

URBAN POOR PROGRAMMES AND PERFORMANCE  
WEST BENGAL

Compiled by  
**STATE URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY**  
DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS, GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL

**URBAN  
WEST BENGAL  
AT A  
GLANCE**

- Total area : 88.075 sq.km.
- Urban area : 2060 sq.km.
- Percentage of urban area to total area : 2.93%
- Total population : 8,02,21,171 (Census, 2001)
- Urban Population : 2,24,86,481 (Census, 2001)
- Percentage of urban population to total population : 28.03%
- Total literate population : 4,78,21,757 (Census, 2001)
- Literate urban population : 1,65,66,724 (Census, 2001)
- Total slum population in Kolkata : 14,90,810 (Census, 2001)
- Decadal growth rate of Urban population (in %)

1951 - 1961	35.97
1961 - 1971	28.41
1971 - 1981	31.73
1981 - 1991	29.49
1991 - 2001	20.20

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- Total number of Urban Local Bodies 126 consisting of :

No. of Municipal Corporations	6
No. of Municipalities	117
No. of Notified Area Authorities	3

**SUCCESS  
STORIES**

**A HOME  
OF THEIR  
OWN**

**Khardah's Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana**

Things will never be the same again for Uma Chatterjee, Protima Bhattacharya, Firoza Begum & Sandhya Das all residents of P.N.Mukherjee bye lane in Ward No.13 of Khardah Municipality. Rows of neatly arranged houses, spick & span community toilets, well maintained pathways and a thriving community of 20 households hailing from Hindus & Muslims, living together in perfect harmony.

Some years ago, things were different All of them used to live in roadside shanties on M.S. Mukherjee Road. The road was being widened and they had to be shifted. This is where the Kolkata Urban Services Programme for the Poor (KUSP) came in. Vested land was available and the families were settled on it. They had no facilities to speak of - no toilets, no water connection and no sanitation arrangements.

Work was taken up, streets were laid out, community toilets were constructed. The Municipality chipped in by providing community water connections. All the families contributed in a big way. Then came the crunch. The residents were in a fix. They had wonderful facilities which were the cynosure of all eyes and their locality attracted many visitors, but they did not have a roof over their heads. Then came the inspiration. Funds under the VAMBAY scheme was available but the beneficiaries had to make a significant contribution.

The ULB had an idea – the households could contribute by providing old brick from their homes, tiles, bamboos could be used and most importantly they could give their contribution by providing labour to build their homes. The money value of contribution for each family worked out to be around Rs. 15,000/-. They are understandably proud of their achievements. Each family is contributing Rs.5/- per month towards maintenance of the facilities, the contribution going to a bank account. In addition they raise funds to clean the toilets, the bathing platforms & so on. The community's

success had triggered their interest in forming self help groups. Sandhya's husband used to take a rickshaw on rent. He had to contribute Rs.12/- per day. Now with a loan from the self help group he had purchased a new rickshaw & repaid the loan. Khardah's example speaks volumes about the importance of ensuring convergence of the various development programmes & empowering the community. Next time you get to visit Khardah don't be surprised of get an invitation for an EID or a Durga Puja jointly organised by residents of P.N.Mukherjee Bye lane.



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**SWARNA JAYANTI  
SAHARI ROZGAR  
YOJANA  
(SJSRY)**

SJSRY, a centrally assisted poverty alleviation programme, was launched on 1.12.1997.

This programme seeks to provide gainful employment to the unemployed and underemployed urban poor through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of Wage Employment.

- The programme targets urban population living below the poverty line
- The special schemes of the programme are:
  - Urban Wage Employment Programme
  - Urban Self-Employment Programme
- Components of Urban Self-Employment Programme are :
  - Setting up of micro-enterprise
  - Formation of DWCUA Groups
  - Vocational Training for skill development
  - Formation of Thrift & Credit Groups
- Amongst the target groups special attention is given to women, persons belonging to Scheduled Caste / Tribes, disabled persons as mentioned below:
  - Percentage of women beneficiaries under this programme should not be less than 30%
  - Percentage of SC/ST beneficiaries should be proportionate to the total population of the town
  - Percentage of disabled beneficiaries should be 3%
- SJSRY is implemented by the municipal bodies through Community Development Societies formed by the representatives of women from BPL families.

The most important feature of SJSRY is the active participation of the women of the poor families in formulating, implementing and supervising the schemes. For this a three-tier structure has been formed at the municipal level consisting of Neighbourhood Groups (NHGs), Neighbourhood Committees and Community Development Societies.

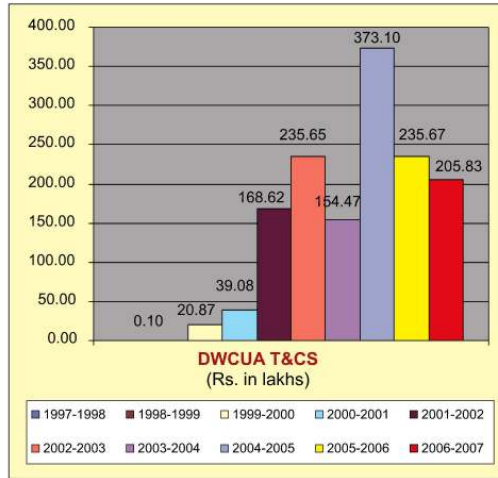
Another very prominent part of this scheme is the formation of Thrift and Credit Groups and the DWCUA (Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas) groups. Necessary circular has been issued to the municipalities to include the above-mentioned women groups in various civic services like Solid Waste Management, creation of urban infrastructure in slums etc. and in quite a few ULBs these groups have been actively involved in some basic civic services like conservancy services, maintenance of street light and collection of user charges.

**PERFORMANCE  
OF SJSRY IN THE  
STATE AT A  
GLANCE  
(POSITION AS ON  
31.10.2006)**

1. Date of commencement	: 01.12.1997
2. No. of BPL families in the State	: 1302032
3. No. of CDS formed	: 302
4. No. of NHCs formed	: 3359
5. No. of NHGs formed	: 35765
6. GOI fund received	: Rs.6208.89 lakhs
7. State share received	: Rs.3367.66 lakhs
8. Total fund received under SJSRY	: Rs.9576.55 lakhs
9. Total no. of Thrift & Credit Groups (TCG) formed	: 17175 groups
10. No. of TCG members involved	: 2,75,000 members (Appx.)
11. Group corpus	: 8.80 crores (Appx.)
12. No. of groups in receipt of Revolving Fund	: 8615 groups
13. Amount of Revolving Fund released to TCGs	: Rs.1433.39 lakhs
14. Amount of URIF released by the State	: Rs.686.96 lakhs
15. No. of USEP Bank Loans (Micro enterprises) sponsored by ULBs to banks	: 53688 cases
16. No. of USEP Bank Loans (Micro enterprises) sanctioned	: 19041 cases
17. Amount of USEP subsidy released	: Rs.562.07 lakhs
18. No. of DWCUA Groups formed	: 453 groups
19. No. of DWCUA Groups credit-linked	: 123 groups
20. Amount of DWCUA subsidy released	: Rs.89.96 lakhs
21. No. of persons undergone Vocational Training	: 76777 persons
22. Amount spent on Skill Development Training	: Rs.1905.96 lakhs
23. Amount spent under UWEP	: Rs.4327.05 lakhs
24. Amount spent on Infrastructure Support	: Rs.157.12 lakhs

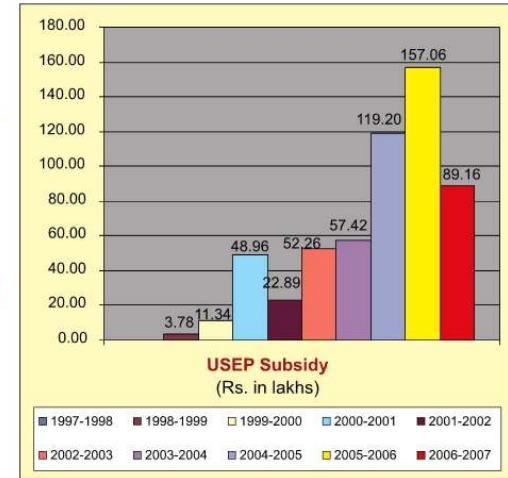


**YEAR-WISE  
FUND FLOW  
UNDER  
DIFFERENT  
COMPONENTS  
OF SJSRY  
(POSITION AS ON  
31.10.2006)**

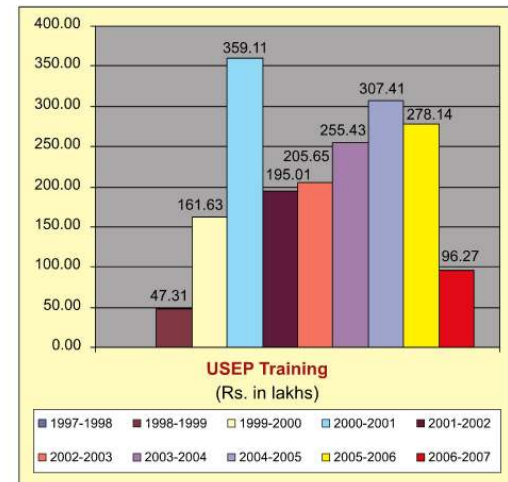
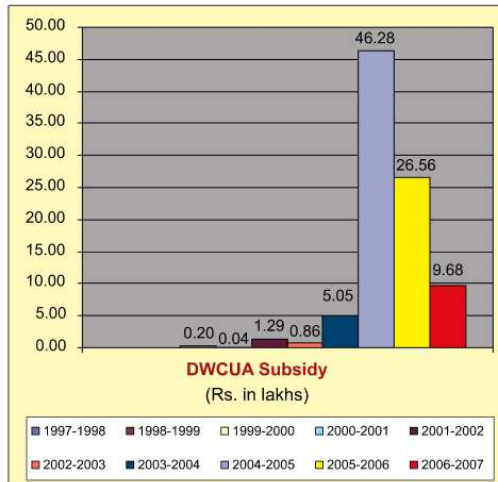


