Chapter 7

PROBLEMS CONFRONTED BY SLUM PEOPLE REGARDING THE PART OF BMC, CSR, SRA, POLITICIANS, EMPLOYMENT, OCCUPATIONS AND PRESERVATION OF ASSETS

Conservation of Resources

In fact we are running short of supply of education in the conversation of energy in the slums of Malad east, Kurar. When I talk of energy I mean the consumption of Kerosene, Gas, water, electricity etc. Energy is an important resource and it has to be conserved, It is very important for the economic growth and development of the economy. If energy is not conserved we may face an acute shortage of this resource in future. Slum people being illiterate need to be educated on how to conserve this resource. There are many alternatives to conserve energy. At present India is facing a shortage of 9.8% and India is heading for a major crisis in this resource. But conserve this resource although we are importing a huge amount of oil. Thus we are left with no options but to depend heavily on conservation of resources. By conservation of energy I mean stop the wastage of energy secondly make minimum use of it as and when necessary or use of energy efficiently .In other words learn to save energy as much as you can or optimum use of energy which is a must for sustainable development.

Can slum dwellers conserve energy?

Yes they can be taught to conserve energy through education. Education plays a very important role in this matter

1. Cost saving technology which will help in saving energy.
2. By teaching them the use of alternative energy and how to use consume less energy for the same work.
3. By making them change their way of living
4. Lastly by using more of renewable resources.

This way education will teach them a new way of life. This will not only save energy but also save monthly budget and their per capita income will increase.

**Why is there a need to conserve energy?**

It is the need of the hour; today the demand for energy is greater than the supply. Since the population of our country is increasing the demand for energy is also increasing which has led to the burning of fossil fuels and the best solution to this problem is conservation of energy which is the fastest and the cheapest way to achieve our goal of conservation of energy. It is the duty of every citizen to conserve energy by using efficient ways of saving energy by switching off lights and fans when not in use. Keeping the gas flame lower than the bottom of the vessel and switching the gas off when it is not required, use of modern technology. Slum people are not only educated but ignorant too. They are very poor and for them every penny counts. Most of them uses Kerosene which they buy in black at a very high price. They need to learn to save their money which they can spend. If they are educated they will know that conservation of energy will not only save their financial resources but also save the resources of the country.

**Slum welfare through CSR and government:**

CSR should reach out to slum areas to find people for employment and see that they are paid well because if they are paid well they will feel like coming to work. Slum dwellers are an important part of the economy’s labour force. They are an important part of our consumption and production process.

If the slum dweller earns well and his standard of living will increase. The slum dwellers are not only the wealth of the organization in which they work but also a part of the wealth of the country. They are the potential wealth of the country in the present and the future. Thus they have the capability to earn well and is they should be given the opportunity and motivation in the form of good wages or salary.

So if they are paid well they will feel like working and living a pleasant and happy life and they will contribute more to the economic progress of the country. Thus for improving their lives they
need good food, education, medical aid and most important along with first three they need recreation and entertainment.

Food is the most important of all. Food should be of good quality and sufficient quantity. That is at least two meals a day, at an available price. The fair price shops should be active and provide good quality food grains at a fair price or subsidized rate. If they earn well then they can even add fruits, milk, eggs, ghee to their diet and improve their health. A healthy body will create a healthy mind and will create a willingness to work more hard.

After food, education plays a very important role in fact education can provide food for the poor slum dwellers. If they are educated then they can get a good job with a good salary and this can provide them with all their needs.

Most of the slum workers suffer from poverty either because they are illiterate or their income is low or their family size is large or their per capita income is low or unemployment etc. Because of poverty they are not able to get the right kind of education required which will make them capable of getting a job.

Today it is a must that every person in the society must have a least minimum standard of literacy and education in order to survive if the person is educated, he stands a better chance of getting a good job with a good salary which will make his life more happy and comfortable. If the person is educated it will be more convenient for him to participate to perform and understand things better. If he is educated it will make him take more precautions and care at work and will teach him how to save resources. It will make him more responsible and he will try to create peace and harmony in his surroundings.

