units. For upgradation / improvement of the existing dwelling units as well as for construction of new dwelling units, the target group will be the urban poor. Preference will be give to women-headed households and disabled families. The coverage of SC/ST and minority segments shall be at least in the same proportion as the percentage of SC/ST and minority population in the ULBs concerned. Upgradation /extension of existing dwelling units may include assistance to be rendered towards payment of fees / charges for electricity, water, drainage and sewerage connections. The scope will also include construction of toilets.

Achievement: During the financial year 2012-13, scheme for Housing of Urban Poor was implemented. And the total number of beneficiaries in Phase – I of the scheme was 60 who were assisted with a total amount of Rs. 1.00 lakh for construction of new dwelling units. Due to shortage of manpower in supervision the progress of the said scheme was quite slow which resulted non-receipt of grants under the scheme under Phase-II. However, during 2014-15 a total number of 28 beneficiaries are selected for Phase-III of the scheme and was approved by the concerned authority. Each beneficiary under this scheme is getting Rs. 2.29 lakh for construction of new dwelling units.

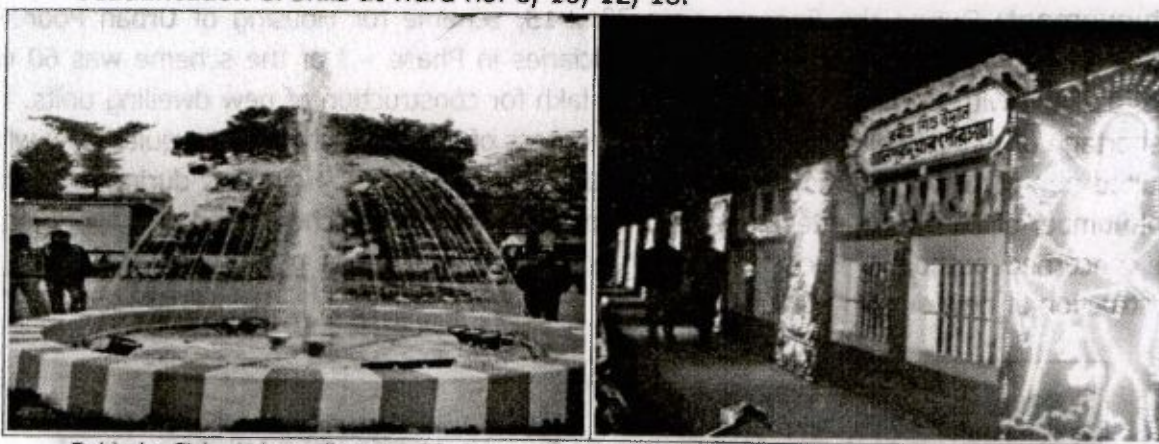


Beneficiaries of SHUP Phase –III, **Source:** File Picture of Alipurduar Municipality.

- **Environmental Management:** Overall environmental situation is quite well in Alipurduar. Air quality, ambient noise level is not a very severe issue here. But environment causes concern in terms of pollution of wetlands, vacant lands, and natural disaster. Being a semi rural settlement, Alipurduar has many wetlands and water bodies. Often without proper care such water bodies get polluted with water weeds, waste water disposal and some other reasons. This, on one-hand threatens the natural life of flora and fauna, thus hampers the balance of the nature; on the other hand it causes health hazards for the people using the water. Vacant land often used as temporary waste disposal ground, and creates pollution. Alipurduar being a low land

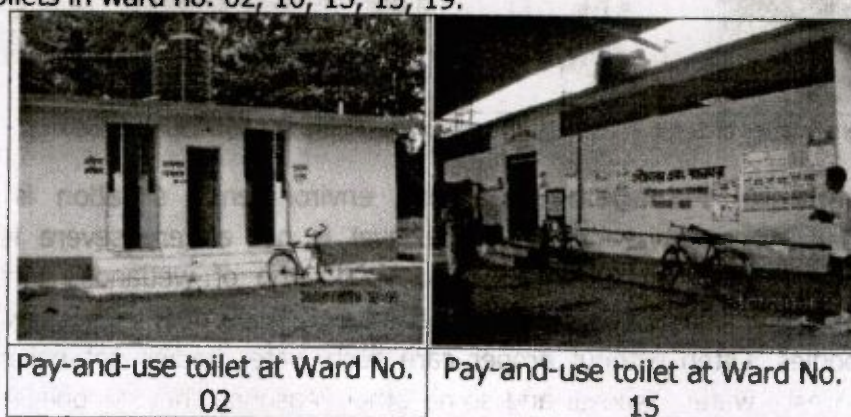
each year faces the curse of flood. All these are issues of deep concern for the municipal authority. So the municipality has set development objectives to reduce these problems to the extent possible. To achieve the development objectives the municipality has taken some project proposals like renovation of water bodies, provision of parks, plantation etc. Alipurduar has conducted an environmental study in the municipal area.

1. **Renovation of existing Parks:** In respect to reduce air and water pollution special initiatives have been taken. The municipality implemented a project to improve the parks within the municipal area during 2012-13. Rabindra Sishu Udyan, the most spacious park of the municipal town situated at the center of the town was renovated and opened for all. Another initiative was taken for improvement of childrens' parks at ward no. 1, 11 & 18. Moreover, to control the spread of pollutant elements through water bodies within the municipal area steps have been taken to clearance and beautification of Jhils at ward no. 8, 10, 12, 18.



Rabindra Sishu Udyan; Source: File Picture of Alipurduar Municipality

2. **City Sanitation Initiatives:** The ULB is actively solving sanitation challenges of the town. Several reports are sent to concerned departments to provide household sanitary latrines to the urban poor, of which the latest City Sanitation Plan under Swaccha Bharat Mission is one. However, the ULB has constructed 10 nos. of pay and use toilets in ward no. 02, 10, 13, 15, 19.



Source: File Picture of Alipurduar Municipality

3. **Solid Waste Management:** During the last 5 years a number of heavy equipments are procured by the ULB for MSWM. Out of which a backhoe loader, number of trolleys and tractors are involved. Recently the ULB has introduced one cess pull cleaner in use. House-to-house waste collection was one of the major challenges of MSWM at this ULB. During 2014 a project of awareness generation for strengthening garbage disposal practices was launched under the supervision of this ULB and with the financial help of DFID. Presently 14 no. of wards are doing garbage collection from door-to-door and in remaining 06 no. of wards are in process of the same.



Backhoe Loader

Trolleys

Source: File Picture of Alipurduar Municipality

• **Social & Livelihood development:**

In Alipurduar Municipal Area various Government sponsored Self-Employment programmes are implemented.

1. **Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY):** The Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched on 01.01.97 with an object to provide gainful sustainable employment to the under employed or un-employed urban BPL youths through setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. To overcome the difficulties faced by the States and to address certain drawbacks in its implementation, the Guidelines of the scheme has been revised. The revised guidelines is in force from 01.04.09. Funding pattern is 75 : 25 between GOI : State.

COMPONENTS

- i. Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP)
- ii. Urban Women Self-Help Programme (UWSP)
- iii. Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP)
- iv. Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP)
- v. Urban Community Development Network (UCDN)

Achievements: Implementing the various components of SJSRY a community network has been formed with 411 Thrift and Credit Groups, 33 NHGs and 02 numbers of CDS. Numerous efforts for Self Employment and Wage Employment

are continuing. First step towards employment through skill training was initiated during 2009-10 under STEP-UP. 20 numbers of TCG members are selected for skill training under the trade of 'Gas Oven and Pressure Cooker Repairing'. Initiating with it a total of 300 candidates have been trained till the end of the project. An amount of Rs. 33.00 lakh was sponsored by different banks as subsidized credit to the TCGs during the project period and are utilized for self employment ventures by the groups and till date 72% of the total amount was repaid by the TCGs.

2. **National Slum Development Programme (NSDP):** The NSDP was a centrally sponsored programme planned and implemented to improve slum infrastructure. A yearly provision under this scheme shall be indicated by the Planning Commission at the beginning of each financial year. Inter se allocations between States shall be made on the basis of the slum populations of the States. However, releases to States shall be made by the Department of Expenditure only after the nodal Department reviews expenditure, the physical progress of works and other performance criteria. The Department of Expenditure shall release funds to the States on the basis of recommendations of the nodal Department.