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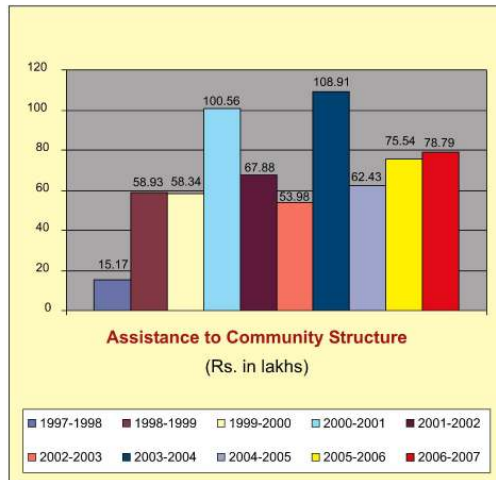
**YEAR-WISE  
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COMPONENTS  
OF SJSRY  
(POSITION AS ON  
31.10.2006)**



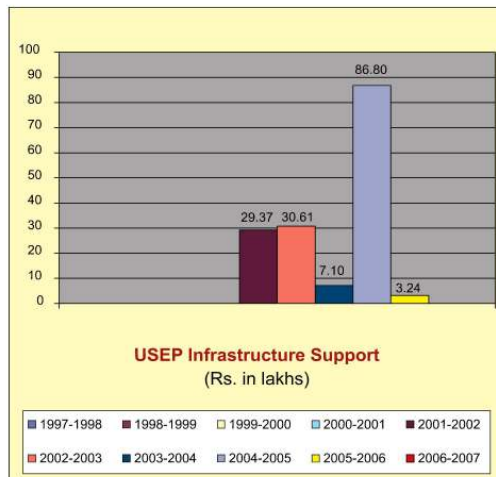
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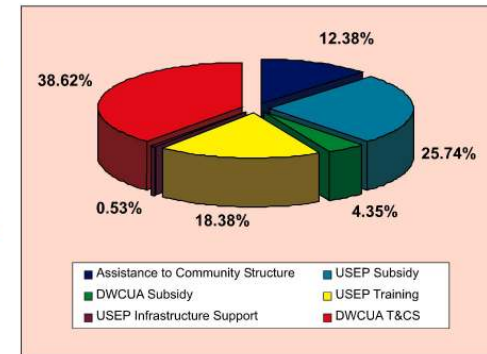
**YEAR-WISE FUND FLOW UNDER DIFFERENT COMPONENTS OF SJSRY (POSITION AS ON 31.10.2006)**



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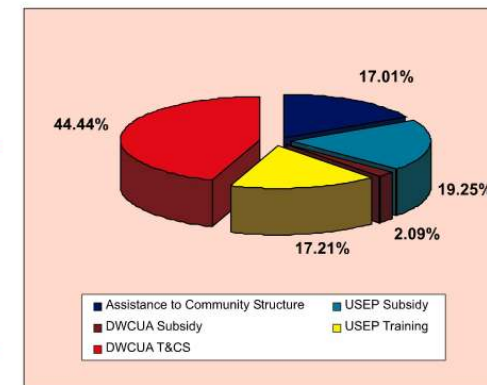


**FUND RELEASED UNDER VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF SJSRY DURING 2005-2006**

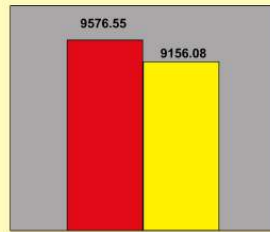


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**FUND RELEASED UNDER VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF SJSRY DURING 2006-2007 (POSITION AS ON 31.10.2006)**



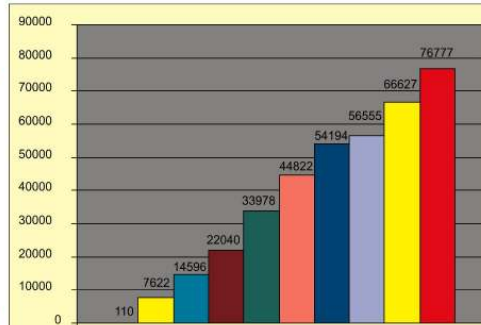
**FUND UTILISATION VIS-A-VIS FUND RECEIVED UNDER SJSRY (POSITION AS ON 31.10.2006)**



Percentage of fund utilisation = 95.60 %

■ Total fund received under SJSRY  
 ■ Total fund utilised under SJSRY

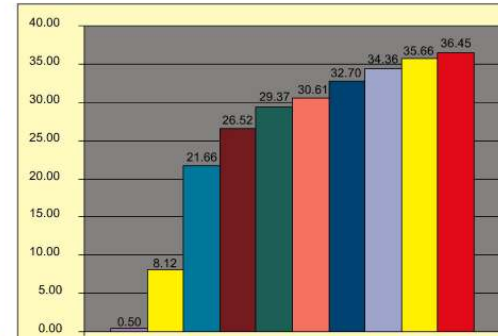
**PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF SJSRY (ON CUMULATIVE BASIS) (POSITION AS ON 31.10.2006)**



**USEP Training**  
(No. of persons trained)

■ 1997-1998 ■ 1998-1999 ■ 1999-2000 ■ 2000-2001 ■ 2001-2002  
 ■ 2002-2003 ■ 2003-2004 ■ 2004-2005 ■ 2005-2006 ■ 2006-2007

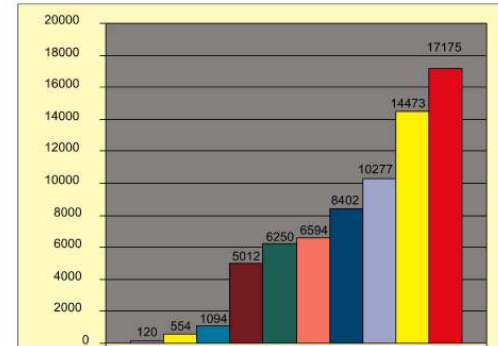
**PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF SJSRY (ON CUMULATIVE BASIS) (POSITION AS ON 31.10.2006)**



**No. of Mandays created**  
(In Lakhs)

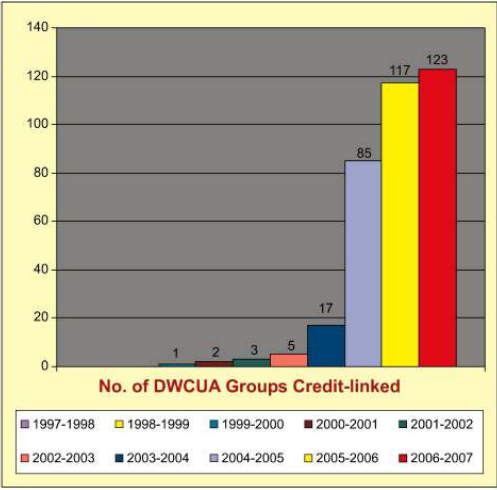
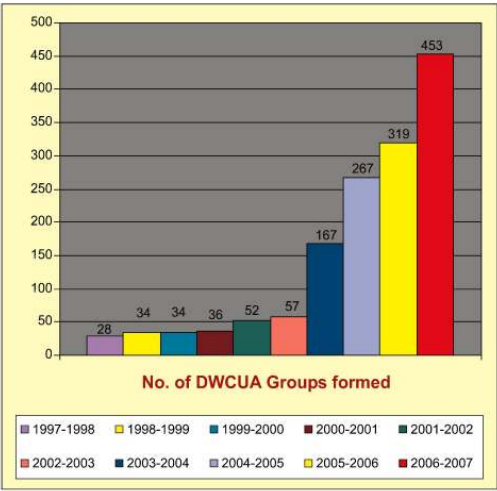
■ 1997-1998 ■ 1998-1999 ■ 1999-2000 ■ 2000-2001 ■ 2001-2002  
 ■ 2002-2003 ■ 2003-2004 ■ 2004-2005 ■ 2005-2006 ■ 2006-2007

**No. of TCG formed**

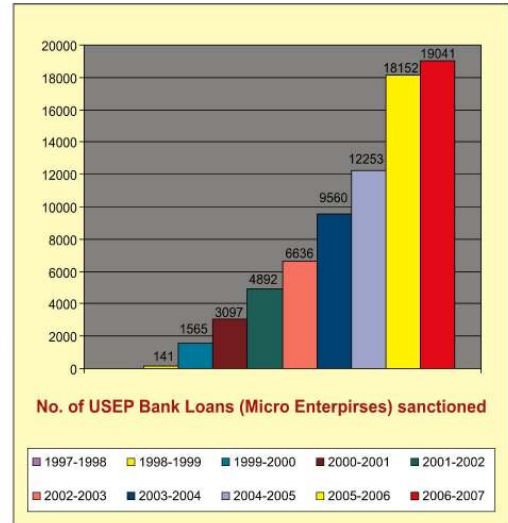


■ 1997-1998 ■ 1998-1999 ■ 1999-2000 ■ 2000-2001 ■ 2001-2002  
 ■ 2002-2003 ■ 2003-2004 ■ 2004-2005 ■ 2005-2006 ■ 2006-2007

**PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF SJSRY (ON CUMULATIVE BASIS) POSITION AS ON 31.10.2006**



**PHYSICAL ACHIEVEMENT UNDER VARIOUS COMPONENTS OF SJSRY (ON CUMULATIVE BASIS) POSITION AS ON 31.10.2006**



**ACHIEVEMENTS**



- ❖ Poor women have been playing an important role in decision making
- ❖ They have been playing a vital role in preparation of Ward Level Municipal Development Plan
- ❖ They are more informed about the other municipal development programmes
- ❖ There have been empowerment and skill development through Community Contracting. A sense of ownership has also generated
- ❖ Engagement of CDS (Community Development Society)/TCG (Thrift and Credit Group) members in providing civic services in many municipal bodies has made them feel important. This has also resulted in curtailment in municipal expenditure in salary and wages

- ❖ CDSs / TCGs have succeeded in resolving household conflicts mainly related to domestic violence
- ❖ Access to education and health services has increased due to awareness and visible income opportunities through SJSRY
- ❖ Micro-finance has enhanced social and economic security, promoted livelihoods, revived local economies, empowered women and poor people
- ❖ The status of poor women in the family as well as in the society has increased through the programme
- ❖ Social mobilisation has increased
- ❖ Through Thrift and Credit activities women have started participating in larger social issues.



