Chapter 13
FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS

Problems faced by the people in that area:

1. Drainage and flooding problem in the rains and otherwise.

2. Highway gets jammed and there is a traffic problem.

3. Poor standard of living due to poor per capita income.

4. Poor and low level of thinking as their quality of education level is poor or they are illiterate.

5. Lack of cleanliness and unhealthy surrounding, which makes the surrounding or environment unhealthy.

6. Redevelopment which has messed up the place. And some places there can be no redevelopment at all.

7. Caste and class inequalities and groupism.

8. Problems of street dogs and dog bites.

9. Problems of bad boys who smoke and drink at a young age and create a nuisance to the people around especially the girls.

10. Problem of theft and pick pockets, chain snatchers, murders example in Jangatraj Niwas near Jain temple and many other areas.

11. Bad roads especially in the rains. They are like Essel World slides. Many potholes on the road.

12. Garbage and filth thrown around which smells and is bad for health. (Highest)

13. Wastage of water is a big problem and pipes are leaking

14. Traditional thinking

15. In some areas there is a shortage of electricity and water. Example Dattawadi Mitra Niwas Chawl and lots of disputes too. Some time there is no water at all In Omkar buiding in Janu compound which is a redevelopment project. Problem of electricity is also a big issue example in
Jangar Raj Niwas chawl near Jain mandir in spite of so many complaints made.

16. Many men are Alcoholic and they beat their wife and children and create nuisance and disturbances in the area.

17. In many areas there are illegal bars which sell the dirty or inferior quality liquor which is bad for health, which are attracting lots of young youth.

18. Problem of bus services in their area (timings). It’s too much

19. Crime rate is high like hand fights, half murder etc.

20. There are too many open gutters which are not cleaned time to time by BMC.

21. Telephone network is poor and mobile network too.

22. Lack of proper communication.

23. In many areas the political parties are deaf to the problems of the people and the area.

24. Trees are falling and nothing is done by the BMC, which is dangerous to life and can cause death too. Vijay Dwar, CHS

25. Many murder cases in the chawls example in Dattawadi Mitra chawl in Malad East, Tanagi Nagar Kurar.

26. Lack of cooperation from the people and lack of cooperation or interest in the festivals of other religion besides there.

27. Problem of mosquitoes.

28. Parking problem as the roads are narrow and the areas are congested.

29. Theft of Vehicles.

30. Problems faced during festivals.

31. Quarrel between neighbours.

32. In many areas there are factories and machineries which are bad for health and the area gets congested.
33. Many said that the police are corrupted and not fair

34. Limited and unclean toilets

35. Pollution and water logging on roads.

36. Lack of proper home for animals like cows example Vijay Dwar CHS.

37. Even teasing is very high.

38. People are reluctant to contribute for any good reasons

39. Unemployment is another big issue

40. People are not willing to go for redevelopment.

41. The place is not clean and hygienic to live.

42. Timing of water are fluctuating which is a waste of time, and energy.

43. Overflow of gutters (Azad Cooperative housing society, Sanjay Nagar, Pathanwadi)

44. Poor Sanitation

45. Drugs and other bad habits among youngsters

46. No Dustbin.

47. Theft of electricity.

48. Slums are increasing

49. BMC takes bribe from people for doing work

50. Gundagardi is a big issue.

51. SRA is not working properly and people do not have confidence in the SRA.

52. People are very poor.

53. Political leaders are extremely selfish and lots of favouritism.

54. People still prefer girl child and make a lot of difference between the two.
55. Lack of proper transport facilities and other facilities too. Just recently a beautiful garden is constructed in Malls East at Shantaram Talav.

56. Lots of fights in the society because nobody wants to take the responsibility of the society and if any one takes up then the people do not cooperate.

57. Traffic jam is always there throughout the year as the roads are too narrow and there is always a fear of accidents.

58. There are many common diseases like Tuberculosis, Typhoid Malaria etc.

59. Long queues to fill water which is a waste of time, we see small children standing in the queue to fill water.

60. Small rooms and too many people in one room. Exposure to wrong things

61. In Hanuman Nagar water does not come for more than 2 to 3 hours which is insufficient

62. Not Happy with the working of MBC

63. Where ever redevelopment has happened people are not happy with it.

64. People do not follow the traffic rules.

65. Too much of noise pollution in the area especially during festivals.

66. There is water logging in the area giving birth to Mosquitoes and some places the dirty water mixes with the drinking water and is dangerous to health. (Ranne Chawl)

Suggestions by the people;

1. Solved the water problems by starting more water lines and seeing that the water timing is fixed and convenient.

2. BMC should clean up the gutters time and again and see that the garbage is collected every day.

3. BMC should keep dustbin in each and every chawls and be strict with the people about where they throw their garbage.

4. Time to time health check-up and counselling of how to take care of their health
5. There should be traffic police scattered in the area

6. Government should introduce good schemes to help to increase the standard of living of the slum poor like distribution of food to the very poor whose income or per capita income is very low.

