

Vol 3 Issue 8 Sept 2013

ISSN No : 2230-7850

Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

Indian Streams Research Journal

Executive Editor

Ashok Yakkaldevi

Editor-in-chief

H.N.Jagtap

Welcome to ISRJ

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

Indian Streams Research Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial Board readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

International Advisory Board

Flávio de São Pedro Filho Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Mohammad Hailat Dept. of Mathmatical Sciences, University of South Carolina Aiken, Aiken SC 29801	Hasan Baktir English Language and Literature Department, Kayseri
Kamani Perera Regional Centre For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka	Abdullah Sabbagh Engineering Studies, Sydney	Ghayoor Abbas Chotana Department of Chemistry, Lahore University of Management Sciences [PK]
Janaki Sinnasamy Librarian, University of Malaya [Malaysia]	Catalina Neculai University of Coventry, UK	Anna Maria Constantinovici AL. I. Cuza University, Romania
Romona Mihaila Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ecaterina Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest	Horia Patrascu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania
Delia Serbescu Spiru Haret University, Bucharest, Romania	Loredana Bosca Spiru Haret University, Romania	Ilie Pintea, Spiru Haret University, Romania
Anurag Misra DBS College, Kanpur	Fabricio Moraes de Almeida Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil	Xiaohua Yang PhD, USA
Titus Pop	George - Calin SERITAN Postdoctoral Researcher	Nawab Ali Khan College of Business Administration

Editorial Board

Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade ASP College Devrukh,Ratnagiri,MS India	Iresh Swami Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur	Rajendra Shendge Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University, Solapur
R. R. Patil Head Geology Department Solapur University, Solapur	N.S. Dhaygude Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur	R. R. Yalikal Director Managment Institute, Solapur
Rama Bhosale Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education, Panvel	Narendra Kadu Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune	Umesh Rajderkar Head Humanities & Social Science YCMOU, Nashik
Salve R. N. Department of Sociology, Shivaji University, Kolhapur	K. M. Bhandarkar Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia	S. R. Pandya Head Education Dept. Mumbai University, Mumbai
Govind P. Shinde Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance Education Center, Navi Mumbai	Sonal Singh Vikram University, Ujjain	Alka Darshan Shrivastava Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar
Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar Arts, Science & Commerce College, Indapur, Pune	G. P. Patankar S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka	Rahul Shriram Sudke Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore
Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya Secretary, Play India Play (Trust),Meerut	Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary Director,Hyderabad AP India.	S.KANNAN Ph.D , Annamalai University,TN
	S.Parvathi Devi Ph.D.-University of Allahabad	Satish Kumar Kalhotra
	Sonal Singh	

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.isrj.net



THE SLUMS: A NOTE ON FACTS AND SOLUTION **(A STUDY ON SLUMS OF RAIPUR CITY IN INDIA)**



Sribas Goswami

Assistant Professor , Department of Sociology, Serampore College, West Bengal, India

Abstract: The term 'slum' came into vogue since the beginning of the 18th century. It was used to describe squalid housing in densely populated areas of industrial cities. A slum is a compact area of overcrowded population, poorly built congested dwelling condition, unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities. Living conditions in slums have a direct impact on people's health. One of the major challenges that face urban planners globally is the proliferation of slums in urban areas and the host of health hazards that they bring along with their wake. However, the prolific spread of slums has been a rampant problem in urban areas worldwide. Eventually, the extent and spread of slums in India not only help us to recognize that they are not anomalous and pathological phenomena on the urban landscape but also a manifestation of urban poverty that is still predominant in the urban economy.

Keywords: Slum, Poverty, Development, Malnutrition, Infant Mortality

INTRODUCTION:

The strategies and priorities for improving slums are evolving over time and new initiatives are adapted based on the experiences gained by implementing many schemes launched over previous plan periods. The study focuses on how Government helps to enable poor urban residents to take advantage of economic opportunities by equipping them with education, skills, and good health. Government is now working on proper urban development plans together with all the major stakeholders. The paper deals with issues like Human capital improvements, particularly requirement of basic infrastructure and services, such as water, sanitation, solid waste management, land registration, educational and vocational training, access to appropriate basic health care (free or subsidized) and financial support. To improve the lives of people who live in slums and informal settlements requires community empowerment, good local governance, dialogue among all stakeholders and political commitment from the State.

