

PREFACE

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY) AIMS AT PROVIDING HOUSING FOR ALL (HFA) -A CENTRALLY SPONSORED PROGRAMME IS GOING TO BE LAUNCHED THIS YEAR WITH THE OBJECTIVE OF UPGRADATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PHYSICAL URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE ALONGWITH IMPROVEMENT OF BASIC SERVICES FOR THE URBAN POOR AS WELL AS BOOSTING THE GROWTH OF THE TOWNS OF THE STATE IN A UNIFORM AND HARMONIC MANNER.

THE URBAN HOMELESS PERSONS CONTRIBUTE TO THE ECONOMY OF THE CITIES AND THUS THE NATION AS CHEAP LABOUR IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR; YET THEY LIVE WITH NO SHELTER OR SOCIAL SECURITY . THE URBAN HOMELESS SERVICE WITH MANY CHALLENGES LIKE NO ACCESS TO ELEMENTARY PUBLIC SERVICES SUCH AS HEALTH, EDUCATION, FOOD, WATER AND SANITATION. PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY) ALSO AIMS AT PROVIDING A PUCCA HOUSE TO EVERY FAMILY WITH WATER CONNECTION, TOILET FACILITIES, 24 X 7 ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AND ACCESS.

THE MISSION SEEKS TO ADDRESS THE HOUSING REQUIREMENT OF URBAN POOR INCLUDING SLUM DWELLERS THROUGH "IN SITU" SLUM REDEVELOPMENT, AFFORDABLE HOUSING THROUGH CREDIT LINKED SUBSIDY, AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN PARTNERSHIP AND SUBSIDY FOR BENEFICIARY LED INDIVIDUAL HOUSE. UNDER THE MISSION, BENEFICIARIES CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE UNDER ONE COMPONENT ONLY.

TOTAL BENEFICIARIES OF THE SCHEME ARE 319 NOS FROM 55 NOS SLUM AND NON SLUM PROJECTED FOR THE YEAR 2015-16.

TOTAL COST OF THE PROJECT IS RS. 1291.31 LAKHS AS PER RELEVANT DEPARTMENT & P.W.D. SCHEDULE OF RATES.

Introductory Note by Chairperson



*On the outset I would like to take this privilege to let know you that Cooch Behar Municipality has finished the preparation of **Housing for All Plan of Action for the time frame 2015-16 to 2021-22**. The municipality has conducted introductory workshop of the Housing for ALL among the members of Board of councillors. Thereafter the core team has been formed for the preparation of the Plan. The Core team has organized several workshops, Focus Group Discussions, Ward Level Consultations among the people across the sections of the citizens and the staff members of the municipality. Citizen, elected councillors and other stakeholders have had interactive sessions and opined about their need, demand, aspirations and the concerned personnel duly recorded those views. The **Housing for All Plan of Action** is the outcome of the series of Demand survey workshops, FGDs, Consultations and meetings. It has been compiled by the technical persons of Cooch Behar Municipality which have eventually become the **Housing for All Plan of Action** of Cooch Behar Municipality. The respected citizens expressed their valuable opinions and views. Again those views have been duly incorporated in the **Housing for All Plan of Action**.*

*The people of the municipality, the elected councillors, the staff members, the surveyors, the technical persons have extended their fullest cooperation in preparing the whole process of **Housing for All Plan of Action**. I must take the opportunity to acknowledge their endeavours and extend gratitude to the authorities of SUDA and MA Department of Govt. Of W.B. for extending their cooperation.*

*I wish that this **Housing for All Plan of Action** would enable the ULB to undertake comprehensive, sustainable development of its jurisdiction with the growing demand of 21st century's modernized society.*

Chairperson 
Cooch Behar Municipality
Chairman
Cooch Behar Municipality
Cooch Behar

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Abbreviations

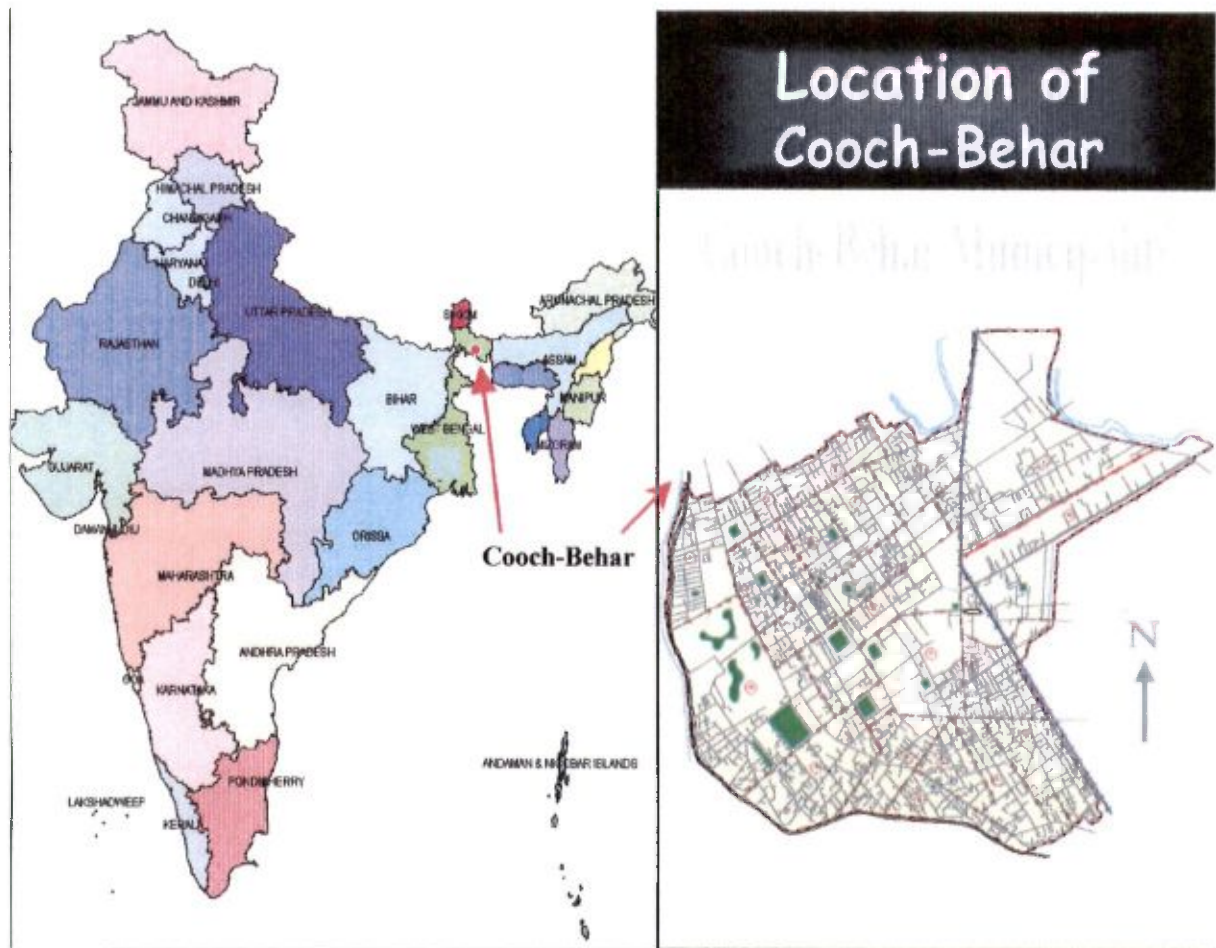
A&OE	Administrative and Other Expenses	LIG	Low Income Group
AHP	Affordable Housing in Partnership	MD	Mission Directorate
AIP	Annual Implementation Plan	MoA	Memorandum of Agreement
BMTPC	Building Materials & Technology Promotion Council	MoHUPA	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
CDP	City 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	HFAPoA	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
IHSDP	Integrated Housing For Slum Development Programme	TPQMA	Third Party Quality Monitoring Agency
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology	ULB	Urban Local Boday
IS	Indian Standard	UT	Union Territory

INTRODUCTION

The twenty first century is expected to witness not only sustained population growth but also more of urbanization. Economic vibrancy of large urban centers is offering diverse employment opportunities and means of livelihood is the chief cause of migration to these areas. In India, migration has played an important role in accelerated urban growth. However, it concomitantly results in transfer of rural poverty to urban areas. Rural migrants are attracted to the urban areas for economic reasons regardless of the fact that physical infrastructure in terms of housing, drinking water supply, drainage etc. is not so adequate in the cities. Cities have been the hubs of economic growth. But planned urbanization has been marred to an extent by the excessive demand for basic amenities resulting in deterioration in the physical environment. The quality of life has thus suffered due to continuing influx of migrants and consequent widening of the gap between demand and supply of the essential services and other infrastructure in these areas. Unchecked migration, particularly aggravate housing problem resulting in increase in the land price. These force the poor to settle for informal solutions resulting in mushrooming of slums and squatter settlements. The problem of urban slums has been faced at some point of time by almost all the major cities throughout the developing world. Indian cities have not been an exception.

OVERVIEW OF COOCH BEHAR MUNICIPALITY



TOWN FEATURES

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Cooch Behar the District Headquarter of Cooch Behar District. It is one of the most important towns in North Bengal. It is the Gate Way of North east states and Bhutan. It has a long border with Bangladesh. Cooch Behar was a native State and was ruled by the British through Kings of Narayan dynasty. It was the capital of the Cooch Behar kingdom, a native state before independence. It was a planned town since 1885 during the time of King Jagaddipendra Narayan. King Nripendra Narayan planned modern Cooch Behar town as "City of Beauty". A Town Committee was constituted in the year 1885 to supervise the amenities of urbanities and subsequently, it was transformed into Coochbehar Municipality in the year 1946. The first Chairman was Hon'able Shri Umanath Dutta. The town has earned the status of "Heritage Town" and is called the "City of Beauty". The Water Supply System, Street Lightning, Pucca Drains, Wide roads from the King-time have been modernized day by day but the ancient natures could not be maintained. The town has so many heritage buildings like Cooch Behar Palace, Victoria college, Jenkins School, Sunity Academy, Lancedown Hall, Madan Mohan Temple, Baradevi Bari,

Hiranna Garva Shiv Mandir, Neelkuthee, Victoria Jubilee Tower, Dangorai Temple etc. The inhabitants of this District are very much proud of this town and the local governments are trying their best to maintain the ancient infrastructure and the heritage buildings. Of which the most attractive building is the Cooch Behar Palace made [1879-1887] following Italian & Venice Structures, having all modern amenities like Swimming Pool, Tennis Court, Football Ground & Cricket Ground, Beautiful Gardens & Ponds, Library & Dressing Room etc. The Archaeological Deptt. has taken over the assets of palace and maintaining the same. The palace attracts lot of tourists.



Royal Family



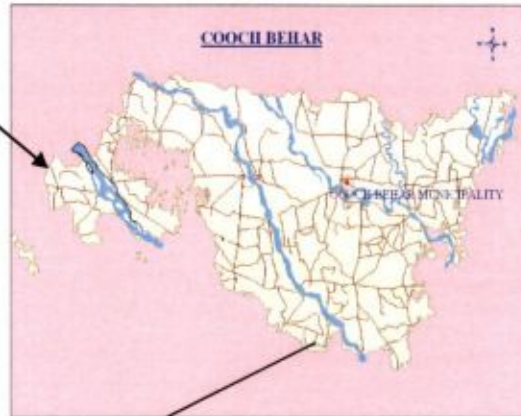
Maharaja Nripendra Narayan

YEAR OF ESTABLISHMENT

A Town Committee was constituted in the year 1885 to supervise the amenities of urbanities and subsequently, it was transformed into Coochbehar Municipality in the year 1946.

ADMINISTRATIVE BOUNDARY

Cooch Behar Municipal area is bordered by Takagach village in the West, Chakchaka village in the East, Guriahati in the South and Khargrabari village in the North.



LINKAGES (RAIL, ROAD AND AIR)



Cooch Behar Airport



New Cooch Behar Railway Station

Cooch Behar is well connected by road and rail with major towns of the district and the adjacent districts. Kolkata, the State Capital, is around 700 KM away from Cooch Behar and is connected both by regular bus and train.. National Highway NH-31 and State Highway SH-12A pass through the town. At the moment, nearest airport is Bagdogra Airport but there is also an airport in Cooch Behar which will be restarted very soon.

ECONOMIC BASE INCLUDING MAJOR ESTABLISHMENT

Cooch Bihar Municipal area possesses a business dominated economy with nearly 22 % of the citizens engaged in business.

MARKET FACILITY

Within the municipal peripheries there are 4 nos. daily markets, 2 nos whole sale markets and 6 nos. of Commercial Complex. The main trading Centre of the Urbanitiess is Bhabanigonj market which was founded by the then Maharaja. Recently Cooch Behar Municipality reconstructed the market in a planned way for provisions of having stalls in order to accommodate traders of different categories.

DEMOGRAPHIC GROWTH

Year	West Bengal Area : 87,853 s.q. k.m.			Cooch Behar Municipality Area : 8.29 s.q. k.m.		
	Population	Gross Density (Person/ sq.Km.)	Growth Rate – Decadal (in %)	Population	Gross Density (Person/ sq.Km.)	Growth Rate – Decadal (in %)
1991	689,00,000	785	-	71,215	8590	-
2001	802,00,000	913	16	76,874	9273	7.85
2011	912,76,115	1028	13.84	77,935	9402	1.38

BASIC INFORMATION

LOCATION

It is the District Headquarter of Cooch Behar District and situated on the National Highway-31, at 170 KM. far from Siliguri & 770 KM. from Kolkata. It is situated on the Bank of the river of Torsa. Actually, Cooch Behar is situated in such a position that it is used as Gateway to Assam, Bhutan & Bangladesh.

AREA

The area of the Municipal Town is approx. 8.29 Sq.KM.

POPULATION

According to 2011 Census, this Town has a population figure as 77,935.

DENSITY:

9402/ Sq.KM.

CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

Cooch Behar Town experiences extensive raining and most of the rivers of the district become over flooded during the monsoon. The summer here lasts for 3 months i. e. April, May & June with average temperature in between 35°C to 38°C. The winter season starts here from the end of October and it lasts up to the middle of the March.

TOPOGRAPHY AND SOIL

The Soil in most of this town is of clayey nature. Due to clayey nature of soil so many big ponds are found in this town and all over the year water is stored there.

EXISTING LAND USE

The Municipal Town having a long historical background and 20 Nos. Ward is densely populated within 2 Sq.K.M. of its Central periphery. The interesting feature of this Town is the existence of numerous nos. of Tanks & Parks viz. Narendra Narayan Park, Rajbari Park, Keshab Ashram Garden (Ranir Bagan), Hitendra Narayan Park (Goal Bagan), Station Garden etc. etc. which have considerable effect on the environment. A major portion of land of this town is under the control of Defence and a big area on the North Eastern side has Air Strip.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET UP

Cooch Behar town is the District Headquarter and it enjoys the status accordingly. Cooch Behar became Municipal Town in the year 1946 .This town has one Kotwali Thana and also one number of Fire Station.