**VALMIKI  
AMBEDKAR  
AWAS YOJANA  
(VAMBAY)**

The programme has been launched during 2001-2002 by the Central Government.

VAMBAY aims at providing shelter or upgrading the existing shelter for people living below poverty line in urban slums. The target groups under VAMBAY are all slum dwellers in urban areas who are below the poverty line who do not possess adequate shelter. In selecting beneficiaries the following criteria is to be followed:

- ❑ SC / ST - Not less than 50%
- ❑ Backward classes - 30%
- ❑ Other weaker section - 15% (OBC, BC, etc.)
- ❑ Physically disabled persons - 5%

50% of the total project cost is borne by Central Government and the rest 50% is borne by the beneficiary / ULB / State.

SUDA is the nodal agency for implementing the programme while the ULBs are responsible for its execution. Besides various Development Authorities are also implementing the programme within their respective jurisdiction. The programme has been, very recently, merged into the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Basic Services for Urban Poor Programme (BSUP).



**CONSTRAINTS**

- Credit is a major constraint. Financial Institutions, are expected to be more co-operative
- Regular skill upgradation is essential to match the changing and dynamic market demand
- Support is needed for quality control, discovering markets and the subsequent interlinking
- Handholding support is still needed from institutional sources.



**PHYSICAL AND  
FINANCIAL  
PROGRESS  
REPORT OF  
VAMBAY  
FOR THE  
PERIOD  
2001-02  
TO  
2006-07  
NODAL AGENCY :  
DEVELOPMENT  
AUTHORITIES**

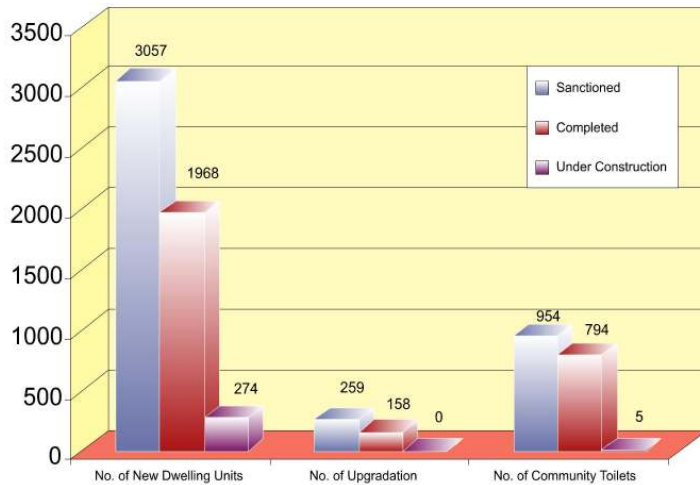
Rs. In Lakhs

Name of Authorities	Physical target		Physical achievement		Fund released by GOI	Fund utilised
	D.Us	Toilets	D.Us	Toilets		
S.J.D.A	569	30	485	20	119.80	104.80
H.D.A	1211	0	1211	0	339.95	239.95
K.M.D.A	2190	0	972	0	560.81	391.33
A.D.D.A	2000	0	1670	0	806.80	400.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>5970</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>4338</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1827.36</b>	<b>1136.08</b>

**PHYSICAL  
PROGRESS  
REPORT OF  
VAMBAY  
FOR THE  
PERIOD  
2001-02  
TO  
2005-06  
NODAL AGENCY:  
SUDA**

Year	D.U. New	Completed	Construction Construction	Upgradation	Under Construction	Toilet Seats	Completed	Under Construction
2001-02	360	329	31	50	50	0	5	0
2002-03	510	400	50	0	0	794	794	0
2003-04	637	572	60	46	46	0	0	0
2004-05	934	406	27	104	3	155	0	0
2005-06	616	261	106	59	59	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3057</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>794</b>

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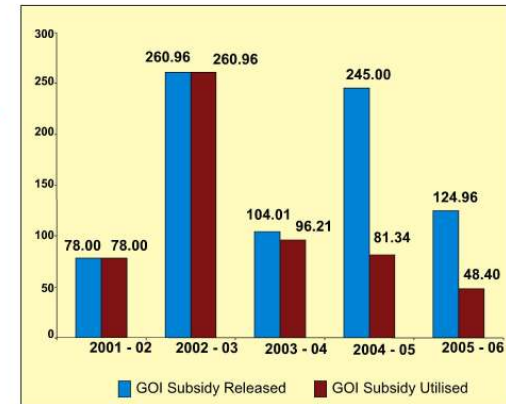
Rs. In Lakhs

Year	No of units covered under released subsidy			Fund received				Expenditure Incurred				
	D.U. New	Upgradation	Toilets	GOI Subsidy			State Govt.	Beneficiary / ULB Contribution	Total	GOI Subsidy	Other Source	Total
				Initially	refund	Net available						
2001-02	360	50	5	152.20	74.20	78.00	78.00	13.60	169.60	78.00	79.70	157.70
2002-03	510	0	794	282.45	21.49	260.96	0.00	262.49	541.03	260.96	240.45	480.90
2003-04	637	46	0	97.21	1.00	96.21	27.60	97.31	196.84	104.01	158.49	262.50
2004-05	934	104	155	45.00	0.00	245.00	20.41	259.54	676.15	87.54	87.68	175.22
2005-06	616	59	0	142.96	0.00	142.96	0.00	144.07	316.33	63.46	63.46	124.32
<b>Total</b>	<b>3057</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>919.82</b>	<b>96.69</b>	<b>823.13</b>	<b>126.01</b>	<b>777.01</b>	<b>1899.95</b>	<b>593.97</b>	<b>629.78</b>	<b>1200.64</b>

**FINANCIAL  
PROGRESS  
REPORT ON  
VAMBAY (SUDA)  
DURING THE  
PERIOD  
2001 - 02 TO  
2005 - 06  
NODAL AGENCY:  
SUDA**

Note : Out of Rs. 152.20 lakhs, Rs. 43.40 lakhs was released during 2001-02 and Rs. 108.80 lakhs was released during 2002-03.

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### EXPERIENCES LEARNT

- The poor find it difficult to contribute their full share of housing cost at one go. Since Government of India subsidy depends on the advance deposit of beneficiary Contribution, implementing agencies / municipal bodies are to deposit the money from its own sources on behalf of the beneficiaries



- It is extremely difficult as well as expensive to get land in urban areas. In-situ development may not be possible everywhere
- Government of India subsidy amount is too little to convince poor people to participate in the scheme.
- Delay in release of subsidy results in enhancement of construction cost and loss of interest of the beneficiaries. There are instances where beneficiaries have asked for refund of their contribution.



### INTEGRATED LOW COST SANITATION (ILCS)

The programme was initiated in the year 1991 with the objectives of liberation of scavengers engaged in inhuman and disgraceful occupation of removing night soil manually and ensuring proper environmental sanitation by eradication of dry latrines / service privies and other unsanitary latrines as well as construction of new latrines in households where no latrine exists.

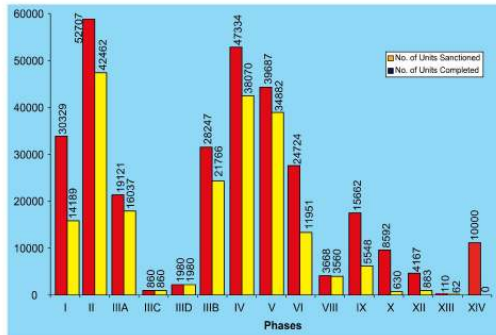
- This scheme covers all the households which have dry latrines & households having no sanitation facilities including households in slums & squatter colonies.
- This scheme is implemented with GOI subsidy, loan & beneficiary contribution. The loan and subsidy portion is based on the income of the beneficiaries with the objective to provide subsidies to lower income groups only. Maximum subsidy admissible is 45% of the project cost as decided by GOI from time to time.

### STATUS OF INTEGRATED LOW COST SANITATION PROGRAMME

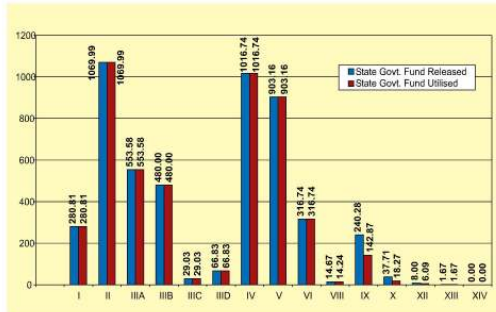
Rs. In Lakhs

Phase	No. of Units Sanctioned	No. of Units Completed	State Govt. Fund Released	State Govt. Fund Utilised	GOI subsidy released	GOI subsidy utilised
I	23868	14189	280.81	280.81	159.63	159.63
II	52707	42462	1069.99	1069.99	477.70	477.70
IIIA	19121	16022	553.58	553.58	324.45	324.45
IIIB	28081	21766	480.00	480.00	451.18	451.18
IIIC	860	860	29.03	29.03	17.42	17.42
IIID	1980	1980	66.83	66.83	40.10	40.10
IV	47199	38070	1016.74	1016.74	798.62	798.62
V	39678	34882	903.16	903.16	706.36	706.36
VI	24724	11951	316.74	316.74	242.00	242.00
VIII	3668	3560	14.67	14.24	74.27	72.09
IX	15622	5548	240.28	142.87	117.76	112.76
X	8592	630	37.71	18.27	33.55	14.18
XII	4167	1522	8.00	6.09	55.00	41.09
XIII	110	62	1.67	1.67	0	0.00
XIV	10000		0.00	0.00	20.72	0.00

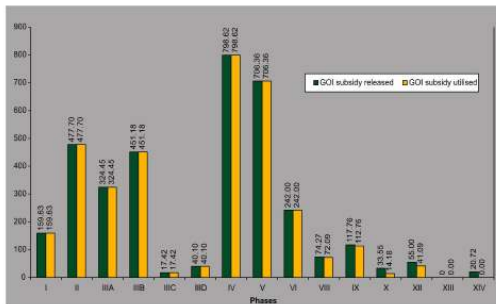
**PHYSICAL PROGRESS REPORT OF ILCS (PHASE-WISE) (POSITION AS ON 31.10.2006)**



**STATE GOVT. FUND RELEASED AND UTILISED (POSITION AS ON 31.10.2006)**



**FINANCIAL (GOI SUBSIDY) PROGRESS REPORT OF ILCS PHASE-WISE (POSITION AS ON 31.10.2006)**



**INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IHSDP)**

Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programmes aims at combining the existing schemes of VAMBAY and NSDP under the new IHSDP Scheme for having an integrated approach in slum development in urban areas.