To support integrated city development and to enable the people living in slums to gain access to basic services such as potable water, sanitation, health and educational facilities, a number of schemes and programmes have been launched from time to time by the Indian Central Government as well as the State Government.

Land and housing being issues of state concern, Central Government's role in improving slums in the country is more important by providing financial resources and establishing legal/administrative framework for undertaking various activities that benefit slum dwellers. In addition, Central Government has also played an important role in channelizing funds and technical assistance received from International and bilateral agencies to the Government of

Chhattisgarh and Municipal Corporation. The strategies and priorities for improving slums is evolving over time and new initiatives are tailored based on the experiences gained by implementing many schemes launched over previous plan periods. In this light, the advancement of schemes that are ongoing is discussed here in order to enable the working group to formulate its views and recommendations from the 11th plan (Government of India). The official existence and tenure rights of maximum residents currently living in the slums is not done. Government helps to enable poor urban residents to take advantage of economic opportunities by equipping them with education, skills, and good health. Government is now working on proper urban development plans together with all the major stakeholders. Human capital improvements, in particular require basic infrastructure and services, such as water, sanitation, solid waste management, land registration, educational and vocational training, access to appropriate basic health care (free or subsidized) and financial support (Radoki, 2002). To improve the lives of people who live in slums and informal settlements requires community empowerment, good local governance, dialogue among all stakeholders and political commitment from the State. Various schemes and programmes are discussed below in this chapter.

METHODOLOGY:

The data have been collected from secondary and primary sources.

A. Secondary sources: Data is collected and compiled from the books, reports, published and unpublished papers, leaflets, booklets, Municipal records and Governmental circulars.

The Slums: A Note On Facts And Solution (A Study On.....

B.Primary sources: Interviews from the field with respondents, word counselors and slum leaders have been conducted to elicit their opinions and experiences in slum life with the help of interview schedule.

SAMPLE SIZE:

The study was conducted on slums of the capital city of Chhattisgarh, Raipur, India. Total 300 families from four slums taking 95 families from Gandhi Nagar, 88 families from Moulipara, 100 families from Kushalpur and 17 families from Kota basti have taken as sample. Total surveyed population is 1383. Head or senior most persons of the family are the respondents.

SOME FACTS: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES IN VARIOUS SLUMS

1. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)

This programme (JNNURM) has been launched by Government of India from December, 2005 for an initial period of seven years with a central outlay of Rs. 50,000 crores. 63 cities having million plus population, are designated to be eligible for investment under this mission based on the priorities indicated by the State Government. Raipur is no exception in this regard. Under the scheme, provision of Basic Services to poor in 2010-2011 Projects worth Rs.391.45 crores has been sanctioned. The project consists of housing water supply, sewerage, road etc. Provisions for community hall, primary school, primary health center, vocational training center etc are also there.

1.1 Proposals for JNNURM

The proposals in JNNURM aim at municipal performance improvement of environmental infrastructure and aims at socio-economic development. The proposals for municipal reforms are aimed at enhancing the efficiency, effectiveness and service delivery with accountability.

The JNNURM reforms proposals include privatization of advertisement tax collection, revenue improvement, town development, operation and maintenance of critical infrastructure investment. The environmental infrastructure proposals aim at improvement of infrastructure in the prioritized poor settlements as per poverty and infrastructure deficiency matrices and linked infrastructure for poor settlements. These include rehabilitation of existing infrastructure provision for water supply, roads, drains, sanitation and street lighting based on community prioritization and construction of drains to improve the living environment. The social development proposals aim at addressing the social-economic needs identified and prioritized through participatory micro planning process. These proposals cover areas of health, education, livelihood, vulnerability and strengthening of SHGs, with focus on gender issues. This leads to the reduction of poverty and improvement in living conditions of the people in the poor settlement. In Raipur this programme is running effectively.

2. Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) under

JNNURM

This Sub-mission of JNNURM focuses on integrated development of slums through projects that provide shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities to the urban poor. To compliment this activity in smaller non-mission towns, the centrally supported scheme of Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has been launched. This scheme is under replacement with Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) and National Slum Development Programme (NSDP). The target Group under the scheme is slum dwellers from all sections of the community through a cluster approach and allocation of funds are made on the basis of States' urban slum population to total urban population in the country. The State Government is prioritizing the cities on the basis of their felt-need by taking into account existing infrastructure, cities with concentration with slum population and such other criteria.