INDUSTRY

There is no major industry in the District.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

HEALTH SERVICE



MJN Hospital



Health Infrastructure Map

Health infrastructure within Municipal area

Controlled by the Municipality	
Type	Number
Hospital	Nil
Maternity Home	Nil
Polyclinic	Nil
Dispensary	1

Project implemented by the Municipality	
Sub – Center	4
Maternity Home	Nil
HAU	Nil
HP	1
Controlled by the State Govt	
SD Hospital	1
State General Hospital	1
Medical College Hospital	Nil
BPHC	Nil
RHC	Ni
Sub- Center	4
Controlled by the private entrepreneurship	
Nursing Home	7

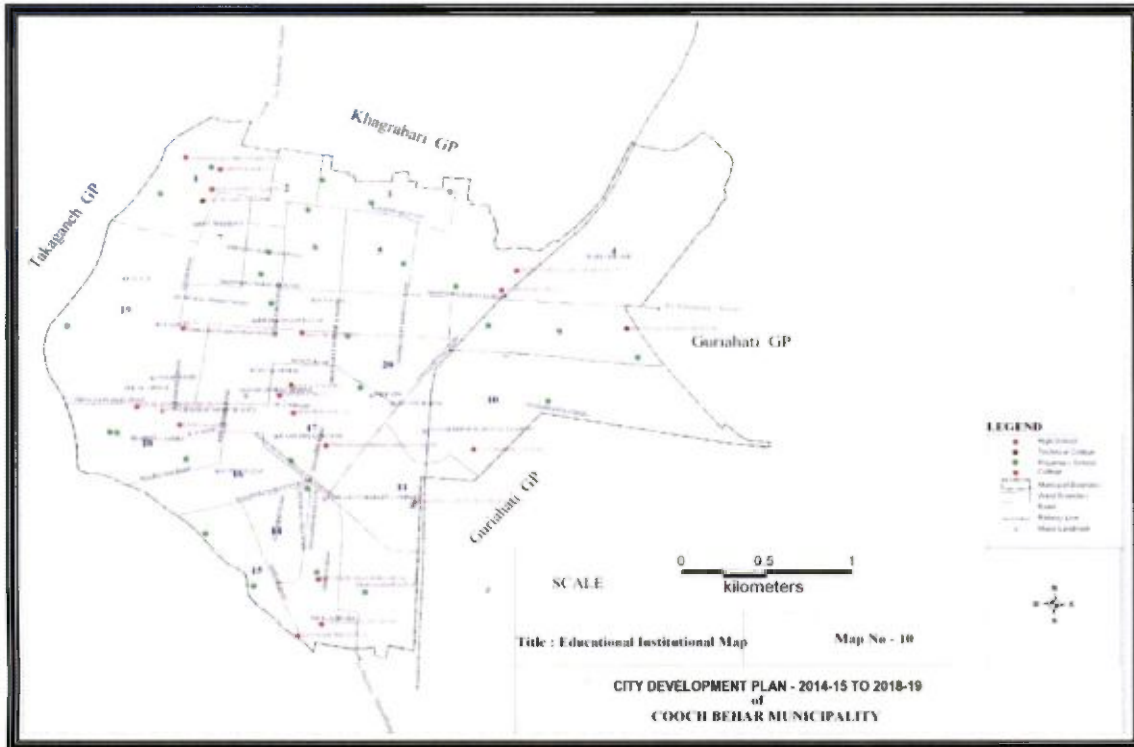
Location of the Sub – Centres

Sub – Center No	Address	Ward No	No. of HHWs
SHP-1	Mantudasingh Pally	1	5
SHP-2	Durgabari	5	5
SHP-3	Sib Bari, Beltala	10	5
SHP-4	Hazrapara	15	5

Municipal manpower for healthcare service	-	35
Coverage	-	All Wards
No. of Nursing Home	-	7
No. of Health Centre	-	4
Total no. of doctors	-	3

Apart from the above, there is a Sadar Hospital with 400 nos. of beds. With the existing infrastructure of 400 nos. beds in Sadar Hospital this municipal town is performing the status of the district headquarters providing health facilities to the inhabitants of Cooch Behar District. Besides that the existence 6 nos. Nursing homes and municipal blood bank and medicine bank has also increased the health service potentiality of this town. The municipal authority is also affording health service through 2 nos. Ambulance of its own.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITY



Educational Institutional Map



ABNS COLLEGE



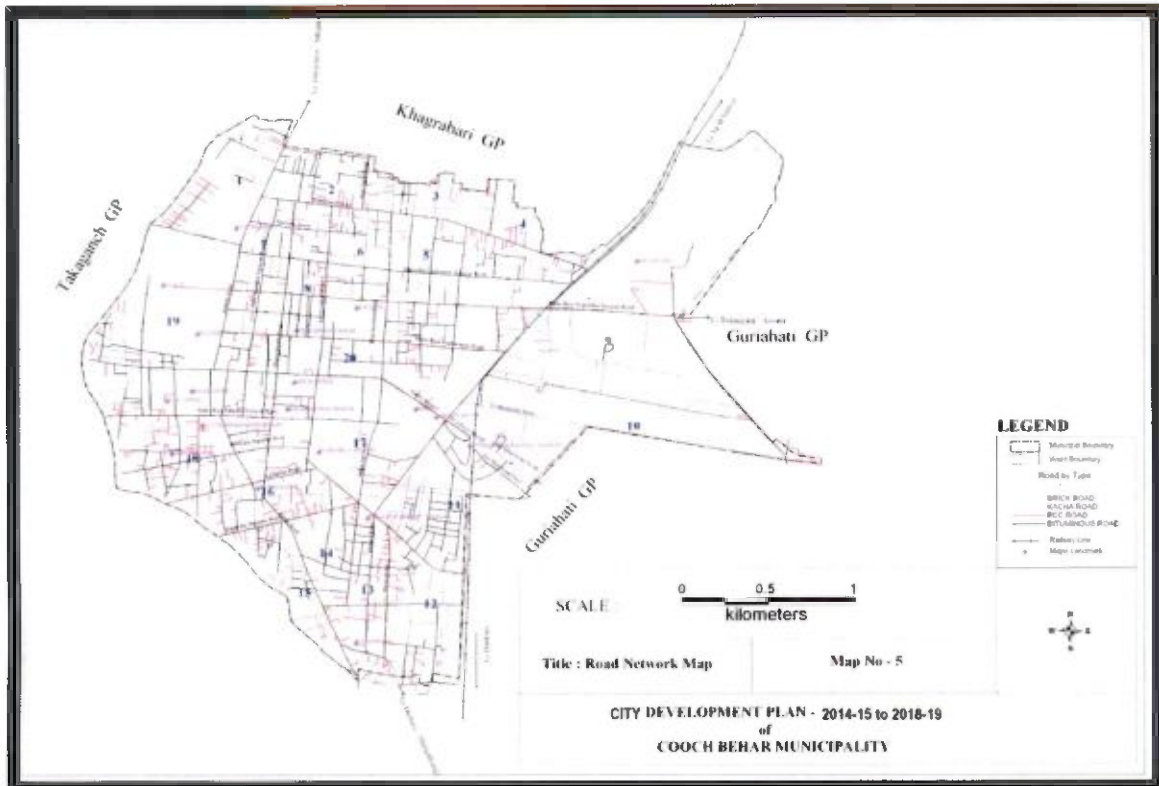
JENKINS SCHOOL

The Educational facility of this town consists of 17 nos. High Schools, 41 nos. Primary Schools and 4 nos. Colleges and one Polytechnic and one ITI College.

PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

ROAD SYSTEM

Existing Scenario



Road Network Map

The existing road network system of the slum has become inadequate to cope up with the present and ever increasing needs. In order to bear the additional load due to enhanced civic, economic and commercial activities of the slum, existing road network system in several places are required either to be upgraded or widened and new roads are also be constructed in a number of places where the network is inadequate. The project is intended to ease at the movement of slum dwellers and smooth flow of pedestrian and light vehicle, which will enhance the quality of civic amenities in the slum. As a result, the quality of life in the slum will also improve substantially.

Assessment of needs

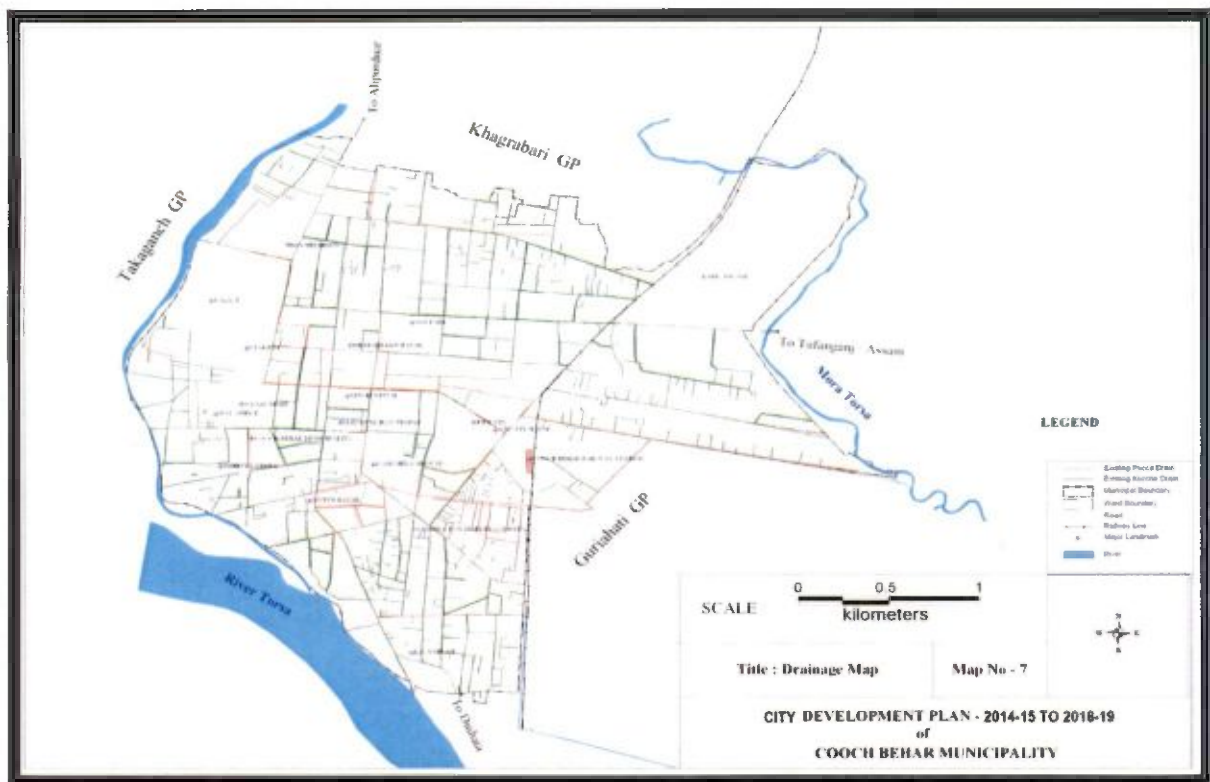
Most of the roads of the slums are concrete roads as well as blacktopped roads, some are kancha roads in every slum. The slum dwellers use to face lot of difficulties for movement. Concrete roads are proposed to ease at the moment of slum dwellers and smooth flow of pedestrian and light vehicles.

Proposal

As cement concrete roads are strong, durable and maintenance & pilferage free, these are proposed for all the slums and non slum area in phases.

DRAINAGE

Existing Scenario



Drainage Network Map

The Municipality has about 55.25 KM. Pucca drain and 94.75 K.M. Kancha. Haphazard growth and settlement in the slum area has blocked the natural drainage courses, which in turn causes water logging and stagnation in different parts of the slum. This accumulated water causes to generate public health problems. The proposed drainage system by means of construction of new drains will help

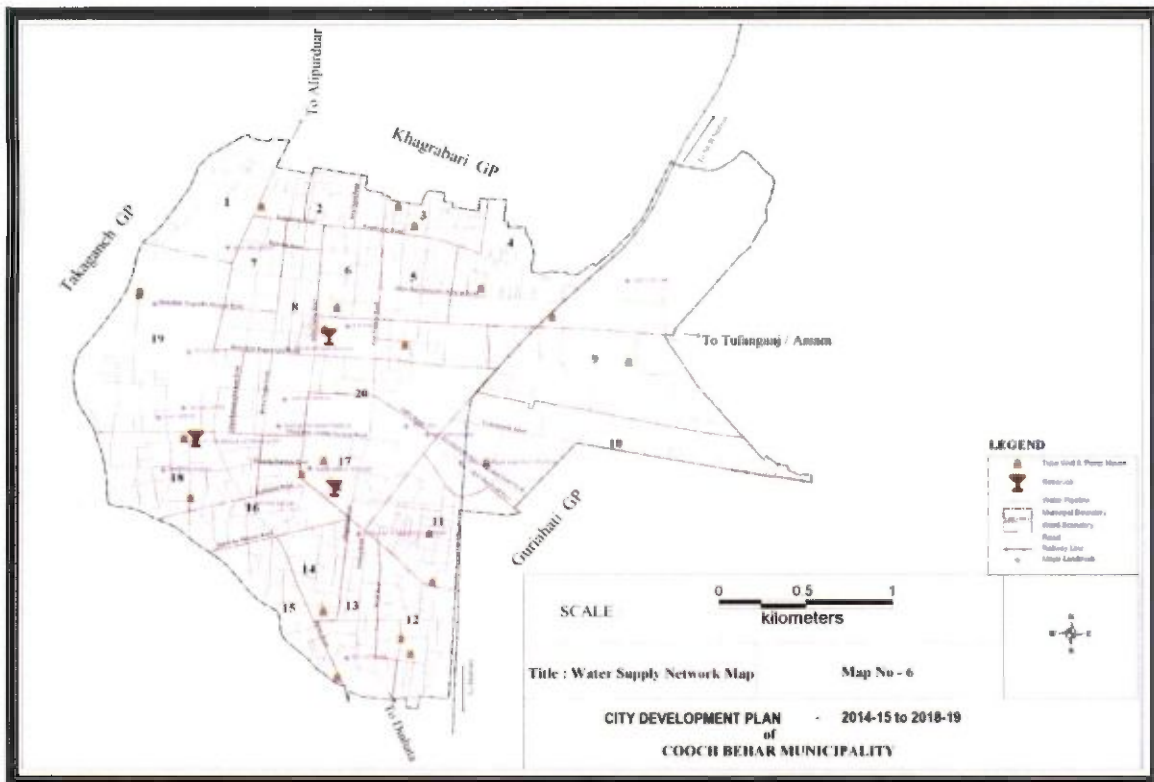
to provide relief to the slum dwellers by means of efficient and effective disposal of storm water through the outfall channels. The outcome of this scheme will by and large enhance the quality of civic life by way of promotion and safeguarding the public health and environmental pollution.

Assessment of needs

In the slum areas there is no proper drainage system. Hence, the slum dwellers are worst affected during rainy season. Incidence of stagnation of water is common feature of each slum in the rainy season. To improve this situation proper drainage system has been considered by constructing pucca drains, which will dispose off the stagnant water to main drains.

WATER SUPPLY

Existing Scenario



Water Supply Network Map

The existing water supply scheme in Cooch Behar Town is as old as 60 years or so and it is based on deep tube well fed supply network with mostly AC pipe and a few CI pipes for pumping main diameter pipes which are also in very bad

condition with narrowed by iron crusting provided with 3 (three) OHRs in three separate zones, at Ward no. 8, 17 & 18 covering 75% of the town area). Two OHRs constructed in the year of 1930 at ward no. 8 & 1951 at ward no. 17, may be considered abandoned under this project as the life span of the same are at the last door step.

The Municipal Authority supplies piped water to 12056 nos. of holdings through 3nos. Over Head Tanks and a large area is covered by 731 nos. Hand Tube wells.

Assessment of needs

Supply for the whole town including all the slums has been considered within comprehensive water supply scheme for the town under UIDSSMT Program which will be completed shortly. The proposed water supply scheme is prepared on the basis of Water Treatment Plant to be constructed taking water from River Torsha to cater the demand of proposed projected population of the town. Hence water supply provision for the slum has not been considered in this project.

Water Supply provided by UIDSSMT

PROJECT NAME :	Water Supply under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Cooch Behar Municipality
TOTAL PROJECT COST:	Rs. 3694.84 Lakhs
SOURCE OF FUND	CENTRAL AND STATE FUND
IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	SUDA.
PRESENT STATUS	In Progress

SEWERAGE & CONSERVANCY

Cooch Behar town has its own Trenching Ground but no under ground sewerage system. At present there is no service privy within the town but has 15430 nos. Sanitary Latrine. The Municipal Authority maintains its conservancy works through 5 nos. Trucks, 4 nos. Tractors 3 nos. Tailors, 2 nos. Cess-pool cleaner.