7. People are losing trust in Political leaders.

8. Government should take up the work of redevelopment as people do not have trust in private builders as they may rob them of the little they have that is shelter.

9. BMC should be monitored properly by the people.

10. BMC should see that the gutters are closed for many reasons that are bad smell, safety of children and of course control of diseases.

11. Slums are carriers of diseases so the government should see that they monitored.

12. CSR should step ahead in improving the chawl

13. Electricity board should take some strong steps for correcting the electricity failure.

14 BMC instead of once in a month should come every day to collect garbage.

Problems due to SRA

People are promised to vacant place and they will get best of things. But many times it has been observed that people are not paid rent on time. The time which is promised, the building is not constructed in that time. Many time people are promised that though they are into not eligible list but they will make them eligible but afterwards they are told that they will not get the flats because they have bought house after 1995. Many time society president and secretaries they demand money to make them eligible for the flats. These way residents are exploited by the builders and the society president and secretary. Residents are given sweets on Diwali and other big occasions and gifts are given. But once they vacant the places they are not entertained for their queries. Builders they just have commercial intensions behind this redevelopment scheme. Building construction material is also not of good quality. They use inferior quality of material for the original residents and good quality for the other building which they will sell to the
others. Many times people are not given houses at their original place but at some other place.

**Welfares of Slum Reintegration: New tower buildings in place of the demolished slum.** The SRA models are a financially supportable model, which does not require finance from the government. Due to it, slum dwellers get a golden opportunity to live in beautiful homes, which they would find it difficult to purchase. Here they get it free of cost. Most of the houses are meant for people with poor income. But due to these projects the picture of the slum changes. Roads are widen and improved, have a toilet inside which they have to keep clean. Moreover buildings provide many other public amenities. Once they start living in a building they change at least to some extent, in their behaviour. It lowers crime rate because more and more people start sending their children to school. School changes their outlook. It increases the social well-being along with safety. It is a lasting and lifelong useful asset that is created in the long run. It leads to social upgradation and better living conditions. It also improves their quality of life. As the slum resident’s start changing, they feel like working and improving my standard of living, which increases the income of the government and also increases their social security because the value of the land increases. On the whole SRA is a great project for the upliftment of slum dwellers and beautifying Mumbai.
Importance of Education

Education plays a key role in reframing the thoughts of the slum poor and can help in converting a slum into a better place worthy to live. Education is must for human development and human progress because its only education can make a human into a good human. Education is a big push not only for human beings and the economy as a whole. If human are educated in the real sense then the world can become a better place so if the slum poor are educated then they can change lives in the slum. The main objective of education is excellence and excellence leads to perfections. True education immortalised only through experiences and knowledge along with experiences creates new and innovative ideas which can help to brighten our future in order to our future we have to look into the failures of a past we have to determine to change our society through education. For this we have to improve the existing frame work of an education system. Education is a journey from known to unknown its helps us to discover and create new ways of how to live well. Education is a must for the HRD of the people in the slums because most of the people in the slums live below poverty line. Being poor education is out of their reach when they do not have sufficient to eat they cannot think of spending on education. There are very few BMC schools or government aided schools and the private schools are very expensive. Education is become a business and a dream for the poor. Education should be able to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor, haves and not the haves not. It should be able to up lift underprivileged that is the slum poor and create an equitable society. The responsibility of achieving this goal lies mainly in the hence in the government many steps have been taken by the governments but due to many loop holes, corruption and lack of proper implementation we have not achieved are goal more over due to many private schools coming up the educational standard is decline and deterioration. The aim of education is to develop all round capabilities and transform an individual into a responsible citizen. The quality of education plays a pivotal role in nurturing the talents and grooming the personality of an individual and teachers need to be the primary contributors. A good teacher has an art of shaping her students and developing there is personality a good teacher should be kind, knowledgeable and a role model for the students. Education is a prerequisite for slum development its plays a critical roles in all round development of human personality its
helps in developing means to an end, the end is a change in the life and living human potential by becoming a standards of the slums poor. Our education system needs to strive towards creation of a new breed of individuals, who thrive on curiosity and channelize all their efforts in unlocking the mysteries of the world about them. Till relationship can be enhanced and enriched only through education. India is a nation with many people living in the slums and under the age of 25. Education should ensure that the young manpower force is transformed into a demographic dividend by harnessing their potential through suitable means. Parents, teachers and institutions have to step in to transforms these young individuals to slums into sensible and mature human beings. It is our duty to make them men of value and character and fill their empty minds with open ones. Ultimately education is not preparation for life, education is life itself. Education should help in the development of a person Education should polish all the aspects of human life, especially his personality in fact it should change ones outlook of life, removing all the flaws in his personality and turning him into a positive and sound personality. For this we have to change our education system and tone up our educational institutions because educational institutions are the pillars on which the citizens of our country can be changed for the better. Education helps to restore personal health and makes us aware of legal rights. Education built in human the confidence to face unpredictable and uncertain challenges of the new millennium. It helps in bringing a change in our society for the better. Today’s education should accommodate the changing needs of our society. We have to design an education system which will be able to change the life’s of human especially the slum poor .It should be able to address the present days requirements It should focus on development of the human beings especially the BMC schools where the poor from the slum study. The happiness of the poor children from the slums should be the main aim and goal of education. It should bring a revolution in the slum dwellers because these slum dwellers are also a very important part of the human resources of our county, which is the need of the hour and the time has come to include the slum dwellers in the growth process and make our growth inclusive.

