CHAPTER VIII
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

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CHAPTER VIII
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

8.1 CONCLUSIONS:

In the preceding chapters the problems of slum-dwellers of Hubli-Dharwad City have been analysed. The present study was launched with the assumption that slums in the study area are overcrowded, unplanned and haphazardly developed, have run-down housing, and lack basic amenities and social values.

The phenomenon of slum is worldwide and no country or no city in any country is without slums. Slums have different names like urban blights, ghettos, shantitowns, shacktowns, zopadi and galli etc, and cannotations varying from state to state and country to country. A number of definitions, classification of slums, formation and development of slums are discussed in the first chapter of this thesis.

The slums of Hubli-Dharwad are characterised by overcrowding and rundown housing. In other words, slum-dwellers of study area reside in houses that are in bad condition and are overcrowded. They are constructed with locally available raw materials. More than 70 per cent of the houses have used mud for floors and 73.63 per cent of walls are constructed with mud bricks. This alone shows the poor
housing conditions in the slums of Hubli-Dharwad city. The important roof material is tiles (Mangalore tiles) and about 87 per cent of the total houses have roofs with tiles.

The houses are small in size, 47-86 per cent of the houses are small as their built up area is less than 120 square feet. Road conditions in the slums are poor. A large proportion (90%) of the roads are non-metallic (mud roads). 91 per cent of the houses don't have lavatories and 89 per cent of the houses depend on public water taps. This reveals that the houses depend on public water taps. This reveals that slum-dwellers of Hubli-Dharwad city reside in houses that are small in size, over-crowded and lack of basic amenities.

About 88 per cent of the total slum area is residential. The area under commercial use is negligible. There are no industries, parks and playgrounds. This indicates that the slums are residential in character.

The density of population is 293 persons per acre, which is 21 times more than the cities population density. The average family size is 5.3, which is a bit bigger than the normal family size of India (5 persons per household). The sex ratio is 917 per 1000, which is less than that of the city (926:1000). The level of literacy is 40 per cent to the total slums population. It is 1.6 times less than
the literacy rate of Hubli-Dharwad city (64%). About 66 per cent of the households are Hindus, 32 per cent Muslims and 2 per cent are Christians. It reveals that the main religion of slum-dwellers is Hindu. Generally slums are breeding grounds of crimes. In the year 1994, 47 per cent of the crimes of the city were committed by persons living in slums of Hubli-Dharwad.

Slum-dwellers are economically poor, because of low level of skill. They are working in occupations in the unorganised sector as coolies, suppliers in hotels, sweepers, watchmen, carpenters, painters and tailors etc.

The average income of a slum-dweller of Hubli-Dharwad is rupees 900 per month. With such a low income they support a family of 6-8 persons. The major part of this income is spent on food. They are liberal in spending on intoxicants and entertainments including religious occasions. This poverty compels them to make their children work. About 7 per cent of the total slum population are working children and 33 per cent of the total working children are engaged in heavy works such as road and building construction. Their poor economic condition and illiteracy make them indulge in unhealthy practices like drinking, gambling, thefts begging and sex offences.

One of the reasons of the growth of Hubli-Dharwad
city is movement of people from rural to urban areas. Unskilled migrants to cities construct their huts on unauthorised land without civic amenities, which results in the formation of slums in HDMC. Over 88 per cent of the total slum dwellers are migrants and 56 per cent of the total migrants are from within a distance of 30 kms from Hubli-Dharwad i.e. within the taluks of Hubli and Dharwad.

The main reason for migration is just for livelihood. They account for 68 per cent of the total. The duration of stay is an important factor in the process of migration. Their adjustment to urban life is influenced by the length of stay in the slums. About 33 per cent of the total migrants are classified as permanent migrants as their duration of stay is more than 20 years in the respective slum. Migration has brought significant change in the occupation and income of slum-dwellers. Before migration 76 per cent of migrants were working in unorganised sector as agricultural labourers. Their proportion is reduced to 47 per cent and they are working as labourers, in unorganised sector after migration. Similarly a change has been observed in the income of slum-dwellers. Before migration 71 per cent of the migrants were in the lowest income group of less than 600 rupees per month. Their proportion has been reduced to 58 per cent after migration. Hardly 0.17 per cent of the migrants were having an income of 1800 rupees per month. Their proportion has increased to 4 per
cent after migration. It shows that there is significant improvement in their income and occupation after coming to the city.