PLACES OF INTEREST

Cooch Behar town is capable of attracting tourists to a large extent .The Cooch Behar palace has already been taken up by the Archaeological Deptt. of the Govt. of India and it is being maintained by the Deptt. with reputation and as a result a good numbers of tourists visit the palace every day. 'Rash Mela' is also the other ancient festival being maintained by the local authority every year, attracts a good numbers of outsiders yearly and special emphasis may be given towards establishment of better infrastructure for tourists attraction. The famous Modan Mohan temple, Bara Devi Bari temple, Palace, Sagar Dighi, Bairagi Dighi, Bramha Samaj are also historical sports of this town. We discuss here a few of these Heritage Place:-

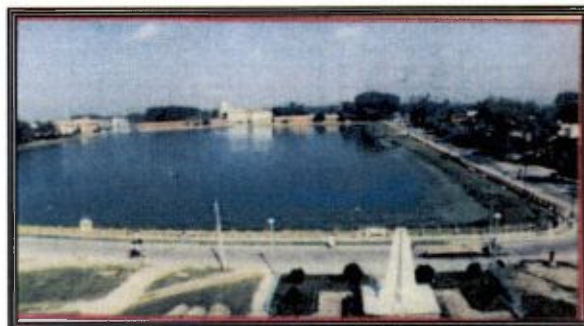
Cooch Behar Palace



Cooch Behar Palace has historical significant. It was built with the similarity of Bakimham Palace. Foundation was laid in the year 1879-80 and completed in the year 1887 against cost of Rs. 11,25,618 only during the reign of Maharaja Nipendra Narayan. The area of Palace is 51309 sq.ft. In the ground floor there are 24 rooms, while in the second floor there are 15 rooms, 3 drawing room, 11 bathrooms, 1 big library room and Gallery for the women. Within the periphery of the compound of the palace there is a 'Jhil', pond, garden arrangement for swimming etc.

There has been a lot of improvement by way of making garden, light and sound, boating by the Archeological Deptt. recently and the palace has been illuminated to attract the visitors.

Sagar Dighi



Sagar dighi is one of most attractive aspect of the people of the Municipality and also for the tourist. It was dug during the period of his highness

Maharaja Harendra Narayan in the year 1807. The main offices of the Govt. of West Bengal and Govt. of India as well as Cooch Behar Municipality is situated within the periphery of Sagar Dighi. It covers a land measuring 13.58 acres.

Cooch Behar municipality under took beautification works of this Dighi. The four side of dighi have been demarcated with the plantation of flowers and commissioning lights for the convenient of the visitors. The Cooch Behar Municipality has also made arrangement for song and TV news for the people visiting the area for relaxation.

Bramha Mandir



In the year 1878, Maharaja Nipendra Narayan married Sunity Devi, daughter of Keshab Chandra Sen, a preacher of Bramha Religion. In deference to wishes of Sunity Devi, Maharaja Nipendra Narayan built a Temple at Sunity road, popular known as Bramha Mondir. Due to absence of proper maintenance this temple of historical importance becomes a dilapidated building. The Cooch Behar Municipality renovated the entire building and space for having Children Park and Art Gallery.

Madan Mohan Temple



The foundation of Lord Madan Mohan Temple in a space 7 bigha 13 kathas was laid on the north side of Boiragi Dighi by the then Maharaja Nipendra Narayan in the year 1889. presently it has been upgraded through illumination. People from different States pay visit to Lord Madan Mohan temple as pilgrimage.

Fair & Festival

The fairs and festivals held in Cooch Behar have a separate identity of their own for their uniqueness and indigenous clarity. Some fairs portray ancient tradition even today.

Raas Mela



Raas Mela is the most ancient and traditional of all fairs. Every year even when the festive mood of the bygone Durga Puja still lingers in our minds, people of Cooch Behar get set to celebrate the Raas Yatra of Sri Sri Madan Mohan Thakur. Raas mela celebrations commence from the auspicious day of Purnima in the month of Kartik according to Bengali calendar.

Though there is enough controversy regarding the beginning of this fair, its origin can be traced back during the rule of the 17th King of Cooch Behar, i.e. Maharaja Harendra Narayan, during 1783-1839. This Raas Mela is being celebrated first at Vetaguri, then at the Madan Mohan Temple of Cooch Behar city adjacent to Bairagi Dighi and afterwards from 1912 at the Parade Ground or the present Ras Mela Ground.

Another feature is that not only people of all creed & religion join this fair, but even the revolving Raas-Chakra (a tall semi-cylindrical like structure made out of paper and bamboo/posts) at the temple lawn is being beautifully decorated over generations by a Muslim family. This Raas-Chakra is beautifully decorated with paper floral designs and different pictures of Sri Krishna are pasted all over. This traditional fair takes place for at least continuous fifteen days. Overall, business transactions of different products, cultural and ritual practices, and the intermingling of people of all castes & creed mixed with joy and faith marks this fair a grand one!

Ratha Yatra (June – July)

Another attractive fair takes place in celebration of Ratha-yatra of Sri Sri Madan Mohan in Cooch Behar, quite similar to the Ratha-yatra of Sri Sri Jagannath at Puri (in Orissa). In beautifully decorated Rathes (big chariots) Sri Sri Madan Mohan rides from main temple to his maternal aunt's house at Gunjabari (within the city) to stay there for one week. Again on the day of Ulta-Rath celebrations (i.e., after one

week) the holy idol is ridden back to the main Madan Mohan temple. All throughout these seven days of HIS visit, great fair takes place at the main temple campus and at Gunjabari.

As per existing records, the holy shrine of Sri Sri Madan Mohan was established in 1893 after construction of the Madan Mohan temple-house to the North of Bairagi Dighi in the heart of Cooch Behar city. Since then Ratha-yatra used to take place besides Bairagi Dighi till 1921-22. Afterwards the fair was extended into two parts. At present this fair is also celebrated with pomp & glory at Gunjabari for seven days.

During monarchy, the 'Ratha' (chariot) used to parade out with royal status and grandeur from main temple to Gunjabari. The procession used to be headed by beautifully decorated elephants, followed by royal army, police teams, police bands, etc. Then numerous devotees used to follow tugging off the Ratha-rashi (rope for pulling the chariot). In the wake of bygone days, the district has lost its monarchy, royal codes & conducts along with the royal enthusiasm of celebrating the fair. Yet still Sri Sri Madan Mohan visits his aunt's riding gloriously in chariot driven by thousands of devotees. The pomp of such celebrations is no less enjoyable. The royal clarity of the fair may have been lost in due course, but still now presence of 'Gillipi' (a kind of Bengali sweet) and 'Latka' fruit in lots mark the unchanged spirit of celebrations of the fair. It is true that in today's fair one would not find the famous fishing rods and toys built of 'shola' (thermocool). Product gallery found in this fair has changed according to people's present needs & tastes. Yet what has still remained a unique attraction of the fair are the village handicrafts. Notably this fair is the second long lasting fair.

Dol Purnima (March)



A sound intimacy prevails amidst the religious diversity of Cooch Behar. That is why many fairs are worthy of high encomiums in line with celebration of various religious festivals.

Climatic Data

Cooch Behar has moderate humid climate with heavy rainfall. The average annual rainfall is about 3042 mm. The mean maximum and minimum temperatures are about 37°C and 5°C respectively. Dews are common during the summer nights.

Decadal Demographic growth since 1961

Year	Population (Nos.)	Decadal Growth Rate (%)
1961	41922	-
1971	53684	28.05
1981	62127	15.72
1991	71215	14.62
2001	76874	7.95
2011	77935	1.38

Population Projection

Defining Design Years	
Last known census year	2011
Base Year	2011
Intermediate Year	2026
Final Year	2036

Last known year	Future Year	Difference in years	Difference in decades (n)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) = Col. (3)/ 10
2011	2036	25	2.5

Growth Trend :-

Arithmetic Increase Method			
Sl. No.	Year	Population	Increase in Population
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1	1961	41922	
			11762
2	1971	53684	
			8443
3	1981	62127	
			9088
4	1991	71215	
			5659
5	2001	76874	
			1061
6	2011	77935	
	Total		36013

$$\text{Average increase per decade (x) = } \frac{\text{Total increase in population}}{\text{Number of decades}}$$

$$\text{Hence, X = } \frac{36013}{5} = 7202.60$$

Therefore, average rate of increase per decade with respect to population in the year of 2011,

$$x = 9.24 \%$$

Geometric Increase Method				
Sl. No.	Year	Population	Increase in Population	Percentage increase in population i.e. growth rate (r)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	1961	41922		
1	1971	53684	11762	$11762 / 41922 \times 100 = 28.05 \%$
2	1981	62127	8443	$8443 / 53684 \times 100 = 15.73 \%$
3	1991	71215	9088	$9088 / 62127 \times 100 = 14.63 \%$
4	2001	76874	5659	$5659 / 71215 \times 100 = 7.95 \%$
5	2011	77935	1061	$1061 / 76874 \times 100 = 1.38 \%$

The geometric mean of the growth rate (r) = $(n-1)^{\text{th}}$ root of the multiplication of all 'r's

$$= (28.05 \times 15.73 \times 14.63 \times 7.95 \times 1.38) ^{1/4}$$

$$= 16.31$$

Incremental Increase Method				
Sl. No.	Year	Population	Increase in Population in each decade	Incremental Increase i.e. increment on the increase
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	1961	41922		
			11762	
2	1971	53684		
			8443	-3319
3	1981	62127		
			9088	645
4	1991	71215		
			5659	-3429
5	2001	76874		
			1061	-4598
6	2011	77935		
Total =			36013	-10701

Average increase per decade (X) = 7202.60
and average of incremental increases (Y) = -2140.20

Therefore, average rate of increase per decade with respect to population in the year of 2011,

$$x = 9.24 \%$$

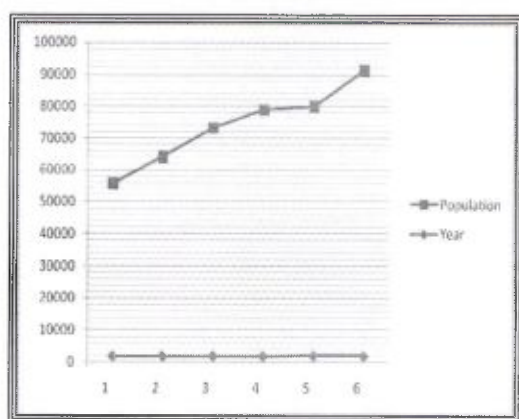
and average rate of incremental increase per decade with respect to population in the year of 2011,

$$y = - 2.75 \%$$

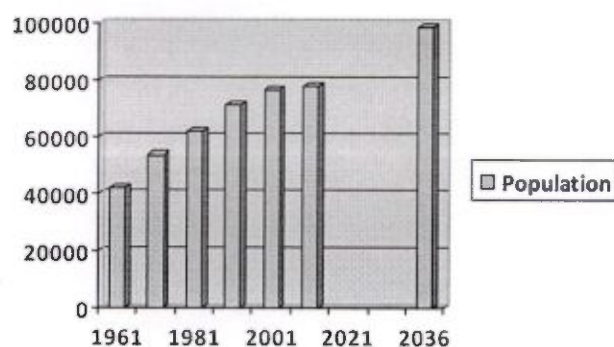
Computation of Projected Population:-

Population in last known census year (P ₀) (2011)		Arithmetic Increase Method		Geometric Increase Method		Incremental Increase Method	
		X (%)	$P_n = P_0(1 + \frac{n \cdot x}{100})$	r (%)	$P_n = P_0(1 + \frac{r}{100})^n$	X (%)	$P_n = P_0\{1 + \frac{nx}{100} + n(n+1) \cdot \frac{y}{100 \times 2}\}$
P ₀ (2011)	Year 2036		Year 2036		Year 2036		Year 2036
	77935	9.24	95938	16.31	113704	Y (%)	86562
						-2.75	
Total	77935		95938		113704		86562
Total population in 3 methods						=	296204
Estimated population in 2036 (= Average of the 3 methods)						=	98735

Population Projection -



Line Diagram



Bar Diagram

Sex Ratio

Cooch Behar Municipality	Sex Ratio (Female per 1000 Male)					
	1961	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011
	757	834	938	962	971	997

Literacy Rate

	Male	Female	Total
Population	39,014	38,921	77935
Literate	37112	33083	70195
Percentage	93.1%	84.1%	90.07%

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 town 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 town 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 town 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-town (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 Town 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

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 Town Plan. States/UTs may need to proceed in the following steps for the preparation of Slum-free Town Plans.
 2. Securing CARTOSATII/latest satellite images from NRSC/ISRO and preparation of base maps for the whole town 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 town and its fringes using GIS with CARTOSATII 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 waterlines, etc and super imposing 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 Town Plan.
6. This may be under taken with the help of technical partners of NRSC/ISRO/other technical institutions/agency;
7. 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 indifferent slum zones) of the town. 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 detailed formats (with or 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/canvassers and canvassing. It would be helpful for community mobilization to pick as many canvassers from the sourced slum or nearby slum pockets;
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, Town 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 Town Plan using a town-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);
12. Preparation of Slum-free Town 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 town, 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 town 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

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. 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.

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 for Projects

The projects are needed to fully understand and develop redevelopment models that can be replicated in the town with benefits. One of the key objectives of developing The Projects 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 up gradation/ redevelopment projects initiated/spearheaded by the community; or with their demonstrable involvement and participation in design, planning and implementation
- Creation of fresh rental housings tock 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 town/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 LAKHS 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
- 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 installments of 40%, 40% and 20% each.

Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan

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 of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and morals.

Vision:

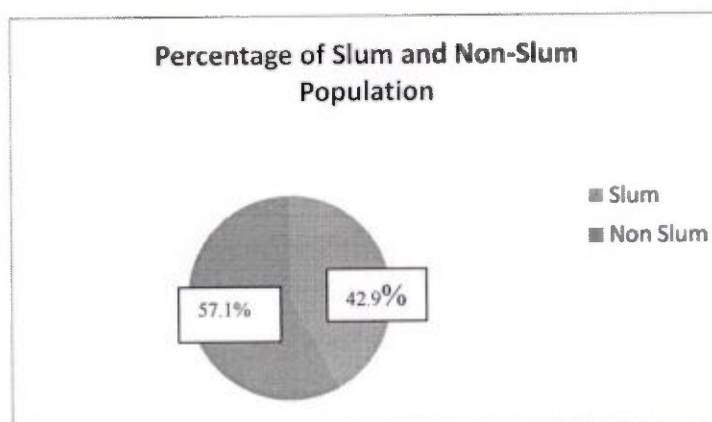
To improve living condition of slum dwellers by improving their access to all the basic services and civic amenities as the rest of society and empower and aware them about the operations and maintenances of the assets created within the slums with the support of the municipality. The purpose of preparation of this Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan was to prepare a comprehensive plan, integrating project plans under all existing government schemes and examine needs and available funds in a holistic manner. The proposed projects are aimed at social-economic enlistment of the urban poor and improvement of their living conditions.

There are 71 slums in Cooch Behar spreads over 20 wards as per the enclosed slum map (Map No.4). Over 33000 population are residing in these slums which is around one third of the total population.

Development Objectives

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 the asset created locally by ensuring collection of user charges locally 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 street light facilities in the slum area.
- To provide road, community bathroom, community toilet and community sevakendra.
- To ensure economic upliftment.
- To ensure clean and healthy slum environment.



As per 2011 Census, total population of Cooch Behar Municipality is 77,935 out of which 33,480 people live in slums.

Key findings of the Technical Analysis

The survey report, site visit and technical studies on the priorities slum slightly differ with the popular demand.

Water Supply:

In most of the slums there is a crisis of the drinking water. Only in few slums piped water is provided presently and rest of them mostly depend on the hand tube well. The technical group also suggests some changes in the rules so that slum people can have pipeline service at low cost. Presently emphases have been given on the house connectivity in the slums.

Sanitation:

This is one of the most important services to be provided in the slum. Most of the slum people have dug well of some unsanitary system. This is to be replaced by 2-pit pour flush latrine. There is scope of providing 15 nos. community latrine within the slums, as most of the slum dwellers possess a plot of small land.

Drainage System:

In most of the slums drainage network is not adequate. These areas are generally low having water-logging problems. For proper drainage system, plinth level of each household is to be raised up to a standard height. Low open area is to be filled and drainage network with in all slum is to be designed. This system is to be connected to the main drain network of the ULB. Thus in most cases drainage system will not be effected without this development.

Road:

Generally, the roads in the slums are katcha with width varying from 1.2 m to 2.4 m. However, in some slums there are roads having width more 2.4 m connected to road network of the municipality. Technical studies suggest significant development in road network in all the slums.

Solid Waste Management:

At present in most of the wards door-to-door collection of the waste through private agencies have been introduced. This is to be extended in slum areas as well.

Street Lighting:

In the prioritized slums there are about 10-15% houses where no electricity is available. Firstly some arrangement is to be made with WBSEB to provide electricity to these households. For street lighting joint inspection will be required with WBSEB and separate plan is to be made for each slum.

