

Role of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Project in Urban Governance of West Bengal: A Review of Beldanga Municipality (2015-2022)

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ABSTRACT

Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) aims at Providing Housing for All (HFA) by 2022 in 75 years of its Independence Day. The urban homeless persons contribute to the frugality of the metropolises, and therefore the Nation, as cheap Labour in the informal sector; yet they live with no sanctum or social security. The urban homeless is faced with numerous challenges like no access to abecedarian Public Services similar as health, education, food, water and sanitation. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) also aims at furnishing a pucca house to every family with water connection, restroom installations, 24 X 7 electricity force and access. The Mission seeks to address the casing demand of urban poor including slum resides through "In Situ" Slum Redevelopment, Affordable Housing through credit linked subvention, Affordable casing in cooperation and subvention for devisee led individual house. Under the charge, heirs can take advantage under one element only. Beldanga Municipality takes one vertical for perpetration of the design i.e. "Beneficiary- led- construction". For this design, Beldanga Municipality conducted Demand Assessment check for getting total demand of houses in the ULB. From this check, the total check form entered 3322 for "Beneficiary- led- Construction". Out of this, 1594 form entered from 44 slums and 1728 forms entered from non-slums. These houses will be constructed through "Beneficiary- led- Construction". still, for perpetration in the fourth plan period, i.e. 2019- 20, the megacity, through reflections, has decided to consider only 929 heirs, under Beneficiary led construction, across all 14 wards including slum and non-slum homes. In this phase 475 no. of slums & 454 non-slum pockets have been named. The total design estimate for construction of dwelling units, including provision of structure for 929 homes under Beneficiary- Led- Construction is Rs. 3760.59 Lakhs.

Keywords- Housing, urban, population, community, planning, Poverty, employment.

I. INTRODUCTION TO BELDANGA MUNICIPALITY

History of Beldanga Municipality

Beldanga is the smallest and the youngest municipality of Murshidabad district, situated in the eastern part of river Bhagirathi. Beldanga started to urbanize during the 1960's till its population grew to the size of a municipality during 1970's. Eventually the megacity was established on 28th November 1981 with the announcement number 928, C- 4, M.I.M- 36/79 dated 19/11/1979. Before it was declared as a notified area, it was a gram panchayat, videlicet Beldanga, a part of Debkundu. It was formed after taking 3.98 sq. Kilometer from Debkundu Gram Panchayat. At the beginning it was divided into 17 wards but latterly they were intermingled into 14 wards. According to the Beldanga Mouza Map the entire area includes the following areas: J.L. No-51, same parts of Sarulia Mouza J.L. No-59 and same parts of Barua Mouza J.L. No.-60.

Physical Location

Beldanga is located between 23.93 ° N and 88.25 ° E. It has an average elevation of 20 metres (65 bases). At the beginning it was divided into 17 wards but latterly they were intermingled into 14 wards. According to the Beldanga Mouza Map the entire area includes the following areas: J.L. No-51, same parts of Sarulia Mouza J.L. No-57 and same parts of Barua Mouza J.L. No.-60. The town is well connected by roads and railway with the district Head Quarter Berhampore and Kolkata. The National Highway-34 is passing through the town.



Population

Population growth in Beldanga shows a steady rise resulting from migration towards the peri-urban area. This is causing a serious stress on the infrastructure particularly in terms of availability of transport facilities, resulting in congestion and pressures on land and housing. Presently the Municipality consists of 14 wards covering an area of 3.98 sq. kms with a population of 29182 (Census 2011) persons. Beldanga has an average literacy rate of 73%, higher than the national average of 63%; with male literacy of 75% and female literacy of 71%. 9% of the population is under 6 years of age. Beldanga depicts typical characteristics of a peri-urban region. Encroachments, traffic congestion, vehicular pollution are gradually affecting the people of the municipality.

Slums in Beldanga

There are 44 Slums in Beldanga Municipality area. These slums have various infrastructural and service deficiencies. Beldanga municipality is one among the 85 Non KMA municipalities where the Integrated Housing and Slum Development project (IHSDP) and BSUP (Basic services For Urban poor) have been undertaken and proposals are taken up for implementation. For slum infrastructure, the strategy was to prioritize the slums for upliftment of worst slums with development of on-site work and integrating the same with off-site infrastructure. These comprehensive plans consist of drainage, water supply, sanitation, solid waste, shelter upgrading etc. for each prioritized slum. The plan also covers the improvements of roads, street-lighting.

II. INTRODUCTION TO PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA

To give a pucca house for every family is presently on the global docket. One of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to achieve significant enhancement in the lives of slum residents, by 2022. analogous pretensions are set forth by Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana within time 2022, to produce pucca house for every family. For this purpose, each ULB has accepted a demand check through suitable means for assessing the factual demand of casing. While validating demand check, the ULBs have considered possible temporary migration from pastoral areas to the megacity just to take advantage of casing scheme and barred similar settlers from list of heirs. On the base of demand check and other available data, metropolises prepared the casing for All Plan of Action (HFAPOA). HFAPOA contains the demand of casing by eligible heirs, in the megacity, along with the interventions named out of four verticals. The information regarding heirs was collected by the ULB in suitable format. While preparing HFAPOA, ULB and Implementing Agencies also considered the affordable casing stock formerly available in the megacity as Census data suggests that large number of houses are vacant.

