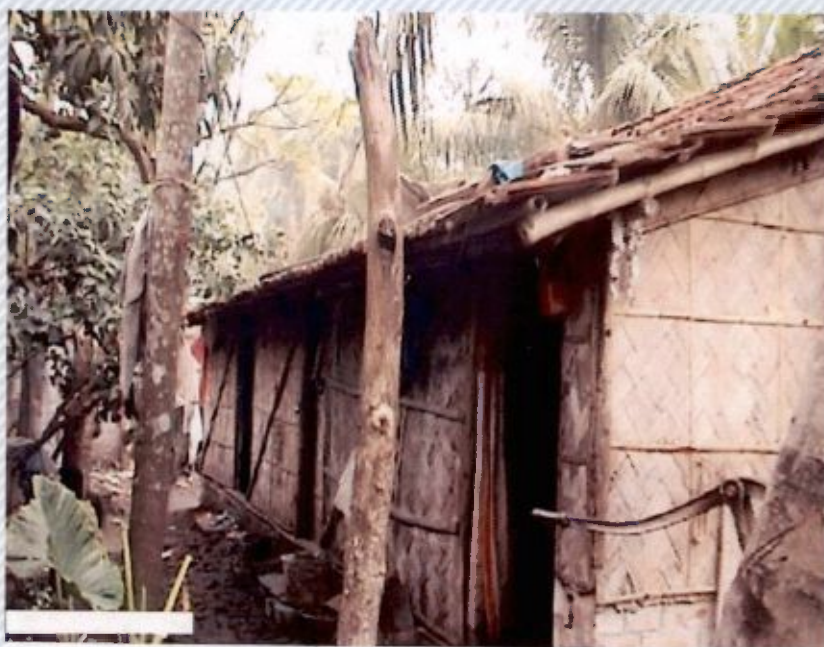




# **NORTH DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY**

**BIRATI, KOLKATA- 700 051**

E-mail: [northdumdum@gmail.com](mailto:northdumdum@gmail.com)



## **Detail Project Report for Housing for All (HFA) Under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)**

**2015-2016 Phase - I**

# MAHESHTALA MUNICIPALITY



ESTD. : 1993

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF COUNCILLORS  
P.O.- MAHESHTALA, DIST.: SOUTH 24 - PARGANAS, PIN - 700 141

Phone : 2490 -1651, 2490 -3389, Fax : 2490 9296

Ref.No. 1593/1-A/MM/HFA/898

Date 14/01/2016

To  
The Director,  
State Urban Development Agency,  
&  
State Mission Director, HFA,  
ILGUS Bhavan, Saltlake,  
Kolkata - 700 106.



TA  
29/1/16

Sub :- Change of Nodal Officer for HFA.

Sir,

You may kindly refer to this office no.1366/1-A/MM/HFA/898 dated 29/09/2015. Due to unavoidable circumstances Sri Sajal Kumar Bhowmick, Officer on Special Duty has been nominated as the Nodal Officer, HFA for the present in place of Sri Kalyan Kumar Mukherji.

Yours faithfully,

Chairman  
Maheshtala Municipality

CP  
Kindly note

MM  
20-01-16

# **DETAIL PROJECT REPORT**

**for**

**HOUSING FOR ALL (HFA)**

**Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)**

**(2015 -2016) Phase -I**

## PREFACE

**Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)** aims at Providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 when the Nation Completes 75 years of its independence.

The urban homeless persons contribute to the economy of the cities and to the Nation as cheap labour in the informal sector; yet they live with no shelter or social security. They face many challenges like no access to elementary public services such like health, education, food, water and sanitation. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) aims at providing a pucca house to every family along with water connection, toilet facilities, 24 X 7 electricity supply and access.

The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of the urban poor including slum dwellers through "In Situ" Slum Redevelopment, Affordable Housing through credit linked subsidy, and Affordable Housing in partnership and subsidy for beneficiary led individual house. Under the mission, beneficiaries can take advantage under one component only.

We are hopeful that this ULB will be able to utilize the success of this Program and in future gain momentum in Municipal developmental works & for upgrading the quality of civic life. It will facilitate this ULB to be self-reliant soon and this town can be a potential generator of economic momentum in the desired direction.

The town has 145 Nos. of Slum and 26 Nos. of Non-Slum Pockets. This DPR has been prepared on all the 145 Nos. of Slums to minimize the deficiencies in civic amenities after carrying out necessary field survey work. There are 101 notified and 44 non-notified slums out of these total 145 slums under North Dum Dum Municipality.

This project report has been prepared for total estimate of **Rs. 518.47 Crores (2015-2022)** and the physical infrastructure schemes for this town have been identified on the basis of preliminary assessment befitting with the final and comprehensive development project plan for the entire town.

## INTRDUCTORY NOTE AND BRIEF HISTORY OF NORTH DUM DUM MUNICIPALITY:



North Dum Dum Municipality is a sparkling speck in the vast expanse of North 24 Parganas. This Municipality happens to be one of the oldest municipalities not only in the district but throughout West Bengal. It was established in the year 1870 September 10<sup>th</sup>, having an area of 7.5 square miles (19.42 sq. km) comprised of villages known as Birati, Nimta, Kadihati, Jangalpur Patna, Gouripur with large area of Kolkata Airport now known as the Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose International Airport. The North Dum Dum Municipality observed its centenary celebration, in the year 1970, during the regime of Chitta Ranjan Bose, the then Chairman of this Municipality. In 1998, the entire Bisharpara Gram Panchayet and half of the Sultanpur Gram Panchayet were merged with the North Dum Dum Municipality, which caused addition of five more wards to previous original 25 wards increasing the total area to 26.49 sq. km. However recently as per notification of Govt. of West Bengal, Municipal Affairs Department vide memo no. 350/MA/O/C-4/1M- 5/2004 Pt-II; dated 13<sup>th</sup> July, 2009, the number of wards has been increased from 30 to 31 considering the population, dwelling pattern, geographical condition and economic condition of the areas in each wards of the ULB. And recently before the ULB elections in 2015 the number of wards has increased to 34.

The distinctive feature of the Municipality is that, it is like a buffer Municipality, surrounded on all sides by the neighbouring municipalities like Kamarhati, Panihati, New Barrackpore, Madhyamgram, Dum Dum, South Dum Dum etc. and another important fact about the Municipality is that about 75 % of the area of the Netaji Subash Chandra Bose international Airport falls within the jurisdiction of North Dum Dum Municipal area.

21st Century has been regarded as the Century for Urbanisation and the index of urbanisation in West Bengal is little higher than that of the national average, calling for the greater need for planned intervention. This increasing urbanisation has manifested in congestion, led to inadequate housing, water supply, sanitation, health problems and environment degradation. A large number of urban sprawls have grown during the last few decades which have added considerable increase of slum population. There is a rising level of demand for housing in all the urban cities as the crisis of housing shortage is soaring with rapid urbanization.

The Housing for All programme is one such project addressing this urban crisis and North Dum Dum Municipality will give its best efforts to achieve 100% result in this sector with the active support of Govt. of West Bengal. In the previous programmes like BUSP we have been partially successful in this endeavor but we need to give shelter to the urban poor so that none live in a thatched house or in shanties.

As of now this Municipality is busy with the process of preparing Plan of Action (HFAPoA) for the urban poor. With the strong leadership from the Chairman and its councilors and active support of the staff of our Municipality we are going ahead with this scheme to make it a success. We are heading forward with an aim that this Municipality can provide shelters and basic services to all those who are shelter less and living in abject poverty.

Development is our only motto and we will not stop whatever obstacle comes our way. The task ahead is herculean one due to complexity of socioeconomic and political situation. The preparation of Housing for All Plan of Action and implementation of the same in a time bound manner itself is a big challenge.

As this project is the first of its kind and this project would offer development of all slum dwellers and even address the housing shortage of non-slum areas we are looking forward to make our Municipality a clean and habitable urban area with not a single kuccha or semi-pucca houses and arrest the growth of any further slums. Our experience of the past would guide us and we are sure to achieve our dream set forward for a great future for all its citizens.