How can poverty are controlled through education. Education plays a vital role in the growth of the economy and also in the life of the poor. In fact it is the most important key to success in life of any human beings. The poor conditions of the slum are mainly because they are not educating so they find it difficult to get good jobs. they have to compromise with any kind of jobs sometimes in order to earn money people make them criminals .they take advantage of their
illiteracy and poverty. Government has implemented many schemes but only few are in force or successful. Many a times the rural poor are not even aware of the schemes and facilities provided to them by the government. Awareness has to be created. Being illiterate many parents in the slums do not understand the importance of education. They do not understand that education is the real path which will bring them out of poverty. They do not understand that just as food, clothing shelter are the basic necessities of life for survival so also education is a must for surviving in this complicated and complex society. Education is a journey from poverty to richness or from darkness to light. Poverty lack of education and low per capita income is the biggest hindrance to Human resource development. It reduces the quality and quantity of life. Education in slums is not only deprived because of poverty, inequality but also deprived because of gender differences, caste and health issues in slums. Some of the parents in the slums do not have time for their children in fact they are working day and night to buy two meals a day for their family and even come out of debts. They have no time to think of education they are just waiting for their children to become capable of going to work and adding to their family income. Due to low income they are affected physically mentally and emotionally. Poverty and low income makes them incapable of understanding the need for education .they do not realise that if they send their children to school and educate them the sacrifice will give them much more gains than expected and by educating their children they will grow not only socially but financially and economically. Poor children have lots of problems to face they are disadvantaged where health is concerned, guidance is concerned, language barrier etc. Due to poverty in slums the girl children are at a more disadvantaged than boy children given a choice they would prefer sending their boy child to school and rather keep the girl child at home to do the house hold chores. Moreover they have the fear that if their girl child is educated then it will be difficult to find a suitable match for her. Thus the girl child in the slum has the tendency to inherit the poverty in terms of education from their parents. To eradicate poverty or in fact reduce it the government has launched many schemes but due to illiteracy and lack of awareness slums are not able to avail all these facilities. Achieving primary education is the key for the successful eradication of poverty. Education is the basis for the cultural, social and economic progress of the slum dwellers. People in the slum do not understand that education will make them capable of fight for their rights. Education will teach them the importance of nutritious food, sanitation good health, a clean surrounding which is a must for having a quality life. In order to achieve the benefits of education one has to send the child to pre-primary school, then primary school and then secondary school at least up to xii standard. Some parents in the slum do not want to send their
children to school because they feel they will have to spend money on their children education they feel they are born in poverty and they will die in poverty they do not understand that investment in education is an investment for life which will bring them gains in several ways. A parent does not understand that by not educating their children they are adding to poverty in the economy. Due to lack of education people in the slums are not knowing the importance of giving timely medicines and a good diet to their children. Even the pregnant mothers do not know the importance of eating good food. They feel that since God is bringing the child in the world he will do the needful. Globally, around 89% of primary-age children are enrolled in primary education, and this proportion is rising. Under the Education for All programs driven by UNESCO, most countries have committed to achieving universal enrolment in primary education by 2015, and in many countries, it is compulsory for children to receive primary education. Higher education, also called tertiary, third stage, or post-secondary education, is the non-compulsory educational level that follows the completion of a school providing a secondary education, such as a high school or secondary school. A broad range of educational approaches emerged, including alternative schools, self-learning, home-schooling and un-schooling. Higher education, in particular, is undergoing a transition towards open education; e-learning alone is currently growing at 14 times the rate of traditional learning. Open education is fast growing to become the dominant form of education, for many reasons such as its efficiency and results compared to traditional methods. Educational psychology in turn informs a wide range of specialties within educational studies, including instructional design, educational technology, curriculum development, organizational learning, special education and classroom management.

