

Mitigation Measures to Resolve the Slum Problems

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ABSTRACT

Slums have the history since urbanisation and studied since then. The word 'slum' has mainly been employed to explain people living under poor conditions and misery. Cities Alliance (2006) explains slums as 'ignored parts of cities where accommodations and living states are appallingly substandard'. Usually, the terms 'slum' and 'informal settlements' are used conversely in the literature (UN Habitat, 2013). However, there is a distinct difference between slum and informal settlement (Hurskainen, 2004; Rashid, 2009).

In the study, the adverse condition of slum people was found with lack of basic amenities like water supply, sewerage, toilet, sanitation leading to several diseases in the slum area. Many children under five-years of age found malnourished especially girl child had a higher prevalence of undernourishment as compared to the boy child. Further, the same study shows, more than 70% of the girl child and nearly 60% of boy child as malnourished. The social status, literacy and economic condition of women and their impact on child nutritional status was seen. The study shows severe malnourishment in slum; with higher undernourishment in the girl child, due to poor coverage of basic amenities as well low-income condition. The relationship between living and health condition of urban slums. The study found the impact of education and location of the tenement on their employment. The study showed the effect of polluted drinking water and unsanitary condition on the health of slum people. The study proved the relation between the socio-economic condition of slum dwellers and their health condition. The study, investigate problems of slums dwellers and various government initiatives for their rehabilitation. We found a remarkable increase in slum population over the years and explain it due to growing population, unemployment and low socio-economic condition. We found the situation in accordance with observation found in various studies done so far in different slums of India, having absence/lack of essential amenities, drinking water, electricity and sanitary facilities.

1. Introduction

The Social, Economic and Health conditions of Gurgaon slums have been dealt in earlier chapters. Present section deals with problems in slum and suggest/ recommend suitable mitigation measures based on field survey and observation.

Decadal change in total population, urban population and rural population has been mentioned in the census of India 2001 and 2011, the total population of India changes from 238.4 to 1210.5 million from 1901 to 2011 which is almost five times increase in population. Rural population increased from 212.6 to 833.4 million from 1901 to 2011 which is 3.92 times increase from 1901 to 2011, while the increase in the urban population varies from 25.8 to 377.1 million which is 14.6 times of 1901 urban population. Thus, census data suggest a huge increase in urban population in the last century.

Decadal change in urban population and slum population from 1981 to 2011, the data has been taken from census of India 2001 and 2011 from data it is evident that with increase in urban population there is increase in slum population from 1981 to 2011 urban population registered 2.4 times increase in population and slum population registered 2.34 times increase in population. It suggests that urbanisation does not only includes the growth of society with all facilities and a high standard of living, but it shows the same rate of increment in the population living in misery.

In India, the reason for slum formation is very much apparent, i.e. unfavourable agricultural changes, low

employment and prospects in rural India. The solution of slum problem and their improvement does not lie stand-alone in transferring slum- dwellers into the multistoried building, but it needs an overall growth of slum people in term of every aspect of their social, economic and healthy life. In India, slum development needs an inclusive growth where public and private player work together more effectively and flexibly.

2. Objectives

The reported rapid growth and uneven distribution of Slums and squatter settlements have been contributing to social, economic and environmental problems in the urban areas, particularly in metro cities. Hence, keeping that in mind, to find out the increasing problems, the main objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To assess the social conditions of the slum dwellers.
2. To assess the health conditions of the slum dwellers.
3. To assess the economic conditions of the slum dwellers.

3. Research Methodology

As regards the methodology, the tools and technique employed has been determined in consonance with the set objectives. During the course of the study both the descriptive and analytical technique have been used. To achieve the goals of the study on the other hand, the significant part of the study

is based on the secondary data obtained from the official websites and other websites. The data is also obtained from research papers, articles and newspapers.

4. Types of slums

Indian slums have been classified into following category:

- i. Notified Slums:** It is all notified areas in city or town which is notified as 'Slum' by any act through Local government, UT administration or by state. Overall notified slum household of India accounts 49.65 lakh.
- ii. Recognized Slums:** All areas which may not have been notified through any act as slum but recognized as 'Slums' by Housing and slum board, Local government, UT administration or state. Recognized Slums households in India is 37.96 lakh as per census of India 2011.
- iii. Identified Slums:** It is an area with congested tenements, inadequate infrastructure, with lack of hygienic environment, lack of drinking water and sanitary facilities having at least 300 population or around 60-70 household. As per census of India 2011, Identified slums household in India is 49.88 lakh.