## **Physical Features:**

### **(i) Location**

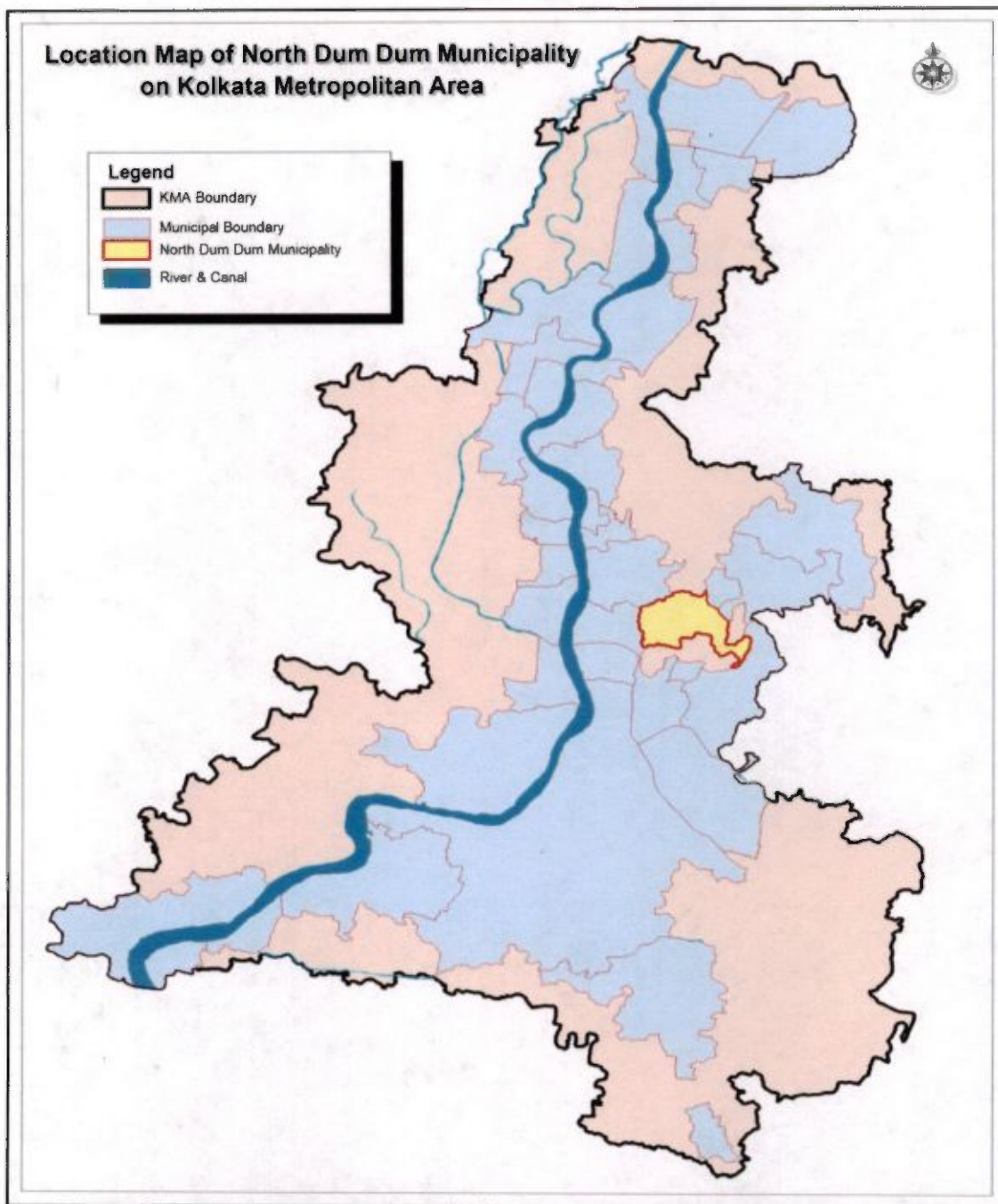
North Dum Dum Municipality is situated towards the north of the fringe area of the Kolkata city and is 15 km away from it. 8 kms towards the south of the ULB lays the district Headquarter, Barasat. The distinctive feature of the Municipality is that it is like a buffer Municipality, surrounded on all sides by the neighbouring municipalities like Kamarhati, Panihati, New Barrackpore, Madhyamgram, Dum Dum, South Dum Dum etc. The most important fact about the Municipality is that about 75 % of the area of the Netaji Subash Chandra Bose international Airport falls inside the North Dum Dum Municipal area.

North Dum Dum Municipality is situated towards the north of the fringe area of the Kolkata city and is 15 km away from it. 8 kms towards the south of the ULB lays the district Headquarter, Barasat. The distinctive feature of the Municipality is that it is like a buffer Municipality, surrounded on all sides by the neighbouring municipalities like Kamarhati, Panihati, New Barrackpore, Madhyamgram, Dum Dum, South Dum Dum etc. The most important fact about the Municipality is that about 75 % of the area of the Netaji Subash Chandra Bose international Airport falls inside the North Dum Dum Municipal area.

The importance and necessity of communication system of a country can hardly be over emphasized. The existence of a sound and well-knit network of traffic and transportation system facilitates immensely the progress and prosperity of a country. There is no gainsaying the fact that a few years back the North Dum Dum Municipality suffered acutely from communication and transportation problem. Due to serious efforts made and planning exercises undertaken, the initial bad condition has to a great extent been eased.

The National Highway No. 33 in the name of Jessore Road running in the Eastern side of the Municipality has been providing ample scope for plying private and Government Buses, of long and short distance; in-different direction in addition to Sealdah-Bongaon Bashirhat suburban Railway system of the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway Regular plying of conventional

vehicles like taxis, autos, tempos, rickshaws, mini buses motor bikes, cycles, carts and lorries on different routes and destination has obliterated the people's hardships and hazards to a great extent.



## **(ii) Climate**

Climate of this area characterized by an oppressive hot summer, high humidities nearly all the year round and well distributed rainfall during the monsoon season. The average rainfall 1661.6 millimeters and the rainfall during the south-west monsoon months that is June to September constitute about seventy four percent of the annual rainfall. The variation of the rainfall year to year is not large. On an average there are 80 rainy days in a year.

Cold season begins mostly by the middle of November which lasts till the end of February. This is followed by the summer from March to May as the temperature begins to rise steadily after February.

## **(iii) Rainfall**

Maximum rainfall occurs during the monsoon in August (306 mm) and the average annual total is 1,582 mm. Total duration of sunshine is 2,528 hours per annum with maximum rainfall occurring in mid July/August.

## **(iv) Temperature**

Early morning mists are common in winter. The annual mean temperature is 26.8<sup>0</sup> C. The maximum temperature often exceeds 40<sup>0</sup> C. The temperature does not fall below 10<sup>0</sup> C.

## **(v) Geology**

Depending upon the soils and climatic variations, the ULB falls into the category of the Gangetic Alluvial Region in the east, which comprises of Nadia, and parts of Malda, Dakshin Dinajpur, Murshidabad, Bardhaman, Hooghli and 24 Parganas districts. Soils of this area are mostly neutral in reaction. Upland soils are lighter in texture and contain higher proportions of fine sand and silt, which helps water recharge. Here the groundwater potential is very high and the aquifer character is mostly unconfined. The region is suitable for cultivation of all kinds of field and horticulture crops.

The soil of district belongs to four main classes viz matial or clayey soil, dorasa or loamy soil, balia or sandy soil and nona or saline soil. The matial is further sub-divided into three varieties called kala matal, ranga matal and jhajhara matal. Dorasa soil is mixture of clay and sand. It is mostly used for rabi crops and also suitable for sugarcane. Balia is common name for all soil in which the proportion of sand exceeds that of clay. Whereas Nona is a wet saline soil which in ordinary years does not dry up enough to permit cultivation. It is only when the rains are late that it dries up sufficiently making cultivation possible.

## **(vi) Environment**

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



The Private sector located in the Municipality contributes marginal costs of this basic infrastructure, mainly for the provision of water supply and sanitation for their own employees and units. The main industries that are located in this municipality are mostly medium and predominantly small scale.

#### **(vii) Wind**

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

#### **Population:**

As per the 2001 census report the population of North Dum Dum area is 2, 20,042, out of which the total male population is 1, 13,034 and the total female figure is 1, 07,008. The Scheduled Caste population is 31062 (Male 15816 and Female 15246) out of the total. The total slum population is 60920, out of which there is 30865(Male); 30055(Female) as per the recent USHA Household survey conducted in different wards of the Municipality. There are in total 101 notified and 44 non-notified slum pockets under the North Dum Dum Municipal area. The total number of slum households as recorded under the USHA survey is 15256. The latest provisional publication of the census 2011 data shows that the total population of the municipality has increased to 249142 out of which male population is 1, 26,279 and female population is 1,22,863 as per census report received by the ULB so far. After Independence and partition of the country and with the beginning of some developmental works accelerated the growth process and attracted people for settlement and construction of dwelling houses which resulted in the steep rise of population.

#### **Economic Activities:**

As the Municipality comprised of 5 villages, the social fabric during the formation period and long time afterwards was of village pattern, but with the passage of time the character gradually changed. With the introduction of Railway service of Sealdah- Bashirhat Barasat line, influx of Refugees from Pakistan, construction of habitat, opening of schools, Bazar, business, shops, and rapid changes followed. It is mainly a residential township, with the middle-income group of people dominating the population. There is no big industry, factory or any large corporate house to improve the potential of employment generation or enrich the Municipal coffers by collection of a large amount of taxes. The municipality is bereft of any substantial agriculture base, and the concomitant benefits, as the only available agricultural plots in Ward No.3 & 4 form just 1.59 % of the municipal land-use figures which indicates rapid urbanization of the municipal areas.

## **ULB Profile:**

### **Year of establishment of Municipality**

North Dum Dum Municipality was established in the year 1870 September 10<sup>th</sup>. It is one of the oldest Municipality in West Bengal.

### **Administrative Boundaries**

North Dum Dum Municipality is situated towards the north of the fringe area of the Kolkata city and is 15 km away from it. 8 kms towards the south of the ULB lays the district Headquarter, Barasat. The distinctive feature of the Municipality is that it is like a buffer Municipality, surrounded on all sides by the neighbouring municipalities like Kamarhati, Panihati, New Barrackpore, Madhyamgram, Dum Dum, South Dum Dum etc. The most important fact about the Municipality is that about 75 % of the area of the Netaji Subash Chandra Bose international Airport falls inside the North Dum Dum Municipal area.

### **Linkage of Rail, Road, Port & Air**

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The importance and necessity of communication system of a country can hardly be over emphasized. The existence of a sound and well-knit network of traffic and transportation system facilitates immensely the progress and prosperity of a country. There is no gainsaying the fact that a few years back the North Dum Dum Municipality suffered acutely from communication and transportation problem. Due to serious efforts made and planning exercises undertaken, the initial bad condition has to a great extent been eased.

The National Highway No. 33 in the name of Jessore Road running in the Eastern side of the Municipality has been providing ample scope for plying private and Government Buses, of long and short distance; in-different direction in addition to Sealdah-Bongaon Bashirhat suburban Railway system of the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway Regular plying of conventional vehicles like taxis, autos, tempos, rickshaws, mini buses motor bikes, cycles, carts and lorries on different routes and destination has obliterated the people's hardships and hazards to a great extent.

