

The super built area of the flat is 225sq ft where as 190 sq ft is the paper area.

IV. SITUATION BEFORE PRE KEIP

The major resettled Canal dwellers belonged from the places namely Enny Sarani , Kheora Pukur Khal , Kabardanga and Thakur pukur Cancer Hospital Area . They shifted the original location mostly 3-4 years ago due to the renovation of the Canal namely the Khaora Pukur Khal and the Khal that joins the Diamond Harbor Khal. The initial processing was started by KMC which were handed off to the KEIP body. The house types were basically semi pucca types and kuccha jhupri types. The housing materials were mainly plastic, roof was made by cement in some cases (parish). The source of drinking water was the nearby Tube wells and wells and they had to wait in long queue for the daily collection of the waters. They basically used Tube well waters for bathing as well as for household purposes. There was a huge problem in terms of the access to basic facilities like electricity, Toilets, solid waste disposal, drainage facility etc. The electric connection was provided to them and basic health care facility to access to schools, markets was very problematic in the previous area (according to the respondents).

Photos of the Community Society of Kolkata – A case study on Purba Putiary



V. SITUATION OF THE AREA (POST KEIP)

The dwellers were settled to the Purba Putiary Kundghat Upohar Abashan Samiti around 3-4 years ago based on the general BPL card holder facility of the mentioned renovation canal area. The respondents are very satisfied with the present development of the area, facilities are provided easily, proximity to the schools, Bus stand, Metro Rail Service, Hospitals, Auto Services, Market Services are the prominent ones. The respondents have their voter ID card and Ration Card also. According to them “ We are lucky that we got a flat in a prime area only against Rs 5000/ “.

There has been a gross transformed lifestyle change in the area. The respondents are now quite happy with their present place of residence since they are getting the urban basic facilities at a very low cost and joint living under one Abashan also helps the people to look after their daily problems. However with the interactions between the respondents some problems are found which are discussed namely

- The safety security has been better but still a lot has to be done since there are no street lights facilities inside the cooperative/ Abashan area. The women and children feel very insecure to move around the night in the premise as well as outside it.
- The drainage system of the flats is very poor and no initiative has been taken in this regard which leads to the overflowing of the septic tanks after 1 year which is cleaned by the flat owners.
- There is a chronic problem of portable drinking water since the one which is supplied to the flat owners through the submersible pump is not at all suitable for drinking purpose and people have to access the nearby tube well for having portable drinking water. There is only one tap in Bathroom and one in the verandah for household purpose.
- 32 people chamber outlet is not defined and the existing chamber is not suitable for the mass sewerage wastes. Block E has back pond outlet, Block B has high Drain Outlet and Block D wastes overflows its own chamber. Sewerage system to be looked very minutely since a major problem of the area.
- Community Hall has not been handed to the committee people; there has been appeal for 2 rooms, Toilet facility. Electric Meter has not been installed where as electric wire



has been.

- Cracks are observed all over the buildings and the roofs are totally damaged along with imbalance slope in the bathroom

area. Roof Parish Repair is a must.



- The concept of stealing and thieves are very common social problem in the area.
- Block A, B and C does not have working Mother Meter. As a result 32 flat owners in each block but only some people have been allotted sub meter and others take electricity from them as a result bill charge have to be borne by the borne Mother Meter Blocks.

Rent and selling of flats is very common and the unclaimed flats (59) are not locked due to the political reasons and are a place of nuisance and illegal activities at times.

“ Pressure exists on the residents and they cannot control the adverse situation due to the political influence and physical people have been hackled by the political groups said Mr. Liton Das, President and Amitava Dutta, Secretary of the Abashan Committee.”

They have also mentioned that, by phase's maintenance Fund Allocated in 3 phases by KEIP in the ratio 4:4:2. But only part of the total amount is received by the respondents (Rs 47000/)

VI. A SPECIAL STUDY (ON VOCATIONAL TRAINING)

BOROUGH - 11 / WARD 114.

The FGD was conducted in the Purba Putiary Kundghat Uopohar Abashan.

The Kolkata Poribesh Unnayan Prakalpa commonly known as KEIP was initiated to work for the resettlement of the Canal Dwellers whose initial work was started in around 2008 and still is in the process of completion. The people were known about the issue for their resettlement from the Canal Area namely Kheora Pukur Khal and accordingly Genuine Card holders (persons below p The major resettled Canal dwellers belonged from the places namely Enny Sarani , Kheora Pukur Khal , Kabardanga and Thakur pukur Cancer Hospital Area . They shifted the original location mostly 3-4 years ago due to the renovation of the Canal namely the Khaora Pukur Khal and the Khal that joins the Diamond Harbor Khal. The initial processing was started by KMC which were handed off to the KEIP body.overty line) were substituted with these flats.