During the demand check process, bank account number and Aadhaar number Voter ID card/ any other unique identification details of willed heirs or an instrument of house power from Revenue Authority of devisee's native quarter were integrated in the data base of HFAPOA to avoid duplication of benefit to one individual family. Heirs have been validated by ULBs thereby icing their eligibility at the time of medication of the systems and blessing of systems. On the base of HFAPOA, States/ Cities will latterly prepare the Periodic perpetration Plans (AIPs) dividing the task up to 2022 in view of the vacuity of coffers and precedence. For larger metropolises, HFAPOA and AIPs will be prepared at sub-city (ward/ zone etc.) position with the blessing of concerned State UT Government. The result of demand check, draft HFAPOA and draft AIP will be bandied with the original representatives including MLAs and MPs of that area so that their views are adequately regard in while finalizing the plans and devisee list. Metropolises which have formerly prepared Slum Free City Plan of Action (SFCPOA) or any other casing plan with data on casing, will utilize the being plan and data for preparing" casing for All Plan of Action"(HFAPOA) Houses constructed under colorful schemes should be reckoned for while preparing HFAPOA.

The medication of HFAPOA astronomically involve Slum Development/ Rehabilitation Plans grounded on:

- a) check of all slums- notified and non-notified,
 - b) Mapping of slums using the state- of- art technology,
 - c) Integration of gro- spatial and socio- profitable data; and
 - d) Identification of development model proposed for each slum
- Base maps to an applicable scale would be apre-requisite for the medication of Stum Development Plan/ Slum tree City Plan States/ UT's may need to do in the following way for the medication of Slum-free City Plans.
 - Securing CARTOSAT/ rearmost satellite images from NRSC/ ISRO and medication of base charts for the whole megacity and its circumferences using the images,
 - Identification and force of all slum clusters of all descriptions in the civic agglomeration with the help of satellite image and other available data;
 - force of all possible vacant lands in each zone of the civic agglomeration that could be used for slum development/ recuperation development purposes,
 - Development of Slum Map of every slum within the megacity and its circumferences using Civilians with CARTOSAT II images, ground position spatial data collected through total station check, collating spatial Information with respect to plot boundaries, network of introductory structure like roads, sewerage, storm drainage and water lines, etc and superimposing this on the satellite image and importing them into Civilians platform as the first step towards the medication of Slum Development Plans and Slum Free City Plan.
 - This may be accepted with the help of specialized mates of NRSC/ ISRO/ other specialized Institutions.
 - Identification and engagement of Lead NGO/ CBO to guide and anchor community rallying for the purpose of slum check, (May be further than one NGO/ CBO in different slum zones) of the megacity. These Lead NGOs CBOs should also be associated in slum check operations and discourses for medication of slum position development plans;
 - Conduct of Slum Survey grounded on the detailed formats (with or without changes) prepared by the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation with the help of public structures Organization (NBO) after due training of coaches, training of check Laboure force polars and canvassing. It would be helpful for community rallying to pick as numerous pullers from the sourced slum or near slum pockets,
 - Collection of bio-metric identification data of slum residers grounded on the below check (subject to guidelines issued by Unique Identity Authority of India (UIDAI));
 - Entry of data from Slum checks in the web- enabled MIS operation (to be handed by Ministry of HUPA), compendium and collation of data, medication of Slum-wise, City and State Slum Survey Database and Baseline Reports. The MIS will help in developing a robust Slum and Slum homes Information System.
 - Integration of Slum MIS with Civilians Charts to enable the medication of Gts enabled Slum Information System that's to be used for the medication of meaningful Slom Development Plans and Slum-free City Plan using a megacity wide/ zone- grounded approach. (Guidelines and software for development of Civilians platform and its integration with the MIS will be issued by the Ministry of HUPA.

III. ELIGIBLE COMPONENTS OF THE PMAY

Allotment of Houses

- Allotment of dwelling units will be in the name of the womanish member of the Alternately, it can be distributed in the name of hubby and woman concertedly Ownership of land needed for every Beneficiary.
- A LWS devisee family will comprise hubby, woman and unattached children.
- The devisee family should not enjoy a pucca house (an all rainfall dwelling unit either in his/ her name or in the name of any member of his/ her family in any part of India to be eligible to admit central backing under the mission

- EWS homes are defined as homes having a periodic income up to Rs. (Rupees Three Lakhs). States/ UTs shall have the inflexibility to review the periodic income criteria as per original conditions in discussion with the Centre. Following structure will be considered for support under PMAY
 1. Water connection
 2. Toilet installations
 3. 24X7 electric installations
 4. Roads

IV. NEED FOR PROJECT

This development design is imaged to give immense benefit to the civic poor. One of the Sery objects of developing the design is to incitement invention and encourage new approaches and results that can demonstrably ameliorate the quality and volume of shelter and services for the poor.