### **Demographic Growth & Population Projection**

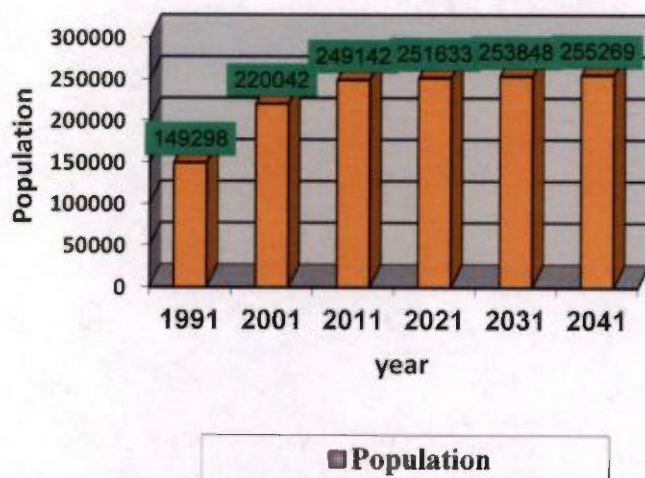
As per the 2001 census report the population of North Dum Dum area is 2, 20,042, out of which the total male population is 1, 13,034 and the total female figure is 1, 07,008. The Scheduled Caste population is 31062 (Male 15816 and Female 15246) out of the total. The total slum population is 60920, out of which there is 30865(Male); 30055(Female) as per the recent USHA Household survey conducted in different wards of the Municipality. There are in total 101

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Table: Population Projection

| Decades | Absolute population | Decadal Growth | Projected Population |
|---------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1991    | 149298              | 5.053%         |                      |
| 2001    | 220042              | 4.738%         |                      |
| 2011    | 249142              | 1.322%         |                      |
| 2021    |                     | 1.00%          | 251633               |
| 2031    |                     | 0.88%          | 253848               |
| 2041    |                     | 0.56%          | 255269               |

**Demographical Growth of Population in Last three census years**



## **Milestones:**

### **Municipal Hospital:**

Authorities of ULBs cannot shrug off the moral and social responsibility of providing care, cure & recovery of the citizens' sufferings from manifold ailments. Conscious of that humane motivation & responsibility the Municipal Authorities of North Dum Dum strived stridently to realize, their dream in establishing a Hospital which is named as North Dum Dum Municipal Hospital on the 3<sup>rd</sup> July' 1976, with the arrangement of 15 beds. Surgical Unit was introduced with further addition of 25 beds in the 1<sup>st</sup> floor of Hospital Building in the year 1995. In course of time two sophisticated & well-equipped OTs were build up in commemoration of the dead son of Sri Sanjib Karanjia, a renowned business man of the locality.

At present, the Hospital has acquired an enviable position and place of pride by catering to the needs & necessities of the greatest number of poor urban people under Municipal Jurisdiction.

The Hospital has its own pathological centre housed in a nice building donated by a German Lady in the name of her husband who was an eminent physician born & brought up in the location under the Municipality. The hospital provides facilities of ECG, X-ray, USG, etc, at a concessional rate to the poor. The most heartening news about the Hospital is that the Municipal Authorities have taken into consideration the persistent request of the general people and opened an ICCU in the month of April, 2010 with bed facilities of 6 patients and all modern ICU equipments.

### **Ambulance Facility:**

This corporation is providing Ambulance facility for carrying patients to Hospital within and outside Municipality area. There are at present two municipal ambulances plying to address the health and emergency needs of its citizens.

### **Health Service:**

For the benefit of down trodden & weaker section of our society this ULB has established Health units are as follows:-

- Health Centre
- Maternity Centre
- Diagnostic Centre
- Primary Health Posts

### **Swimming Pool:**

This ULB has constructed a swimming pool in ward number 18 in the year 2013 to cater to the needs of the local youth and children providing swimming facilities at a very subsidized rate.

### **Community Hall/Town Hall:**

The 30 years old town hall or community hall named as Trun Sengupta Smriti Bhawan is located just beside the Municipal office and Biriti railway station. Its location has attracted the local educational institutions and other organizations to avail the facilities of arranging their programmes in this hall all throughout the year. This hall has been newly renovated only three years back and now it is a convenient 850seats capacity air-conditioned hall and a proud possession of this ULB.

### **Drinking water system and the present scenario:**

To cope with the increasing growth of population the old Water Works System has extensively been extended and improved upon. The present scenario as it stands upto date is asfollows. 90% area of the Municipality has been covered by laying of pipe lines. 70% holdings have been provided with water connection. Per capita water supply is 65 – 70 lpcd. Free water supply by road side stand post and hand tube wells is 10%. Number of Deep Tubewells is 69; one deep tubewell is under process of being installed very soon. Drinking water supply per day 29.39 M.L.D.(Million liters per day). One over-head reservoir of 100000 gallons capacity with the two times discharge. One under ground reservoir of 3.8 million gallon capacity has been under the process of construction for the last 10 years. 80% work has been completed and 9no. ESR has been under the process of construction for the last 3years and around 50% work has been completed. As we are not getting as much quantity of water as promised to us from the Baranagar, Kamarhati water Project of which our Municipality is one of beneficiaries, the construction of an underground reservoir is a sine-quo-non with North Dum Dum Municipality.

- **Citizen Charter**
- **Double Entry Accrual Based Accounting System**
- **Birth & Death Certificate computerization system**
- **Computerization of all the municipal departments.**
- **Maintenance of ULB MIS.**

All these above five milestones has been achieved in the last seven years tenure by this ULB and it aims to improve and maintain these services and achieve excellence.



### **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.

#### **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 Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), 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/squatter settlements in cities and towns. The focus of BSUP 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/squatter settlement from cities and towns.

The Government of India has identified 63 cities from India based on population which will get the benefit of JNNURM. From West Bengal two cities have been identified namely Kolkata and Asansol. In Kolkata there are 42 ULBs including 3 Municipal Corporations and in Asansol there are 5 ULBs including 2 Municipal Corporations. Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority has been selected as State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) to monitor JNNURM projects both for UIG and BSUP.

## **BSUP Schemes of JNNURM under North Dum Dum Municipality**

### **BSUP PHASE-I**

**Project Name:** Integrated development of Slums under BSUP Scheme under JnNURM in North Dum Dum Municipality (Phase-I), 24 Parganas (North), West Bengal, PH-I.

**Date of Sanction:** 29.12.2006

**Project Cost (Rs in Lakh)** Rs. 1668.25 Lakhs

**Number of Dwelling Units** 721 Nos.

| <b><u>Infrastructure Component</u></b> | <b><u>Funding Pattern (Rs. In Lakh)</u></b> |                    |
|--|---|--------------------|
| 1. Water Supply                        | Govt. of India                              | Rs. 834.12         |
| 2. Drainage                            | Govt. of W.B                                | Rs. 500.48         |
| 3. Cement Concrete Road                | ULB   | Rs. 50.23          |
| 4. Bituminous Road                     | Beneficiary                                 | Rs. 183.05         |
| 5. Street Light                        | KMDA  | Rs. 107.47         |
| 6. Community Hall                      |   |                    |
|  | <b>Total =</b>                              | <b>Rs. 1675.35</b> |

**This project has been completed.**

**Technical Assistance & Nodal Agency : KMDA**

### **BSUP PHASE-II**

**Project Name:** Integrated development of Slums under BSUP Scheme under JnNURM in North Dum Dum Municipality (Phase-II)

**Date of Sanction:** 16/12/2008

**Project Cost (Rs in Lakh)** Rs. 5812.61 Lakhs

**Number of Dwelling Units** 1974 Nos.

#### **Infrastructure Component**

#### **Funding Pattern (Rs. In Lakh)**

|                         |                |             |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Water Supply         | Govt. of India | Rs. 2906.30 |
| 2. Drainage             | Govt. of W.B   | Rs. 1964.83 |
| 3. Cement Concrete Road | ULB            | Rs. 134.51  |
| 4. Bituminous Road      | Beneficiary    | Rs. 592.20  |
| 5. Street Light         | KMDA           | Rs. 435.82  |
| 6. Community Hall       |                |             |

**Total = Rs. 6033.66**

**This project has been completed.**

**Technical Assistance & Nodal Agency : KMDA**

### **BSUP PHASE-III**

**Project Name:** Integrated development of Slums under BSUP Scheme under JnNURM in North Dum Dum Municipality (Phase-III)