Achievements:

Table 3: Achievement of NSDP

Components	Total During 1996-97	Total During 1997-98	Total During 1998-99	Total During 1999-2000	Total During 2000-01	Total During 2001-02	Total During 2002-03	Total During 2003-04	Total During 2004-05	Total During 2005-06	Total During 2006-08	Total During 2008-09	Total During 2009-10	Total
1. Fund Received	19.97	6.28	39.21	26.78	31.58	27.71	25.71	25.01	45.00	10.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	256.22
2. Fund Utilized	0.0	0.0	23.63	32.40	20.28	48.22	22.49	28.63	17.70	36.50	25.26	1.09	0.00	256.20
a) A & OE (Limited to 5%)	X	X	0.52	0.50	0.58	1.73	2.13	1.88	1.24	1.92	1.10	0.37	0.71	12.68
b) Physical Amenities	X	X	23.11	31.90	18.10	34.20	9.24	18.23	4.22	21.5	19.2	X	X	179.70
c) Community Center	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
d) Primary Health Care Center	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
e) Social Amenities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
a) Education	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
b) Health	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
f) Shelter	X	X	X	X	1.60	11.64	11.12	8.52	12.24	13.08	4.76	0.64	0.04	63.64
g) Total	X	X	23.63	32.40	20.28	47.57	22.49	28.63	17.70	36.50	25.06	1.01	0.75	256.02

3. **Bangla Swanirvar Karmasanshan Prakaipa (BSKP):** BSKP is a programme for unemployed youths in urban areas with an average family Income of Rs. 15,000/- Per month. In Alipurduar municipality total of 872 loans have been disbursed till April 2006. Under this scheme 20% subsidy is allowed while 10% and 70% comprise Own Contribution and Bank Loan respectively.

Banks involved with this programme in this Municipal Area Authority are UBKGB, ARDB, Central, UCO Bank, UBI Damanpur, SBI, Bazar branch, SBI, Main branch. Of the total 872 cases sponsored by the Municipality for the BSKP programme, cent percent cases have been sanctioned till July 2007.

Bankers are interested to sanction loan on various trades like preparing of Mineral water, Dry flower, Fishery etc. They also prefer some other trades except business of liquor, contractor and promoter. Recovery of loan is satisfactory. Regarding this it is reported that Alipurduar sub division is in the 1st. position in Jalpaiguri Dist. Performance of the BSKP in Alipurduar Municipal area during 2007-08 is as follows:

Table 4: Achievement of BSKP

Name of Bank	No. of cases sponsored	No. of cases sanctioned by bank	Total project cost	Total Amt. of subsidy	No. of cases for which subsidy is released by the Govt.	No. of cases for which disbursement is made
SBI, Alipurduar	128	128	4,45,80,000	88,16,000	128	54
SBI, Bazar Br. APD	47	47	1,51,50,000	30,30,000	47	09
UBI, Alipurduar	28	21	54,12,853	10,82,570	21	09
Central Bank of India, APD	15	04	10,50,000	2,10,000	04	01
UBKG, Alipurduar	07	03	10,00,000	2,00,000	03	03
ARDB, Alipurduar	07	05	16,75,000	3,35,000	05	01
UCO Bank, Damanpur	34	34	88,00,000	17,60,000	34	32
Total	266	242	7,76,67,853	1,54,33,570	242	109

Source: Municipality

4. **Pradhan Mantri Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)**

During 2007-08, 26 cases were sponsored to banks out of which only 8 cases have been sanctioned and disbursed. It is a new credit linked subsidy programme called Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) on 61st anniversary of Indian Independence by merging the two schemes that were in operation till 31.03.2008 namely Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana (PMRY) and Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) for generation of employment opportunities through establishment of micro enterprises in rural as well as urban areas. PMEGP will be a central sector scheme to be administered by the Ministry of MSME. The upper limit of

the cost of project that could be setup in the manufacturing sector is Rs.25 lakh while that in the business/service sector is Rs.10 lakh.

5. **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):** It is in accordance with the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India enjoin upon the State that the Government of India introduced in 1995 the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) to lay foundation for a National Policy for Social Assistance for the poor. In providing social assistance benefits to poor households for the aged, widows, and disabled and in the case of death of the breadwinner, the NSAP aims at ensuring minimum national standards in addition to the benefits that the States are currently providing or might provide in future.

The NSAP includes four schemes as its components, viz.

- (i) Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS)
- (ii) Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS)
- (iii) Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS)
- (iv) National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS).

Achievements:

Table 5: Achievement of NSAP

Name of the Scheme	Year	Upto 79	Above 80
IGNOAPS	2008-13	3178	497
	2018-19	578	104
	TOTAL	3756	601
GRAND TOTAL		4357	
		No. of Beneficiaries	
IGNWPS	2008-13	1229	
	2018-19	521	
	TOTAL	1750	
IGNDPS	2008-13	149	
	2018-19	64	
	TOTAL	213	
NFBS	2008-13	40	
	2018-19	110	
	TOTAL	240	
GRAND TOTAL		6560	

6. **Annapurna Yojana:** Annapurna Yojana is a centrally assisted programmed for BPL families for food security to the poorest and otherwise challenged persons. Under this scheme the target was 74 in the municipality and 74 Yellow cards has been issued. They receive 10 K.G rice per month.

7. **Antodaya Yojana:** Antodaya Yojana is another centrally assisted scheme for food report. Target of the scheme for the municipality was 7207. 8668 families are identified and out of these 6592 Pink Card has been distributed to them. They receive maximum 25 K.G per family (limited to 5 members per family) food grain at subsidized rate.
8. **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)-Housing For All (Urban):** In implementing the PMAY-HFA(U) during its inception on 2015-16, a total of 400 Dwelling Units (DUs) have been grounded and completed. In continuation of the programme, a total of 1000 DUs have been approved and grounded during 2017-18 and most of the DUs are in the stage of completion. Presently, a total of 800 DUs are found to be constructed in slums of this ULB during 2018-19.



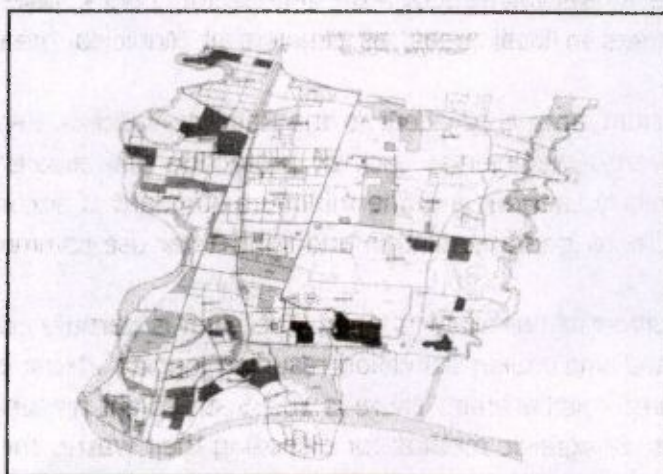
Name of the Beneficiary: Kiran Sankar Das, Address: Ward No.-02, Alipurduar Municipality

Name of the Beneficiary: Pranati Neogi, Address: Ward No.-02, Alipurduar Municipality

Dwelling Unit Constructed under PMAY-HFA(U)

The project slums and existing scenario of Infrastructure:

44 nos of Slums have been selected as a First Project under PMAY scheme by Alipurduar Municipality in consultation with the state level Nodal Agency- The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A.Department, Govt of WB.



Source: Alipurduar Municipality

1. Arabindia Nagar Slum Area:-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no - 1. It is situated besides Kaljani River. Metal road is running in front of the slum connects it to the major areas of Alipurduar Municipality through Buxa Feeder Road. The nearest railway station is Alipurduar Court Station situated at a distance of 3 km. The slum is more than 25 years old with a total site area is 122582.749 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 226 with a total population of 952. Out of which total families are benefitted under PMAY - Housing For All is 404. Most of the slum dwellers working as casual labour in local enterprises and others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas or other informal working activities.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. There are not sufficient number of Common Sanitary Latrines or Individual Sanitary Latrine and the dwelling units are lacking minimum standard of accommodation even the facility of cross ventilation is also not facing the standard level. They usually used common toilets or habituated in open defecation. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlight present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

2. Court Station Para Slum Area :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-1. This slum area is besides to the Railway line with the side of railway station. Metal road is running in front of the slum connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 500 metres. The slum is 25 years old with a total site area is 23865.668 square meters. Total families are benefitted under PMAY - Housing For All is 88. The ownership of land lies with ULB and the dwellers resides at Court Station Para. The existing number of households is 56 with a total population of 245. Most of the slum dwellers are working as daily labourer in Railway related work and cleaning work, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The Court Station Para slum area is adjacent to the Railway Platform. People living here are vulnerable to rising poverty, negligence, lack of protection and awareness. There is not sufficient number of Sanitary Latrines and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility of cross ventilation and light. They use common toilets which are too much unhygienic.