The Scheme is applicable to all cities / towns, excepting cities / towns covered under JNNURM. The target group under the scheme is slum dwellers from all sections of the community through a cluster approach.

For construction of houses including upgradation, title of the land should preferably be in the name of the wife and alternatively jointly in the names of husband and wife. In exceptional cases, title may be in the name of male beneficiary.

Ceiling cost for dwelling unit is @ Rs. 80,000/- per unit for all towns excluding cities and towns within KMA and Asansol Urban Agglomeration.

Not less than 25 sq. mtr. / area and preferably two room accommodation plus kitchen and toilets should be constructed.

For housing beneficiaries are required to contribute a minimum of 12% project cost which in the case of SC/ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections shall be 10%.

The admissible components are :



- ❖ Provision of shelter including upgradation & construction of new houses.
- ❖ Provision of Community Toilets
- ❖ Provision of physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community bath, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street lights etc.
- ❖ Community infrastructure like provision of community centers to be used for pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities etc.
- ❖ Community Primary Health Care Centre Building
- ❖ Social amenities pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity, child health and primary health care including immunization etc.

**INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IHSDP)**

- ❖ Provision of modal Demonstration Projects.
- ❖ Sites and services / houses at affordable costs for EWS & LIG categories
- ❖ Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects.

Sharing of funds would be in the ratio of 80:20 between Central Government and State Government / ULB / Parastatal.

The scheme in this State will be implemented through State Urban Development Agency, West Bengal which is the designated State Level Nodal Agency.

The State Level Nodal Agency will invite project proposal and forward the appraised detailed project report to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for consideration of Central Sanctioning Committee / State Level Coordination Level Committee, as the case may be.

Signing of tripartite Memorandum of Agreement between the Government of India, State Government and the State Level Nodal Agency and bipartite Memorandum of Agreement between the concerned Urban Local Body and the State Government and depositing matching State share in a separate account to be opened by State Level Nodal Agency are prerequisites for release of fund by the Central Government.

The Urban Local Bodies / implementing agencies shall have to keep an inventory of assets created and also to maintain and operate the assets and facilities created.

2 The implementing agencies at the ULB /

implementing agency level will be required to open and maintain separate bank account for each project in a commercial bank and maintain registers for utilization of funds separately for Central and State share and loan from financial institutions.



**Projects sanctioned by the Central Sanctioning Committee**

Rs. In Lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	Base Project Cost	GOI Share	State Govt. Share	ULB Share	Beneficiaries Share	Incentive	Total Share (4+8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Haldia	860.93	688.75	60.29	60.29	51.60	86.09	774.84
2	Chakda	1520.00	1216.00	116.52	116.52	70.96	152.00	1368.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>2380.93</b>	<b>1904.75</b>	<b>176.81</b>	<b>176.81</b>	<b>122.56</b>	<b>138.09</b>	<b>2142.84</b>

**STATUS OF INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IHSDP) (POSITION AS ON 31.10.06)**

**Projects cleared by the Central Sanctioning Committee**

Rs. In Lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of ULB	Base Project Cost	GOI Share	State Govt. Share	ULB Share	Beneficiaries Share	Incentive	Total Share (4+8)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Ghatal	461.37	369.11	30.93	30.93	30.40	44.92	414.03
2	Burdwan	2128.86	1703.09	147.73	147.73	130.32	116.72	1819.81
3	Taki	492.97	394.37	37.02	37.02	24.56	49.10	443.47
4	Sonamukhi	339.99	271.99	26.00	26.00	16.00	34.00	305.99
5	Kalna	1336.57	1069.25	88.86	88.86	89.60	131.02	1200.27
6	Siliguri	3682.08	2945.66	278.70	278.70	179.02	232.77	3178.43
7	Mathabhanga	289.66	231.73	21.07	21.07	15.79	28.97	260.70
8	Ranaghat	270.98	216.78	20.90	20.90	12.40	25.53	242.31
9	Jhargram	874.50	699.60	59.32	59.32	56.27	87.00	786.60
<b>Total</b>		<b>9876.98</b>	<b>7901.58</b>	<b>710.53</b>	<b>710.53</b>	<b>554.36</b>	<b>850.03</b>	<b>8651.61</b>

**BASIC SERVICES FOR URBAN POOR (BSUP)**

**BASIC SERVICES FOR URBAN POOR (BSUP), TO BE TAKEN UP UNDER JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM)**

The ever increasing number of slum dwellers causes tremendous pressure on urban basic services and infrastructure. In order to cope with massive problems that have emerged as a result of rapid urban growth, Government of India launched this project in selected cities on mission mode.

- ✓ Cities will be required to prepare Detailed Project Reports for undertaking projects under identified areas
- ✓ The duration of the Mission would be seven years beginning from the year 2005-2006
- ✓ The main thrust of the sub-Mission of Basic Services to the Urban Poor will be on integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with a view to provide utilities to the urban poor.
- ✓ The sub-Mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor will cover the following:-
- ✓ Admissible components :
  - ⇒ Integrated development of slums, i.e. housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums in the identified cities.
  - ⇒ Projects involving development/improvement/ maintenance of basic services to the urban poor.
  - ⇒ Slum improvement and rehabilitation projects
  - ⇒ Projects of water supply/sewerage/drainage, community toilets/baths etc.
  - ⇒ Houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers/urban poor/EWS/LIG categories.
  - ⇒ Construction and improvement of drains/storm water drains.
  - ⇒ Environmental improvement of slums and solid waste management.
  - ⇒ Street lighting
  - ⇒ Civic amenities, like, community halls, child care centers, etc.
  - ⇒ Operation and maintenance of assets created under this component.
  - ⇒ Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor.

**BASIC SERVICES FOR URBAN POOR (BSUP)**

- ✓ Inadmissible components:
  - Projects pertaining to the following will not be considered:
    - ⇒ Power
    - ⇒ Telecom
    - ⇒ Wage employment programme & staff component
    - ⇒ Creation of fresh employment opportunities.
- ✓ The Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee in the Ministry of Urban Employment & Poverty Alleviation will sanction the projects submitted by identified States.
- ✓ The Level Steering Committee will decide projects and their priorities for inclusion in the National Urban Renewal Mission Programme.
- ✓ The Scheme is being implemented by Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority, which is the designated Nodal Agency at State Level.
- ✓ Financing of projects under the Mission would be as under:

Category of cities Share	Grant Central	State/ULB/Parastatal share, including Beneficiary contribution
Cities with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	50%	50%
Cities with million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 census	50%	50%
Cities/towns in North Eastern States	90%	10%
Other Cities	80%	20%

Note : The percentage is one the total project cost.

- ✓ Central assistance, as aforesaid, would be the maximum assistance available under JNNURM. The Central assistance provided under the Mission can be used to leverage market capital, if and where required.
- ✓ Housing should not be provided free to the beneficiaries by the State Government. A minimum of 12% beneficiary contribution should be stipulated, which in the case of SC/ST/BC/OBC/PH and other weaker sections shall be 10%
- ✓ The funds would be released as far as possible in four instalments by Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation as Additional Central Assistance (100%) Grant in respect of Central share to the State Government or its designated State level agencies. The first instalment of 25% will be release on signing of the Memorandum of Agreement.

**BASIC SERVICES FOR URBAN POOR (BSUP)**

by the State Government/ULB/Parastatal for implementation of JNNURM projects. The balance amount of assistance shall be released as far as possible in three instalments upon receipt of utilisation certificates to the extent of 70% of the Central fund and also that of State/ULB/Parastatal share, and subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms of the State and ULB level as envisaged in the Memorandum of Agreement.

**STATUS OF BSUP PROJECTS CLEARED BY THE CENTRAL SANCTIONING & MONITORING COMMITTEE (AS ON 30.11.06)**

Rs. In Crores

Name of Town	Project Cost	GOI Share	GOWB / ULB / Beneficiaries Share
Durgapur	88.97	44.48	44.48
Asansol	106.01	53.00	53.00
New Barrackpore	55.16	27.56	27.56
Gayeshpur	20.42	10.21	10.21
Total	270.56	135.28	135.28

**JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA (JSY)**

JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA (JSY) has been introduced by the Govt. of India replacing earlier scheme - NATIONAL MATERNITY BENEFIT SCHEME. The objective and the mode of implementation of the newly introduced scheme is almost all the same as of the earlier one.

**Objectives:**

- Reduce overall maternal mortality ratio and infant mortality rate
- Increase institutional deliveries in BPL families,
- Provide antenatal care from the beginning and identification of pregnancy related complication,
- Providing appropriate referral to higher health facilities,
- Enhanced assistance for institutional delivery,
- Devising quicker and timely disbursement of cash benefits so that beneficiary-mothers can arrange for nutrition.



**Target Group:**

Target group of this scheme is all the BPL women who are 19 years or above in age.

**Financial assistance:**

They will get this benefit i.e. cash assistance of Rs. 500/- up to two live births and facilities of antenatal care & postnatal care from any Govt., semi-Govt. or municipality governed hospitals free of cost. They shall also get an additional benefit of Rs. 100/- for institutional delivery.

**Implementing Agency:**

State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) is functioning as nodal agency and municipalities are implementing the programme in urban areas. The honorary health workers or such other workers of Municipalities are to identify those expected mothers who have no or only one child living, from BPL families. Those identified



beneficiaries shall be handed over the forms and cards for antenatal & postnatal care with advise to have a check-up from the Govt./ semi Govt./Municipality run hospitals during the first, second and third trimester and again come to the municipality to get the cash assistance after their six months of pregnancy. Incase of institutional delivery, they shall get Rs. 100/- more on production of discharge certificate from the institution.

The Deputy CMOH-III of the district shall act as nodal officer for the district.

**Fund management:**

State Health & Family Welfare Samity shall transfer fund to SUDA and SUDA shall transfer the fund to the Municipalities/ Municipal Corporations for disbursement to the beneficiaries.

