

59. ARABINDA NAGAR COLONY EAST:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-23. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 62. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

60. CHUNABHATI BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-24. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 95. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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61. VIVEKANANDA PARA BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-24. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 22. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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62. PARESH MITRA COLONY:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-25. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 215. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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63. BOYALKHYANA BAZAR BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-25. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 20. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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64. MUJIBGARH MUNICIPAL COLONY:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-25. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 77. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

National Poverty Alleviation Programmes and PMAY

Slum: the focus Area

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

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

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

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

Background

- i. Urbanization is fast becoming the defining process in shaping the course of social transformation & ensuing development concerns in India. About 377 million persons or about 31% of India's population of 1.21 billion lived in urban areas in 2011, spread over 5161 towns.

As per Report on Indian Urban Infrastructure and Services (NIUA) Report_, the urban population is likely to grow to about 600 million by 2031. About one-fourth (24%) of the urban population of India is poor i.e. their expenditure on consumption goods is less than the poverty line benchmark. The benefits of urbanization have eluded this burgeoning 67 million urban poor population, most of who live in slums. An analysis of population growth trends between 1991 and 2001 shows that while India grew at an average annual growth rate of 2%, urban India grew at 3% mega cities at 4% and slum populations rose

by 5%. This rapid and unplanned urbanization and simultaneous growth of urban population in the limited living spaces has a visible impact on the quality of life of the slum dwellers of the city.

- ii. It is increasingly clear that sustainable growth can only take place when it is inclusive and when the entire population including the poor and marginalized need to have at the least access to decent shelter, basic amenities, livelihoods and a voice in governance. Keeping this in mind the Government of India and the various State Governments have been taking up several schemes on partnership mode.

National Missions for Slum Development and Poverty Reduction

- i. The Government of India is committed to creating a slum free India as part of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) sub mission on Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP). More recently it has also launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) for providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 when the Nation Complete 75 years of its independence.
- ii. **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) :** JNNURM is a reform-linked urban development and slum upgrading program. Under JNNURM, the Government of India has been providing central assistance to 65 metro and large cities to invest in infrastructure improvements with governance reforms under sub mission on Urban Development.
- iii. **Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) :** SJSRY is a centrally sponsored program and it mainly emphasizes on the poverty reduction through employment generation. Main target groups of the program are: Urban poor, Women, SC/ST, Disabled etc.
- iv. **National Slum Development Program (NSDP):**
NSDP is a centrally assisted slum development program. NSDP is mainly for improvement in the environment in the slums as a broader objective through provision of infrastructure facilities and shelter for improving living conditions in the slums.
- v. **Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY):** VAMBAY is a central Government scheme to provide housing to the poor. Under VAMBAY scheme, an amount of Rs. 50,000 is extended to a beneficiary in a city with more than 10 lacs population while in the cities having population less than 10 lacs. each beneficiary gets Rs. 40,000/- fifty percent of the amount is central government grant while the rest could be taken as loan from HUDCO/

other nationalized banks/ state government/ urban local bodies.

- vi. **Integrated housing and slum development program (IHSDP):** IHSDP was under Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) beginning from the year 2008-2006. The major objectives for the IHSDP program are:-

- Focussed attention to integrated development of basic services to the poor. The basic services include security of tenure at affordable price, improving housing, water supply and sanitation.
- Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the basic services to the urban poor created in the cities, are not only maintained efficiently but also become self sustaining over time.

HFAPoA and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All)

