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PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGE OF SLUM AREAS IN INDIA : A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

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Abstract:-The present paper is an attempt to study problems and challenge of slum areas in india : a sociological analysis. Slums were common in the United States and Europe before the early 20th century. New York City is believed to have created the world's first slum, named the Five Points in 1825, as it evolved into a large urban settlement. India is one of the fastest developing countries with many metropolitan cities(Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Delhi and Chennai). During last two decades; migration from villages and small towns to metropolitan areas has increased tremendously in India. This leads to the degradation of urban environmental quality and sustainable development especially in the metropolitan cities. The problems faced by the people living in the urban areas of India have become major concerns for the government. Slums are considered to be the major issue within many urban areas particularly problems related to transportation, population, health and safety, housing, employment and environment, compared to those related to society and social life. Many researchers argue that slums are not problems that have to be solved rather they represent a solution of shelter for the poor. Now the challenge for the policy makers is to facilitate the types of movement that are most likely to lead to alleviation of poverty, while protecting the slum dwellers from abuse and exploitation.

Keywords: Developing country, Metropolitan cities, Migration, Slums, Major issue, urban areas, Resettlement,Urbanization.

INTRODUCTION

Slum may be a heavily inhabited urban informal settlement characterised by substandard housing and squalor.While slums disagree in size and different characteristics from country to country, most lack reliable sanitation services, offer of fresh water, reliable electricity, timely enforcement and different basic services. Slum residences vary from shanty homes to professionally-built dwellings that owing to poor-quality style or construction have deteriorated into slums.Slums were common within the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries within the United States and Europe.More recently slums are preponderantly found in urban regions of developing and undeveloped components of the globe, however also are found in developed economies. per UN-HABITAT, around 33% of the urban population within the developing world in 2012, or concerning 863 million individuals, lived in slums. The proportion of urban population living in slums was highest in geographical region (61.7%), followed by South Asia (35%), geographical region (31%), East Asia (28.2%), West Asia (24.6%), Oceania (24.1%), Latin America and therefore the Caribbean (23.5%), and geographical region (13.3%). Among individual countries, the proportion of urban residents living in slum areas in 2009 was highest in the Central African Republic (95.9%). Between 1990 and 2010 the proportion of individuals living in slums born, even as the full urban population accrued.The world's largest slum town is in national capital. Slums type and grow in many totally different components of the globe for many alternative reasons. Some causes embrace speedy rural-to-urban migration, economic stagnation and depression, high state, poverty, informal economy, poor coming up with, politics, natural disasters and social conflicts.Strategies tried to cut back and remodel slums in numerous countries, with varying degrees of success, embrace a mix of slum removal, slum relocation, slum upgrading, urban

planning with town wide infrastructure development, and housing project comes. in step with (UN-HABITAT) report, April 2007, Asian country may be a assemblage country that suffers from financial condition, deficiency disease, diseases, unhealthy conditions, and a lot of in Indian slums. Asian country alone is liable for a lot of deaths of kids than the other country in the world. . owing to the dramatic rise of slums once India's independence in 1947, its population has tripled.Most of India's population is presently living in slums. Every year, many thousands of men, women, and youngsters die around the world and Asian country alone is liable for twenty fifth of the deaths. By 1980, slum-dwellers were ½ India's entire population.(SOURCE: CENSUS OF Asian country 2011 - CIRCULAR No. 8) Slum-dwellers perpetually traumatize issues such as: lack of fresh water, constant migration at slums, no waste matter or waste disposal facilities, pollution, and unsanitary living conditions.High levels of pollution, lack of basic desires, and room-crowding square measure a number of the essential characteristics of slum housing.The Government of Asian country has not been able to solve the issues that square measure suffocation.

METHODOLOGY:

This research paper focus on problems and challenge of slum areas in india : a sociological analysis A two-step methodology was followed for this article, comprising literature review, and analysis of secondary data. In order to achieve the research aim and objectives, the article mainly based on secondary data are drawn classified from the Publications of books, monthly journals, article, and magazines.

Migration: Rural-urban migration is one of the causes attributed to the formation and expansion of slums. Since 1950, world population has increased at a far greater rate than the total amount of arable land, even as agriculture contributes a much smaller percentage of the total economy. Many people move to urban areas primarily because cities promise more jobs, better schools for poor's children, and diverse income opportunities than subsistence farming in rural areas. However, some rural migrants may not find jobs immediately because of their lack of skills and the increasingly competitive job markets, which leads to their financial shortage. Many cities, on the other hand, do not provide enough low-cost housing for a large number of rural-urban migrant workers. Some rural-urban migrant workers cannot afford housing in cities and eventually settle down in only affordable slums. According to Ali and Toran, social networks might also explain rural-urban migration and people's ultimate settlement in slums. In addition to migration for jobs, a portion of people migrate to cities because of their connection with relatives or families. Once their family support in urban areas is in slums, those rural migrants intend to live with them in slums.