5. Major Slum problems in India

i. Inadequate housing condition:

According to census report 2011 around 12.2 lakh which form 8% of slum household had roof made up of grass, wood, thatch, mud, bamboo, polyethylene and plastic and 81.3 lakh household which form around 51% of total slum household of India had roof of stone, burnt brick, and concrete whereas 26% total households had roof of asbestos sheets, metal etc. Out of all houses report states several houses had house wall which even can't safe from changing weather conditions of region as 4% house had wall of thatch, grass, plastic and polythene, bamboo; 3% had wall of wood, asbestos, metal etc.; 0.1% houses had walls made up of different material and houses with wall of temporary strong material like unburnt brick and mud constitute 13% of houses. Flooring of houses were constituting around 18% household with house floor made of bamboo, mud, wood or other materials. House condition register around 21% households as semi-pucca and kutcha households. Urban slums of Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and J&K had most percentage of their household as semi-pucca and kutcha.

ii. Congested living condition:

In slum census of India 2011 report around 38% household were in just livable condition and 4% in dilapidated condition of houses. With total slum population of 65.5 million living in 13.75 million houses suggest around 4.8 family members lives in each house as an average. Around 45% of households are living in a single room and 30% household had their whole family adjusted in two rooms.

iii. Land tenure or ownership

Ownership status of household suggest 26% of slum household lived in rented houses and around 4% had other kind of accommodation. NSSO 58th report concludes that only 35% of slums were built on private land whereas around 64% is illegal construction done on public land and almost all urban

slums of Delhi, Orissa and Rajasthan had constructed illegally on public land.

iv. Lack of Drinking water:

Safe drinking water is one of most basic need, census of India report 2011 observed around 74% of household had main source of water supply as tap-water, around 20% household depends on hand-pump, borewell/tube-well for drinking water and 3% of household get their drinking water from well and other 3% from river, spring, canal, pond, tank, lake or other sources. Although number of households having access to tap water is huge still the tap water condition in most of slum were not reported good as at many places the piped water system broken ends (due to construction and other activities) had great chances of contamination. Out of all household around 43% households drinking water sources were reported outside their premises.

v. Lack of sanitation:

a. Latrine

Census report 2011 says toilet facility were unavailable in 34% of slum household out of which 44% use public toilet facility and rest 56% go for open defecation which is a huge number of populations causing severe pollution in slum area as many contagious diseases and several disease-causing bacteria and virus germinates in this environment causing several health issues in slums. Out of all houses with toilet facilities around 9% had pit latrines and 2% uses night soil disposal in drain which has nonetheless health impact than open defecation.

b. Bathroom

Bathroom facilities as per census report 2011, 67% households were found having bathroom facilities; 19% household had no bathroom and out of all households with bathroom facilities 15% had bathroom with open roof.

vi. Electricity unavailability

According to report released by Registrar General of India in 2011, around 9.5% of household had no electricity; out of all households without electricity 6.2% household depends on kerosene, 0.3% on solar power and 0.4% on any other sources to light their houses whereas 0.5% household had no light facilities at all.

vii. Cooking fuel

According to report of Census of India 2011, around 33% slum household depends on crop residue, firewood, coal, cow dung cake, charcoal etc. as cooking fuel sources and 14% households depends on kerosene as a fuel for cooking.

viii. Assets

As per Census report 2011, around 69.5% household had television, 40.1% had bicycle, 4.6% household had laptop/computer/phone and 3.6% had jeep/car and 10.7% of household had no specified assets of TV, Radio, Computer, laptop, phones, bicycle, motor, scooter, car etc.

ix. Lack of Drainage facility

From census of India report 2011, drainage facilities with closed outlets were found only 37% of households, 44% had open drainage and 19% had no drainage.

x. Garbage problem

NSS 65th round survey suggests around 7% of slum household garbage is removed by residents themselves and 11% had other arrangement of garbage disposal.

xi. Road

NSS report of 2009 suggest road to approach slums were around 18.4% of non-motorable pucca road and 9.4% non-motorable kutcha road. Same survey report finds around 32.4% of within slum road as kutcha road.