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

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

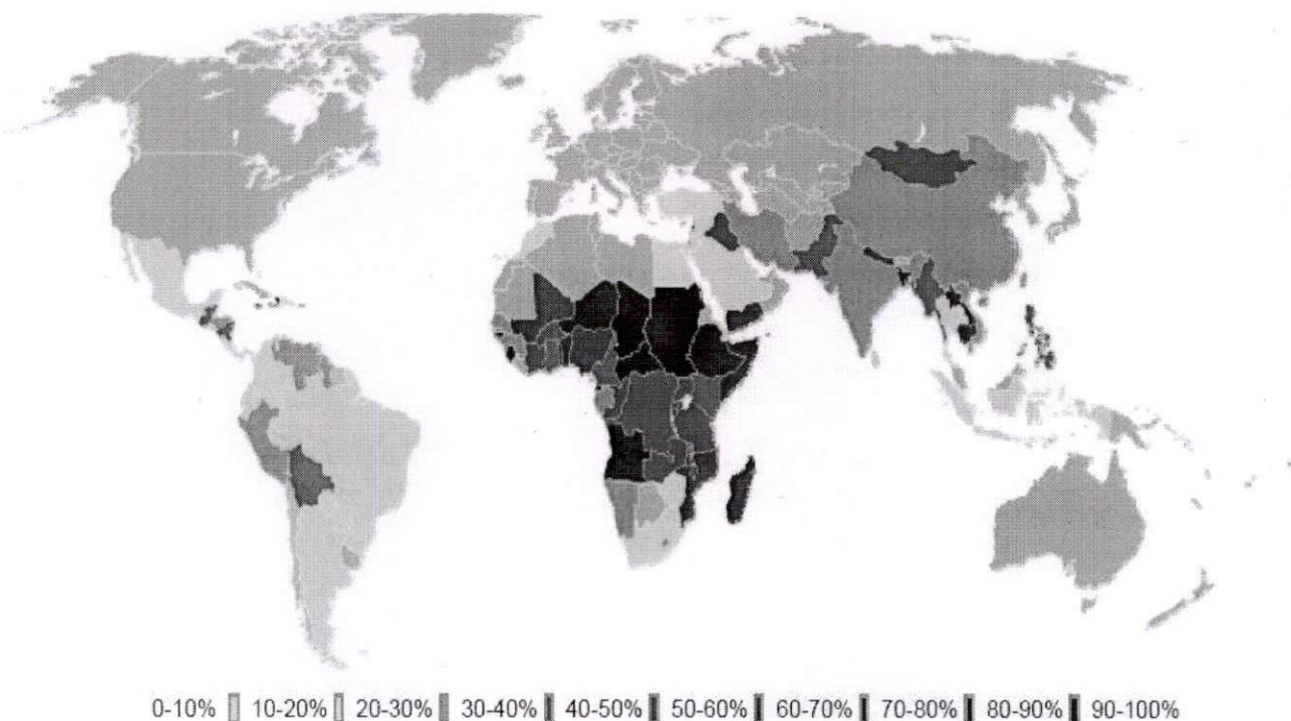
Bank account number and Aadhaar number/Voter ID card/any other unique identification details of intended beneficiaries or a certificate of house ownership from Revenue Authority of beneficiary's native district will be integrated in the data base of HFAPoA for avoiding duplication of benefit to one individual family. Beneficiaries is 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 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 is prepared at sub-city (ward/zone etc.) level with the approval of concerned State/UT Government. The result of demand survey, draft HFAPoA and draft AIP is discussed with the local representatives including MLAs and MPs of that area so that their views are adequately factored in while finalising the plans and beneficiary list.

Cities which have already prepared Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPoA) or any other housing plan with data on housing, 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

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



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

based on

- a. Survey of all slums – notified and non-notified;
- b. Mapping of slums using the state-of-art technology;
- c. Integration of geo-spatial and socio-economic data; and
- d. Identification of development model proposed for each slum.
 1. Base maps to an appropriate scale would be a pre-requisite for the preparation of Slum Development Plan/Slum-free City Plan. States/UTs may need to proceed in the following steps for the preparation of Slum-free City Plans.
 2. Securing CARTOSAT II/latest satellite images from NRSC/ISRO and preparation of base maps for the whole city and its fringes using the images;
 3. Identification and inventory of all slum clusters of all descriptions in the urban agglomeration with the help of satellite image and other available data;
 4. Inventory of all possible vacant lands in each zone of the urban agglomeration that could be used for slum development/ rehabilitation development purposes;
 5. Development of Slum Map of every slum within the city and its fringes using GIS with CARTOSAT II images, ground level spatial data collected through total station survey, collating spatial information with respect to plot boundaries, network of basic infrastructure like roads, sewerage, storm drainage and water lines, etc and superimposing this on the satellite image and importing them into GIS platform as the first step towards the preparation of Slum Development Plans and Slum Free City Plan.
 6. This may be undertaken 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 in different slum zones) of the city. These Lead NGOs/CBOs should also be associated in slum survey operations and dialogues for preparation of slum level development plans;

