

Project Contributions (Physical + Financial) (Rs. In lacs)

Sl No.	Scheme Component	Type	Quantity	Unit	Rate (in Rs./unit)	Proposed project cost (in lakh)	Appraised Project Cost (in lakh)	Central Share	State Govt. Share	UILB Share	Beneficiaries Share
A. HOUSING											
1	New in- situ										
	Single storied units		1290	Nos.	3.68	4747.20	4747.20	1935.00	2489.70		322.50
2	Up-gradation										
3	Rental										
4	Transit										
	Total Housing Cost Sub Total (A)					4747.20	4747.20	1935.00	2489.70	0.00	322.50

Office Of The Municipal Councillors

Jalpaiguri Municipality

Office Phone : 03561-230050

No.....M

Date 201

০৬.১০.২০১৫ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত জলপাইগুড়ি পুরসভার সদস্য / সদস্যগণের বিশেষ সভার কার্যবিবরণী :-

বিষয়- হাউসিং ফর অল সম্পর্কিত প্রজেক্ট ।

উপস্থিতি

১. শ্রী মোহন বোস , পৌরপতি , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
২. শ্রীমতী পাপিরা পাল , উপ পৌরপতি , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
৩. শ্রী সন্দীপ মাহাতো , পৌরপতি পরিষদ সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
৪. শ্রী সৈকত চ্যাটার্জী , পৌরপতি পরিষদ সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
৫. শ্রীমতী গৌলমী সাহা , পৌরপতি পরিষদ সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
৬. শ্রী সন্নাট রায় চৌধুরী , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
৭. শ্রীমতী দুর্বা ব্যানার্জী , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
৮. শ্রীমতী কাবেরী চক্রবর্তী , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
৯. শ্রী নিপু সাহা , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
১০. শ্রীমতী মালা ভৌমিক , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
১১. শ্রীমতী হাসি মল্লিক (থুহ) , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
১২. শ্রী দিনেশ রাউত , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
১৩. শ্রী প্রমোদ মন্ডল , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা — অনুপস্থিত
১৪. শ্রী প্রদীপ কুমার দে , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
১৫. শ্রীমতী বনো সরকার , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
১৬. শ্রী বিশ্বজিৎ সরকার , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
১৭. শ্রী বিমল পাল চৌধুরী , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
১৮. শ্রীমতী সঙ্গীতা ব্যানার্জী , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
১৯. শ্রীমতী লোপামুদ্রা অধিকারী (মন্ডল) , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
২০. শ্রী বিপ্লব সরকার , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
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২২. শ্রী শিনাকী সেনগুপ্ত , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
২৩. শ্রীমতী মাম্পি সরকার , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
২৪. শ্রী অন্লান মুন্সী , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা
২৫. শ্রী পরিমল মালোদাস , সদস্য , জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা



পরের পৃষ্ঠা

জলপাইগুড়ি পৌরসভা

জলপাইগুড়ি

তারিখ ০৫.১০.২০১৫

৫.১০.২০১৫ তারিখে বিকেল ৩.৩০ মিনিটে জলপাইগুড়ি পুরসভার সভাকক্ষে কাউন্সিলরগণের বিশেষ সভায় উপস্থিতি :-

১. শ্রী মোহন বোস
২. শ্রীমতী পালিয়া পাল
৩. শ্রী সন্দীপ মাহাতো, সদস্য
৪. শ্রী সৈকত চ্যাটার্জী, সদস্য
৫. শ্রীমতী শৌলমী সাহা, সদস্য
৬. শ্রী সমাট রায় চৌধুরী
৭. শ্রীমতী দুর্বা ব্যানার্জী
৮. শ্রীমতী কাবেরী চক্রবর্তী
৯. শ্রী নিপু সাহা
১০. শ্রীমতী মালা ভৌমিক
১১. শ্রীমতী হাসি মল্লিক (গৃহ)
১২. শ্রী দীনেশ রাউৎ
১৩. শ্রী প্রমোদ মন্ডল
১৪. শ্রী প্রদীপ মন্ডল
১৫. শ্রীমতী বনো সরকার
১৬. শ্রী বিশ্বজিৎ সরকার
১৭. শ্রী বিমল পাল চৌধুরী
১৮. শ্রীমতী সঙ্গীতা ব্যানার্জী
১৯. শ্রীমতী লোপামুদ্রা অধিকারী (মন্ডল)
২০. শ্রী বিপ্লব সরকার
২১. শ্রী সমীর দাস
২২. শ্রী পিনাকী সেনগুপ্ত
২৩. শ্রীমতী মাণ্ডি সরকার
২৪. শ্রী অজ্ঞান মুন্সী
২৫. শ্রী পরিমল মালো দাস

পৌরপতি

উপ পৌরপতি

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Mojan Bosa

স্বাক্ষর

Sapia Pal 05.10.15

Sanjay Kumar

Sanjay Kumar

P. B. Choudhury

Sandip Mandal

D. N. Banerjee

R. Choudhury

Sanjay Kumar

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Introductory Note by Chairman

Amongst the cities of west Bengal, the importance of Jalpaiguri is enormous. The town came into existence both as the Divisional and District Headquarters in 1869 and keeping in view the importance of the town. The Jalpaiguri Municipality was established in 1885.

Right from the inception, the Municipality is saddled with the responsibility of extending services to its residents. With this end in view, the Board of Councillors have taken up the responsibility of keeping up the tradition that begun a century and two decades back and is solely bent upon providing a better and dynamic trend of services to its tax-payers.

Notwithstanding manifold hurdles coupled with extreme financial constraints that confronted the Municipality very often, the Municipality has been relentlessly striving for inducting better reformed services. Through the wake of globalization, there has been a growing demand from the residents for providing better quality of services thereby making inroads of a number of many new problems.

In order to cope up with this challenge, the Municipality has endeavored to introduce in the field providing services some technology based modern and more dynamic method of functioning. But the infrastructure and the bulk of fund that are needed for these developments are absent since it is not possible for the Municipality alone to provide such a huge quantum of fund from its limited sources.