Proposed Project: (2015-16)**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 Cooch Behar Municipality selected the slums namely mentioned below as first project (2015-16) for preparation of DPR under HFAPoA (PMAY):

List of Selected Slums under Cooch Behar Municipality for the year 2015-16:

Sl. No	Name of the Slum	Status	Land	Age in years	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitation pattern
1	MANTU DAS GUPTA PALLY (S.C-001)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
2	SHYMA PRASAD PALLY (S.C-003)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
3	DHAKESWARI COLONY (S.C-006)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
4	KALA BAGAN NETAJI COLONY (S.C-007)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
5	ASHUTOSH COLONY-I (S.C-008)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the	40	Major population is living in semi-	Majority portion of	Congested with

			beneficiaries		pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	insufficient open space
6	ASHUTOSH COLONY-II (S.C-009)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
7	S.N RD BYE LANE (S.C-010)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
8	SALBAGAN WEST (S.C-012)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
9	RABI DAS PALLY (S.C-013)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
10	NEW DABRI (S.C-014)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space

11	SUKANTA SARANI (S.C-015)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
12	PRIYOGON J COLONY (S.C-016)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
13	DHOBI PATTY (S.C-017)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
14	SILVER JUBILEE RD BYE LN (S.C-019)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
15	NUTUN PALLY (S.C-020)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
16	DAL PATTY (S.C-021)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD	Congested with insufficient open space

					and asbestos on roof	and damaged roads	
17	KASHAI PATTY (S.C.-022)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
18	POULTRY FARM (S.C.-023)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
19	KHARIMALA KHAGRABA RI (S.C.-024)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
20	MALGUDAM ROAD (S.C.-025)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
21	VIVEKANANDA STREET BY LANE (S.C-026)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
22	SHIB DIGHI BY LANE (S.C-027)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the benefici	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of	Majority portion of roads are	Congested with insufficient

			aries		darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	open space
23	GANDHI COLONY (S.C-028)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the benefici aries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
24	B.C ROAD BY LANE (S.C-030)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the benefici aries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
25	RABINRA NAGAR COLONY(S. C.-031)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the benefici aries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
26	GOLAPTAL A COLONY(S. C.-032)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the benefici aries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
27	EXTREME SOUTH POINT (S.C-033)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the benefici aries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
28	K.D. ROAD BYE LANE	Unhygienic	Belongs	40	Major population	Majority	Congested

	(S.C.-038)		to the beneficiaries		is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	with insufficient open space
29	GHOSH PARA BYE LANE (S.C.-039)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
30	P.H.E BASTI (S.C-040)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
31	MAGAZINE ROAD BYE LANE (S.C.-041)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
32	TEMPLE STREET BY LN (S.C-042)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
33	SAHITYA SAVA BY LN (S.C-043)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged	Congested with insufficient open space

					roof	roads	
34	SUSHIL DAS PALLY (S.C-044)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
35	LICHU TALA COLONY-I (S.C-045)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
36	MUSTAFI PARA (S.C-047)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
37	UPADHAYA PARA (S.C-049)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
38	KHALASHI PATTY (S.C-050)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
39	DABRI MAHALLA (S.C-051)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	40	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads,	Congested with insufficient open space

					with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	
40	MANTUDAS PALLY NORTH (S.C.-053)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
41	DHAKESWARI COLONY WEST 1NO (S.C-054)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
42	KAMESWAR I RD 2ND BY LANE (S.C-055)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
43	SALBAGAN COLONY (S.C.-056)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
44	RABIDAS PALLY NORTH (S.C-057)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
45	PRIYAGANJ COLONY NORTH	Unhygienic	Belongs to the	30	Major population is living in semi-	Majority portion of	Congested with

	(S.C-058)		beneficiaries		pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	insufficient open space
46	NUTUN PALLY EAST (S.C.-059)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
47	KASAI PATTY EAST (S.C.-060)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
48	SOUTH OF POULTRY FARM (S.C.-061)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
49	SIB DIGHI NORTH (S.C.-062)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
50	GANDHI COLONY WEST (S.C.-063)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the beneficiaries	30	Major population is living in semi-pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space

51	SAHITYA SAVA COLONY (S.C-067)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the benefici aries	30	Major population is living in semi- pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
52	SUSHIL DAS PALLY SOUTH (S.C-068)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the benefici aries	30	Major population is living in semi- pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
53	LICHUTALA COLONY-II (S.C-069)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the benefici aries	30	Major population is living in semi- pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
54	KHALASHI PATTY SOUTH (S.C.-070)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the benefici aries	30	Major population is living in semi- pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space
55	DABRI MAHALLA EAST (S.C- 071)	Unhygienic	Belongs to the benefici aries	30	Major population is living in semi- pucca, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos on roof	Majority portion of roads are earthen roads, bitu, cc RD and damaged roads	Congested with insufficient open space

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 town.

Proposed Interventions in Slums

Year	Beneficiary-led Construction	Credit Linked Subsidy***	Affordable Housing in Partnership	Total
	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
2015-16	204	20	5	229

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 with in slums are brick paved or kutcha road. Though there are sufficient street lights available. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; there by causing huge damage to health that ultimately leads to significant loss of man-days of work among to the overall physical and social infrastructure is poor.

Project Land Particulars : List of All Slums under Cooch Behar Municipality:

Sl. No.	Slum name	Ward No.	Total No. of Semi-Pucca & Katcha Slum Households as per Demand Survey	Area in Sqm.	Population	Type of Area surrounding Slum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	MANTU DAS GUPTA PALLY (S.C-001)	1	134	107800	1582	Residential
2	RAJMATA PALLY (S.C.-002)	1	4	7820	121	Residential
3	SHYMA PRASAD PALLY (S.C-003)	1	27	9928	157	Residential
4	SIB JAGYO ROAD BYE LANE (S.C.-004)	2	7	9378	79	Residential
5	A.P.C. ROAD BYE LANE (S.C.-005)	2	8	5839	64	Residential
6	DHAKESWARI COLONY (S.C-006)	3	40	23880	483	Residential
7	KALA BAGAN NETAJI COLONY (S.C-007)	3	65	18380	218	Residential
8	ASHUTOSH COLONY-I (S.C-008)	3	21	7195	488	Residential
9	ASHUTOSH COLONY-II (S.C-009)	3	39	18320	256	Residential
10	S.N RD BYE LANE (S.C-010)	4	16	20260	716	Residential
11	KAMESWARI RD BYE LANE (S.C-011)	4	3	22780	257	Residential
12	SALBAGAN WEST (S.C-012)	4	35	34110	713	Residential
13	RABI DAS PALLY (S.C-013)	5	28	21880	600	Residential
14	NEW DABRI (S.C.-014)	5	58	107200	1386	Residential
15	SUKANTA SARANI (S.C-015)	5	34	15880	314	Residential
16	PRIYOGONJ COLONY (S.C-016)	6	7	18380	401	Residential
17	DHOBI PATTY (S.C-017)	6	11	5472	138	Residential
18	BADYAKAR PATTY (S.C-018)	6	2	3535	149	Residential
19	SILVER JUBILEE RD BYE LN (S.C-019)	6	10	4041	113	Residential
20	NUTUN PALLY (S.C-020)	8	115	63780	1875	Residential
21	DAL PATTY (S.C-021)	8	6	4176	125	Commercial
22	KASHAI PATTY (S.C.-022)	9	23	10150	199	Residential
23	POULTRY FARM (S.C.-023)	9	32	15250	421	Residential
24	KHARIMALA KHAGRABARI (S.C.-024)	9	63	19090	474	Residential
25	MALGUDAM ROAD (S.C.-025)	10	50	18310	654	Residential
26	VIVEKANANDA STREET BY LANE (S.C-026)	10	25	89350	642	Residential

27	SHIB DIGHI BY LANE (S.C-027)	10	64	89010	593	Residential
28	GANDHI COLONY (S.C-028)	11	21	48690	1945	Residential
29	PANTHA SALA RD BY LANE (S.C-029)	11	4	10730	95	Residential
30	B.C ROAD BY LANE (S.C-030)	12	4	11020	157	Residential
31	RABINRA NAGAR COLONY(S.C.-031)	12	52	9274	322	Residential
32	GOLAPTALA COLONY(S.C.-032)	12	7	38140	734	Residential
33	EXTREME SOUTH POINT (S.C-033)	13	9	10990	224	Residential
34	MISTRI PARA (S.C-034)	15	36	15460	656	Residential
35	MATSAJIBI BUSTEE (S.C-035)	15	31	20640	578	Residential
36	MAHAMEDAN BASTI (S.C-036)	15	24	11330	359	Residential
37	1957 COLONY (S.C-037)	15	23	23690	181	Residential
38	K.D. ROAD BYE LANE (S.C.-038)	16	21	6859	121	Residential
39	GHOSH PARA BYE LANE (S.C.-039)	16	4	2590	60	Residential
40	P.H.E BASTI (S.C-040)	17	18	11080	139	Residential
41	MAGAZINE ROAD BYE LANE (S.C.-041)	17	2	6442	97	Residential
42	TEMPLE STREET BY LN (S.C-042)	18	29	4094	170	Residential
43	SAHITYA SAVA BY LN (S.C-043)	18	20	9553	156	Residential
44	SUSHIL DAS PALLY (S.C-044)	19	86	49920	1803	Residential
45	LICHU TALA COLONY-I (S.C-045)	19	28	38240	708	Residential
46	JHAMELA PATTY (S.C.-046)	19	0	4579	59	Residential
47	MUSTAFI PARA (S.C-047)	19	19	4689	82	Residential
48	LICHU TALA BUSTI (S.C-048)	20	33	4884	187	Commercial
49	UPADHAYA PARA (S.C-049)	20	10	10290	88	Residential
50	KHALASHI PATTY (S.C-050)	20	150	29340	1003	Residential
51	DABRI MAHALLA (S.C-051)	20	26	27420	1469	Residential
52	S.J ROAD BY LANE (S.C-052)	20	11	1560	59	Residential
53	MANTUDAS PALLY NORTH (S.C.-053)	1	6	74230	534	Residential
54	DHAKESWARI COLONY WEST 1NO (S.C-054)	3	37	38110	508	Residential
55	KAMESWARI RD 2ND BY LANE (S.C-055)	4	10	31900	568	Residential
56	SALBAGAN COLONY (S.C.-056)	4	12	33600	445	Residential
57	RABIDAS PALLY NORTH (S.C-057)	5	28	8580	349	Residential

58	PRIYAGANJ COLONY NORTH (S.C-058)	6	2	6158	478	Residential
59	NUTUN PALLY EAST (S.C.-059)	8	31	7248	367	Residential
60	KASAI PATTY EAST (S.C-060)	9	10	8186	402	Residential
61	SOUTH OF POULTRY FARM (S.C.-061)	9	10	21630	550	Residential
62	SIB DIGHI NORTH (S.C.-062)	10	14	15080	562	Residential
63	GANDHI COLONY WEST (S.C-063)	11	12	10300	602	Residential
64	RABINDRA NAGAR WEST (S.C-064)	12	4	10170	390	Residential
65	MISTRI PARA NORTH (S.C-065)	15	33	3540	450	Residential
66	MATSAJIBI BASTI WEST (S.C-066)	15	30	8905	358	Residential
67	SAHITYA SAVA COLONY (S.C-067)	18	57	5003	398	Residential
68	SUSHIL DAS PALLY SOUTH (S.C-068)	19	83	9990	584	Residential
69	LICHUTALA COLONY-II (S.C-069)	19	14	17060	248	Residential
70	KHALASHI PATTY SOUTH (S.C.-070)	20	39	21020	607	Residential
71	DABRI MAHALLA EAST (S.C-071)	20	3	13160	810	Residential
				Total -	33880	

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.

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.

Total No. of Semi-Pucca & Katcha Slum Households as per Demand Survey:

Sl No	Name of Slum	Semi Pucca	Kuchha	Total
1	MANTU DAS GUPTA PALLY (S.C-001)	49	85	134
2	RAJMATA PALLY (S.C.-002)	1	3	4
3	SHYMA PRASAD PALLY (S.C-003)	16	11	27
4	SIB JAGYO ROAD BYE LANE (S.C.-004)	4	3	7
5	A.P.C. ROAD BYE LANE (S.C.-005)	3	5	8
6	DHAKESWARI COLONY (S.C-006)	11	29	40
7	KALA BAGAN NETAJI COLONY (S.C-007)	35	30	65
8	ASHUTOSH COLONY-I (S.C-008)	2	19	21

9	ASHUTOSH COLONY-II (S.C-009)	12	27	39
10	S.N RD BYE LANE (S.C-010)	2	14	16
11	KAMESWARI RD BYE LANE (S.C-011)	1	2	3
12	SALBAGAN WEST (S.C-012)	10	25	35
13	RABI DAS PALLY (S.C-013)	9	19	28
14	NEW DABRI (S.C.-014)	27	31	58
15	SUKANTA SARANI (S.C-015)	10	24	34
16	PRIYOGONJ COLONY (S.C-016)	4	3	7
17	DHOBI PATTY (S.C-017)	7	4	11
18	BADYAKAR PATTY (S.C-018)	1	1	2
19	SILVER JUBILEE RD BYE LN (S.C-019)	5	5	10
20	NUTUN PALLY (S.C-020)	15	100	115
21	DAL PATTY (S.C-021)	4	2	6
22	KASHAI PATTY (S.C.-022)	3	20	23
23	POULTRY FARM (S.C.-023)	2	30	32
24	KHARIMALA KHAGRABARI (S.C.-024)	22	41	63
25	MALGUDAM ROAD (S.C.-025)	18	32	50
26	VIVEKANANDA STREET BY LANE (S.C-026)	14	11	25
27	SHIB DIGHI BY LANE (S.C-027)	33	31	64
28	GANDHI COLONY (S.C-028)	20	1	21
29	PANTHA SALA RD BY LANE (S.C-029)	2	2	4
30	B.C ROAD BY LANE (S.C-030)	2	2	4
31	RABINRA NAGAR COLONY(S.C.-031)	22	30	52
32	GOLAPTALA COLONY(S.C.-032)	2	5	7
33	EXTREME SOUTH POINT (S.C-033)	7	2	9
34	MISTRI PARA (S.C-034)	13	23	36
35	MATSAJIBI BUSTEE (S.C-035)	24	7	31
36	MAHAMEDAN BASTI (S.C-036)	13	11	24
37	1957 COLONY (S.C-037)	12	11	23
38	K.D. ROAD BYE LANE (S.C.-038)	16	5	21
39	GHOSH PARA BYE LANE (S.C.-039)	4	0	4
40	P.H.E BASTI (S.C-040)	14	4	18
41	MAGAZINE ROAD BYE LANE (S.C.-041)	1	1	2
42	TEMPLE STREET BY LN (S.C-042)	8	21	29
43	SAHITYA SAVA BY LN (S.C-043)	4	16	20
44	SUSHIL DAS PALLY (S.C-044)	12	74	86
45	LICHU TALA COLONY-I (S.C-045)	13	15	28
46	JHAMELA PATTY (S.C.-046)	0	0	0
47	MUSTAFI PARA (S.C-047)	7	12	19

48	LICHU TALA BUSTI (S.C-048)	0	33	33
49	UPADHAYA PARA (S.C-049)	4	6	10
50	KHALASHI PATTY (S.C-050)	56	94	150
51	DABRI MAHALLA (S.C-051)	13	13	26
52	S.J ROAD BY LANE (S.C-052)	0	11	11
53	MANTUDAS PALLY NORTH (S.C.-053)	1	5	6
54	DHAKESWARI COLONY WEST 1NO (S.C-054)	16	21	37
55	KAMESWARI RD 2ND BY LANE (S.C-055)	10	0	10
56	SALBAGAN COLONY (S.C.-056)	12	0	12
57	RABIDAS PALLY NORTH (S.C-057)	16	12	28
58	PRIYAGANJ COLONY NORTH (S.C-058)	2	0	2
59	NUTUN PALLY EAST (S.C.-059)	3	28	31
60	KASAI PATTY EAST (S.C-060)	8	2	10
61	SOUTH OF POULTRY FARM (S.C.-061)	10	0	10
62	SIB DIGHI NORTH (S.C.-062)	8	6	14
63	GANDHI COLONY WEST (S.C-063)	3	9	12
64	RABINDRA NAGAR WEST (S.C-064)	2	2	4
65	MISTRI PARA NORTH (S.C-065)	17	16	33
66	MATSAJIBI BASTI WEST (S.C-066)	20	10	30
67	SAHITYA SAVA COLONY (S.C-067)	0	57	57
68	SUSHIL DAS PALLY SOUTH (S.C-068)	38	45	83
69	LICHUTALA COLONY-II (S.C-069)	7	7	14
70	KHALASHI PATTY SOUTH (S.C.-070)	23	16	39
71	DABRI MAHALLA EAST (S.C-071)	1	2	3
	Total	786	1244	2030

Most of the dwelling units have mud flooring closely followed by cement flooring.