Slums of Hubli-Dharwad city are located in the areas that are lacking in sanitary, water supply and other basic amenities. The main aim of the Minimum needs Programme launched by Central and State governments (1979) is to provide certain minimum amenities in urban slums. The scheme prescribes the provision of one water tap for 150 persons, but the average number of water taps for the slum dwellers works out at 1 water tap per 438 persons. This alone shows the actual shortage of basic amenities. According to MNP there should be 1 public latrine for 20 to 50 persons whereas for slum dwellers, on an average, there is one latrine for 182 persons. Therefore slums suffer from unhygienic and insanitary conditions. The available street-light in the slums of Hubli-Dharwad are approximately 1 street-light for every 200 metres. It is negligible as per MNP (1 street-light per 30 mts apart). The minimum Needs programme indicates one community bath-room for 20 to 50 persons. But there is no single community bath in 60 slums for the slum population of 56097 of Hubli-Dharwad. Such absence of amenities has strengthened the slum dwellers to say that they have been neglected by the authorities. Besides the absence of the above mentioned the basic amenities, there should be open drains and paved pathways,
but 90 per cent of the slum areas of Hubli-Dharwad are without open drains and metallic roads. It is a surprise to know that not a single school has been established by the state government or civic authorities or social agencies in any of the slums of Hubli-Dharwad. Similarly there is no clinic or dispensary setup by the concerned authorities.

8.2 Suggestions:

After a detailed study of physical and socio-economic aspects of slum-dwellers of Hubli-Dharwad, four main categories of slums have been indentified on the basis of the nature and characteristics. They are

(a) Category-I. It has a very high intensity slums—They are overcrowded where house and population densities are very high.

(b) Category II - High intensity slums—They are result of unplanned Urban growth and occur on the outer side of the slum of category I.

(c) Category III—Consists of medium intensity slums which are largely due to the inclusion of rural pockets.

(d) Category IV—Includes low intensity slums which lack basic amenities in comparison with the city.

In spite of these differences in the characteristics of the four categories of slums, they have certain problems
in common. They are overcrowding and insanitation. The difference among the four categories is only in degree but not in kind. The intensity is the highest in category I and gradually decreasing to becomes minimum in slums of the fourth category.

These four different categories of slums may be dealt with in different ways in order to reduce slum intensity and slum problems. One slum in each category has been selected as case study on sample basis for slum clearance and improvement.

8.2.1 Models for Slum Improvement

(1) The clearance Model or Relocation Model for slums of category I (Very High Intensity of slum)

(2) Re-development Model or Modernization Model for slums of category II (High Intensity of Slums)

(3) Conservation Model for slums of category III (Medium Intensity slums).

(4) On site Environmental Improvements Model for slums of category IV (Low Intensity slums)

1. The clearance Model or Relocation Model.

Since slums of category I are found in the inner part of Hubli-Dharwad and have occupied oostly land, they
Fig. 8.1 & 8.1.1.
19. GANDIWADA SLUM HUBLI-EXISTING

20. HOUSES CONSTRUCTED BY KSCB UNDER SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME FOR SLUM DWELLERS OF GANDIWADA SLUM, HUBLI.
are overcrowded with houses and population. The average density of houses is 57 per acre which is the highest among the slums of category I and it is 25 times more than the average house density of the city (2.4 houses per acre). The density of population is also is highest i.e. 361 persons per acre which is 25 times more than the average cities population density (14 persons per acre). Where as open space is minimum i.e. 0.80 acres i.e. 1.07 per cent of the total open space in all the slums put together. Therefore relocation or clearance is necessary for the slums of category I.

Kanyanagar slum has been selected as a typical example for relocation. It is situated on unauthorised land belonging to the railway in Hubli. Among the 60 slums of study area this is the only slum which does not have any of the amenities i.e. lavatory, water taps, electricity, roads drainage etc. Because this slum has formed on railway land where municipal authority can not under take any improvement activities. This slum cover 1 acre of land. There are 182 households with population works out to 964 persons per acre. It is 67 times more than the average city population density. This slum is in extremely unhygienic condition. Therefore it should be relocated, with immediate effect.
Kanyanagar slum can be relocated in the following stages:

1. General Observation
2. Socio-Economic Survey
3. Acquiring of new land and construction of houses (progress of work)
4. Allocation
5. Vigilance

As slum clearance or relocation is costly requiring crores of rupees, it should be planned systematically.