**Date of Sanction:** 17/02/2011

**Project Cost (Rs in Lakh)** Rs. 9054.78 Lakhs

**Number of Dwelling Units** 2000 Nos.

#### **Infrastructure Component**

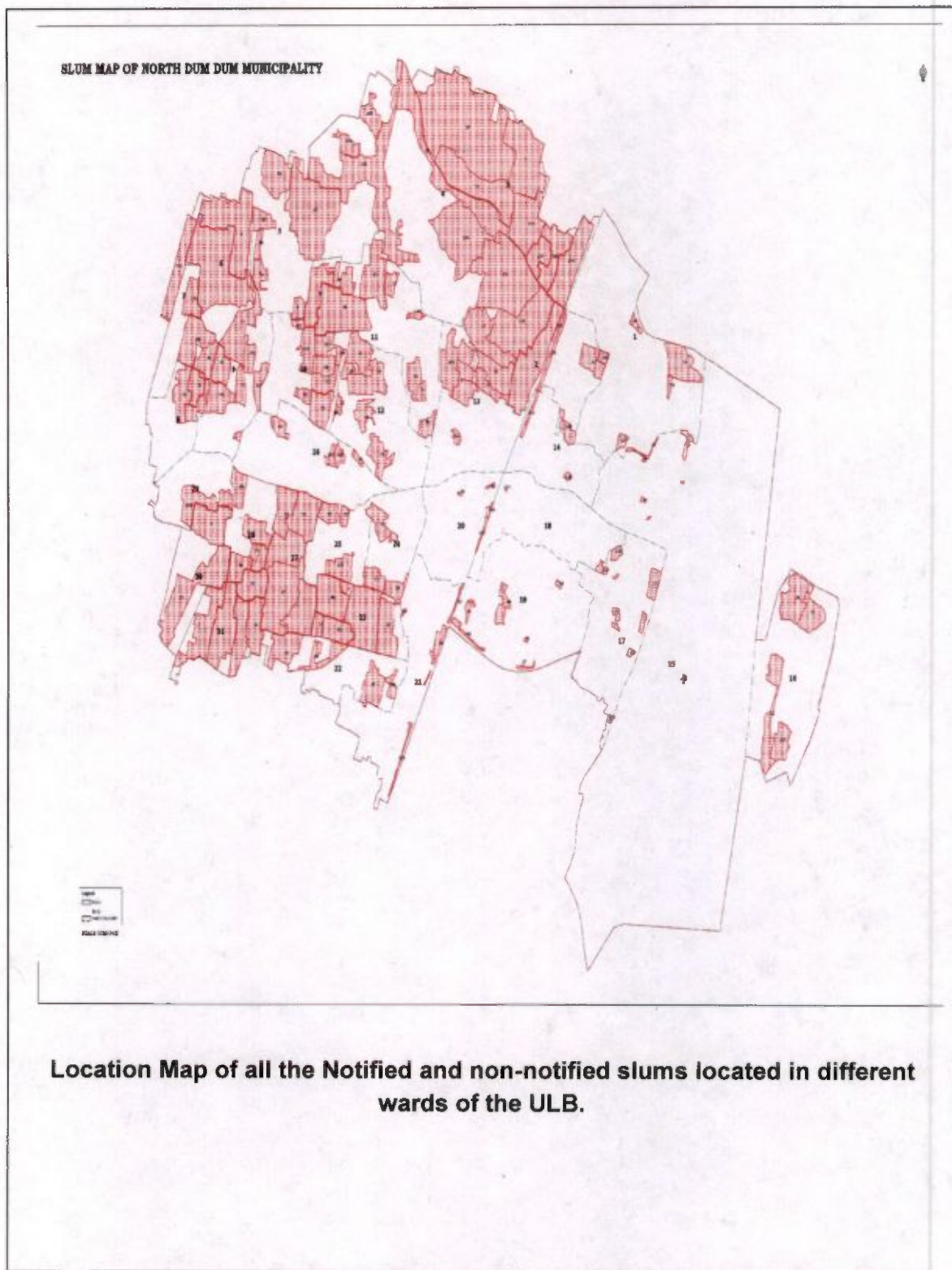
#### **Funding Pattern (Rs. In Lakh)**

|                            |                |             |
|----------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Water Supply (External) | Govt. of India | Rs. 4527.39 |
| 2. Water Supply (Internal) | Govt. of W.B   | Rs. 2716.43 |
| 3. Drainage                | ULB            | Rs. 462.91  |
| 4. Cement Concrete Road    | Beneficiary    | Rs. 800.00  |
| 5. Septic Tank             | KMDA           | Rs. 548.05  |
| 6. Street Light            |                |             |

**Total = Rs. 9054.78**

**This project is at the verge of completion.**

**Technical Assistance & Nodal Agency : KMDA**





## **The slums under the project and existing scenario of Infrastructure:**

Total 145 nos. of Slums have been selected for the first year of the Project under PMAY scheme by North Dum Dum Municipality in consultation with the state level Nodal Agency ;The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A.Department, GoWB.

### **1. ALIPUR BATTALA AREA:**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-31 with Slum code 001. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North DumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slum is 20 years old with a total site area is 0.0496 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 304 with a total population of 1164. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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 an unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

### **2. RABINDRA NAGAR AREA:**

The project slum site is located in Ward no- 31 with Slum code 002. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slum is around 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0749 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 557 with a total population of 2155. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **3. BURIR BAGAN AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-31 with Slum code 003. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North DumDum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slum is around 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0832 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 717 with a total population of 718. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **4. AMBIKA NAGAR AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-06 with Slum code 004. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North DumDum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slum is around 30 years old with a total site area is 0.1325 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing numbers of households is 981 with a total population of 3558. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **5. UTTAR SAPTAGRAM AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no03 with Slum code 005. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North DumDum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slum is around 30 years old with a total site area is 0.1231 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 576 with a total population of 2223. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **6. PURBA ALIPUR AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-30 with Slum code 006. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slum is around 30 years old with a total site area is 0.064 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 418 with a total population of 1438. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **7. MILAN NAGAR ANCHAL AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-27with Slum code 007. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North Dum Dum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slum is around 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0661 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 466 with a total population of 1716. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **8. ABDUL AZIZ ROAD AND ANANDA PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-05 with Slum code 008. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North DumDum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slum is around 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0135 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 130 with a total population of 440. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **9. DEBI NAGAR AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-13 with Slum code 009. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North DumDum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slum is around 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0236 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 149 with a total population of 660. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **10. CHHOTO FINGA SABITRI PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-03 with Slum code 010. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North DumDum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.3817 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 839 with a total population of 3244. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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#### **11.PURBA ALIPUR TALBAGAN**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-31 with Slum code 011. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0447 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 450 with a total population of 1597. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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#### **12.RAJA RAM MOHAN PATH**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-02 with Slum code -012 . Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0751 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 246 with a total population of 650. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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### **13.DAKSHIN PTATAPGARH AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-06 with Slum code 013. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North DumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0418 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 372with a total population of 1278.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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### **14.SANTI PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-06 with Slum code 014. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.1954 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 1515 with a total population of 5590.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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### **15.VIDYASAGAR PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-22 with Slum code 015.Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North DumDum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0454 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 380 with a total population of 1240.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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#### **16. CHOWDHURY PARA ROAD**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-09 with Slum code 016. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North Dum Dum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0 Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0233 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 150 with a total population of 673. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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#### **17. RAM KRISHNA PALLY WEST AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-22 with Slum code 017. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North Dum Dum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0 Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0233 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 150 with a total population of 673. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **18.UTTAR PRATAP GARH AREA-1**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-11 with Slum code 018. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North Dum Dum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0133 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 202 with a total population of 608. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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### **19.NETAJI SUBHAS SARANI**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-02 with Slum code 019. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North Dum Dum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0232 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 117 with a total population of 405. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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### **20.PASCHIM NABANAGAR**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-04 with Slum code 020. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North Dum Dum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.2013 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 767 with a total population of 2829. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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#### **21.BORO FINGA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-04 with Slum code-021. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North DumDum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.1329 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 324 with a total population of 1248. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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#### **22.SARAT PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-27 with Slum code-022. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of North Dum Dum Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0607 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 362 with a total population of 1212. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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#### **23.UTTAR PRATAP GARH AREA-2**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-11 with Slum code 023. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0067 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 515 with a total population of 983. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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#### **24.SUBHAS SARANI AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-13 with Slum code 024. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0513 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 60 with a total population of 254. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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#### **25.UTTAR BADRA AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-19 with Slum code 025. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0067 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 143 with a total population of 606. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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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.

#### **26.BAKRA NAWAI CANAL**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-32 with Slum code 026. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0513 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 858 with a total population of 2937. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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#### **27.BANKIM PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-27 with Slum code 027. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.1187 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 690 with a total population of 2428. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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#### **28.NABAJIBAN LOW GROUND AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-01 with Slum code 028. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0041 square

metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 49 with a total population of 181. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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### **29.UTTAR SHREE DURGA PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-12 with Slum code 029. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Halisahar Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0091square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 80 with a total population of 293. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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### **30.RISHI PARA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-21 with Slum code 030. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0131square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 234 with a total population of 915. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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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there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

### **31.KALYAN NAGAR CHAK PARA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-30 with Slum code 031. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.1198 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 503 with a total population of 1723. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **32.BARDHAN PARA AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-21 with Slum code 032. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0027square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 86with a total population of 336. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **33.UTTAR GOLBAGAN AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-11 with Slum code 033. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0276square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 369with a total population of 1330. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector

while 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 almost 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.

#### **34.SAILADUBI ROAD AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-11 with Slum code 034. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.1129 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 369 with a total population of 1330. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **35.SAKTI GARH AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-19 with Slum code 035. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0052 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 44 with a total population of 194. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **36.NABADAY PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-20 with Slum code 036. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0008 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 21 with a total population of 104. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **37.SARADA PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-08 with Slum code 037. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0226 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 205 with a total population of 701. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **38.ADARSHA PALLY PATRA PARA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no16 with Slum code 038. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0558 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 742 with a total population of 2640. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **33. UTTAR GOL BAGAN AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-07 with Slum code 001. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 336265 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 742 with a total population of 2640. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **34.SAILADUBI ROAD AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-07 with Slum code 001. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 336265 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 742 with a total population of 2640. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.



### **35.SAKTI GARH AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-07 with Slum code 001. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 336265 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 742 with a total population of 2640. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **36.NABADAY PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-07 with Slum code 001. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 336265 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 742 with a total population of 2640. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **79.HARIJAN BASTEE**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-09 with Slum code079. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0202square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 88 with a total population of 389. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **37.SARADA PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-07 with Slum code 001. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 336265 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 742 with a total population of 2640. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **38.ADARSHA PALLY PATRA PARA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-07 with Slum code 001. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 336265 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 742 with a total population of 2640. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **39.ASHOKE DEEP AREA NUTAN PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-16 with Slum code 039. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0356 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 114 with a total population of 394. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **40.RISHI ARABINDA SARANI**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-18 with Slum code 040. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0035 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 57 with a total population of 175. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **41.MANORANJAN PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-16 with Slum code 041. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0543 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 269 with a total population of 4147. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **42.DAKHSIN NADIKUL AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-27with Slum code 042. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is0.0432square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 254 with a total population of 706.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **43.BISHARPARA LOW GROUND AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-01with Slum code 043. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0014 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 31 with a total population of 116.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **44.ARABINDA PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-10 with Slum code 044. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.011 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 133 with a total population of 426. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **45.NABA NAGAR HOSPITAL ROAD**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-02 with Slum code 045. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0493square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 225 with a total population of 806. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **46.SARADA PALLY M G ROAD**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-08 with Slum code 046. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0391square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 313 with a total population of 1094. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **47. BARISHAL NAGAR AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-11 with Slum code 047. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0059 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 39 with a total population of 106. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **48. VIVEKANANDA PALLY WESTERN SIDE OF RAILWAY LINE**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-20 with Slum code 048. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0009 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 20 with a total population of 72. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **49.3A K K PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-19 with Slum code 049. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0177 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 100 with a total population of 408. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **50.GLOBE NERSERY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-15 with Slum code 050. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0075 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 76 with a total population of 325. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **51.KHOLISHA KOTA PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-19 with Slum code 051. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0009 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 21 with a total population of 54. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **52.RABINDRA PALLY ANCHAL AREA DAKHSIN PARA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-23 with Slum code 052. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0529 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 298 with a total population of 956. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **53.JANAKALYAN AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-13 with Slum code 053. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0052 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 66 with a total population of 320. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.