3. National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)

To improve the situation of lack of improvement activities in urban slums under EIUS, Government of India has introduced the National Slum Development Programme as an additional central assistance scheme with the objective to upgrade urban slums. Major components/activities under NSDP include:

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: Provision of community centers to be used for preschool education, non-formal education, adult education, recreational activities etc. Community Primary Health Care Centre Buildings: With support of Registered Medical Practitioners/Government doctors in the State/NGOs/CBO/Philanthropic associations to man these centers. Social Amenities: Pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity, child health and primary health care including immunization etc. Provision for Shelter: Not less than 10% of the allocation to state under this assistance to be utilized for construction and/or up gradation of houses for the urban poor.

4. Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS)

Since 1974, the scheme has been made as an integral component of Minimum Needs. Programme has been transferred to State Government. Components of water supply, drainage, community latrines and baths, widening and paving of lanes and street lighting are taken up under this scheme to improve the environmental conditions in slums.

5. Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS)

The scheme envisages conversion of dry latrines into low cost twin pit sanitary latrines and construction of new individual toilets where none exists. The scheme has been taken up on a `whole town basis' meaning thereby all sections of population of the town (HIG, MIG, LIG & EWS) are presently covered by the ILCS guidelines.

The community facilities in the slums comprise of

schools, community halls, etc. No other amenities are available in the slum areas. The existing community infrastructure facilities available in slums of Raipur are 14 schools, 6 aganwadi centres, Gyansthalis 2 and 10 community halls.

Poverty reduction initiatives of the urban community development programmes in Raipur Municipal Corporation started soon after it was upgraded as a Municipal Corporation in 1961. This is one of the successful and acclaimed programmes of poverty reduction in the country. After its initial success the overseas development administration of the British Government supported the poverty reduction programmes during 1990-96 through the slum improvement programme. In Raipur several urban poverty programmes are under implementation.

Some Central Government sponsored Programmes are mentioned here.
Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozggar Yojna
National Slum Development Programme
Balika Samrudhi Yojna
Special Nutrition Programme
Individual Latrines- Low Cost Sanitation Programme
VAMBAY

Some State Government sponsored Programmes as follows:
Rajiv Nagar Bata Programme
Urban Programme for Advancement of Household Income
Rajiv Yuva Sakthi
Welfare Programme Sponsored by Women, SC, ST Minorities and Other

Corporations
Some Raipur Municipal Corporation sponsored Programmes are mentioned here.
Indira Sahara Yojna
Samajik Pension Yojna
Briddha Pension Yojna
Goswara

Community based Organizations for slum dwellers
Community based organizations have a long history in Raipur Municipal corporation having been established in early 1961. UCD Department and UPA cell of Corporation respectively mobilize the slum communities and involve them in development programmes. The community based organizations include neighbourhood committees, resident welfare associations, Mahila Mandals, etc. under the urban poverty reduction programmes. Community structures are established with the community having a major say in the provision of infrastructure and other services, in addition, the socio-economic programmes, especially those aiming at empowerment of women and weaker sections by generating self-employment through skill improvement, are under implementation through SHGs, and other community based organizations.

6. Institutional mechanisms of Corporation for slum dwellers

The UCD Department and Urban Poverty Alleviation Cell are the umbrella organizations for the implementation of programmes and schemes for the poor. UCD department of the Raipur Municipal Corporation is the leading agency for the implementation of urban poverty alleviation and slum improvement projects and is responsible for the coordination of different inputs. In addition there are a large number of agencies responsible for implementing programmes aimed at poverty reduction. They include the aspects like revenue, education, health, housing, Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribes, Other Backward Class, Physically Handicapped, Women and Minority welfare departments, civil society, community based organizations in their programmes. The Table No 9.1 gives an indicative list of agencies and the focus of their activities. Overlapping jurisdiction and absence of coordination and convergence of programmes and activities is a serious problem in urban poverty alleviation. There is need, therefore, for integrated and unified arrangements for addressing the problems of poverty reduction comprehensively. This may facilitate better targeting of programmes, effective identification of beneficiaries' participation of community based organizations, better institutional coordination, etc. linkages may be established between the UCD/UPA cells and civil society and their role in poverty reduction be clearly understood.