It can be made possible only with the financial assistance from the State and Central Govt. and Statutory and non-Statutory Bodies dealing with Municipal affairs to help & create a better and comfortable environment for the public.

It is known to all that Jalpaiguri is endowed and replete with a number of religious and famous tourist spots and this heritage town itself can very well be made as a place for transition of tourists for visiting the nearest sites and temples, like Jalpesh Mandir, the temple of goddess Kali set up by Devi Chowdhurani, Tea gardens, Forests etc. of Dooars.

Today Jalpaiguri is in the process of preparing the Housing For All Plan of Action (HFAPoA). In the last 5 years, with the help of the people, we have tried to address the problems of urban poor & slums keeping the aspirations of people and development objectives and targets in mind. At some point we have been successful in realizing the dreams of the people while in others we were not. Preparation of **Housing For All Plan of Action** along with, its implementation and monitoring opened a new challenge to us – the challenge of providing all basic services to all poor people and ensuring equitable socio-economic development of the people of Jalpaiguri.

It's an honour and privilege to present before the people of Jalpaiguri, the 1st Housing For All Plan of Action which offers to provide development of all slums and ensure that new slums do not come up and thereby developing Jalpaiguri into a vibrant economy. Learning from the past we look forward towards achieving long term benefits, perspectives and convergences rather than short term goals. The Housing For All Plan of Action has been prepared and we look forward for a great future.

To sum up, the Municipality is trying hard to reach the goal in a well-planned and scientific way to translate the above visions into reality so that the fruits of its whole-hearted efforts percolate even to the humblest residents of the town.



Chairman
Jalpaiguri Municipality


Chairman
Jalpaiguri Municipality

Planning Team

- I. Shri. Mahon Bose, Chairman, Jalpaiguri Municipality.
- II. Shri.Sandip Mahato, Chairman-in-Council-Member, Jalpaiguri Municipality.
- III. Shri Anniruddha Pal, Executive Officer, Jalpaiguri Municipality., (Nodal Officer for HFA)
- IV. Shri Tapash Datta , OS , Jalpaiguri Municipality
- V. Shri. Tapan Roy, Urban Planner, Jalpaiguri Municipality.
- VI. Shri., Sajal Roy ,Accounts & Finance Coordinator, Jalpaiguri Municipality.
- VII. I.T Coordinator, Jalpaiguri Municipality.

City Profile and Overview

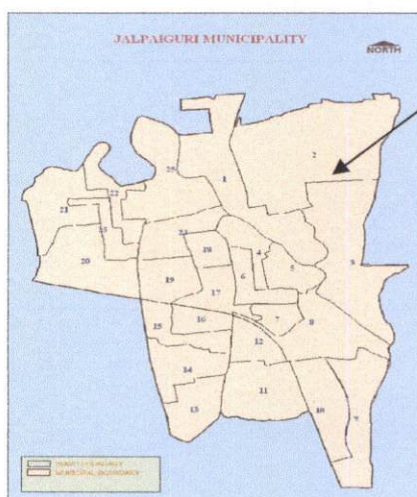
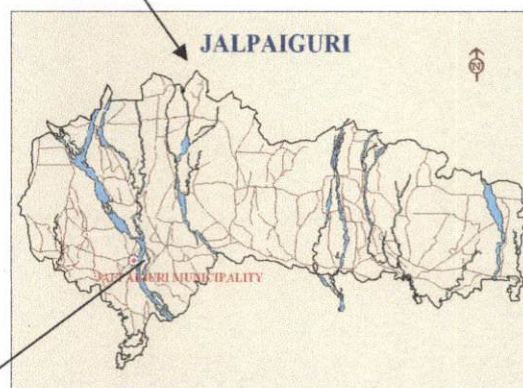
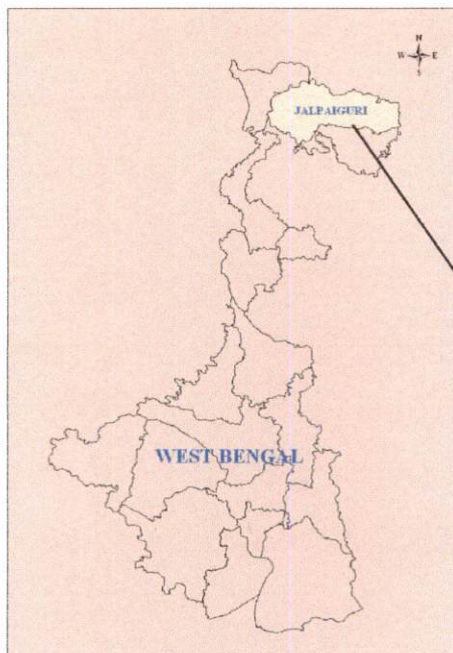
History:-

Jalpaiguri is one of the most important districts in West Bengal. The Jalpaiguri District formed in the year 1869 and starting its activities as a Divisional Head Quarter of Rajshahi- Koch Behar Division since 1875 and as Rajsahi Division from 1883. With the formation of District, the tea plantation played key role in the field of Socio-Economic reforms in the district since 1877. In view of the above, a new Township has came out in the district as “Jalpaiguri Town” in the year 1869. The administration and tea planters of the district felt it necessary to set up a Urban Local Body. And “Jalpaiguri Union” was formed and performed the municipal activities till 1st. April 1885. The “Jalpaiguri Municipality” came into begin with a population of 7936 in the year 1886-87 under the Chairmanship of Deputy Commissioner of the District and Vice-Chairmanship of Civil Medical Officer. The first non official Chairman was elected in the year 1916-17. The municipal area was then divided into 7 wards, consisting with 19 commissioners. After independence, the municipal area was divided into 19 single member constituency wards in the year 1967 with a functioning area 10.095 sq. K.M. Subsequently, in 1995, the municipal area has been expanded to 12.95 sq.K.M.

Administrative Boundaries

The municipality is bounded by Tista River in its Eastern side, Kharia and Aurobindo Gram Panchyat in its Western side, Paharpur villages in the north and Kharia in the Southern side. River Karala passes from its northern side to the south eastern side. SH 12 A passes Jalpaiguri Municipality from its East to West From Siliguri town to Maynaguri Town.

