

Introduction to Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (*JnNURM*) in Kolkata and in its Slums especially- A Step towards Sustainable Development

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Abstract

The chapter focuses on the preexisting gloomy socioeconomic panorama of urban 'Jhopris' in Kolkata and phenomenal improvisation in different socioeconomic and cultural indicators amidst the livelihood of the slum inhabitants (Bapat, 2016) after the blissful introduction of two major schemes of *JnNURM*. The first scheme (Akira, 1996) entitled *Urban Infrastructure and Governance* has brought about conspicuous changes in the facility-utility services of the economically deprived section, whereas the Basic Services for Urban Poor have ushered manifold essential regular services into their lives (Banerjee, 1975). The detailed discussion will contain the current scenario from different micro urban units in Kolkata city. Along with highlighting the multiple nooks and corners of the newly implemented projects related to *JnNURM* at Kolkata City, to uplift the livelihood of the paupers, the current status of physical as well as economic progress of the government initiatives/projects (Basu, 2018) has also been critically estimated in this chapter.

Keywords: - Economic Marginalization, *JnNURM*, Slum-inhabitants, Basic Services for Urban Poor, Urban Infrastructure and Governance.

Introduction

The increasing density of the slum population in the Calcutta Metropolitan Areas went on unabrogated (Baud, 2005), and increasingly more land became populated with the passage of time to fulfil the basic needs or demands (Bhattacharya, 1996) of the economically weaker sections of the society. The migration of cheap labor from the different parts of India also played a conspicuous role in this hotly debated social premise (Bhole, 2018). With the partition of Bengal, thousands of refugees migrated to Calcutta for a safe (Bhattacharya, 2001) and protected shelter. Multiplications in the slum population have resulted in a lack of basic services in the slums (Chakroborty, 1991) of Kolkata. Today, the Kolkata Municipal area is characterized by overcrowding, unemployment, environmental adulteration (Dasgupta, 1991) and wastage of human resource potentials. In 2001, the Kolkata Metropolitan Area constituted nearly 4,130,000 people (Black, 2021), and the slum population accounted for 17,34,000 people. The percentage of the total population residing in the slums of Kolkata (Ghosh, 1997) is approximately 42 percent (Dasgupta, 2006). According to the 2011 Census, the total population of Kolkata is 4,486,769, with a slum population of approximately 1,485,309, which accounts for almost 33 percent of the total population of KMC. The slums of Kolkata can be divided into three major subgroups: (Hust, 2005) the older ones, up to 150 years old, in the heart of the city, are associated with early urbanization (Roy 1994). The second group dates from the 1940s and 1950s and emerged as an outcome of industrialization-based rural-urban migration (Das, 2016), locating them around industrial sites and near infra-structural arteries. The third group turned into being after the independence of India and took vacant urban lands and areas along roads, canals (Kar, 1997) and marginal lands or fallow lands. In 2001, 1.5 million people, or one-third of Kolkata's population (Kundu, 2003), lived in 2011 registered and 3500 unregistered slums (popularly known as shanty towns). The Calcutta Municipal Council Act of 1980 defines bustees as follows:

“An area of land not less than 700 square meters occupied by, or for the purposes of, any collection of huts or other structures used or intended to be used for human habitation.”

The Central Statistics Organization elucidates slums as an area:

“Having 25 or more katcha structures, mostly of temporary nature, or 50 or more households residing mostly in katcha structures huddled together or inhabited by persons with practically no private latrine and inadequate public latrine and water facilities” (Blechyaden, 2015)

There are a host of different slum categories within KMC (Munsi, 1975), primarily divided into two major categories, and these slums are recognized by the Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC) on the basis of land. Since 1980, they have been taken over by the KMC for leasing to slum dwellers. This comprises slums on the land encroaching settlements. *Bustee owners usually enjoy tenure security (Roy, 1986) or certain types of government-acknowledged ownership (Bor, 2014) on account of the payment of land rent or lease, and this legitimate right of living gives certain types of social protection from eviction to slum dwellers.*

Tenure security is, in principle, not available to the unregistered land-encroaching squatter settlements on road sides (*Jhopris*), along canals (*khal dhar*) or on other vacant vested land where refugee (*udbastu*) colonies can be formed. It is envisaged that the number of urban poor will increase considerably in the near future due to natural growth and in-migration, combined with a lack of well-planned and long-term intervention strategies. Over 40 percent of slum dwellers in the City of Joy reside in the registered slum-surroundings for generations after generation and more than 50% of the same (Roberts, 2001) do turn up from the hinterland area of the imperial city of Kolkata. With the mammoth share of people involved in the unorganized or informal sector, they have an overall average monthly income ranging between 500 INR and 1,700 INR, and there is a household size of five to six family members. Some 3/4th of Kolkata's slum inhabitants (Roy, 1993) reside beneath the poverty line. The livelihood pattern of the slum dwellers was a matter of serious concern even during the reign of colonial rulers. For a long time, slums were treated as an eyesore (Shaw, 1996) and a nuisance to be dealt with for reasons of safety, security, health and hygiene of the urban elite classes. Policy interventions are focused mostly on clearance and removal of the slums and squatter settlements. The First, Second and Third Five-Year Plans (Sivaramakrishnan, 2011) emphasized slum eradication and removal. Various attempts have been made to address the matter in alternative ways, but all have failed for different reasons (Sundaram, 2003).