**Monitoring & Evaluation:**

District officer shall visit the urban areas to assess the progress of the scheme and Municipalities/Corporations shall submit monthly progress report to SUDA who shall compile it and send the compiled report to State H& FW Samity

**PROGRESS  
REPORT FOR  
JSY**

**PROGRESS REPORT FOR JSY**

Name of Reporting Organisation  
State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)  
Report up to the month ending 15th November 2006

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	No. of beneficiaries	No. of Institutional deliveries	No. of home deliveries	Fund received by ULBs	Total amount disbursed by ULBs
1	Asokenagar-Kalyangar				96750.00	0.00
2	Baduria				41100.00	0.00
3	Baranagar	91	49		217650.00	96200.00
4	Barasat				201000.00	0.00
5	Barrackpore	124	25	1	125250.00	72300.00
6	Basirhat	142			98100.00	71000.00
7	Bhatpara	208			383700.00	135500.00
8	Bidhannagar	158	158		145650.00	94800.00
9	Bongaon				88650.00	0.00
10	DumDum				87900.00	0.00
11	Garulia	28			66150.00	2000.00
12	Gobardanga	74	8		72000.00	23500.00
13	Habra				110850.00	0.00
14	Halisahar				108000.00	0.00
15	Kamarhati	219			272850.00	168000.00
16	Kanchrapara				109500.00	0.00
17	Khardah				100950.00	0.00
18	Madhyamgram				135000.00	0.00
19	Naihati	210	3		374100.00	105300.00
20	New Barrackpore	116	33	1	144300.00	55600.00
21	North Barrackpore	58	35		107250.00	30000.00
22	North DumDum				190950.00	0.00
23	Panihati				302550.00	0.00
24	Rajarhat Gopalpore				235950.00	0.00
25	South DumDum				340500.00	0.00
26	Taki	101	3		64500.00	25000.00
27	Titagarh				107850.00	0.00
28	Baraipur				39000.00	0.00
29	Budge-Budge				65400.00	0.00
30	Diamond Harbour	60	60		32250.00	19000.00
31	Jainagar Majilpur	56	15	22	40500.00	30000.00
32	Maheshala				337950.00	0.00
33	Pujali				29400.00	0.00
34	RajpurSonarpur	143			192050.00	71500.00
35	Bally	66			227100.00	33000.00
36	Howrah MC				876000.00	0.00
37	Uluberia				175500.00	0.00
38	Birnagar	86	29	4	45900.00	45900.00
39	Chakdah				75450.00	0.00
40	Cooper's Camp	30			30600.00	15000.00
41	Gayeshpur	7	4		47700.00	3900.00
42	Kalyani	139	40	3	142200.00	69100.00
43	Krishnanagar				120750.00	0.00

**PROGRESS  
REPORT FOR  
JSY**

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	No of beneficiaries	No of Institutional deliveries	No of home deliveries	Fund received by ULBs	Total amount disbursed by ULBs
44	Nabadwip				99900.00	0.00
45	Ranaghat				59700.00	0.00
46	Santipur	59	3		120000.00	29800.00
47	Taherpur	23	6		17400.00	12100.00
48	Beldanga	11	4	1	21900.00	5900.00
49	Baharampur	59	9		139050.00	29500.00
50	Dhulia				63300.00	0.00
51	Jangipur	90	6	18	64650.00	45600.00
52	JiaganjAjimganj	75	7	41	81900.00	37000.00
53	Kandi				43650.00	0.00
54	Murshidabad				31950.00	0.00
55	Asansol MC				422250.00	0.00
56	Bardhaman				248250.00	0.00
57	Deinhat				19500.00	0.00
58	Durgapur MC				428100.00	0.00
59	Gushkara				27600.00	0.00
60	Jamuria				112350.00	0.00
61	Kalna	155	13		90600.00	77500.00
62	Katwa				62100.00	0.00
63	Kulti				251850.00	0.00
64	Memari	50			31350.00	24000.00
65	Raniganj				106660.00	0.00
66	Bolpur	232		12	114000.00	49000.00
67	Dubraipur				28350.00	0.00
68	Nelhati				29550.00	0.00
69	Rampurhat	194	15		87900.00	64500.00
70	Santhia	48			34050.00	24000.00
71	Suri				53550.00	0.00
72	Bankura				111750.00	0.00
73	Bishnupur				53700.00	0.00
74	Sonakukhi				23700.00	0.00
75	Jhalda	9			15450.00	4500.00
76	Purulia	32			98700.00	18100.00
77	Raghunathpur				18900.00	0.00
78	Arambag	90	2		97200.00	48600.00
79	Baidyabati				93900.00	0.00
80	Bansberia				90600.00	0.00
81	Bhadreswar	104	25	3	91950.00	54500.00
82	Champdani				89550.00	0.00
83	Chandannagar MC				140700.00	0.00
84	HooghlyChinsura				147750.00	0.00
85	Konnagar	93			62700.00	51900.00
86	Rishra	28	28		98250.00	19000.00
87	Srerampur	340			343800.00	120750.00
88	Tarakeswar	41	3		48900.00	20000.00
89	UttarparaKotrang				130350.00	0.00
90	Contai				67200.00	0.00

**PROGRESS  
REPORT FOR  
JSY**

Sl. No.	Name of ULBs	No. of beneficiaries	No. of Institutional deliveries	No. of home deliveries	Fund received by ULBs	Total amount disbursed by ULBs
91.	Egra				21750.00	0.00
92.	Haldia				148200.00	0.00
93.	Panskura	33	1		43350.00	24500.00
94.	Tamluk				39750.00	0.00
95.	Chandrakona	28	20	8	17700.00	16000.00
96.	Ghatol				44700.00	0.00
97.	Jhargram	10			46060.00	5000.00
98.	Kharagpur				180600.00	0.00
99.	Kharar	20			20100.00	10000.00
100.	Khirpai	18			25200.00	9000.00
101.	Midnapore				133050.00	0.00
102.	Ramjibanpore	37			30000.00	15000.00
103.	English Bazar				140100.00	0.00
104.	Old Malda				54600.00	0.00
105.	Dalkhola	14			25800.00	7000.00
106.	Islampur				45750.00	0.00
107.	Kaliyaganj	82			82500.00	41000.00
108.	Raiganj	176			286800.00	88000.00
109.	Balughat	39	39		117600.00	26500.00
110.	Gangarampur	17			46500.00	8500.00
111.	Alipurduar	33			63300.00	35000.00
112.	Dhupguri				25950.00	0.00
113.	Jalpaiguri				87000.00	0.00
114.	Mal				20100.00	0.00
115.	Cooch Behar	35			66600.00	17500.00
116.	Dinhat	11			29700.00	5500.00
117.	Haldibari	16			22800.00	8000.00
118.	Mathabhanga				18300.00	0.00
119.	Mekhliganj	8			9300.00	4000.00
120.	Tufanganj	3			16650.00	1500.00
121.	Darjeeling				93300.00	0.00
122.	Kalimpong				37200.00	0.00
123.	Kurseong			1	34650.00	0.00
124.	Mirik NAA	16			7950.00	4000.00
125.	Siliguri MC				408300.00	0.00
126.	Kolkata MC				3978150.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>					<b>17992570.00</b>	<b>2228850.00</b>

Source: Based on reports received from the ULBs upto 15th November 2006

**SHISHU  
SHIKSHA  
PRAKALPA IN  
MUNICIPAL  
AREAS**

Universalisation of Elementary Education is an essential part of development process of human resources pertaining to all eligible learners, irrespective of Cast and Creed. The Government of West Bengal has taken up responsibility for universalisation of elementary education through two projects, namely District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The Directorate of Local Bodies under the Municipal Affairs Department, Government of West Bengal is actively participating in implementation of SSA in urban areas of the districts.

The objectives of the programme SSA are : (i) Reduction in number of children who are out of school (ii) reduce gender, social and disability gaps (iii) enhance quality to improve transition and learning etc.

The State has developed a number of other strategies, apart from SSKs, to bring the un-enrolled and drop out children into school. Deprived children in urban areas are served by Shisu Shiksha Prakalpa (SSP). A good number of NGOs run Shikshalaya Prakalpa, initiated by DPEP, in Kolkata.

As a consequence of all these initiatives, the number of "out of school" children has declined substantially during this period.

**STATUS OF  
SHISHU  
SHIKSHA  
PRAKALPA IN  
MUNICIPAL  
AREAS  
(POSITION AS ON  
31.10.2006)**

District	Sl. No.	Name of the ULB	No. of SSK approved	No. of SSK Running	No. of Sahayikas	No. of Students	
Birbhum	1	Dubrajpur	25	25	54	2125	
	2	Rampurhat	5	5	10	301	
Burdwan	3	Katwa	18	18	36	1068	
	4	Dainhat	11	11	22	557	
	5	Durgapur MC	80	76	152	5937	
	6	Raniganj	24	16	32	1732	
	7	Jamuria	15	14	21	699	
	8	Burdwan	42	27	87	2164	
	9	Gushkara	3	3	6	149	
	Cooch Behar	10	Tufanganj	4	4	4	184
		11	Mathabhanga	8	8	16	474
12		Dinhat	5	5	10	301	
Dhakshin Dinajpur	13	Gangarampore	20	20	40	1094	
	14	Balughat	110	110	283	9168	
Darjeeling	15	Kurseong	10	10	20	314	
	16	Mirik	2	2	4	35	
Hooghly	17	Arambagh	9	9	35	1129	
	18	Tarakeswar	10	5	10	369	
	19	Bhadreswar	14	14	56	1316	
	20	Serampore	5	5	15	387	
Malda	21	Old Malda	25	25	50	2478	

**STATUS OF  
SHISHU  
SHIKSHA  
PRAKALPA IN  
MUNICIPAL  
AREAS  
(POSITION AS ON  
31.10.2006)**

(as on 24th Nov. 06)