Table-1 Indicative Lists of Institutions and Programmes		
Sl. No.	Institutions	Programmes
1	Raipur Municipal Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Implementation of poverty programmesNotification and de-notificationHealth and SanitationTown PlanningInfrastructure
2	Revenue Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Issues of Pattas
3	Development Corporations relating to SCs, STs, Women, and Minorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provisions of loans and subsidy for livelihoods
4	Housing Corporation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">House development
5	Education Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none">School Education
6	Health Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Health care and ICDS
7	Social Welfare Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Welfare of weaker sections
8	Raipur Urban Development Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Planning and development
9	Urban Health Centers	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Primary health care
10	NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Livelihoods and services
11	CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Articulating needs and priorities Planning and implementation

Source: - City Development Plan under JNNURM (2006 -13).

Table 1 shows that several government agencies (such as Municipal Corporation, Health Department, Education Department of Chhattisgarh government) and non government organizations are working together for the betterment of slums. The table also focuses categorically on the programmes with its concern implementing institution.

Table-2 Vision for Basic Services to Urban Poor in Raipur City					
Sl. No.	Vision Outcomes	2005-06	2010	2015	2020
1	BPL Population (%)	33%	15%	20%	10%
2	Access to Schools (%)	40%	60%	80%	100%
3	Access to Primary Health Care (%)	65%	80%	100%	100%
4	Housing access (%)	35%	60%	60%	80%
5	Slum (% reduction)	30%	40%	60%	80%
6	Literacy (%)	45%	65%	80%	100%

Source –CDP, Raipur

Various programmes which are under implementation in Raipur has fixed some visions on the basis of the past performance, present responses, and requirement for future. Table 2 shows that in 2010 slums have 15% BPL population which may be reduced by 5% in the next 10 years. With comparison to the figures cited in the year 2005-06, the situation of all categories is improving gradually and may achieve the target.

7. Major initiatives / Projects taken for the urban poor

Integrated Slum Development (ISD) focuses on improving roads, drainage, sanitation facility and solid waste management. Public sector involvement is providing basic services to the slums. Granting security of land tenure to slums (individually or preferable to groups) is a major intervention that would enable slum dwellers to access housing finance and improve their shelters over a period of time. Even with increased supply of housing there would be 33045 slum households by 2012, (CDP, Raipur). Provision of basic services like paved street, streetlights, community (or individual) water supply, and community toilets have been given to these settlements. Drinking water supply scheme aimed at improving the number of taps and hours of supply are also been taken for consideration. Housing for EWS (economically weaker section) in the short run, however, public agencies are playing role actively in this regard. This is not be in the form of fully built houses but in the nature of sites and services. In this case smaller plots with pedestrian accesses and water and sewerage facilities are provided. Water tap and toilet seats are built on the plot. By ensuring water and sanitation the environmental hygiene is ensured. There are experiences of such schemes in India, and lessons from them are used in Raipur. It has been decided by the authority that the slum areas, may not be dislocated and may be provided with modern physical infrastructure and amenities. One of the major concerns for slums that are located within or in the periphery of Raipur planning area is the influence of rapid urbanization on them which shall induce drastic transformation in their socio-economic structure. Due to their different socio-economic profile and typical built environment, the provision of planning norms and development controls of Raipur may not be directly applicable in the context of these slums. These need review and are to be made part of the realistic urban slum development planning strategy which has already been prepared for the slums.

8. Need of slum improvement and relocation

Development of a comprehensive approach for slum rehabilitation is the urgent need of Raipur city. Clearance of slum or resettlement of slum dwellers would be restoring to in case: Slums are located on government land required for other public purposes Slums are unfit for human habitation, such as land prone to flooding, road medians, land under flyovers, land adjacent to railway tracks and water bodies etc. Grant of tenure rights in all in-suit to development projects to ensure land security of slum dwellers.