Conservation of energy in the slum of Malad east
There is need to make people aware about the scare resources and increasing pressure on these scare resource like Elect city, Water and other. Some awareness programmes can definitely help to overcome these problems. So programmes from schools should be undertaken where in projects should be given to develop the different areas of Malad. This will not only bring the different into the condition of Malad slum but also make the future generation sensitive about the current issues and these issues can be talked before it goes out of way. In NSS many colleges they adopt areas and work over there. So since there are 5-6 colleges in Malad east if they will adopt the various areas of Malad east will definitely bring the drastic change into the condition of Malad and bring behavioural changes among the people. Not only ladies but also students
they should be taught the lessons of Important of Energy resource. Many schools and colleges they have taken initiative but there is need to be done more than that then only the future of Malad can be saved and not only Malad but in turn Maharashtra and India as whole.

**Environmental Education**

Due to massive and unplanned construction somewhere the environment is being over looked at Malad area. And it’s not only in Malad area but many parts of Mumbai. Due to ignorance of environment, nature has shown its horrified face. Many areas are flooded in rainy season because there is no way for water flow. Also the heat has increased like anything.

**Environment**

Man is not bad by birth but it is the environment in which he or she is brought up which makes him bad. Rapid development in agriculture and industrial development has created more and more problems to the poor especially the slum poor Today it is not only the poor who live in slums but it is even the rich business men who are comfortable in doing their business in the slums .they use the houses in the slum for their storage, manufacturing raw materials and they save on Income tax etc. which have added to the problems of the slum dwellers for example added to the pollution. The ecological problem we are facing is directly the effect of unconditional and unchecked industrial growth for the sake of profits. So it is the CSR who have to take up the responsibility along with the government and the educated people in the slum. That is companies or business men should take up the responsibility to do something for the slum dwellers either to decrease their poverty by informing them about job opportunities, create job opportunities, control pollution or keep a check on it., especially the cottage industries in the slums of Malad East .They should keep a check on the environment, eco efficiency and the standard of living of labourers. They should take up the responsibility of educating the slums in savings lending and borrowings. Thus we need a robust and thriving development which will lead to equitable inclusive and sustainable growth in the slums. If God has endowed you with lots of wealth and if you give a little to the poor you are not great, it is like throwing a drop of water out of the ocean .If one really want to give to the poor then one should give willingly, strategically systematically and toughly. We should aim at building India into a country which provides equal access to opportunities to all irrespective of the class/caste difference and we should all join hands to take this collective responsibility of eradicating the slums and poverty in India and work at making India a beautiful place free from the problems
of Poverty, illiteracy, unemployment which is a big challenge for all of us and dream to make India the top most country in the world. We should attract tourist not to see slum tourism in our country which is a shame to all Indians, in fact we should attract tourist to see and admire the beauty of India. We need to dream of making India a heaven. Only if we dream of making India a heaven we will innovate ways and means of making our dream come practically true. The main aim of Indian constitution is to treat all Indians equal, so the law is just and same irrespective of one being rich and poor but there are many loopholes and then corruption cannot be ignored. Our country is basically a mixed economy but more socialist than capitalist which aims at welfare of the poor the vulnerable etc. which includes the slum. Today both developmental growth and welfare are simultaneous goals of our country which are difficult to achieve like the Philips curve. If we give more importance to one it is at the cost of the other and vice versa. Economic and social justice is a must for human development. But today our society is experiencing massive inequality. Our growth is not inclusive, Government efforts at reducing inequality or equitable distribution of the fruits of economic growth has failed so now it is the responsibility of the corporates to give it a try. We have the abilities to innovate and adapt that is make changes for the better today India is almost competing with all the develop countries in the global market it is also the one of the largest economic in the world but yet we have many people suffering from absolute poverty under nourishments and slums in many places in INDIA thus INDIA has develop but the fruits of the development have not been equally distributed which is the root cost of poverty inequality unemployment etc. The corporates should give more importance in creating job opportunities for the slums poor and helping the vulnerable section of the society by giving donations charity relief computers books fees etc. they should aim at contributing to the economic development by improving to quality of life of the workers and they are families as well as of the communities and societies at large this will not only improving there are own reputation but also help the slum poor and indirectly our nation. In India the CSR practice is not as much is required but slowly and gradually the contribution of CSR to our development under is increasing. But still they have to be more active in order to bring the big change in our society CSR should work more religiously with the intension of actually contributing to the development and growth of the poor and the slum people for this they has to be a transition in the mind sets of they CSR not only the corporates but also we as good citizens and good humans should things goods of a society and good of a country. Being educated we should practice what we preach. For example: if he tells others not to waste foods and then we ourselves should not waste foods. Beings educated we
should teach the illiterate the importance of cleanliness why should we be clean why it is important to take a bath and brush your teach every day and why it is important to drink clean and purifying water every day etc. Thus, let’s not thing we need to act if each educated person takes up the challenges of helping one or two families in the slums through their education then our country will grow. Grow and lets others grow should be our thought or goal in life does we educated people and corporates along with the governments should think of not only eradicating poverty but also eradicating slums and achieve a new India, inclusive India sustainable India and then we can think of how to make India the best country in the world.

