CHAPTER–VI

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS
The scenario of urban growth in the recent two decades was characterised by dualism. The developed states attracted population in urban areas due to industrialisation and infrastructural investment. However, the backward states – particularly their backward districts and small and medium towns – also experienced rapid urban growth. This can partly be attributed to government investment in the district and taluka headquarters, programmes of urban industrial dispersal, and transfer of funds from the states to local bodies through a need based approach. A part of rural-urban migration in backward states could also be attributed to push factors, due to lack of diversification in agrarian economy.

The declining trend in the urban population growth rate observed during the 1980s and 1990s was reversed at the national level, and the level of urbanisation increased faster during 2001-2011. The urban population grew from 286 million in 2001 to 377 million in 2011- an increment of 91 million, which is larger than the rural population increment of 90.5 million for the first time since independence. A substantial increase in the urban population is due to rural-to-urban migration. A huge number of new towns emerged during the last decade, contributing significantly to the speeding up of urbanisation. On the other hand, although the contribution of the natural increase in urban growth has declined in terms of proportions, its share in absolute numbers (about 40 million) continues to be huge due to the large base of the urban population. This has implications not only for providing urban infrastructure and civic amenities, but also for reproductive and child health services in urban areas.
A total of 52.4 million people living in 10.2 million households have been enumerated in slums of 1743 cities/towns spread across 26 States and Union Territories in the 2001 Census of India. The non-slum population was 233.75 million. The slum population constitutes 5.1 per cent of the total population of the country. The slum population in the country as a whole enumerated constitutes 18.3 percent of the total urban population of all the States and Union Territories and 81.7 percent of urban population were non-slum population in 2001. The slum population was 23.5 per cent of the total population of the 1743 cities/towns having above 20,000.

With this background the present study attempts to study the general socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers and the impact of governmental programmes on the selected slum dwellers. The study is mainly confined to 300 slum dwellers of Bangalore city of Karnataka. The study deals with the various schemes of Karnataka Slum Development Board and their impact on slum dwellers. The study examines whether the slum dwellers have made any real progress with the implementation of various developmental programmes and welfare schemes.

The study is particularly confined to 30 slums of Bangalore city. The slum dwellers talk Kannada, Tamil and Telugu. The researcher collected data at random. Thirty questionnaires were administered in each sample slum.

The researcher has adopted the questionnaire method and keenly observed while interviewing the respondents and obtained the required data and information. In addition, the researcher has also collected the secondary
data from the Greater Bangalore Municipal Corporation at Bangalore and
Karnataka Slum Development Board, Bangalore. During the survey the
researcher has personally engaged in several of the activities and functions to
record the genuine information. The chapter-wise summary of the study in
narrated hereunder.

In the first chapter as stated, it is summarized with the following
objectives and hypotheses.
Objectives of the study

The objectives of the present framework are to analyze socio-economic factor responsible for the growth of slums, in Karnataka and their integrating with the community.

1. To Study the factors responsible for rural Exodus;
2. To Examine the effect of globalization on growth of slums in the city of Bangalore;
3. To assess the role of government policies and programmes in respect of rehabilitation for slum dwellers;
4. To identify the major socio-economic problems of slum dwellers in Bangalore city; and
5. To suggest suitable policy measures for improvement of the socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers in the city.

Hypotheses

1. Large scale of rural exodus is the main factor for the growth of urban slums.
2. Slums grew at a faster rate in during the regime of the New Economic Reforms and have widened the gap between rich and poor.
3. The state Government Policy has been conductive to improve the socio-economic conditions Slum dwellers.
In the second chapter slums in Bangalore city was thoroughly discussed. Slums in Bangalore are under the jurisdiction of three different governing bodies, i.e., Karnataka Slum Clearance Board (KSCB), Bangalore Development Authority (BDA), and Bangalore City Corporation (BCC), presently known as Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagar Palike (BBMP). Table-2 presents constituency-wise slum list in Bangalore.

Urbanisation contributes to economic development as much as it seems to constraint it. Urban areas have become symbols of many contrasts and conflicts. Our cities are a mixture of splendour and squalor. They provide better employment opportunities, higher income levels, better education, health and social services. At the same time, they are also congested, chaotic and squalid.

The rapid rate of urbanisation has produced radical changes in the basic pattern of living environment. The rapid urbanisation will exacerbate disruptions in the pattern of living of people migrating from rural areas in adopting urban pattern of living. This will be particularly conspicuous between the small group of rich and powerful and the overwhelming low-income households in large urban agglomerations. The dispersed pattern of cities will contribute to social inequities because of limited access to jobs by the urban poor, residing in the periphery of cities.