It is The CSR responsibility to employee people from the slums and help them or encourage them in educating their children by bearing their school fees, tuition fees, text books, stationary articles or sell them at a subsided rate.

IF the BMC is not doing their work properly then the CSR should have timely check-ups of slum dwellers and provide them with medications and other food articles time to time.

**Importance of slum welfare**

CSR should reach out to slum areas to find people for employment and see that they are paid
well because if they are paid well they will feel like coming to work. Slum dwellers are an important part of the economy's labour force. They are an important part of our consumption and production process. If the slum dweller earns well, they will consume well and his standard of living will increase. The slum dwellers are not only the wealth of the organisation in which they work but also a part of the wealth of the country. They are the potential wealth of the country in the present and the future. Thus, they have the capability to earn well, if they should be given the opportunity and motivation in the form of good wages or salary. So if they are paid well, they will feel like working and living a pleasant and happy life and they will contribute more to the economic progress of the country. Thus, for improving their lives, they need good food, education, medical aid, and most importantly, along with the first three, they need recreation and entertainment. Food is the most important of all. Food should be of good quality and sufficient quantity. That is at least two meals a day, at an available price. The fair price shops should be active and provide good quality food grains at a fair price or subsidized rate. If they earn well, then they can even add fruits, milk, eggs, ghee to their diet and improve their health. A healthy body will create a healthy mind and will create a willingness to work more hard. After food, education plays a very important role. In fact, education can provide food for the poor slum dwellers. If they are educated, then they can get a good job with a good salary, and this can provide them with all their needs. Most of the slum workers suffer from poverty either because they are illiterate or their income is low or their family size is large or their per capita income is low or unemployment etc. Because of poverty, they are not able to get the right kind of education required, which will make them capable of getting a job. Today it is a must that every person in the society must have a least minimum standard of literacy and education in order to survive if the person is educated, he stands a better chance of getting a good job with a good salary, which will make his life more happy and comfortable. If the person is educated, it will be more convenient for him to participate to perform and understand things better. If he is educated, it will make him take more precautions and care at work and will teach him how to save resources. It will make him more responsible and he will try to create peace and harmony in his surroundings. It is the CSR responsibility to employ people from the slums and help them or encourage them in educating their children by bearing their school fees, tuition fees, textbooks, stationary articles or all of them at a subsidized rate. If the BMC is not doing their work properly, then the CSR should have timely check-ups of slum dwellers and provide them with
medications and other food articles time to time.

CSR activities in Malad East

Activities relating to road safety promotion, which is an important need in India, are also likely to get a major boost as the ministry has explained these would also be treated as qualified CSR activities. Promoting road safety awareness through print, audio and visual media would qualify as a CSR activity under the broad head of 'promoting education'; providing trainers to drivers would fall under 'promoting vocational skills'; and social projects like giving medical and legal aid, treatment to road accident victims would fall under the eligible class of 'promoting health care'. "The final rules to the Companies Act are clear that CSR activities do not include normal business activities. The CSR provisions contained in The Companies Act, 2014, requiring large companies meeting certain financial criteria to either comply with the CSR spend or report non-compliance kicked in from April 1. These companies are required to spend 2% of their average net profit of the last three years on CSR activities. None of the company is undertaking any CSR activities for the slums of Malad East. Initiatives should be taken on the part of few companies who can work towards the betterment of Malad east slums which will include education, health, cleanliness, employment, education, housing etc. But they should be honest and dedicated.