Jalpaiguri Municipality is very near to the International border of Bangladesh in south.



Temperature

Normal temperature in the area varies from 37°C max to 7°C min. The following bar diagram shows maximum and minimum temperature from 2000 to 2004

Soil

Very deep, poorly drained, fine loamy soils on level to nearly level recent alluvial plain with loamy surface, associated with very deep, moderately well-drained, coarse loamy soils.

Ground Water

The area is having wide seasonal fluctuations in groundwater storage and movement. Aquifers are characterized by highly assorted materials. Groundwater occurs in water table (unconfined condition). Static water level is within 4 m. below ground level. Total dissolved solids is around 150 ppm and aquifer thickness tapped is around 50 m. or so.

(Source – *Geohydrological Map of India – published by GSI, 1969*)

Geomorphology

Jalpaiguri town is situated at an altitude of 77.60 – 84.35 m. above m.s.l. on the western bank of river Teesta. River Karala is one of the major tributaries of Teesta dividing the Municipality in parts. The river Dhardhara is a tributary of river Karala. The river Gadadhar drains the water of Jalpaiguri town partially. The terrain is basically flat and blanketed by river borne sediments consisting of fine to coarse sands, silts and clays, constituting the lower piedmont flood plain of North Bengal. The upper plain is occasionally marked with pebbles and gravels drained down from the upper catchment.

(Source – *Record GSI Publication – Vol.No.121, Part 2-8*

“Quaternary Geology and Geomorphology of Tista-Torsa interfluvial area – A brief review”)

Ecology

Tista river plays a very important role on the local ecology. As per river basin atlas, 1985 Tista is suitable for propagation of fisheries as a result the municipality has an important role to maintain Tista River basin ecology.

A number of tea gardens are situated in the north of Jalpaiguri particularly Karalavalley Tea Gardens.

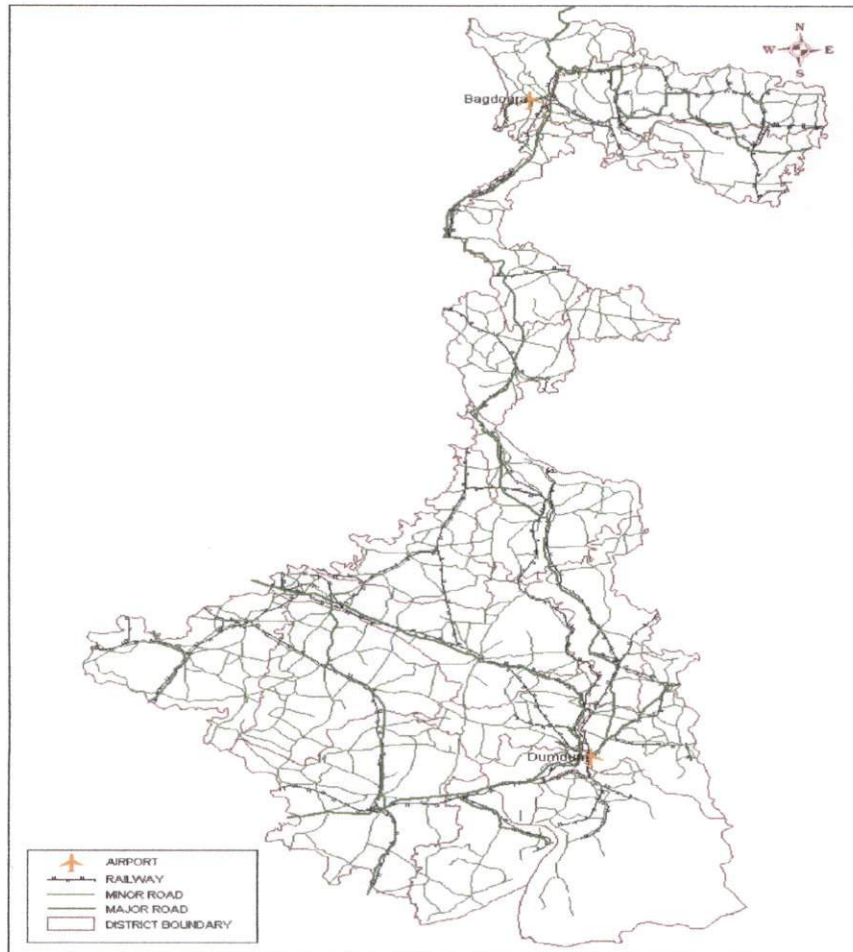
As Jalpaiguri Municipality is situated in the international border zone, there is massive rise of population due to immigration leading to acute shortage of food and water. Intensive search for alternative food and water resources has forced for modification of physio-chemical parameters. Continuous habitat loss is taking place due to human intervention and change in land use pattern. The ULB documents its concern for this and has been putting continuous endeavour for restoration of ecology.

Linkages (Rail, Road and Air)

Jalpaiguri being the one of the oldest and important Municipality of North Bengal, is well connected by rail and road with the State capital, Kolkata as also with the major towns of West Bengal. Jalpaiguri is about 500 KM from Kolkata. The town is connected by North Eastern Railway Siliguri Haldibari Line and few important trains pass through Jalpaiguri. The town has direct railway and road links with the neighbouring towns, like Siliguri, Moinaguri, Lataguri, Dhubguri etc. State Highway 12-A passes through the Municipality. The nearest air base is at Bagdogra.

Jalpaiguri Municipality has developed around 160 K.M. of road. In the area, Zilla Parishad has developed roads of 7 K.M. and PWD of 15 KM. Entire area of the Municipality is connected with roads. Regional connectivity linkage with the municipality is shown in the map as below. Regular maintenance of these roads is in practice.

