Global Journal of human-social science: C
Sociology & Culture
Volume 14 Issue 2 Version 1.0 Year 2014
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals Inc. (USA)
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Development Issues of our Times

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Abstract- This study presents an overview of the urban development in Raipur city in India. More than one third of Raipur's population resides in slums, squatters and other poor settlements. Their contribution to city's economy has been also been growing over the period. In the absence of developed land and clear policy to address their problems, the poor suffer from many inadequacies in terms of access to basic services, socio- economic needs. It is necessary, therefore, to articulate policies and programmes to mainstream the slum communities with the city, both in terms of infrastructure provision and social and economic development. The present research broadly comes into the category of urban sociology where an effort is made to understand the problems of poor living slums of Raipur city. The physical improvement in the health and nutritional levels of the poor throughout the world would provide the physical basis for far higher levels of human productivity in the future. With the elimination of colonial rule in India, the spread of democratic forms of governance and market economies, the political, social and economic conditions needed to release human energies for higher levels of accomplishment are being met today more than at any time in the past. This study is an attempt to bring out the issues related to socially marginalized sections and their development.

Keywords: *ecology, development, marginalized groups, vulnerability, pollution.*

GJHSS-C Classification : *FOR Code : 370199p, 420399p*

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Development Issues of our Times

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I. Introduction

As human are a small component of the ecosystem and their actions have potential to produce tremendous harmful ecological consequences that can be felt throughout nature in general and slum area in specific. Therefore human ecology and development express the state of existence whereby man has to manage the resources available to him in a manner in which minimum degradation occurs. It enhances the quality of life which exists between human and their environment. Slums are often called 'culture of poverty' and poverty is the agent and victim of environmental degradation. Indoor air pollution problems may result in adverse health hazard, which increases medical costs and loss of production. In poor communities with the continuing trend in bio- fuel (kerosene)[1] combustion coupled with deteriorating housing condition. These bio fuels are typically burnt in simple stoves in the houses. Maximum slum dwellers don't have separate kitchen. So while cooking by kerosene stove they produce poisonous gases which may bring harmful effect for their health.

These slums do not have proper and systematic garbage disposal system; local people suffer lot due to unhealthy stock of rag. Provision for sanitary disposal of human extra and disposal of animal extra seem to be nonfunctioning. Solid waste or non-liquid waste materials arising from the domestic, trade etc is a vital problem in these areas. The lack of rigorous action or inadequate response of government organization, there is no doubt of the constructive role that slum housing plays in housing of thousands of poor families. The main question of land ownership and over utilized infrastructure and services will, however, always remain unanswered. Successive generations of governments have recognized this and number of approaches have been adopted in finding a solution to the dilemma of squatting. The two popular approaches used by the public authorities have been settlement up gradation and sites-and-services. The slum people, after having organized themselves into a viable organization, have initiated negotiations with the land owner and have 'shared' the land, giving the prime locations of the land (for example, the side facing a road) to the owner and using the remaining for their housing, but in a more organized and improved manner (environmentally) (Khan, 2001)[2]. The role of non-governmental and voluntary organizations is to be emphasized in this respect, in mobilization of the people into an organization, in training and educating them, in forming a link with the authorities, and in various other catalytic ways. As a complement to this, the participation of the community of slums, in improving the quality of their settlement is also an important resource that has to be tapped for improvement. Commonly, community credit programmes, for example, are used as a rallying point for bringing the squatters not only because money itself is important, but also because of the externalities that it can generate. Shared toilets are built and pipes laid for drainage and water supplies. The height of the ceilings is raised to 12 feet in parts, windows are made higher and half floors built to create a second level or sleeping space. However, not all structures are improved, and

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[1] See Mohammed A. A & Toran K. 2004. '*Migration, Slums and Urban Squalor - A case study of Gandhinagar Slum'*. Proceedings of the Third International Conference on Environment and Health, Chennai, India, 15-17 December, 2003,P 1-10.

[2] See paper of Khan, M. H & Kraemer, A. 2008. '*Socio-economic factors explain differences in public health-related variables among women in Bangladesh'* BMC Public Health. *Bio-Med Central,* Vol-8, p-254.

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currently about 20 per cent[3] are still built with temporary materials like plastic, bamboo, tin and gunny sheets. The house owners initially accepted improvements to the dwellings as the tenants to improve slum dwellers' quality of life. XI Plan (2007-12) emphasizes on provision of clean drinking water, sanitation, and a clean environment which are vital to improve the health of our people and to reduce incidence of diseases and deaths.