8. Conduct of Slum Survey based on the 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, City and State Slum Survey Database and Baseline Reports. The MIS will assist in developing a robust Slum and Slum Households Information System. (Guidelines and software for development of the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);
11. Integration of Slum MIS with GIS Maps to enable the preparation of GIS-enabled Slum Information System that is to be used for the preparation of meaningful Slum.
12. Development Plans and Slum-free City Plan using a city-wide/zone-based approach.(Guidelines and software for development of GIS platform and its integration with the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA);
13. Preparation of Slum-free City Plan should be based on the development plans for all slums and strategies for the prevention of future slums, including reservation of land and housing for the urban poor. The Plan should contain timeline of activities for achieving slum-free city, phasing information and financial estimates against each of the activities

Introduction to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

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

- Bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town.
- Redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums.
- Tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor and force them to resort to extra-legal solutions in a bid to retain their sources of livelihood and employment.
- Enactment of a set of reforms at the state and city level related to inclusive planning, regulation and financing, which would ensure that adequate fresh housing stock and services get created on an ongoing basis to address both current and future needs of cities.
- An integrated approach covering shelter, services and livelihoods for poor slum communities.

The duration of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana [PMAY] 2015 TO 2022

iv. ***Eligible Components of the PMAY:***

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

The beneficiary family should not own a pucca house (an all weather dwelling unit) either in his/her name or in the name of any member of his/her family in any part of India to be eligible to receive central assistance under the mission.

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

Aims and Objectives Vision

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

- Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a

resource

- Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy
- Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors
- Subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction

Objectives

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

- Integrated development of all existing slums, notified or non-notified, i.e., development of infrastructure and housing in the slums/rehabilitation colonies for the slum dwellers/urban poor, including rental housing.
- Development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor, including water supply, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, approach and internal road, street lighting.
- The Creation of affordable housing stock, including rental housing with the provision of civic infrastructure and services, on ownership, rental or rental-purchase basis.
 - Encouraging Public Private Partnership by having pay and use toilets and educate the slum dwellers for keeping the environment clean and hygienic.

State PMAY Mission Director

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

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

Funding Pattern of PMAY

Support from Central Government shall include -

- 1.5 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 installment of 40%, 40% and 20% each.

Key Findings – Slums under Municipality

Housing Typologies

- As on September 2015, the population of Jalpaiguri was 115000 of which number of persons residing in slums are 26418, which is about 22.97% of the total population. As per the USHA total household in 77 slums are 9107 and as per demand survey for housing for all by 2022 undertaken as part of preparation of HFAPoA and validated by ULB and community, 2396 household living in semi pucca house and 4017 household living in kuchha house. On the other hand 715 household are living in non- slum area having semi pucca and katcha house. From present Demand Assessment survey for Housing for all (HFA), it is noticed that 7128 household covering under this project. Out of these 7128 houses, 6511 houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary-led-Construction" and 572 houses will be constructed through "Credit to Link Subsidy". Under "Beneficiary-led-Construction" each beneficiary will get 1.5 lakh from central assistance.

Physical Infrastructure profile

Water Supply

Water supply was introduced to the municipality during 1934 and subsequently water supply system was divided into 5 zones namely I, II, III, IV and V. Apart from the above 5 zones there are two more zones namely composite complex and Maskalai Bari – Arobindo nagar Sector.