Regional linkage & connectivity Map



Drainage

Jalpaiguri is situated on the western bank of Teesta river. A number small rivers and nala are passing through the municipal area. The Karala river is the natural drainage channel of Jalpaiguri Town is one of the tributaries of Teesta and more or less bifurcates the town in the eastern side. Another natural drainage is river Gadadhar which is connected to river Panga in the south. The high rain water from the upland portion of Jalpaiguri town and its adjoining area is causing water logging in certain portion of the city. All these need de-silting and other forms of drudgery to reduce water logging and overflow during the peak monsoon period, in particular. Overall drainage system of the ULB has been hindered because –

- Siltation of natural drainages due to deforestation in upper catchment of Tista.
- River Karala fails to drain the total storm water in the river Tista as Tista is not in a position to take total discharge of river Karala during flood season.
- Most of the lateral drains are not connected with the peripheral drains

- Unplanned construction
- Drains are choked by wastes (polythene etc.)

However, the ULB has taken several remedial measures to overcome these problems.

Solid Waste Management

The ULB has started implementing Solid Waste Management scheme in the recent years. Municipality already covered 18 wards and remaining wards will be covered within coming years. Solid wastes from residential and commercial complex, medical units, wastes after sweeping the roads, drain wastes etc are removed every day.

Cleanliness and Beautifications

To maintain cleanliness and beautifications of Jalpaiguri, the ULB has taken enormous efforts with the help of its stakeholders to provide miscellaneous nature of services under its jurisdiction such as Roads, Peripheral Drainage, Electrification, Solid Waste Management, Conservancy, beautifications of parks and open spaces etc. In all spheres of activities, the Municipality imposes importance as regards its cleanliness and maintenance of overall greenery. . Every day over 24 Mt garbages are removed from municipality.

Sanitation

Since its inception, Jalpaiguri Municipality is concerned about the sanitation. Growing population demands better and modern sanitation facilities. Keeping this in view, 3 Nos. community toilets have been constructed in the Municipal area. Continuous efforts are making to improve the services further. However modernized sewerage system is in need within near future.

Health

Since its inception, Jalpaiguri Municipality is improving gradually in its health services in different forms. Health services programme IPP-VIII (Extn) is being implemented for further betterment. There is one general Hospital, one Clinic, one Dispensary and one Family Welfare Centre. The ULB possesses two Ambulances for constant services.

Education

As per District Handbook 2005, Government of West Bengal, there were 73 primary schools, 4 middle schools, 5 high schools, 13 higher secondary schools and 3 colleges in the Jalpaiguri Municipal area, along with 18 professional and technical institutions. Also, there are 13 public libraries and 13 free reading rooms. Percentage of literacy in the area is 91% for male and 83% for female.

The authorities are in constant touch with the progressive themes with the advent of future scenario of the Municipality. Proper care has been taken to provide minimum facilities in the educational centres, like sanitation, drinking water etc as also adequate teaching aids through trained teachers. Separate projects are being taken for adult education, education for handicapped and drop out children in the coming years.

Population and development are intrinsically interrelated and progress in any component can catalyze improvement in others. In recognition of this awareness the CDP seeks to integrate the population perspective with all development policies to be undertaken in the plan. The population statistics is provided below:

Table 1: Population of Jalpaiguri

Sl. No.	Item	Jalpaiguri
1	Total population (Census 2011)	107341
2	Decadal Growth (Census 2011) (%)	6.96
3	Density	8289

Source: Census of India, 2011

The combination of high population growth and density, poverty, and limited resources makes the developing urban areas distinctive as in the case of Jalpaiguri. This population will not only require additional area for settlement to keep the density in check but also increasing infrastructural facilities to lead a minimum standard of life. The population projection is important because the services and facilities provided by the municipality ought to increase at the same ratio as the population growth. The projected population in the next 5 to 10 year should have the infrastructure and the economic stability and social standing for a good and healthy life. Thus a systematic development of the basic infrastructure is the need of the day.

Table 2: Projected Population Jalpaiguri

Jalpaiguri Municipality	Area	Projected Population in lakhs				
	12.95 s.q.k.m	2001	2015	2021		
		1.00	1.15	1.69		
Growth rate in 10 yrs				25%		

Table 3 : City at a Glance

Sl.no	Indicator	2001	2011	2015
1	Area (inSqKm)			
1.1	Planning Area (Sq. Km)	12.95	12.95	12.95
1.2	Municipal Area (Sq. Km)	12.95	12.95	12.95
1.3	Area of Slums(Sq. Km)	3408.8	4307.5	4307.5
2	Number of Municipal Wards	25	25	25
3	PopulationandHouseholds			
3.1	TotalPopulation (no'sinmillions)	100348	107341	115000
3.2	Number of Households	22063	26205	27106
3.3	Density of Population	7748	8289	8880
3.4	Slum households as percentage of total Households in city	20.39	22.13	33.47
3.5	Current (2015) Population(Year of Survey) (no'sinmillions)			0.115
3.6	Current Number (2015) of Households(Year of survey)			27106

3.7	Slum population as percentage of total population in city		35.64
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Source: Jalpaiguri Municipality

1.4. Housing and Physical Infrastructure profile

Housing profile

50% of the households live in a house/hut with only one room in the district of Jalpaiguri Municipal area. In context of Jalpaiguri, 35% of households live in semi- pucca or partially pucca houses¹. Housing condition in its slums is not in good shape as 85% houses are either Katcha or semi-pucca. Considering the above, municipality has already initiated construction of beneficiary led houses in 77 slums spread over 25 wards on a piecemeal basis leveraging ISHDP scheme in a phased manner. In the First phase (2008-2012) total 625 houses were constructed in 77 slums spread over 25 wards. Infrastructure projects like Road, Drain and pipeline work were also completed.

Table 4: Number of Housing proposals under different projects

Ward No	Housing Under IHSDP
1	28
2	53
3	25
4	8
5	5
6	4
7	9
8	10
9	37
10	13
11	44
12	9
13	28
14	55
15	29
16	45
17	0
18	23
19	15
20	45
21	21
22	37
23	21
24	21
25	40
Total	625

Source: Jalpaiguri Municipality

Land Use

Land is one of the most important scarce natural resources. The importance of land use planning, therefore, plays a vital role due to large population growth day by day.

Table below shows Land use distribution of Jalpaiguri.