Land Tenure status

Most of the existing households are on beneficiaries' own land within Cooch Behar Municipality.

Physical and Social Infrastructure

Infrastructure is the basic requirement of urban life and its adequacy and accessibility are two important ingredients and key contributors in the upgradation 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, Lively Hood Centre.

Status of Physical Infrastructure in slums-

MANTU DAS GUPTA PALLY (S.C-001) -

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT, CC & motorable kucha
8. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9. Internal Road	Partly motorable
10. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

SHYMA PRASAD PALLY (S.C-003)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT, CC & motorable kucha
8. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

DHAKESWARI COLONY (S.C-006)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

KALA BAGAN NETAJI COLONY (S.C-007)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

ASHUTOSH COLONY-I (S.C-008)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

ASHUTOSH COLONY-II (S.C-009)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

S.N RD BYE LANE (S.C-010)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

SALBAGAN WEST (S.C-012)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

RABI DAS PALLY (S.C-013)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

NEW DABRI (S.C.-014)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

SUKANTA SARANI (S.C-015)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

PRIYOGONJ COLONY (S.C-016)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

DHOBI PATTY (S.C-017)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

SILVER JUBILEE RD BYE LN (S.C-019)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

NUTUN PALLY (S.C-020)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

DAL PATTY (S.C-021)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

KASHAI PATTY (S.C.-022)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

POULTRY FARM (S.C.-023)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

KHARIMALA KHAGRABARI (S.C.-024)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

MALGUDAM ROAD (S.C.-025)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

VIVEKANANDA STREET BY LANE (S.C-026)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

SHIB DIGHI BY LANE (S.C-027)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

GANDHI COLONY (S.C-028)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

B.C ROAD BY LANE (S.C-030)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

RABINRA NAGAR COLONY(S.C.-031)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

GOLAPTALA COLONY(S.C.-032)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

EXTREME SOUTH POINT (S.C-033)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

K.D. ROAD BYE LANE (S.C.-038)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

GHOSH PARA BYE LANE (S.C.-039)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

P.H.E BASTI (S.C-040)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

MAGAZINE ROAD BYE LANE (S.C.-041)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

TEMPLE STREET BY LN (S.C-042)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

SAHITYA SAVA BYE LANE (S.C-043)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

SUSHIL DAS PALLY (S.C-044)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

LICHU TALA COLONY-I (S.C-045)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

MUSTAFI PARA (S.C-047)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

UPADHAYA PARA (S.C-049)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

KHALASHI PATTY (S.C-050)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

DABRI MAHALLA (S.C-051)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

MANTUDAS PALLY NORTH (S.C.-053)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

DHAKESWARI COLONY WEST 1NO (S.C-054)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

KAMESWARI RD 2ND BY LANE (S.C-055)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

SALBAGAN COLONY (S.C.-056)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

RABIDAS PALLY NORTH (S.C-057)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

PRIYAGANJ COLONY NORTH (S.C-058)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

NUTUN PALLY EAST (S.C.-059)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

KASAI PATTY EAST (S.C-060)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

SOUTH OF POULTRY FARM (S.C.-061)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.

9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

SIB DIGHI NORTH (S.C.-062)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable
10.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

GANDHI COLONY WEST (S.C-063)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5.Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6.Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7.Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9.Internal Road	Partly motorable

10. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
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SAHITYA SAVA COLONY (S.C-067)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT, CC & motorable kucha
8. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9. Internal Road	Partly motorable
10. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

SUSHIL DAS PALLY SOUTH (S.C-068)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT, CC & motorable kucha
8. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9. Internal Road	Partly motorable

10. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
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LICHUTALA COLONY-II (S.C-069)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT, CC & motorable kucha
8. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9. Internal Road	Partly motorable
10. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

KHALASHI PATTY SOUTH (S.C.-070)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT, CC & motorable kucha
8. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9. Internal Road	Partly motorable
10. Whether Street light facility is available in the	Yes

Slum	
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DABRI MAHALLA EAST (S.C-071)

Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to town-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to town-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to Town-wide Sewerage System	NA
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	Partially
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Frequency of clearance open drains	Twice a week
7. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	BT,CC & motorable kucha
8. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	0.25 Km.
9. Internal Road	Partly motorable
10. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes

Majority of the house hold uses public taps for water supply. The situation of water supply in the slum is moderate.

Sewerage and Storm Water Drains-

Sewerage system is not available at Cooch Behar Municipality. Drainage system as available is moderate. Disposal of storm water/drain/culverts are also moderate. Stagnant water has been observed at some 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 ULB twice in a week.

Roads - Approach roads to the slums are motorable but some roads within slum are in dilapidated condition.

Electricity- Majority of the house hold have electric own connections, The street lights are maintained by the Municipality.

Status of Social Infrastructure

MANTU DAS GUPTA PALLY (S.C-001)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

SHYMA PRASAD PALLY (S.C-003)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

DHAKESWARI COLONY (S.C-006)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km

Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

KALA BAGAN NETAJI COLONY (S.C-007)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

ASHUTOSH COLONY-I (S.C-008)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

ASHUTOSH COLONY-II (S.C-009)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

S.N RD BYE LANE (S.C-010)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

SALBAGAN WEST (S.C-012)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

RABI DAS PALLY (S.C-013)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

NEW DABRI (S.C.-014)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

SUKANTA SARANI (S.C-015)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

PRIYOGONJ COLONY (S.C-016)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA

Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

DHOBI PATTY (S.C-017)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

SILVER JUBILEE RD BYE LN (S.C-019)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

NUTUN PALLY (S.C-020)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

DAL PATTY (S.C-021)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

KASHAI PATTY (S.C.-022)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

POULTRY FARM (S.C.-023)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

KHARIMALA KHAGRABARI (S.C.-024)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

MALGUDAM ROAD (S.C.-025)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

VIVEKANANDA STREET BY LANE (S.C-026)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA

Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

SHIB DIGHI BY LANE (S.C-027)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

GANDHI COLONY (S.C-028)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

B.C ROAD BY LANE (S.C-030)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

RABINRA NAGAR COLONY(S.C.-031)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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	Within distance less than 1.0 km
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

GOLAPTALA COLONY(S.C.-032)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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	Within distance less than 1.0 km
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

EXTREME SOUTH POINT (S.C-033)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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	Within distance less than 2.0 km
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

K.D. ROAD BYE LANE (S.C.-038)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

GHOSH PARA BYE LANE (S.C.-039)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

P.H.E BASTI (S.C-040)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA

Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

MAGAZINE ROAD BYE LANE (S.C.-041)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

TEMPLE STREET BY LN (S.C-042)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

SAHITYA SAVA BY LN (S.C-043)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

SUSHIL DAS PALLY (S.C-044)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

LICHU TALA COLONY-I (S.C-045)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

MUSTAFI PARA (S.C-047)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

UPADHAYA PARA (S.C-049)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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	I
Women's Association/Mahila Samithis	NA

KHALASHI PATTY (S.C-050)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

DABRI MAHALLA (S.C-051)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA

Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

MANTUDAS PALLY NORTH (S.C.-053)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

DHAKESWARI COLONY WEST 1NO (S.C-054)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

KAMESWARI RD 2ND BY LANE (S.C-055)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

SALBAGAN COLONY (S.C.-056)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

RABIDAS PALLY NORTH (S.C-057)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

PRIYAGANJ COLONY NORTH (S.C-058)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

NUTUN PALLY EAST (S.C.-059)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

KASAI PATTY EAST (S.C-060)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

SOUTH OF POULTRY FARM (S.C.-061)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 3 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA

Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

SIB DIGHI NORTH (S.C.-062)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

GANDHI COLONY WEST (S.C-063)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

SAHITYA SAVA COLONY (S.C-067)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

SUSHIL DAS PALLY SOUTH (S.C-068)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

LICHUTALA COLONY-II (S.C-069)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 2 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

KHALASHI PATTY SOUTH (S.C.-070)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

DABRI MAHALLA EAST (S.C-071)

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	Within distance less than 0.5 km
Government Hospital	Within distance less than 1 km
Maternity Centre	NA
Private Clinic	NA
Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	Within distance less than 1.0 km
Ayurvedic Doctor/Vaidya	Within distance less than 2.0 km
Social Development/Welfare	
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

The Supply Demand Gap and Requirements

Particular Requirements

Housing: Dwelling Unit provision for Households with standard provisions:

- Multipurpose Room
- Room
- 1 Kitchen
- Toilet
- W.C

Physical Infrastructure Requirement: Standard Infrastructure Provision for

- Water Supply
- Drainage
- Roads
- Electricity

Project Development Option

In-situ redevelopment and whole of the project will be addressed in the project

Proposed Development

Based on preliminary understanding, the following components are being proposed

- Housing Units [Single storied in situ].
- Standard Physical Infrastructure to be provided in the form of Circulation of Water Supply Drainage, Roads and Electricity.

Innovations proposed in Project Planning

Background

Housing activities are known to have the Capacity to play a significant role in social-economic development, because they help not only in creation of shelter for the people by also ingenerating employment opportunities for a large variety skilled and unskilled work force which is a prerequisite for growth and development of settlement. A considerable section of the people without land are in a still worse position as housing schemes for the poor have hither to been targeted on paper but not applied in practice. Both the serviced land and shelter have become beyond the reach for half of the population-hence formation of slums, encroachments, informal colonies and unauthorized constructions. No land is ear marked for Economically Weaker Sections and Low Income Groups in Master Plan. The population density norms are required to re-look to enable better utilization of valuable land, as certain are as in the town. This growing slum population and the lack of basic facilities like water and sanitation will badly impact on overall development and prosperity of urban centers like Municipality.

To overcome the existing situation and to promote planned development the following innovative strategies can be adopted for the improvement of the town.

- To ensure that housing, along with the supporting services is treated as a priority and at par with the infrastructure sector.
- Forging strong partnerships between private, public, and cooperative sectors to enhance the Capacity of the construction industry.
- Organizing public consultations to meet the special needs of slum dwellers.
- Promotion of livelihood for the slum dwellers.

Financial Implementation:

Beneficiary led Participation : Implies development of housing by involvement of Beneficiary.

Tasks

- Composition of beneficiaries and organizing the area meetings.
- Involvement of community and sustainable livelihood framework (SLF) in decision making and prioritization of needs of the slum.
- Understating of Social-economic profile
-

Post Project Monitoring

A Monitoring & Evaluation team has to be formed to know the post project impact on the slums and to document the best practices.

Physical Infrastructure

Background

The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India has released the report of a nation-wide survey carried out by it during July 2008 to June 2009 (65th round) on the condition of urban slums.

The aim of the survey was to collect information on the present condition of the slums and on recent

changes, if any, in the condition of facilities available there in. Both „notified slums“—are as notified as slums by the municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities—and non-notified slums were surveyed—a non-notified slum being any compact urban area with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually within adequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. The present report gives the condition of urban slums, covering ownership, area type, structure, road within and approaching the slum, living facilities like electricity, drinking water, latrine, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, and distance of slums from the nearest primary school and government hospital/health centre. It also estimates the proportion of slums where certain specific facilities have improved/deteriorated over the five years preceding the date of survey.

Comprehensive data on this subject was last collected by NSSO in its 58th round (July-December 2002). The present report provides key indicators from the 58th round as well, for comparison.

Some important findings of the survey are given below.

- About 49 thousand slums were estimated to be in existence in urban India in 2008-09, 24% of them were located along nallahs and drains and 12% along railway lines.
- About 57% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies, state government, etc.
- In 64% of notified slums, a majority of the dwellings were pucca, the corresponding percentage for the non-notified ones being 50%.
- For 95% slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or tube wells.
- Only 1% notified and 7% non-notified slums did not have electricity connection.
- About 78% of notified slums and 57% of the non-notified slums had a pucca road inside the slum.
- About 73% notified and 58% non-notified slums had a motorable approach road.
- About 48% of the slums were usually affected by water logging during monsoon—32% with inside of slum water logged as well as approach road to

- the slum, 7% where the slum was water logged but not the approach road, and 9% where only the approach road was water logged in the monsoon.
- The sanitary conditions in the slums in terms of latrine facility during 2008-09 showed considerable improvement since 2002. Latrines with septic tanks (or similar facility) were available in 68% notified and 47% non-notified slums (up from 66% and 35% respectively in 2002). At the other extreme, 10% notified and 20% non-notified slums (down from 17% and 51% in 2002) did not have any latrine facility at all.
 - About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any drainage facility. The corresponding proportions in 2002 had been 15% for notified and 44% for non-notified slums. Underground drainage systems or drainage systems constructed of pucca materials existed in about 39% notified slums (25% in 2002) and 24% non-notified slums (13% in 2002).
 - Underground sewerage existed in about 33% notified slums (30% in 2002) and 19% non-notified slums (15% in 2002).
 - Government agencies were collecting garbage from 75% notified and 55% non-notified slums. Among these slums, garbage was collected at least once in 7 days in 93% notified and 92% non-notified slums. About 10% notified and 23% non-notified slums did not have any regular mechanism for garbage disposal.
 - Over the last five years, facilities had improved in about 50% of notified slums in terms of roads (both within-slum road and approach road) and water supply. The incidence of deterioration of any of the existing facilities in notified slums during the last five years was quite low (about 6% or below).
 - In case of most slum facilities—sewerage and medical facilities being exceptions—the facility was reported to have improved during the last five years in more than 20% of non-notified slums. Deterioration of any of the existing facilities in non-notified slums, like notified slums, was rare (about 9% or below).
 - Facilities such as street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and medical facilities were each reported by more than 10% of notified slums to be non-existent both at the time of survey and five years earlier. In case of non-notified slums, facilities like street light, latrine, drainage, sewerage and garbage disposal were each reported by more than 20% of the slums to be non-existent, both during the survey and five years earlier.
 - Where improvement had been brought about during the last 5 years, it was due to the Government's efforts in about 80-90% of slums, both notified as well as non-notified and for all the facilities. Improvement in educational facilities at primary level was attributed to NGOs in 13% of the notified slums where such improvement was reported. NGOs were also found to have played a role in the improvement of latrine and sewerage system in non-notified slums.

Topographical survey and GIS mapping

-
- The preparation of base map of Wood Industries slum has been prepared with Global Positioning Stations (GPS) and temporary Benchmarks (TBM) for Geo referencing and accurately locating the slum. These points have been selected and located at well defined locations on the ground after discussion with the ULB officials. The existing topographical features have been represented to the actual terrestrial position.
- Based on the Total Station survey and Socio-economic survey GIS based thematic maps were generated. This helped in accurate representation of the ground scenario with that of the socio-economic conditions of the people. The following GIS maps were generated for inclusive planning:
 - Map showing existing Land use Map
 - Map showing Household Size
 - Map showing House Type/Structure, Flooring, Cooking
 - Map showing Minority Status
 - Map showing existing toilet facility
 - Map showing existing road type in front of house
 - Map showing existing source of drinking water
 - Map showing existing source of house lighting

Drainage

Proposal Rationale

-
- The status of adequate Drainage has a close and direct link with environment, water supply and its cleanliness, health and hygiene. The problem of adequate drainage associated with steep influx of population in urban areas, therefore needs to be addressed forth with, debated and deliberated at length, by the policy planners for the development of urban/town areas. Inadequate Drainage results in accumulation of stagnant water and is a major health hazard for the people living in the region.
- In the slums there is no proper drainage system and hence stagnation of water is a common occurrence for the slums. In order to improve the situation, there is a need for constructing pucca drains, which will dispose of the stagnant water to the main drains.

Outcome

The proposed drainage system by means of construction of new drains and improvement of existing will help to provide relief to the slum dwellers by means of efficient and effective disposal of storm water through the outfall channels. The outcome of this scheme will by and large enhance the quality of civic life by way of promotion and safe guarding the public health and environmental pollution.

Assessment Overall State of Infrastructure

One of the priority area identified for Wood Industries slum has been absence of adequate drainage. Most of the drainage is kutchra and inadequate for covering the slums which had led to water logging which in turn affected the environment and health of the people on an overall basis.

As mentioned above poor drainage system and consequently chronic water logging are the major issues of concern. There is hardly any pucca drain. The state of drain also affects the condition of the road.