District	Sl. No.	Name of the ULB	No. of SSK approved	No. of SSK Running	No. of Sahayikas	No. of Students
Murshidabad	22	Jangipur	60	40	76	3085
	23	Murshidabad	10	10	30	1059
	24	Beldanga	10	10	20	999
	25	Berhampore	20	20	40	1244
	26	Kandi	12	12	24	721
Nadia	27	Kalyani	20	19	67	2340
	28	Toherpur	9	9	18	638
	29	Nabadwip	45	38	75	1972
	30	Santipur	37	33	65	2059
North 24 Parganas	31	Halisahar	18	7	14	641
	32	Garulia	5	5	10	193
	33	North Dum Dum	10	10	20	535
	34	Habra	20	18	36	572
	35	Kanchrapara	10	7	13	397
	36	Baduria	20	20	40	1485
	37	Taki	9	9	20	383
	38	Barasat	8	8	15	732
	39	Komarhati	20	20	40	1030
	40	Madhyamgram	1	1	4	69
Paschim Midnapore	41	Jhargram	10	10	20	443
	42	Ramjibanpur	9	9	18	298
	43	Ghatol	6	6	14	330
	44	Midnapore	15	14	28	926
	45	Chandrakona	8	7	16	422
	46	Kharar	3	3	6	120
	47	Khirpai	10	10	20	403
Purba Midnapore	48	Kantai	20	20	40	1581
	49	Panskura	11	11	30	862
	50	Tamluk	10	10	16	723
	51	Egra	5	5	20	771
South 24 Parganas	52	Pujali	15	15	30	628
	53	Joyagar-Mazilpur	9	9	9	507
	54	Budge Budge	7	7	14	350
Uttar Dinajpur	55	Islampur	15	10	27	809
	56	Kalyogonj	10	10	20	940
	57	Dalkhola	6	6	17	824
Purulia	58	Purulia	10	10	20	580
Jalpaiguri	59	Mal	10	10	20	590
	60	Dhugguri	6	6	18	487
	61	Jalpaiguri	28	25	50	1323
Howrah	62	Uluberia	20	3	4	217
Bankura	63	Sonamukhi	5	6	10	287
Kolkata	64	Kolkata	100	100	200	7304
		Total	1137	1030	2257	73860

Source : DLB

**Antyodaya  
Anna Yojana  
(AAY)**

The scheme was launched in December , 2000 with the objective to ensure food security for all, create a hunger-free India in next five years and to reform and improve the Public Distribution System so as to serve the poorest of the poor in rural and urban areas. Actually, Antyodaya Anna Yojana has been conceived for the poorest of the poor.

**Scale & Issue Price :**

Families identified for AAY out of BPL families would be provided foodgrains at the rate of 35 kg. per family per month. The foodgrains will be issued by the Govt. of India @ Rs. 2/- per kg. for Wheat and Rs. 3/- per kg. for rice. The end retail price is retained at the same rate.

**Identification of beneficiaries :**

- The number of Antyodaya families has been indicated for the State. The State in turn distributes this number among the various districts, keeping in view the incidence of poverty and backwardness etc.
- Similarly, in the district such number of AAY families are distributed among the Panchayats and Municipalities.
- The District Magistrate shall make arrangement for wide publicity for identification of Antyodaya families.
- In municipal area, preliminary identification are done ward-wise by the Chief Executive of the ULB. The preliminary list is given publicity and displayed ward-wise inviting objection, if any. After going through the process, the consolidated list for the Urban Local Body is placed before the House for approval.

**Distribution of Ration Cards :**

After finalisation of identification for Antyodaya beneficiaries, distinctive ration cards, to be known as "Antyodaya Ration Card" are to be issued to the Antyodaya families by the designated authority.

**STATUS OF  
ANTYODAYA  
ANNA YOZANA  
( AAY )**

Name of the District	Name of the ULB	Target No. of families	No. of families identified	No. of family cards issued	No. of families getting food grains
Howrah	Bally	2635	2635	57	57
	Uluberia	5210	5210	4961	4961
North 24 Parganas	Kanchrapara	716	716	656	656
	Halisahar	1363	1363	792	792
	Naihati	2050	in process	in process	in process
	Bhatpara	4314	1993	Nil	Nil
	Garulia	4608	3753	2073	2073
	North Barrackpore	1932	1932	1103	1103
	Barrackpore	4684	4684	750	750
	Tinagarh	2220	2220	296	296
	Khardah	1090	1090	717	717
	Panihati	2738	2738	464	464
	Kamarhati	3059	1061	1061	1061
	Baranagar	4500	3000	3800	Nil
	North Dum Dum	6000	6000	2400	1743
	South Dum Dum	13096	13096	4500	4500
	Dum Dum	2460	754	Nil	Nil
	Bongaon	1203	1203	1203	1203
	Barasat	3229	3229	2978	2978
	Madhyamgram	2144	2080	2080	2080
	Rajarhat-Gopalpur	1523	1523	1229	1229
	Gobardanga	1414	1414	1414	1414
South 24 Parganas	Baduria	912	912	703	703
	Basirhat	2641	2641	2641	2641
	Taki	960	960	960	960
	New Barrackpore	4971	4522	957	957
	Ashokenagar-Kalyangarh	3279	3279	3255	3255
	Habra	3716	3716	3716	3716
	Bidhannagar	1976	1976	420	420
	Budge Budge	4334	3826	3826	3826
	Rajpur-Sonarpur	3275	3275	Nil	Nil
	Baruipur	1831	1831	1831	1831
Nadia	Pujali	439	439	439	439
	Maheshatala	5817	3989	3989	3989
	Joy Nagar-Majilpur	950	950	703	703
	Diamond Harbour	612	591	440	440
	Krishnagar	1384	1384	1384	1384
Nadia	Nabadwip	7600	7600	1571	1571
	Shantipur	2576	2576	2576	2576
	Ranaghat	1300	1300	Nil	Nil
	Birnagar	476	476	476	476
	Chokdah	1278	1278	1278	1278
	Kalyani	5409	646	2634	Nil
	Gayshpur	1090	1090	Nil	Nil
	Taherpur N. A. A.	470	470	401	401
	Coopers' Camp N.A.A.	710	710	629	629

**STATUS OF  
ANTYODAYA  
ANNA YOZANA  
( AAY )**

Name of the District	Name of the ULB	Target No. of families	No. of families identified	No. of family cards issued	No. of families getting food grains
Murshidabad	Berhampore	5723	5723	5723	5723
	Jiaganj-Aziganj	2515	2515	2513	2513
	Murshidabad	1704	1704	1704	1704
	Kandi	2142	2142	1722	1722
	Jangipur	4643	4332	4332	4332
	Dhulian	5798	5798	3476	3476
	Beldanga	1275	1275	1250	1250
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	9907	8338	7618	7618
	Alipourduar	8492	8492	6592	6592
	Mal	2292	2292	2292	2292
	Dhupguri	2835	2835	2055	2055
Malda	English Bazar	3003	1325	766	68
	Old Malda	1510	1510	1242	1242
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	1647	1496	Nil	783
	Kurseong	579	579	356	356
	Kalimpong	1174	1174	474	474
	Mirik	252	252	200	200
	Siliguri MC	19169	19169	4986	4986
Dakshin Dinajpur	Balurghat	2611	2611	1600	1600
	Gangarampur	1275	1275	698	698
Uttar Dinajpur	Raiganj	2530	2530	2530	2530
	Islampore	807	807	807	807
	Kaliaganj	729	729	729	729
	Dalkhola	739	739	739	739
Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	1181	1181	1181	1181
	Dinhata	2210	2210	1150	1150
	Tufanganj	900	698	698	698
	Mathabhanga	426	426	362	362
	Mekhliganj	750	750	145	145
Hooghly	Haldibari	766	662	662	662
	Bansberia	1795	1795	1326	1326
	Hooghly-Chinsurah	2290	2290	1990	1990
	Bhadreswar	3496	3496	3496	3496
	Baidyabati	5609	5609	5609	5609
	Champdani	3635	2974	Nil	Nil
	Serampore	2131	2131	2085	2085
	Rishra	1719	1719	1594	1594
	Konnagar	2383	892	Nil	Nil
	Uttarpara-Kotrung	2184	2184	956	956
Aramghab	1449	1449	1449	1449	
Tarakeswar	603	603	603	603	
Chandannagore MC	1704	1704	Nil	Nil	

**STATUS OF  
ANTYODAYA  
ANNA YOZANA  
( AAY )**

Name of the District	Name of the ULB	Target No. of families	No. of families identified	No. of family cards issued	No. of families getting food grains
Burdwan	Burdwan	5449	5449	4273	4273
	Kalna	1900	1900	1301	1301
	Katwa	1912	1912	1912	1912
	Dainhat	1800	1800	1650	1650
	Raniganj	2335	2335	1610	1610
	Gushkara	2600	1800	1800	1800
	Kulhi	2313	2313	1679	1679
	Memary	1900	1900	1900	1900
	Jamuria	2809	2809	1900	1900
	Asansol MC	8712	8712	2830	2830
Durgapur MC	7238	7238	5238	5238	
Birbhum	Suri	765	765	765	765
	Rampurhat	626	626	239	239
	Balpur	813	813	813	813
	Dubrajpur	2095	2095	405	405
	Sainthia	528	528	528	528
	Nalhati	337	337	337	337
Bankura	Bankura	4639	4639	4319	4319
	Bishnupur	1628	1628	1628	1628
	Sonamukhi	1500	1500	1080	1080
West Midnapore	Midnapore	2616	2616	1727	1727
	Kharagpur	3497	3497	2534	2534
	Ghatal	950	950	603	603
	Chandrakona	406	406	231	231
	Ramjibanpur	355	355	205	205
	Khirpai	117	117	117	117
	Kharar	242	242	142	142
Jhargram	2125	2125	1204	1204	
East Midnapore	Tamluk	788	788	788	788
	Contai	1500	1500	Nil	Nil
	Egra	336	336	333	333
	Haldia	4106	4106	2276	2276
	Panskura	1000	1000	548	548
Purulia	Purulia	3841	3841	1140	1140
	Jhaldia	529	297	Nil	297
	Raghunathpur	331	331	331	331
<b>Total</b>		<b>323414</b>	<b>298152</b>	<b>193459</b>	<b>186750</b>

Source : DLB

**ANNAPURNA**

It is a central Govt. sponsored scheme introduced in 2000. The objective of the scheme is to provide food security for the aged and destitute person (both male and female) who are eligible for getting old age pension under the scheme NOAPS but are not receiving the same presently. Such aged and destitute persons, identified as living below poverty line, are to be provided 10 Kgs. of foodgrains, free of cost, per month. However, for the time being the scheme is restricted to 20% of the eligible beneficiaries under NOAPS.