Violence will increase in cities due to further densification of already congested cities, poverty and economic deprivation of the urban poor, impacting severely on women and the poor. The people in metropolitan cities
will exhibit far more hostile and anti-social behaviour than their counterparts in small size cities. Crime rates would rise. The increase in crime rate may be attributable largely to overall changing composition of the city’s population and widening social gap between the rich and the poor. The sharp contrast of poverty and wealth in the cities, which has begun to breed bitterness and frustrations among the poor, will accentuate. Globalisation will exacerbate inequalities, as the disparities will widen among the incomes of high and low wage workers. Income inequalities between and among the cities will widen.

The metropolitan urban agglomerations and their peripheries in the emerging urban corridors will be the setting of many conflicts in the use of land such as between agricultural and urban uses through conversion of agricultural land and sharing of water resources for irrigation and drinking purposes.

Added to this is the newly recognised and complex dimension of the urban environment. The problems are brought about by growth rather than stagnation. The Bhopal gas leakage tragedy has been the largest environmental calamity in any urban area. It is now recognised that such incidents even though of much smaller dimensions have to be dealt with promptly and effectively failing which the urban society will be affected by panic and tension. Chronic problems like air and water pollution have also to be viewed in the same perspective. Employment, industrial development, economic growth, affordable and accessible transport, safe water, clean living environment and equity in paying for these services are all valid claims. But they need not all be congruous at the same point of time. On the contrary,
they can often be in conflict. Defining public interest and upholding that with some consistency is not easy. Different sections of the society may themselves be taking varying positions. The growing conflict between livelihood and living environment has become a common problem to every city with industrial expansion. Delhi recently witnessed severe industrial and social turmoil when Delhi government ordered polluting industries located in non-conforming areas to shift or close down by a stipulated date, in compliance to a Supreme Court order. In a similar development, Kolkata High Court also ordered industries to either clean up or shut down such industries.

Economic stagnation presents many problems but it persists over a period of time. It also brings about a low level equilibrium. That can of course be dismissed as the quietness of the graveyard. Growth on the other hand, particularly when it is sparrow by market forces brings into conflict many interests. Umpiring becomes an urgent and continuing necessity. It is also a central concern in managing urban growth.

In chapter three an attempt is made to review the policies of Karnataka Government for slum development was discussed. Special emphasis is made on the central schemes with special emphasis on providing basic facilities in slums.

In the fourth chapter the performance of Slum Clearance Board of Karnataka was elaborately discussed. The Karnataka Government in the welfare and development of slum areas felt it necessary to pass an Act called Karnataka Slum Areas (Improvement & Clearance) Act 1973. In accordance
with this Act, the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board was constituted in July 1975. The Board has eight nominated Official Members and five Non-Official Members. Normally a non-official is nominated as Chairman and in his absence, the Secretary; Housing Department will look after the duties of the Chairman. The Commissioner of the Board is the Chief Executive Officer. As per Section 37 of the Act, he has to carry out the various functions of the Board enumerated in the provisions of the Act. Karnataka Slum Clearance Board Act (Improvement & Clearance 1973) was amended and passed in Legislative Assembly. The Administrative set up of the Karnataka Slum Clearance Board consists of office of the Chairman, the Office of the Commissioner with Technical Director, Joint Director (Plan & Statistics,) Chief Accounts Officer and Town Planning wings, Revenue & Administration. The Board has its jurisdiction in all the districts of Karnataka and is the apex body which controls the planning, implementation of developmental programmes and overall administrative set up.

India will witness rapid urbanisation and the next two decades will be characterised by industrialisation and metropolitanisation. Most of the growth will take place through physical transformation of rural areas into urban areas on the periphery of urban agglomerations and urban corridors. This process will be stimulated by economic development. The next two decades will also witness urbanisation of poverty. The new migrants to urban areas taking up informal sector employment with low wages, occupying illegal settlements without basic services and security of tenure in its peripheries, with longer journeys to work will be the dominant feature of this process. This will lead to
increasing overcrowding, worsening of access to shelter and environmental health problems, a visible manifestation of the process of future urbanisation. The income inequality will sharpen the distinction between and among different social groups, such as urban rich from the urban poor, and the urban poor from the rural poor. Inequalities will threaten further marginalisation of the poor. The improvements in the living conditions of urban poor with access to economic benefits cannot be ignored and allowed to persist without endangering the social fabric. Urban areas would have to plan strategically, operate effectively and manage efficiently in order to provide sustainable livelihoods, safe and secure living environments for the urban poor.

Chapter five, analyses the field survey data relating to socio-economic conditions of sample slum dwellers of Bangalore city. It is observed in the study that there are several inequalities in social conditions and educational achievements of slum dwellers in the research area. As a part of socio-economic study of sample households caste, size of the family, age group of respondents, type of the family, head of the family, primary occupation, religion, marital status, education levels, etc were analyzed. It is also observed due to the implementation of government schemes, the respondents have improved their dwelling conditions, such as electricity, protected drinking water, toilet facilities etc. A serious attempt has also been made to study the impact of Karnataka Slum Development Board schemes on social and economic empowerment of the slum dwellers.