I. Before making relocation of the existing slum.. This slum should be observed by team of experts.

II. In order to understand socio-economic conditions of slum-dwellers a Socio-economic survey should be conducted.

III. Representatives of the slum dweller should be involved in slum development plans.

IV. Vacant land should be selected with in a specified distance from the existing slums so that slum dwellers are not made to spend on transport to their place of work.

V. Standard size houses for a single man a room of 10x12x10 and veranda of 8x10 or 100 sq feet per adult and 60 sq
feet per child as suggested by the National Planning Committee should be provided.

VI. The basic amenities (public) should be provided as per Minimum Needs Programme which is mentioned earlier.

VII. Adequate water supply should be made on the basis of requirement of the houses.

VIII. After completion of this work the allocation is very important. Houses should be given to the original dwellers i.e. slum dwellers who are living in Kanyanagar slum not for outsiders.

IX. Strict vigilance should be maintained to check further erection of new huts in the relocated area and restricting activities that lead to environmental deterioration and immigrants should be stopped.

2. Re-Development Model or Modernization Model.

The slums of category II i.e. High intensity slums of Hubli-Dharwad have grown without physical planning. Slum dwellers constructed houses haphazardly without drainage and sewage lines. Surface drainage is found in a few slums but they have been not maintained properly. Due to poor maintenance, unhygienic conditions have developed in the slums of category II. So these slums need some minor changes and protective measures.
SLUM REDEVELOPMENT MODEL - GIRANI CHAWL SLUM

LEGEND

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<td>🟢</td>
<td>UGD Line</td>
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<tr>
<td>🟤</td>
<td>Mettled Road</td>
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</tbody>
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Fig. 8.2
Girani chawl slum Hubli has been selected for redevelopment. This slum is situated on North of National Highway No.4. It covers an area of 3 acres, consisting of 381 households with a total population of 2286. The density of population works out at 762 persons per acre. The existing basic amenities are 8 public lavatory seats, 4 water taps, 49 street-lights. The average works out to 285 persons per lavatory seat, 571 persons per water tap, 13 street lights per acre which is far below the Minimum Needs Programme recommendation. Therefore providing basic amenities and maintenance of existing amenities is necessary. The slums of category II can be redeveloped in the following ways.

i. The survey should be made to find out existing amenities and the amenities required

ii. The houses which are not in good condition should be demolished. New houses should be constructed as per standard size suggested earlier.

iii. Widening and improvement of roads.

iv. Construction of surface drainage according to existing conditions.

v. Street lights should be provided and fused bulbs should be replaced.
vi Adequate amount of water supply should be made.

vii Garbage vats should be kept at suitable place in the slum.

The maintenance of improved slum areas and other residential areas are not the same. So proper training and education should be given to slum dwellers through training programmes.

3. Conservation Or Resettlement Model.

Slums of category III were originally rural pockets. Therefore these should be renewed in a different way.

Attikolla gavali galli slum of Dharwad is selected for slum improvement. This slum covers an area of 5 acres. There are 485 households with total population of 2298. So the density is 460 persons per acre. There are eight public lavatory seats and three water taps, 46 street lights etc. This means there are 287 persons per latrine, 766 persons per water tap and 9 street lights per acre. Drainage does not exist. There is no proper watersupply. Therefore slums improvement is necessary in this slum. This slum should be renewed in the following ways.

i. Like in the slums of category I, II, & III general observation should be made.

ii. Good houses may be retained but old and dilapidated
buildings should be demolished and new buildings may be constructed according to byelaws of the Corporation.

iii. A majority (75%) of roads are wide in the slums of category III, but they are non-metallic or unsurfaced. These roads should be metalled or surfaced.

iv. These slums should be provided urban amenities as per Minimum Needs Programme mentioned earlier.

v. U.G.D street lights, parks, and playground can be provided as open space is more in the slums of category III.

4. ONSITE ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT MODEL.

Congestion is less in the slums of category IV. These slums are characterised by low density of houses and population. So they can be improved without interfering with social and economic functions of the slums. Environment improvement is mainly related to physical aspects of the slums. The slums of category IV that is low intensity slums can be improved in the following ways.

i. Survey of existing amenities.

ii. Sewage and open drainage should be provided.

iii. As the open space is more in the slums of category IV (35% of the total), open space can be used for parks, playgrounds or construction of recreation centre.
ONSITE ENVIRONMENT IMPROVEMENT MODEL - CAPPARBAND COLONY.