xii. Education

Literacy rate in Indian slums suggests only 72.2% slums population as literate out of which 80.1% males were found literate and female literacy were found lower than male with only 63.2% females as literate. Literacy rate in slum dwellers were found least in Chhattisgarh 54.8% and highest in Meghalaya 88.1%. All over Indian slums, female literacy rate was found lower than male.

xiii. Health services

NSS 2009 survey suggest around 51.8% slums had health center more than 1 Km away from slums out of which around 20.8% had to travel between 2 to 5 Km for any health check-ups and 8.1 slums people had to travel more than 5 km to avail any health facility.

xiv. Employment

According to 2001 census data only 33.1% of slum population were found as worker. In slums almost every second male member found as worker i.e. 51.1%; whereas female worker was found very low with only 12.8% female as worker. Workers in slums were found highest in Chandigarh (39.6%) and least in Uttar Pradesh (26.6%). Female worker was found least in slums of Uttar Pradesh 6.7%. Out of all worker population main worker contribute 89.3% in slums of India with highest main worker in slums of Chandigarh (96.2%) whereas Goa has reported highest marginal worker 27.1%. Out of total worker population according to the Census data 2001, 1.8% worker population were of cultivators engaged in agriculture in their land, 5.4% were agricultural labourers, working on landlord agricultural land, household industry contributed 5.4% of total worker population and other workers including hawker, petty shop, mechanic, electrician etc. constitute highest percentage with 87.4%.

6. Policies adopted by central government to curb Slum Problem

Slum development programmes are a regulation made to improve informal regions to incorporate them into the city or main town via extending land, services and providing citizenship to slum people. Slum development programmes include multidimensional improvement of slum dwellers involving the economic, social, community and institutional facilities. An essential aspect of slum improvement is regularising and legalising of land, thus, providing secure land tenure to residents. As the people or family who are free from the burden of getting evicted and had long term stability regarding their land and housing properties tend to invest in their community, housing or assets and with time it supports the long-term improvement programme.

Most common issues raised by slum improvement programs are:

- ✓ Regulation and legalising land tenure.
- ✓ Better housing facilities.
- ✓ Improvement of essential amenities like drinking water, waste disposal management, electricity, sanitation etc.
- ✓ Development of infrastructure like clinics, school, playground, park, community centres etc.
- ✓ Improvement of health services.
- ✓ Regular monitoring programme for socio-economic changes to make policy dynamic and changes according to the present condition.

The most significant policy implication is that policy should address the challenges faced by slum dwellers. Social research and survey data are most important for policy formulation and execution. Research scholars suggest that most official data oversimplify and underestimates the complex and varied problems of the urban poor (Mitlin and Satterthwaite, 2013; Mitlin, 2005). Case studies and social research suggest that socio-economic conditions and the availability of services and facilities vary significantly in the urban area of developing nations (Breman, 2013; Marx et al., 2013; Perlman, 2006; Menon and Sen, 2006; Auyero, 2000). However, a systematic study is lacking throughout the country. The current chapter analyses the slum improvement program and impact on slum development.

The policies of government of India on slum improvement have encountered a paradigm in recent time. Before the 1980s, the focus of government of India was on 'cities free from slums'.

'Slum free cities' was a weak programme often related to forced or voluntarily resettlement of slum dwellers in central cities or peripheries of centres. These programmes underestimate the importance of slum dwellers in the development and running of large cities by providing cheap labour and doing a minimal job. The policy needs to consider the significance of slums and should focus on integrating slum dwellers into the mainstream economy. Resettling them to some other location will impact adversely on the economy as they have crucial economic output. Resettlement impact not only the city economy but also slum dwellers as they will be far from their job sites and increase the unemployment in them which adversely affect the socio-economic condition of the slum as well slum improvement programme. Considering these government policies towards slums changed and the government started focusing on slum improvement and rehabilitation. The urban centres playing a key role in economic growth and contribute more than 60% of nations GDP; government takes a new dimension for its development. Primarily focus of government of India in its latest five-year plan is on urban infrastructure development, providing better services, improving economy and poverty alleviation in the urban area through decentralised local government. To achieve target economic growth of 8%, government understand the importance of poverty alleviation. Thus, several policies has been regulated time to time to curb slum problems, improve their socio-economic condition and provide them with better health services.