#### **54.UTTAR CHADPUR AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-19 with Slum code 054. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0019square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 18with a total population of 54.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **55.SURYA SEN PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-09 with Slum code 055. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0289 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 208 with a total population of 822.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **56.TARUN SEN GUPTA PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-15with Slum code 056. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0046 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 96with a total population of 510.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **57.KHUDIRAM PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-09 with Slum code 057. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0691 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 445 with a total population of 1638. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **58.BANKRA NEW AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-32 with Slum code 058. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0044 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 53 with a total population of 125. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **59.SHREE DURGA PALLY AREA M DAS SARANI**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-10 with Slum code 059. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0371 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 206 with a total population of 717. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **60.SAILADUBI ROAD**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-12 with Slum code 060. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0059 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 77 with a total population of 272. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **61.AMBAGAN AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-21 with Slum code 061. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.001 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 96 with a total population of 424. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while

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 almost 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.

### **62.SANTA NEER**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-11 with Slum code 062. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.025 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 217 with a total population of 733. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **63.AMRAKANON AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-05 with Slum code 063. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0591 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 274 with total population of 974. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **64.GOL BAGAN AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-11 with Slum code 064. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.025square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 350 with a total population of 1115. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **65.SUBHAS PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-09with Slum code 065. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.036square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 220 with a total population of 819. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **66.DAKSHIN PRATAP GARH AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-12 with Slum code 066. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0532square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 405 with a total population of 1471. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector

while 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 almost 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.

#### **67.ADARSHA PALLY AREA 3NO K K PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-19 with Slum code 067. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0028 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 41 with a total population of 203. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **68.NABARUN PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-10 with Slum code 068. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0233 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 143 with a total population of 456. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **69.CHASHI PARA AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-26 with Slum code 069. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0142square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 73with a total population of 32.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 resulte 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.

#### **70.K.M.C.ASHOKE PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-05 with Slum code 070. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0179 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 158 with a total population of 530.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **71.DAKSHIN SHREE DURGA PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-12 with Slum code 071. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.005 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 47 with a total population of 183.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **72.ITKHOLA GOURIPUR**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-15 with Slum code 072. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0021 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 45 with a total population of 175. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **73.BORO FINGA AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-03 with Slum code 073. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.1281 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 344 with a total population of 1304. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **74.TARUN SENGUPTA BY LANE**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-15 with Slum code 001. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0007square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 24 with a total population of 95. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **75.SHREE KRISHNA PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-12with Slum code 075. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0327 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 153 with a total population of 501. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **76.BANKIM PARK AREA.**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-11with Slum code 076. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0061 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 55 with a total population of 161. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while

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 almost 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.

#### **77.DAKSHIN NADIKUL DHOPA PARA-2**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-28 with Slum code 077. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0061square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 47with a total population of 183.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **78. MAJHER HATI DAKSHIN PARA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-23 with Slum code 078. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is0.0124square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 80 with a total population of 258.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **79. HARIJAN BASTEE**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-09 with Slum code079. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0202square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 88 with a total population of 389. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **80. MAHA NAGAR MATH ANCHAL AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-12 with Slum code-080. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0227 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 141 with a total population of 467. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **81. MAHA NAGAR MATH ANCHAL AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-26 with Slum code- 081. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of the Municipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0044 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 14 with a total population of 49. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **82.DAS NAGAR AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-10 with Slum code-082. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0154square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 154with a total population of 637.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **83.SASTRI PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-10 with Slum code 083. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0061square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 74with a total population of243.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **84.RAM PRASAD NAGAR**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-09 with Slum code 084. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.027square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 192 with a total population of 273. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **85.MAJHER HATI SLUM MAJHER HATI**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-23 with Slum code 085. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0349square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 344 with a total population of 1019. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **86.NARAYAN PALLY AREA SOUTH WEST**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-23 with Slum code 086. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.1077square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 689 with a total population of 1372. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **87.KARTICK MALLIK COLONY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-05 with Slum code 087. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0221square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 121with a total population of504.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **88.MAJER HATI MADHYAPARA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-23 with Slum code 088. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0641square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 563 with a total population of1713.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **89.BATTALA K.M.C.COLONY BLOCK-B**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-05 with Slum code 089. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0094square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 95 with a total population of 348. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **90.SHREE DURGA PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-10 with Slum code 090. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0014square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 08 with a total population of 025. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **91.MATH PARA AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-17 with Slum code 091. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0062square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 52 with a total population of 193. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **92.PURBA ALIPUR -2**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-28 with Slum code 092. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0432 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 311 with a total population of 1059. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **93.DAKSHIN NAIKUL DHOPA PARA-1**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-28 with Slum code 094. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0148 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 149 with a total population of 660. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **94.RABINDRA PALLY AREA**



The project slum site is located in Ward no-24 with Slum code 095. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0197 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 192 with a total population of 524. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **95.PURBA ALIPUR-1**

The project slum site is located in Ward no- 28 with Slum code 096. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0278 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 163 with a total population of 164. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **96.FAKIR PARA AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-25 with Slum code 097. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.019 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 128 with a total population of 450. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **97.MOTI LAL COLONY ANCHAL 2 1/2NO GATE**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-17 with Slum code 098. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0024 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 14 with a total population of 58. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **98.42 PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-09 with Slum code 099. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0182square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 115 with a total population of 500. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **99.UTTAR PATNA AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-07 with Slum code 100. Metal road is running in

front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.06square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 384 with a total population of 1580. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **100.DAS PARA ANCHAL AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-28 with Slum code -101. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0252 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 254 with a total population of 716. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **101.NILACHAL AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-33 with Slum code -102. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0291 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 117with a total population of 455. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **102.DEBINAGAR AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-13 with Slum code 103. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0618 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 307with a total population of 308.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **103.JANATA COLONY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-02with Slum code 104. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0057 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 50 with a total population of 196.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **104. FATULLAPUR-1**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-04 with Slum code -105 Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.1835 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of

households is 1128 with a total population of 1129. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **105.FATULLAPUR-2**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-04 with Slum code -106. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.2241 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 1015 with a total population of 3133. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **106.BORO FINGA-2**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-04 with Slum code -107. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.1473 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 877 with a total population of 3203. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **107.SAMAR ALI PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-04 with Slum code -108. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0271 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 343with a total population of 1306.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **108.TITUMIR PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-04 with Slum code -109. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0204 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 157with a total population of 565.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **109.RAM PRASAD NAGAR AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-07 with Slum code -110. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0568square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 341with a total population of 1269.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **110.VIVEKANADA PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-07 with Slum code -111. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0295 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 239with a total population of 818.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **111.RAM KRISHNA PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-08 with Slum code -112. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0221 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 231with a total population of 749.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **112.P N BANERJEE BY LANE**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-10 with Slum code -113. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.025 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 111with a total population of 386.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **113.DIGHIR PAR AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-10 with Slum code -114. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0324 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 329with a total population of 1158.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **114.SAILADUBI ROAD ANCHAL AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-10 with Slum code -115. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0211 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 171with a total population of 432.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **116.BIRSHA MUNDA ANCHAL**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-16 with Slum code -117. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0284 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 197with a total population of 695.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **117.MUSLIM PARA AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-17 with Slum code -118. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0024 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 40with a total population of 144.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **118.JUNGAL PUR AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-17 with Slum code -119. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0017 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 41 with a total population of 109. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **119.BUSTEE AT S V ROAD BY LANE**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-20 with Slum code -120. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.003 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 46 with a total population of 113. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **120.NARAYAN PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-24 with Slum code -121. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0232 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 229 with a total population of 596. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **121.NAIKURI ANCHAL AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-24 with Slum code -122. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0293square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 182with a total population of 472.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **122.BIDHAN PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-26 with Slum code -123. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0085 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 36with a total population of 136.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **123.ASHUTOSH PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-26 with Slum code -124. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0086 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 44with a total population of 175. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **124.RABINDRA PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-28 with Slum code -125. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0327square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 230with a total population of 757. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **125.BASHUDEB PALLY AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-27with Slum code -126. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0621 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 393with a total population of 1188. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **126.SHREE KRISHNA PALLY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-25 with Slum code -127. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0089 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 104with a total population of 348.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **127.SLUM AT NILAM ABASAN ON BELGHORIA EXPRESS WAY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-22 with Slum code -128. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0281 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 113with a total population of 428.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **128.DURGA NAGAR BY THE SIDE OF RAILWAY TRCK**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-21 with Slum code -129 Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is

0.006 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 209 with a total population of 814. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **129. SLUM AT SARAT PALLY BY THE SIDE OF RAILWAY SIDE**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-20 with Slum code -130. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0034 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is

209 with a total population of 814. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **130. SWAMIJI PALLY BY THE SIDE OF RAILWAY TRACK**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-14 with Slum code 131. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.007 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 79 with a total population of 260. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **131.SLUM AT NABA NAGAR BY THE SIDE OF RAIWAY TRACK**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-02 with Slum code 009. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.005 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 34with a total population of 097.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **132.6NO RAILWAY GATE BY THE SIDE OF RAILWAY TRACK**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-02 with Slum code -133. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0136square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 120with a total population of 469.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **133. SLUM AT 6 NO RAILWAY GATE BY THE OF RAIL TRACK**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-03 with Slum code -134. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0863 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of

households is 318 with a total population of 797. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **134. SLUM AT OLAI CHANDI 1<sup>st</sup> LANE**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-29 with Slum code 135. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0527 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 466 with a total population of 1425. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **135. SLUM AT AMBAGAN AREA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-14 with Slum code 136. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0026 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is \*\*\* with a total population of \*\*\*. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **136.ANJAN GARH**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-32 with Slum code -137. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0069 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 72 with a total population of 253. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **137.NILACHAL SOUTH**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-33 with Slum code -138. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0149 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 101 with a total population of 467. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