LEGEND:

- DENSELY BUILTUP
- SPARSELY BUILTUP
- PUBLIC LATRINE
- PUBLIC WATER TAPS
- DUST BINS
- STREET LIGHTS
- SURFACE DRAINAGE
- UGD LINE
- METTLED ROAD
- OPEN SPACE

FIG. 8.4
iv. As congestion is less in the slums of category IV trees should be planted along the roads.

v. Slum-dwellers should be made aware of the importance of environment.

vi. Garbage vats should be kept at suitable places in the slums.

vii. At least one government dispensary should be provided in each slum.

For on site environment improvement, Capparband Colony of Dharwad has been selected as a typical example. This slum covers an area of 8 acres with 270 householders with total population of 1482. The density works out at 185 persons per acre, it is less than the average density of population for all the slums put together. This slum has an average urban amenities in compare with other slums. Therefore it needs minor changes. On site environment improvement model is suitable for this slum.

8.2.2 TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SLUM DWELLERS.

After carrying out the above mentioned suggestions for slum improvement the slum dwellers should be educated in civic sense. For example, they should be taught to throw garbage in the vats only and not anywhere. Nozzles should not be stolen from public taps and they should be kept closed when water is not required to avoid waste of precious
water. A general sense of cleanliness should be instilled in to them.

8.2.3 RESTRICTION OF ACTIVITIES:

Activities which lead to environmental deterioration should be restricted. It is observed that in the slums of study area houses are used not only as living but also as working places. For instance in Kammarsal Hydaroni slum a majority of slum dwellers are engaged in basket making and associated activities. The bamboo poles and sticks are put infront of the houses and on the roads. In the slum near Balajimath in Dharwad, waste plastic, old papers bags, are kept infront of their houses. Likewise in the inner city slums, the street lights and roads are used for different economic activities. such as tea stalls, or shop, selling empty bottles, junk iron etc. Similarly in some slums open space is used for drying cowdung, cakes, drying clothes by washerman. In order to improve the slums, such self employment activities should be restricted and they should be located away from the slums.

8.2.4 CONSERVATION OF EXISTING RESOURCES:

There are low lands, shrubby land in many of the slums. These lands can be used for multipurpose activities by filling them with stones and mud. They can be used as
childrens playing areas, gardens, or to conduct marriage ceremonies etc. For instance there are lowlands, shrubby lands and marshy lands in northern part of Kammersal Myadar Oni and Naryan sofa slum (Fig 3.3). There is water logged area in the western part of sudgad chawl slum (Fig 3.4). These areas can be filled with mud and stone and they can be used for healthy activities or social purposes etc.

8.2.5 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION:

Any plan or scheme in slum improvement is likely to fail in the absence of the slum dwellers participation in the improvement programme. It is the slum dwellers who know their problems and also their needs. So before the planning at least. One representative of the slum dwellers should be involved in the planning, So that improvements can be made according to their needs. Otherwise it is difficult to implement the plan. Slum-dwellers participation helps in implementation. The work will run smoothly and substantially reduce the time and money required. The implementation of slum improvement programme depends very much on the co-operation of the slums-dwellers.

8.2.6 RESTRICTION OF CHILD LABOUR:

Employing children below 12 years of age was banned under the Karnataka Shops and Business Establishments Act and Minimum Wages Act. However children are working in
hotels, restaurants and road and building construction in different parts of Hubli-Dharwad. So it should be stopped. It is possible only by providing compulsory and free education of all the children. So at least one primary school should be set up by the concerned authorities and the slum children should be taught not only to read and write but good habits and give health education. Books should be supplied free.

8.2.7 COMMUNITY SERVICES:

As mentioned in the preceding chapters there is no single clinic or dispensary in 60 slum of HDMC. It shows that slum-dwellers are neglected. So at least one public clinic or dispensary should be provided in each slum.

There is no single school setup by the government in 60 slums of Hubli-Dharwad. At the same time the Constitution of India expects as per directive principle the achievement of Universal Compulsory education for children in the age group of 6 to 14 years. Depending upon the number of children in the slums, schools should be setup. But the school should have the following facilities:

1. Well-ventilated rooms,

2. Toilet

3. Drinking water supply,
4. Play ground and

5. Workshop for training boys and girls in
different vocational courses like carpentry, typing, cycle
repairs, tailoring etc.

A few slums particularly slums of category III donot
have transport facilities to go to their working places, market. So transport facilities should be made available by
the concerned authorities.

Community halls should be constructed with in the
vicinity of the slums. Indoor games materials, new papers
(local language) can be kept there, So that slum-dwellers can
spend their leisure time there instead of going and getting
drunk.