As regard to the sources of safe drinking water, the situation is best in Raipur where almost the entire population can access to piped drinking water. However, a substantial population dependent on hand pumps in many big slums in the country. Raipur faces drinking water contamination problem during summer, when temperature goes up to 48 degree Celsius. In this time ground water level goes down and tremendous pressure on water supply leads to the scarcity of water for daily uses. Inadequate water supplies and the lack of sewage and solid waste disposal facilities make it difficult to maintain personal hygiene and cause major health hazards. Housing and living conditions tend to be extremely poor, and some slum dwellers have to move during the monsoon, while others live under the threat of eviction as described in more detail in this study. Slum dwellers are thus vulnerable due to their temporary and insecure working and living conditions. Those who work in the informal sector are rarely provided with monetary benefits, such as a pension, medical coverage, insurance, redundancy packages or sickness leave. As slum dwellers are usually a more marginalized sector of society, their needs and rights are frequently not fulfilled. In slum areas, negligible percent of households reported to have filtered drinking water or boiled water before drinking.

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 regulates water quality through the State PCBs. The CPCB has established a nationwide network for water quality monitoring.

Smoke and fumes from indoor use of biomass fuel (such as wood, straw, and dung) pose much greater health risks than outdoor pollution. Women and children suffer most from this form of pollution. Its effects on health are often equivalent to those of smoking several packs of cigarettes a day. In Raipur air quality has been measured by the presence of SO2 (Sulphur dioxide), NO2 (Nitrogen dioxide) and SPM (suspended particulate matters) in the air, which causes air pollution (CDP, Raipur).

II. Review of Literature

Akhter and Toran (2004) write on *'Migration, Slums and Urban Squalor- A study of Gandhinagar Slum'* that slums are worldwide phenomenon which tends to deteriorate the urban environment. Slums are the shadow zones of urban existence where poverty, crime, aesthetic pollution apart from other type of pollution, disease and deprivation co-exist. Physically the slums display a dense packing of houses and a further dense clustering of pollution within the houses and are associated with various physical and social problems. Migration from different parts of the area to slums makes the condition still unfavorable for survival. The main objectives of this article are to study of migration aspect of Gandhinagar slum which was a case study. The inter and intra migration and also the socio-economic strata of the Gandhinagar slum dwellers located in south Hyderabad is taken for study.

Slums are natural outgrowth of unequal unjust social system but cannot be completely separated from urban way of life. Slum cater to the need of the urban and industrial centre for its full flowering living under abject poverty, unhygienic and insanitary conditions devoid of basic amenities of life. Acharya (2005) in his book *'Problems of Slums and Viable Strategies for Development'* says that slum is the outcome of both push and pulls factors of rural and urban centers slum is a well pervasive phenomenon across the developing countries.

In *'Urbanization and Governance in India'*, by Hust and Mann (2005) in their book have shown that India is rather notorious for its urban problems and the difficulty for her urban poor have become the epitome for the urban nightmare. *Dharavi* – slum of Mumbai has the distinction of being the largest in Asia. Delhi has the infamous reputation of being one of the most polluted cities of the world and much lesser known Surat has entered the public consciousness as the city where a supposedly extinct disease of the middle ages the plague has reappeared in 1994.

Burra (2005) in his book **'***Environment and Urbanization'* studied intensively towards a pro-poor framework for slum upgrading in Mumbai. This paper described the formation and development of Slum/Shack Dwellers International (SDI), an international people's organization which represents member federations of urban poor and homeless groups.

Mohanty and Mohanty (2005) published a book on '*Slum in India'* elaborately described the case study of Bhubaneswar city slums. It dealt with the problems, integrated all concerned issues and provided suggestive measures for meeting the challenges. They also remarked slums as a manifestation of urban poverty.

Bhattacharyya (2006) wrote on '*Urban development in India'*. This book focuses on the history of urban development in India from Stone Age to the present. Taking stock of the cultural setting prior to urban development in the country, it discusses at length the beginning of urban phase, the progress of the

[3] See Bose K, Bisai S, Das P, Dikshit S & Pradhan, S (2007): "*Interrelationships of income, chronic energy deficiency, morbidity and hospitalization among adult male slum dwellers of Midnapore, West Bengal, India*". Journal of Bio Soc Science Vol. 39: pp- 779-787.

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Harappan culture and the origin of the city builders. Further analyzing the factors contributing to urbanization since the early historical period, it makes an appraisal of urban set-up from medieval period to the end of the Muslim rule. The study also examines the role of European settlements in Indian urban development. The state of urbanization in the twentieth century and India's comparative status in the world perspective find place in the discussion as well.