Such assistance under Annapurna Scheme will be provided to the beneficiaries fulfilling the following criteria, namely :

- the beneficiary (male or female) shall be 65 years or above
- he/she must be "destitute" in the sense of having little or no regular means of subsistence from his/her own source of income or through financial support from family members or other sources. Criteria (if any) currently in force in the State may be followed to determine destitution.
- the beneficiary shall not be in receipt of pension under the NOAPS.

**Implementing Authorities :**

At the State level, the Department of Food and Civil Supplies and at the District level, the Collector/District Magistrate shall be squarely responsible for implementing the scheme. The State Food & Civil Supplies Department will purchase foodgrains from the FCI on payment of economic cost and will ensure that FCI supplies the foodgrains to the district as per districtwise allocation decided by the State within the over allocation of the State. The District Magistrate shall, with the help of District officers of State Food & Civil Supplies Department, ensure availability of foodgrains and distribution of the same through the network of Fair Price Shops under the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The District Magistrate and Collector will make arrangements and distributions of foodgrains and issue of Entitlement Cards through the Municipalities and ensure that Annapurna beneficiaries are not getting any old age pension.

**Identification of beneficiaries :**

The municipalities / Corporations shall identify, prepare and display lists of persons eligible to get benefits under Annapurna Scheme. They shall ensure that beneficiaries are not getting any old-age pension and shall be responsible for distribution of Entitlement Cards to the beneficiaries, dissemination of information about the scheme and the procedure for securing benefits under the scheme. However, the State Govt. will communicate the targets for "Annapurna" to the municipalities for identification of the beneficiaries.

**Monitoring & Supervision :**

A District Level Committee may be constituted to oversee implementation of the scheme under the Chairmanship of the District Magistrate.

**KOLKATA  
URBAN  
SERVICES FOR  
THE POOR  
(KUSP)  
PROGRAMME**

**A RESUME**

The Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor (KUSP) is an 8 year urban reforms programme for the urban local bodies (ULBs) in the Kolkata Metropolitan Area. These include 38 Municipalities and 2 Municipal Corporations (namely, Howrah and Chandernagore) and exclude Kolkata Municipal Corporation. The programme is funded through a grant of around GBP 102m (consisting of Financial Aid and Technical Cooperation) from the UK Department for International Development. The objectives of the programme are primarily three-fold:

- ✓ improve urban planning and governance
- ✓ improve access to services for the poor
- ✓ promote economic growth

In this programme emphasis have been given on the following areas:

- ⇒ Developing ownership of community assets
- ⇒ Bringing together diverse facets of urban infrastructure and service delivery improvements
- ⇒ Use of technology like IT in the urban governance to improve efficiency, effectiveness, and transparency in ULB operations
- ⇒ Capacity building of the Urban Local Bodies as well as of the Support Agencies through augmenting technical capacity in the Urban Local Bodies, conducting regular training programme for Municipal and support agency staff.
- ⇒ Introduction of performance orientation within the Urban Local Bodies by encouraging the Urban Local Bodies to consider innovative ways to enhance their financial sustainability and to improve their service delivery capabilities.
- ⇒ Spreading the scope of citizen's interface through publication of Citizen's Charter, ensuring citizen's participation in formulation of Development Plans as well as in management of assets.
- ⇒ An effective Public Grievance Redressal System is also being encouraged by this programme.



**KOLKATA  
URBAN  
SERVICES FOR  
THE POOR  
(KUSP)  
PROGRAMME**

**A RESUME**

Slum level Infrastructure		Achievement	
1.	Beneficiaries covered	2.25	Lacs
2.	Roads (brick road & bituminous road)	127	K.M.
3.	Water pipe line	9.7	K.M.
4.	House Connection	255	Nos.
5.	Lamp Post	271	Nos.
6.	Deep Tube Well	36	Nos.
7.	Hand Tube Well	378	Nos.
8.	Drain	109	K.M.
9.	2 Pit Latrine	6133	Nos.
10.	Community Latrine	240	Nos.

**Accounting Reforms**

1. All 40 ULBs making day to day entries w.e.f 01/04/2006 with the Accounting Software provided under KUSP. Preparation of Balance Sheet successfully underway in all the ULBs.

**Capacity Building**

1.	Ward Committee Office	85 Nos.
2.	Computers provided in each ULB (Accounts, UPE and General Administration Departments.	At least 8 Nos.
3.	Location Board & Identity Cards	All 40 ULBs
4.	Citizens' Charter	32 ULBs
5.	Training Need Assessment Study	Underway
6.	Exposure Visit for all Chairpersons and In Service EOs	All 40 ULBs

**E-Governance**

1. Started in all 40 ULBs

**Economic Development**

1. 20 short run projects initiated across 17 ULBs

**Innovative Challenge Fund**

1. 23 projects underway across various ULBs of which 6 are being done by CDS applicants.

**KOLKATA  
URBAN  
SERVICES FOR  
THE POOR  
(KUSP)  
PROGRAMME**

**A RESUME**

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Health		
1. Trainers training and training of grass-root health functionaries.	40 ULBs	
2. Training Manual on STD/HIV/AIDS completed and circulated.	40 ULBs	
3. Refurbishment of health sub-centres	35 ULBs	
4. Provision of Computer to Health Dept.	25 ULBs	

**Component-wise status of the programme are stated hereunder**

**Accounting Reforms**

One of the most important aspects of urban reforms undertaken under the KUSP Program is the accounting procedure overhaul from the single entry to double entry system. Till date significant progress has been made in terms of this switchover; all the ULBs under KUSP has installed the accounting software and had been recording their day to day transactions under double entry system.

**Infrastructure**

The infrastructure works that can be implemented during first three years (2004-06) of the project is from Slum Level Infrastructure Fund (SLIF) and Incentive Fund (IF). From SLIF, work can only be implemented within slum, but from IF work can be implemented both within slums and outside slums.

The total number of slums, which have been listed by 40 ULBs, is 3297. Total slum population is 2.10 millions and total number of CDS is 107.

As of date works have been taken up in 210 slums across all 40 ULBs amounting to Rs. 46 crores and has directly benefited more than 2 lac poor population. For the works under third year, a Bustee Works Management Committee has been made mandatory for all ULBs which are entrusted with petty O&M of the assets created under KUSP.

**Planning**

A DDP committee under KUSP for determining a framework for DDP guidelines and other such related matters was constituted in December, 2003. The committee was represented by the Govt. officials from the different departments of the state gov., mayor/chairman of ULBs, officials of CMU and representative of West Bengal Municipal Association.

To strengthen the capacity of ULBs in preparing the DDP, 40 graduate engineers from KMDA have been placed in 40 ULBs.

For participatory poverty assessment reputed firm has been selected who has started working in 9 slums to be selected from the 40 ULBs on the basis of well-defined parameters.

For selection of slums within the municipalities a quick slum survey was conducted in 40 ULBs to identify slums for engineering works on the basis of socio-economic conditions and infrastructural

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PROGRAMME**

**A RESUME**

deficiencies for the 2nd year of the programme. Accordingly quick slum survey was conducted in 40 ULBs. The whole survey process was organized through the urban poverty eradication cell of municipality involving RCVs.

**Poverty**

In order to address the main issue under KUSP several initiatives have been taken under KUSP; poverty reduction strategy and action plan has been drafted, new poverty survey is being taken up for all ULBs in the State and UPE cell strengthening is taken up by reorganization of the same, training and provision of computer, printer etc.

**Capacity Building**

Capacity building both at ULB and support organisation level was the key focus during 1st year of the programme. Capacity building is also considered as a critical input under organizational development. Accordingly this was designed professionally and action plans were drawn for:

- Internal organization development
- Professional support to ULBs
- Building data base
- Skill development through training
- Introduction of equipments like computers

CMU has already provided the first set of OD modules to all 40 ULBs. The interventions to be implemented within 3-9 months by the ULBs are mainly grievance management, strengthening & capacity building of UPE cell & CDS, strengthening ward committees, support for data entry under resource mobilization, development of citizens charter, strengthening standing committees & municipal accounts committee, auditing present staff status and HR management and improved inter departmental co-ordination.

A good number of municipalities have already taken steps in implementing OD interventions as indicated above. 4-5 municipalities are in the process of developing citizen's charter in respect to various services provided by them. The CMU has already initiated in imparting orientation programme on organizational development for chairman, councillors, EO, FO, engineers, TPO, CO, AFC and other departmental heads of different ULBs. In bringing effective changes in administration and financial management within the ULBs in-service executive officers are being introduced in each ULB. Similarly to strengthen technical capacity 40 graduate engineers from KMDA have been placed to each ULB. One accounts and finance coordinator has been engaged for 38 ULBs to implement the double entry accounting system. To assist ULBs in preparation of good quality draft development plan and annual development plan, one urban planner is placed with each ULB.

Development of a data base was one of the major focuses in capacity building and action for preparation of digitized base map and GIS for all the ULBs under KUSP has been initiated in the first year and is expected to complete within year two and three.



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PROGRAMME**

**A RESUME**

A Training Advisory Committee has been set up to assess the training needs of different stake holders and to formulate comprehensive training plans for implementation. ILGUS has been identified as the nodal training institute to carry forward the training plans in collaboration with other identified training institutes. The target groups to be covered are elected leaders, technical and non-technical functionaries, grass root level workers and members of CDS. Accordingly, a training needs identification assignment has been started under KUSP.

In view of the decision that slum level works under KUSP programme will be implemented through community contracting, training of CDS members along with RCVs was conducted by ILGUS. Under OD and capacity building intervention imparting training programmes for various stakeholders is also a critical input. Different training activities have been organized for different target groups.