Livelihood issues	Degree of influence on health		
	Very big	Big	Small
<i>Drinking water</i>			
<i>Poverty</i>			
<i>Unemployment</i>			
<i>Smoking</i>			
<i>Housing</i>			
<i>Air pollution</i>			
<i>Local doctors</i>			
<i>Hospitals and dispensary</i>			
<i>Refuse collection</i>			
<i>Sanitation and sewerage</i>			
<i>Western Commode</i>			
<i>Drainage</i>			
<i>Greenery</i>			

Table 1 Different Livelihood Issues and their Influence on Health in Slum

Urban Poverty from the Perspective of the Global Economy

The global economy has been passing through a sea-change since the nineties of the last century along with the resurrection of liberalization policies and restructuring of market policies through the yawning of national trade-boundaries (Das, 2016). Cities have now become the ideal platform for attracting investment from both indigenous/traditional and exotic sources. The impulse to create Indian cities from within through powerful and effective municipal governance has become the immediate need of hours (Weglin, 1995). There is also a growing urgency to construct a tidy cityscape that will be devoid of beggary, other social pathological syndromes and indigence. These types of cities will be able to usher foreign investments. Some issues have become of paramount significance in governing Indian cities, such as the inclusion of a good number of actors as well as entrepreneurs within policy framing and their ideal materialization, organizational and institutional improvement as well as inaugurating miscellaneous reform strategies for the same.

The developing urban infrastructure and governance have become featured by the following:

Growing contribution of local/municipal self-government or nodal agencies or urban local bodies, in order to deal with the burning problems like urban hardships at the city core and peripheral belts. A considerable number of institutional and organizational reformations have enabled cities to flourish under the umbrella of the liberal arena.

Stress on eradication of pauperism:-

Introduction of Public Private Partnerships in development of further blue-prints regarding city-renewal.

The association of state and nonstate actors, such as civil society groups, nongovernment organizations and community-oriented institutions, is hand in hand. Incorporation of manifold communities to make the development process successful to the fullest fruition. The locus on urban necessitousness as a conspicuous concern has also been featured in the flourishing of leading funding organizations such as the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). India hasn't been a maroon-figure in this very ambience and Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization (LPG) have been adopted through the implementation of New Economic Policy (NEP) in the year of 1991. The Five Year Plans following 1991 have envisaged a gigantic force on urban growth and development, especially in the arena of urban infrastructure and the disappearance of urban distresses. Structural adjustment has been carried forward through the enforcement of the 74th Constitution Amendment Act of 1992. Currently, certain basic services, such as tenure security, improved housing, water supply, sanitation, education, health and social security, have become quite obvious to obtain by each and every pauper residing in the cityscape (Figure 13.1).

Figure 1 Types of Basic Services for the Urban Poor



KEIP or Kolkata Environmental Improvement Trust is currently the eye catcher as this project undertaken, involving a considerable number of new components, namely, a stakeholder consultation programme, which meant the active participation of the stakeholders within the project. This is particularly significant with regard to slum improvement and resettlement since the target communities here are urban paupers. Within the scope of the present work, the slum improvement and resettlement of canal bank dwellers would be delved into along with the stakeholder consultation process and the capacity building programme. While slum improvement and resettlement deal thoroughly with poverty eradication, stakeholder consultation and capacity building programmes focus on the coparticipation of all local and microllevels and better municipal services, respectively. The slum improvement component of KEIP has two noticeable phases. One is the improvement of civic amenities within the slums, and the other is social upliftment of the slum and shanty dwellers. A total of 85 slums have been selected under this very project for civic works along with social sector interventions, and these slums are distributed among the 1st to 141th wards of Kolkata Municipal Corporation. The slum development component was implemented in the previously selected slums of Kolkata City and did not incorporate any type of uprooting or displacement of the poverty-stricken people. The civil works have encompassed the provision of electric road lights, water taps dispersed in two or three selected sites of the slum localities, community latrines and bathrooms, paving the internal lanes of the slums, etc. Social development work, on the other hand, highlighted awareness generation among slum inhabitants regarding the maintenance of the slums, the formation of microcredit disbursing groups among poor urban women, etc. In the KEIP, fund sharing was accomplished among three sharing bodies, and their percentage share is depicted through the given illustration.

Resettlement as a part of KEIP

Resettlement is an inevitable companion of the canal rehabilitation programme. Some selected old canals within Kolkata that have undergone massive sedimentation as well as environmental pollution have come under the umbrella of this project. To carry forward renewal and redevelopment works to improve the existing situations of the canals, there was a dire need to evacuate the canal banks preoccupied by squatters and shanty towns. Resettlement was started in the project as part of the ADB's policy framework on resettlement of the unwillingly displaced mass. Resettlement sites have been sited within a precalculated distance from the original canal bank areas so that they have a meager impact on the daily life of the slum inhabitants. Resettlement has been executed in the wards of Kolkata city, such as 107, 108, 114 and 126, and in Budge Budge Maheshstala Municipality, which is yet to be incorporated within the jurisdiction limit of KMC. The total numbers of canal bank dwellers were questioned through a perception survey scheduled during the entire project design. Housing was proposed to be provided to the affected communities. The outcome of the resettlement work has been primarily outlined by the active participation of the canal bank inhabitants and the type of compensation offered to them. The other two critical as well as crucial components of this scheme are the stakeholder consultation process and capacity building programmes. The stakeholder consultation process has been amalgamated with both slum improvement and resettlement works. The KEIP had assigned a majority of stakeholders' consultation work with a good number of nongovernmental agencies being active within the city limits. The NGOs being representatives of KEIP, the urban local representatives, namely, the ward councilors of the selected wards where the projects have been undertaken, have planned to engage themselves through regular meetings to facilitate participation of the communities prior to project implementation and during project execution. The capacity building programme has been part and parcel of the institutional progress of the city itself. This component has targeted to be improved and more effluent, and in the long run, the local self-government will be able to disburse quality services to the group of targeted urban have-nots.

