CHAPTER-VI

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, SUGGESTIONS AND CONCLUSION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

Slums are a common feature of any developing city in Third world countries. Slums are often viewed as a view of life; a sub-culture within the set of norms and values which are reflected in poor sanitation and health practices, deviant behavior and characteristics attributes apathy and social isolation. Slums are characterized by illiteracy, ignorance, ill health, inertia, indebtedness, and insanitation mounting on a swampy, shanty and shadow area where sub-human conditions prevail. The slum dwellers feel that they are social cast-offs and live with friction, insecurity, drunkenness and other deviant habits.

Slum dwellers can be economically valuable citizens, as they contribute to the city’s overall growth by accepting low wages and rendering essential services to the urban community without making any special demand on the scare financial resources of the urban local bides. Nonetheless, there should be public intervention to check the growth of slums and ameliorate the living conditions of the slum dwellers which subsequently leads to slum improvement programs.

6.2 SUMMARY

Slum is a shelter of people in cities and towns who leave their earlier places of residence where means of survival has shrunk. In order to survive of starvation and unemployment they come to a place where they just could eke out a living. The slums are laces characterized by absence of basic necessities of life. By appearance it is derelict and dilapidated.

One of the main reasons behind the growth of slum is the growth of population in the wake of industrialization in the city. This was due to migration, concentration of better health and education facilities, better wage rates and multifarious economic activities. Moreover, government policies have been responsible for the growth of slums. Apart from this, intensive cultivation, loss of tenure rights on common land, push the rural people too migrate to intra-state and inter-state locations.
The present research is mainly focus on the spatial and temporal growth of slums in Mysore city, Socio-economic status of the slum dwellers and role of Upgradation programs by the different agencies.

The study conducted in Mysore city, In the first phase a general survey of 82 slums out of the 63 declared slums and 19 non declared slums. Secondary data collected all 82 slums from different Governmental institutions.

In the second phase out of 82 slums 40 slums are randomly selected for detailed case study. For this primary data collected from field survey along with questionnaire 25 households were surveyed in each slums. Socio-economic conditions, Demographical conditions, literacy, Caste details, Income status, Occupational patterns, sanitation conditions, household details are collected from slum dwellers. Along with interview conducted official of Karnataka slum clearance board, Mysore City Corporation for programmes and polices of slums in the city,

Mysore city and its environs have been undergoing a transformation both in their demography and land uses. This transformation has been triggered by the industrial development along some specific sectors of the city and its environs and the general willingness of the part of the city.

IN first chapter provides a brief introduction regarding environmental setting of the study area and scientific method of area of interest. It includes decadal growth of Slums in the City, Area of Association, geographic, topography, geology, drainage, soil, vegetation and climatic conditions.

The second chapter aims at distributional pattern of the city slums. To achieve this, general method of distributional pattern has been followed which indicates three distributional pattern namely random, uniform and cluster distributions. The location of slums has undergone dramatic changes. In the early years of industrialization and commercial process, slums appeared in the central parts of the city where the immigration, spatial growth of the city are the causes of slum formation the fringe of the city. Because of the density of population and migration slums are distributed unevenly .The housing conditions, occupational structure, household size, road network and basic infrastructure facilities are, are varies from one slum to another. The spatial and population growth of the city leads to formation of slums in the city. In 65 Wards some Slums are have moderate housing conditions, civic amenities, road facilities, Ward no 49,48, 50 are very poor in Basic facility. But ward no 2, 3, 5 slums are moderate conditions.
The outcome of the research reveals about the social and economical conditions prevailed in the city. A list of 40 slums was selected at random for survey from the record maintained by Mysore City Corporation and Karnataka Slum clearance Board. Further 25 households per slum were chosen randomly irrespective of the slum population in each slum.

This chapter gives detail the Socio-economic conditions of the slums in Mysore City. It also reveals in detail sampling method used, size of the sample and areas selected for the primary survey etc. It also analyzed the opinion of Slum dwellers, officials.

The main aim of this chapter to focus on different socio economic condition like housing pattern, income status, occupational structure, water sources in the city slums. In this view I selected 25 slums of Mysore city at detailed house hold survey of the slums. The data analyzed by statistical package.

