
IMPLEMENTATION OF BSUP SCHEME – CASE OF KARMANGHAT, HYDERABAD

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Abstract: In India migration has played a vital role in accelerating urban growth, which resulted in transfer of rural poverty to urban areas for economic reasons regardless of fact that physical infrastructure in terms of housing, drinking water supply, drainage etc., is not so adequate in the Indian cities. Hence the space of urbanization in India has been quite fast. This has been found to be accompanied by urban poverty. The urban poor live in slums, which has been an integral part of human settlements in developing countries. According to Census 2011, the slum population in Indian cities is roughly 30% of the total urban population. The significant proportion of slum population is without access to even the most basic services. Even Hyderabad is no exemption to this phenomenon.

The urbanization has led to excessive demand for basic amenities resulting in deterioration in the physical environment. Therefore, the quality of life has thus suffered due to migration and consequent widening of the gap between demand and supply of essential services and infrastructure in Indian cities. The sub-mission –II under JnNURM, i.e., Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP), is addressed exclusively to urban poor living in slums/ squatter settlements in cities and towns. This scheme focuses on improving of living conditions of the urban poor by way of providing housing & infrastructure, with a view of improving slums and also providing security of tenure to the urban poor.

Therefore, the need for the research and study in implementation of BSUP Scheme is necessary to assess the impact of its implementation in terms of shelter and basic services leading to improvement in quality of life of urban poor, i.e., by improving health, hygiene, security of tenure and economic productivity.

Key words: Urban Poor, Basic Services, Quality of Life, BSUP, Etc.

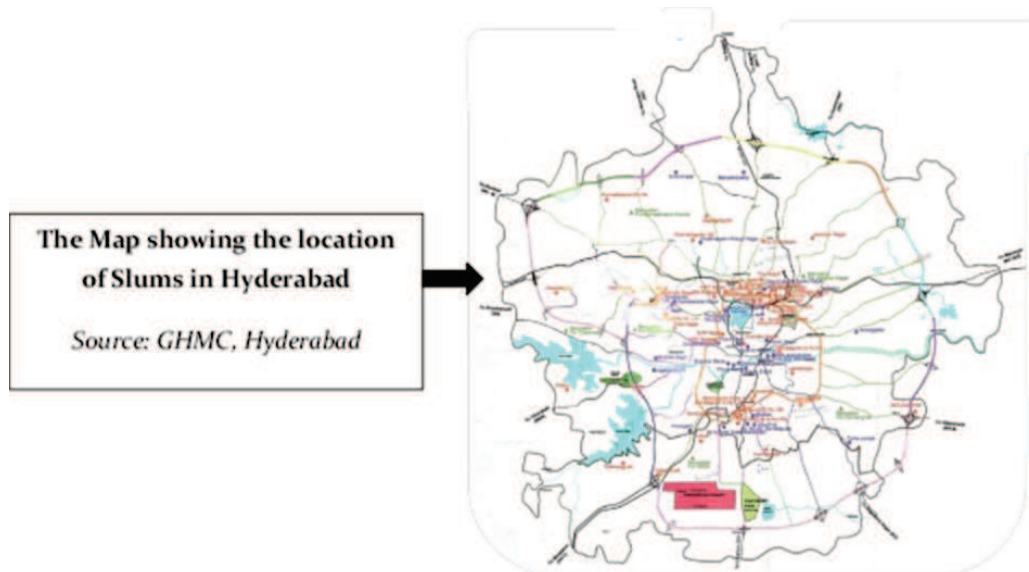
Introduction: Increased pace of urbanisation and consequent increase in the urban poverty, growth in slum population and urbanization of poverty makes it imperative to address the issues of slums and urban poor within the overall context of urban development. Poverty in urban areas has multiple facets - inability to access the basic services, lack of control over local resources, illiteracy, illness, malnutrition, and consequent reduced productive capacity, lack of proper shelter, lack of access to credit, inadequate purchasing capacity, etc. In urban planning quality of life for urban poor is attained by providing housing, water, sanitation and skill development to sustain their livelihood.

Access to basic services like water, sanitation, shelter etc. is increasingly being recognized as an important right and denial of access to such services is considered violation of basic human rights, denial of right for survival.

BSUP Scheme (Basic Services to Urban Poor): BSUP scheme is addressed exclusively to urban poor living in slums/squatter settlements in cities and towns. BSUP scheme focusses on improvement of living conditions of the urban poor by way of providing housing along with infrastructure, with a view to gradually removing slums/squatter settlements from cities and also providing security of tenure to urban poor, which intern will help in creating economically productive, efficient, equitable and responsive cities.

Funding Pattern under BSUP Scheme: Government of India is 50% of the project cost, State Government contribution is 20% of the project cost and ULB is 30% share in total project cost.

BSUP Scheme in GHMC (Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation), Hyderabad: The basic aim of BSUP scheme in GHMC is for slums development with healthy environment providing shelter along with the basic infrastructure facilities to the identified slum dwellers. It is also mandatory to make provision for seven-point charter i.e., land tenure, laying of roads, provision of drinking water supply, sanitation, health facilities, education, social security, etc. in addition to this, provision for improvement of storm water drains, street lighting, multipurpose community hall are also made as part of the project. Finally, after completion of the project under BSUP scheme the slums are de-notified.