Table 5: Land Use pattern in Jalpaiguri

Land Categories	Area in hectare	% of the Total area
Residential	786.3	61.42
Open land	132.0	10.31
Agriculture	112.0	8.75
Roads	79.0	6.17
Public Parks /	36.2	2.83
Drainage	34.6	2.70
Institutional	28.3	2.21
Mixed	24.6	1.92
Commercial	22.0	1.72
Lakes / Tanks	14.5	1.13
Hazardous	6.4	0.50
Railway	4.0	0.31
Industrial	0.22	0.02
Total	1280.12	

Ward wise population density of the Jalpaiguri Municipality is shown in the map as below. It shows that the wards situated in the central parts of the town mainly west of Karala River and near the Railway station the density is very high only exception is ward no. 9 at the south of the municipality.

Table 6: Other Land categories

Land Categories	Area in hectare	% of the Total area
Agriculture	112	36.28
Roads	79	6.17
Public Parks / Garden	36.2	2.83
Drainage	34.6	2.70
Commercial	22	1.72
Lakes / Tanks	14.5	1.13
Hazardous	6.4	0.50
Railway	4	0.31

Land use pattern of Jalpaiguri is broadly influenced by the main Road and rail route and the proximity to Kolkata. As a result the main residential, commercial and public-semi-public areas are concentrated along

the transport route but mostly concentrated towards north. The agricultural and plantation areas are mostly concentrated towards the southern fringe areas. Image below shows the land use characteristics of the Jalpaiguri city.

Table below represents ward wise distribution of all the slums along with their ownership status, and age.

Table 13: Ward-wise Notified and Non-notified Slums of Jalpaiguri

Sl No	Ward Number	Slum Code	Slum Name	Slum Status	Ownership of Land	Age of Slum
1	1	10001	INDIRA GANDHI COLONY(S-001)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
2	1	10002	HOSPITAL PARA SLUM(S-002)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
3	1	10003	SHANI MANDIR BUSTEE (S-003)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
4	1	10004	DOME BUSTEE(S-004)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
5	1	10005	RAJBARI PARA HAZRA BUSTEE(S-005)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
6	2	10006	RABINDRANAGAR COLONY(S-006)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
7	2	10007	UTTAR UPPER BHATAKHANA(S-007)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
8	2	10008	WAKERGANJ BUSTEE(S-008)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
9	2	10009	PADMAPUKUR COLONY (S-009)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
10	2	10010	TOPAMARI BUSTEE(S-010)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
11	3	10011	PURBA SEN PARA KUSTHA ASHRAM(S-011)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
12	3	10012	DAS PARA(S-012)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
13	3	10013	MADHYA SEN PARA (S-013)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
14	3	10014	JUBILEE PARK(S-014)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
15	3	10015	JALAR MATH BUSTEE(S-015)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
16	4	10016	DOME BUSTEE(S-016)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
17	4	10017	CHHANA BUSTEE(S-017)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
18	4	10018	KAMARPARA MUSLIM BUSTEE(S-022)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
19	4	10019	DIN BAZAR REDLIGHT AREA(S-021)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
20	4	10020	NAWABBARI BUSTEE(S-020)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
21	4	10021	MISTRI PATTI(S-019)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
22	4	10022	DHOPA PATTI CHAL PATTI(S-018)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
23	5	10023	RAHAMAN BUSTEE(S-023)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
24	5	10024	DHOPA PATTY(S-024)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
25	6	10025	DARJEE PARA(S-025)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
26	6	10026	JATIYO PARA(S-026)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
27	7	10027	TELTANKI BUSTEE(S-028)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
28	7	10028	TELIPARA BAGHAJATIN COLONY(S-027)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
29	8	10029	KARALA PARH BUSTEE(S-030)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
30	8	10030	PUKURPAR BUSTEE(S-029)	NOTIFIED	Private	125

31	8	10031	STATION BAZAR BUSTEE(S-031)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
32	9	10032	MUSLIM BUSTEE(S-032)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
33	9	10033	TIKIA PARA BUSTEE(S-033)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
34	9	10034	PILKHANA BUSTEE(S-034)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
35	9	10035	SUBHASH UNNAYAN PALLY(S-035)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
36	9	10036	TALTALA BUSTEE(S-038)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
37	9	10037	NATUN BUSTEE(S-037)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
38	9	10038	HARIZAN BUSTEE(S-036)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
39	10	10039	NEPALI BUSTEE(S-039)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
40	10	10040	GORUMARA BUSTEE(S-040)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
41	11	10041	ADAR PARA DULAL DIGHI(S-041)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
42	11	10042	ADAR PARA CANEL PAR BUSTEE(042)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
43	12	10043	HARIZAN BUSTEE(S-043)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
44	12	10044	JAYANTI PARA RAIL BUSTEE(S-044)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
45	13	10045	BOWBAZAR BUSTEE(S-045)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
46	13	10046	PANDAPARA KALIBARI(S-046)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
47	14	10047	DANGAPARA BUSTEE(S-047)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
48	14	10048	GHOSH PARA(S-048)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
49	15	10049	PANPARA BUSTEE(S-049)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
50	15	10050	RAIL LINE BUSTEE(S-050)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
51	15	10051	SUBHASH LANE(S-051)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
52	16	10052	Nayahat Bustee(S-053)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
53	16	10053	Harisabha Bustee(S-052)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
54	17	10054	DHARA PATTY(S-054)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
55	17	10055	2 NO GHUMTEE BUSTEE(S-055)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
56	17	10056	3 NO GHUMTEE BUSTEE(S-056)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
57	18	10057	DEBNATH BUSTEE(S-0057)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
58	18	10058	SHILPA SAMITI PARA(S-058)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
59	18	10059	SURID LANE(S-060)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
60	18	10060	KERANI PARA(S-059)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
61	19	10061	4 NO GHUMTI MUCHI BUSTEE(S-061)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
62	19	10062	PATGOLA BUSTEE(S-062)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
63	20	10063	KALODOBA BUSTEE(S-063)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
64	20	10064	DAKSHIN BAMUN PARA & BOSE PARA BUSTEE(S-064)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
65	20	10065	SAKTINAGAR BUSTEE(S-065)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
66	21	10066	BILPARA BUSTEE(S-066)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
67	21	10067	SHAKTINAGAR BUSTEE(S-067)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
68	21	10068	COLLEGE PARA BUSTEE(S-068)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125