Table 2 Wards of Kolkata turning-up under the BSUP (Basic Services to Urban Poor) Scheme

Implementing Agencies	Wards Covered
Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA)	8(Shyampukur), 9(Shyampukur), 74(Alipore, Watgunge) and 108(Tiljala).
Kolkata Improvement Trust (KIT)	32(Maniktola) and 94(Jadavpur).
Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC)	57(Beniapukur, Tangra, Tiljala), 58 (Tangra, Tiljala), 59(Beniapukur, Topsis), 127(Thakurpukur) and 138 (Matiabruze)
Kolkata Environmental Improvement Programme (KEIP)	107(Kasba, Tiljala), 108 (Tiljala), 114 (Regent Park) and 126 (Thakurpukur)

Role of the National Building Organization in fruitful materialization of the BSUP project

In the UIG or the Urban Infrastructure and Governance Scheme, all the required infrastructural advantages are facilitated for the urban poor, and the active groups from the National Buildings Organization (NBO) have functioned as an apex organization in the KMC for the collection, tabulation and dissemination of statistical databases on housing and building-construction activities with special reference to slums and shanty areas. With regard to the frequently changing requirements under various socioeconomic and statistical functions connected with housing, construction, slum improvement, urban poverty alleviation and related functions and to ensure that the schemes of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) are supported with appropriate database and knowledge inputs, the National Buildings Organization was restructured in March 2006. *JnNURM* is the sole praiseworthy venture ever executed in India to address the issues of urban facility-utility services and basic services to urban paupers in Indian megacities. The mission was implemented over a period of 7 years (2005-2012) in the initial phase. The Government of India has committed an Additional Central Assistance to States to the tune of 50,000 Crore rupees. The National Buildings Organization is designated as the nodal agency for coordination of appraisal, sanction, monitoring and review of projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP). The Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme is beneficial for the futuristic development of the slums of KMC. In view of the restructured role of the NBO and the launching of the *JnNURM*, it has been decided that the NBO will coordinate the conduct of miscellaneous types of perception studies conducted on the society, culture and economy of the target area for the ideal execution of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and other pauperism eradication initiatives. Quantitative layouts are framed on the domains of urban marginalization, slums and shanty towns, dwelling places, construction-related start-ups, etc., under the umbrella of *JnNURM*. Local, State and National levels. The essences of the above reforms are as follows: (i) urban paupers should be endowed with the facilities to approach land potential and not shrink out of the open land market in the context of mammoth or gigantic land prices; (ii) all notable basic services in terms of tenure security, social security, housing, potable drinking water, etc., have to be ushered to the urban marginalized

section depending upon agreed milestones and intentionally planned or structured initiatives to shape the popular concept of 'inclusive' cities and here in order to achieve this very status for the Cities of Kolkata, KMDA, KIT, KEIP and KMC will have to work in much more holistic fashion. (iii) A wholeheartedly dedicated budget or fund will have to be created at the city level to ensure steady flow of natural and social endowments for urban poverty alleviation and slum upgradation, including provision of land and housing to the poor. *JnNURM* provides a new ray of hope for the urban poor, including slum inhabitants and disadvantaged categories of urban society.

The 11th Five Year Plan adopted inclusive growth as the new paradigm of development in the country for the next 5 years. The plan recognized that economic growth must include a focus on job opportunities, fund creation and inclusion of the poor to be sustainably developed. In the very context of achieving the goal of inclusive growth, reforms are stressed at all levels under *JnNURM* to plan and achieve a vision of inclusive cities. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had already launched another national campaign of wide-scale canvassing for slum-free and poverty-free cities and towns under which every city would prepare and implement a time-bound action plan for the provision of basic minimum amenities and affordable housing to the urban poor. The nodal agencies of Kolkata have prepared roughly some more policy frameworks to incorporate other slums of the city, but those are still in the phase of drafting and planning. *JnNURM* and government events for urban marginality eradication, such as *Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana* and others, must be executed in alliance with other GoI initiatives. The matter of high-quality healthcare facilities, basic level education, and social security in terms of certain amount of pension will have to be pointed out in association with the availability of basic physical infrastructures in slum areas and poor-income housings by converging vents to lower urban pauperism with the ventures of Healthcare Mission, *Sarva Siksha Abhiyan*, *Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana*, *Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana*, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGR), etc. Narendra Modi, the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, has told all the chief ministers across the states in the country to accord preference in improving the conditions of the poor in cities, and special thrust has been paid to Kolkata as a prime capital city. The State Government is trying to implement the schemes of Basic Services for the Urban Poor in Kolkata Municipal Corporation with spotlight thrown on almost all the wards of the city as far as it's practicable but due to some constraints to the slum-respondents at the time of questionnaire Survey like unclear answer about own problems or difficulties, suppression of facts regarding financial condition or assets etc., the mission was not getting fully materialized.