Table 7: Status of Water Supply service levels benchmark

Sl.No.	Indicators	Present status	MOUD Benchmark
1	Coverage of water supply connections	20%	100%
2	Per capita supply of water	30 LPCD	135 LPCD
3	Extent of metering of water connections	0 %	100%
4	Extent of non-revenue water	25%	20%
5	Quality of water supplied	70%	100%
6	Cost recovery in water supply services	100%	100%
7	Efficiency in collection of water supply related charges	70%	90%

Source: Municipality Database,

Table 8: Zone Wise Coverage of Households

Zone No	Total No of Households	Households with Water tap Connection	Households without water tap connections
1	5000	500	4500
2	4000	1000	3000
3	5500	700	4800
4	5700	1200	4500
5	3000	950	2050
6	400	250	150
7	400	200	200
Total	16000	4800	19200

Source: Municipality Database,

Table 9: Zone Wise length of distribution network

Zone No	Total Street Length	Street length with water distribution pipe line	Street length without water distribution pipe line
1	25 km	6 Km	19 km
2	20 km	8 km	12 km
3	25 km	3 km	22 km
4	20 km	4 km	16 km
5	35 km	5 km	25 km
6	35 km	4 km	26 km
Total	160 km	30 km	120 km

Source: Municipality Database,

Table10: Demand Gap Assessment for Water Supply Sector

Component	2015			2021	
	Present	Ongoing projects	Total	Demand	Gap
Source	0.00 MLD	0.00 MLD	0.00 MLD	25.00 MLD	25.00 MLD
Treatment capacity	0.00 MLD	0.00 MLD	0.00 MLD	25.00 MLD	25.00 MLD
Elevated Storage capacity	0.0 MG	0.0 MG	0.0 MG	11.0 MG	11.0 MG
Distribution network coverage	30 Km	0 Km	30 Km	150 Km	120 Km

Source: Municipality Database,

Jalpaiguri Municipality is a water supply deficit municipality amounting 25 MLD in 2016. Within the areas served with piped water supply, the population does not get water as water supply is intermittent throughout the town and available for only 6 hours a day .

Keeping in consideration of the above gap, Jalpaiguri Municipality has proposed to taken up a water supply project to improve the situation in all 25 wards of the Municipality

Drainage and Sanitation

The drainage system of the area plays an important role in carrying out water including storm water. Topography of the land is flat except some elevated land in the central part of the Municipal area. Water logging and drainage problem in some parts of the town still persist due to back flow of flood water of river Teesta through Karala. The rainwater from the upland of Jalpaiguri town and its adjoining area is causing water logging at Bill Para area, Arabindanagar area, Kamteswari Pond area, New Circular road area, Newtown Para area and Karmakar Para area. The Gadadhar river is unable to drain out this run-off.

Moreover, river Karala is affected seriously by deposition of silt.

The drainage network of the Municipality is 339 km in total length and is mainly of two types- Kancha and Pucca (Length of Kancha drain - 284 Km & pucca drain – 55 Km). The topography of the town helps very much in natural drainage.

The sanitation system of the town is poor. The table below presents a service level standard of Jalpaiguri in terms of coverage of the city with respect to sanitation and sewerage.

Community toilet	-	3 nos.
Pay & Use public toilet	-	4 nos.

Types of sanitary in the municipal area

Septic Tank with soak pit	-	85%
Septic Tank without soak pit	-	15%
Kuncha Latrine	-	Nil

Table 11: Benchmarks: Sewerage and Sanitation in Jalpaiguri as on 2011

Sewerage & Sanitation Services	Benchmark	National Average	Current Service Level Benchmarks in Jalpaiguri
Toilet Coverage	100%	85.8	85%
Sewerage network coverage	100%	48.5	0%
Waste water collection efficiency	100%	41.9	10%

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 5) Tricycle Van | 58 Nos. |
| 6) Buckets | 14000 Nos |

The solid waste is being taken to the landfill area of Fakirapara Danga.

Road Coverage and Condition

Road network in Jalpaiguri has grown to a total of 160 km. While more than 85% of roads are black topped and concrete, around 5% of the road network is still katcha road and 10% is brick Roads. Most of the existing arterial roads are narrow with two lane carriageways and needs to be widened to cater for the increasing vehicular traffic.