1) Urban Basic services scheme

Urban Basic Service Programme started in 1985 during the 7th five-year plan with the assistance of UNICEF, and State and Central governments. Urban Basic Service Programme was initiated to cover 200 towns with broad common objectives in all states. By the end of 1989, Urban Basic Service Programme started in almost 168 towns (Report, Government of India, 1989). The main aim of Urban Basic Service Programme was to improve the quality of life of urban poor, mainly focused on children, women and other poor section of urban centers. As can be understood by its name, the programme chief aim was to provide services and basic amenities to Identified slums communities. The programme was provisioned for slum the development by availing essential amenities and services like drinking water facility, sanitation, environmental upgradation, education, health etc. Urban Basic Service Programme guiding principles were community initiative and their participation, continuity and cost-effectiveness. It was planned to bring awareness as well as promote collective work through community formation and its management.

Urban Basic Service Programme aimed at utilising human resources in it each slum community prepared a mini plan based on their needs and resources. This mini-plan after approval by local bodies integrated into Town Action Plan. A particular highlight of this programme was that instead of exploring people participation in the government-sponsored programme, government bodies tried to be part of people's programmes.

Neighbourhood committee constituted for every 200 families who played a central role in the Urban Basic Service Programme. The committee after identifying the needs and problems of their community prioritise them based on their resources and after approval from the town management committee prepare an action plan for further implementation. Hence, identifying problem, needs and prioritising action plan was a collective work by the community. The Neighbourhood Committee of any society formed by Resident Community volunteer who is selected each from 15-20 families. Thus, Urban Basic Service Programme aims at self-management and community services as well as the ability of slum communities for its implementation. The administrative organisation at town, district and state level varies from state to state. At the state level, there was the committee for implementing the programme. However, there was wide variation in composition and nature as well as the working of the committee.

The programme was first of its type for improving the poor community by public participation keeping in mind their needs and priorities still there were many problems and weakness. Urban Basic Service Programme was initiated to implemented in 250 towns, but it could be applied in 168 towns only which shows weakness in political will or implementation problems. Even the implementing towns had different administrative structure, participatory procedure and programme aims.

2) Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY)

Nehru Rozgar Yojana created in 1989-90, on the line of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana to provide employment to the poor section of urban centres and provide incentives to unemployed youth to encourage them for self-employment by creating

micro-enterprises in the downtown area. Under this scheme beneficiaries were urban families having an annual less than Rs. 9950.

The scheme had five major components

- 1) Support for setting up micro-enterprise: Under this 25% of the assessed expense of the micro-enterprises with the maximum subsidy of Rs 4000 is provided by central government to the beneficiary and rest 75% is provided through the loan from the commercial banking system.
- 2) Housing and Shelter Improvement: Under this plan, recipient provided with a subsidy for construction or improvement of their houses, subsidy amount was 25% of total cost estimated with the maximum amount of Rs 1000 and remaining 75% granted through City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Ltd. as the loan.
- 3) Training for self-employment: This component of the plan give training to the beneficiary for up to 3 months to start their industry or business. During the training period, each recipient given Rs. 250.
- 4) Training relating to construction activities: This part of the plan provided training of construction activities to the beneficiary and paid them up to Rs. Three hundred as a stipend to each recipient.
- 5) Urban wage employment: This component of the plan was meant to provide jobs to unemployed poor by development works in downtown areas.

3) Urban Basic Service Programme for Poor

Urban Basic Service Programme was revised during 1990-91 accommodating 100% funding from central government and known by Urban Basic Service Programme for Poor. Urban Basic Service Programme for Poor brought provisions of earlier two programme social services and physical amenities of previous Urban Basic Service Programme and state scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums respectively together.

Provision of Social Services in this scheme done through implementing neighbourhood committees of slum dwellers. Urban Basic Service Programme for Poor main objective was the mother and child care; nutrition and development monitoring, education focusing on child, nonformal and adults, and aids to handicapped and poor. Urban Basic Service Programme for Poor objective was enlarged 1993-94 to include National Action Plan for children objectives. With time Urban Basic Service Programme for Poor primary focus was the formation of community in different poor and slum areas to identify and prioritise needs and helps in its implementation and assessment. Urban Basic Service Programme for Poor scheme setup Neighbourhood level Development Committees and community organisation which finally propose the needs and priorities of the community. Women were the principal focus of this scheme who were given priorities in forming these committees. The programme helped to empower communities by building Community Development Societies - picking the representative from 10 Neighbourhood Committees. The plan eventually absorbed under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana.

4) Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana

The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana was initiated in 1997 to employ unemployed poor of urban unemployed by wage employment or setting up private-ventures. The Swarna

Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana based on community formation similar to Urban Basic Services for the Poor scheme and deliverance of inputs was by community formed and urban local bodies.

Funding for this plan was distributed between the centre and state as 75% from central government and 25% from the state government.

Rather than Nehru policies of top-down developmental implementation, this scheme based on community empowerment. On the pattern of Urban Basic Services for the Poor plan, it had community organisation like Community Development Societies, Neighbourhood Committees; Neighbourhood Groups set up in the urban centre or target region. Community Development Societies were mainly played a role in beneficiary identification, application preparation, recovering and providing needed support for the programme.

This plan consisted of two central schemes.

a) The Urban Self Employment Programme

This plan has three parts -

- i. Providing support to the urban poor to set up self-employment enterprises.
- ii. Supporting urban poor women group to set up self-employment enterprises. This part of the scheme is also known as Development of Women and Children in the Urban Areas scheme
- iii. Providing training to urban employed for entrepreneurial and vocational skills.

b) The Urban Wage Employment Programme

This part of the plan was made to avail wage employment to people under below poverty line in the construction of public assets. This plan was planned to implemented in an urban area with a population less than 5 lakh as per census of India 1991.

5) Valmiki Ambedkar Malin Basti Awas Yojana

Valmiki Ambedkar Malin Basti Awas Yojana launched in 2001; it was a central government-sponsored programme. The principal objective was to promote the construction of urban poor dwellings and slums who do not have shelters. It was focused on health facilities and improvement of the urban environment through proper sanitation and toilet. One of the components of the programme is Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan which chiefly aimed at cleanliness and hygiene. Around twenty per cent of the total fund of the scheme was allocated for sanitation in the slum area and urban poor. Valmiki Ambedkar Malin Basti Awas Yojana meant solely for slum dwellers with fifty per cent subsidy from the central government and fifty per cent from the state government for prescribed costs of community toilets/dwelling units. For the upgradation of the house under this upper limit of the scheme was fifty per cent of cost ceiling stipulated for construction of the new home in the slum area. The plan was a collaborative project between state and central government implementing credit component for housing. The fund allocation under this scheme was in the proportion of slum population. The state share of the fund

consists of various sources either as subsidy or loan from HUDCO (Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited) or some other institution. State agencies presented the proposal for the fund to HUDCO and recommended it to the ministry for further action. The scheme was dilute under JNNURM programme.

6) National Slum Development Programme

The National Slum Development Programme mainly focused on providing essential amenities like water supply, drainage, sanitation, latrines, bathroom, electric etc. Besides essential amenities funds were allocated for community infrastructure and social facilities like formal and non-formal education, health services like primary health, child health, maternity, immunization etc. The National Slum Development Programme had the provision of the creation of a sustainable support system to help in the improvement and development of different social sector programme as well as shelter upgradation. The programme also emphasised on shelter improvement, woman empowerment in the poor section of society and slums, skill development and training and cooperation and involvement of NGOs, CBOs, private and other institution. The National Slum Development Programme was subsumed by Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), and it was discontinued from the year 2005-06.

7) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission mainly provide essential amenities like water, drainage, waste management, sanitation, etc. and housing to urban poor and slum dwellers. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission sub-mission was to provide basic amenities to Urban Poor which cover 82 cities and another objective of Integrated Housing, and Slum Development Programmes cover several town and cities. It is regulated by the Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation (MOHUPA).

7. Suggestion for slum improvement

Considering the finding of present survey following recommendation are made for slum Improvement:

1) Slum recognition:

Almost all slums of the present study are non-identified, so, it is of utmost importance to recognise them and place them in category of notified, recognise or identify slum so that they can avail better benefits and be the part of government policy formulation and implementation.

2) Education:

Education is one of the most vital factors to change the mind set of urban poor to make slum liveable. Education will execute a pivotal role in the economic improvement of the slum and improving their lives. In the struggle of their livelihood, the major part of the slum population has to compromise with their education.