The participatory project preparation for long term success of slum improvement projects has been taken by the corporation. Anticipation of the community in the design, implementation and management of slum improvement and housing projects are ensured. Accordingly, resident's welfare associations and societies are encouraged actively. Support of NGO's is given in slum improvement and welfare projects. NGO's are actively involved in the process of motivating, educating, creating awareness and mobilizing communities for participatory action in shelter programmes for slum dwellers. Where in- suit development is not possible, relocation and rehabilitation of the families to be done by providing them low cost land/shelters developed in nearby areas with soft loans. To enable such relocations the government is creating a land bank.

Table- 3 Tentative Estimation of Physical Development for Urban Poor

Sl. No	Description	No. of Dwelling Units (DU)	Estimated Cost Rs. in Crore
1.	Construction of Dwelling units @ Rs.80,000 per DU	27300	218.40
2.	Water Supply (internal Development) @ Rs.5000 per DU	27300	13.65
3.	Sewerage, Solid Waste, Drainage and electricity (internal Development) @ Rs.15000 per DU	27300	40.95

Source –CDP, Raipur

All above mentioned programmes in the table no 3 have already been initiated. As experiences and insights grew, it becomes evident that local people, who has previously been viewed as passive 'subjects', 'clients' or 'beneficiaries', has much to contribute to the development process. As these approaches are adapted and modified further, the depth and validity of local people's experiences and knowledge may become clear. Thus, by the late 1980s, much of the attention has shifted from 'speedy' to 'participatory' research and development. In particular, the process of information gathering and the information itself became a catalyst for the more direct involvement of the community within the development process. On the one side, participation can bring about increased access to, and control over, vital resources and decision-making processes by local people, cutting away bureaucratic red tape and institutional constraints as it proceeds. On the other, it can be used by governments and donors to justify and reinforce inequitable social relations of power. (Lankatilleke, 2001).

Table – 4 Degree of Satisfaction and Awareness about Programme Conducted Locally for slum dwellers

Name of Slum	Degree of satisfaction						Awareness about programme				Total Respondents
	Fully satisfied	%	Not well satisfied	%	Not satisfied	%	Aware of rights	%	Not aware of rights	%	
Kota Basti	9	52.94	3	17.65	5	29.41	10	58.82	7	41.18	17 (100%)
Kushalpur	44	44.00	31	31.00	25	25.00	63	63.00	37	37.00	100 (100%)
Gandhinagar	25	26.31	36	37.90	34	35.79	65	68.42	30	31.58	95 (100%)
Moulipara	16	18.18	35	39.77	37	42.05	43	48.86	45	51.14	88 (100%)
Total	94	31.33	105	35.00	101	33.67	181	60.33	119	39.67	300 (100%)

Source : personal survey ~2012

The table 4 shows that whatever the programme is conducted so far in slum locality the respondents are satisfied (31.33%), but 35% respondents have said that they are not fully satisfied and 33.67% people have said that they are not at all satisfied. Regarding the awareness of programme conducted in slums, 60.33% respondents are aware about it. People of Gandhinagar and Moulipara respectively 35% and 42% are not satisfied. In Kota Basti 52.94% people are satisfied with the programmes. But in these slums a major number of people are unaware about the programmes initiated for them.

Table – 5 Awareness of Civic Rights and Duties of Respondents

Name of Slum	Awareness of Right				Awareness of Duties				Total Respondents
	Aware		Unaware	Total	Aware		Unaware		
	Casting vote	Through decision making			By active participation	Indirectly active			
Kota Basti	7 (41.18%)	5 (29.41%)	5 (29.41%)	17 (100%)	4 (23.53%)	8 (47.06%)	5 (29.41%)	17 (100%)	
Kushalpur	56 (56.00%)	17 (17.00%)	27 (27.00%)	100 (100%)	31 (31.00%)	56 (56.00%)	13 (13.00%)	100 (100%)	
Gandhinagar	62 (65.26%)	20 (21.05%)	13 (13.69%)	95 (100%)	51 (53.68%)	38 (40.00%)	8 (6.23%)	95 (100%)	
Moulipara	37 (41.67%)	8 (9.33%)	7 (9.33%)	88 (100%)	15 (17.05%)	68 (77.27%)	5 (5.68%)	88 (100%)	
Total	181 (60.33%)	60 (20.00%)	59 (19.66%)	300 (100%)	101 (33.67%)	170 (56.67%)	29 (9.66%)	300 (100%)	