Survey by NBO

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA), along with its coherent offices, namely, the National Buildings Organization, have been engaged continuously from 2006 onward in the sustainable design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (DIME) of a variety of programmes and schemes related to urban poverty alleviation. The advent of *JNNURM* has led to a reality-check that the data base for undertaking such a robust programme is grossly inadequate because a 100 percent survey is not just possible within a short stipulated time and no perfect sampling method can be chosen to reflect the present scenario of the target population ideally as well as effectively. *JnNURM* calls for the preparation of City Development Plans (CDPs) and meaningful development of CDPs demands a strong data base with more or less above 90% coverage. In the absence of adequate and reliable data, the CDPs of cities and towns were already prepared after the launching of *JnNURM*, which has not adequately addressed all the concerns of the urban poor, especially slum dwellers. The Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation are currently undertaking an exercise for the making of second-generation CDPs. For KMC, the DIME has been prepared ideally for only four wards, such as 8, 9, 74 and 108, and the DIMES for the rest of the wards has yet to be finished with all statistical facts and figures. For the effective implementation of UIG and BSUP under *JnNURM* and other programmes such as *SJSRY*, a mammoth quantity of database associated with the state of urban pauperism and Jhopris in different portions of India must be collected totalistically. Along with the mammoth extension of the Mission and the number of conspicuous issues posed by the several dimensions of urban poverty in India, a need is perceived to systematize the data collected for effective design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the schemes. The data are also proposed to strengthen the central statistical systems pertaining to urban poverty, slums and housing for a better understanding of the issues to disseminate at local, provincial, national and international levels. There are growing needs/demands for the development of a national information system and knowledge base with a searchlight on urban poverty specifically for the purpose of planning, policy-making, project formulation, implementation, monitoring and reviews, especially in the areas of slum development, provision of basic services to the poor and affordable housing. This is in consonance with the objective of the 11th Five Year Plan, which adopted the approach of 'inclusive growth' as the key to the development paradigm for the country. It is essential that for statistical, administrative and other reasons, the data relating to urban poverty, slums, livelihoods, delivery of civic amenities and housing to the poor are collected and collated at a single source. State governments and urban local bodies have been conducting their own surveys and maintaining databases as meticulously as possible. However, such data lack broad uniformity or homogeneity across the country, and in this background, it has been decided unanimously to provide part of financial support to the State Governments along with ULBs for the improvisation of Slums (Fig.-1.1), Urban Poverty-scenarios and Livelihood-Profiles. Including socioeconomic surveys, the 1 percent *JnNURM* funds and Plan Scheme of Urban Statistics for Human Resource and Assessments (USHA) are being implemented by the NBO.

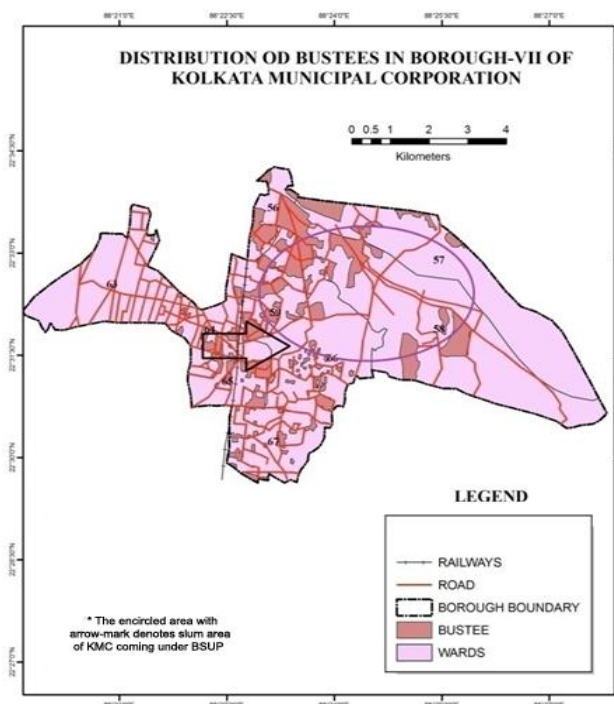
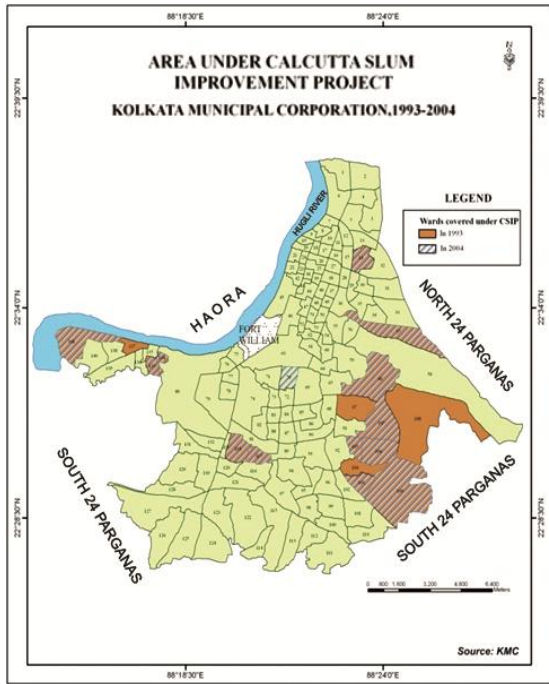


Figure 2 This map corroborates the distribution of slum communities in the Borough of VII, KMC, and with an arrow mark; the slum covered under the umbrella of *JnNURM* has been indicated. By the circle, the surrounding ambience of that special slum has been demarcated. (Cartography was performed by the author in GIS Software).

Slum Improvement Programmes undertaken in Kolkata

The urban dynamics in Indian cities have thrown a contemplative challenge to urban policy-makers. This has exerted tremendous pressure on the persisting infrastructure and public services as well as created increasingly more environmental dirty conditions. In this context, one of the major challenges is to impart basic municipal services or governances (Fig. 2) and to create appropriate infrastructures that are often severely lacking in the growing urban centers of Kolkata. The entire linkage of the slum development programme adopted still now has been shown below in the form of a structured format. Some major urban development programmes in the context of social upward mobility movements of the downtrodden classes in Kolkata are also described below. The map clearly tries to show the distribution of the Micro Urban Units in KMC, which are covered under the regime of Calcutta Slum Improvement Project. Two different symbols are used in the legend. The brown solid shade shows the wards turned up under *JnNURM* in 1993, and the hachuring shows the introduction of the micro urban units in 2004.