The environmental condition in the slum is poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within the slum are semi pucca or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlight present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them.

Most of the dwelling units are kachha or ragged. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

3. Khalerpar Slum Area :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-2. The slum is surrounded by black top roads. It is situated besides the khal passing through the road and at the other part ward no. 04 & 16 of the municipal area. The nearest railway station is New Alipurduar which is at a distance of 1.5 km. The slum is 20 years old with a total site area is 25492.873 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 53 with a total population of 234. Total families benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 86. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labourers in local enterprises, others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant, and rickshaw pullers in local areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is no facility of Sanitary Latrine available at household level and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms are completely missing and has no facility cross ventilation and even daylight. They use common toilets or practicing open defecation which are too much unhygienic.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and in a broken condition resulting logging. Most of the roads within slums are semi pucca or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlight present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Out of a total of 53 households 32 are semi-pucca & 12 are kuccha. Water supply net work is not present in this slum with domestic connection.

4. Newtown Bazar Slum area :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no 2. Blacktop road is running in front of the slum connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality and is besides the main drain of the city. The nearest railway station is at a distance is 3.5 Km. The slums are 25years old with a total site area is 55867.359 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 103 with a total population of 428. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 87. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas, others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant, van-rickshaw puller, cleaners vegetable sellers, in local areas at Municipal area and nearby areas. Due to the access of main road, most of the slum dwellers are engaged in petty trading activities like Tea shops, Hotels, Small Car Repairing Garage, Cycle Repairing shop, Hawking etc. based on family labour.

The environmental condition in the slum is poor. There is no facility of Sanitary Latrine available at household level also and most of the households are using common toilet and practicing open defecation. Though the slum is situated besides the main drain, internal drainage network is almost absent which creates seasonal water logging in some part of the

slum which makes the roads slippery and risky for day to day use. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is almost 100% streetlight present in the slum. Most of the slum dwellers practicing unhygienic method for disposing their waste; which causes huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

5. Purba Netaji Road :-

The project slum site is situated at side of area of Ward no-3 and touching the border road of ward no – 3 & 19 of the Municipality. The border road is running besides the slum connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance is 4 Km. The slum is about 20 years old with a total site area is 101971.491 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of household is 188 with a total population of 789. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 163. The existing number of households is 188 with a total population of 789. Most of the slum dwellers working as daily labour in local areas, others engaged in local housekeeping, maid servant, van- rickshaw puller, cleaners vegetable sellers, in local areas at Municipal area and nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There are not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They are use common toilet.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlight present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

6. CHITTARANJANPALLY :-

The project slum site is at the northern part of Ward no-3 of the Municipality. Metal road is running in front of the slum connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance is 2 Km. The slum are 15-20 years old with a total site area is 79733 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 254 with a total population of 621. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 254. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas, others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant, van- rickshaw puller, cleaners vegetable sellers, in local areas at Municipal area and nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There are not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition

resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

7. Girendra Nagar Collony :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides Arterial Road . The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 109022.711 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 201 with a total population of 847. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 380. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van-rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There are not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

8. Sachindra Nagar Collony :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Railway line . The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 139397.197 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 257 with a total population of 1081. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition

resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

9. ANANDA NAGAR COLLONY :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides ward border road. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 46104.131 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 85 with a total population of 362. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 146. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

10. PURBA SANTINAGAR :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides main road. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 61833.776 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 114 with a total population of 475. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 20. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners, vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility

cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

11. UTTAR DEBINAGAR SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-06 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides main road. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 47731.336 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 88 with a total population of 374. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 144. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van-rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlight present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

12. TELIPARA SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-06 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides high drain. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 55867.359 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 103 with a total population of 438. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 158. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van-rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines,

toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

13. ITKHOLA SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-07. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 500 metre of Alipurduar railway Station . . The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is Itkhola 112277.120 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households at Itkhola 207 with 872 population . Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 346. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

Womens are also engaged as maidservant at the city and other part of the city. They also engage in local nursing home as baby keeper.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing the rat present due to absence of any organized structure and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

14. RAMRUP SINGH ROAD SLUM AREA :

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-07. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to main road of Alipurduar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3.0Km new Alipurduar Municipality. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is Ramrup Singh Road 73224.209 squares. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households at Ramrup Singh Road has 135 households with 571 populations. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing for All is 224. Most

of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and nearby areas. Women are also engage in local nursing home as baby keeper.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There are 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing the reat present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Most of the families are depend with common tube well . Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

15. MILAN PALLY SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-08. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides arterial road. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25years old with a total site area is 214791.012 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 396 with a total population of 1667. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 638. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There are 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

16. NETAJEE PALLY :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-08 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is

situated besides arterial road. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5 Km. The slums are 25years old with a total site area is 192010.147 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 315 with a total population of 1335. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 14. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas, others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

17. PILKHANA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-08. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Railway line. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25years old with a total site area is 132888.375 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 129 with a total population of 561. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 134. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There are 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

18. BIDHAN PALLY SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09 . Metal road is

running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides Kaljani river bank. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 184416.526 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 340 with a total population of 1439. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 346. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas, others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant, van- rickshaw puller, cleaners vegetable sellers, in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

19. LEBUBAGAN SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Railway line. The nearest railway station at a distance is 4 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 30374.487 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 187 with a total population of 786. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 308. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, domestic help, shop keeper, Van - Rickshaw puller, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There are 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

20. SURYANAGAR SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Railway line . The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km.The slums are 25years old with a total site area is 69427.398 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 128 with a total population of 548. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 210. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health.The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

21. DUTTAPARA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10 .Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 500 metres .It is situated besides Kaljani river bank .The slums are 20years old with a total site areas are Duttapara with 72681.807 square meters ,. The ownership of landlies with ULB. The existing number of households at Dutta Para 146 with a total population of 629. Total families are benefited under PMAY Housing For All is 252. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging .Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health.The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing the reat present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

22.UTTARPARA NEW MARKET :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10 .Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 500 metres .The slums are 20 years old with a total site areas are Uttarpara New Market 18984.054 square meters. The ownership of landlies with ULB. The existing number of households at Utarpara new market 48 with a total population of 538 and the existing number of HH 78 wit a total population of 538. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 70. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van-rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing the rat present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

23.WEST ITKHOLA SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10 .Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 500 metres .The slums are 20years old with a total site areas are West Itkhola 67257.792 square meters. The ownership of landlies with ULB. The existing number of households at West Itkhola 124 with a total population of 538. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 198. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van-rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing the reat present due to absence of any organized structures

and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

24. ASUTOSH COLLONY SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the main road. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 101429.089 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 187 with a total population of 798. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 270. Most of the slum dwellers work as daily labour in local areas, others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant, van-rickshaw puller, cleaners vegetable sellers, in local areas at Municipal area and nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlight present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

25. BABUPARA SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no 11. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Railway line. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 114446.726 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 211 with a total population of 895. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 332. Most of the slum dwellers work as daily labour in local areas, others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant, van-rickshaw puller, cleaners vegetable sellers, in local areas at Municipal area and nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for

disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

26. PALASHBARI SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Railway line . The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 133430.780 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 246 with a total population of 1028. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 454. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

27. DUTTAPARA - JHIL COLLONY :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Kaljani river bank. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 66172.989 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 122 with a total population of 531. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 228 . Most of the slum dwellers work as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for

disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

28. STATIONPARA –JHIL COLLONY :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Kaljani river . The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25years old with a total site area is 62918.579 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 116 with a total population of 498. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 150. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and nearby areas.