Slum redevelopment a CSR activity according to the,” Ministry of corporate affairs in MUMBAI:

Slum-redevelopment, road safety awareness and consumer protection services will be treated as Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, according to clarifications issued by the ministry of corporate affairs in response to queries from stakeholders. BJP's election manifesto had promised to usher in a low-cost housing policy that would ensure every family in India a home by 2022. The ministry, in a circular, has clarified that slum-development or housing for economically weaker sections could be covered under the eligible CSR category of 'measures taken for reducing inequalities faced by socially and economically backward groups'. Activities relating to road safety promotion, which is a dire need in India, are also likely to get a major fillip as the ministry has clarified these would also be treated as eligible CSR activities. Promoting road safety awareness through print, audio and visual media would qualify as a CSR
activity under the broad head of 'promoting education'; providing trainers to drivers would fall under 'promoting vocational skills'; and social projects like giving medical and legal aid, treatment to road accident victims would fall under the eligible category of 'promoting health care', explains the circular.

Any project meant for development of rural India will be treated as a 'rural development' project and will be an eligible CSR activity. Likewise, supplementing government schemes like mid-day meals would also qualify as CSR for alleviation of poverty and malnutrition. Renewable energy projects would be eligible for promoting 'environmental sustainability'. Responding to a query from the Consumer Education and Research Centre, the ministry has clarified that consumer education and awareness related activities would also be eligible as CSR towards 'promoting education'. Likewise, donations to IIM (A) for renovation of classrooms would be an eligible CSR activity to promote education.

While the ministry has provided various illustrative clarifications, it has also stressed that the 10 categories of eligible activities outlined in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2014 'must be interpreted liberally'. Activities outlined in this schedule are wide ranging and include those relating to promoting education, promoting preventive healthcare, rural development and even protection of national heritage, art and culture. Salaries paid by companies to regular CSR staff and volunteers can also be factored into the project cost as part of the CSR expenditure. However, one-off events undertaken by India such as sponsoring marathons, awards, sponsorship of TV programmes, will not qualify as eligible CSR activities. Expenses incurred by India for fulfilment of any regulations such as Labour Laws and Land Acquisition Act also would not count as CSR expenditure, adds the circular. Even sustainable urban development and urban public transport system are not eligible CSR activities. Experts point out that India should proceed with caution. "The final rules to the Companies Act are clear that CSR activities do not include normal business activities. Thus, even if slum redevelopment qualifies as a CSR activity, a grey area would crop up, if a slum area is taken up for construction of villas and these slum dwellers are rehabilitated by the builder." The CSR provisions contained in The Companies Act, 2014, requiring large companies meeting certain financial criteria to either comply with the CSR spend or report non-
compliance kicked in from April 1. These companies are required to spend 2% of their average net profit of the last three years on CSR activities.

Burt it is very sad to say that the only CSR activity taken in Malad East is the SRA projects but the sad story is that people are not happy with the way they are treated or the work is going on. There are no CSR activities for providing employment for the educated slum people of Kurar or Malad East.

Infact there are many SRA pending work given to the CSR in Malad EAST making it insecure and uncomfortable for the slum dwellers, as they are put on rent and there is lot of pollution kranti Nagar Kandivali East the work has started 4-5 years back but it’s still not completed. Tanagi Nagar near the police station the work has not started for the last 9 years. Shivam developers in Hanuman Nagar, the work started in 2012 but it’s not completed. Adarsh Nagar in Appa pada, Sanjay Nagar in Pathanwadi that is Nirman developers, the work started in 2010 the first floor is not completed. More over the builder keep changing. The government should give the CSR a deadline to finish the work or take them to the court of law for messing up the life of the slum poor and making them live a tension full life.