**Economic Development**

Identification of informal sectors which mostly employs the majority of the poor population in the ULBs and in the process identifies various livelihoods that require short run and immediate interventions through KUSP. Series of workshops were conducted involving various stakeholder and community representation like local transport providers, local small scale business groups, hawk organization, ULB representatives etc. After the identification, the ULBs were requested to come up, after consultation with various stakeholders, proposals aiming at positive interventions in these sectors. Several such proposals have been received by this office and have been screened by a Project Selection Committee which has given a go ahead to some of them. These are mostly related to informal sector manufacturing and services involving the marginalized sections of the society. Accordingly initiative has been taken up to execute these proposals smoothly. Till date, 20 such projects have been sanctioned and are underway across 17 ULBs under KUSP.

Another attempt was taken up to conduct pilot studies on livelihood at two ULBs. Learning from these pilots had prompted KUSP to replicate on a much larger scale. Accordingly, it has been decided to engage one Livelihood Management Agency to assist SUDA in the venture.

**Health**

With the objective of strengthening the existing community based primary health care services in the ULBs DFID has extended support under KUSP not only to 40 KMA ULBs but also to 22 Non-KMA ULBs. One of the major components of urban health care approach has been the community based honorary health worker scheme which has been operationalised in West Bengal since 1986 through different health programmes like CUDP, IPP-VIII, UHIP in KMA ULBs and IPP-VIII (Extn.), RCH Sub-Project, Asansol and HHW Scheme in Non-KMA ULBs. To get an overview of the existing health care delivery system a study had been conducted by CMU



**KOLKATA  
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PROGRAMME**

**A RESUME**

through Interim Support Consultants. The intended outcomes of the study were to strengthen the community based HHW programme to improve access to and the quality of health services for the urban poor; and to develop a frame work for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS as part of the larger health care system in the ULBs.

A Health Steering Committee was constituted during November, 2004 by CMU to finalize the design of the health component of KUSP programme. The Study Report of ISC including key findings and recommendation was shared with Health Steering Committee and subsequently with Health Officer & Asstt. Health Officer of the ULBs. Accordingly, a series of training program for various stakeholders, various IEC materials and refurbishment of Health centers have been taken up.

**Innovative / Challenge Fund**

KUSP has created an Innovative/Challenge Fund to support civil society organizations in undertaking innovative and pioneering initiatives that contribute to the overall mandate of urban management and focus on issues concerning the poor and vulnerable sections of the society. Accordingly, an amount of Rs. 3.5 crores per year has been allocated for this Fund from KUSP budget, through out the entire duration of the programme.

In order to manage this Fund more efficiently, CMU has started the process of outsourcing professional Fund Manager to this Fund.

As of date, 24 projects have been sanctioned across various ULBs in KMA targeted towards development of the poor people.



**Before  
Execution**



**After  
Execution**



## SUCCESS STORIES

### CRAFTING THEIR DREAMS

#### **Kantapur-Lakshmipur Thrift and Credit Group (TCG), Ms. Madhabi Majhi, Burdwan Municipality**

Madhabi Majhi used to be just another girl from a typical economically marginalised family. Madhabi is the eldest of her four siblings. Her mother, a widow, used to run the family on the meager pension allowances of her late husband. Madhabi started out as a member of the Kantapur-Lakshmipur Thrift and Credit Group (TCG), Burdwan Municipality. Her intense desire to find a way out of the daily vagaries and hardships of an economically crippled family led her to start looking for alternative avenues of income. She wanted to support her mother in her lone struggle to make the ends meet. It was way back in 2000 that she took her first steps towards a vocation that was going to change the way she and her family would look at life and what it had to offer them. The SJSRY programme opened up prospects for her and her family when she first started to train for jute handicrafts and allied fancy items through the vocational training programmes under this Yojana. She started her venture with the help of the revolving funds from her Thrift and Credit Group (TCG). After dabbling for a while with soft toy manufacture, alongside jute items, she decided to devote her entire energy to jute handicrafts.

Her first major assignment was supplying jute bags for a RCV seminar in her ULB. Soon she had other members of her Thrift and Credit Group (TCG) interested in her activities and in total 16 of them started functioning as a jute craft manufacturing group from the year 2003. They started out with a paltry capital of Rs.1600/- which was amassed with a contribution of Rs. 100/- each from the group members. Their first major assignment as a group came in the form of supplying bags for a SUDA seminar in the same year. The result was a decent profit and a subsequent leverage of group motivation. This turned out to be an incident which made them realize the potential that this trade had, in terms of giving them the much needed push towards an economically liberated life. They had indeed, begun their journey towards a better and liberated life. While their group continued to function with orders coming in every now and then, Madhabi, the chief motivating factor behind its success and the most active member, enrolled herself for a short training programme with National Centre for Jute Diversification (NCJD). She came out with flying colours and was the top achiever in a competition arranged by the organisation. She incidentally became a resource person

## SUCCESS STORIES

### SPICING IT UP

for the organisation. She has been able to stand up to the needs of her family, make it possible for her siblings to further their studies and most importantly, one just can not miss the glint in her eyes when she says with pride that they now live in concrete home in contrast to the thatched house they once lived in. Other members also echo her story. Their group is all set to form a DWCUA to further the business activities. Presently the group is earning, on an average, Rs.5000/- every month. Now that they are planning on an expansion, they are confident that this figure is on the threshold of taking a leap. They all swear by the newfound confidence in themselves and the economic liberation that this endeavour has given them, along with a promise for a better tomorrow. Here's wishing them all the best for their future efforts and endeavours.

#### **Moirapur DWCUA Gosthi: Katwa Municipality**

It was not very long ago when the only world known to Jhuma Das, Renuka Saha, Pratima Das was that of their own households. All of them were limited to their own little world of drudgery and an all pervasive economic crunch. Never in their wildest dreams did they imagine that they would someday earn their own keep and help their respective families to come out of the clutches of economic instability. It all started when a group of 11 women from Moirapur Colony, Ward No.5, of Katwa Municipality decided to form a Thrift and Credit Group (TCG) under the SJSRY scheme, way back in 1998. Now they are all proud members of the Moirapur DWCUA Group. They started their spice business in the year 2000 with a total of eleven members and with funds from the revolving funds normally made available to groups under the SJSRY scheme. They applied for a bank loan of Rs. 40,000/- after they formed the DWCUA in 2001.

They have now successfully repaid the loan and are in the process of applying for a fresh one, this time with a broader perspective in mind. Now that they have gained a footing in the locality as a unit manufacturing quality product, they are eyeing expansion with higher production capacity, better packaging & promotion. The Municipality has pitched in its efforts by assuring them a chunk of the spice supplies for local schools in the Mid-Day Meal programme. They are now planning to venture into whole spices as well. The most heart warming and encouraging thing about their group is that the same women, who hardly were aware of anything beyond the four walls of their own homes, are now all set to be entrepreneurs in their own right. Their venture into the spice business, it seems, has really spiced up their lives with confidence, new aspirations and a strong belief in their own efforts.



**SUCCESS  
STORIES**

**SAYING IT  
WITH A  
SMILE**

**Annesha DWCUA Group: Gayeshpur Municipality**

Next time if you are paying a visit to Gandhi Memorial hospital in Gayeshpur, ask for the 'Guest House', and smiling faces will greet you. It's a one story building to the right of the main entrance. If you are planning to stay the night you need not be worried, for a paltry sum of Rs. 25, you have a safe and comfortable stay, thanks to Annesha DWCUA group curtesy Gayeshpur Municipality. This group formed in 1999 as a Thrift and Credit Group (TCG) gelled into a DWCUA in April 2006 after a successful foray in running the municipality picnic garden. They made a small profit and spurred on by their success the municipality, with supporting funds from the local MP LADS fund, ventured into running the Guest House at the local hospital. The guest house is thriving and the centre is also a hub of information which provides telephone services and maintaining a liaison between the hospital authorities and the patient families.



The round the clock services are being maintained by a mutually agreed upon duty roster. The members share the burden of night stays through mutual discussion. On an average each of the members earn between Rs.1000/- to Rs.1200/- a month. They have set aside 10% of the funds for future expansion. Starting with 14 beds they have raked enough funds to purchase eleven more. There are separate facilities for men and women. The municipality has again provided funds for construction of a cycle stand which will be financed from the group's savings. They further plan to venture into supplying food to the patients, running a car park and supplying stationeries and so on and so forth. The possibilities multiply by the day. The most important thing is that these women from poor families have firmly found their feet, a far cry from their earlier precarious economic condition.

**SUCCESS  
STORIES**

**SPREADING  
IT'S WINGS  
OVER THE  
HORIZON**

**The story of Diganta DWCUA Group of HMC**

It all started on a rainy day in the late July of 2004. Uma Sherpa, Krishna Das Chhabi Bar, Shipra Dhara & others decided to form a group. They were already part of different Thrift & Credit Groups in Ward-45 of Howrah Municipal Corporation, but this time it was different. Officials from HMC had provided them with a new concept – the DWCUA Group.

All of them were passing through hard times. Uma who lived in her brother's family was finding it tough to support a family of seven. Her brother had died, her sister –in-law's meagre income (Rs.700 a month) as a factory hand in a plastic factory could barely make ends meet & she was desperate. Krishna's husband worked in a shop supplying poultry items while Chhabi's husband worked as a fish vendor and faced regular police harassment. Shipra's husband was a part timer in a tailoring establishment. They decided they have had enough. They would start a business and what else but which came naturally to them – they would supply cooked food. With the help of the Borough Chairperson who was also their Councillor, the Headmistress of the local Baksara Surendranath

High School was persuaded to allow them to sell eatables. They managed to raise a princely sum of a thousand rupees, rummaged their stock of home utensils and with Uma's legendary culinary skills, made a tenuous beginning. They were an instant hit with the children, but surprisingly there was resistance from a section of the teachers which had to be overcome.

and now they are making around Rs.5000/- a month. Responsibilities are shared on a rotational basis. Gradually they started making forays into the catering contracts and numerous fairs. Their group has been registered.

Impressed with their performance, HMC submitted a proposal for local economic development under KUSP programme involving this group & other women which has received approval. As a logical follow-up, the school of community Sciences & Technology, Bengal Engineering University, provided training on advanced food processing. Their enthusiasm had set off a trigger. Uma's humble home now has a concrete floor, while Shipra has taken care of her child's education. Members of the group are also community contractors – having successfully undertaken slum improvement programme under KUSP at Palpara (Pulnpara) in Ward-45. Their success have spurred them to aspire for themselves & the community at large.