Similar invention could encompass.

- systems with strong community participation Le Sium upgradation redevelopment systems witted commanded by the community or with their provable investment and participation in design, planning and perpetration
- muscle models of public-private hookups whereby the private sector can be encouraged to take up affordable casing for the EWS/ UG
- inventions in planning, demonstrating integrated livelihoods, sanctum and services; or confluence.
- Innovative or cost effective and green structure design and technologies.
- fiscal inventions in delivering the megacity/ state wide Programme.

V. AIMS AND OBJECTS

The charge seeks to address the casing demand of civic poor including slum residers through following Programme verticals:

- a) Slum recuperation of Slum residers with participation of private inventors using land as a resource
- b) Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subvention
- c) Affordable casing in Partnership with Public & Private sectors
- d) subvention for devisee- led individual house construction

The design has been designed keeping in mind the following objects:

1. Integrated development of all being slums, notified, on-notified, i.e., development of structure and casing in the slum's recuperation colonies for the slum residers civic poor, including rental casing.
2. Development/ enhancement/ conservation of introductory services to the civic poor, including water force, sewerage, drainage, solid waste operation, approach and internal road, road lighting
3. The creation of affordable casing stock, including rental casing with the provision of communal structure and services, on power
4. Encouraging Public Private Partnership by having pay and use toilets and educate the slum residers for keeping the terrain clean and aseptic

VI. STATE PMAY MISSION DIRECTOR

The Nodal Ministry and National Mission Directorate is Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India. The Nodal Department for West Bengal is Municipal Affairs Dept. (M.A. Department), Government of West Bengal. The state position Nodal Agency is State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) under Mama. Department State Urban Development Agency was setup in 1991 with a view to icing proper perpetration and monitoring of the enterally supported programmers for generating employment openings and relief of poverty throughout the State. SUDA is a Society registered under the West Bengal Societies Registration Act, 1961.

VII. FUNDING PATTERN FOR PMAY (HOUSING FOR ALL)

- Central Share
- Lakhs of total cost of dwelling unit
- Beneficiary Share
- Lakhs of total cost of dwelling unit
- State Share
- Rest of the total cost of dwelling unit

State and ULB will bear the cost of the structure. State Share for structure to be minimal 5 and ULB Share of structure to be minimal 5. Total Cost of structure 10 of the sum of total cost of dwelling unit.

Blessing and Release of finances

Releases and blessings to be on the base of DPRs which need to be submitted with blessing of State Level Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee. Innovative systems to be considered for permission indeed in the introductory stage. Central finances to be released in three inaugurations to the State Governments SLNA, Central backing under different factors will be released to the state/ UTs after the blessing of CSMC and with concurrence of the integrated Financial Division of the Ministry. Central share would be released in three instalments of 40 40 and 20 each.

General preface on Status and Prioritization for proposed design

Beldanga Municipality takes into account one of the four verticals for the perpetration of the design Le." Beneficiary- led- construction". The megacity conducted a total check of 9859 homes. Out of 3322 homes, 1594 homes are from Slums & 1728 from non-slum pockets are proposed to be constructed under" Beneficiary led- Construction'.

VIII. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS OF HFAPOA

Under the Programme, casing demand of civic poor including slum resides is sought to be addressed through the following verticals:

1. Redevelopment of slums with private participation
2. Promotion of affordable casing for weaker section through credit linked subvention
3. Affordable casing in cooperation with public sectors
4. Subsidy for devisee led individual house construction

IX. CONCLUSIONS

Beldanga Municipality has prepared its DPR for Beneficiary Led Construction under Housing for All Action Plan for the period 2015-2016 to 2021-2022 as per requirement. Municipality intends to create an environment where citizens feel free to suggest better service delivery improvement mechanism and become a part of municipal governance system. Municipality believes in the philosophy that it is the citizens of the town who are the primary stake holders of the municipality and the ownership of this document lies with them only. Beldanga municipality will confirm participation of poor households in municipal development activities and ensure that BPL and EWS families have adequate and equitable access to basic municipal services. In other words, Beldanga Municipality emphasizes an inclusive development approach as against traditional concept of sectoral development planning approach. Beldanga Municipality likes to see in future that it creates an example to other municipalities as Municipality for the citizens, by the citizens, and of the citizens. Preparation of Housing for All Plan of Action & its DPR along with, its implementation and monitoring opened a new challenge to us the challenge of providing all basic services to all poor people and ensuring equitable socio-economic development of the people of Beldanga. Development is not a one-point agenda. With the complex social, political and profitable situation it's indeed a daunting task. still megacity believe that we're progressing in the right direction with the support of Government of West Bengal and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India we will be suitable to achieve the asked objectives. It's an Honor and honor to present before the people of Beldanga, the 4th DPR of Housing for All Plan of Action which offers to give development of all slums and insure that new slums do not come up and thereby developing Beldanga into a vibrant frugality. Learning from the history we look forward towards achieving long term benefits, perspectives and conjunctions rather than short term pretensions. The DPR has been prepared and we look forward for a great future.

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