### **138.NABANAGAR NORTH**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-02 with Slum code 139. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.1138 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 431 with a total population of 1316. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual

labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **139.NABANAGAR MADHYA**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-02 with Slum code -140. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.1353 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 441with a total population of 1476.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **140.SAPTAGRAM SCHOOL ROAD**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-03 with Slum code -141. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0584square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 170with a total population of662.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **141.SAPTAGRAM SHYAMAL MAJUMDER SARANI**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-03 with Slum code 142. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0331 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 164with a total population of 575. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **142.SAPTAGRAM SOUTH**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-03 with Slum code-143. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0856 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 392with a total population of 1224. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **143.SARAT COLONY**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-17 with Slum code -144. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0214 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 186with a total population of 557. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **144.INDIRA NAGAR**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-17 with Slum code-145. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0066 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 65with a total population of 243.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

#### **145. JADUBHATTA SARANI**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-22 with Slum code-146. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.0096square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 73with a total population of295.Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

## **146. ASHRAM ROAD**

The project slum site is located in Ward no-25 with Slum code-147. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of NorthDumDumMunicipality. The nearest railway station is at a distance of 3.0Km. The slums are 30 years old with a total site area is 0.031 square metres. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households is 205 with a total population of 819. Most of the slum dwellers work as casual labour in informal sector while 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 almost 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.

## **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), 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**

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.

- i. **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.
- ii. **Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP):** BSUP is focussed on slum upgradation and poverty reduction through creating access and networking slums to urban infrastructure improvements. BSUP also has a 7-Point Charter that envisages integration of urban slum upgrading activities with social development programs/missions such as for health, education, social welfare, etc. to ensure comprehensive development.
- 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 2005-2006. The major objectives for the IHSDP program are:-
  - Focussed attention to integrated development of basic services to the poor. The basic services include security of tenure at affordable price, improve housing, water supply and sanitation.
  - Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the basic services to the urban poor created in the cities, are not only maintained efficiently but also become self sustaining over time.

## **HFAPoA and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for All)**

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

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

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

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

Cities which have already prepared Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFPCoA) or any other housing plan with data on houses 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 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/agencies.
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 /cavassers and canvassing. It would be helpful for community mobilization to pick as many cavassers 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 Development Plans and Slum-free City Plan using a city-wide/zone-based approach.
13. Preparation of Slum-free City Plan should be based on the development plans for all slums and strategies for the prevention of future slums, including reservation of land and housing for the urban poor. The Plan should contain timeline of activities for achieving slum-free city, phasing information and financial estimates against each of the activities

### **Introduction to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)**

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

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

***The duration of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana [PMAY] is 2015 TO 2022. The Eligible Components of the PMAY are :***

- A EWS beneficiary family comprising of 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

## Objective

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

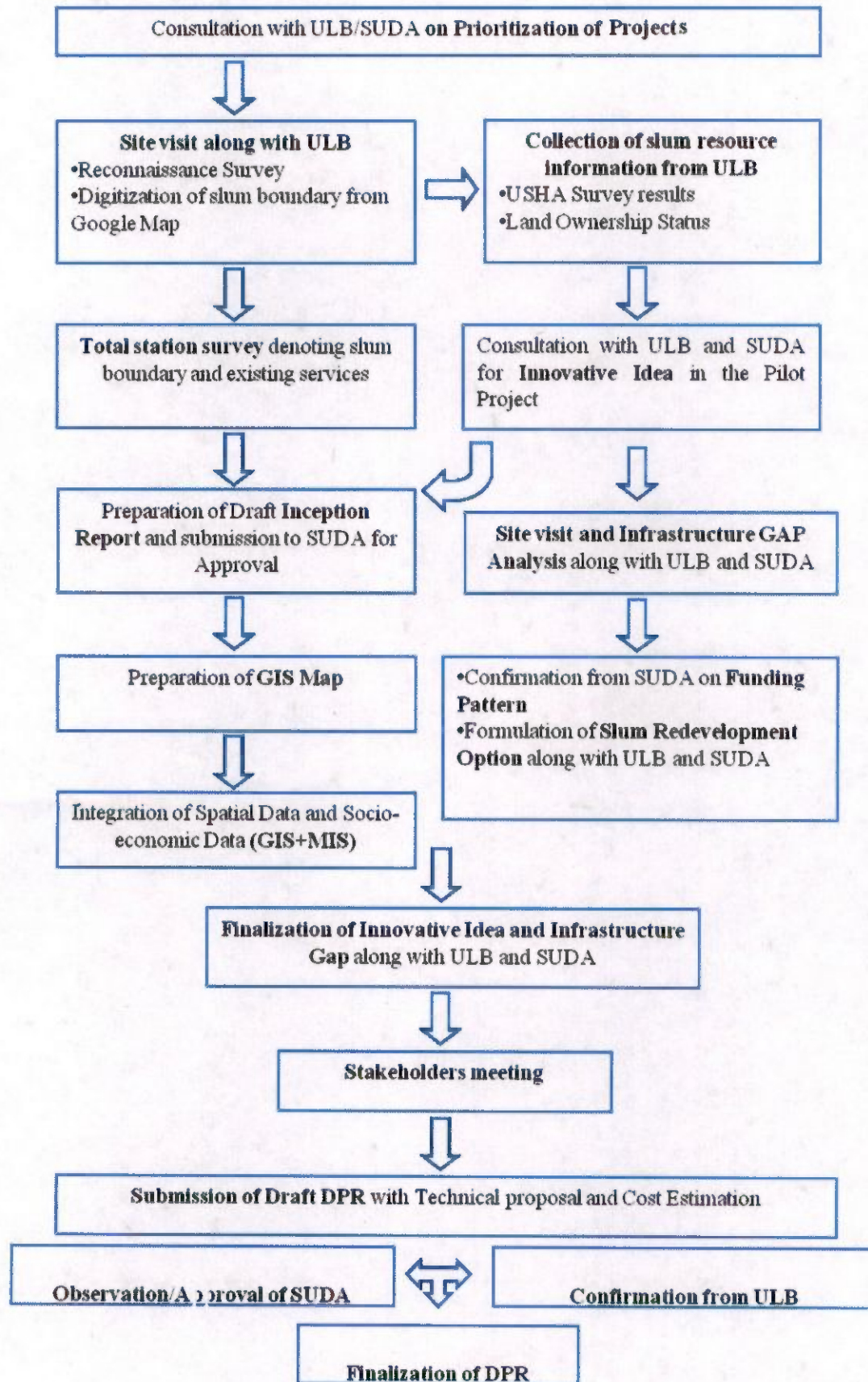
- Integrated development of all existing slums, notified or non-notified, i.e., development of infrastructure and housing in the slums/rehabilitation colonies for the slum dwellers/urban poor, including rental housing.
- Development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to the urban poor, including 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

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.

## Methodology for Preparation of DPR



### **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;
- First Installment – after sanction of DPR and on submission of financing plan for State/ULB share for the project
- The subsequent installments on receipt of Utilization Certificate for 70% of the earlier release.
- 3 Mandatory reforms within 1 year of DPR sanctions

## **Status of existing infrastructure & services**

**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 20 square kilometers is promised of 34 wards. 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 reforms 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 staffs are well qualified and highly motivated. The municipalities should plan in such a way so as to ensure that they can meet the needs of citizens effectively and efficiently.

### **Demographic features of the North Dum Dum Municipality:**

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Total Area of Corporation                | 20 Sq. Km. |
| Population (as per 2011 SECC)            | 249142     |
| Male (as per 2011 SECC)                  | 126279     |
| Female (as per 2011 SECC)                | 122863     |
| Density of Population (as per 2011 SECC) | 9,589      |
| Number of Municipal Wards                | 34         |
| Number of Councillors                    | 34         |

### **Urban Services**

The ULB plays a pivotal role in providing various services in the urban cities and the urban infrastructure would fail to stand with all its service delivery performances without the municipal organizations.

The major service sectors are:

#### **Water supply:**

The water supply system is based on piped water supply, which requires augmentation of existing pipeline system, because of its haphazard growth due to rapid urbanization. The surface water we receive from the Baranagar Water Treatment Plant through the supply grid of KMDA, which helps in boosting our existing supply system. However, the underground water table is gradually depleting and is a major concern for the municipal authority. Therefore, serious thought has been given in this regard even during the last CDP tenure and to bring about maximum usage of surface water, and imposition of restrictions on the usage of underground water.

At present a comprehensive 24x7 Water Supply Scheme covering intake, water treatment plant, reservoir, conveyance transmission and distribution network has been going on since 2009 for augmentation of the distribution grid of the ULBs. The project after implementation will take care of water demand of each of the municipalities' atleast upto the year 2026. In North Dum Dum Municipality under this project, 11 elevated service reservoirs has been constructed with augmentation of the distribution grid in the municipal area and domestic metering including House connection and Bulk meters. This scheme has a design as well as planning to cover the entire municipal area along with neighboring ULBs of DumDum and South Dum Dum though the project cannot be provided to ward no. 15 of North Dum Dum as it is an isolated ward across the Dum Dum Netaji Subhas International Airport.

### **Drainage & Solid Waste Disposal**

Due to the absence of separate systems for storm water and waste water disposal, the existing open drains in the North Dum Dum Municipality serve the dual purpose of carrying both the storm water and septic tank effluents. Most of the drains of this ULB are either kaccha or open pucca. R.C.C. slabs cover few of them. They ultimately meet the nearest outfall i.e. khal/cannel /nala. But all the out fall cannels/khals/nikashi's bed are not sufficient to received the water due to silt.