In the sixth chapter an attempt is made to present summary of the findings, and conclusions, including suggestions.
Findings of the Study

The following are the major findings of the study.

1. In slum areas of Bangalore city large number of people is living in joint families.

2. The slum dwellers in Bangalore city are coming from not only from Karnataka but also from neighbouring states like Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

3. More than half (56.67 percent) of the sample slum dwellers mother tongue is Kannada and the mother tongue of remaining slum dwellers is Telugu and Tamil.

4. Most of the slum dwellers are not the natives of Bangalore city. Its means that large number of them migrated to Bangalore for different purposes. The major reason for migration is poverty in the native place of sample respondents.

5. The slum dwellers continuing their life due to their inability to pay high rents with low income levels.

6. As many as 78.33 percent of sample slum dwellers settled in slums for the more than 20 years.

7. The major employment source for slum dwellers is construction sector, where 58.67 percent are working.

8. It is welcome to note that in slum areas only 5 percent of children below the age of 14 going for works. Large number of children in sample households is going to school.
9. As many as 73.67 households in the slum areas are having only one room. It means that the slum dwellers have no privacy.

10. In good number of slum households the communication articles like mobile phone or Television or Radio is available.

11. The low income levels of the slum dwellers are not allowing majority of them to save money for future purposes. As such more than half of the slum dwellers have debts ranging from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1,00,000.

12. The slum dwellers are unhappy on their present pattern of spending.

13. Large number of slum dwellers going to work place by buses.

14. The bad habits like drinking and smoking can be found in 25 percent of sample dwellers. Among them large number consuming liquor daily or once in two days.

15. Nearly 90 percent of slum households are electrified and 56 percent have sanitary latrines. Large number of households has taken the help of government in electrifying their houses as well as in the construction of sanitary latrines.

16. The major source of drinking water for slum dwellers is Public-tap. Only 1 percent of households have tap connection. Plastic cans are the major water storing utensils.

17. About three-fourth of sample slum dwellers are not taking bath daily. Large number of them takes bath every alternative day.

18. It is important to note that good number of slum dwellers is not taking the problems of slum to the notice of elected representatives. For those, who representing the problems, the response of representatives is either indifferent or negative.
19. In case of illness the slum dwellers visiting government hospitals or clinics. As such their medical expenses are very low.

20. Large number of slum dwellers has only two pairs of cotton and polyester cloths and majority of them have no silk cloths/garments.

21. The gold and silver ornaments of slum dwellers never crossed Rs. 5,000, except a few.

22. The male member of the households takes all important decisions with regard to household.

23. Good number of slum dwellers acknowledged that the programmes of Karnataka State Government and Karnataka Slum Development board are useful to them.

24. More than three-fourth of sample slum dwellers participated in 2010 urban body elections.
Suggesitions

1. A slum development committee has to be formed with proactive and energetic people of the slum, who are responsible for maintaining the basic civic amenities and ensuring better health and status for the community.

2. The non-functional tube-wells of the area have to be repaired. 8 non-functional toilets have to be restored. New arsenic free tube-wells are to be installed.

3. A community centre has to be developed facilitate to conduct of activities in the slum. A garbage bin has to be set up to keep the place clean.

4. Adult education has to be started for the women between age groups of 20 to 35 years who are willing to undertake basic education.

5. The Government has to provide adequate and sufficient fund for slum development within the sound financial control.

6. Directorate of Secondary Education should collect the data about children of school going age in slum households and enroll them in neighbouring municipal or government school.

7. Government should provide all types of health care facilities to slum areas.

8. Library facilities, formal, and adult education should be provided to the slum people.

9. Health awareness programme should be taken for the inhabitants of slum.

10. Several NGOs has to take proper initiatives for the assistant of slum areas. Self-Help groups formed under various programmes.
11. Proper representation of slum has to be established to municipalities/Panchyati Raja Institution.

12. For the proper development in the areas of Slum our government has to take the following steps through the several development schemes like, literacy campaign, Primary Education, Mass Education, Library at slum areas, Mid-day Meal Programme, Slum Water Supply, Slum dispensaries and health clinic, Public health and sanitation, Immunization and family welfare Programmes, Prevention of communicable diseases etc.

13. The Government has to implement the in the slum areas following schemes like, Integrated Child Development Scheme, National Social Assistance Programme, Social Welfare and Welfare of Women and Children, Welfare of Weaker Communities including old and handicapped people. Indira AwasYojana, Construction of Slum roads, culverts and housing, slum electrification hectare to be organised.

14. Those slum dwellers that are living on vested land, the local authorities/Government has to provide rehabilitations through the IAY Scheme or other schemes.