In *'Local Democracy in India - Interpreting Decentralization'* by Kumar (2006) wrote, despite the considerable literature on the subject and the innumerable experiments at making it work, decentralization for development remains an enigma today. The basic objective of this large-scale study was to reconstruct the contemporary history of decentralization in India with a view of understanding its impact on democratization. This was done with reference to the experiences of four states – Maharashtra, West Bengal, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh – which has already represented three generations of *Panchayats*. The author assessed the contribution of these local institutions in expanding the social base of democracy and in deepening the process of democratization at the local level. Using interviews and discussions with all the actors in the field of decentralization, the author presented a comparative and detailed account of Panchayat-centric democratic decentralization in these states. In doing so, the original objectives of the policy-makers have been interrogated, and an assessment made of the intentions as compared to the ground reality.

Devis (2006) writes on "*Planet of Slums*", that the contemporary mega-slum poses unique problems of imperial order and social control that conventional geopolitics has barely begun to register. If the aim of the "war on terrorism" is to pursue the erstwhile enemy into his Sociological and cultural web, then the poor peripheries of developing cities can be the permanent battlefields of the twenty-first century. The great interest - indeed the morbid fascination - of Davis's book is that it seeks to identify exactly how and why the majority of the world's population is currently living in poverty, oppressed, dispossessed and starving; the poor may always be with us, but times change.

In "*Environment and Urbanization*" (2006) Sisulu has given very contemporary illustrations internationally about slums. Especially Indian slums are given focus on the policies and partnerships between government and slum / shack dwellers' federations.

The book '*Slumming: Sexual and Social Politics in Victorian London'* by Koven (2006) reveals us that the slums of late-Victorian London became synonymous with all that was wrong with industrial capitalist society. Further the book focuses that slumming allowed philanthropist to act on their irresistible "attraction of repulsion" for the poor and permitted them, with society's approval, to get dirty and express their own "dirty" desires for intimacy with slum dwellers and, sometimes, with one another. Slumming elucidates the histories of a wide range of preoccupations about poverty and urban life, humanity and sexuality that remain central in Anglo-American culture. The study includes the ethics of undercover investigative reporting, the connections between cross-class sympathy and same-sex desire, and the intermingling of the wish to rescue the poor with the impulse to eroticize and sexually exploit them.

'Slum Dwellers' Access to Basic Amenities: The Role of Political Contact, Its Determinants and Adverse Effects', Review of Urban and Regional Development Studies, by Edelman (2006) shows disparities and deprivation regarding developmental policies of slum. The paper deals with the loopholes and complexities of Government level policies and its implementation.

III. Selection of Samples and Methodology

Raipur city is located in Central India at Chhattisgarh state. 135 slums are declared formally by the government located in various places within the city boundary. Some of these are situated in the heart of the city. It should be noted that out of 135 slums only few are densely populated whereas others are thinly populated. These slums have 22777 dwelling units with total population 1, 59,120. According to the demographic characteristic a list is prepared on the basis of population size and the list is stratified accordingly with two phases namely East and West phase. Two slums from each phase are taken as sample covered with all the components are selected for in-depth survey. During the process of selection of these slums, following factors are taken into consideration: (a) large population with diversified characteristics: (b) they should have been covered with socio-economic programmes. It is found that large slums are mostly situated in the East and the West part of the city. So samples are taken from the highest populated slums from Eastern and Western phase of the city as these four slums have greater opportunity to represent the slum community of Raipur as a whole.

IV. Sources of Data & Technique and Tools

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.

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b) Primary sources

i. *Interviews*

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.

c) Pollution, Solid Waste Management and Its Impact on Environment

In this section an attempt has been made to focus on the several forms of pollution categorically. Population growth, urbanization, and socio-economic development employing energy-intensive technologies have resulted in injecting a heavy load of pollutants into the environment. Elaborately these are discussed bellow.

V. Bio-Medical Waste Management

Almost five hundred hospitals exist in the Raipur city including government and private. At present the bio medical waste from the hospitals are being sent to bio medical treatment plant at industrial area for treatment. Unless, Raipur city is facilitated with integrated bio medical waste treatment facilities there will be possibility to get mixed biomedical waste with municipal solid waste. Presently the biomedical waste is stored at Raipur industrial area.

a) Key Issues and Challenges for Disposal of Solid Waste

The system of solid waste disposal is very poor for collection, transportation and disposal of domestic and other city solid wastes. Followings are some issues.