**Human Development Index (HDI)**

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which is used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. It was developed by Pakistani economist Mahbub ul Haq, is anchored in the Nobel laureate Amartya Sen’s work on human capabilities, often framed in terms of whether people are able to “be” and “do” desirable things in life, and was published by the United Nations Development Programme. Talking about Malad east area the life expectancy of the people is up to 65 to 70 years, education level of the people is less it ranges from illiteracy earlier but now it’s up to 10th standard to 12th for girls and boys up to graduation and very few go for post-graduation.

Per capita income is also less of the people as most of them are on contractual labour job or non-permanent private jobs. Many women they work as maid and earn only Rs. 3000-5000 per month. Researcher strongly feel that there should be stronger medical facility should be available though there are 2 large and 1 small government hospitals but the service is not up to the mark which discourages people to go to these government hospitals. Many schools and colleges are available but education is very costly which discourages people to send their kids to the schools and colleges and specially higher education. So efforts should be made to provide education at reasonable rate which people will be able to afford.

**Health and hygiene in the slums of Malad East**

Due to less income people are not able to buy nutritious food. Many times children their growth
doesn’t take place properly. In BMC schools these kids they get khichadi (Rice) and other nutritious food but in the school these children they sit anywhere and eat it. Due to overlook of teachers this nutritious food doesn’t contribute towards the growth of the kids. So according to the researchers along with this nutritious food there should be good place made available for these kids. Because it’s very important to have good surrounding for the health. Many areas toilets are not available. People they sit beside highways or on the roads which affects the surrounding areas. Even if latrines are available it’s in between the residential area. So according to researcher there should be proper plan made before the latrines are constructed in residential areas. And it should be cleaned from time to time. There are many areas where dustbins are not available and garbage is thrown over the roads or in callas. Which in turn invite to the vermin and mosquitos and block in the nallas and flood takes place in the rainy season. So there should be Dustbins available in all areas and for wet and hazardous waste there should be different dustbin. Gutters are very small and open so proper construction should be taken place. There is lack of construction planning prior to the construction so proper planning should be done as what should be size of gutters and there should be lid to clean it from time to time. So that it need not to be digged and again construct. In many area BMC contract labours they come and clean the areas and they charge Rs. 10 monthly and people they are ready to pay for the same and they also have mobile dustbin and they collect garbage every morning, by blowing whistle. But many areas are there this facility is not available. So those areas should be given this facility so that people they will not throw garbage over the roads and open places. There should be hygiene awareness programmes made available for the people and they should be made aware importance of hygiene.