The third chapter deals with Socio-Economical condition of the slums depicts that the large number of workers are from building and road construction, factory workers as well. Hardly few have from government fourth-class jobs. This represents that the slums provide huge labour force for the economical development of the city. As for social conditions concerned forty eight per cent of slum dwellers have katcha houses which indicate housing conditions in the city in critical. Houses are overcrowded and poor both in terms of basic facilities thus invite various diseases and infections. Majority of the slum dwellers are belongs to scheduled caste, scheduled tribe, backward.

The outcome of the research connecting to the crime shows that crimes have been taking place from many slums of the city. Temporal and spatial analysis of the crime cases in the slums of the city has been carried out to understand the rate of crimes committed. Based on type and number of crimes occurred the map has been prepared to show the crimes. Out of seventeen Police staion six police stations have highest crime incidence in slum areas are analyzed through graph and maps. Mainly Laskar , Udayagiri, Vidyaranyapuram, vijayanagara police stations have highest concentration of crimes in the city from 2001 to 2010. Most of the crimes are belongs to slum areas. Lakskhar, Nazarbad, Krshnaraja puram, Mandi Mohalla police stations have the highest slum areas. Normally the crimes of this police station limits associates with slum areas because of lack awareness programmes, lack of education and economic problems.
To provide better Educational awareness programmes, Value based educational activities like Yoga, Spiritual development, meditation, Making aware of young people that crime is a wrong activity. Implementing community policing with a support of public, interaction with people of slums to provide various economical, occupational opportunities. In this view ODANADI and PRATHAM Non governmental Organizations played a remarkable role to decrease crimes and increasing literacy rate among slum dwellers in the City.

The fifth chapter deals with analysis of government policies and programmes on slum clearance. For this, number of policies from state and central government and Supreme Court guidelines have been thoroughly discussed. The various policies to rehabilitation programs carried out from 2000-2010 have been studied. Some of the central and state governments programmes for slum rehabilitation are Jawaharlal Nehru National Renewal Mission and Integrated housing and Slum Development Programme, Nirmala Jyothi Scheme, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana, National Slum development programmes (NSDP), Nirmala Bharathi Abhiyan Yojana and Integrated Housing and Slum development programme (IHSDP). These programmes have been well-compared based on their applicability, well-received from the slum dwellers and successful in terms of infrastructure and employment opportunities. The basic objective of these programmes is to strive for slum-less city with a healthy living and good environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers in Mysore city.

6.3 FINDINGS

Lack of dependable data on various aspects of poverty including number of slums, slum population, access to services like water and sanitation, livelihood, etc.

Deterioration of infrastructure created by investments under various slum improvement programs due to inadequate maintenance, finance and direction in the post-project phase resulting in poor quality of service availability to the residents in the already improved slums. The infrastructure created in slums is not linked to the citywide networks. With funds constraints, service provision for the poor becomes a sporadic activity rather than a regular service delivery system of local government.

Inadequate basic services in Slums i.e. Water supply, sanitation, sewage and drainage facilities, electricity, streetlights. Poor financing by banks to urban poor in bankable scheme for self employment and income generation.
The experience of implementing poverty programmes clearly brings out the need for an integrated response to deal with the problems of the urban poor. The experience highlights the fact that no sectoral intervention would mitigate the problems of the urban poor or improves their quality of life. It is also noted that programmes for the poor need to focus on particularly vulnerable groups among them, like women and children, disabled and destitute, the aged and children in difficult circumstances. Lack of coordination leads to inefficient use of resources and Discontinuous community/social development programs.

Poor resource base for creating and constantly maintaining infrastructure is a critical issue. As they depend on adhoc grants, the service provision for the poor becomes a sporadic activity rather than a regular service delivery system of local government institutions.

Inadequate skill development, exposure and knowledge exchange for the community development staff/officer and members at the office and community level for efficient and effective delivery of services in the scenario of paradigm shift in technology advancement.