- Lack of adequate equipment for collection and disposal of solid waste
- Inadequate solid waste disposal ground
- Orthodox and unhealthy disposal method
- Lack of source recovery mechanisms/systems

VI. Sources of Solid Waste[4]

a) Municipal Solid Wastes

The "Municipal Solid Waste" includes commercial and residential wastes generated in municipal or notified areas in either solid or semi-solid form excluding industrial hazardous wastes but including treated bio-medical wastes.

b) Domestic Waste

Daily waste comes from 1,14,819 (2001 Census) houses in Raipur city consisting of household waste, kitchen, house cleaning, old papers, packing, bottles, crockery wares, furnishing materials, garden trimmings, etc.

c) Trade & Commercial Waste

In Raipur city daily it comes from 12,624 units of business premises, shops, offices, markets, departmental stores (paper, packing material, spoiled/discarded goods), organic, inorganic, chemically reactive and hazardous waste.

d) Institutional Waste

Schools, colleges, hospitals, large hotels and restaurants, markets selling vegetables, fruits, meat, fish, wastes from slaughter houses, food packaging industries, cold storage units, community halls, religious places, etc are the major source of industrial waste. The city is having 400 educational institutions (schools, colleges, etc.) and 420 hotels (restaurants, lodge and guest houses) and 500 hospitals (poly clinics, dispensaries, general hospitals, etc).

e) Street Sweeping

The city is having 970 km of road length. The main sources of this waste are unconcerned throwing, garbage by walker and vehicular traffic, stray animals, roadside tree leaves, waste from drain cleansing, debris, etc.

f) Debris or Construction rejects

Frequent digging of roads by various utilities comprising earth, brickbats, stones, wooden logs etc, generates from contemn activities.

VII. Quantity of Solid Waste Generated in Raipur city

As indicated in the above chapters, Raipur has a population above10 lakh and the corporation generates about 393 TPD (ton per day) of MSW (municipal solid waste) at a rate of 500 gms/ head-day (Out of the entire solid waste bio degradable waste has been occupying 42% of total waste and rest of the waste have been characterized like inert and recyclables 48% and 10% respectively). Out of the entire generated waste 70% of waste comes from households and rest of the waste comes from different sources like hotels, hospitals, commercial establishments, markets, etc (CDP, Raipur).

a) Storage and Collection of Solid Waste

At present Raipur doesn't practice segregation at source as a whole. Some wards are having door-to-door collection system and waste being collected into the tricycle. From the tricycle it is disposed into the nearest community ring bins. They disposed it into two or more successive bins and each household pays Rs 10-20/- per month[5]. Even though the wastes are

[4] See City Development Plan Raipur, Chapter –V &VI, 2010.

[5] See the report of study funded by the Population Council, Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Faculty of Home Science, M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda by Kapadia, S., Shah, U and Sikri, S (1997): on "*Women's Reproductive Health: Understanding Explanatory Models of Illness Within a Socio-Psychological Context*".

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segregated at source, it again gets mixed at storage point, defying the purpose of segregation. It is observed that the people throw waste into vacant sites, open spaces though community bins were in close proximity. Due to this, waste is strewn outside the bin, and when there is wind and rains, the wastes got dispersed, creating nuisance and unhygienic conditions. These wastes are also choking the drains, creating stagnant conditions for the proliferation of mosquitoes.

b) XIth Five Year Plan focuses on Solid Waste Management

- Recycling sewage after the desired degree of treatment (depending upon the end use) for different non-potable purposes should be encouraged. Industries and commercial establishments must be persuaded to adopt recycle of treated sewage and recycle treated trade effluents to the extent possible in order to cut down the fresh water demand. Moreover, incentives in the form of rebate on water cess, concessions in customs and excise duty on equipment and machinery, tax holiday, etc., should be considered by the Government of India for agencies dealing with planning, developing, and operating such reuse treatment plants as well as users of treated sewage and trade effluents. Similarly, for dense urban neighborhood, decentralized waste treatment systems that are cheaper and reduce the distance that the sewage is transported form a viable alternative to large treatment plants.
- Targeted subsidy may be made available to the Schedule Caste (SC) and Schedule Tribe (ST), and other disadvantaged groups living in urban slums on taking house service links for water supply / sewerage, metering, construction of latrine, subsidized water rates, etc. and accordingly adequate funds may be earmarked for the purpose so as to avoid any possible diversion of funds by the State Governments / ULBs (Urban Local Bodies). At the same time domestic earmarking of funds for the urban slums under JNNURM / UIDSSMT proposal should be made mandatory. It is also very much necessary to supervise the physical and financial progress of the implementation of such programmes on a regular basis by the funding agencies so as to ensure fulfillment of the envisaged objectives.
- Comprehensive storm water drainage system has to be provided in all the cities and towns based on need, in order to avoid water logging in residential areas/flooding of streets during the monsoon period. In the present study several aspects of environmental degradation are observed which has been elaborately stated through table format given bellow. Here it is indented to know the degree of pollution and the role of local people as well as the corporation for creation of pollution. The study covers the nature and types of pollution, garbage disposal facility and frequency of garbage disposal provided by the local authority. This chapter also deals with the nature of housing and how it is responsible for creation of pollution leads to the health hazards. It shows the nature of dwelling units and number of rooms available per unit. Details are given bellow through table format with analysis.