**Inclusion of the poor**

Many efforts are made by the government to bring people under financial institutions but some more efforts should be made on local level to encourage people to save their money and keep in the bank which will not only keep their money safe but also they will get the handsome interest rate. Various investments related schemes should be made available to the people. Many times people don’t prefer banks to keep their savings because they have to stand long queues and ill treatment by government bank employees. Number of banks should be increased so that the pressure on few government banks like SBI will be decreased. There should be one person who will look after the queries of the people and solve them as many people they are illiterate so they can be attracted towards banking system. Many areas don’t have ATMs and even if it is
available there is some or other problems involved and they are not able to withdraw required money. This is also one of the reasons which discourage people to come under banking system. So few more ATMS should be made available so that it will be convenient for the people to withdraw money when banks are closed. Along with that there should be money deposit machine to deposit money also. And trainer should be provided to train people as people they have fear in the mind while withdrawing money. Immediate action needs to be taken by the banks if there is any problem in withdrawing or depositing money. There is need to undertake financial literacy programmes at the local level by local authority. Many people they invest their valuable hard earned money into BC and other risky investment avenues where they are many times cheated. Event they take loans by mortgaging gold and this gold man they charge higher rate of return which varies from Rs. 4 to 5 behind per Rs. 100 as loan. So if these people will be making these from the banks they will not be cheated and exploited by charging higher rate of return.

**Slums and infrastructure**

Slum upgrading consists of physical, social, economic, organizational and environmental improvements to slums undertaken cooperatively and locally among citizens, community groups, businesses and local authorities. The main objective of slum upgrading is to alleviate the poor living standards of slum dwellers. Many slums lack basic local authority services such as provision of safe drinking water, sanitation, wastewater and solid waste management. Slum upgrading is used mainly for projects inspired by or engaged by the World Bank and similar agencies. It is considered by the proponents a necessary and important component of urban development in the developing countries. However, many people do not believe that slum upgrading is successful. They point to the difficulties in providing the necessary resources either in a way that is beneficial to the slum-dwellers or in a way that has long-term effectiveness. Alternatives to slum upgrading include the construction of alternative tenements for people living in slums (rather than fixing the infrastructure itself) or the forced removal of slum dwellers from the land. Slums have posed a huge problem for developing because they are by definition areas in which the inhabitants lack fundamental resources and capabilities such as adequate sanitation, improved water supply, durable housing or adequate living pace. Many governments have tried to find solutions to the problem, and one of the proposed solutions is slum upgrading. Slum upgrading is essentially a strategy in which the infrastructure of a slum is improved, such as giving adequate water supply and sewage to the community.
Additionally, because of the tenuous legal status of slum inhabitants, often strategies include the legalization of the right to the land on which slums are built. The concept of slum upgrading, a strategy for the improvement in a slum's infrastructure, is one that has evolved out of a period of unprecedented urban growth since the mid-20th century. In fact, nearly two thirds of the population growth that has occurred in that time period has been in urban areas.[3] Not only have we seen the growth of urban populations a whole, but the world has also seen phenomenal growth with regards to individual cities, including megacities (cities in excess of 8 million inhabitants) and hypercities (in excess of 20 million inhabitants). By 2015, the world will likely have 550 cities with a population greater than one million – an increase of 464 cities from 1950. Currently, only one city (Tokyo) has a population large enough to be considered a "hyper city." However, by 2025 Asia alone may have eleven of these cities. The key factor in this has been that the cities that have grown most rapidly have been cities in the developing world. For example, the cities of Dhaka, Bangladesh, and Lagos, Nigeria, are forty times larger than they were in 1950. While much of this growth has come as a result of population explosion, mass migration from rural areas to the cities has accounted for a huge portion of this worldwide urbanization. The great increase in population has had tremendous implications in the urban ecology in the developing world. The major effect of this has been the rise of the slums.

**Measure to improve the infrastructure in slum area**

Slum redesigning comprises of physical, social, monetary, authoritative and ecological changes to slums embraced helpfully and by regional standards among natives, group gatherings, organizations and neighbourhood authorities. The primary target of slum overhauling is to mitigate the poor expectations for everyday comforts of slum inhabitants. Numerous slums need essential neighbourhood power administrations, for example, procurement of safe drinking water, sanitation, wastewater and strong waste administration. Slum overhauling is utilized essentially for tasks propelled by or connected with by the World Bank and comparable orgs. It is considered by the defenders an essential and critical part of urban advancement in the creating nations. Nonetheless, numerous individuals don't accept that slum updating is fruitful. They indicate the troubles in giving the important assets either in a manner that is useful to the slum-tenants or in a manner that has long haul adequacy. Different options for slum redesigning incorporate the development of option dwellings for individuals living in slums (instead of altering the framework itself) or the constrained expulsion of slum tenants from the area.
**Infrastructure in slums**