Though there are storm water drains on the main road around the slums, but there is no systematic connection with the internal areas of the slum, thereby leading to acute water logging within the slum. It is worth mentioning that a part from lack of drainage network in several slum pockets, major challenge lies with its maintenance. In numerous cases drains in slums gets choked due to improper disposing of solid waste and other hazardous materials into the existing drains. Situation gets beyond control particularly during monsoon season like July and August. Accumulated water causes to generate public health problems. Haphazard growth and settlement in the slum area has blocked the natural drainage courses, which in turn causes water logging and stagnation in different parts of the slum.

Proposed Interventions

It is thus proposed to have an integrated drainage programme covering the slum pocket. The programme shall envisage construction of pucca drain throughout the road length and installing a maintenance programme to ensure that the drains are kept free from clogging from plastics and other materials. Depending on the availability of space and requirement, a sections have been designed, Designs of which have been provided in the relevant sections.

Road Infrastructure

Proposal Rationale

A key component of the Proposal is a focused initiative to provide strong connectivity and provision of movement in the slums. This will enable the poor people to benefit from greater mobility and would increase their employment opportunities, open up trading and marketing of products, and important improve access to health, education, and other social services.

Roads in the slum are undeveloped and ill maintained. Poor roads are strong barrier to the development of the slums. Poor road condition and absence of road facility in several slums makes life difficult for all slum dwellers, especially, women and children. It also hampers prompt movement of sick; particularly those who require urgent medical attention. Lack of maintenance, coupled with poor drainage makes life even worse during monsoon season. Road are rarely re-built or re-paired periodically due to several reason. Provision of basic quality road is thus an important element of slum development. The existing road network system of the slum has become inadequate to cope up with the present and ever increasing needs. In order to

bear the additional pressure due to enhanced civic, economic and commercial activities of the slum, existing road network system in several places are required either to be up-graded or widened and new roads are also be constructed in a number of places where the network is inadequate.

Proposed status and strategy

The existing condition of the road is poor and cause great hardship to the slum dwellers particularly women and children. The existing roads in the slum areas are predominantly made of brick pavement. Some roads are substantially worn out. The lane roads are concrete and Kutcha roads. These roads are highly vulnerable and are in a poor condition particularly in rainy season

One of the major issues is absence of proper maintenance. In view of this it is proposed that the

entire road network is to be converted to concrete pavement as concrete pavements are durable and easy to maintain.

The Road needs to be maintained. It is proposed that operation and maintenance and servicing of these roads be done by the Municipality. The Bustee Working Committee shall be the first level of responsibility for ensuring that the pipelines etc. are kept in good order. The project cell of the Municipality shall carry out the overall operation and maintenance.

Proposed Intervention

All the proposed roads are rigid pavement-cement concrete roads. Rigid pavements are those which possess noteworthy flexural strength. The concrete pavement slab can very well serve as a wearing surface as well as effective base course. Therefore usually rigid pavement structure consists of a cement concrete slab, below which a granular base or sub base course may be provided. Rigid pavements are generally designed and the stresses are analyzed using elastic theory, assuming pavement as an elastic plate resting over elastic or a viscous foundation. Construction of granular sub-base (GSB) 200mm thick. Construction of 150 mm thick cement concrete pavement, as per Clause 1501.2.2 M 30(Grade), as per drawing and Technical Specification Clause 1501.

Outcome

After successful implementation of the scheme the slum dwellers will have facilities like pre-school education, adult education, non-formal education and social, recreational activities in the slum area. The community centres would provide the people to gather in, to meet and discuss their problems. It is not just a physical location but a space; where poor people could own, develop their thoughts and also could contribute their own skill and labour to make their dream come true. It will also provide the Municipality in networking with the urban poor communities in order to exchange information and views.

Definition of Slum for Housing

Different definitions of a slum exist in different statutes and in urban poverty literature. For the purpose of HOUSING SCHEME, it is proposed to adopt the definition given in the 2001 Census, which is as follows: a. All areas notified as „Slum“ by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act; b. All are as recognized as „Slum“ by State/Local Government and UT Administration, which have not been formally notified as slum under any Act; 'Slum' or 'Slum Area'—is a compact settlement of atleast 20 households (For NE & Special Category States it is 10-15 households) with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually within adequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions.

Situation Appraisal

The people living in the slums mostly have kutchra and semi-pucca housing. In certain cases where pucca housing is available, they are usually in dilapidated condition. The kutchra houses are in very poor condition and require extensive repairs. Most of the houses have tiles on roof. While during the survey some of the houses have been noted to be in average condition, the quality of these houses is also speedily deteriorating.

Proposed Intervention

In line with the vision to „housing for all“, an integrated housing programme is proposed to be implemented. The target will be all the slum dwellers in the pocket. In situ single dwelling units are proposed.

Building type

In situ single Unit

Number of DU

204 units within 55 slums and 115 units within non-slum areas.

Building Plan

The buildings are proposed to cover an area of approximate 32S q.mt along with provision of 2 rooms, kitchen and sanitation facility. The layout, size and type design of housing dwelling units depends on the local conditions and the preferences of the beneficiary. The houses, has been designed in accordance with the desire of the beneficiaries, keeping in view the climatic conditions and the need to provide ample space, kitchen, ventilation, sanitary facilities, etc. and the community perceptions, preferences and cultural attitudes. In line with the scheme, carpet area of the house will be not less than 25sq.mts and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilet should be constructed.

Building material

- PCC(1:3:6) for foundation
- RCCM-20 for substructure & superstructure(Column, Beam, Slab)
- HYSD Steel
- 1st class Brick Masonry
- 1:6 (Cement: Sand)plaster– 10 mm on soffit of beam & slab, 15 mm on internal walls & 20 mm on external walls
- IPS flooring

Structural Design

- Following are the general considerations in the analysis/design.
- For all structural elements, M20 grade concrete and Fe 415 grade of steel is used. Plinth beams passing through columns are provided as tie beams.
- Pedestals are proposed upto ground level.
- Beam Centre-line dimensions are followed for analysis and design.
- For all the building, walls of 250mm and 125mm thick with 20mm External plaster and 12mm thick internal plaster are considered.
- Seismic loads are considered acting in the horizontal direction along either of the two principal directions.

Design data

- Live load : 2.0kN/m² at typical floor
- 1.5kN/m² on terrace (With Access): 0.75kN/m² on terrace (without Access) Floor finish 50 mm (0.05*24)= : 1.2kN/m²
- Ceiling plaster 12mm (0.012*20.8): 0.25kN/m²
- Partition walls (Wherever Necessary): 1.0kN/m²
- Terrace finish: 1.5kN/m²
- Earthquake load: As per IS-1893(Part1)- 2002
- Depth of foundation below ground:,0.7m
- Walls: 250mm thick brick masonry walls at external and 125mm walls internal.

Reference codes:

- IS 456: 2000-Code of practice-Plain and Reinforced concrete.
- IS 1893:2002- Criteria for Earthquake resistant design of structures(Part-1) IS: IS 13920:1993- Ductile detailing of Reinforced concrete structures subjected to seismic forces.
- SP:34 – Hand Book on Concrete Reinforcement and Detailing.
- S:875:1987-Code of practice for design loads (other than earth quake)for buildings and structures.(Part-2)

Identification of Beneficiaries

- Municipality, in consultation with State Urban Development Agency (SUDA), will approve the phasing of the beneficiaries in the region. The beneficiaries so identified and the projects so prepared shall be done in consultation with the committees and community development societies already existing in that particular town. The identification of beneficiaries will be on the basis of the baseline survey already conducted under PMAY Demand Survey. Allotment of dwelling units will be in the name of the female member of the household. Alternatively, it can be allotted in the name of husband and wife jointly. Ownership of land required for every Beneficiary.
- Town Planning Norms

Up-gradation of existing constructions and construction of new houses shall only be taken after approval of the layout by the urban local body. Respective State Govts. May relax some town planning norms for sanction of such layout Plans, to facilitate HOUSING SCHEME, however, minimum acceptable standards of Town Planning will need to be set and followed. All planning are done as per UDPI & CPHEEO guidelines and local Municipal Bye-laws.

Compliance with Municipal Bye laws All designs & drawings are created keeping in line with the municipal bye laws.

Tenure

Unlike rural areas, land is scarce in urban areas particularly in large metropolises. Under HOUSING SCHEME, the responsibility for providing land for the project rests with the State Government or its agencies.

Summary of Investment

Project Costing

The costing for the individual sectors has been made on the basis of applicable Schedule of Rates. The details of each of the sub-projects have been provided in the respective sections.

The cost components include:

Infrastructure : Cost of infrastructure development/up-gradation including water supply, sewerage, storm water drainage, solid waste management, roads & drainage, street lights, etc.

Housing : Construction Costs would need to be arrived from the various components that are proposed to be implemented and would vary depending on the development option identified.

Other costs

Administrative over head and engineering design : In addition to the cost of infrastructure, calculated at the current market prices, a reasonable cost should also be estimated for administrative over heads and engineering design.

Land : Own land of Beneficiary.

GOI Contribution:

PMAY scheme guidelines stipulate that, 1.5 lakhs of the unit cost of Dwelling unit. The Central share would be available as per milestones set out in Memorandum of Agreement (MoA).

Beneficiary Contribution: In order to ensure beneficiaries interest, financial contribution by the beneficiaries is critical. The share of beneficiary contribution in housing is proposed to be a minimum of 25000/-. As per PMAY guidelines no contribution from the beneficiaries is expected in infrastructure improvements.

State Contribution:

The decision would be left to the remaining share would have to be arranged by the State. State will contribute 5% of total Dwelling cost for infrastructure.

ULB Contribution:

ULB have no contribution on dwelling unit cost. ULB will contribute 5% of total Dwelling cost for infrastructure. In the 1st Meeting of SLSMC of West Bengal it has been decided that the following funding pattern should be adopted for implementation of PMAY until further revision.

Type of Town/Towns as per 2011 census	Component	Contribution of			
		Centre Rs.(Lakhs)	State Rs.(Lakhs)	ULB Rs.(Lakhs)	Beneficiaries Rs.(Lakhs)
Total cost of Beneficiary LED Construction	Housing	1.5	1.93	Nil	0.25
	Infrastructure	Nil	5%	5%	Nil

Project Cost and Financing Strategy For Dwelling Unit

Total no of Dwelling unit = 319 Nos
 Rate per Dwelling unit = 3.68 Lakhs
 Total Cost of Dwelling unit = 319 x 3.68 = 1173.92 Lakhs
 Central Share = 319 x 1.50 Lakhs = 478.50 Lakhs
 State Share = 319 x 1.93 Lakhs = 615.67 Lakhs
 Beneficiary Share = 319 x 0.25 Lakhs = 79.75 Lakhs
 ULB Share = NIL

For Infrastructure

10 % of total Dwelling unit cost = 1173.92 Lakhs x 10% = 117.39 Lakhs
 Central Share = NIL
 State Share = 50% x 117.39 Lakhs = 58.697 Lakhs
 Beneficiary Share = NIL
 ULB Share = 50% x 117.39 Lakhs = 58.697 Lakhs
 The total project cost will be 1291.31 Lakhs

Table : Cost Break up between Housing & Infrastructure

SINo.	Component	Cost on Lakhs
1	Housing Cost (2015-16) (Dwelling Units)	1173.92
2	Infrastructure Cost	117.39
	Total	1291.31

Background

A strong implementation plan and administration frame work is essential for implementation of the identified projects that require strengthening of the Municipality and evolution of a Community Structure.

Accurate assessment of investment requirements and devising a suitable financing strategy are the key components of any sustainable slum rehabilitation program. Implementing bodies must recognize and measure the various costs of developing infrastructure and housing, including the costs for subsequent maintenance. As the scheme is a collaborative effort of multiple stakeholders, with a few of them contributing financially as well, it is important to estimate the required capital expenditure for developing the infrastructure and improving the housing stock as accurately as possible.

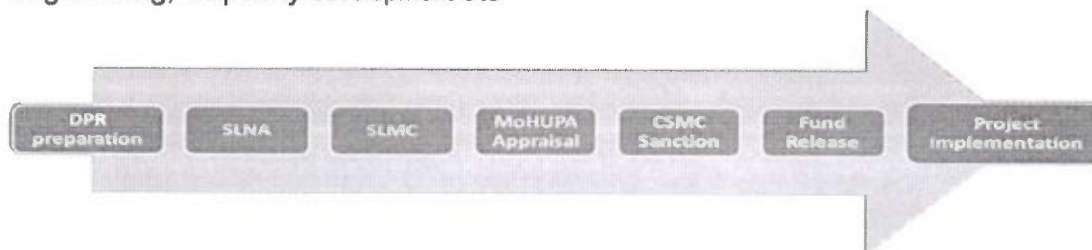
National Level

PMAY Mission Directorate

There shall be a PMAY Mission Directorate under the charge of a Joint Secretary under the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, supported by staff and a Programme Management Unit with experts having expertise in the areas of survey and statistics, computerization and MIS, GIS, Planning, Project engineering, Social development, Monitoring and evaluation etc. for ensuring effective co- ordination with State Governments for expeditious processing of the State Slum-free PoAs and project proposals and providing hand holdings up port to States/UTs.

State PMAY Mission Director

The State Level Nodal Agency for PMAY/SUDA, West Bengal will have coordination of all scheme and reform-related activities more than one department handling Urban development, Local self government, and Housing. SLNA. The Mission Directorate supported by a team of dedicated professionals having expertise in the fields of GIS, MIS, town planning, community development, project engineering, Capacity development etc



Cooch Behar Municipality

The Municipality shall act as the implementation agency for the project. Keeping in mind the criticality of the project, a dedicated 'Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC)' has been set up for implementation and operation & maintenance (O & M) of the proposed infrastructure under the scheme. The BWMC will have representatives of local councillor, Chairman-in-Council, municipal engineers, Town project officer, community organizers and member from the local slum dwellers.

Some of the responsibilities of BWMC are listed below :

- i. Delineation of poverty pockets in this town to execute the scheme.
- ii. Recruitment of community organizers
- iii. Guiding and assisting the community organizer to form neighbourhood group (NHG) and for identification of RCVs.
- iv. Formation of NHCs and CDs.
- v. Constitution of town level planning and monitoring committee (TLPMC).
- vi. Liaison with CMOH and other concerned district level officers and NGOs for conference.
- vii. Regular contact with SUDA and Department of Municipal Affairs.
- viii. Convening meeting of TLPMC to take stock of programme implementation and convergence.
- ix. Dovetail all poverty alleviation programmes with IHSDP.
- x. Obtain regular feedback from CD Sand send the required monthly progress report to SUDA by the end of first week of the next month in the prescribed MIS format.

Participation through Beneficiary committees-

People's participation in municipal planning and development is critical and shall be ensured Through of Ward Committees in each ward irrespective of their population and size.

The Ward Committee Rules have also been framed in such a way so as to ensure involvement of the members of the Ward Committees in the overall municipal administration and resource mobilization. The Ward Committee created especially for the purpose of PMAY will be headed by the Councillor of the Ward, who would in turn submit the report of progress to BWMC.

Some of the responsibilities the Ward Committee will be :

- i. Supervision of the physical progress of the work under the project
- ii. Designating in-charge, who would be held responsible for individual scheme under the project
- iii. Collecting user charges for operation and maintenance (O&M) activities
- iv. Ensuring proper maintenance of each of the assets that is created under the project

Participation through Community Based Organization-

Participation of poor families in planning and implementation of slum level Basic Infrastructure Development as well as Socio-Economic Development has been ensured through formation of Community Based Organization. The Ward Committee will also have representative of weaker community. Similar structure have also been

involved by the municipalities in providing civic services like conservancy services, maintenance of street light, etc. municipal administration and resource mobilization. However, basic guidelines, which will be followed in implementation of the projects, are being laid down below:

Social Infrastructure-

In order to provide preventive healthcare, mother and child care, supplementary nutrition, referrals and so on, a cost effective but sustainable community infrastructure or institution needs to be developed. In the first step, community health facilities will be provided from centrally located Community Seva Kendra in slum pockets and for different type of imparting education and other training purpose, Community Centre will be put in place. The Community Seva Kendra will be the hub of all activities of the Unit like: immunization, health- Checkup of pregnant women, growth monitoring, referrals, nutrition supplementation, awareness training and campaign and soon, besides other activities like Balwadi, NFE, cultural activities etc. Some part time medical staff may be posted for these Units in the slum pockets and some help from trained medicos will essentially be needed for services like health checkup of pregnant women and children, and immunization. Thus not with standing the guidelines in this regard, following alternatives will be tried:

- Creation of adedicated cell for administrative activities and maintenance of the Community Seva Kendra
- Assistance from some NGOs like Rotary, Lions, IMA, etc.
- Request to the district outfit of the Health and Family Welfare Department to depute doctors to the UHC by rotation for 2-3 hours, three times a week.
- Engage duly certified in oculators or health workers for immunization only on the basis of Token honorarium.
- Engage private medical practitioners who are motivated to provide service to the poor community and pay them to kenhonorariumin recognition of their service.