The sluggish flow of water and even blockage of flow of water from the internal drains to outfall cannels eventually brings in a common event every year i.e. low lying areas become flooded during raining season. So at first the bed level of the outfalls should be lowered by desilting to receive the drainage water properly. New drains those which are kaccha should be pucca as per gradients and levels of discharge i.e. pucca to pucca drains. Natural slope of this ULB is down then other adjoining ULB's, for this reason the maximum water coming from Panihati, Kamarhati, Kharda Municipal areas and creating water stagnation for half of the year. So proper out fall bed deepening, construction of new drains and repair and proper desilting of all drains need to be done to improve water logging problems.

### **Solid Waste Disposal**

Originally this ULB used to follow open dumping system and there was no systematic solid waste disposal system prevalent in North Dum Dum. The waste generated from households and markets etc. across the ULB, was haphazardly disposed off on the roads, in the drains etc. This created much inconvenience and nuisance amongst the residents. Considering the above situation North Dum Dum Municipality along with the New Barrackpore Municipality designed/ envisaged a scientific system of solid waste disposal under the supervision and guidance of KMDA and CPCB. Under this project a land fill site, Vermi Pits and a Composting Plant were being developed at Fatullapur mouza in Ward No-3 of North Dum Dum Municipality. It was envisaged that after the completion of the project it will be possible to treat the huge quantum of solid waste generated within the two ULB's and alongside production of valuable manure from the same.

The disruption of the vermi composting site left the ULB authority with no other options but get back to the pavilion and continue with the old means of open dumping of the municipal waste in the non-segregated way along the side of Belghoria Express way, a land fill site where many other ULBs dispose off their waste like Baranagar, South Dum Dum, Dum Dum, New Barrackpore and Kamarhati. This landfill site is located within the Baranager municipal area. However, there is still 100% door to door collection of waste but in an unsegregated way.



## Status of Slums in the Municipality

- i. As per the available data, the total number of people living in slums amounts to covering an area of 5.88sq.km. Thus over one-third of Municipality's population resides in slums, squatters and other poor settlements. Their contribution to city's economy has been also been growing over the period.
- ii. In the absence of a focussed programme and in a background of ever-increasing urbanization, the slum dwellers continue to be deprived of access to basic services and essential socio- economic needs. The problems are multiplied by increasing migration. It is necessary, therefore, to develop clear-cut strategies, programmes and action plans to provide the basic Services to the Urban Poor.
- iii. Municipality is basically a town and has been having substantial economic growth over the years. This has resulted in substantial growth in population triggered of by substantial migration. Continued influxes of migrants have resulted in mushrooming of slums and squatter settlements. Quality of life has thus suffered and the gaps between the demand and supply of essential services and other infrastructures have widened many fold.
- iv. Slum settlements have multiplied over decades and the living conditions of the poor have not improved. Environmental decline, vehicular pollution, inadequate basic services and infrastructure in the poor settlements hit the poor hardest. Slums are scattered across the city occupying both privateland and lands belonging to various public entities. However, they were neither adequate nor did they have proper ventilation or hygiene.
- v. Lack of sufficient ventilation in the rooms, low and damp floor levels, congestion, want of proper drainage, and general unhygienic conditions from the characteristics common feature of these bustees. Room accommodation in many cases is far too inadequate considering the number of the inmates.

### **Slum Infrastructure Improvement Plan:**

The development objectives are:

- Ensure basic infrastructure services to all slums to provide better quality of life by giving emphasis on water supply and sanitation.
- Ensure maintenance of 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 waterlogging 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.

| CityLevelNumberofnotifiedandnon-notifiedslums |       |                     |                               |                     |                          |
|---|-------|---------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|
| City  | No.of | No.ofNotified Slums | No.ofNon- Slums NotifiedSlums | %ProportionofSlums  |                          |
|   |       |                     |                               | No.ofNotified Slums | No.of non- NotifiedSlums |
| North Dum Dum                                 | 145   | 101                 | 44                            | 69.7                | 30.3                     |

### Key Findings–Slums under Municipality:



Image: Dilapidated condition of road at Bukra Slum



Image: Chocked Condition of Kuccha drain in Uttar Badra Slum



Image: Kuccha dwelling units with Kuccha road inside 3No.Kholisa Kota Slum

Basically, the major concern while developing the slums is the lack of any scientific sanitation system, and thus the practice of open defecation. There is also no provision for safe drinking water, proper drainage system and the disposal of solid waste is not organized. Inaccessibility to the slums due to the absence of proper roads is another hindrance to the overall improvement of these areas.

Along with the physical assets, the slums also suffer from availability of any social infrastructure like Community Centers, Seba Kendra's etc. Many of the slum dwellers even do not possess their own dwelling units.

**List of slums under North Dum Dum Municipality:**

| Sl.no | Location-<br>Ward<br>No/Name | Slum Name & Code                     | Area of Slum<br>(Sq.meters) |
|-------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1     | 1                            | BANKRA NAWAI<br>CHANEL026            | 90000                       |
| 2     | 1                            | NABAJIBAN LOW GROUND<br>AREA028      | 20000                       |
| 3     | 1                            | BISHARPARA LOW<br>GROUND AREA043     | 40000                       |
| 4     | 1                            | BANKRA NEW AREA058                   | 30000                       |
| 5     | 1                            | Anjangerh (s.code-137)               | 18200                       |
| 6     | 2                            | RAJA RAM MOHAN<br>PATH012            | 111000                      |
| 7     | 2                            | NETAJI SUBHAS SARANI019              | 50000                       |
| 8     | 2                            | NABANAGAR HOSPITAL<br>ROAD045        | 40000                       |
| 9     | 2                            | NICHAJ AREA (S. CODE-102)            | 20000                       |
| 10    | 2                            | 6 NO RAIL GATE ( S. CODE-<br>133 )   | 13800                       |
| 11    | 2                            | NILACHAL ( S. CODE-138 )             | 17100                       |
| 12    | 2                            | JANATA COLONY (N.N.)(S.<br>CODE-104) | 15000                       |
| 13    | 2                            | NABANAGAR NORTH<br>(S.CODE-139)      | 20100                       |
| 14    | 2                            | NABANAGAR MADHYA<br>(S.CODE-140)     | 16300                       |

|    |   |  |        |
|----|---|--|--------|
| 15 | 2 | SLUM AT NABANAGAR BY THE SIDE OF RAILWAY TRACK     | 16000  |
| 16 | 3 | UTTAR SAPTA GRAM AREA005                           | 250000 |
| 17 | 3 | CHOTA FINGA SABITRI PALLY010                       | 200000 |
| 18 | 3 | BARO FINGA AREA ( S. CODE-073)                     | 80000  |
| 19 | 3 | 6 NO RAILWAY GATE BY THE SIDE OF RAILWAY TRACK N.N | 17100  |
| 20 | 3 | SAPTAGRAM SCHOOL ROAD(S.CODE-141)                  | 15500  |
| 21 | 3 | SAPTA GRAM SOUTH(S.CODE-143)                       | 20000  |
| 22 | 3 | SAPTAGRAM SHYAMAL MAJUMDER SARANI(S.CODE-142)      | 18500  |
| 23 | 4 | PASCHIM NABANAGAR AREA020                          | 100000 |
| 24 | 4 | BORO FINGA021                                      | 300000 |
| 25 | 4 | FATULLAPUR-1(N.N.) (S. CODE-105)                   | 30000  |
| 26 | 4 | FATULLAPUR-II (S. CODE-106)                        | 30000  |
| 27 | 4 | BORO FINGA-II (S.CODE-107)                         | 60000  |
| 28 | 4 | SAMAR PALLY N.N(S. CODE-108)                       | 20000  |
| 29 | 4 | TITUMEER PALLY (N.N)(S.CODE-109)                   | 95000  |
| 30 | 5 | ABDUL AZIZ ROAD ANANDA PALLY 008                   | 30000  |

|    |   |  |       |
|----|---|--|-------|
| 31 | 5 | K.M.C-C. ASHOK<br>PALLY(S.CODE-70)     | 50000 |
| 32 | 5 | Amrokanan Area (S.C-063)               | 60000 |
| 33 | 5 | Kartik Mallick Colony (s.<br>code-087) | 50000 |
| 34 | 5 | Battal K.M.C. Block-B<br>(s.code-089)  | 70000 |
| 35 | 6 | AMBIKA NAGAR AREA004                   | 83000 |
| 36 | 6 | SANTI PALLY014                         | 50000 |
| 37 | 7 | UTTAR PATNA<br>AREA(S.code-100)        | 40000 |
| 38 | 7 | RAMPRASAD NAGAR<br>AREA(S.code-110)    | 35000 |
| 39 | 7 | VIVEKANANDA<br>PALLY(S.code-111)       | 28000 |
| 40 | 8 | SARADA PALLY037                        | 60000 |
| 41 | 8 | SARADA PALLY M.G<br>ROAD046            | 30000 |
| 42 | 8 | RAMKRISHNA PALLY<br>AREA(S.code-112)   | 75000 |
| 43 | 9 | CHOWDHURY PARA<br>ROAD016              | 20000 |
| 44 | 9 | SURYA SEN PALLY055                     | 50000 |
| 45 | 9 | Harijan Bustee (s.code-<br>079)        | 40000 |
| 46 | 9 | KHUDIRAM PALLY<br>AREA057              | 90000 |

|    |    |   |        |
|----|----|---|--------|
| 47 | 9  | SUBHAS PALLY AREA(65)                     | 60000  |
| 48 | 9  | RAMPRASAD NAGAR<br>(S.CODE-084).          | 50000  |
| 49 | 9  | 42 PALLY AREA(S.code-99)                  | 20000  |
| 50 | 10 | ARABINDA PALLY AREA044                    | 60000  |
| 51 | 10 | SREE DURGAPALLY<br>AREA(M.DAS SARANI)059  | 90000  |
| 52 | 10 | Sailadubi Road Anchal<br>Area(S.Code-115) | 40000  |
| 53 | 10 | NABARUN PALLY AREA68                      | 40000  |
| 54 | 10 | SASTRY PALLY AREA83                       | 40000  |
| 55 | 10 | SREE DURGA<br>PALLY(S.CODE-90)            | 40000  |
| 56 | 10 | P.N BANERJEE BYE<br>LANE(S.code-113)      | 30000  |
| 57 | 10 | DIGHIPAR AREA(S.code-<br>114)             | 20000  |
| 58 | 11 | UTTAR PRATAPGAR<br>AREA(1)018             | 90000  |
| 59 | 11 | UTTAR PRATAPGAR<br>AREA(2)023             | 20000  |
| 60 | 11 | UTTAR GOLBAGAN<br>AREA033                 | 300000 |
| 61 | 11 | SAILADUBI ROAD AREA -<br>WARD (11)034     | 150000 |
| 62 | 11 | BARISAL NAGAR AREA047                     | 50000  |