Infrastructure is becoming better in the Malad slums. Almost maximum people they have mobile for communication, electricity has reached to the areas like Appa pada and Wagheshwari and some parts of Pathanwadi where people they don’t even have proper concrete houses. Water facility is not good in some of the areas. There should be some supervision on the use of the water and supply of water. There should be limit on the supply of water to each area. As some places the water is available for 8 to 12 to 24 hours. These people they waste water like anything. So in order to develop the habit of water saving and make people aware about importance of water there should be limited water supply. People they can at least make up their minds about saving of the water. Roads sizes should be increased. Many times shopkeepers they extend the front areas of their shops which narrow down the width of the roads and lead to traffic jam. So these illegal shops should be given warning. Though BMC is strict about these things but many times corruption clear out the papers and people they get permission for such kinds of construction work. This has led to congestion in many areas. So researcher strongly feels that there should be corruption free management of the BMC and strict action should be taken against such kind of things. Transportation has reached to the almost all parts of Malad East slums but there is need of increasing the frequency of the buses as these buses are flooded almost maximum hours in a day and people they have to wait for longer time for the buses. There should be some regulation on the auto rickshaw license sanctioning. Because it is causing lots of accident and traffic problem. Many autos are running without any license and all. Just because of the auto rickshaws unions many are saved so some strict action needs to be taken to improve transport condition in Malad slums.

**Role of C.S.R in improving the life of slum dwellers in Malad east**

When enquired it is found out that none of the companies are contributing towards development of these slums of Malad east. So few companies should take an initiative and work towards development of Malad area. CSR is not only in monetary form but also some awareness campaigns and programmes should be arranged and scholarships should be given to the children. Many areas are not much aware about scholarships at the schools. Schools and colleges should make the parents aware about scholarships for their kids and provide them necessary helping hands so that they can get these scholarships.
Wagheshwari Nagar, One of the largest slum area. People are pulling water from the well. Roads are full of rocks and garbage which include plastic.

A garden constructed at the end of Wagheshwari Nagar area for the amusement of the local people and for playing of the kids. Such more initiatives would be taken into many other areas which will help to raise the standard of living of the people.
Wagheshwari Nagar area where people they residing since very long time and some are just migrated. But such areas should be properly developed and people should be provided good house and facilities for these people. Many NGOs needs to take initiative and work for the betterment of these people and teach them their rights and make them aware about exercising their rights.

These are the latrins for the people. Some latrines were not having doors. They are not cleaned
time to time. Common toilet for ladies and gents. So proper latrins should be provided to the people who will encourage these people to use them.

In Wagheshwari Nagar I found many they were having Videocon d2h connection and televisions. So researcher feels that there should be availability of proper house and other infrastructure related facilities for these people.

Some more pics of Wagheshwari Nagar
This is boundary line for forest area where fencing is done by forest so that animals like lion and tiger will not come to the residential area. Because many cases have happened where tiger has eaten to small kids or entered into residential area.

This is Khadan Area. This was a wetland area. But it has been covered now and they have constructed garden and now planning to construct buildings. This area was very famous for the crime. Half this area has been taken to construct residential areas. While doing such kind of massive construction work care should be taken that the environment will not be disturb. Environment should be given equal amount of importance.
This is Appa paddy area. Where pipe lines are leakaging all the times. And many litres of water flow on the road. People they also waste water like anything. So BMC should take the proper amount of action on time so that tons of water will be saved and people should start realizing the importance of the water.
This is Adarsh Nagar. Road construction work is going on which leads to too much of traffic jam takes place in the morning and evening time. Roads are very small in size. Many vendors they sit for the selling various things. So properly planning should be made.

In appal pada I found one area where they have cleaned this area which was earlier very dirtier. Now they have cultivated fruit trees. Such more initiatives would be taken on the part of the local public as for each and everything we cannot be depending on the BMC and government.
Construction work at Appa Pada which sometimes lead to breakage of water pipe line and water gets wasted.

Buses are now reached to the integral parts of Appa Pada. Earlier only bus used to reach till Shivaji Nagar then people used to go by walk for almost 15-30 minutes depending on how many internal areas they are residing. Though there are sufficient buses but the frequency of the same need to be increased.
Appa pada Dustbin in open condition. Many areas need the dustbin also there is need of time to time cleaning of these dustbins. This is one of the causes of diseases.
Residential areas besides open canals. This is one of the reasons for diseases. There is urgent need of cleaning these nallas time to time.
A beautiful garden constructed my MLA Shri Rajhans at Shantaram Talao, Which was earlier dumping area. Such more initiates should be taken by the local authority to make like of Malad citizens peaceful and healthy.

![Image of a garden]

Slum at Shantaram Talao. Proper houses should be given to these people with at least basic amenities to live with better life.