Physical Infrastructure-

The Ward Committee will not only be supervising and monitoring the progress of the activities, but shall be actively involved in scheme implementation and in mobilization of funds. The Ward Committee will have teams for individual physical infrastructure projects who shall be held responsible the scheme in the slums in the ward. Primary activity of the Committee for schemes is provided below in details.

- i. Assess water supply needs and identify spots for tap.
- ii. Develop water supply plan.
- iii. Train RCVs in hand pump maintenance.
- iv. Develop slum level water and sanitation committee.
- v. Test water quality periodically.
- vi. Construct platform around each hand pump that does not have it already.
- vii. Identify needs for community bathing cubicles for women and selecting ideal spot for constructing the same
- viii. Identify sites for building community toilets cum water points.
- ix. Link community toilets to biogas plant(on experimental basis).

- x. Improve the conditions of drains, soak pits and solid waste disposable bins.

Other Environmental Improvement Measures-

- i. Organise hygiene and sanitation drives in slums.
- ii. Sports, games and cultural activities
- iii. Encourage local NGOs/clubs to create facilities for games and athletics for the children and youth.
- iv. Give support to the above by providing materials for games, etc.
- v. Organize annual sports and tournaments.
- vi. Organize facilities for learning music and dramatics.
- vii. Organize annual competition of music, recitation, drawing, drama, etc.

Creating income and employment opportunities for women-

- i. Identification of marketable skills for women.
- ii. Arrange skill training with fund available under SUME of NRY.
- iii. Arrange credit-subsidy under SUME to enable the trained women to start and operate micro enterprise.
- iv. Arrange for supply of inputs and marketing of finished products.
- v. Thrift and Credit Society Formation
- vi. SHG Formation
- vii. DWCUA Formation

Housing

Monitoring

Officers dealing with HOUSING SCHEME at the State headquarters shall visit the slums regularly and ascertain through field visits whether the programme is being implemented satisfactorily and whether the construction of houses is in accordance with the prescribed norms. A schedule of inspection which prescribes a minimum number of field visits for each supervisory level functionary from the State level to the corporation level shall be drawn up and strictly adhered to.

Evaluation Studies

Periodic evaluation studies on the implementation of HOUSING SCHEME shall be carried out by reputed institutions and organizations on issues identified during concurrent evaluation and reviews. Copies of these studies should be furnished to the Govt. of India. Remedial action shall be taken on the basis of the findings of these studies.

Modality of implementation

Before implementation it will be ascertained that either the property title in the name of the female member of the family or atleast the female family member is the co-owner of the holding/property.

Transparency in implementation of Housing Scheme

The list of items on which information would be made available to people to bring about greater Transparency at the State, District and Corporation levels is given below:

- i. List of people below poverty line in the urban area.
- ii. List of beneficiaries identified during the preceding year and current year including details of SC/ST, BC, women beneficiaries and physically and mentally challenged persons under HOUSING SCHEME. Allocation made to the State under VAMBAY
- iii. Guideline of HOUSING SCHEME/Criteria for selecting beneficiaries.
- iv. Display of HOUSING SCHEME signboard/ logo on the allotted houses.

Monitoring & Evaluation

PMAY will be monitored at three levels: Town, State and Government of India. In particular,

- Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation will periodically monitor the scheme.
- State Nodal Agency would send Quarterly Progress Report (on-line) to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.
- Upon completion of a project, the State Nodal Agency, through the State Government, would submit completion report to the Central Government.
- Central Sanctioning-cum-Monitoring Committee will meet as often as required to sanction and review/monitor the progress of projects sanctioned under the Mission.
- States/Cities will be facilitated through independent quality control/assurance/third party team sat various levels that may be out sourced to specialized/technical agencies.
- Monitoring of projects by States/Urban Local Bodies by conducting Social Audit in conformity with guidelines to be prescribed, right from the stage of project preparation.
- The processes of implementation will be monitored by undertaking concurrent evaluation Through reputed independent institutions to ensure that corrections to distortions, oversights or short comings can be made in time.

Convergence of Health and Education

Health

Development Objectives for the Health Care Service Delivery Improvement Plan. Some of the development objectives, which the Mathabhanga Municipality address through their Health Care Service Delivery Improvement Plan, are as follows:

Theme1: Public Health Services:

- i. Better coordination with State Government hospitals and dispensaries for maintaining a better referral system.
- ii. Improve the asset and human resource utilization pattern of health services such as ambulance services, dispensaries etc.

- iii. Ensure that all types of cooked/uncooked food in the Municipal Corporation area are sold by licensed food sellers to prevent spread of diarrhoeal and other disease in the area.
- iv. Strengthening and developing Health Management Information System.
- v. Exploring opportunities for strengthening decentralization and other public private partnerships in providing such public health services
- vi. Partner with leading private sector providers of medical services for better utilization and maintenance of medical infrastructure such as municipal dispensaries, maternity homes.

Theme2: Reproductive and Child Health Care Services:

- i. To establish quality antenatal care to 100% of the slum women.
- ii. To establish 100% institutional delivery for all women living in slums.
- iii. 100% immunization of infants against six killer diseases within 12 months of birth.
- iv. Making sterilization services available by way of improving efforts related to family planning.
- v. Formulate a wider basket of services aimed at providing health priorities within the RCH domain that have not been adequately addressed, as well as some health priorities outside the RCH domain which are major contributors to the burden of disease and impoverishment are included.
- vi. Spreading health awareness through various methods of communication not only to the beneficiaries of the Programme but also to the excluded groups and areas within the wards.

All other Government Programmes for Preventive Health Care and other Independent Initiatives taken by the ULB:

- i. Promotion of hygienic measures to lead to reduced diarrhoeal disease with prompt and appropriate care and reducing household expenditure on recurrent diarrhoea.
- ii. Increase the coverage of vector control operations by rationalizing the use of assets and human resources available.
- iii. Effective implementation of Government Programmes to achieve the targeted goals and objectives.
- iv. The following schemes under implementation by the State Govt. in the social sector can be dovetailed and integrated with the IHSDP Program to ensure effective slum development. The Socio Economic Survey has already identified beneficiaries under the scheme.

RCH & IPPVIII Extension:

A surveillance program initiated by the State Govt. after completion of the World Bank Assistance in the two schemes. Main objective is to provide Health care facilities at the door steps of the slum dwellers/BPL Population, with emphasis on Mother and child health, preventive cares and immunization, Institution delivery, birth control.

Health Program under DFID Assistance:

With the same objective as above with decentralization of health care activities by formation of Health sub centers, which can be operated from the Community Seva Kendras, proposed earlier.

Education

The Municipality has been actively implementing key initiatives in the Education sector through convergence with the following objectives:

- Improvement Of the Status & Infrastructure & Basic Service in Primary Schools under Municipal Corporation.
- Achieving 100% enrolment in schools for next 5 years.
- Enhancing the quality of education provided in pry school with respect to student performance & teaching quality.
- Lever aging the existing resources created under the NSDP and other programme and increase the coverage in excluded committee and squatter settlements
- Achieving higher enrolment of children in age group of 6-14 in SSK centres
- Strengthening Parent Teacher Association and involving community participation in improving the performance of school
- Creating awareness in the community through the existing community structures (NHG, NHC, CDS members) on the importance of primary and adult education.

Extensive training programme for teachers & sahayekas is being organized for improvement of quality teaching. Construction, extension and repair of SSK buildings must be done so that a greater portion of children aged 5 to 14 yrs can attend there.

SSA: „Sarba Siksha Abhiyan”–a scheme meant for „ e d u c a t i o n f o r a l l ”

SSK: „Sishu Siksha Kendra”–Mainly aimed at offering free primary education to the poorer section of the community.

Mid-day Meal: A program initiated to central the dropout rates, has been found success since its initiation.

Social Security

The following Social Security Schemes under State Plan are proposed to be integrated with the current program through convergence:

Adult Education : To promote self-dependability.

Thrift and Credit Society: For easier Credit and Finance availability.

Self Help Group : To promote self and micro entrepreneurship.

DWCUA : Upliftment of the lifestyle and self-independency of Women Group.

Annapurna : To provide food stock at reduced price to the poorer section of the Community.

Antyoday Anna Yojana : To provide food stock free of cost to the older section of the community.

Environment Impact Assessment

IMPACT & REMEDIES		
1	Utilization of alternative material Characteristics and availability of alternative material	Locally available bricks etc. will be used.
2	Rehabilitation of water bodies & measures for maintaining surface runoff smoothly	No water body is affected by the alignment of road. The road side open C. C. / Brick masonry drains have been provided for free flow of storm water.
3	Measures for Erosion Control	Not applicable for the slum area.
4	Conservation of Topsoil a. Extent of loss of topsoil b. Area requirement for topsoil conservation c. Inclusion of conservation of topsoil	Not applicable for the slum area.
5	Impact on Heritage & Culture a. Identification of locally significant cultural properties b. Assessment of likely impacts on each cultural property due to project implementation c. Possible measures for avoidance i) Identification of alternative routes ii) Relocation of Culture property in consultation with the local community iii) Common Property	Question does not arise.
6	Location of Natural Habitants	It will not be disturbed
7	Construction of site office / Camp	Temporary construction of camp / office shall be established by contractor and since the project is small and scattered, the temporary impact on environment for Construction Camp / office at the time of execution of work is negligible.
8	Quarrying of Materials a. Sourcing of materials from quarries b. Lead from various existing quarries c. Adequacy of material for the project in these quarries	The construction materials require for the project shall be procured from : a) Stone metal : from the existing. b) Bricks : From the existing brick fields nearby the project site. c) Sand : From the nearest source. All the materials are sufficiently available.
9	Water Requirement; Identification of potential sources of water	Water required for the construction of work will be available from ground water. There is no scartown of water in the region.

10	Location of Waste Water Disposal : a. Location for disposal of waste water	The surface drain have been proposed in the slum for disposal of waste water.
	b. Outfalls locations for longitudinal drains i) Outfall level and back flow ii) The outfall is in natural stream; measures shall be taken to prevent sediment into the stream.	Natural slope of the ground will be maintained for waterways for discharge of surface runoff. No possibility of back flow except in the case of heavy flood. The storm water drain of the slums will discharge the water to the main high drain of the town.
11	Air Pollution during construction work	Work shall be carried out by equipments like concrete mixer machine vibrator etc. at this time of concerting work only for which air pollution will be negligible.
12	Identify locations susceptible to induced development	Locations vulnerable to induced development: In such location the Municipality has committed not to allow building construction activity. a. Lands within 50 m of junctions b. Agricultural lands with enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. Stretches within 100m of worship places, weekly fairs and locations of community mass gatherings.
13	Roles and responsibilities of municipality in regulating development	The municipality shall lay down restrictions on building activities along the by-pass roads : 1. Municipality will enforce restriction on building activity on either side of road. 2. Development of Residential sites outside Existing Settlement. Appropriate measure towards the removal of encroachments onto the public land to be taken.
14	Traffic Congestion and related air & noise pollution	As the road passes through the slum area of the town and two wheelers, Three wheelers, light vehicle will move hence there will not be any traffic congestion, related air & noise pollution.
15	Opportunity in economic activities due to ease of transportation system	The benefits due to this project are : 1. Generation of Man days 2. Improvement in Household or population sector i.e. Improvement of personal health, hygiene, socio- economic condition, education etc.

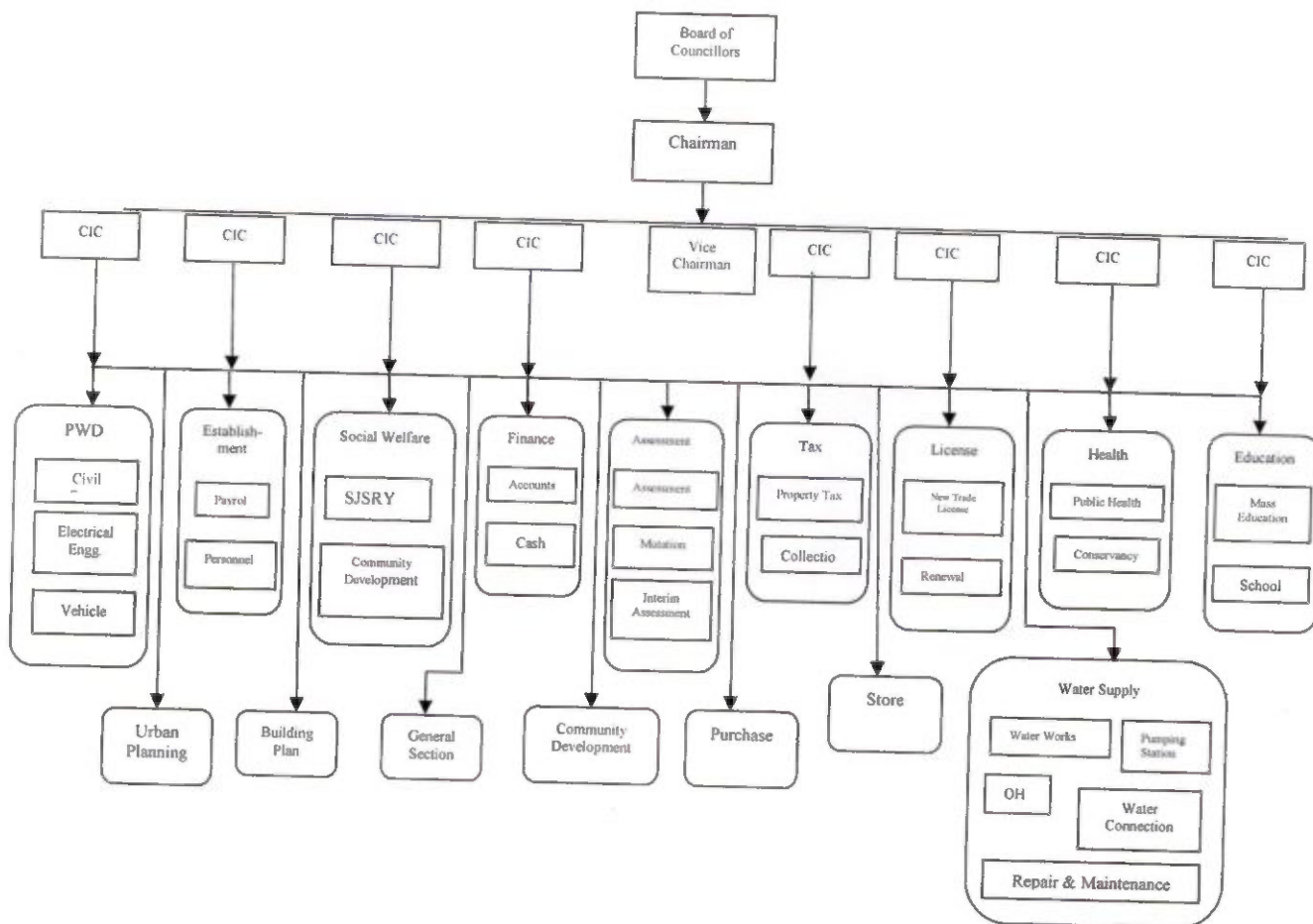
Constitution & functions of the Bustee Works Management Committee (BWMC):

- a) The BWMC will consist of minimum 5 members, all of whom will be resident of that particular slum.
- b) In addition, one RCV from that slum will be member.
- c) There will be atleast two female members in the BWMC.
- d) The members of the BWMC may be from BPL/ APL or both.
- e) Atleast one member will belong to a Neighbourhood Group (NHG) from that slum.
- f) The BWMC will be elected through an in formal process of election.
- g) There must be good public town to ensure wide attendance.
- h) Atleast 40% of slum dwellers must be present in the meeting during election of BWMC.
- i) The BWMC will be an independent body. The ULB will be responsible for overseeing the work of BWMC.
- j) The BWMC will hold office for a period of two years, after which a new committee will be elected. If any member resigns or moves out of the slums or is incapable of functioning for any reason, another member will be elected in his/her place within one month.
- k) Each BWMC will open and operate a separate bank account. This bank account will function as the O & M fund for that slum.
- l) The BWMC will be authorized by the ULB to raise funds for O & M as is elaborated under item no. 13.
- m) The ULB will make matching contribution against the fund raised by the BWMC through user charges to encourage the process.
- n) The BWMC will report to the slum dwellers in a meeting held once in six months on revenue, expenditure and maintenance issues. This meeting will be attended by Local Councillors, ULB Officials & Engineers, Community Organizer, Town Project Officer, CDS member.
- o) There must be an agreed upon O & M Plan between the ULB, CDS and BWMC for the assets created in that particular slum under IHSDP as listed in 1st meeting.
- p) They will need interim hand holding which will be extended by the ULB by providing their technical person and accounts person for technical and accounts support. Otherwise the ULB can take help of local NGOs/ CSOs for providing support to BWMC.
- q) Chairman, Secretary and Cashier will be selected within the BWMC. Bank account will be operated by any two of them jointly.
- r) The existing Beneficiary Committee will cease after the BWMC is formed.