The entire cartographic representation has been done by the author in authentic GIS Software.



Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

This programme was implemented in 1997 to welcome fruitful employment to the unemployed urban poor by inspiring the establishment of self-employment initiatives and provisions of wage employment. The slum areas of KMC have come under the umbrella of this programme depending upon the criteria selected by KMDA. At the time of launching the SJSRY scheme, the Central Government of India clearly showed the urban ladder for poverty alleviation applicable to Indian cities, and this concept was viewed in their draft development plan (DDP).

Wage Employment Programme

Here, the scope of employment for the urban poor as well as the improvisation and maintenance of civic facilities are undertaken for creation or infrastructure in urban areas by the direct inclusion of poor and socially backward people without the mediation of contractors. A few wards of Kolkata have successfully come under the blessings of this programme, and its success is very sporadic by nature. Thus far, the case of KMC is concerned.

National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)

Its main aim and objective are to reinforce the quality of life in urban slums, and its main components include providing infrastructures and amenities such as water supply, sewerage, public latrines, community bathing cubicles, street lights, roads, market places, pay-grounds or parks. Wards 70,85,90,98, etc., have been covered under the influence of this programme.

Integrated Low-Cost Sanction (ILCS)

The main objective of the programme of ILCS, introduced in 1991, is the liberation of scavengers engaged in inhuman and disgraceful job of removing filthy substances such as excreta of people manually and ensuring proper environmental cleanliness by wiping out dry latrines and other unsanitary latrines in slum colonies. The first part of the programme has already been completed. The system of manual scavenging has been abolished in almost all the Municipal wards of KMC.

Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

The programme was launched between 2001 and 2002 by the GoI, and Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana desires to provide shelter or help upgrade the persisting shelters of poor people living below the poverty line in urban slums of KMC.

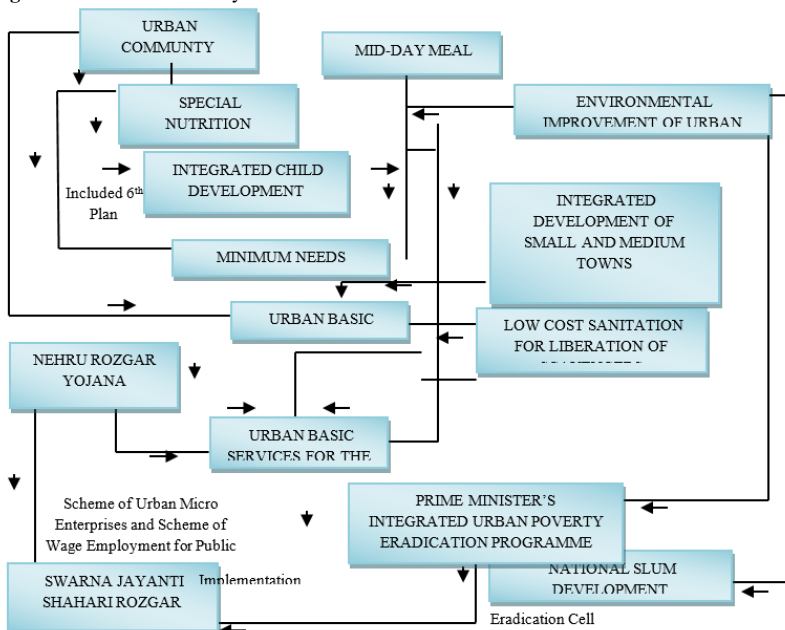
Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY)

This poverty-alleviation scheme was launched in 2000 with the aim of ensuring food security for all and creating hunger-free Indian cities in the coming years and reforming and improvising the public distribution system mainly to cater to plebian groups absolutely. In 2001, the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA) identified 11 project typologies for the vulnerable groups with the lowest income. They were reviewed by the policy-makers of AAY, and some relevant modifications were executed in the scheme thereafter.

Table 3 Urban Ladder for Poverty Alleviation

Intervention	Emphasis	Perspectives to Handle upon
Urbanization	Planning and using Urban Linkages	Considers all poor and addresses poverty at source Good labor markets, well-regulated employment opportunities
Urban Development	Investment, Employment and Economic growth	
Urban Governance	Municipal reforms at Ward-level and pro-poor policies of decentralization	Responsible and accountable elected representatives from perspective of patronage to civic rights
Urban Management	City planning, Municipal finance, and Capacity Building	Poor 'planned' into city-sustainability of services, Formal/informal sector partnerships
Urban Services	City systems, Stakeholders' Role, Participation of Vulnerable Groups	Poor included in the city, Stakeholder's choice, non-slum paupers also included
Slum Improvement	Physical improvements and area specific Community initiatives	Improved environmental conditions within recognized slums, improved 'Quality of Life' for the betterment of paupers' skills upgrading

Figure 4 Schemes of Poverty Alleviation in *JnNURM*



Sharba Shiksha Prakalpa: Universalization of elementary education is a must for the development process of human resources pertaining to all eligible learners, irrespective of caste and creed. The GoWB has undertaken liability for the universalization of elementary education through two projects, namely, the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA), which are basically meant for the urban poor, and so many slums of KMC have come under the coverage domain of this scheme.

Table 4 Eleven Project typologies for the Urban Poor

i.	Night shelters for the poor;
ii.	Pay and use toilets for the poor;
iii.	Institutions for street children;
iv.	Old person homes for the poor;
v.	Hostels or dormitory for poor women;
vi.	Home for abandoned infants where no oppression will be on them;
vii.	In situ upgradation of squatter colonies;
viii.	Site and services scheme;
x.	Temporary, low-cost housing for transitional poor;
xi.	Reconstruction of run-down walk-up flat for the transitional poor.