Source : personal survey

Rights and duties are complimentary in the sense absence of one may create disequilibrium in social life. Since human are social by nature, they are meant to live with others and to work for one another's welfare. A well-ordered human society demands that people recognize and observe their mutual rights and duties. It also demands that people contribute generously to the establishment of a civic order in which rights and duties are more sincerely and effectively acknowledged and fulfilled. Beginning our discussion of the rights of the human person, it is seen see that everyone has the right to life, to bodily integrity, and to the means which are suitable for the proper development of life, these are primarily food, clothing, shelter, rest, medical care, and finally the necessary social services. Here in the table 5 about 20% people are unaware about their rights mostly due to ignorance. But aware respondents have said that they apply their rights by casting vote (60.33%) and 20% respondents have said that through community participation they enjoy rights. So far the duties are concerned near about 10% respondents are unaware. Here the gap can be seen between level of awareness of rights and duties which are almost 10%. In the present time political awareness is increasingly growing among the marginalized sections along with the mainstream population. In an effective democracy the participation of local people is necessary to get the fruitful result and this comes from awareness of rights and duties to the society. In the present study it can be seen that the majority people participate in the voting process for choosing their representative from their respective areas. But it is also being noticed that only by casting votes people can't be empowered unless they participate in decision making process. The percentage of unaware people about their rights in Kota Basti and Kushalpur are almost same. In Moulipara maximum people are aware of their rights. On the contrary in Kota Basti 29.41% people are unaware about their duties to the society.

9. Participation in political and decision making process by slum dwellers

People's participation can be defined as the process by which people are able to organise themselves and are able to identify their needs and share in the participatory action. The involvement of people down to the grassroots level is essential to ensure the success of social development programmes. Participation involves in the right to exercise voice and choice and developing human, organisational and management capacity in order to sustain improvement. Informal methods of fostering education through community participation can also reap benefits for the local population. During 1990-91 periods, Integrated Slum Development (ISD) is developed from a theoretical framework to an implementable programme based on the past personal experience and understanding the lives of slum residents. Up to the 1990s, the existing development paradigm of central planning considered slum residents as passive recipients of developmental inputs and not as active participants in the development processes affecting them. This welfare approach to slum development has created an overall feeling that the slum residents are inferior citizens of the city and hence the government has to take the burden of developing the slums. From an activist's viewpoint, there is a greater concern; that slum residents themselves are internalising this attitude, leading to decreased self-esteem and a diffident attitude. The ISD concept is developed assuming that the slum residents themselves are willing to be active participants in their own development process.

The decision making process is one of the ways of measuring the weaker section's empowerment, although mere participation in any matter does not corroborate full empowerment of such group. However, participation in decision-making process in community matters considers that the slum dwellers are accounted in the community. Participation in decision making refers to different mechanisms for the public to express opinions and ideally exert influence regarding political, economic, management or other social decisions. Participatory decision making can take place along any realm of human social activity, including economic, political, management, cultural or familial. Levels of participation are judged by the number of registered civil society organizations, memberships of political parties, trade unions and business associations and key international conferences and events and the levels of voting turn out. Ensuring gender equity and equality, and the empowerment of women depend on overcoming cultural, social and economic constraints that limit women's access to education, as well as providing universal access to reproductive health education and services that allow them to protect their health, control their fertility and develop their full potential in all aspects of public and private life. Removing social and family barriers to women's and marginalized sections' equal social, economic and political participation and combating against discrimination are essential. Reproductive health and rights such as the right to decide the number, timing and spacing of children, free from coercion and violence are central to women's empowerment and gender equality, and to women's enjoyment of other human rights.