Urbanization : slums is closely coupled to urbanization In 2008, quite five hundredth of the world's population lived in urban areas. In China, for instance, it's calculable that the population living in urban areas can increase by 100% within a decade in line with its current rates of urbanization. The UN-Habitat reports that forty third of urban population in developing countries and seventy eight of these within the least developed countries square measure slum dwellers. Some students recommend that urbanization creates slums as a result of native governments square measure unable to manage urbanization, and migrant employees without a reasonable place to measure in, dwell in slums. speedy urbanization drives economic process and causes folks to seek operating and investment opportunities in urban areas. .Urbanization may also force some folks to measure in slums once it influences land use by remodeling agricultural land into urban areas and will increase land worth. During the method of urbanization, some agricultural land is employed for added urban activities. a lot of investment will acquire these areas, that will increase the land worth. Before some land is totally urbanised, there is a period once the land are often used for neither urban activities nor agriculture. The financial gain from the land can decline, which decreases the people's incomes in this space.The gap between people's low financial gain and also the high land worth forces some folks to appear for and construct low-cost informal settlements, that square measure called slums in urban areas. The transformation of agricultural land conjointly provides surplus labor, as peasants got to ask for jobs in urban areas as rural-urban migrant employees.

What are slums : The word slum is employed to explain informal settlements at intervals cities that have inadequate housing and squalid, miserable living conditions. they're usually overcrowded and aren't provided basic municipal services, such as water and sanitation. Slum dwellers square measure forced to get land informally or lawlessly, and build housing for their families with very little or no security of tenure. several slums are unserviced and unrecognised for long periods, over twenty years in some cities.

why do slums develop: Slums are often the only type of settlement that is affordable and accessible to the poor in cities, where competition for land and profit is intense. There are two main reasons why slums develop:

*** Population growth:** Countries are urbanising rapidly as a result of migration and natural population growth. Today, more than half the world's population resides in cities. Over 90 per cent of urban growth is taking place in the

developing world.

*** Governance:** Governments often contribute to slum growth by failing to provide for the needs of the poor and incorporate them into urban planning. Some governments simply cannot respond to rapid urbanisation quickly enough or lack the tools to deal with the situation. Others take a hostile approach to urbanisation, believing that providing services to the poor will attract more people and cause slums to grow.

Top Ten slum cities of india : In these clean and inexperienced town of Bharat, because of rising population, the quantity of slum dwellers rising in Indian cities. Slums space invariably lack by some basic wants of Life clean water, electricity and sanitation. The inhabitants area unit principally jinrikisha puller,sex employees, seasonal tiny vendors, house maid servants with a family financial gain starting from a meager Rs.1500 to Rs.3000. once a tough and low-earning operating day, most of the men pay their daily earnings on homemade illicit liquor. standing of woman's in slum isn't respectful, they used to do harlotry to full fill their basic has to survive. The slum population is consistently increasing: it's doubled in the past 20 years. the present population living in slums within the country is over the population of england.

LIST OF TOP INDIAN CITIES LIVING IN SLUMS:

1. Dharavi Slum Mumbai : Mumbai "The Dream city" hold the largest city district in Asian country called Dharavi. Asia's largest slum, Dharavi, is contact a locality of one.75 klick on the Mahim stream in central urban center. Dharavi is simply one of many slum areas in town of urban center.

2. Bhalswa Slum Delhi : In"The Heart of India" the Slum population was thought of as two hundredth of the whole population of Delhi, It additionally has largest kid labours. These slum tend to bank of stream yamuna. Slum dwellers from numerous components of Delhi are relocated to Bhalswa. Delhi Government is thinking to launch a survey to organize a knowledge base of slum dwellers within the town to assist them. Delhi has become one in all the foremost unsafe Indian town for ladies, due to the large population and crimes.

3. Nochikuppam Slum Chennai : "The town of flyovers" has Nochikuppam slum with one,300 huts wherever around five thousand folks live below personal income and that they don't have enough cash for 2 meals every day.

4. Basanti Slum kolkata : "The town of Joy" city has slum referred to as Basanti slum, it's one in every of the most important slum areas in city. One third of Kolkata's population, lived in 2011 registered and 3500 unregistered slums.

5. Rajendra Nagar Slum Bangalore : "The garden city" urban center alone hold 570 slums type total of around 2000 slums in State. it's calculable that regarding two hundredth of urban center population reside in slums. The families living within the slum are not able to go into the temporary shelters, oral communication it's unjust and risky to measure beneath a flyover. As per the most recent comments from folks of urban center, Rajendra Nagar Slum doesn't exit currently,all the slum dwellers has been rehabilitated.

6. Indiramma Nagar Hyderabad : "The town of Nizam" Around 624689 peoples board slums space of Hyderabad. There is little or no land on the market for all the people's board 104 known and twenty four unidentified slums in Hyderabad.

7. Saroj Nagar Slum Nagpur : "The Orange city" Nagpur has 424 legal slum area's, Sarojnagar is simply one among the 424 slums within the town. In Nagpur, some forty take advantage of the population sleep in slums. These slums area unit home to over 1,42,000 folks and canopy regarding one,600 hectares of prime land.Due to struggle for land in geographic area, it absolutely was creating second largest city district in Nagpur when Dharavi Bombay.