Health Programmes for the Poor

Under the Scheme of Urban Infrastructure and Governance as well as beneath the umbrella of Basic services for the urban poor, the major components of the urban health care approach have been introduced. The community-based honorary health worker scheme that has materialized in West Bengal through different health programs is of great significance in this particular context. The main objective of various health programmes is to concretize health care services in the urban arena of Kolkata and other megacities of India and to provide services to the urban poor with special emphasis on slum dwellers and residents of different unregistered shanty towns.

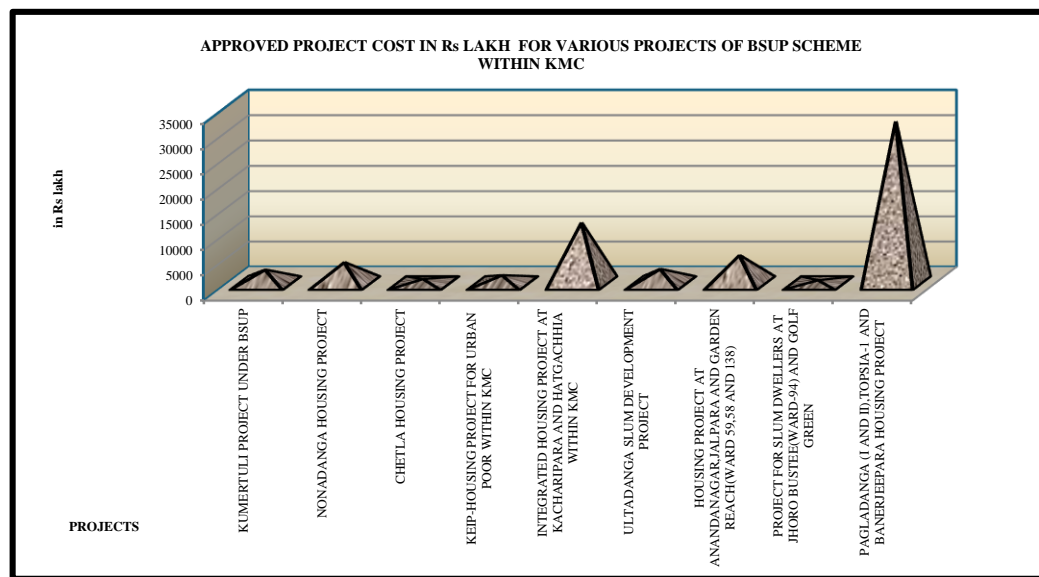


Figure 5 Approved project cost for various projects of BSUP Scheme
 Data Source: KMC

Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY)

This has been introduced by the GoI replacing earlier national maternity benefit schemes, and this mission is aimed at bringing facilities toward the poverty-stricken families of Urban and Rural India; hence, being an urban center, Kolkata is also not devoid of this particular advantage. The objective and the mode of implementation of the newly introduced schemes are reduction of overall maternal mortality ratio and infant mortality rates in urban areas and in slums or Jhopris. KMC slums are specifically encompassed in this scheme.

BSUP Projects of KMC at a glance

As per the policy framework of *JnNURM*, a total of nine praiseworthy major poverty alleviation projects have been launched in different wards of Kolkata Municipal Corporation. However, very few wards are encompassed as a whole by these nine schemes. These schemes are still considered pioneering schemes for providing all basic services to the urban poor of Kolkata city (Figure 1.4).

Manifold Analyses of Various Aspects in the Nine Major BSUP Project

Depending on various aspects, such as the value of approved project cost, total amount disbursed from it, number of dwelling units sanctioned, their physical and financial progress, etc., some cartographic representations have been epitomized herewith to portray the present status and stature of *JnNURM* projects amidst the megacity of Kolkata.

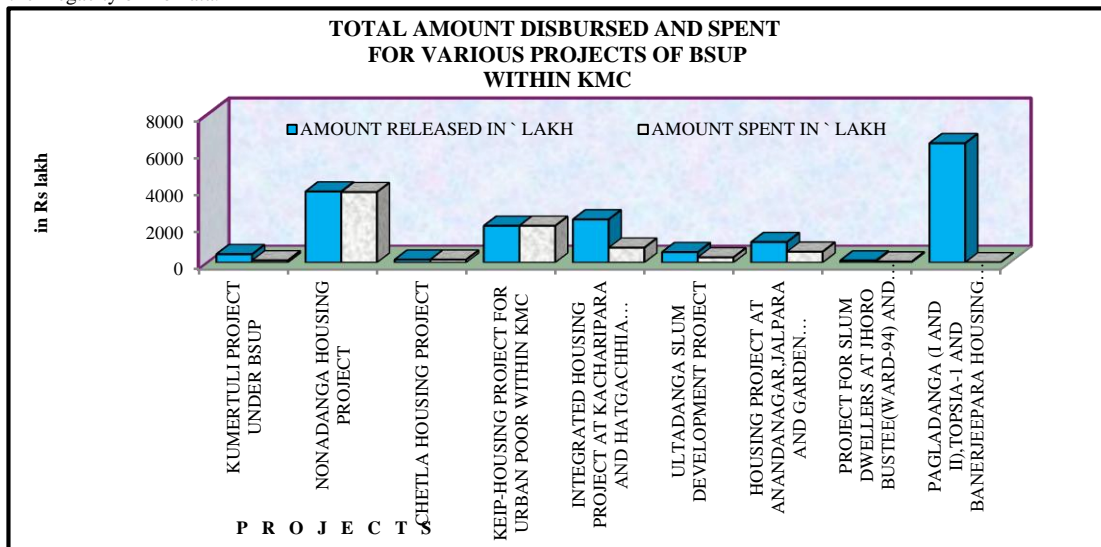


Figure 6 Total amount disbursed and spent for various projects of BSUP within KMC
 Data Source: KMC