Proposed Project:

Background

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

Project Justification

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

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitat pattern
1	INDIRA GANDHI COLONY	1	10001	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway 1 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
2	HOSPITAL PARA	1	10002	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
3	SHANI MANDIR BUSTEE	1	10003	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
4	DOME BUSTEE	1	10004	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway 1.5 ms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habit ation patter n
5	RAJBARI PARA COLONY	1	10005	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
6	RABINDR ANAGAR COLONY	2	10006	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway 1.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
7	UTTAR UPPER BHATAKHANA	2	10007	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway 1 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
8	WAKERGANJ BUSTEE	2	10008	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habit ation patter n
9	PADMAPU KUR COLONY	2	10009	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
10	TOPAMARI BUSTEE	2	10010	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
11	PURBA SEN PARA KUSTHA ASHRAM	3	10011	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2.5kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
12	DAS PARA	3	10012	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habit ation patter n
13	MADHYA SEN PARA	3	10013	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway – 2.5 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
14	JUBILEE PARK	3	10014	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 205 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
15	JALAR MATH BUSTEE	3	10015	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
16	CHHANA BUSTEE	4	10017	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habit ation patter n
17	DIN BAZAR REDLIGHT AREA	4	10019	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
18	MISTRI PATTI	4	10021	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
19	DHOPA PATTI CHAL PATTI	4	10022	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
20	RAHAMAN BUSTEE	5	10023	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitat pattern
21	DHOPA PATTY	5	10024	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
22	DARJEE PARA	6	10025	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
23	TELTANKI BUSTEE	7	10027	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
24	TELIPARA BAGHAJA TIN COLONY	7	10028	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habit ation pattern
25	KARALA PARH BUSTEE	8	10029	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
26	PUKURPAR BUSTEE	8	10030	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
27	MUSLIM BUSTEE	9	10032	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
28	PILKHANA BUSTEE	9	10034	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habit ation patter n
29	SUBHASH UNNAYAN PALLY	9	10035	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
30	TALTALA BUSTEE	9	10036	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
31	NATUN BUSTEE	9	10037	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
32	HARIZAN BUSTEE	9	10038	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habit ation patter n
33	NEPALI BUSTEE	10	10039	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
34	GORUMARA BUSTEE	10	10040	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
35	ADAR PARA DULAL DIGHI	11	10041	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
36	HARIZAN BUSTEE	12	10043	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habit ation patter n
37	JAYANTI PARA RAIL BUSTEE	12	10044	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
38	PANDAPARA KALIBARI	13	10046	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
39	DANGAPARA BUSTEE	14	10047	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
40	GHOSH PARA	14	10048	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habit ation patter n
41	PANPARA BUSTEE	15	10049	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
42	Nayahat Bustee	16	10052	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
43	Harisabha Bustee	16	10053	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
44	DHARA PATTY	17	10054	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitat pattern
45	2 NO GHUMTEE BUSTEE	17	10055	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
46	3 NO GHUMTEE BUSTEE	17	10056	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
47	DEBNATH BUSTEE	18	10057	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
48	SHILPA SAMITI PARA	18	10058	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habit ation patter n
49	SURID LANE	18	10059	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
50	KERANI PARA	18	10060	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
51	4 NO GHUMTI MUCHI BUSTEE	19	10061	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
52	KALODOBA BUSTEE	20	10063	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habit ation patter n
53	BILPARA BUSTEE	21	10066	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
54	SHAKTIN AGAR BUSTEE	21	10067	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
55	COLLEGE PARA BUSTEE	21	10068	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 1.0 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
56	BISWAS PALLY	22	10069	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitat pattern
57	PABITRAN AGAR BUSTEE	22	10070	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
58	ARABIND ANAGAR COLONY WEST	23	10071	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
59	ARABIND ANAGAR COLONY EAST	23	10072	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
60	CHUNABHATI BUSTEE	24	10073	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Sl. No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Slum Code	Status	Land	Age in years	National Highway	Status of Housings	Road Status	Habitat pattern
61	VIVEKANANDA PARA BUSTEE	24	10074	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
62	PARESH MITRA COLONY	25	10075	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
63	BOYALKHANA BAZAR BUSTEE	25	10077	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private
64	MUJIBGARH MUNICIPAL COLONY	25	10076	The condition of living in the slum is unhygienic	Land belongs to the ULB	125	The National Highway - 2 kms away	Major population is living in huts, made of darma / bricks with tin sheets and asbestos/tiles on roof	Majority portion of roads are non-motorable Pucca and few are non-motorable Kutcha.	Private