The Stationpara Jhil colony is the adjacent with the Railway platform. People living in this area are vulnerable to arise poverty, negligence, lack of awareness. The percentage of illiterate persons are very high this area.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

29. BABUPARA RAIL GHUMTY:-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the existing jhil. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25years old with a total site area is 72139.406 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 133 with a total population of 569. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 228. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labor in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

30.SAMAJNAGAR SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-13 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Old market . The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km.The slums are 25years old with a total site area is 56952.162 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 105 with a total population of 451. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 184. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health.The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

31.ITKHOLA SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-13 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the New market. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km.The slums are 25years old with a total site area is 52612.950 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 145 with a total population of 628. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 240. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners vegetable sellers , in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health.The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

32.DEBINAGAR SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-14 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the railway line. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km.The slums are 25years old with a total site area is 52612.950 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULD. The existing number of households 97 with a total population of 421. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 136. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van-rickshaw puller ,cleaners ,vegetable sellers in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas. The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienicmethod for disposingtheir waste; thereby causing huge damage to health.The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

33.SANTINAGAR SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-14 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Old market. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km.The slums are 25years old with a total site area is 61833.776 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 114 with a total population of 465. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 172. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van-rickshaw puller ,cleaners , vegetable sellers in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas. The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation. The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor.The slum is partially covered with

surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

34. DWIPCHAR SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-15 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Main road. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 135600.387 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 250 with a total population of 1036. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 412. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van-rickshaw puller, cleaners, vegetable sellers in local areas at Municipal area and nearby areas. The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

35. SUBHASPALLY SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-15 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Old market. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 71597.004 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 148 with a total population of 632. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 244. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, as maidservant , cleaners ,van puller , rickshaw puller, handicraft worker , vegetable sellers in local areas at Municipal area and in near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition

resulting logging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

36. EAST NEW ALIPURDUAR SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-16 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Kaljani river bank . The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 106853.105 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 228 with a total population of 964. Total families are benefited under PMAY Housing For All is 356. Most of the slum dwellers work as daily labour in local areas, others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van- rickshaw puller , cleaners , vegetable sellers in local areas at Municipal area and nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There are 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

37. NETAJI ROAD SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-16 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Kaljani river bank . The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 116616.332 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 215 with a total population of 964. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 358. Most of the slum dwellers work as daily labour in local area , others engaged in local housekeeping, domestic help as maid servant , cleaners in local areas vegetable sellers shop keeper , van rickshaw puller, vegetable sellers , shop keeper , van rickshaw puller at Municipal area and in near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

38. NEW ALIPURDUAR SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-17 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Kaljani river bank . The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 67800.193 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 125 with a total population of 529. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 178. Most of the slum dwellers work as non formal sector to earn lump sum money. They have no fixed and low income of the day to day living .

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

39. NEW SOVAGANJ SLUM AREA:-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-17 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Kaljani river bank. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 74309.012 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 137 with a total population of 583. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 180. Most of the slum dwellers work as daily labour in local area, others engaged in local housekeeping, specially women are engaged as maidservant, cleaners, vegetable sellers in local areas at Municipal area and in near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition

resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There are 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

40. MUSLIM COLLONY SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-18 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Railway line. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 82445.035 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 152 with a total population of 642. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 174. Most of the slum dwellers work as Daily labour in local area and the other side of the city, others engaged in local housekeeping, as maid servant in local areas, butcher, railway hocker, small business , car driver and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There are 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

41. SANJAY COLLONY SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-18 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Railway line. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 122040.348 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 225 with a total population of 956. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 304. Most of the slum dwellers work as daily labour in local area , others engaged in local housekeeping, as maid servant , vegetable sellers, cleaners at Municipal area and in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There are

100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

42. PRAMAD NAGAR SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Railway line. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 101971.491 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 188 with a total population of 776. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 268. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas, others engaged in local housekeeping, as maidservant, vegetable sellers, petty trades at Municipal area and near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging. Most of the roads within slums are kuchha road. There are 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

43. ASSAMGATE COLLONY :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Railway line. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 66175.390 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 123 with a total population of 523. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 200. Most of the slum dwellers works as daily labour in local areas, others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant, van- rickshaw puller, cleaners, vegetable sellers in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% streetlight present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for

disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

44. COURTPARA SLUM AREA:-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-19 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides main road. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 51528.147 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 95 with a total population of 403. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 174. Most of the slum dwellers work as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van-rickshaw puller , cleaners, vegetable sellers in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas.

Sanitation and personal hygiene facilities are not sufficient there. Sufficient water for bathing and washing clothes maintenance and cleanliness are not available of the premises of their residence area.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There are 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

45. ANANDANAGAR SLUM AREA:-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-20. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides Main road. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25 years old with a total site area is 61219.375 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 113 with a total population of 483. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 182. Most of the slum dwellers work as daily labour in local areas , others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant , van-rickshaw puller , cleaners, vegetable sellers in local areas at Municipal area and near by areas. The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility

cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation. The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There are 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

46. SARADAPALLY SLUM AREA :-

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-20. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Alipurduar Municipality. It is situated besides the Kaljani river bank. The nearest railway station at a distance is 3 Km. The slums are 25years old with a total site area is 38510.510 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 83 with a total population of 356. Total families are benefited under PMAY - Housing For All is 132. Most of the slum dwellers work as daily labour in local areas, others engaged in local housekeeping, maidservant, van-rickshaw puller, cleaners, vegetable sellers in local areas at Municipal area and nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. There is not sufficient no. of Latrines, toilets and the minimum standard of accommodation of their living rooms has no facility cross ventilation and light. They usually use common toilet or practicing open defecation.

The slum is partially covered with surface drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting logging . Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There are 100% streetlights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kuchha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

National Poverty Alleviation Programmes and PMAY

Slum: the focus Area

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

It is in this background that in the 2001 Census, an innovative attempt was made to collect demographic data slum areas across the country.

As per 2001 population census, the slum population is estimated to be 61.8 million, out of a total urban population of 285.35 million people reside in urban areas.

The analysis of the data in this report provided an overview of the population characteristics of slums and squatter settlements and is expected to serve as a benchmark for pragmatic and realistic town planning while dealing with the issue of slums and slum dwellers.

Background

- i. Urbanization is fast becoming the defining process in shaping the course of social transformation & ensuing development concerns in India. About 377 million persons or about 31% of India's population of 1.21 billion lived in urban areas in 2011, spread over 5161 towns.
As per Report on Indian Urban Infrastructure and Services (NIUA) Report, the urban population is likely to grow to about 600 million by 2031. About one-fourth (24%) of the urban population of India is poor i.e. their expenditure on consumption goods is less than the poverty line benchmark. The benefits of urbanization have eluded this burgeoning 67 million urban poor population, most of who live in slums. An analysis of population growth trends between 1991 and 2001 shows that while India grew at an average annual growth rate of 2%, urban India grew at 3% mega cities at 4% and slum populations rose by 5%. This rapid and unplanned urbanization and simultaneous growth of urban population in the limited living spaces has a visible impact on the quality of life of the slum dwellers of the city.
- ii. It is increasingly clear that sustainable growth can only take place when it is inclusive and when the entire population including the poor and marginalized need to have at the least access to decent shelter, basic amenities, livelihoods and a voice in governance.' Keeping this in mind the Government of India and the various State Governments have been taking up several schemes on partnership mode.

National Missions for Slum Development and Poverty Reduction

- i. The Government of India is committed to creating a slum free India as part of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) sub mission on Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP). More recently it has also launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 when the Nation Complete 75 years of its independence.
- ii. **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) :** JNNURM

is a reform-linked urban development and slum upgrading program. Under JNNURM, the Government of India has been providing central assistance to 65 metro and large cities to invest in infrastructure improvements with governance reforms under sub mission on Urban Development.