69	22	10069	BISWAS PALLY(S-069)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
70	22	10070	PABITRANAGAR BUSTEE(S-070)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
71	23	10071	ARABINDANAGAR COLONY WEST(S-071)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
72	23	10072	ARABINDANAGAR COLONY EAST(S-072)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
73	24	10073	CHUNABHATI BUSTEE(S-073)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
74	24	10074	VIVEKANANDA PARA BUSTEE(S-074)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
75	25	10075	PARESH MITRA COLONY(S-075)	NOTIFIED	Private	125
76	25	10077	BOYALKHANA BAZAR BUSTEE(S-077)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125
77	25	10076	MUJIBGARH MUNICIPAL COLONY(S-076)	NON NOTIFIED	Private	125

Source: USHA Survey and MIS data validation report

As can be observed

- ❖ Jalpaiguri has uneven distribution of slums in its 25 wards with 5 wards having 5 or more than 5 slums, while, in other wards, number of slums is 3 or less than .
- ❖ Out of total 77 slums, based on status, population and area is provided in Annexure B-1.
- ❖ Out of total 77 slums, 22 slums are non- notified slums.
- ❖ Average age of the slums is around 125 years and the age varies from 15 years to maximum of 125 years.

Table 14: Average Monthly income and expenditure of Households staying in slums

Average Monthly Income of Slum Households									
City	No. of Households	Total Population	Average Monthly Income of Household (in Rs.)						
			Less than Rs.500	Rs.501- Rs.1000	Rs.1001- Rs.1500	Rs.1501 - Rs.2000	Rs.2001- Rs.3000	More than Rs.3000	Don't Know
Jalpaiguri	6413	26418	330	1317	1526	1514	2391	5	0

Source: USHA Survey and MIS data validation report

Average Monthly Expenditure of Slum Households								
City	No. of Households	Total Population.	Average Monthly Income of Household (in Rs.)					
			Less than Rs.500	Rs.501- Rs.1000	Rs.1001- Rs.1500	Rs.1501- Rs.2000	Rs.2001- Rs.3000	More than Rs.3000
Jalpaiguri	6413	26418	213	1129	1425	1750	2521	45

Source: USHA Survey and MIS data validation report

Table 15: Caste wise distribution of households in slums for each ward

Ward No.	No. of Slums in Ward	No. of HHs in slum	Total Population	SC	ST	OBC
1	5	495	1836	397	9	12
2	5	633	2532	419	2	21
3	5	247	987	197	1	19
4	7	190	765	99	0	65
5	2	134	536	63	2	24
6	2	32	195	35	0	35
7	2	319	1276	151	1	18
8	3	88	585	46	0	39
9	7	848	3392	380	4	15
10	2	188	955	35	18	2
11	2	169	676	134	0	25
12	2	247	988	267	4	8
13	2	207	828	60	0	0
14	2	327	1308	159	4	9
15	3	201	958	110	0	15
16	2	239	954	221	2	17
17	3	120	580	34	0	0
18	4	284	1136	34	1	0
19	2	157	628	123	0	24
20	3	264	1056	115	0	21
21	3	179	716	73	0	6
22	2	166	664	157	1	39
23	2	250	1125	44	2	5
24	2	117	486	13	1	0
25	3	312	1256	233	4	61
Total	77	6413	26418	3599	56	480

Source: USHA Survey and MIS data validation report

List of slums under Jalpaiguri Municipality :

Sl. No	Slum Code No	Name of the Slum	Location/Address	Ward No	Area of Slum (in sq.km.)
1	10001	INDIRA GANDHI COLONY(S-001)	INDIRA GANDHI COLONY	1	0.09
2	10002	HOSPITAL PARA SLUM(S-002)	HOSPITAL PARA	1	0.07
3	10003	SHANI MANDIR BUSTEE (S-003)	SHANI MANDIR BUSTEE	1	0.09
4	10004	DOME BUSTEE(S-004)	DOME BUSTEE	1	0.05
5	10005	RAJBARI PARA HAZRA BUSTEE(S-005)	RAJBARI PARA HAZRA	1	0.03
6	10006	RABINDRANAGAR COLONY(S-006)	RABINDRANAGAR COLONY	2	0.33
7	10007	UTTAR UPPER BHATAKHANA(S-007)	UTTAR UPPER BHATAKHANA	2	0.09
8	10008	WAKERGANJ BUSTEE(S-008)	WAKERGANJ BUSTEE	2	0.030
9	10009	PADMAPUKUR COLONY (S-009)	PADMAPUKUR COLONY	2	0.020
10	10010	TOPAMARI BUSTEE(S-010)	TOPAMARI BUSTEE	2	0.040
11	10011	PURBA SEN PARA KUSTHA ASHRAM(S-011)	PURBA SEN PARA KUSTHA ASHRAM	3	0.030
12	10012	DAS PARA(S-012)	DAS PARA(S-012)	3	0.030
13	10013	MADHYA SEN PARA (S-013)	MADHYA SEN PARA	3	0.030
14	10014	JUBILEE PARK(S-014)	JUBILEE PARK	3	0.040
15	10015	JALAR MATH BUSTEE(S-015)	JALAR MATH BUSTEE	3	0.015
16	10016	DOME BUSTEE(S-016)	DOME BUSTEE	4	0.03
17	10017	CHHANA BUSTEE(S-017)	CHHANA BUSTEE	4	0.03