**Occupation an economic structure of the slums of Malad east**

Urban poor are largely understood as people living in overcrowded and dilapidated slums or in squatters built on pavements, along railway tracks, besides pipelines, under bridges, on ill-drained marshlands and any vacant land available to them, in the urban areas. Human living conditions in the absence of basic civic amenities such as safe and adequate water supply, sewerage and sanitation and toilets, has been precarious and miserable for the health, safety and comfort in such communities. Due to their unhealthy site location and living and working in pollution-prone environment, it is easily perceived that it is the urban poor who are bearing the brunt of increasing urban environmental problems. Urban poor are largely understood as people living in overcrowded and dilapidated slums or in squatters built on pavements, along railway tracks, besides pipelines, under bridges, on ill-drained marshlands and any vacant land available to them, in the urban areas. Human living conditions in the absence of basic civic amenities such as safe and adequate water supply, sewerage and sanitation and toilets, has been precarious and miserable for the health, safety and comfort in such communities. Due to their unhealthy site location and living and working in pollution-prone environment, it is easily perceived that it is the urban poor who are bearing the brunt of increasing urban environmental problems. With the rise of the urban poor and degradation of human living environment in developing country cities, a number of notable studies and programmes have been undertaken by academia, government and international agencies in the last few decades.
Since our past history Caste and occupation have always been together but today the scenario has changed they do not go together in fact poverty and occupation go together. Caste system is no more practised apparently. Accessibility to an occupation depends on like many factors like education, status etc. In a slum almost all the members of the family are working and struggling to make two ends meet, may it be big or small, men or women. Most of the jobs in the slums are not low paid nor do they get job satisfaction. Most of the slum dwellers are in debts. Lack of education, low per capita income and indebtedness make their life miserable. Slum dwellers are human and they also have desires and aspiration like other human beings. Education, rise in their desires and aspirations, formal provisions for certain caste have led to significant changes in the pattern of occupation. Moreover urbanisation migration and changes in the political scenario, changes in technology have made a big difference in the occupation character of slum. Earlier the women would not work or go out of the house but today due to education and television things have changed. Occupation has become the most important indicator in the stratification system which is closely related to other indicators like education and per capita income. The status of an occupation depends on the education, training. A factor has a lower status than a government office and a research laboratory has a higher status than a machine repair shop. Every occupation gives its own rewards like income retirement benefits, tenure of the work. Social stratification is the set of rules governing access to the different social positions, occupations and the incumbency in the different social roles. If you want to become a doctor, engineer IAS, IPS then you should have the required education. Most of the slum dwellers are underemployed but not unemployed because they lack the skills required and the education required for getting a job. Therefore their family are at the bottom of the social ladder where they suffer from poverty, inequality etc. People in slum lack the required education and skill for high coloured and high paid jobs mainly because of lack of education and personality development. Therefore they have no option but get engaged in low ranking and low prestige occupations. They take up jobs which serve the middle and higher class people in towns and cities. Example domestic maid, cook, vendor, rickshaw pullers, rags pickers construction labourers etc. They are mostly engaged in cottage industries or in trade like vegetables vendor or fruit. But inspire of this they form an integral and important part of the income in urban areas or urban economy. The upper class and the middle class cannot survive
without them yet we do not value them. All the big business men depend on them in some way or the other. They cannot be replacing at even additional cost. In fact they are very important contributors to urban economy. But the saddest part is although they are a very important contributor to our economy, their occupation structure breathes in poverty. Poverty gets linked with poverty related characteristics which also includes deprivation of education and low per capita income. Low education and low per capita income leads to low status. Slum dwellers lack high status because of poor contacts, lack of influence, lack of opportunities and lack of exposure to good jobs etc. In the slums there are people who belong to the service class that is Government jobs; some are working in the private sector. some of them are doing skilled jobs and some are doing unskilled jobs