- iii. **Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) :** BSUP is focussed on slum upgradation and poverty reduction through creating access and networking slums to urban infrastructure improvements. BSUP also has a 7-Point Charter that envisages integration of urban slum upgrading activities with social development programs/missions such as for health, education, social welfare, etc. to ensure comprehensive development.
- iv. **Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) :** SJSRY is a centrally sponsored program and it mainly emphasizes on the poverty reduction through employment generation. Main target groups of the program are: Urban poor, Women, SC/ST, Disabled etc.
- v. **National Slum Development Program (NSDP):** NSDP is a centrally assisted slum development program. NSDP is mainly for improvement in the environment in the slums as a broader objective through provision of infrastructure facilities and shelter for improving living conditions in the slums.
- vi. **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY):** VAMBAY is a central Government scheme to provide housing to the poor. Under VAMBAY scheme, an amount of Rs. 50,000 is extended to a beneficiary in a city with more than 10 lacs population while in the cities having population less than 10 lacs. each beneficiary gets Rs. 40,000/- fifty percent of the amount is central government grant while the rest could be taken as loan from HUDCO/ other nationalized banks/ state government/ urban local bodies.
- vii. **Integrated housing and slum development program (IHSDP):** IHSDP was under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) beginning from the year 2005-2006. The major objectives for the IHSDP program are:-
 - Focussed attention to integrated development of basic services to the poor. The basic services include security of tenure at affordable price, improving housing, water supply and sanitation.
 - Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the basic services to the urban poor created in the cities, are not only maintained efficiently but also become self sustaining over time.

HFAPoA and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All)

To give pucca house for every family is currently on the global agenda. One of the

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to 'achieve significant improvement in the lives of slum dwellers, by 2022'. Similar goals are set forth by Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana in 2022, to create pucca house for every family.

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

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

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

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



0-10% ■ 10-20% ■ 20-30% ■ 30-40% ■ 40-50% ■ 50-60% ■ 60-70% ■ 70-80% ■ 80-90% ■ 90-100%

Urban Population Living in Slums and the Indian Scenario (source: UN-HABITAT)

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

- a. Survey of all slums – notified and non-notified;
 - b. Mapping of slums using the state-of-art technology;
 - c. Integration of geo-spatial and socio-economic data; and
 - d. Identification of development model proposed for each slum.
1. Base maps to an appropriate scale would be a pre-requisite for the preparation of Slum Development Plan/Slum-free City Plan. States/UTs may need to proceed in the following steps for the preparation of Slum-free City Plans.
 2. Securing CARTOSAT II/latest satellite images from NRSC/ISRO and preparation of base maps for the whole city and its fringes using the images;
 3. Identification and inventory of all slum clusters of all descriptions in the urban agglomeration with the help of satellite image and other available data;
 4. Inventory of all possible vacant lands in each zone of the urban agglomeration that could be used for slum development/ rehabilitation development purposes;

5. Development of Slum Map of every slum within the city and its fringes using GIS with CARTOSAT II images, ground level spatial data collected through total station survey, collating spatial information with respect to plot boundaries, network of basic infrastructure like roads, sewerage, storm drainage and water lines, etc and superimposing this on the satellite image and importing them into GIS platform as the first step towards the preparation of Slum Development Plans and Slum Free City Plan. Latter, due to technical reasons the layers created for different slums are plotted in Auto-cad separately.
6. Identification and engagement of Lead NGO/CBO to guide and anchor community mobilization for the purpose of slum survey, (May be more than one NGO/CBO in different slum zones) of the city. These Lead NGOs/CBOs should also be associated in slum survey operations and dialogues for preparation of slum level development plans;
8. Conduct of Slum Survey based on the prescribed formats (without changes) prepared by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation with the help of National Buildings Organization (NBO) - after due training of trainers, training of survey personnel and Municipal Officers.
9. Collection of bio-metric identification data of slum dwellers based on the above survey (subject to guidelines issued by Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI));
10. Entry of data from Slum Surveys in the web-enabled MIS application (to be provided by Ministry of HUPA), compilation and collation of data, preparation of Slum-wise, City and State Slum Survey Database and Baseline Reports. The MIS will assist in developing a robust Slum and Slum Households Information System. (Guidelines and software for development of the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);
11. Integration of Slum MIS with GIS Maps to enable the preparation of GIS-enabled Slum Information System that is to be used for the preparation of meaningful Slum Development Plans and Slum-free City Plan using a city-wide/zone-based approach. (Guidelines and software for development of GIS platform and its integration with the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);
13. Preparation of Slum-free City Plan should be based on the development plans for all slums and strategies for the prevention of future slums, including reservation of land and housing for the urban poor. The Plan should contain timeline of activities for achieving slum-free city, phasing information and financial estimates against each of the activities

Introduction to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

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

- Bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town.
- Redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums.

- Tackling the shortages 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 and employment.
- Enactment of a set of reforms at the state and city level related to inclusive planning, regulation and financing, which would ensure that adequate fresh housing stock and services get created on an ongoing basis to address both current and future needs of cities.
 - An integrated approach covering shelter, services and livelihoods for poor slum communities.

The duration of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana [PMAY]

2015 TO 2022

iv. Eligible Components of the PMAY:

A EWS beneficiary family will comprise husband, wife and unmarried children.

The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit)

either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India. to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission.

FWS households are defined as households having an annual income up to Rs.3,00,000 (Rupees Three Lakh). States/UTs shall have the flexibility to redefine the annual income criteria as per local conditions in consultation with the Centre.

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

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

Need of the Projects

The projects are needed to fully understand and develop redevelopment models that can be

replicated in the city with benefits. One of the key objectives of developing The Project is to incentivize innovation and encourage new approaches and solutions that can demonstrably improve the quality and quantity of shelter and services for the poor.

Such innovation could encompass:

- Projects with strong community participation i.e. Slum upgradation/ redevelopment projects initiated/spearheaded by the community; or with their demonstrable involvement and participation in design, planning and implementation
- Creation of fresh rental housing stock and transit shelters
- New models of public-private partnerships whereby the private sector can be encouraged to take up affordable housing for the EWS/LIG
- Innovations in planning, demonstrating integrated livelihoods, shelter and services; or convergence
- Innovative or cost effective and green building design and technologies
- Financial innovations in delivering the city/state wide programme

Aims and Objectives

Vision

The mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

- Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource
- Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy
- Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors
- Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction

Objectives

The project has been designed keeping in mind the following objectives.

- Integrated development of all existing slums, notified or non-notified, i.e., development of infrastructure and housing in the slums/rehabilitation colonies for the slum dwellers/urban poor, including rental housing.
- Development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor, including water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, approach and internal road, street lighting.

- The Creation of affordable housing stock, including rental housing with the provision of civic infrastructure and services, on ownership, rental or rental-purchase basis.
- Encouraging Public Private Partnership by having pay and use toilets and educate the slum dwellers for keeping the environment clean and hygienic.

State PMAY Mission Director

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

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

Funding Pattern of PMAY

Support from Central Government shall include -

- 1.5 LAKH of total cost of dwelling unit
 - State + ULB to bear the cost of infrastructure
 - State share for infrastructure to be minimum 5%
 - Cost of infrastructure 10 % of sum total cost of dwelling unit
 - Cost of capacity building 5 % of sum total cost of dwelling unit

Approvals & Release of Funds

- Releases and approvals to be on the basis of DPRs which need to be submitted with approval of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (SLSMC);
 - Innovative projects to be considered for sanction even in the preparatory stage;
 - Central Funds to be released in 3 installments to the State Governments/SLNA;
- Central assistance under different components will be released to the state / UTs after the approval of CSMC and with concurrence of the integrated Financial Division of the Ministry. Central share would be released in 3 installment of 40%, 40% and 20% each.

Status of existing infrastructure & services

Municipality, with its elected local body in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading over an area of 9.57 square kilometers is comprised of 20 wards with efficient and trained manpower, the Municipality has developed both technical and administrative skills. The development of appropriate municipal organizational structures with qualified staff is essential if municipalities are to provide cost effective services to citizens. With local government reform municipalities are required to take on new tasks, and provide new services. This will only be possible if municipalities have cost-effective and appropriate structures and staff that are well qualified and highly motivated. The municipalities should plan in such a way so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently.

Table 6: Demographic features of the Alipurduar Municipality

Total Area of Municipality	9.57 Sq. Km.
Population (as per 2011 SECC)	65232
Male (as per 2011 SECC)	31137
Female (as per 2011 SECC)	32095
Density of Population (as per 2011 SECC)	6816
Number of Municipal Wards	20
Number of Councillors	20

Urban Services

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

Table 7: Solid Waste Management

Water Supply	ULB
Solid Waste Management	ULB
Electricity & Street Lighting	WBSEDCL, DPL, DSP, ULB
Roads	ULB
Drains	ULB
Health Services	ULB
Social Welfare Services	ULB

Sports & Games	ULB
Building Plan	ULB
Urban Planning	ULB

Status of Slums under Municipality

i. As per the available data, the total number of people living in slums amounts to 31120 covering an area of 3.91 sq.km. Thus over 40% of the total population of this municipality resides in slums, squatters and other poor settlements. Their contribution to city's economy has also been growing over time.