Site Location

The site for the project slum site is at a distance of 0.25 km to 2.5km from the Station. The state Highway is at a distance of 0 km to 2.5km approx. The project slum is situated at core area in Municipal area. project slum location: Selected slums are demarked with coloured circle. Given in page No.-

Site Appraisal

1. Condition of the slum was also not very good and the area will be slum free area if it is approved.

2. More over C.I.C. & B.O.C. has also decided to take this slum as 1st PMAY Cluster project in the city.

Existing Slums Details

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

Project Land Particulars(2015-2016)

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
1	INDIRA GANDHI COLONY	1	0.34	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
2	HOSPITAL PARA	1	0.12	125	CORE CITY/TOWN	Residential	Notified	Private
3	SHANI MANDIR BUSTEE	1	0.05	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
4	DOME BUSTEE	1	0.08	0	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
5	RAJBARI PARA COLONY	1	0.05	0	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
6	RABINDRANAGAR COLONY	2	0.02	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
7	UTTAR UPPER BHATAKHANA	2	0.13	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
8	WAKERGANJ BUSTEE	2	0.11	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
9	PADMAPUKUR COLONY	2	0.10	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
10	TOPAMARI BUSTEE	2	0.10	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
11	PURBA SEN PARA KUSTHA ASHRAM	3		125	FRINGE AREA			Private
12	DAS PARA	3	0.16	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
13	MADHYA SEN PARA	3	0.04	125	CORE CITY/TOWN	Residential	Notified	Private
14	JUBILEE PARK	3	0.09	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
15	JALAR MATH BUSTEE	3	0.02	0	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
16	CHHANA BUSTEE	4	0.04	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
17	DIN BAZAR REDLIGHT AREA	4	0.11	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
18	MISTRI PATTI	4	0.19	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
19	DHOPA PATTI CHAL PATTI	4	0.07	125	CORE CITY/TOWN	Residential	Notified	Private
20	RAHAMAN BUSTEE	5	0.02	125	CORE CITY/TOWN	Residential	Notified	Private
21	DHOPA PATTY	5	0.03	125	CORE CITY/TOWN	Residential	Notified	Private
22	DARJEE PARA	6	0.04	125	CORE CITY/TOWN	Residential	Notified	Private

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
23	TELTANKI BUSTEE	7	0.03	125	CORE CITY/TOWN	Residential	Notified	Private
24	TELIPARA BAGHAJATIN COLONY	7	0.03	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
25	KARALA PARH BUSTEE	8	0.04	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
26	PUKURPAR BUSTEE	8	0.06	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
27	MUSLIM BUSTEE	9	0.24	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
28	PILKHANA BUSTEE	9	0.09	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
29	SUBHASH UNNAYAN PALLY	9	0.11	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
30	TALTALA BUSTEE	9	0.03	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
31	NATUN BUSTEE	9	0.08	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
32	HARIZAN BUSTEE	9	0.02	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
33	NEPALI BUSTEE	10	0.09	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
34	GORUMARA BUSTEE	10	0.05	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
35	ADAR PARA DULAL DIGHI	11	0.16	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
36	HARIZAN BUSTEE	12	0.11	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
37	JAYANTI PARA RAIL BUSTEE	12	0.12	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
38	PANDAPARA KALIBARI	13	0.03	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
39	DANGAPARA BUSTEE	14	0.11	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
40	GHOSH PARA	14	0.06	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
41	PANPARA BUSTEE	15	0.06	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/ Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
42	Nayahat Bustee	16	0.02	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
43	Harisabha Bustee	16	0.06	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
44	DHARA PATTY	17	0.04	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
45	2 NO GHUMTEE BUSTEE	17	0.03	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
46	3 NO GHUMTEE BUSTEE	17	0.02	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
47	DEBNATH BUSTEE	18	0.06	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
48	SHILPA SAMITI PARA	18	0.03	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
49	SURID LANE	18	0.02	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
50	KERANI PARA	18	0.06	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
51	4 NO GHUMTI MUCHI BUSTEE	19	0.06	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
52	KALODOBA BUSTEE	20	0.02	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
53	BILPARA BUSTEE	21	0.11	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
54	SHAKTINAGAR BUSTEE	21	0.06	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
55	COLLEGE PARA BUSTEE	21	0.03	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
56	BISWAS PALLY	22	0.03	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
57	PABITRANAGAR BUSTEE	22	0.07	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
58	ARABINDANAGAR COLONY WEST	23	0.04	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
59	ARABINDANAGAR COLONY EAST	23	0.05	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
60	CHUNABHATI BUSTEE	24	0.06	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Ward No	Area of the Slum (Sq. km.)	Age of the Slum (in Years)	Whether located in core City/Town or Fringe area	Type of Area surrounding Slum	Is the slum Notified/Declared	Ownership of Land where Slum is located
61	VIVEKANANDA PARA BUSTEE	24	0.02	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
62	PARESH MITRA COLONY	25	0.08	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
63	BOYALKHANA BAZAR BUSTEE	25	0.03	125	FRINGE AREA	Residential	Notified	Private
64	MUJIBGARH MUNUCIPAL COLONY	25	0.09	125	CORE CITY/TOWN	Residential	Notified	Private