|    |    |   |        |
|----|----|---|--------|
| 63 | 11 | SANTA NEER62                              | 30000  |
| 64 | 11 | GOLBAGAN AREA                             | 90000  |
| 65 | 11 | BANKIM PARK<br>AREA(S.CODE-76)            | 20000  |
| 66 | 11 | DAS NAGAR AREA(S.CODE-<br>82)             | 20000  |
| 67 | 12 | DAKSHIN PRATAPGARH<br>AREA - WARD (12)013 | 200000 |
| 68 | 12 | UTTAR SREEDURGA<br>PALLY029               | 80000  |
| 69 | 12 | JANAKALYAN AREA053                        | 40000  |
| 70 | 12 | DAKSHIN PRATAPGAR066                      | 70000  |
| 71 | 12 | DAKSHIN SREE DURGA<br>PALLY(S.CODE-71)    | 30000  |
| 72 | 12 | SREEKRISHNA<br>PALLY(S.CODE-75)           | 30000  |
| 73 | 12 | MAHANAGAR MATH<br>ANCHAL AREA(S.CODE-80)  | 30000  |
| 74 | 12 | Sailadubi Road Area - Ward<br>(12)60      | 30000  |
| 75 | 12 | RISHI ARABINDA<br>SARANI(S.code-116)      | 35000  |
| 76 | 13 | DEBINAGAR AREA - WARD<br>(13)009          | 250000 |
| 77 | 13 | SUBHAS SARANI AREA024                     | 80000  |
| 78 | 13 | DEBINAGAR AREA(S.CODE-<br>103)            | 60000  |

|    |    |  |       |
|----|----|--|-------|
| 79 | 14 | SLUM AT SWAMIJI PALLY<br>BY THE SIDE OF RAILWAY<br>TRACK | 15000 |
| 80 | 14 | RABINDRA NAGAR<br>MADHYA PALLY(S.C-136)                  | 1000  |
| 81 | 15 | GLOBE NURSARY AREA50                                     | 30000 |
| 82 | 15 | TARUN SENGUPTA<br>PALLY056                               | 70000 |
| 83 | 15 | ITKHOLA<br>GOURIPUR(S.CODE-72)                           | 50000 |
| 84 | 15 | TARUN SENGUPTA BYE<br>LANE(s.code-74)                    | 40000 |
| 85 | 16 | ADARSHA PALLY<br>PATRAPARA038                            | 90000 |
| 86 | 16 | ASHOKE DEEP AREA<br>(NUTUN PALLY)039                     | 90000 |
| 87 | 16 | MONORANJAN ROY PALLY<br>AREA041                          | 40000 |
| 88 | 16 | BIRSHA MUNDA<br>ANCHAL(S.code-117)                       | 60000 |
| 89 | 17 | MATH PARA AREA(S.CODE-<br>91)                            | 40000 |
| 90 | 17 | MOTILAL COLONY ANCHAL<br>AREA 2.5NO GATE(S.code-<br>98)  | 30000 |
| 91 | 17 | MUSLIM PARA<br>AREA(S.code-118)                          | 35000 |
| 92 | 17 | JANGALPUR AREA(S.code-<br>119)                           | 20000 |
| 93 | 17 | SARAT COLONY(S.CODE-<br>144)                             | 1430  |
| 94 | 17 | INDIRA NAGAR(S.CODE-<br>145)                             | 1570  |



|     |    |  |        |
|-----|----|--|--------|
| 95  | 18 | RISHI ARABINDA SARANI -<br>WARD (18)040                  | 20000  |
| 96  | 19 | UTTAR BADRA AREA025                                      | 125000 |
| 97  | 19 | SAKTIGAR AREA035   | 10000  |
| 98  | 19 | 3 A NO K. K. PALLY AREA49                                | 30000  |
| 99  | 19 | KHALISHAKOTA PALLY<br>AREA051                            | 20000  |
| 100 | 19 | UTTAR CHANDPUR<br>AREA054                                | 40000  |
| 101 | 19 | ADARSHA PALLY AREA<br>(3,NO K.K. PALLY)67                | 20000  |
| 102 | 20 | NABADAY PALLY036   | 70000  |
| 103 | 20 | VIVEKANANDA PALLY<br>(WESTERN SIDE OF<br>RAILWAY LINE)48 | 20000  |
| 104 | 20 | BUSTEE AT S.V ROAD<br>(S.code-120)BYE LOAN               | 20000  |
| 105 | 20 | SLUM AT SUKANTA PALLY<br>BY THE SIDE OF RAILWAY<br>TRACK | 10000  |
| 106 | 20 | SARATPALLY BY THE SIDE<br>OF RAILWAYTRACK-(SC130)        | 1000   |
| 107 | 21 | RISHI PARA030  | 50000  |
| 108 | 21 | BARDHAN PARA AREA032                                     | 25000  |
| 109 | 21 | AMBAGAN AREA061  | 20000  |

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|-----|----|--|-------|
| 110 | 21 | SLUM AT DURGANAGAR BY THE SIDE OF RAILWAY TRACK129 | 30000 |
| 111 | 22 | VIDYASAGAR PALLY AREA015                           | 70000 |
| 112 | 22 | RAMKRISHNA PALLY WEST AREA017                      | 20000 |
| 113 | 22 | SLUM AT NILAM AMBAGAN ON BELGHARIA EXPRESS ROAD128 | 20000 |
| 114 | 22 | JADU BHATTA SARANI(S.CODE-146)                     | 3000  |
| 115 | 23 | RABINDRA PALLY ANCHAL AREA (DAKSHIN PARA)52        | 30000 |
| 116 | 23 | MAJARHATI DAKSHIN PARA(S.CODE-78)                  | 30000 |
| 117 | 23 | MAJHERHATI SLUM85                                  | 30000 |
| 118 | 23 | NARAYAN PALLY AREA(SOUTH WEST)(s.code-86)          | 30000 |
| 119 | 23 | MAJHERHATI MADHYA PARA(S.CODE-88)                  | 60000 |
| 120 | 24 | RABINDRA PALLY AREA(S.code-95)                     | 20000 |
| 121 | 24 | NARAYAN PALLY AREA(S.code-121)                     | 20000 |
| 122 | 24 | NAIKURI ANCHAL AREA122                             | 20000 |
| 123 | 25 | SARDDARPARA AREA(S.CODE-93)                        | 40000 |
| 124 | 25 | FAKIR PARA AREA(S.code-97)                         | 20000 |

|     |    |  |        |
|-----|----|--|--------|
| 125 | 25 | SREEKRISHNA PALLY<br>AREA(S.code-127)            | 20000  |
| 126 | 25 | ASHRAM ROAD(S.CODE-<br>147)                      | 5340   |
| 127 | 26 | CHASHI PARA<br>AREA(S.CODE-69)                   | 20000  |
| 128 | 26 | DESHBANDHU<br>PALLY(S.CODE-81)                   | 30000  |
| 129 | 26 | BIDHAN PALLY<br>AREA(S(S.code-123).CODE-<br>123) | 15000  |
| 130 | 26 | ASHUTOSH PALLY<br>AREa(S.code-1(S.CODE-<br>124)  | 25000  |
| 131 | 27 | MILAN NAGAR ANCHAL<br>AREA007                    | 180000 |
| 132 | 27 | SARAT PALLY AREA022                              | 70000  |
| 133 | 27 | BANKIM PALLY AREA027                             | 30000  |
| 134 | 27 | DAKSHIN NADIKUL<br>AREA042                       | 70000  |
| 135 | 27 | BASUDEV PALLY AREA<br>(S.code-126)               | 45000  |
| 136 | 28 | DAKSHIN NADIKUL(DHOPA<br>PARA)(S.CODE-77)        | 30000  |
| 137 | 28 | PURBA ALIPUR(2)(S.CODE-<br>92)                   | 80000  |
| 138 | 28 | DAKSHIN NADIKUL(DHOPA<br>PARA-1)(S.code-94)      | 40000  |
| 139 | 28 | PURBA ALIPUR(1)(S.code-<br>96)                   | 40000  |
| 140 | 28 | DASPARA ANCHAL<br>AREA(S.code-101)               | 40000  |

|     |    |  |        |
|-----|----|--|--------|
| 141 | 28 | RABINDRA PALLY<br>AREA(S.code-125)     | 200000 |
| 142 | 29 | OLAICHANDI 1ST<br>LANE(S.code-135)     | 800    |
| 143 | 30 | KALYANNAGAR(CHAK<br>PARA)031           | 20000  |
| 144 | 31 | ALIPUR BATTALA AREA001                 | 71000  |
| 145 | 31 | RABINDRA NAGAR<br>AREA002              | 37000  |
| 146 | 31 | BURIR BAGAN AREA003                    | 48000  |
| 147 | 31 | PURBA ALIPUR AREA006                   | 300000 |
| 148 | 31 | PURBA ALIPUR<br>TALBAGAN011            | 800000 |
| 149 | 31 | SLUM AT AMBAGAN AREA                   | 21000  |
| 150 | 31 | Rabindranagar Sahar<br>Bagan(S.C.-148) | 1650   |

### **Proposed Project:**

#### **Background**

It is a pathbreaking 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:**

North Dum Dum Municipality has selected the above mentioned slums based on the following present conditions of the slums:

- The condition of living in the slum is mostly unhygienic and stingy.
- Habitation pattern in the slums is congested with insufficient open space.