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

iii. the Municipality is basically a town and having substantial industrial and economic growth over the years. This has resulted in substantial growth in population triggered of by substantial migration. Continued influxes of migrants have resulted in mushrooming of slums and squatter settlements. Quality of life has thus suffered and the gaps between the demand and supply of essential services and other infrastructures have widened many fold.

iv. Slum settlements have multiplied over decades and the living conditions of the poor have not improved. Environmental decline, vehicular pollution, inadequate basic services and infrastructure in the poor settlements hit the poor hardest. Slums are scattered across the city occupying both private land and lands belonging to various public entities. However, they were neither adequate nor did they have proper ventilation or hygiene.

v. Lack of sufficient ventilation in the rooms, low and damp floor levels, congestion, want of proper drainage, and general unhygienic conditions from the characteristics common feature of these bustees. Privy accommodation in many cases is far too inadequate considering the number of the inmates. Through the service privies have been converted, but the numbers are not increased. In fact the slums found in Alipurduar Municipal area.

- Firstly slums that grew up in the own lands of the dwellers but have no civic amenities, which are basically found in the listed 46 slums.

Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan

The development objectives are:

- Ensure basic infrastructure services to all slums to provide better quality of life by giving emphasis on water supply and sanitation.
- Ensure maintenance of assets created locally by ensuring collection of user

charges and to enhance community participation.

- Ensure regular water supply and safe drinking water.
- To improve drainage system removing water logging in the slum.
- To ensure timely disposal of garbage of the slum.
- To provide housing for the dwellers of the slum.
- To provide streetlight facilities in the slum area.
- To provide road, community bathroom, community toilet and community seva kendra.
- To ensure economic upliftment.

Table 8: City Level Number of notified and non-notified slums

City	No. of Non-Notified Slums	No. of Notified Slums	% Proportion of Slums	
			No. of Non-Notified Slums	No. of Notified Slums
Alipurduar Municipality	0	46	0	100

Key Findings – Slums under Municipality :

Water Supply:

The main source of drinking water supply in the Municipal area is ground water supplied by WBPHE. Besides that another major source of non-drinking water is river Kaljani which is used for different purposes except drinking purpose. Like other areas slum dwellers also use the ground water through street tap provided by PHE & hand pumps supplied by municipality.

Sanitation:

This is one of the most important services to be provided in the sium. A number of sium dwellers use community latrine. In some places such community latrines are too old to be used. A large part of the slum population is practicing open defecation.

Drainage system:

In these slums there are insufficient drainage network. In almost all slums there are co-existence of both kuccha and pucca drains. All kuccha drains are built by the slum dwellers themselves in an unplanned manner. The slum areas are generally low and having water logging problems. Separate plan for drainage network within the slums is to be prepared and implemented soon due to periodic increase in slum population. This system is to be connected to the main drainage network of the ULB. Thus in most cases drainage system will not be effective without this development.

Most of the slum households, mainly in the adjacent areas, have made kaccha outlets from their premises that permit wastewater to flow out in to the street. All the kaccha and pucca drains are connected with approach drain. Most of the drains are filled with waste materials of the slums. As a result, the situation becomes even worse during the monsoons. Most of the drains are in overflow and water logged in slum areas.

Solid waste management:

There is no door to door waste collection in slum areas due to insufficient space for entry of waste collecting vehicles. However, since the last year, a comprehensive project for awareness generation regarding waste collection is implemented and a few measures have been under taken.

Table 9: List of slums under Alipurduar Municipality

Sl. No	Slum Code No	Name of the Slum	Location/Address	Ward No	Area of Slum (in sq.km.)
1	001	COURT STATION PARA	COURT STATION PARA	1	23865.668
2	002	ARABINDA NAGAR	ARABINDA NAGAR	1	122582.749
3	003	KHALER PAR	KHALER PAR	2	25492.873
4	004	NEWTOWN BAZAR	NEWTOWN BAZAR	2	55867.359
5	005	PURBA NETAJI ROAD	PURBA NETAJI ROAD	3	101971.491
6	006	CHITTARANJAN PALLY	CHITTARANJAN PALLY	3	79733.027
7	007	GIRENDRA NAGAR COLONY	GIRENDRA NAGAR	4	109022.711
8	008	SACHINDRA NAGAR COLONY	SACHINDRA NAGAR	4	139397.197
9	009	ANANDA NAGAR	ANANDA NAGAR	5	46104.131
10	010	PURBA SANTINAGAR	PURBA SANTINAGAR	5	61833.776
11	011	UTTAR DEBINAGAR	UTTAR DEBINAGAR	6	47731.336
12	012	TELIPARA	TELIPARA	6	55867.359
13	013	ITKHOLA	ITKHOLA	7	112277.120
14	014	RAMRUP SINGHA ROAD	RAMRUP SINGHA ROAD	7	73224.209
15	015	MILAN PALLY	MILAN PALLY	8	214791.012
16	016	NETAJI PALLY	NETAJI PALLY	8	192010.147
17	017	PILKHANA	PILKHANA	8	132888.379
18	018	BIDHANPALLY	BIDHANPALLY	9	184416.526
19	019	LEBU BAGAN	LEBU BAGAN	9	30374.487
20	020	SURYANAGAR	SURYANAGAR	9	69427.398
21	021	DUTTA PARA	DUTTA PARA	10	72681.807
22	022	UTTAR PARA, NEAR NEW MARKET	NEW MARKET	10	18984.054

Sl. No	Slum Code No	Name of the Slum	Location/Address	Ward No	Area of Slum (in sq.km.)
23	023	WEST ITKHOLA	WEST ITKHOLA	10	67257.792
24	024	ASHUTOSH COLONY	ASHUTOSH COLONY	11	101429.089
25	025	BABU PARA	BABU PARA	11	114446.726
26	026	PALASH BARI	PALASH BARI	11	133430.780
27	027	DUTTA PARA - JHIL COLONY	DUTTA PARA	12	66172.989
28	028	STATION PARA - JHIL COLONY	STATION PARA	12	62918.579
29	029	BABU PARA - RAIL GHUMTY	BABU PARA	12	72139.406
30	030	SAMAJ NAGAR	SAMAJ NAGAR	13	56952.162
31	031	ITKHOLA	ITKHOLA	13	52612.950
32	032	DEBI NAGAR	DEBI NAGAR	14	52612.950
33	033	SANTI NAGAR	SANTI NAGAR	14	61833.776
34	034	DWIPCHAR	DWIPCHAR	15	135600.387
35	035	SUBHASPALLY	SUBHASPALLY	15	71597.004
36	036	EAST NEW ALIPURDUAR	EAST NEW ALIPURDUAR	16	106853.105
37	037	NETAJI ROAD	NETAJI ROAD	16	116616.332
38	038	NEW ALIPURDUAR	NEW ALIPURDUAR	17	67800.193
39	039	NEW SOVAGANJ	NEW SOVAGANJ	17	74309.012
40	040	MUSLIM COLONY	MUSLIM COLONY	18	82445.035
41	041	SANJAY COLONY	SANJAY COLONY	18	122040.348
42	042	PRAMOD NAGAR	PRAMOD NAGAR	18	101971.491
43	043	ASSAM GATE COLONY	ASSAM GATE	19	66715.390
44	044	COURT PARA	COURT PARA	19	51528.147
45	045	ANANDANAGAR	ANANDANAGAR	20	61291.375
46	046	SARADA PALLY	SARADA PALLY	20	38510.510

Proposed Project:

Background

It is a path breaking approach being taken up by Central Govt., State Govt. and Municipality, as there are some need to embark on this project with the aim of evolving, demonstrating and establishing models that can thereafter be scaled with a key objective to incentives innovation and encourage new approaches and solutions that can demonstrably improve the quality and quantity of shelter and services for the poor.