Migration

The growth of any urban area depends upon the various factors that in fact rule the growth pattern of the urban area. The growth depends upon various characteristics of an urban area.

Maximum dwellers have migrated from rural areas due to lack of employment in agriculture sector as well as better livelihood opportunities in urban area. Maximum no of household had migrated from rural to urban area. Majority of the population of this slum is living for more than 45 years in this slum. Hence, dwellers are now permanently depending on 77nos slums. This justifies as a parameter on the importance of Slum for the Beneficiary Led Construction.

Housing Status

Houses in the slum areas are in usually temporary in nature, without a permanent roof structure.

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. The total number of dwelling units in the slums are 1290 of which 1010 are kacha houses.

House Type / Structure(2015-2016)

Sl.No	Name of the Slums	Slum Code	Semi Pucca	Kutcha	Total
1	INDIRA GANDHI COLONY	10001	15	36	51
2	HOSPITAL PARA	10002	2	7	9
3	SHANI MANDIR BUSTEE	10003	3	8	11
4	DOME BUSTEE	10004	0	1	1
5	RAJBARI PARA COLONY	10005	0	3	3
6	RABINDRANAGAR COLONY	10006	15	66	81
7	UTTAR UPPER BHATAKHANA	10007	0	4	4
8	WAKERGANJ BUSTEE	10008	2	22	24
9	PADMAPUKUR COLONY	10009	0	5	5
10	TOPAMARI BUSTEE	10010	1	9	10
11	PURBA SEN PARA KUSTHA ASHRAM	10011	2	10	12
12	DAS PARA	10012	6	10	16
13	MADHYA SEN PARA	10013	0	9	9
14	JUBILEE PARK	10014	0	8	8
15	JALAR MATH BUSTEE	10015	0	5	5
16	CHHANA BUSTEE	10017	0	6	6
17	DIN BAZAR REDLIGHT AREA	10019	2	12	14
18	MISTRI PATTI	10021	0	12	12
19	DHOPA PATTI CHAL PATTI	10022	0	7	7
20	RAHAMAN BUSTEE	10023	0	6	6
21	DHOPA PATTY	10024	2	8	10
22	DARJEE PARA	10025	4	15	19
23	TELTANKI BUSTEE	10027	0	3	3
24	TELIPARA BAGHAJATIN COLONY	10028	6	35	41
25	KARALA PARH BUSTEE	10029	3	14	17
26	PUKURPAR BUSTEE	10030	0	1	1
27	MUSLIM BUSTEE	10032	2	12	14
28	PILKHANA BUSTEE	10034	0	2	2
29	SUBHASH UNNAYAN PALLY	10035	8	41	49
30	TALTALA BUSTEE	10036	17	45	62
31	NATUN BUSTEE	10037	0	1	1
32	HARIZAN BUSTEE	10038	0	6	6
33	NEPALI BUSTEE	10039	0	1	1
34	GORUMARA BUSTEE	10040	9	42	51
35	ADAR PARA DULAL DIGHI	10041	0	4	4