Table 1 : Major Types of Pollutions in Slums

Name of Slum	Air pollution	%	Water pollution	%	Noise pollution	%	Land pollution	%	Total Respondents
Kota Basti	3	17.65	2	11.77	1	5.88	11	64.70	17 (100%)
Kushalpur	3	3	11	11	9	9	77	77	100 (100%)
Gandhinagar	24	25.26	5	5.26	3	3.16	63	66.32	95 (100%)
Moulipara	5	5.68	10	11.36	6	6.82	67	76.14	88 (100%)
Total	35	11.67	28	9.33	19	6.33	218	72.67	300

Source: Personal Survey-2012

Table 2 : Use of Energy for Cooking

Name of Slums	Sources										
	L.P.G	%	Kerosene	%	Wood &coal	%	Cow dung / wood	%	others	%	Total Respondents
Kota Basti	6	35.29	2	11.77	9	52.94	-	-	-	-	17 (100%)
Kushalpur	33	33	43	43	15	15	9	9	-	-	100 (100%)
Gandhinagar	51	53.68	28	29.47	11	11.58	5	5.26	-	-	95 (100%)
Moulipara	26	29.54	13	14.77	35	45.45	14	15.90	-	-	88 (100%)
Total	116	38.67	86	28.67	70	23.33	28	9.33	-	-	300(100%)

Source: Personal Survey-2012

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Table 1 and 2 are very much interrelated. Therefore these two tables are analyzed together. Bio fuels are typically burnt in simple stoves with very unscientific combustion (use of kerosene stove). Data collected from the field show that near about 72. 67% people have reported against land pollution. However, it is also a serious concern that 11.67% respondents very worried about air pollution. Among sampled slum, Kota Basti is better than the other slums in this regard.

Environmental pollution in Raipur originated from rapid industrialization, energy production, urbanization, commercialization, and an increase in the number of motorized vehicles. Wooden and low cost energy sources are major source of pollutants in slums. The concentration of ambient air pollutants in these areas is high enough to cause increased health hazards. Electricity facility is almost universal to Raipur's population. Main type of fuel used for cooking in these is LPG (Liquid Petroleum Gas) followed by biomass fuel and kerosene. However, in Kushalpur and Gandhinagar respectively 43% and 29.47% respondents use kerosene. There are very few people (less than 9.33%) user of cow dung and others in all the four slums, except Moulipara where 15.90% population uses it. This enhances the problem of indoor pollution in the slum area. However, LPG users comparatively are higher number. Smoke and fumes from indoor use of biomass fuel (such as wood, straw, and dung) pose much greater health risks than outdoor pollution. Women and children suffer most from this form of pollution. The effects of smoke on health are often equivalent to those of smoking several packs of cigarettes a day. Rapid unplanned growth has also enhanced the solid waste problem in the city. With the present culture of 'use and throw' and increasing use of biodegradable packing material, the quantity and composition of waste is likely to bring change in environment in coming decades.

Slums have serious problem of noise pollution and it is considered to be very big health hazard. Noise affects human beings physically, psychologically and socially. Intense noise or long stay in a noisy environment can cause permanent reduction of hearing sensitivity by damaging sensory organs of the inner ear. It can also influence blood circulation, cause stress and other psychological effects. 6.33% people complaint to have noise pollution in their locality. However, 72.67% respondents have shown grievances for land pollution. The above data show a fact that the local governing body is not effectively functioning in controlling the pollution. The municipal corporation is not at all disposes the garbage regularly. In this regard data are given through bellow table. Water and noise pollution is comparatively less those other types of pollutions. Kushalpur and Moulipara slums have less air pollution than Gandhinagar.