Project Justification

For the following reasons Alipurduar Municipality selected the slums namely mentioned below as first project for preparation of DPR under HFAPoA (PMAY):

Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	COURT STATION PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
2	ARABINDA NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
3	KHALER PAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
4	NEWTOWN BAZAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
5	PURBA NETAJI ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
						asbestos/tiles on roof		
6	CHITTARANJAN PALLY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
7	GIRENDRA NAGAR COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
8	SACHINDRA NAGAR COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
9	ANANDA NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
10	PURBA SANTINAGAR	The condition of living in the sium is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway - 2 is 5.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
11	UTTAR DEBINAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
12	TELIPARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
13	ITKHOLA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
14	RAMRUP SINGHA ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
						asbestos/tiles on roof		
15	MILAN PALLY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
16	NETAJI PALLY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
17	PILKHANA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
18	BIDHANPALLY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	15	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
19	LEBU BAGAN	The condition of living in the sium is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
20	SURYNAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
21	DUTTA PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
22	UTTAR PARA, NEAR NEW MARKET	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
23	WEST ITKHOLA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
						asbestos/tiles on roof		
24	ASHUTOSH COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
25	BABU PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
26	PALASH BARI	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
27	DUTTA PARA - JHIL COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
28	STATION PARA - JHIL COLONY	The condition of living in the sium is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
29	BABU PARA - RAIL GHUMTY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
30	SAMAJ NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
31	ITKHOLA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
32	DEBI NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
						asbestos/tiles on roof		
33	SANTI NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
34	DWIPCHAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
35	SUBHASPALLY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
36	EAST NEW ALIPURDUAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	15	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age In years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
37	NETAJI ROAD	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
38	NEW ALIPURDUAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
39	NEW SOVAGANJ	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
40	MUSLIM COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
41	SANJAY COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

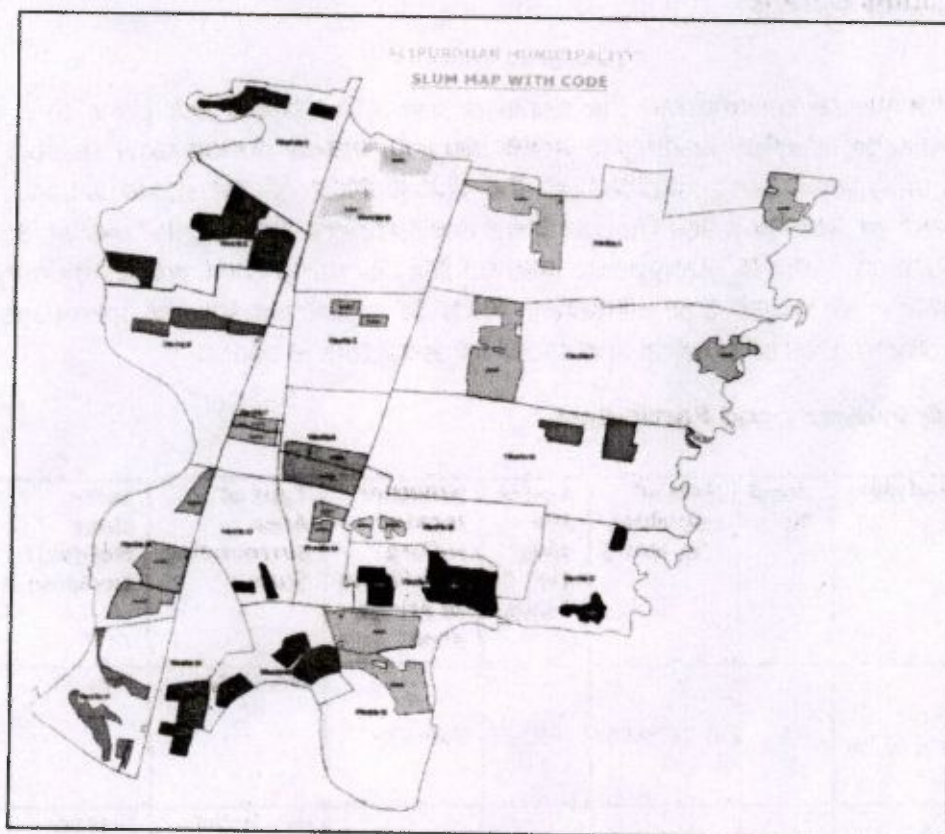
Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age in years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
						asbestos/tiles on roof		
42	PRAMOD NAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	30	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
43	ASSAM GATE COLONY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
44	COURT PARA	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	25	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space
45	ANANDANAGAR	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Status	Land	Age In years	National High Way	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
46	SARADA PALLY	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	20	The National Highway	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are brick paved or damaged roads.	Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space

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

Site Location

The site for the project slum site is at a distance of 3 km from the Station. The national Highway 2 is at a distance of 9 km approx. The project slum is situated at core area in Municipal area. project slum location: Selected slums are demarked with coloured circle.



Source: Alipurduar Municipality

Site Appraisal

1. Condition of the slum was also not very good and the area will be slum free area if it is approved.
2. More over C.I.C. & B.O.C. has also decided to take this slum as 1st PMAY Cluster project in the city.



Samajnagar



Itkhola

Existing Slums Details

The environmental condition in the slums is poor. The slums lack basic civic amenities mainly drainage, thereby leading to water logging, mainly during rainy season. This has led to an unhygienic living condition in the slums. Most of the roads within slums are brick paved or kutcha road. Though there are sufficient streetlights available. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health that ultimately leads to significant loss of man-days of work amongst others. Overall physical and social infrastructure is poor.

Table 10: Project Land Particulars

Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in Core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
1	COURT STATION PARA	1	0.02386567	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
2	ARABINDA NAGAR	1	0.12258275	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Where located in Core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
3	KHALER PAR	2	0.02549287	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
4	NEWTOWN BAZAR	2	0.05586736	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
5	PURBA NETAJI ROAD	3	0.10197149	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
6	CHITTARANJAN PALLY	3	0.07973303	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
7	GIRENDRA NAGAR COLONY	4	0.10902271	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
8	SACHINDRA NAGAR COLONY	4	0.1393972	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
9	ANANDA NAGAR	5	0.04610413	25	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
10	PURBA SANTINAGAR	5	0.06183378	25	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
11	UTTAR DEBINAGAR	6	0.04773134	25	Core City		Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
12	TELIPARA	6	0.05586736	25	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
13	ITKHOLA	7	0.11227712	25	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
14	RAMRUP SINGHA ROAD	7	0.07322421	25	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
15	MILAN PALLY	8	0.21470101	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in Core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
16	NETAJI PALLY	8	0.19201015	20	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
17	PILKHANA	8	0.13288838	20	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
18	BIDHANPALLY	9	0.18441653	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
19	LEBU BAGAN	9	0.03037449	20	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
20	SURYANAGAR	9	0.06943	20	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
21	DUTTA PARA	10	0.07268181	20	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
22	UTTAR PARA, NEAR NEW MARKET	10	0.01898405	25	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
23	WEST ITKHOLA	10	0.06725779	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
24	ASHUTOSH COLONY	11	0.10142909	20	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
25	BABU PARA	11	0.11444673	20	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
26	PALASH BARI	11	0.13343078	20	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
27	DUTTA PARA - JHIL COLONY	12	0.06617299	20	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
28	STATION PARA - JHIL COLONY	12	0.06201850	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
29	BABU PARA - RAIL GHUMTY	12	0.07213941	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in Core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
30	SAMAJ NAGAR	13	0.05695216	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
31	ITKHOLA	13	0.05261295	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
32	DEBI NAGAR	14	0.05261295	25	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
33	SANTI NAGAR	14	0.06183378	25	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
34	DWIPCHAR	15	0.13560039	20	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
35	SUBHASPALLY	15	0.071597	25	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
36	EAST NEW ALIPURDUAR	16	0.1068531	15	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
37	NETAJI ROAD	16	0.11661633	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
38	NEW ALIPURDUAR	17	0.06780019	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
39	NEW SOVAGANJ	17	0.07430901	30	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
40	MUSLIM COLONY	18	0.08244504	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
41	SANJAY COLONY	18	0.12204035	20	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
42	PRAMOD NAGAR	18	0.10197149	30	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
43	ASSAM GATE COLONY	19	0.06671539	20	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
44	COURT PARA	19	0.05152815	25	Core City	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB
45	ANANDANAGAR	20	0.06129137	20	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

Sl. No.	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in Core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
46	SARADA PALLY	20	0.03851051	20	Fringe area	Residential	Notified	Land belongs to the ULB

Migration

Maximum dwellers have migrated from rural areas due to lack of employment in agriculture sector. All household had migrated from rural to urban area. Majority of the population of this slum is living for more than 30 years in this slum. Hence, dwellers are now permanently depending on 22 nos slums and 1 no Non slum. This justifies as a parameter on the importance of Slum for In situ development.