Table – 6 Opinions of Respondents Regarding Participation in Decision-Making Process

Name of Slum	Often takes suggestion	%	Some time takes suggestion	%	Never take suggestion	%	Total Respondents
Kota Basti	1	5.88	3	17.65	13	76.47	17 (100%)
Kushalpur	12	12.00	29	29.00	59	59.00	100 (100%)
Gandhinagar	15	15.79	42	44.21	38	40.00	95 (100%)
Moulipara	8	9.09	54	61.36	26	29.55	88 (100%)
Total	36	12.00	128	42.67	136	45.33	300 (100%)

Source : personal survey -2012

The counselors not only have a larger stake in and commitment to improving the living conditions of their communities, but their own importance in greater domain is decisive factor for the well-being of their communities. Therefore, peoples' involvement and participation play crucial role in bringing about change. Conscious efforts to involve them through the cooperative are made. The counselors are the key persons for implementation of any policy. Some time denial of slum dwellers' participation in the drafting of the various policies and programs for them made by the local leader is noticed. The planning process and the experience with development projects so far indicate that citizens have been totally excluded from the discussion about the location and nature of development projects, their size, their socio-environment impact, the distribution of their costs and benefits. The above table (6) shows that 45.33% respondents are never asked for their demand and requirement by their counselors, whereas only 12% people have said they are involved for local job some time. 42.67% respondents have said that some time they are given due importance for the framing plan for development of local slums. In Kota Basti it seems the decision making process is lagging behind than other slums. The peoples' participation in the decision making process is better in Moulipara.

Table – 7 Participation in Development Programme in Locality by the Respondents

Name of Slum	Always participate	%	Sometime participate	%	Never participate	%	Total Respondents
Kota Basti	1	5.88	2	11.77	14	82.35	17 (100%)
Kushalpur	3	3.00	42	42.00	55	55.00	100 (100%)
Gandhinagar	6	6.32	46	48.42	43	45.26	95 (100%)
Moulipara	1	1.14	31	35.23	56	63.64	88 (100%)
Total	11	3.67	121	40.33	168	56.00	300 (100%)

Source : personal survey -2012

Table 7 shows that 3.67% respondents always participate, 40.33% respondents some time participate and 56% people never participate in the development programmes of locality. From this table it is seen that for all slums very few people actively participate in the development programmes. Except Kota Basti people of other three slums sometime participate. Regarding participation of local people in development programmes Kota Basti is lagging far behind than other slums.

10. Opinions and expectations of slum dwellers

During study many suggestions and expectations are noted which are not included in the study but they are

important issues in contemporary time. This study focuses on a theoretical framework explaining the influence of economic conditions on developmental aspect in Raipur. A lengthy discussion is devoted to short, intermediate, and long-term policies for relieving the urban unemployment problem which is the main concern for the slum dwellers. The local people assume that migrants make decisions about moving on the basis of an expected income and the expectation of an urban job as cases of migration is increasing. It is also argued that the city-slum income differences and the probability of securing a job determine the rate and extent of indebtness and poverty. Slum dwellers have some idea which seems to be peculiar but rational. They expect that the settlement should not be done surrounding their locality because of lack of infrastructure; in this regard they have formed some informal local group to check encroachment but local leader doesn't support them for their vested interests. As the tempo of the respondents feel that they don't want much from the government but they ask to let them their life in their own way.

In the study through some questions their expression of opinion and expectations are revealed. They have said that the Government needs to pro-actively develop strategies to improve its service delivery mechanisms. People's participation is the key to ensuring the success of Government programmes. Social infrastructure facilities and mechanisms that ensure education, health care, community development, income distribution, employment and social welfare may be provided at a large. The economy cannot be looked at in isolation without considering the basic needs of the people, and a significant level of investment is needed in this sector.

Concluding remarks

The poor lacks access to information about various Government schemes. NGOs could play a significant role by conducting mass education and mass awareness programs. Programmes may not be target driven but focused on achieving the objective laid out. Implementation programmes must be transparent and follow a time-bound procedure. Sufficient resources may be allocated for primary education especially for job-oriented education. The thematic areas of intervention are access to housing, water, sanitation, food security, waste management and creating a safe living environment. Expressions of expectations about requirements for community reveal the other ideas that embody the cultural values. It increases the capacity of one's strength of arguments. The general convention does not permit the slum people to participate in larger matters owing to their less importance as they belong to some insignificant place. The experience of implementing poverty programmes clearly brings out the need for an integrated response to deal with the problems of urban poor. The experience highlights the fact that no sectoral intervention would mitigate the problems of the urban poor or improves their quality of life. It is also noted that programmes for the poor need to focus on particularly vulnerable groups among them, like women and children, disabled and destitute, the aged and children in difficult circumstances.