**If we go by percentage wise then :**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Government Jobs</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled Jobs</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled Jobs</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
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Most of the slum dwellers are forced to pick up low paid jobs for survival. Many are underemployed. There are many skilled and unskilled labourers in the slums. Government jobs they work as clerks’ peons’ accountant. Services are drivers, peons, chowkidars, watch men factory workers, accountant etc. Private jobs are that of maid servants work mechanical shops and dadhabas shop where no special skills are required but they are paid regularly. Business is Vendors shopkeepers’ vegetable sellers, fruit sellers, door to door sellers etc. Skilled labourers like maison, plumbers, carpenters bag makers, earning makers, mangalsutra makers clip makers etc. Unskilled labourers like rickshaw walas, cart pullers, load carriers etc. Zero people were underemployed but many were underemployed. Each and every person in the slums big or small work in some way or the other which is legal or illegal that is child labour .But the
contribution of the children is not valued. More over most of the college going children in Malad East do work and pay their own fees. They either wipe cars or distribute milk or distribute newspaper door to door and then go to college due to which they miss their first lecture. Many of them get up early in the morning to either fill water or do the household chores. Out of the women in the slums of Malad East hardly 20% were housewives but not in reality they were not even aware that they were also contributing to the family income. They were helping their husbands in the business for example making papads, making chains out of beads, doing fall bidding, doing tailoring etc. Although they contribute to the family income yet they enjoy a very low status in the family. They have no say in any matters, especially the UP migrants. The slum dwellers work very hard. Their day starts from 4 in the morning and ends by 11 or 12 especially the ladies they have a very tough life their day ends only and after they finish their household chores. Most of the rickshaw drivers are not owners of the rickshaw. They had rented it out from the middle class people who are the actual owners of the rickshaw and they take most of the earning and give a small percentage to the actual rider. In many homes both the men and the women are working but since the women is taking the entire responsibility the man does not contribute his income to provide bread and butter to the family. In fact spends it all for his happiness that is drinking smoking etc. This adds to the poverty of the slum dwellers. A child born in the slum is he most unfortunate as he is the victim of poverty by birth and therefore deprived of a normal upbringing and they are somehow involved in the earnings of the family since childhood. He learns this by watching his family struggle to make ends meet and feels guilty if he or she does not work to contribute to the family income. Such children learn to compromise and adjust in any circumstances. Poverty is the cause of their entry into the job market or unskilled jobs like labourers, dishwashers, servants etc. Both the child family and the employers benefit by child labour but it is the child who has to bear the consequences. Thus child labour is not the outcome of caste system in fact it is the outcome of the economic conditions of the family.

Problems and Solutions to Unemployment in India

Unemployment means a person willing to work but unable to find a qualified job. Our country is facing many problems but one of the serious problems is of unemployment. Many graduates, doctors, engineers, scientist are unemployed or working underemployed. Due to unemployment
we are wasting our country’s human resource. The unemployed rate in between age group 15-29 has been increased since 2009-2010. According to the Global Employment Trends 2014 the unemployment rate has raised to 3.8%, last year it was 3.7%. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has said in the recent report that India has shown rise in the unemployment in the last two years. If the problem of unemployment is solved it will help in development of the country. With Population of 1.20 billion in our country the unemployment rate is increasing day by day. The problem of unemployment is rising but still many industries are facing the problem of skilled candidate for their company. There is a boom of software companies, Outsourcing companies in India, but still facing the problem of unemployment.

Here are some of the reasons why there is unemployment in India

1. There are employment opportunities in India, but the rising population problem creates the unemployment. If the population grows in the same rate the next generation will face more problems of unemployment. If there is vacancy for 1 position 100 or 1000 apply for the position and only one gets the job and others remain unemployed.
2. Inflation
3. Indians don’t take jobs which are below their grades. Many find it difficult to work at the below qualification level job.
4. Low wages or salary below the market rate.
5. Many big industries look for the skilled candidate only, for their company.  
6. Recession
7. Many Employers give preference to the experienced candidates only and not the fresher.
8. Not enough or new jobs: As per the experience & analysis from Get Sarkai Naukri, number of new government jobs is decreasing every year. Government is not able to create enough jobs keeping in mind the Indian population.
9. Slow business expansion
10. Advanced Technology: Earlier for a task hundreds or thousand people were required to do a work but now due to the advanced technology only one person can do many people’s work. With the advanced technology companies are hiring few persons to operate the machine. Give a command on computer and the work is done this has cut off the employment of many.
11. Corruption: In Government sector and in some private sector people get the job by giving the bribe. Even though the candidate is not that qualified but if he gives the bribe he gets the job. So to get a government job give a bribe. The qualified candidate remains unemployed as no money to give the bribe.

