



## DEGRADATION OF ENVIRONMENT DUE TO SLUMS OF INDIA

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### INTRODUCTION

Every year, hundreds of thousands of men, women and children die due to mal-nutrition, diseases, unhealthy conditions and more in Indian slums, or the slums get crowded, the environment gets over populated and as a result there is twice as much as trash, corpses and human excretion. The physical environment of slums depends on outcome of facilities of habitation available water, toilets, drainage and lighting unfortunately high levels of pollution, lack of basic needs and room crowding and some of basic characteristics of slum housing.

- \* The environment in India slums is abominable and malodorous.
- \* The main reason to why the slums are extremely littered, mostly because it is overly populated.
- \* One of the consequences of our population is availability of food.
- \* The overall environment in slums smells like human excretions, conks and dry.
- \* The roads in Indian slums are hereby polluted.
- \* And shops are lined up so tight.
- \* Real toilets never sinks and

should are not available to the slum dwellers.

- \* The children in Indian slum community are being affected by correct living environment.
- \* The surrounding environment affects children due to diverse types of animals.
- \* In addition concentration of pesticides and lack of education create danger to children.
- \* Floods create muddy surfaces which makes transportation difficult for children to attend the school.
- \* So that the life style of children will be affected very badly.

- \* The world is rapidly urbanizing and India is not an expansion.
- \* As per UN projection, it urbanization continues at present growth rate 46% of India's population will be living in urban areas b 2051.
- \* Census 2001 reveals that 27.8% population of country living in urban area.
- \* The last 50 year of Demographic history explains that there has been continuous increase in urban population.

### INDICATORS AND THRESHOLDS FOR DESTINING SLUMS.

**Access to Sanitation:** A settlement has inadequate sanitation if less than 50% of HHS has improved sanitation

- (i) Public Sewer
- (ii) Septic tank.
- (iii) Pour flesh latrria
- (iv) Ventilated improved pit latrine.



- \* Overcrowding proportion of HH with more than persons per room.
- \* The alternate is to set a minimum standard for floor area per person.
- \* In India for the purpose of slums are identified according to following criteria.
- \* All specified areas in a town or city notified as slum by the state government or local government under in react including slum act.
- \* All areas recognized as slum as local government.
- \* Compact area at least 300 population living in parallel built congested tenements.

#### SLUM CAN BE CHARACTERIZED AS:

- \* Physically an area of city with inadequate living deficient facilities.
- \* Socially a way of life having its own set of Norm and values, health practices.
- \* Legally as defined under section 3 of slum area by act 1956.

#### SITE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SLUMS:

- \* Slum population has been reported from 640 towns of 26 states.  
9 states which do not report any slums are.
  - Himachal Pradesh
  - Nagaland
  - Mizoram
  - Daman and Div
  - Lakshadweep
  - Sikkim
  - Manipur
  - Dadra Nagar Haveli
  - Arunachal Pradesh
- \* A total of 42.6 million people are living in 8.2 million house holds
- \* The above constitute 4% of countries total population and around 16% of urban population.
- \* Greater Mumbai has highest slum population.

#### LIVING CONDITION IN INDIA URBAN SLUMS

There is a cause and effect relationship between environment and health. Studies have shown that unhygienic slum environments makes slum dwellers more susceptible to certain types of diseases like skin disease, fever etc. Unfortunately the economic slum dwellers are such as they do not allow to improve living conditions.

#### LIST OF TOP INDIAN CITIES LIVING IN SLUMS:

- Dharavi slum, Mumbai
- Bhalswa slum, Delhi
- Nochikuppam slum, Chennai
- Bhasanti slum, Kolkatta.
- Rajendranagar slum, Bangalore
- Indirammanagar slum, Hyderabad
- Saroj Nagar Slum, Nagpur

#### ENVIRONMENT ISSUES IN INDIA:

- \* Air pollution, water pollution, garbage and pollution of the natural environment are challenges for India.
- \* Nature is also causing some direct effect on India.

- \* The circumstance was work between 1947 through 1995
- \* Environmental issues one of the essential drivers of decrease, wellbeing is full long haul vocation sway for India.

#### MAJOR ISSUES:

- \* Major environment issues are forest and agricultural degradation of land, resource deficient.
- \* The major sources of pollution in India include the rapid burning of fuel wood, bio man.
- \* Government earned, high emission plants built between 1950 and 1980.
- \* Air contamination, poor administration of waste, developing water shortage, biodiversity misfortune and soil debasement are some of Major ecological issues.
- \* India's populace development adds strain to conditions issues and it assets.
- \* Heavy metals are perilous to health of individuals and are known cancer-causing agents

#### POPULATION GROWTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY:

According to British thinker Marathas, for example causing environmental degradation and forging the cultivation of land of higher, poor's quality. Population growth, because it can play uncreated press here on the capacity of environment.

- \* The result, Malthus theorized is an equilibrium population that enjoys low levels of growth income and environmental quality.
- \* Malthus suggested positive and preventative forced control of human population, along with abortion of poor loss.

#### CONCLUSION

Release of untreated sewage is the absolute most significant reason for contamination of surface and ground water. There is a huge hole among age and treatment of residential waste water. Waste water created in these zones, regularly prelates in the dirt or dissipates. Agreeing world wellbeing association, out of Indians 3019 towns, urban communities, only 209 have entry sewage office and just 8 have full waste water treatment. Investment is expected to conquer any hindrance between 29000 million liter for each day of sewage. India generates. Other wellsprings of water contamination incorporate farming run off and little scale factors along the waterways, pools of India. Flooding during monsoon worsens India's water contamination issue, as it causes, moves all kind of solids, trash and eradicated soils into streams. Water assets : According to NASA on water decay are most elevated on earth somewhere in the range of 2002 and 2008 in North India. A breakdown of horticultural yield and a few deficiencies of consumable water may in thereupon, 114 million habitation in India. Air contamination in India is not kidding issue with the significant sources being fuel wood and fuel debasement. Air contamination is additionally the primary driver of Asian dark colored cloud, which is making the rainstorm be delayed. Traditional fuel rules residential vitality use in provincial territory and records for about 90% of total. Fuel wood, agrarian waste and biome cake consuming discharges more than 165 million tones of ignition items. Biomes based family unit stores in India are additionally driving wellspring of green house emission. Yearly harvest consuming particles in North-West India, North India and Eastern Pakistan influences on human life.

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