Sl. No	Slum Code No	Name of the Slum	Location/Address	Ward No	Area of Slum (in sq.km.)
18	10018	KAMARPARA MUSLIM BUSTEE(S-022)	KAMARPARA MUSLIM BUSTEE	4	0.02
19	10019	DIN BAZAR REDLIGHT AREA(S-021)	DIN BAZAR REDLIGHT AREA	4	0.015
20	10020	NAWABBARI BUSTEE(S-020)	NAWABBARI BUSTEE	4	0.017
21	10021	MISTRI PATTI(S-019)	MISTRI PATTI	4	0.01
22	10022	DHOPA PATTI CHAL PATTI(S-018)	DHOPA PATTI CHAL PATTI	4	0.017
23	10023	RAHAMAN BUSTEE(S-023)	RAHAMAN BUSTEE	5	0.02
24	10024	DHOPA PATTY(S-024)	DHOPA PATTY	5	0.030
25	10025	DARJEE PARA(S-025)	DARJEE PARA	6	0.040
26	10026	JATIYO PARA(S-026)	JATIYO PARA)	6	0.07
27	10027	TELTANKI BUSTEE(S-028)	TELTANKI BUSTEE	7	0.03
28	10028	TELIPARA BAGHAJATIN COLONY(S-027)	TELIPARA BAGHAJATIN COLONY	7	0.03
29	10029	KARALA PARH BUSTEE(S-030)	KARALA PARH BUSTEE(S-030)	8	0.04
30	10030	PUKURPAR BUSTEE(S-029)	PUKURPAR BUSTEE	8	0.06
31	10031	STATION BAZAR BUSTEE(S-031)	STATION BAZAR BUSTEE	8	0.03
32	10032	MUSLIM BUSTEE(S-032)	MUSLIM BUSTEE	9	0.24
33	10033	TIKIA PARA BUSTEE(S-033)	TIKIA PARA BUSTEE	9	0.08
34	10034	PILKHANA BUSTEE(S-034)	PILKHANA BUSTEE	9	0.09
35	10035	SUBHASH UNNAYAN PALLY(S-035)	SUBHASH UNNAYAN PALLY	9	0.11
36	10036	TALTALA BUSTEE(S-038)	TALTALA BUSTEE	9	0.02
37	10037	NATUN BUSTEE(S-037)	NATUN BUSTEE	9	0.08
38	10038	HARIZAN BUSTEE(S-036)	HARIZAN BUSTEE	9	0.02

Sl. No	Slum Code No	Name of the Slum	Location/Address	Ward No	Area of Slum (in sq.km.)
39	10039	NEPALI BUSTEE(S-039)	NEPALI BUSTEE	10	0.09
40	10040	GORUMARA BUSTEE(S-040)	GORUMARA BUSTEE	10	0.05
41	10041	ADAR PARA DULAL DIGHI(S-041)	ADAR PARA DULAL DIGH	11	0.16
42	10042	ADAR PARA CANEL PAR BUSTEE(042)	ADAR PARA CANEL PAR BUSTEE	11	0.02
43	10043	HARIZAN BUSTEE(S-043)	HARIZAN BUSTEE	12	0.11
44	10044	JAYANTI PARA RAIL BUSTEE(S-044)	JAYANTI PARA RAIL BUSTEE(S-044)	12	0.12
45	10045	BOWBAZAR BUSTEE(S-045)	BOWBAZAR BUSTEE	13	0.14
46	10046	PANDAPARA KALIBARI(S-046)	PANDAPARA KALIBARI	13	0.026
47	10047	DANGAPARA BUSTEE(S-047)	DANGAPARA BUSTEE	14	0.11
48	10048	GHOSH PARA(S-048)	GHOSH PARA	14	0.05
49	10049	PANPARA BUSTEE(S-049)	PANPARA BUSTEE	15	0.06
50	10050	RAIL LINE BUSTEE(S-050)	RAIL LINE BUSTEE	15	0.06
51	10051	SUBHASH LANE(S-051)	SUBHASH LANE	15	0.03
52	10052	Nayahat Buste1e(S-053)	Nayahat Buste	16	0.02
53	10053	Harisabha Bustee(S-052)	Harisabha Bustee	16	0.06
54	10054	DHARA PATTY(S-054)	DHARA PATTY	17	0.04
55	10055	2 NO GHUMTEE BUSTEE(S-055)	2 NO GHUMTEE BUSTEE	17	0.03
56	10056	3 NO GHUMTEE BUSTEE(S-056)	3 NO GHUMTEE BUSTEE	17	0.02
57	10057	DEBNATH BUSTEE(S-0057)	DEBNATH BUSTEE	18	0.06
58	10058	SHILPA SAMITI PARA(S-058)	SHILPA SAMITI PARA	18	0.03
59	10059	SURID LANE(S-060)	SURID LANE	18	0.01

Sl. No	Slum Code No	Name of the Slum	Location/Address	Ward No	Area of Slum (in sq.km.)
60	10060	KERANI PARA(S-059)	KERANI PARA	18	0.01
61	10061	4 NO GHUMTI MUCHI BUSTEE(S-061)	4 NO GHUMTI MUCHI BUSTEE	19	0.06
62	10062	PATGOLA BUSTEE(S-062)	PATGOLA BUSTEE	19	0.04
63	10063	KALODOBA BUSTEE(S-063)	KALODOBA BUSTEE	20	0.06
64	10064	DAKSHIN BAMUN PARA & BOSE PARA BUSTEE(S-064)	DAKSHIN BAMUN PARA & BOSE PARA BUSTEE	20	0.01
65	10065	SAKTINAGAR BUSTEE(S-065)	SAKTINAGAR BUSTEE	20	0.02
66	10066	BILPARA BUSTEE(S-066)	BILPARA BUSTEE	21	0.11
67	10067	SHAKTINAGAR BUSTEE(S-067)	SHAKTINAGAR BUSTEE	21	0.06
68	10068	COLLEGE PARA BUSTEE(S-068)	COLLEGE PARA BUSTEE	21	0.02
69	10069	BISWAS PALLY(S-069)	BISWAS PALLY	22	0.030
70	10070	PABITRANAGAR BUSTEE(S-070)	PABITRANAGAR BUSTEE	22	0.070
71	10071	ARABINDANAGAR COLONY WEST(S-071)	ARABINDANAGAR COLONY WEST(S-071)	23	0.040
72	10072	ARABINDANAGAR COLONY EAST(S-072)	ARABINDANAGAR COLONY EAST	23	0.050
73	10073	CHUNABHATI BUSTEE(S-073)	CHUNABHATI BUSTEE	24	0.060
74	10074	VIVEKANANDA PARA BUSTEE(S-074)	VIVEKANANDA PARA BUSTEE	24	0.02
75	10075	PARESH MITRA COLONY(S-075)	PARESH MITRA COLONY	25	0.08
76	10077	BOYALKHANA BAZAR BUSTEE(S-077)	BOYALKHANA BAZAR BUSTEE	25	0.030
77	10076	MUJIBGARH MUNICIPAL COLONY(S-076)	MUJIBGARH MUNICIPAL COLONY	25	0.085000

The projected slums and existing scenario of infrastructure:

64 nos Slums and 17 Non Slum have been selected as a First Project under PMAY scheme by Jalpaiguri Municipality in consultation with the state level Nodal Agency - The State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under M.A. Department, GoWB.