**Problems caused due to unemployment**

- Unemployment and poverty goes side by side. The problem of unemployment gives rise to the problem of poverty.
- Young people after a long time of unemployment find the wrong way to earn money.
- To get rid from the unemployment stress, they accept alcohol or drugs.
- Unemployed youths accepts suicide as the last option of their life
- Lower economic growth
- Increase rate in Crimes. As the employed youth don’t have anything to do they start doing robbery, murder etc.
- Health issues i.e. it affects mentally as well as physically

**Solutions to the unemployment in India**

1. The very first solution for the unemployment is to control the rising population of our country. Government should motivate people to have small families. Indian government has started initiatives to control the population but still the population is rising.

2. The quality of Indian education should be improved. The current education system is not upto the level. Government should keep a strict watch on the education system and try to implement new ways to generate skilled labour force. Government should select a committee to look after the schools and universities. The syllabus taught is of no use to the industries so the education should be as per the current requirements of the industries. Before completing the education a practical knowledge should be given.

3. Young children should do job oriented course where proper training is given and the course is as per the needs of the current market. The course should be of their own interest so that they have a very good future. Agricultural development and agro-based industries should be
developed in rural areas so that the rural people don’t migrate to the urban parts. More employment should be created in rural areas for the seasonal jobless people. Growth of industries and its spread out in different areas will also help.

4. If the rural areas progress, it will stop the migration of the rural people to the urban metropolises and this will not put more burden on the urban city employments.

5. Government should permit more foreign enterprises to open their division in India, so that more employment openings will be accessible.

**Work more and eat less- a policy for poor**

India has seen an unexpected rise in food price but at the same time there is no increase in the per capita income and income of the people in the slums. Thus there is food inflation in India especially experienced by the slum poor. Whereas this food inflation has not affected the rich as in is just shelling a drop out of their ocean. In fact they are the ones who earn more when inflation takes place. In simple terms, necessary food commodities such as cereals / grains and pulses have become very costly and consequently unaffordable for some people for example dal and rice is a poor man’s food, similarly wad bread and green banana have also become expensive. High cost of many essential food items has forced poor families to cut down on food items such as vegetables and pulses. Bread which is called an inferior commodity is also become very expensive. 3 of the 24 municipal wards in Mumbai – P (north), R (South), and H (East) – that fall within BUILD’s service area, to examine the hunger and food security situation among the urban poor systematically and comprehensively. The study was expected to analyse the food insecurity situation in BUILD’s service area; identify the prevalence and extent of the problem; understand the food insecurity situation from the perspective of the poor; identify groups that are most vulnerable; study households in the lowest income group; understand food availability in these areas and report on the government programs and schemes for food and hunger and urban poverty alleviation. Food security implies the ability to secure adequate food. The World Food Summit (WFS), in 1996, declared that food security at any level was achieved only when “all people, at all times, have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life.”
**Food security is now seen as having three dimensions:**
Availability, Access, and Utilization of food. These concepts are inherently hierarchical with availability necessary but not sufficient to ensure access, which is in turn is necessary but not sufficient for effective utilization.

*Availability* reflects the supply side of the food security concept. In order for all people to have “sufficient” food, there must be adequate availability. Thus, the ready availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods is important in determining food security of any population. *Access* is most closely related to social science concepts of individual or household well-being: what is the range of food choices open to the person(s)? It reflects the demand side of food security. It is an assured ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways (e.g., without resorting to emergency food supplies, scavenging, stealing or other coping strategies). *Utilization* reflects concerns about whether individuals and households make good use of their food access. Do they acquire nutritionally essential foods that they can afford or do they forego nutrient intake in favour of consumption of an inadequately varied diet, of non-food goods and services, or of investment in their future livelihoods?