Approved Project Cost in Rupees Lakh

On the basis of the total amount approved for the ideal implementation of the BSUP Projects in KMC under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, the following pyramids have been constructed, and from their length, it is evident that in the Pagladanga Project, the highest amount of money has been disbursed by *JnNURM*, and the amount is here pretty high-amounting Rs. 32,172.45 lakhs. For the Kachharipara and Hatgachhia

project and for the Garden Reach Scheme, more than Rs 5000 lakhs have been approved. On the other hand, the least amount is approved for the Jhoro Bustee Project for ward number 94.

Total Amount Disbursed and Spent for Various Projects of BSUP within KMC:

Thus far, regarding the utilization of funds for the BSUP Projects, it is portrayed that for the Nonadanga, KEIP, Kachharipara and Pagladanga Projects, the total released amount is quite satisfactory, and thus far, the utilization of funds is considered. It is mentionable that in the case of the Pagladanga Project, only a microscopically minor amount has been used still now, and in the Nonadanga and KEIP Schemes, almost a cent percent of funds is utilized fruitfully. For the Chetla, Golf-Green and Ultadanga Schemes, a satisfactory amount of funding has been used, but for these projects, the released amount is very meager in comparison with other projects (Figure 13.6).

Utilization Certificate Submitted in Lakhs of rupees

Thus far, the submission of utilization certificates (UCs) is a matter of concern, and it is clearly understood that only for three projects has the UC been submitted, and for all other remaining projects, no UC has been submitted to the fullest fruition. This is creating an obstacle in the pathway of progress of the BSUP projects, as it reveals that the funds are not at all being utilized 100% due to some underlying technical problems. The highest amount of funding has been utilized for the Nonadanga Housing Project (Figure 13.7).

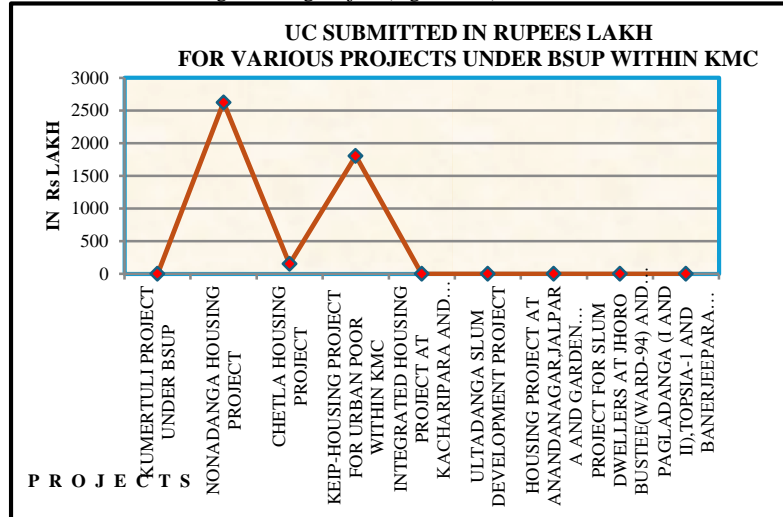


Figure 7 Utilization Certificate submitted for various projects under BSUP within KMC
Data Source: KMDA

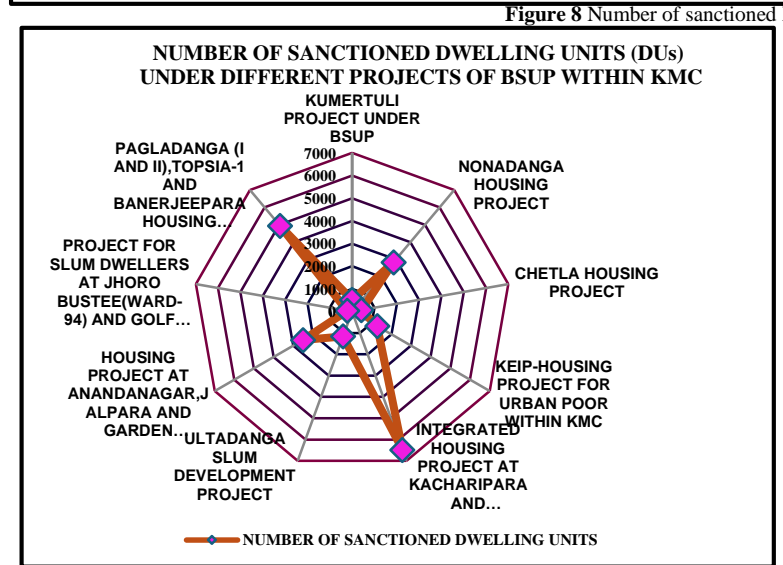


Figure 8 Number of sanctioned Dwelling Units (DUs) under different projects of BSUP within KMC
Data Source: KMDA