- a) Although mid-day meal like programme catches a high number of young ones towards education and government should promote such programme for people of lower income group.
- b) Regular internal assessment of schools is needed to improve deteriorating education quality in schools and

to assess the proper implementation of education policies.

- c) Every slum or urban poor societies have their issues which led them constraining child education so, slum dwellers feedback from parents regarding education and facilities to keep their child in school should be considered.
- d) The student should be taught vocational courses or employment generating skill according to their interest since childhood in school, so, they need not depend on others to earn in adulthood. Thus, there is a need for education with employment inclination or skill development.
- e) Education needs to awareness inclined and problem-related to unhygienic and unsanitary condition should be taught so that a well-educated and aware generation of young one's forms.

3) Door to Door knowledge spread regarding contraceptives:

Population is the major problem of India especially in region with low education and low socio-economic condition where people are unaware of any contraceptive or too shy to buy these or use. Slum dwellers should be aware by government health employee or staff regarding use of contraceptive by door to door campaign.

4) Hygiene:

Identified slums dwellers are not much concerned about their as well as surroundings hygiene especially in slums like are full of contamination which leads to various contagious diseases. Hygiene awareness should be given to the slum area through several campaigns like drama and street play etc.

5) Sanitation:

Sanitation is the most critical concern in the Identified slums of Gurgaon, a pile of garbage can be seen at every nuke and corner. A pile of waste is not just impacting aesthetic beauty of the place but it is a breeding ground of several diseases which can be seen in slums, where survey of last three-month of illness suggests many slum dwellers suffered from contagious diseases. So, there is dire need of cumulative work process by ward officers, sanitary department and public for improvement of the sanitary condition of the slum. Waste should be removed daily or once in two day by sanitary department staff.

6) Drinking Water Supply:

Water is the most crucial to human existence since ancient time human civilisation always took place at the river basin. The water problem is also the causes of several water borne diseases, around 80-90% of illnesses are the water-borne disease. Thus, it's safe water is not just for existence but also essential for a healthy life. In identified slums piped water supply was not present in significant percentage of households; and places where it was present it is either irregular or their water quality is questionable; as pipe had leakage at several areas which can be the site of drinking water contamination. At many places water pipe was present, but there was no connection of water supply. So, there is a dire need of regular pipe connection, and water supply throughout

the slum and also water quality should be checked regularly to avoid adverse health impact.

7) Ventilation:

During the survey, several households were found in the dark even at noon which suggests that there is no proper ventilation and also the houses lack fresh air. Thus, in coordination with the voluntary organisation, NGO and government body people should be made aware of the health benefits of ventilation in their houses.

8) Electricity:

Electricity connection is present in more than 95% of the household of identified slums still there are several houses which have no access to the facility, and most of the households have an irregular supply of electricity or illegal supply of power. Most of the household with the proper connection of electricity have lights and fans kept switch on even in bright daylight and normal temperature. Thus, electricity supply improvement needs two-way progress; the electricity department should supply the regular power supply to all houses, and slum dwellers should be made aware of the importance of saving energy.

9) Roads:

In the survey, it is found that motorable pucca road is much lesser than non-motorable pucca and kutcha road. Motorable road have several potholes, and it is in such a dilapidated condition that no big vehicles could pass. In night time the roads of the identified slums are accidental prone. So, government needs to pay attention on road construction and maintenance.

10) Land tenure and ownership:

Most of the construction in slums were illegal made on the public property. Migrants in search of their livelihood come from the different region of India and in lack of sufficient economic condition to rent a house in the mainstream city they build their hut in public property at places without much government interference, and with time other migrants start settling up there as well. Over time most of that hut upgraded to semi-pucca houses but still fearful of losing the place/home is always reside in their heart which constrains them in further upgrading their houses as well buying basic amenities. The slum dwellers living in a hut or kutcha houses always face the difficult situation of the season changing either its rainy, summer or winter. Thus, there is need of incorporation of National Slum Dwellers Federations policy reports; legalising slums, providing sufficient funds to upgrade or make them houses.

11) Employment:

Several different occupations are found in the Identified slums household. Agricultural labour and construction worker were not much in number, the vast number of domestic workers were present, and the majority were other worker categories which include hawkers, petty shopkeeper, mechanic, electrician etc. Due to lack of education and skills mostly petty worker with very less economic returns. Employment is mostly irregular and uncertain as the majority of

slum population reported to be unemployed for the most part of the year.