Lack of innovative approach and skill in planning, monitoring and delivering required services to the poor in the community and Inadequate resources of Municipal Corporation. Educate or conduct awareness program to both women and men to control the solid waste dumping into open drains. Women spend more time in home so improper waste management causes higher risk to them and hence they become more vulnerable. There is a need to create awareness campaign for door-to-door collection

In Mysore City about 80 percent of the municipal sweepers and waste collectors are women. Need to avail the facilities like gloves, shoes etc. for their health safety reasons.

6.4 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Slums in Mysore City have their own peculiarities. They certainly differed from each other in terms of location, size of population and background. But they also held something in common. All of them represented a culture of poverty and were noticeable for their lack of civic amenities. This stood out against the backdrop of the progressive character of the Mysore City. This apart, these slums have a predominance of migrants (70 percent)
The study indicate the scope of slum clearance should be enlarged to embrace slum improvement by providing them minimum amenities like sanitary-latrines, drainage, uncontaminated water supply, approach roads, paved streets and lighting, in order to prevent them from spoiling both the physical and social environment and also uplifting them from a degrading quality of life. Slum dwellers are more prone to disease because of the sub-human conditions, which prevail due to unawareness and neglect. In order to solve this, proper efforts to educate them in the direction of health and hygiene should be made. In computing this shortage, the fundamental assumption was that each household should have a pucca dwelling unit, a reasonably permanent structure to provide minimum standards of comfort and safety. The prevailing ideas of wholesale slum clearance and construction of costly housing must be abandoned and new ideas must be developed to solve the shelter problem and improve physical environments and the slum life. The fact that emergence of slums, is the result of social degeneration and economic poverty cannot be ignored. The approach therefore has to be such that taking into consideration both the physical environments and the social and economic status of the slum dwellers its execution should involve no harassment, no adverse effect on the socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers. Finally, what is equally essential, is the need for talking to these people, for making them feel acceptable, for telling the women folk how they can keep their home and children clean, for telling the children what games to play, for telling the men what work awaits them in the world beyond the one.

We discussed the need for attitudinal shifts and emphasising the functionalist dimension of slums as a prerequisite to an alternative slum improvement approach. Slums, in a way, can be seen as the result of misplaced policy objectives that are not centred on equitable growth. An ideal policy would therefore be that which to addresses these maladies and proposes schemes that minds the future generations as well.

The slum dwellers should be seen not just as the beneficiaries, but as the Primary Stakeholders. Public policies would thereby have to accept human beings as the focal point of development and reconsider their current thrust on the physical built environment.

**Suggestions:**

Prepare slum action plan for implementing slum upgradation programme at each slum level.

Rehabitate the low lying slums in the city prone for inundation to an alternate environment friendly site.
Launch rehabilitation programme such as providing effective low cost dwelling house with tiled_sheet roofs made available in easy payable installments on long term bases.

Up gradation of social infrastructure service such as provision of independent sanitation facility connected to underground drainage system attached to each house in the slum essential to avoid environmental pollution and improve health conditions.

Educate or conduct awareness program to both women and men to control the solid waste dumping into open drains.

Public taps to every lane in the slum through exclusive water connections with timely and regular water supply needs to be provided.

Up gradation of institutional facilities such as primary health units with low cost treatment to the urban poor and primary education as they form the broader measures of well being.

Physical infrastructure up gradation such as sufficient street lighting facility and good roads in Slums.

All the storm water drains to be desilted and maintained properly.

Training and capacity building of personnel involved in the water treatment and supply have to be improved substantially.

Impart quality education to the children in slums through trained personnel and provision of physical infrastructure like building, equipment, books and useful materials. Need for adult education programmes.

Provision of credit access to free the poor of non financial slavery and give them their first chance to builds their own lives through personal initiative.

Provision of job training education for youth in providing knowledge and skills in tailoring, embroidery, computer, mechanical driving, electrical and electronic repairs and welding.

Provision of adequate training and skill upgradation for women in the area of tailoring, food processing, basket making, typing and computer education. Increase outlay on urban poverty alleviation programmes under five year plans.

Increase in the provision of the percentage of grant under Bhagya Jyhoti scheme to urban slum households.

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