Institutional Capacity

Municipality, with its selected local body in place, has developed institutional strength to implement, operate & maintain proposed infrastructure. The Municipality spreading over an area of 3.71 square kilometers is comprised of 12 wards. With efficient and trained man power, 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 way so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently.



The Municipality is entrusted with the responsibilities of providing the following civic services and infrastructural facilities to the citizens:

- Solid Waste Management
- Birth and Death Registration
- Crematorium and burial ground
- Preventive Health Care
- Roads and its development
- Widening & improvement to roads
- Street Lighting
- Bus Stands, Public Urinals
- Markets
- Storm Water Drainage and Flood Control.
- Parks and Play grounds
- Plantations
- Town Planning
- Slum Improvement and Urban Community
- Development
- Water
- Beautification
- Auditoriums

Proposed Interventions for Other Urban Poor based on demand survey

Year	Beneficiary-led Construction	Credit Linked Subsidy***	Affordable Housing in Partnership	Total
	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries
2015-16	115	15	0	130
2016-17	195	18	0	213
2017-18	190	18	0	208
2018-19	190	18	0	208
2019-20	190	18	0	208
2020-21	190	18	0	208
2021-22	0	0	0	0
	1070	105		1175

Non Slum Urban Poor Data

Ward No.	Land ownership			Housing Status		Existing Housing shortage
	Own	Rented	Otherwise	Semi pucca	Katcha	
Ward 1	31	0	0	18	14	32
Ward 2	49	0	0	27	22	49
Ward 3	77	0	0	15	62	77
Ward 4	22	0	0	13	8	22
Ward 5	35	0	0	18	17	35
Ward 6	30	1	0	25	6	31
Ward 7	31	0	0	26	5	31
Ward 8	63	0	2	32	33	65
Ward 9	63	0	0	17	46	63
Ward 10	159	0	0	49	110	159
Ward 11	28	0	0	27	1	28
Ward 12	50	0	0	23	27	50
Ward 13	75	0	0	65	10	75
Ward 14	36	1	0	31	6	37
Ward 15	59	0	0	43	16	59
Ward 16	76	0	2	52	26	78
Ward 17	31	0	2	26	6	33
Ward 18	44	1	0	31	14	45
Ward 19	149	0	22	80	91	171
Ward 20	33	1	1	15	20	35
	1141	4	29			1175

Jawaharlal Nehru Nation Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) -

Government of India has decided to launch Jawaharlal Nehru Nation Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with an aim to encourage reforms and fast-track planned development of identified cities. The focus is majorly on efficiency in urban infrastructure and service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of ULBs/parastatal agencies towards citizens. Solid Waste Management Best performing town.

Overview: It would be worthwhile to note that there are two submissions under JNNURM, Sub-Mission-I, titled Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG), will be administered by the Ministry of Urban Development through the Sub-Mission Directorate to deal with up-gradation/renewal of basic infrastructure in the selected cities and towns and implementation of various reforms pertaining to improved municipal governance including sustenance of development activities. The Sub-Mission-II, titled Integrated Housing And Slum development Project (IHSDP), will be administered by the Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation through the Sub-Mission Directorate to deal exclusively for urban poor living in slum settlements in town. The focus of IHSDP is to improve the living conditions of the urban poor by way of providing housing along with infrastructure, with a view to gradually removing slums settlement from town.

IHSDP Schemes of JNNURM under COOCH BEHAR MUNICIPALITY

IHSDP PHASE-I

Project Name : IHSDP (Phase-I) Scheme for the Town of Cooch Behar, West Bengal.

Project Cost (Rs in Lakh) - Rs. 849.18 Lakhs

Number of Dwelling Units - 632 Nos.

Housing And Infrastructure Component Funding Pattern (Rs. In Lakh)

1. DWELLING UNITS - 632 Nos.	- 505.60 Lakh
2. BITUMINOUS ROAD - 7240 M2	- 50.83 Lakh
3. CONCRETE ROAD - 8813 M2	- 28.73 Lakh
4. C.C DRAIN - 12.175 KM	- 119.57 Lakh
5. STREET LIGHT POSTS - 180 Nos.	- 10.61 Lakh
6. COMMUNITY BATH - 6 Nos.	- 9.67 Lakh
7. COMMUNITY TOILET - 15 Nos.	- 46.17 Lakh
8. SWM BINS - 89 Nos.	- 5.36 Lakh
9. COMMUNITY SEVA KENDRA - 15 Nos.	- 72.64 Lakh

Total = Rs. 849.18 Lakhs

This project is near to completion.

Technical Assistance MED

Nodal Agency SUDA


Chairman
Cooch Behar Municipality
Cooch Behar

IHSDP PHASE-II

Project Name : IHSDP (Phase-II) Scheme for the Town of Cooch Behar, West Bengal.

Project Cost (Rs in Lakh) Rs. 689.67 Lakh

Number of Dwelling Units 320 Nos.

Housing And Infrastructure Component Funding Pattern (Rs. In Lakh)

1. DWELLING UNITS - 320 Nos.	- 371.20 Lakh.
2. CONCRETE ROAD - 5081 M2	- 39.68 Lakh
3. C.C DRAIN - 6517 Mtrs	- 146.11 Lakh
4. STREET LIGHT POSTS - 105 Nos.	- 7.35 Lakh
5. DIGESTER - 1 No.	- 27.74 Lakh
6. COMMUNITY CENTER - 3 Nos.	- 50.71 Lakh
7. INFORMAL MARKET - 1 No.	- 30.00 Lakh
8. RICKSAW SHED - 4 Nos.	- 16.88 Lakh
Total =	Rs. 689.67 Lakh

This project is near to completion.

Technical Assistance MED

Nodal Agency SUDA

UIDSSMT Scheme under COOCH BEHAR MUNICIPALITY

Project Name : Water Supply Scheme for the Town of Cooch Behar, West Bengal.

Date of Sanction : SLSC dated 10/06/2011.

Project Cost (Rs in Lakh) Rs. 3694.84 Lakhs

Component wise Funding Pattern (Rs. In Lakh)

1. Intake Structure including pump house & supply, delivery, installation & commissioning of pump sets for pumping of raw water from intake to WTP. - 1 Unit	- Rs. 749.84 Lakh
2. Treatment Plant, Clear Water Reservoir & supply, delivery, installation & commissioning of Pump set for pumping of treated water from WTP to OHR in Three Zones - 1 Unit	- Rs. 561.26 Lakh
3. Over Head Reservoir in Zone-I - 454000 ltr.	- Rs. 63.56 Lakh
4. Over Head Reservoir in Zone-II - 998800 ltr.	- Rs. 139.83 Lakh
5. Over Head Reservoir in Zone-III - 998800 ltr.	- Rs. 139.83 Lakh
6. Raw Water Rising Main (400 dia) (Supply and Laying)-150 mtr.-Rs. 9.30 Lakh	
7. Clear water conveying main Zone-I (Supply & Laying) -897 m.- Rs.37.19 Lakh	
8. Clear water conveying main Zone-II(Supply & Laying)-1758 m.-Rs.84.17 Lakh	
9. Clear water conveying main Zone-III(Supply& Laying)-1282 m.-Rs.47.75 Lakh	
10. Cost of pipe connection around head works(DIDF) for Zonel,II&III-3nos.	- Rs. 7.20 Lakh
11. Distribution system for zone-I,II &III - 89.699 km.	- Rs. 1706.73 Lakh
12. Cost of service connection charges -1item	-Rs. 20.00 Lakh
13. Construction of Boundary wall around WTP - 300 mtr.	- Rs. 5.18 Lakh
14. Construction of Boundary wall around OHR site Zone-I -100 m.-Rs. 1.73 Lakh	
15. Construction of Boundary wall around OHR site Zone-II -100 m.-Rs.1.73 Lakh	

16. Construction of Boundary wall around OHR site Zone-III-100 m.-Rs. 1.73 Lakh	
17. Land development & WTP - 1 item	- Rs. 10.19 Lakh
	Sub Total - Rs. 3587.22 Lakh
	Contingency @ 3% - Rs. 107.62 Lakh

Total Project Cost (Rs in Lakh) Rs. 3694.84 Lakhs

This project is near to completion.

Technical Assistance MED

Nodal Agency SUDA

The project slums and existing scenario of infrastructure:

55 nos Slums have been selected as a First Project under PMAY scheme by Cooch Behar Municipality in consultation with the state level Nodal Agency - The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department, GoWB.

1. MANTU DAS GUPTA PALLY (S.C-001)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-01. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 6.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.1078 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 134 with a total slum population of 1582. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

2. SHYMA PRASAD PALLY (S.C-003)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-01. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 6.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0099 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 27 with a total population of 157. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting

clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

3. DHAKESWARI COLONY (S.C-006)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 4.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.0238 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 40 with a total population of 483. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

4. KALA BAGAN NETAJI COLONY (S.C-007)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 4.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.0183 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 65 with a total population of 218. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

5. ASHUTOSH COLONY-I (S.C-008)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 4.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.0072 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 21 with a total population of 488. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

6. ASHUTOSH COLONY-II (S.C-009)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 4.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.0183 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 39 with a total population of 256. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

7. S.N RD BYE LANE (S.C-010)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 4.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.0202 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 16 with a total population of 716. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting

clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

8. SALBAGAN WEST (S.C-012)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 4.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0341 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 35 with a total population of 713. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

9. RABIDAS PALLY (S.C-013)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.0218 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 28 with a total population of 600. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

10. NEW DABRI (S.C.-014)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.1072 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 58 with a total population of 1386. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

11. SUKANTA SARANI (S.C-015)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0158 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 34 with a total population of 314. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

12. PRIYOGONJ COLONY (S.C-016)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-06. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.0183 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 7 with a total population of 401. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

13. DHOBI PATTY (S.C-017)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-06. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.005472 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 11 with a total population of 138. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

14. SILVER JUBILEE RD BYE LN (S.C-019)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-06. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.004041 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 10 with a total population of 113. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

15. NUTUN PALLY (S.C-020)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-08. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.06378 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 115 with a total population of 1875. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

16. DAL PATTY (S.C-021)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-08. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 6.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.004176 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 6 with a total population of 125. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

17. KASHAI PATTY (S.C,-022)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.01015 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 23 with a total population of 199. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

18. POULTRY FARM (S.C.-023)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.01525 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 32 with a total population of 421. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

19. KHARIMALA KHAGRABARI (S.C.-024)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.01909 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 63 with a total population of 474. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

20. MALGUDAM ROAD (S.C.-025)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 6.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.01831 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 50 with a total population of 654. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

21. VIVEKANANDA STREET BY LANE (S.C-026)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 6.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.08935 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 25 with a total population of 642. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

22. SHIB DIGHI BY LANE (S.C-027)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 6.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.08901 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 64 with a total population of 593. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

23. GANDHI COLONY (S.C-028)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 7.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.04869 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 21 with a total population of 1945. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

24. B.C ROAD BY LANE (S.C-030)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 7.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.01102 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 4 with a total population of 157. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

25. RABINRA NAGAR COLONY(S.C.-031)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 8.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.009274 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 52 with a total population of 322. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

26. GOLAPTALA COLONY(S.C.-032)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 8.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.03814 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 7 with a total population of 734. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

27. EXTREME SOUTH POINT (S.C-033)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-13. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 8.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.01099 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 9 with a total population of 224. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

28. K.D. ROAD BYE LANE (S.C.-038)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 8.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.006859 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 21 with a total population of 121. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

29. GHOSH PARA BYE LANE (S.C.-039)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 7.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.002590 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 4 with a total population of 60. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

30. P.H.E BASTI (S.C-040)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-17. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 7.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.01108 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 18 with a total population of 139. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

31. MAGAZINE ROAD BYE LANE (S.C.-041)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-17. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 7.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.006442 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 2 with a total population of 97. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

32. TEMPLE STREET BYE LANE (S.C-042)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 7.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.004094 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 29 with a total population of 170. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

33. SAHITYA SAVA BY LANE (S.C-043)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 7.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.009553 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 20 with a total population of 156. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

34. SUSHIL DAS PALLY (S.C-044)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 7.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.04992 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 86 with a total population of 1803. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

35. LICHU TALA COLONY-I (S.C-045)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 7.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.03824 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 28 with a total population of 708. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

36. MUSTAFI PARA (S.C-047)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 7.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.004689 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 19 with a total population of 82. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

37. UPADHAYA PARA (S.C-049)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-20. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 6.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.01029 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 10 with a total population of 88. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

38. KHALASHI PATTY (S.C-050)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-20. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 6.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.02934 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 150 with a total population of 1003. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas and as cleaners at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

39. DABRI MAHALLA (S.C-051)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-20. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 6.00Km. The slums are 40 years old with a total site area is 0.02742 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with Municipality. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 26 with a total population of 1469. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas and as cleaners at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

40. MANTUDAS PALLY NORTH (S.C.-053)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-1. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.07423 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 6 with a total population of 534. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

41. DHAKESWARI COLONY WEST (S.C-054)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-3. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 4.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.03811 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 37 with a total population of 508. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

42. KAMESWARI ROAD 2ND BY LANE (S.C-055)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-4. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 4.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0319 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 10 with a total population of 568. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

43. SALBAGAN COLONY (S.C.-056)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-4. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 4.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0336 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 12 with a total population of 445. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

44. RABIDAS PALLY NORTH (S.C-057)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-5. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.00858 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 28 with a total population of 349. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

45. PRIYAGANJ COLONY NORTH (S.C-058)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-6. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.006158 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 2 with a total population of 478. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

46. NUTUN PALLY EAST (S.C.-059)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-8. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.007248 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 31 with a total population of 367. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

47. KASAI PATTY EAST (S.C-060)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-9. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.008186 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 10 with a total population of 402. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

48. SOUTH OF POULTRY FARM (S.C.-061)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-9. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 5.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.02163 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 10 with a total population of 550. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

49. SIB DIGHI NORTH (S.C.-062)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 6.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.01508 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 14 with a total population of 562. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

50. GANDHI COLONY WEST (S.C-063)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 7.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0103 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 12 with a total population of 602. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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51. SAHITYA SAVA COLONY (S.C-067)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 8.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.005003 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 57 with a total population of 398. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

52. SUSHIL DAS PALLY SOUTH (S.C-068)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 7.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.00999 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 83 with a total population of 584. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

53. LICHUTALA COLONY-II (S.C-069)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 7.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.01706 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 14 with a total population of 248. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

54. KHALASHI PATTY SOUTH (S.C.-070)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-20. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 6.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.02102 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with beneficiaries. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 39 with a total population of 607. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas and as cleaners at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

55. DABRI MAHALLA EAST (S.C-071)-

The project slum is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-20. Bituminous road and concrete roads are running in the whole slums connects it to major areas of Cooch Behar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 6.00Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.01316 square kilometers. The ownership of land lies with Municipality. The existing Semi-Pucca & Katcha number of households is 3 with a total population of 810. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas and as cleaners at Municipal area.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with concrete drains but drains are tilted and broken condition resulting clogging. Most of the roads with in slums are concrete and kuchha road. There is 80% 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 there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha, semi pucca or dilapidated. Water supply network is needed in this slum with domestic connection.