![Image of a slum]

Massive construction work taking place at shantaram talao where earlier huge slum was there. And the residents of this area are now given houses. So such more initiative need to the taken in the areas like Kokni pada, Appa pada, Pathan wadi, waghswhari Nagar etc.
Role of Politicians for development of Slums of Malad East

The politician parties like Congress, Bhartiya Janta Party, Shivsena, Manse and many more are found in Malad east area. Shri Bhomsingh Rathod of Congress, Mrs. Vanita Ghagh of Manse, Mrs. Varise of Shivsena etc. has work a lot for their areas. But still more active part need to be taken for the development of Malad east. They have done work like construction of concrete roads, cleaning canals, making availability of basic amenities like water, toilets, dustbins etc. also they help people for their personal problems and social as well. Their contribution has helped to make development of Malad east area to some extent. They work throughout area. But it is like they do it for getting votes in the election. They know large number of chunks they will get from various areas of Malad east area. The population is very huge, if people are provided basic amenities also they will give them vote and support in the elections. But still sometimes they blame each other for not doing their work properly and on time. Whatever work they do they tell people that I have done this work and please remember and give us vote in coming elections. Every work done by them includes these words. Many times they put big big posters on occasion of construction of road, canal, toilets etc. On this poster they thank to politician for doing that particular work. Huge amount is spent on posters. Instead I feel they should use this money for the betterment of the society. Many times posters are put up in almost all areas for birthday wishes and on selection for particular post where they spend money like anything. By doing this they want to fetch attention of the people. According to researcher these politician parties should come together and work for the betterment of their own area. They should dream to make their Malad area problem free and best area. They not only come together but they should make people together and join hands with school, colleges and NGOs for the betterment of this area.

Strict actions on the part of BMC to save resources in Malad east area

There is inequality in the distribution of resources Malad area. In some area water supply is for 24 hrs, in some areas for 8 hrs, and some only for 1 or 2 years and some they don’t get water supply at all. The BMC should make appropriate planning and supply equal and required amount of water to all the area. This will not only save the resources but everyone will get the resources
in equal amount. There should be put of strict watch on the use of water, electricity use. If these resources are used excessively or wasted that family should be punished, because it is only after the strict punishment the improvement can take place among the people. Many people specially ladies they don’t understand the importance of these scare resources and waste water like anything. If they will be punished they can make better use of these resources. Same way there should be strict rule for volume of music system and garbage throwing. Many times for functions like Ganpati, Navratra, Diwali, Christmas and all electricity is wasted for day and night, Music system is put on extremely high volume, garbage is thrown anywhere. If such strict actions will be taken then definitely people will scare to do these activities. And remarkable improvement will take place in the society. Because these activities does not only affect to the members of the society but many times students they are not able to study with concentration, because many times these festivals come at the time of exams only. Along with strict actions and punishment there should be some awareness programmes should be undertaken from time to time in various areas. And people should be asked to come and attend it. This will really help the future of Malad east area. Otherwise there will be no resources left for the future citizens. These are small initiative which will definitely bring drastic change in the long run. On the other hand BMC should see to it that garbage bins are available in all the areas, canals are cleaned from time to time, water supply is available in all areas, and leak pipelines should be repaired soon. The senior officials personally take round in various areas and see if work is taking place properly. Only by sitting in the offices and delegating work to juniors will not help. Only on paper everything is fine in Malad east but reality is worst which a ward officer may not know also.

Quick Actions to be taken by the concerned authorities

1. SRA schemes should be implemented for redevelopment in that area so that the roads are widen and there is access to transport facilities.

2. Municipal secondary should be started in the places like Appa pada, Kranti Nagar and Wagheshwari Nagar where are the people are extremely poor and cannot afford higher education in private schools
3. Well-equipped hospitals with all the latest technology should be started in Malad east to fight major illnesses because the existing BMC hospitals have limited facilities.

4. BMC should see that the toilets which are constructed are cleaned on daily basis so that the people can use it or else they will mess up the open spaces which is bad for health.

5. The NSS units of colleges in Malad east should take areas of Malad east for different projects of NSS and through skits, dramas etc. create civic sense and ethics in the people.

6. Children who have committed crime and have been sent in remand homes should be concealed and educated in the remand home instead of being punished.

7. Street lights should be put up in each and every area of Malad east even Appa Pada, Kranti Nagar, Wagheshwari so that less crime is committed in the dark.

8. BMC should supply nutritious food to the slum children in the BMC schools and houses.

9. Research should be done on the medical facilities and nutrition supplement given to slum children by the BMC.

10. Research should also be done on the socio-economic condition of each slums of Malad East.