The growth of slum areas and concentration of the poor people in the slums is a rather depressing aspect of urbanization. Majority of the slum dwellers who live there, belong to lower socio-economic class and have migrated to the city with the hope of better means of livelihood. Having basically low education, skill and work experience, they have no choice in the competitive job market and pick up lowly paid jobs such as construction labourer, domestic servants, casual factory workers and petty trading business. With their meagre income, they are forced to live in slum areas in the most unsanitary and unhygienic conditions, and are carrying out their existence with the barest necessities of life. Even if people have some money, they do not invest it in house improvement, because of its temporary status or illegal occupation of the public lands and constant threat of eviction. Therefore, the housing of the slum dwellers is of lower quality. Poor housing conditions, overcrowded environment, poor sanitation, occupational hazards, group rivalries and clashes, stressful conditions together with lack of open space for children's recreation etc. are detrimental to the health of people in the slums. An overview of women's and children's health status presents a sobering picture. Deaths and illnesses are highest among poor women in the world wide and among women in developing countries particularly (Davis, 1962). In addition to the suffering of women, yet another cause of concern is their almost apathetic attitude towards their own health and its management during illness. Women are found to seek treatment only when their health problem caused great physical discomfort or when it affects their work performance. The situation with respect to women's and children's health in the urban slums is not different; rather their health is neglected the most. Insecurity related to regular income, food, shelter, access to health care and other essential services, along with poverty and difficult physical and social environments, such as exploitation and abuse in the treatment of women, have an adverse impact on the health of the urban poor women.

Low education and ignorance lead to continuation of wrong beliefs and unscientific attitudes towards health. The outcome is incomplete immunization, insufficient gynecological check up during pregnancy, unsafe deliveries at home and improper post-natal care of mothers and children especially in terms of diet and immunization. Incomplete tuberculosis (TB) and malaria treatment lead to recurrences and relapses. The unhealthy and polluted environment, lack of immunization, malnutrition and absence of educational exposure affect children in slums. Sadly, their physical, emotional and intellectual growth is stunted from a very early age. Access to community facilities and health centers in these settlements are limited and not adequate. Across all surveyed slums, it is found that the health centers are not adequately equipped with medicines and the households have to procure medicines from open market. These health

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centers are also not equipped to provide antenatal and postnatal care. To overcome health problems the corporation runs three maternity hospitals, one government hospital and several health centers located various places in Raipur. The corporation has also started reproductive and Child Health Project and it is being implemented through non-governmental organizations. With their participation, many urban health centers have been established to provide better health services to the women and children, particularly in slums and surrounding areas. There are also government dispensaries which are visited by the poor. There is need to strengthen health infrastructure, ensuring food and nutritional security, however, it is not enough. There are far too much vulnerability in the lives of the poor and those just above the poverty line. Around 93% of our labour forces work in the informal sector, without any form of social protection, especially against old age (Mitra, 2004)[6]. With growing migration of younger rural residents to urban, elderly parents are often left behind in the village to cope with their own, or have to be dependent upon women who also have to tend to the family farm, as agriculture feminizes with growing male migration. Old-age pension is thus becoming a crying need for those dependent on insecure employment in the informal economy as well as for parents left behind. Moreover, vulnerability in respect of health arises from the under-funding of the public health system and its inability to provide comprehensive care, which is a major concern for the majority of the population. At the beginning of the Eleventh Plan period there are serious concerns around food and nutritional security. Agriculture has performed well below expectations during the two recent Plans. Cereal production has declined in per capita terms (WFP, 2002)[7]. Low and stagnating incomes among the poor have meant that low purchasing power remains a serious constraint to household food and nutritional security, even if food production picks up as a result of interventions in creation of urban infrastructure.

From the field it is found that the proportion of women and men who smoke cigarettes or *bidis*, who use tobacco in any other form, and who consume alcohol. In slums, tobacco is used in several forms, such as smoking of cigarettes or *bidis*, chewing of *paan masala* or *gutkha*, and applying tobacco to the teeth or gums. Smoking and tobacco use, particularly smoking cigarettes or *bidis*, is not common among women. The respondents in many cases have refused to answer specifically about their habits of drinking alcohol and smoking.

[6] See paper of Arup Mitra. (2004): "Informal sector, networks and intra-city variations in activities: Findings from Delhi slums", Review of Urban and Regional Development Studies, 16 (2).