The dwellers were settled to the Purba Putiary kundghat Upohar Abashan Samiti around 3-4 years ago based on the

general BPL card holder facility of the mentioned renovation canal area. The respondents are very satisfied with the present development of the area, facilities are provided easily, proximity to the schools, Bus stand, Metro Rail Service, Hospitals, Auto Services, Market Services are the prominent ones.

There has been a gross transformed lifestyle change in the area. The respondents are now quite happy with their present place of residence since they are getting the urban basic facilities at a very low cost and joint living under one Abashan also helps the people to look after their daily problems.

It was also a part of the responsibility of KEIP that to organize some vocational courses for the dwellers to rehabilitate them properly. In this context , KEIP has organized 3 type of vocational course in Purba Putiary kundghat Upohar Abashan Samiti.

- 1) Beautician course (for female dwellers.) (1yr)
- 2) Mobile repairing course, (both male and female.) (1yr)
- 3) Automobile repairing course (for male.) (1yr)

But only the females has joined in the Beautician course and two others were not materialized here. For mobile repair and TV repair , the trainees has to go outside and far away from the locality to take the course. So all of the dwellers were denied to take those two courses. Only the beautician course was organized inside the premises and total 11 female trainees has received the course. All were women ranging from 14- 25 yrs respectively. The training was divided into 2 phases. In the first phase girls were called and all those who were interested were allots for a basic training for 6 months and those who were interested after that were provided by an advance course for 6 months. The training was provided from Monday to Friday for a period of 2 hours. Initially it was decided that the training will be organized mainly to the Women Head Family / Handicapped Special Cases for allotment of Individual frame out. But after that it was decided by the Purba Putiary Kundghat Uopohar Abashan Committee that anybody can take the training . Other trainings which were aimed to be provided were mobile repairing, automobile repairing which were not received any positive feedbacks. Training was provided to them free of costs by KEIP.



The course was started on 2010 June and finished on June 2011. The girls are now earning fair amount of

money which is a good help for their family. They took the assignment to do such job nearby their locality. According to the girls "Now most of the women are beauty mindful so it is a very good profession for us and we are getting good number of clients every day." Some of the girls are also involved with some Beauty Parlor and doing home visits also. According to them they can earn monthly 3000/ with this service and they are very thankful to KEIP for this initiative.



VII. LOCAL STATIONARY SHOP – (COMMUNITY SOCIETY BUILDING)

Suggestion

If KEIP can organize mobile repairing or automobile repairing course here inside the premises then many boys can take it and time should be in evening. So that boys can take this course and can continue their present occupation to carry their family properly.

VIII. OVERALL CONCLUSION

The local residents of the Abashan / Cooperative Society are demanding for certain facilities like

- Clear drinking water,
- Roof repair of the top and their flat interior walls,
- Closing of the Open drains which have led to the abrupt increase of the mosquitoes.
- There are 2 Vats one temporary and the other permanent; however around the premise of the Flats dumping of garbage's is seen.
- Another major suggestion has been the locking of the empty flats, which is the most factors according to the dwellers.

Field observation:

- ❖ The Unnnoyon abashan has been observed (photo attached).
- ❖ Cracked Roof tops have also been observed.

- ❖ Shop has been observed within the premises of the cooperative along with its Register.



- ❖ Community hall and poor drainage outlet has also been observed.
- ❖ The rooms have also been observed respectively.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We would like to offer our deepest sense of gratitude to the community mobilizers of the KEIP giving valuable suggestion and supervising the entire work. Without their help and guidance this Research Report would not have taken its present shape.

We also would offer my deepest sense of gratitude to Institute of Social Science for their heartiest co-operation.

Lastly we would also like to give a big thanks to our parents and seniors for ensuring our presence in the field focus group discussion.

REFERENCES

- [1] KEIP Booklet imposed on 2012 December (pdf file).
- [2] [www.keip.in/bl3/pdf Files/siee5.pdf](http://www.keip.in/bl3/pdf%20Files/siee5.pdf)
- [3] www.kmcgov.in
- [4] Quarterly Report of the April –June 2009, Asian Development Bank.
- [5] Canal Rehabilitation , www.keip.in/canal.php

AUTHORS

First Author – Sanjukta Ghosh, M.Sc, Department of Geography, University of Calcutta, India