Housing Status

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

Table 11: House Type /Structure

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Katcha	Total Population
1	001	COURT STATION PARA	56	12	18	26	245
1	002	ARABINDA NAGAR	226	24	91	111	952
2	003	KHALER PAR	53	10	31	12	234
2	004	NEWTOWN BAZAR	103	16	27	60	428
3	005	PURBA NETAJI ROAD	188	25	95	68	789
3	006	CHITTARANJAN PALLY	147	20	65	62	621
4	007	GIRENDRA NAGAR COLONY	201	11	63	127	847
4	008	SACHINDRA NAGAR COLONY	257	38	4	215	1081
5	009	ANANDA NAGAR	85	12	6	67	362
5	010	PURBA SANTINAGAR	114	20	5	89	475
6	011	UTTAR DEBINAGAR	88	16	15	57	374
6	012	TELIPARA	103	24	23	56	436
7	013	ITKHOLA	207	34	99	74	872
7	014	RAMRUP SINGHA ROAD	135	23	92	20	571
8	015	MILAN PALLY	396	77	291	28	1667
8	016	NETAJI PALLY	315	37	158	120	1335
8	017	PILKHANA	129	62	60	7	561
9	018	BIDHANPALLY	340	97	156	87	1439

Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Number of total Households(Including pucca)	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Katcha	Total Population
9	020	SURYANAGAR	128	23	58	47	548
10	021	DUTTA PARA	146	20	11	115	629
10	022	UTTAR PARA, NEAR NEW MARKET	48	13	12	23	219
10	023	WEST ITKHOLA	124	25	30	69	538
11	024	ASHUTOSH COLONY	187	52	82	53	798
11	025	BABU PARA	211	45	152	14	895
11	026	PALASH BARI	246	19	227	0	1028
12	027	DUTTA PARA - JHIL COLONY	122	7	107	7	531
12	028	STATION PARA - JHIL COLONY	116	14	92	10	498
12	029	BABU PARA - RAIL GHUMTY	133	12	90	31	569
13	030	SAMAJ NAGAR	105	13	51	41	451
13	031	ITKHOLA	145	25	76	42	628
14	032	DEBI NAGAR	97	29	64	4	421
14	033	SANTI NAGAR	114	28	78	8	465
15	034	DWIPCHAR	250	44	172	34	1036
15	035	SUBHASPALLY	148	26	114	8	632
16	036	EAST NEW ALIPURDUAR	228	50	118	60	964
16	037	NETAJI ROAD	215	37	53	125	924
17	038	NEW ALIPURDUAR	125	34	53	38	529
17	039	NEW SOVAGANJ	137	48	52	37	583
18	040	MUSLIM COLONY	152	58	42	52	642
18	041	SANJAY COLONY	225	73	12	140	956
18	042	PRAMOD NAGAR	188	55	55	78	776
19	043	ASSAM GATE COLONY	123	23	90	10	523
19	044	COURT PARA	95	9	81	5	403
20	045	ANANDANAGAR	113	22	45	46	483
20	046	SARADA PALLY	83	17	25	41	356
Total			7334	1412	3421	2500	31102

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

Land Tenure status

All of the existing households are encroachment on Municipal land.

Physical Infrastructure

Infrastructure is the basic requirement of urban life and its adequacy and accessibility are two important ingredients and key contributors in the up gradation and enrichment of quality of urban life which is the primary objective of any planned development effort. These infrastructure facilities are broadly classified into two aspects:

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

Social infrastructure: Health, School, Community Hall, Livelihood Centre, Flood Shelter.

Majority of the household uses public taps for water supply. The situation of water supply in the slum is poor. There are presently two water tap only.

Table 12: Status of Physical Infrastructure

COURT STATION PARA SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
ARABINDA NAGAR SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected

2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
KHALERPAR SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
NEWTOWN BAZAR SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days

8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
PURBA NETAJEE ROAD SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
CHITTARANJANPALLY SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
GIRENDRA NAGAR COLONY SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply	Partially connected

System	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

SACHINDRA NAGAR COLONY

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

ANANDA NAGAR COLONY

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff

7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
PURBA SANTINAGAR SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

UTTAR DEBI NAGAR SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

TELIPARA SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
ITKHOLA SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
RAMRUP SINGHA ROAD SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected

4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

MILAN PALLY SLUM AREA

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

NETAJI PALLY SLUM AREA

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable

11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
PILKHANA SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
BIDHAN PALLY SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
LEBUBAGAN SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage	Partially connected

System	
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

SURYA NAGAR SLUM AREA

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

DUTTA PARA SLUM AREA

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km

10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
UTTARPARA NEW MARKET SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
WEST ITKHOLA SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
ASUTOSH COLONY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected

3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

BABUPARA SLUM AREA

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

PALASHBARI SLUM AREA

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha

9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
DUTTA PARA – JHIL COLONY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
STATIONPARA – JHIL COLONY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorabble katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
BABUPARA RAIL GHUMTY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected

2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
SAMAJ NAGAR SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
ITKHOLA SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days

8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
DEBINAGAR SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
SANTI NAGAR SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
DWIPCHAR SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply	Partially connected

System	
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

SUBHASPALLY SLUM AREA

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

EAST NEW ALIPURDUAR SLUM AREA

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff

7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

NETAJI ROAD SLUM AREA

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

NEW ALIPURDUAR SLUM AREA

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

NEW SOVAGANJ SLUM AREA

Physical Infrastructure	Status
-------------------------	--------

1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
MUSLIM COLONY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
SANJAY COLONY	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily

6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

PRAMOD NAGAR

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

ASSAM GATE COLONY

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

COURTPARA SLUM AREA

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
ANANDA NAGAR SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
SARADA PALLY SLUM AREA	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No

5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Motorable katcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

Sewerage and Storm Water Drains

Sewerage system is not available at Alipurduar Municipality. Drainage system as available is very poor. Disposal of storm water/ Sullage disposal drain/ culverts are insufficient. Stagnant water has been observed at many places in and around the slum.

Solid waste

At Solid Waste Management system in the slum is mainly done by the ULB. The waste which is generated is collected daily. The drains are cleared by the local people once in a week.

Roads

Approach roads to the slums are motor able but roads within slum are in dilapidated condition.

Table 13: Roads in front of premises

Motorable Pucca	Motorable Katcha	Non Motorable Pucca	Non Motorable Katcha
0%	30%	36%	34%

Electricity

Majority of the household (100%) have electricity connections, the street lights are maintained by the Municipality

Literacy level

It is observed that 152 of the population are illiterate. Literacy of the female population is less than that of the male.

Table 14: Details of Social Infrastructure at a glance

1. COURT STATIONPARA SLUM AREA :-

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA

Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

2. ARABINDA NAGAR SLUM AREA :-

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km

Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

3. KHALERPAR SLUM AREA :-

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA

Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA

No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

4. NEWTOWN BAZAR SLUM AREA :-

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA

Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

5. PURBA NETAJIROAD SLUM AREA :-

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA

Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

6.CHITTARANJAN PALLY:-

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA

Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

7 .GIRENDRA NAGAR COLONY :-

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA

Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

8. SACHINDRA COLONY :-

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA

Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA

Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

9.ANANDANAGAR SLUM AREA :-

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA

Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

10. PURBA SANTINAGAR :-

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA
Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA

Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA
Slum-dwellers Association	NA
Youth Association	1
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

11. UTTAR DEBI NAGAR:-

Education & Social Infrastructure	
Pre-primary School	
Anganwadi under ICDS	Within distance less than 1 km
Municipal Pre-school	NA
Private Pre-school	NA

Primary School	
Municipal	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Private	NA
High School	
Municipal	NA
Private	NA
State Government	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Adult Education Centre	NA
Health Facilities	NA
Urban Health Post	NA
Primary Health Centre	NA
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 10 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	NA
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	NA
Social Development/Welfare	NA
Community Hall	NA
Livelihood/Production Centre	NA
Vocational Training/Training cum Production Centre	NA
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	NA
Night Shelter	NA
Old Age Home	NA
Self Help Groups/DWCUA Groups in Slum	NA
No. of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs) in slum	NA