Lack of coordination of several agencies working

The Slums: A Note On Facts And Solution (A Study On.....

on slums is observed, which leads to inefficient use of resources. Deterioration of infrastructure created by investments under various slum improvement programmes due to inadequate maintenance in slums is noted. The infrastructure created in slums is not linked to the citywide networks. Slum dwellers generally participate through their local leaders or ward Counselors in the development programmes. The slum community has legitimate representation in the Municipal Corporation by election of the counselor from where they belong. The general attitude of the respondents is that they go to the counselors' office for redress but they get lots of assurances rather practical solutions because as long the problem exists the demand of counselor will continue to exist.

While achieving considerable feats of inventiveness in self-help housing on an individual basis, the collective power of urban poor groups has produced exceptional results in building new homes and upgrading existing slum housing, as reflected in official development literature which recommends participatory slum improvement as the best practice for housing interventions in India. Land possession continues to be threatening issue in addressing the problems of the poor. People living in non-notified slums are most susceptible, as they are not officially recognized. They are most vulnerable with no regular incomes, access to basic services, absence of tenure rights, etc. Programmes for development are targeted mostly on notified and developed slums.

The planning process and the experience with development projects so far indicate that slum dwellers have been totally excluded from the discussion about the location and nature of development projects, their size, their socio-environment impact, the distribution of their costs and benefits.

REFERENCES:

- I.Abrams, C 1964. "Man's Struggle for the Shelter in an Urbanizing World", M.I.T Press, Cambridge.
- II.Banerjee, B 1986. "Rural to Urban Migration and the Urban Labor Market", Himalaya Publishing House, Delhi.
- III.Baker, J. 1995, 'Survival and accumulation strategies at the rural-urban interface in north-west Tanzania: Urban poverty: Characteristics, causes and consequences', Environment and Urbanization, IIED Vol. 7 No 1.
- IV.Desai, A.R & Pillai S.D, 1970:" Slums and Urbanization", Popular Prakashan, Bombay.
- V.Goswami, S and Manna, S, 2010: "Social aspects of environment: A study of slums of Raipur city", Man and Life, January-June Vol-36 1&2, Bidisha, India.
- VI.Khan, M. H and Kraemer, A. 2008: "Socio-economic factors explain differences in public health-related variables among women in Bangladesh: A cross-sectional study" (BMC Public Health. 2008; 8: 254. Published online 2008 July 23.
- VII.Lewis, O. 1966. 'La Vida'. Random House, New York, Vol-421.
- VIII.Mitra, A. 1994. "Urbanization, Slums, Informal Sector Employment and Poverty: An Exploratory Study", B. R. Publishing Corporation, Delhi.

IX.Ramachandra, P 1970. "The slums: A note on facts and solution in slums cities of Madhya Pradesh". Popular Prakashan, Bombay.

X.Saxena, M.H 1987. "The problem of slums in small towns: A case study of Shrirangapur", Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.

XI.Verma, G. D.2002. 'Slumming India: A Chronicle of Slums and Their Saviours', Penguin Books India.

XII.Wasserman, S and Faust, K 1994. "Social Network Analysis", Cambridge", U.K.

XIII.Wratten, E., 1995, , "Urban poverty: characteristics, causes and consequences', Environment and Urbanization", 'Conceptualizing urban poverty' in IIED, Vol. 7 No 1.

XIV.World Food Programme (WFP), (2002): "Food Security Assessment in Bangladesh, Issues and Implications for Mapping Food Insecurity and Vulnerability, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping", Bangladesh.

Publish Research Article International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished research paper.Summary of Research Project,Theses,Books and Books Review of publication,you will be pleased to know that our journals are

Associated and Indexed,India

- * International Scientific Journal Consortium Scientific
- * OPEN J-GATE

Associated and Indexed,USA

- *Google Scholar
- *EBSCO
- *DOAJ
- *Index Copernicus
- *Publication Index
- *Academic Journal Database
- *Contemporary Research Index
- *Academic Paper Databse
- *Digital Journals Database
- *Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- *Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- *Directory Of Academic Resources
- *Scholar Journal Index
- *Recent Science Index
- *Scientific Resources Database

Indian Streams Research Journal
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005,Maharashtra
Contact-9595359435
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com
Website : www.isrj.net