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

VIII. Assessment of Food and Drinking Water in Slums

Good nutrition forms the basis for good health of a child. Nutrition is required for a child to grow, develop, stay active, and to reach adulthood as well. An adequate supply of safe drinking water is universally recognized as a basic human need. Consequently, the urban poor often use inexpensive pit latrines and at the same time may draw domestic water from nearby wells or taps. Overcrowding in slums limits the adequate distance between wells and pit latrines so that microorganisms migrate from latrines to water sources. Sanitary practices in these overcrowded slums are also poor, leading to contamination of these wells. This study sought to assess sanitary practices of residents of slum and fecal contamination of their domestic water sources. Children's food habit and health status are directed by household's socio-economic condition. Also, children are susceptible to environmental sanitation while they are found most of the time playing around or spending outside environment which is very unhygienic. Socio-economic factors like income, expenditure and education are analyzed to depict households' ability and knowledge about dietary practice and prevalence of disease occurrence among children.

a) *Moral, Socio-Cultural and Mental Development of Slum Dwellers*

The social development process provides opportunities to promote people's moral, social and cultural development. People's moral development involves the growth of their sense of self, their unique potential, their understanding of their strengths and weaknesses, and their will to achieve. They develop the knowledge, skills, understanding, qualities and attitudes they need to foster their own inner lives and material as well as non-material wellbeing. People's moral development also involves people acquiring an understanding of the difference between right and wrong and of moral conflict, a concern for others and the will to do what is right. They are able and willing to reflect on the consequences of their actions and learn how to forgive themselves and others. They develop the knowledge, skills and understanding, qualities and attitudes they need in order to make responsible moral decisions and act on them.

Social and cultural development involves people's acquiring an understanding of the responsibilities and rights of being members of families and communities (local, national and global), and an ability to relate to others and to work with others for the common good. People display a sense of belonging and an increasing willingness to participate. People develop the wisdom, skills, qualities and attitudes they need to make an active contribution to the democratic process in each of their communities. People's cultural

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development involves pupils acquiring an understanding of cultural traditions and ability to appreciate and respond to a variety of aesthetic experiences. Human being acquires a respect for their own culture and that of others, an interest in others' ways of doing things and curiosity about differences. They develop the knowledge, skills, understanding, qualities and attitudes they need to understand, appreciate and contribute to culture. If social development is to be understood a focus must be given on moral, cultural and mental development of the slum dwellers.

b) Planning, Programmes and People's Participation in Community Development Programme

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 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. 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.

c) 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 neighborhood 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.

d) Institutional Mechanisms of Corporation for Slum Dwellers

The UCD (Urban Community Development) 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 (SC), Schedule Tribes (ST), Other Backward Class (OBC), Physically Handicapped (PH), Women and Minority welfare departments, civil society, community based organizations in their programmes. 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 evils 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.

e) 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

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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.

f) 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.

IX. What they (Slum Dwellers) Want?

Throughout study many proposals and outlooks of slum dwellers are noted as 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.

Through this study 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. They think that people's participation is the key to ensuring the success of Government programmes which is lagging behind. 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.

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Table 3 : Outlooks on Social Development of the Slum dwellers

Name of Slum	Economic development only	%	Cultural development only	%	Over all development of human being	%	Total Respondents
Kota Basti	10	58.82	3	17.65	4	23.53	17 (100%)
Kushalpur	52	52.00	21	21.00	27	27.00	100 (100%)
Gandhinagar	30	31.58	24	25.26	41	43.16	95 (100%)
Moulipara	34	38.66	12	13.33	42	48.00	88 (100%)
Total	126	42.00	60	20.00	114	38.00	300 (100%)

Source: Personal survey 2012

Social development provides innovative, practical solutions that enhance options and opportunities for poor women, men, girls and boys. This can be macro-policies and processes promoting poverty reduction, equity and inclusion, or they can be targeted more directly at poverty reduction and empowerment, such as leading on social protection strategies and community development programmes, action to tackle violence against women and support for enhanced accountability and transparency. Table 3 shows a very general view of the respondents with some simplified criteria on social development. Some of the respondents think (42%) that social development means progress in economic life, for some others it appears as cultural and moral development and the opinion of 38% respondents is that it consists of many things such as welfare of human beings with every short of opportunity for livelihood. So these are the mixed opinions in the form of gross oversimplification.

The aim of social and economic development in their view is to improve the quality of living standards of the people. They think that state government can play a pivotal role in providing the basic minimum requirements of the people. So the social development can also be done through NGOs' active involvement in the process of development. In these slums most people think that social development means economic prosperity in life.