36	HARIZAN BUSTEE	10043	8	22	30
37	JAYANTI PARA RAIL BUSTEE	10044	0	7	7
38	PANDAPARA KALIBARI	10046	19	67	86
39	DANGAPARA BUSTEE	10047	5	40	45
40	GHOSH PARA	10048	8	28	36
41	PANPARA BUSTEE	10049	1	17	18
42	Nayahat Bustee	10052	0	3	3
43	Harisabha Bustee	10053	2	10	12
44	DHARA PATTY	10054	7	28	35
45	2 NO GHUMTEE BUSTEE	10055	0	7	7
46	3 NO GHUMTEE BUSTEE	10056	0	8	8
47	DEBNATH BUSTEE	10057	0	7	7
48	SHILPA SAMITI PARA	10058	0	10	10
49	SURID LANE	10059	0	8	8
50	KERANI PARA	10060	2	24	26
51	4 NO GHUMTI MUCHI BUSTEE	10061	0	3	3
52	KALODOBA BUSTEE	10063	3	22	25
53	BILPARA BUSTEE	10066	15	41	56
54	SHAKTINAGAR BUSTEE	10067	0	9	9
55	COLLEGE PARA BUSTEE	10068	0	11	11
56	BISWAS PALLY	10069	1	16	17
57	PABITRANAGAR BUSTEE	10070	5	33	38
58	ARABINDANAGAR COLONY WEST	10071	6	21	27
59	ARABINDANAGAR COLONY EAST	10072	5	15	20
60	CHUNABHATI BUSTEE	10073	6	11	17
61	VIVEKANANDA PARA BUSTEE	10074	1	11	12
62	PARESH MITRA COLONY	10075	2	29	31
63	BOYALKHANA BAZAR BUSTEE	10077	0	5	5
64	MUJIBGARH MUNUCIPAL COLONY	10076	5	21	26
Total			200	1010	1210

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

Land Tenure status

All of the existing households are encroachment on Municipal land.

Physical Infrastructure

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

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

Social infrastructure: Health, School, Community Hall, Lively Hood Centre

Status of Physical Infrastructure(2015-2016)

INDIRA GANDHI COLONY(S-001)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	NII
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for garbage Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable kutchra
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	Yes
HOSPITAL PARA SLUM(S-002)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status

1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable kutchra
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable pucca
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
SHANI MANDIR BUSTEE (S-003)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable kutchra
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non-motorable kutchra
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
DOME BUSTEE(S-004)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected

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

RAJBARI PARA HAZRA BUSTEE(S-005)

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

RABINDRANAGAR COLONY(S-006)

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

6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable kutcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable pucca
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
UTTAR UPPER BHATAKHANA(S-007)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable kutcha
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non-motorable kutcha
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
WAKERGANJ BUSTEE(S-008)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km

10.Internal Road	Non-motorable kutcha
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
PADMAPUKUR COLONY (S-009)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
TOPAMARI BUSTEE(S-010)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

PURBA SEN PARA KUSTHA ASHRAM(S-011)

PURBA SEN PARA KUSTHA ASHRAM(S-011)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

DAS PARA (S-012)

DAS PARA (S-012)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable

11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No
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MADHYA SEN PARA (S-013)

MADHYA SEN PARA (S-013)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
9. Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10. Internal Road	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
11. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

JALAR MATH BUSTEE(S-015)

JALAR MATH BUSTEE(S-015)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4. Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days

8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

CHHANA BUSTEE(S-017)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

KAMARPARA MUSLIM BUSTEE(S-022)	
KAMARPARA MUSLIM BUSTEE(S-022)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days

8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

DIN BAZAR REDLIGHT AREA(S-021)	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff
7. Frequency of clearance open drains	Once in 2 days
8. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to Slum	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
9.Distance from the nearest Motorable road	Less than 0.5 km
10.Internal Road	Non- Motorable Pucca and few are Non –Motorable
11.Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum	No

DHOPA PATTI CHAL PATTI S-018	
Physical Infrastructure	Status
1. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System	Partially connected
2. Connectivity to City-wide Strom-water Drainage Supply System	Partially connected
3. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System	Partially connected
4.Whether the slum is prone to flooding due to rains	No
5. Frequency of garbage Disposal	Daily
6. Arrangement for Global Disposal	Municipal staff