Introduction to the Study Area – GHMC, Hyderabad: The Greater Hyderabad covers an area of 650 sq.kms. and has a population of about 6,809,970 as per Census 2011. There are 1476 slums in Hyderabad out of which 1179 are notified and 297 are non-notified. The total area covered under slums is about 80.45 sq.kms., which is about 12% of GHMC area. Total slum population is 19,51,207, which accounts to 28.65% of the total population of GHMC. The total number of households in slums is 4.06 lakhs. Hyderabad has the second largest population of urban poor in cities in India 60%-80% of the slum dwellers are literate, of which 52%-73% are female.



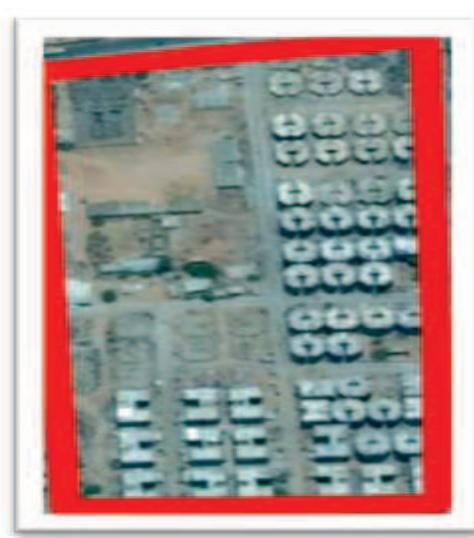
Introduction to the Case Study Area – Karmanghat, Saroornagar, GHMC, Hyderabad: Karmanghat is located in east zone, Circle no. 3, Saroornagar area of GHMC, Hyderabad. According to the Saroornagar municipality there are 75 slums out of which 54 are notified and 21 are non-notified. The population is 5, 83,589 and the population of the slums are 1,14,450.

The housing colony is constructed under BSUP Scheme in GHMC. It's a relocation site where 1232 houses are constructed on 11.9 acres of land with G+3 structures, which is accommodating about population of 6,200.

Map Showing the Location of the Case Study Area:



Site Plan



Images Showing the Constructed Colony under BSUP

Status of Physical and Social Infrastructure after Implementation: The present status of infrastructure is assessed based on filed observations, visual analysis, structured stakeholder interviews. Housing – 100% pucca housing was provided to everyone in the form of G+3 structure. Each block has four units with a staircase and each unit included living room, bedroom, kitchen, one seat toilet and a bath also had common courtyard in the block for interaction among inhabitants.



Figures Showing Google Images of the Site

Water Supply – 100% house service connection along with pipeline has been done, but not connected with main supply line. Therefore, it was observed that water was supplied through tankers. Illegal tapping of water was also seen.

Sanitation – 100% built in latrine and bathroom facility was provided in every individual's house.

Solid Waste Management – The solid waste was scattered all around. No door to door collection and there were very few community bins, which were not sufficient to cater the needs of the people residing there.

Electrification – Metered connections were not allotted. Illegal tapping was seen.

Roads – 100% cement concrete roads were laid within the site.

Access to Education Facilities – One Government school is present within the premises and private schools are located at about a distance of 1-1.5 kms from the site area.

Access to Health Care Facilities – Para- medical and RMP Clinics were present within the premises and health camps are conducted once a year.

Access to Public Transport Facilities – Good access to public transport, as bus stops are located within 1km from the site.

Access to Livelihood Facilities – None available despite being relocation site.

Community Centers – Not provided as per the proposal.

Issues after Implementation: It was evident that the site planning was done without even visiting the site, as many details like existing buildings and facilities were ignored, which shows the clear absence of project management plan. Leave aside meeting with the beneficiaries.



Site plan was not same as the proposed one, very narrow space was provided between the blocks, which indeed effected the lighting and ventilation. Livelihood center and community center are not even constructed as per the proposal.



The sewerage pipes and inspection chambers were in dilapidated state and poor maintenance of the services was seen. Storm water stagnation was also seen at few places within the colony. Dangling water mains are seen all over the site and illegal water connections were observed. Drinking water is supplied through tankers.



The solid waste was scattered all around the blocks as they dumped the waste in open spaces left between the blocks. Unhygienic surroundings were seen causing health issues. The electricity supply was illegally tapped by residents as metered connections were not given.

Some of the household's facings the roads and internal lanes were in the lower floors had encroached the road for livelihood like small shops causing even more congestion to move around. Few of the beneficiaries sold the allotted houses to private people and few leased them due to relocation and livelihood issues.

Suggestions: Community participation and participatory planning should be considered right from the beginning i.e, the designing stage for acceptance and better implementation. Even the flat culture i.e., G+3 walk up structures is very new to them and thus it becomes more important to train them through community participation.

In the initial years the maintenance work should be looked after by GHMC and at the same time there should be an approach for the community participation so that over a year the maintenance of the created infrastructure is passed on to the community itself. The reason to emphasize this point is the fact that the infrastructure created in the colonies could be damaged if proper care is not taken.

Some legal care should be taken for the control of resale and lease of the allotted houses to the beneficiaries during the process of allotment.

Conclusion: Increased pace of urbanization is a serious concern to Indian cities today leading to urban poverty and growth of slums/ squatter settlements. The swift but unplanned growth of the urban sector, coupled with difficulties faced in keeping pace with the demand for infrastructure and services for the urban poor has led to the growth of slum/ squatter settlements which is a major concern at the national and international level, therefore many schemes were introduced to reduce urban poverty and improve slums, one of such scheme is BSUP. Hence there is need for further study on the implementation of the scheme at the micro level and assessment of implementation to study the actual impact and to assess if the objectives of the scheme are met or not.

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