Thus, there is a need for the regular survey about the skill of slum households, skill development programme and proper implementation of the programme like UBSP, NSDP etc. so that slum-dwellers can start their ventures, self-employed and have a source of income throughout the year. Bank loans procedure to start their ventures should be simplified, and they should not be overburden with loan interest for a considerable time of period so that they can establish their ventures or use their skills into regular income.

Majority of small enterprises present in the identified slums were illegal; there is a need of proper survey to legalise them so, that they can avail all government benefits of starting small ventures by urban poor.

Small business-like grocery store, food stalls, small shops of mechanic, mobile etc. should be encouraged as these small accumulated returns are very high but due to unorganised section and illegal start-up, they are in continuous fear of government body which need to be considered and they should be provided with subsidised bank loan to upgrade their business.

Enormous human resources in identified slums household need to be developed in service sectors as well in lack of proper management and training they are left out of the modern times from the mainstream population. So, there is need of proper training and workshop to train them for different service sectors.

12) Drainage:

The drainage system in identified slums household are worst and a breeding ground for several diseases. Most of the drainage is open, and wherever closed drainage is found it is either clogged or choked spilling out all waste water on the road surround their houses, and many people are seen crossing that drainage filled street even it most of the household are filled with drainage water. The bad foul of leaked waste can be smelled as one enter into the slum it has psychological stress in addition to several health impact and diseases. So, there is a need for regular monitoring of the drainage system, the proper cleaning process and spend much money on drainage maintenance and research.

13) Health:

There is an old saying that "Health is Wealth", in real life its nonetheless. Health is a basic essential/necessities of Human being. The health condition of slum dwellers in the identified slums household of Gurgaon is far from good. People negligence towards health issue is partially due to lack of education and majorly due to economic constrains. The unhygienic, unsanitary condition and bad drainage system made slum area breeding ground of several disease. There is need of increase in number of health centre, dispensaries, trained staff/nurse, and medical facilities. There should be regulation and monitoring for fake doctors and doctors writing medicine more than need. There is a need for regular campaign and awareness programme for disease and protective measure so that disease can be avoided. An inventory or regular monitoring of disease outbreak in slums need to be addressed so that there will be proper preparedness for those disease.

14) Food:

Most of the slum dwellers in the Identified slums household has irregular; nutrition lacking food habit. In households with large family size and low economic returns proper meal is rare to be found, resulting in malnourished children and mother. Even the quality of food is not up to marks thus, there is a need for regular quality inspection in the market and also the regular checking of subsidised crops provided to below poverty line population.

Other than these major issues there are need of improvement on many dimensions of slums to bring them into mainstream society. For proper implementation and execution of any policy following points needed to be taken care of:

- The connection between livelihood of slum dwellers and their slums need be understood.
- Research and study needed to collect data on slum dwellers preferences, migration and settlements.
- The slum development programmes and scheme should be more focus on community and social infrastructure with the objective of making it more affordable.
- The lives and services provided by slum dwellers need to be acknowledged in developing slum development scheme through participation of slum people.
- Slum dwellers can be considered as a solution for slum problems in developing the scheme.
- Focus on small entrepreneurship and training programme according to slum dwellers skill for entrepreneurship should be provided.
- Increment of fund and subsidy need to be made flexible and easy so that even illiterate slum dwellers, in need of fund/subsidy can avail them.
- The subsidy amount needs to be distributed to the local government body at the beginning of the financial year, so, that they can efficiently incur.
- Local banks of slums should be a part of the advisory committee of the scheme as slum dwellers will get fund/subsidy through them only.
- Meeting of the advisory committee should be a monthly basis.
- Assessment of slum development programme/scheme should be done quarterly by local administrative bodies and should be submitted to nodal agencies regularly.
- There should be a proper campaign about the different scheme and their benefits to slums dwellers, so, that people far from TV and radio should know about that.
- The advisory committee, implementing officers and funding agencies should fix criteria of scheme beneficiaries after meetings with slum representative and make easier so that needed people do not have to face several gateways for funding.
- The scheme should focus on developing skill after assessing slum population skill and inclination to make them self-independence.
- The hindrance for prescribed eligibility for funding should be made lenient after co-ordination with the advisory committee and funding agencies.

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