Food insecurity implies a limited ability to secure adequate food. Food insecurity exists whenever the availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods or the ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways is limited or uncertain. Food insecurity refers to the social and economic problem of lack of food due to resource or other constraints, not voluntary fasting or dieting or because of illness or for other reasons. Household food insecurity in developing countries is still commonly measured through income, consumption, and even anthropometric indicators that are only distantly, or partially, related to the concept as defined by WFS. Current understanding of household food insecurity was largely influenced by the work of Radimer and colleagues at Cornell; it determined that food insecurity is experienced in 4 primary domains: 1) Uncertainty or Worry over food; 2) Food of Inadequate Quality; 3) Food of Inadequate Quantity; or 4) Food acquired through Socially Unacceptable Means.

**Slum and politics**
The poor in different slums vary from each other in the same slum and in different slums. Slums and slum population contribute to a great extent to the political force in fact they are included socially more during elections where they are used to get votes. They are promised many things during elections but when the work is done their promises float in the air.

Slums poor are used more by political leaders for canvassing and during all the filthy job and they do it because they earn money and with hopes that the political leader will either be impressed by them and employ them permanently or do some good things for the improvement of the slum and their life.

Social inclusion of slum dwellers is only at the time of politics and political matters the rest of the time they are not considered. Most of the leaders in charge are mostly from non-slum areas. There are many organizations like Zopadpatti Rahivasi Sangram Samiti which are connected to some political party or the other, but the political parties are least interested in them they have their own selfish interest in using them. In fact the political parties should do and can do a lot for them if they want, like helping the slum with better infrastructure, maintaining peace, providing toilet and water facilities etc.

Most of the trade unions leaders are from the slums. Most of the slum dwellers are unsatisfied with the activities of the political leaders. Most of the political leaders are interested in only getting votes once they get their votes then they forget their promises. Some political leaders make the poor slum dwellers the target of political attacks they are used for morchas. Political parties are more active and seen in the slums during elections. During that time the slum dwellers always try to grab the opportunities of reuniting their demands in front of them like

1. We want more toilets.
2. We want better roads
3. We want clean surroundings
4. Goondaism should be stopped

Even if part of their demand is fulfilled the slum dwellers are so happy that they blindly give their vote. Some of the political leaders do take advantage of the slum dwellers and misuse them.

Slum dwellers take election to be an opportunity to earn and make money. Some use it to take revenge of some bad past happenings. Political leaders to have their own limitations which
are not known to the slum dwellers. Corporates be it legislator has to work within his existing limitations. Many a time the political parties create fights among the local poor and the non-local poor that is the immigrants. They blame the immigrants that it’s because of them they are suffering with poverty. They even instigate them to throw away the immigrants saying that if they are thrown out their life of the local poor will be more secure and comfortable.

Most of the slum poor are trade union leaders, hawkers, vendors, market agent, domestic servants, small businessmen running cottage industries at home or selling ildi wada etc. Slum dwellers are mostly alcoholic, criminals, juvenile delinquency which is mostly due to poverty. Thus there is a great social deviation in slums, so also in the slums of Malad east too. On enquiring at the Kurar police station they say that crimes like juvenile delinquency theft murder domestic violence suicide are still very high in the slums of Malad East. There are many cases of Alcoholics in some cases there are slum women who drink too.

Alcoholism affects the peace of the family and family life. It is not only a waste of money but also physical loss especially when the wife and children. In slums mostly men are very arrogant and dominating. They are very commanding. They often ill-treat their wife and children. Fights and quarrels in an organized manner are still there in many slums of Malad East.

The question arises in such environment how can human development of the children take place, who will help them to develop and grow who will help them to come out of this unhealthy environment?

This is a very big question how can social inclusion take place of the slum dwellers?

How can they be included in the growth process?

Can Human development take place of the slum dwellers?