8. Mehbullahpur Slum Lucknow : "The town of Nawabs" Lucknow's population includes massive numbers of poor people, several of World Health Organization sleep in slums. 20000 persons living in twenty two of the 460 slums in Lucknow town. many of us are migrated Lucknow from the various a part of the closest district for daily wages.

9. Satnami Nagar Slum Bhopal : "The town of Lakes" Bhopal has several slums space, Satnami Nagar is one amongst the oldest slums in Bhopal. Ruhal Nagar and Shanti Nagar square measure initial 2 slums space in bhopal to be declared opendefecation. Peoples of bhopal survive streets and these slum give them shelter and alternative facility to survive.

10. Parivartan Slum Ahmadabad : Approximately 440000 folks board slums inside the town. Ahmadabad is home to an oversized population of poor peoples living on the stream banks. stream aspect slums in Ahmadabad area unit regarding forty twelvemonth old.

Problems and Challenges : Slums square measure typically placed amongs the places susceptible to natural disasters like landslides[In cities set over a mountainous parcel of land, slums begin on slopes troublesome to succeed in or begin at all-time low of flood prone valleys, typically hidden from plain read of central city however near some natural water supply. In cities located close to lagoons, marshlands and rivers, they begin at banks or on stilts higher than water or the dry stream bed; in flat terrain, slums begin on lands unsuitable for agriculture, close to town trash dumps, next to railway tracks,[and other shunned, undesirable locations. Slum dwellers sometimes expertise a high rate of malady. Diseases that are reported in slums embrace epidemic cholera, HIV/AIDS, measles, malaria, dengue, typhoid, drug resistant T.B., and other epidemics. Studies target children's health in slums address that epidemic cholera and looseness of the bowels square measure particularly common among young kids. Besides children's vulnerability to diseases, several students conjointly target high HIV/AID prevalence in slums among girls. In some slums, gender difference will increase women's risk of HIV/AIDS. Mutual wedlock or victimization condoms square measure 2 main ways that to forestall HIV/AIDS, however some girls may not be able to modify their behaviors thanks to masculine authority or violence. moreover, diseases will typically lead to high mortality in slums. in line with a study in Nairobi's slums, HIV/AIDS and T.B. attributed to about five hundredth of the mortality burden. High population densities, poor living conditions, low vaccination rates, Insufficient health-related information and inadequate health service engender a better rate of malady transmission in slums than that in non-slum areas. Overcrowding ends up in quicker and wider unfold of diseases thanks to the restricted house in slum housing. Poor living conditions conjointly create slum dwellers additional susceptible to bound diseases. Poor water quality, a manifest example, could be a reason for several major diseases as well as protozoal infection, looseness of the bowels and eye disease. As Sur et al. suggest, up living conditions like introduction of higher sanitation and access to basic facilities will ameliorate the results of diseases. additionally to poor living conditions, low vaccination rates cause excess cases of disease in slums moreover. Slum kids square measure less probably to be unsusceptible chiefly as a result of some slum dwellers refuse vaccinations while not understanding its importance or nobody reception is in a position to require the kid to health sectors for vaccinations. Lack of reliable information conjointly features a negative impact on slum dwellers'health. Anumber of slum families do not report cases or get skilled treatment, which ends in scant information. This may stop applicable allocation of health care resources in slum areas since several countries base their health care plans on information from clinic, hospital, or national mortality written account. Moreover, health service doesn't exist in most of the world's slums. Emergency car service and imperative care is often unobtainable in slums. Health service suppliers avoid servicing slums.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

Slums are known to exist in almost every nation on earth, About one-third of the world's population lives in slums. Unhealthy environment, unhygienic living conditions, structurally inadequate housing, lack of civic facilities, hazardous working conditions and low level of socio-economic conditions are the key features of slum pockets, which further lead to a substantial number of problems related to health, housing, unemployment and social life. However, many researchers argue that slums are not problems that have to be solved - but are indeed results of lopsided and vested urban policies covering land ownership, infrastructure provision and maintenance, and other socio- economic issues.And for the poor, they represent a solution.Countries need to recognize that the urban poor are active agents and not just beneficiaries of development. Developing cities requires local solutions.Local authorities need to be empowered with financial and human resources to deliver services and infrastructure to the urban poor. Cities should draw up local long-term strategies for improving the lives of slum dwellers. Local governments should develop strategies to prevent the formation of new slums.These should include access to affordable land, reasonably priced materials, employment opportunities, and basic infrastructure and social services.Public investments must focus on providing access to basic services and infrastructure.Working with the urban poor, cities need to invest in housing, water, sanitation, energy, and urban services, such as garbage disposal. These services and infrastructure must reach the poor living in informal settlements. The transportation needs and safety concerns of a city's poorest residents should be a high priority in planning urban transportation systems, which can expand the choices people have regarding where to live and work.

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