Table 4 : Expectations of Respondents from the Local Authority

Name of Slum	Infrastructural development	%	Disposal of Garbage regularly	%	Low rate Land tenure / taxes	%	Others	%	Total Respondents
Kota Basti	8	47.06	4	23.53	2	11.77	3	17.64	17 (100%)
Kushalpur	19	19.00	45	45.00	20	20.00	16	16.00	100 (100%)
Gandhinagar	39	41.05	32	33.68	11	11.58	13	13.69	95 (100%)
Moulipara	31	35.23	22	25.00	8	9.09	27	30.68	88 (100%)
Total	97	32.33	103	34.33	41	13.67	59	19.67	300 (100%)

Source: Personal survey 2012

Table 4 indicates several categories of expectations. Some of them mention about the basic needs (32.33%), few of them (32.33%) categorically envisage about the urgent need of garbage disposal system for slums. 13.33% respondents point out about the reduction of taxes and want settlements of all kind of disputes regarding land tenure. In general categories 19.67% express concern about the need of development of education, vocational training, employment opportunity, involvement of NGO's etc.

Land tenure continues to be intimidating issue in addressing the problems of the poor. People living in non-notified slums are most vulnerable, as they are not officially recognized. They are most vulnerable with no regular incomes, access to basic services, absence of tenure rights, etc. Programmes are targeted mostly on notified and developed slums. Lack of awareness of non-notified slums and absence of de-notification policy for developed slums come in the way of dealing with non-notified and informal settlements. So slum dwellers want a clear cut policy regarding this. Absence of convergence between programmes and coordination between institutions to address the problems in an integrated and meaningful way is a major challenge in effective implementation of poverty programmes. In addition, according to the respondents there is also need to ensure coordination across the public agencies, private sector and the civil society.

X. Concluding Remarks

It is evident from the study that, environmental and social facilities of the Raipur city slums are very much deprived. In case adequate steps are not taken to prevent pollution and to improve the quality of life by providing more social amenities, the life of the slum

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dwellers of the city may become more miserable. Pollution and environmental degradation may be the cause of health hazards and worst devastation. Urgent attention needed to reduce the generation of solid waste at the sources through mandatory standards and regulation fee and tax incentives. From the study, it is also clear until now a substantial number of slum dwellers do not get the basic amenities and infrastructural facilities. Regarding garbage disposal Raipur city is facing tremendous problem particularly in these slum area. Since most of the slums are located in marginal areas encroaching on drains, the physical environment in most of them is of poor quality. The other main problem is lack of covered drains and sewer facility. The conditions of public toilets constructed under different schemes are in poor state, as there is lack of maintenance by the assigned staff and as a result, they are not used. Like air pollution, water pollution is also one of the increasing problems due to the growing population. Water resources are diminishing not just because of large population numbers but also because of wasteful consumption and neglect of conservation. Such rapid and unplanned expansion of cities has resulted in degradation of slum environment. It has widened the gap between demand and supply of infrastructural services such as energy, housing, transport, communication, education, water supply and sewerage and recreational amenities, thus depleting the precious environmental resource base of the cities. The result is the growing trend in deterioration of air and water quality, generation of wastes, the proliferation of slums and undesirable land use changes, all of which contribute to urban poverty.

Although it is extremely important to invest in more services like reorienting and sensitizing doctors/nurses, additional beds in government hospitals, well equipped dispensaries and maternity clinics near slums and settlements inhabited by the poorer sections. For the poor private doctors are approachable for small ailments or coughs/cold, but free services at government hospitals is always the option in case of severe health problems. Being close to government hospitals and dispensaries is a positive factor but more information regarding health, reproduction, availability of better government resources for illnesses for both men and women needs to be appropriately addressed. Education can play vital role in influencing parent's knowledge about nutrition, hygiene and health. Sometimes respondents are found to be conscious about food habit but can't afford healthy food which is expensive to them. As maximum slum dwellers do not own any land and stay in public and private land, so they cannot grow food in their own land. Consequently, they are diarrhea patient mostly dependent on market price of food. From this paper it can be concluded that 52% people get ration food regularly. 31% respondents take stored food regularly. Among slum dwellers 87% respondents are vegetarian. In slums 33% children are given milk and fruits as food on regular basis. Still many people (33%) use breast feeding after 1 day of the birth of the child. 74% respondents don't have any complaint against the quality of the water. 57% people consult doctor during minor sickness. Slum dwellers use to purchase medicine (68%) from the medicine shop. Till now 77% people depend on the government hospitals for treatment of health problem. 53% slum dwellers have the awareness about the doctor. People living in slums also perform yoga. In slum areas infant mortality is very low (6.67%). Maximum people haven't face any mosquito driven disease and they use preventive measurement for this (90%). In these slums only 6% people are found either physically or mentally challenged. While discussing about the types of the health related problems faced by slum dwellers in general it is seen that they face chest pains, headache, mental stress, joint pains, fever, cough, conductivities, indigestion etc. some time the go to the government hospital some time private clinics.

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