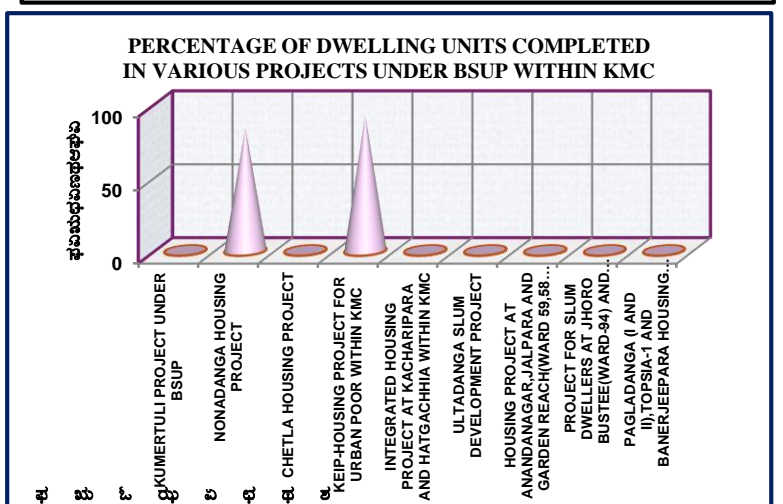


Figure 9 Percentage of Dwelling Units completed in various projects under BSUP within KMC
Data Source: KMDA

Number of Sanctioned Dwelling Units

The highest number of dwelling units is sanctioned under the KMC for the Kachharipara BSUP Project, and here, the number is more than 6000. On the other hand, fewer than 1,000 DUs are proposed to be constructed for the Kumartuli, Chetla and Golf-green BSUP Project (Figure 13.8).

Percentage of Dwelling Units completed

Only for the Nonadanga and KEIP Projects is the progress of the construction of dwelling units very satisfactory, but in all other remaining projects, the progress rate is not mentioned. Actually, the question of relocation or rehabilitation is concerned here with the issue of new DU construction, and due to continuous agitation, political pressure, etc., the construction procedure is getting hindered time and again. Only for the KEIP Scheme is the relocation process notable among the nine schemes of BSUP (Figure 9).

Total Cost of Construction of Dwelling Units in Rs. Lakh

Figure 14.10 Cost of Dwelling Units for various projects under BSUP within KMC
Data Source: KMDA

Financial Progress in lakhs of rupees

The highest financial progress has been found for the KEIP project, and here, the total value is rupees 1553.38 lakhs. In the case of the Nonadanga Project, rupees 684.58 lakhs have been utilized to date. On the other hand, the financial progress in lakhs of rupees for the Kachharipara and Garden Reach Schemes are 575.89 and 550.00, respectively. For Kumartuli, Golf-Green, Pagladanga and Ultadanga Projects, the financial progress is absolutely zero, which reveals the fact that in these schemes, the fund hasn't been utilized properly still now and immediately different respective authorities should intrude into these projects to look-into the lacuna that are responsible for lowering the rate of financial progress (Figure 11).

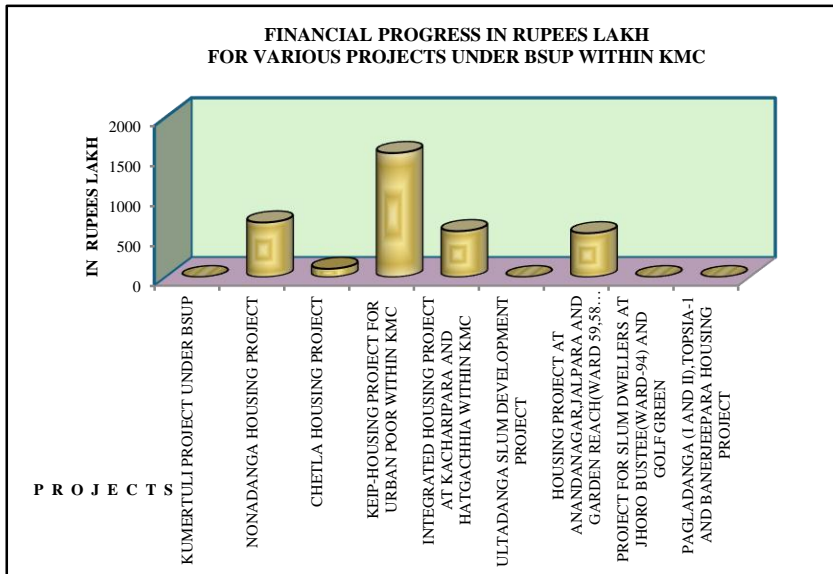


Figure 14.11 Financial progress for various projects under BSUP within KMC
Data Source: KMDA

Conclusion

From the discussion above, it is clearly evident that a good number of projects are sanctioned for the socioeconomic as well as cultural upgradation (Gole, 2013) of the poverty-stricken section of people in Kolkata City, but due to certain problems such as political disputes, nonutilization of the full fund to the fullest fruition, and delayed submission of the utilization certificate, the projects have not been completed to the finest extent to date. Niti Aayog also mentions the incomplete projects and the Government Officials are trying in the Megacity of Kolkata to accomplish the pending works at the earliest. In the present draft of the Niti Aayog, it has clearly been mentioned that the Government of India will take into consideration special steps to accomplish the pending tasks related to improvisation of the panorama of registered slums and unregistered shanty towns in Kolkata City. Several flagship programmes are currently introduced under the spectrum of Urban Infrastructure and Governance, and the targeted slum areas are being facilitated with

multiple aids of urban governances so that the slum inhabitants can successfully achieve the goals of overall urban development in West Bengal. Special attention is being paid so that the fund of JnNURM can be utilized satisfactorily as well as fully. The government of India is aiming to see if the physical progress and the financial progress for the projects are going hand in hand. Within 2025, it is expected that a mammoth portion of registered slums will turn up under the blissful coverage of the Urban Infrastructure and Governance and Basic Services for the Urban Poor schemes of *JnNURM*.

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