1. INDIRA GANDHI COLONY:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-1. It is situated at North - East Part of the Municipality. Metal road is running in to the middle of the slums connects it to major areas of Birnagar Municipality. The total area of the slum is 0.09 sq Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 90000 square meters. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 322 with a total population of 1017. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

2. HOSPITAL PARA SLUM

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-1. It is situated at North-East Part of the Municipality. Metal road is running in to the middle of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.70 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 98. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum there is no surface drain resulting clogging. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street

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

3. SHANI MANDIR BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-1. It is situated at North-East Part of the Municipality. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.5 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.09 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 42. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local business and cultivated works, 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 road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated.

4. DOME BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-1. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalapiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.75 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.50 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 16 .Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local business and cultivated works, 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. Most of the roads within slums are semi metallic or kuchha road. There is 100% street lights present in the slum. Most of the population adopts unhygienic method for disposing their waste; thereby causing huge damage to health. The site visit has revealed a unhygienic condition prevailing there at present due to absence of any organized structures and infrastructure for keeping them. Most of the dwelling units are kaccha or dilapidated. Water supply net work is needed in this slum with domestic connection.

5. RAJBARI PARA HAZRA BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-1. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.03 square km . The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 17 . Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local business and cultivated works, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

6. RABINDRA NAGAR COLONY:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Birnagar Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.33 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 390. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local business and cultivated works, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

7. UTTAR UPPAR BHATIKHANA:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-2. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.09 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 48 . Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local business and cultivated works, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

8. WAKERGANJ BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-02. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.030 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 120 with a total population of 656. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

9. PADMAPUKAR COLONY:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-02. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.020 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 25. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

10.TOPAMARI BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-02. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.040 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 50. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

11.PURBA SEN PARA KUSTHA ASHRAM:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.030 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 35. Most of the slum dwellers

works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

12.DAS PARA:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.030 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 23. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

13. MADHYA SEN PARA:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.030 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 120. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

14. JUBLEE PARKS:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.040 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 35. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

15.JALAR MATH BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-03. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.015 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 24. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

16. CHHANA BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.030 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 77. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

17.DIN BAZAR BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.015 square km. The

ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 19. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

18. MISTRI PATTI:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.010 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 11. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

19.DHOPA PATTI CHAL PATTI :

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-04. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.017 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 26. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

20. RAHAMAN BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.020 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 55. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

21.DHOPA PATTI:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-05. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.030 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 79. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

22.DARJEE PARA:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-06. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.040 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 7. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

23.TELTANKI BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-07. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 0.05 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.030 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 174. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

24.TELIPARA BAGHAJATIN COLONY:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-07. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.030 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 145. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

25.KARALA PARH BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-08. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.040 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 34. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

26.PUKURPAR BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-08. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.060 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 39. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

27.MUSLIM CHHANA BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.030 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 180. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

28.PHILKHANA BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.090 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 117. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

29.SUBASH UNNAYAN PALLY:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.11 square km. The

ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 200. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

30.TALTALA BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.020 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 184. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

31.NATUN BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.80 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 123. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface

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

32. HARIZAN BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-09. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.030 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 21. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

33. NEPALI BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.090 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 103. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

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

34. GORUMARA BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-10. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.050 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 85. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

35. ADAR PARA DULAL BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-11. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.030 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 44. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

36.HARIZAN BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.11 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 124. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

37. JAYANTI PARA RAIL BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-12. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.12 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 123. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

38.PANDAPARA KALIBARI:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-13. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 151 Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

39.DANGAPARA BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-14. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.11 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 215. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

40.GHOSH PARA

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-14. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.05 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 112 Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

41.PANPARA BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-15. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.06 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 124 Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

42. NAYAHAT BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.020 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 87. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

43. HARISABHA BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-16. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.06 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 152 Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

44. DHARA PATTY:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-17. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.04 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 27 Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

45.2 NO GHUMTI BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-17. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 32 years old with a total site area is 0.030 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 151 Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

46.3 NO GHUMTI BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-17. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The

ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 61 Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

47. DEBNATH BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.060 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 25. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

48.SHILPA SAMATI PARA:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 25 Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface

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

49. SUDHIR LANE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 72. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-13. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 151 Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

50. KERANI PARA:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-18. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 162. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

51 . 4 NO GHUMTI MUCHI BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-19. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.06 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 1136 Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

52.KALODHOB A BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-20. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The

ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 24 Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

53. BILPARA BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-21. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.11square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 75 Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

54. SHAKTINAGAR BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-21. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.06 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 61. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

The environmental condition in the slums is little bit poor. The slum is partially covered with surface

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

55.COLLEGE PARA BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-21. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 43. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

56. BISWAS PALLY:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-22. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.030 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 34 Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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

57. PABITRA NAGAR BUSTEE:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-22. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 132 Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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58. ARABINDA NAGAR COLONY WEST:

The project slum site is at the core area of the Municipality at Ward no-23. Metal road is running in front of the slums connects it to major areas of Jalpaiguri Municipality. The nearest railway station at a distance is 1.0 Km. The slums are 125 years old with a total site area is 0.026 square km. The ownership of land lies with ULB. The existing number of households 188. Most of the slum dwellers works as casual labour in local industries, others engaged in local housekeeping, as sweepers in local areas, as cleaners at Municipal area and as vegetable sellers in nearby areas.

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