Can redevelopment and slum upgrading lead to social inclusion and inclusive growth/

How can the political leaders contribute to social inclusion of the slum dwellers?

**BMC and Malad East**

BMC has many department and the work is distributed according to the department. BMC claims that they do a lot of work in their ward. But on finding out from the people in that area they have a different story to tell they blame the BMC for flood, uncleanliness, gutters overflowing, etc.
On 19 and 20th June when it rained heavily it was flood in most of the areas and water along with all the dirt entered the homes of so many people. If you have a look near the police station it so very dirty. Garbage is collected and it is not cleared for days together or may be a month. It seems down the highway that is the subway to come from left to right from Goregoan at Shantaram Talav it is so very dirty. Lots of Garbage is thrown, which is bad for health.

People are of the opinion that the BMC people are not doing the work properly and they are very rude and inhuman. They do not work sincerely may it be a health centres or the other departments. If BMC does its work sincerely in every department, Mumbai will be a better place a cleaner place and even the slum will be a more hygienic and healthier place to lie in.

The best incidence is the heavy rains of 19th and 20th June. Mumbai was in a bad shape, schools and colleges were closed. There were many opened gutters and the sewage and drainage work was not done properly due to which the roads were flooded.

Aren’t the BMC paid well? Yes, they are paid very well but the monitoring is not done well. The paperwork is good but the reality is different. If BMC does its work sincerely of collecting garbage, cleaning gutters, Improving the roads with good quality material then this will help the people of Malad East to fight the rains as there will be no water logging and flooding.

If we look at the Kurar police station, just outside it, one of the most dirtiest place full of garbage and dirt. The dustbins in Malad East are not emptied every day, not weekly, not monthly too. M.C.G.M. is divided in 24 numbers of ward offices.

Malad P/North Ward is one of the nine ward offices in Western suburbs. Details of Malad P/North Ward as follows: P/North Ward Office Address: P/North Ward Office, M.C.G.M. Bldg. Liberty Garden, Mamledar Wadi Road, Mumbai – 400 064. Telephone No. 28824266 28824625. Assistant Commissioner is the Administrative Chief of the Ward Office whose office is on the first floor.

DISASTAR MANAGEMENT P/North ward is stretched out to far off distance in Malad East that is up to Appapada (a hilly area) Dindoshi – Nagri Nivara in the east & upto Madh Manori in the West and Anti-flooding Teams stationed in Ward finds difficult to reach to the far off points in heavy rains and flooding.
As per the existing arrangement of anti-flooding measure, Control Room is set up in ward, One Jr. Engineer / Sub Engineer is posted on duty in two shifts. 3.00 p.m. to 11.00 p.m. and 11.00 p.m. to 7.00 a.m. on working days with 10 labourers and one truck and three shifts on Sundays & Holidays. Jr. Engineer / Sub Engineer on duty attend the flooding spots and attend emergency calls received from control office.

It has been observed that to reach farthest spots like Madh Church or Appapada, Kurar in Malad (East), it is impossible to reach in time. At least 1 & ½ to 2 hours are required in case of flooding due to heavy rains. To reduce the response time in reaching out to these locations the plan is now prepared to station three emergency teams with one Jr. Engineer, Mukadam and six labourers equipped with rescue kit. Each team will be supported with one tempo, track for mobility. The development plan:

The Mumbai town planning act of 1954 made a development for 20 years. It was introduced in India in 1967 and then in 1991 but it was more on paper and hardly 7% was put into action. In fact urbanisation took place in those areas where it was not planned at all. The new development plan will be implemented in 2014.

The revision of development plan in Mumbai is to include the poor in the process of planning so that the urban poor can demand rights over their land and housing along with basic services. But again this is more on paper and not in reality.

My study will help to study the importance of human development of the slums of Malad East it will give a picture of the other slums. This study will help the planners to first take a step to clear the smaller slums, develop the slums and work at the development of human too