CHAPTER III
3.1. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Madras is one of the major metropolitan cities in India. It also happens to be the State Capital of Tamil Nadu. It has the distinction of being described as the "Intellectual Queen of India" by no less a person than Pandit Jawharlal Nehru. It prides itself as the oldest Municipal Corporation in India. Yet it has not escaped the fate of the other Metropolitan cities of India in facing the problems such as mushrooming due to slums and sportive of pavement dwellings. The Scanning of available literature and data revealed the ever increasing number of slums and the families living on the road margins, railway border line fringes, canal banks, on the vacant lands earmarked for road improvement. These slums were hindrance not only to the Municipal authorities in implementing civic and development works but also a problem to the road users and to the transport corporations. Considering these facts, the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) prepared a scheme for the resettlement of slum dwellers in Madras Metropolitan Area. As on 31 March 1993 the TNSCB resettled 5428 slum families in four resettlement colonies, such as (1) Ennore 298 families, (2) Velachery 2640 families, (3) Kodunkaiyur 1040 families and (4) Korukkupet 1444 families.

Resettlement of slum dwellers is not an easy task. It will not only affect their livelihood but will dislocate them from their familiarity with the neighbourhood. In many instances, this extended over periods of more than three decades. Thus, this led to socio-economic problems besides the problems of adjustment to the new places where resettlements were arranged, a sense of insecurity, access to the basic services, availability of infrastructure facilities, deprivation of old jobs and profession, disruption to their
children's education, etc. are a few problem that surfaced. The Community Development (C.D.) staff of TNSCB has adopted various measures and approaches for the purpose of amicable settlement of the problems arising in resettlement process.

3.2. NEED FOR THE STUDY

The present study attempts to focus mainly on the socio-economic conditions of the resettlers. The problems faced by them at the time of resettlement sites and the consequences of the resettlement together with their attitude towards the new housing facilities. The study also attempts at finding the participation and involvement of the affected people in the process of resettlement and the strategies adopted by the TNSCB for an amicable resettlement. The researcher with rich field experience and added advantage of academic background undertook this project with confidence. The researcher feels that justice has been done to the extent possible.

3.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the socioeconomic conditions of the resettlers before and after the resettlement process and their attitude towards the new housing facilities provided at the resettled sites.

2. To explain the problems faced by the resettlers at the resettlement colonies.

3. To discuss the role of the TNSCB, the NGOs and the level of community participation at various stages of resettlement and rehabilitation process.

4. To suggest suitable solutions and policy measures for further undertakings in resettlement of the slum dwellers.
3.4. HYPOTHESES

From the perusal of the available literatures and the observations from the study the following hypotheses are framed.

1. There is no significant difference among the various resettlement colonies in the level of education of the families at the resettlement colonies as compared to that of former slum settlements.

2. There is no significant difference in the occupation of the families at the resettlement colonies as compared to that of former slum settlements.

3. There is no significant difference in the income of the families at the resettlement colonies as compared to that of former slum settlements.

4. There is no significant difference in the average monthly expenditure on transportation from the resettlement colonies than from the former slum settlements to reach their work spots.

5. There is no significant difference in all the resettlement colonies in the household’s average number of man-days worked per month before and after resettlement process.

6. There is no significant difference in the size of the plots at the resettlement colonies as compared to that of former slum settlements.

7. There is no significant association between various resettlement colonies and the attitude of the resettlers towards the new housing facilities provided to them at the resettlement sites.

8. There is no significant difference among the various resettlement colonies namely Ennore, Velachary, Kodunkaiyur and Korukkupet with regard to the level of community participation at the organizational stage.

9. There is no significant difference among the various resettlement colonies namely Ennore, Velachary, Kodunkaiyur and Korukkupet with regard to the level of community participation at the involvement stage.
10. There is no significant difference among the various resettlement colonies namely Ennore, Velachary, Kodunkaiyur and Korukkupet with regard to the level of community participation at the decision making stage.

11. There is no significant difference among the various resettlement colonies namely Ennore, Velachary, Kodunkaiyur and Korukkupet with regard to the level of community participation at the implementation stage.

3.5. OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS

Slum dwellers

Slum dwellers in the present study refers to those families belong to economically disadvantaged class and groups, a substantial number of these people are migrants seeking jobs and fortunes in urban areas. Generally these people settled themselves on public lands (Government owned lands) or unclaimed and unutilized private lands most of them live as tenants, while a majority of the people functioned a owners of the temporary shelters rented to the other migrants. Their places of occupation include road side vacant lands, pavements, parks, river banks, sea shore and areas adjacent to railway lines. These are the targeted population of the TNSCB for the resettlement and rehabilitation purpose.

Resettlement

Resettlement is the process initiated by the Government agencies supported by the Non Governmental Agencies and on rare occasions by the people themselves to shift and settled in areas earmarked by the Government with infrastructure facilities.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is the process of restoration of the evicted slum dwellers to their normal life with added facilities and improved quality of life at the resettlement sites. This is achieved through the governmental welfare schemes, local government's assistance in the
extension of essential services, and through the NGOs attending to the grievances and providing solutions.

**Resettlers**

Resettlers in the present study refers to those families evicted from the slums to the newly developed resettlement sites by the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board.

**Nuclear Family**

Nuclear family is one consisting of husband, wife and their child/children.

**Joint Family**

Joint family in this study refers to all the members of the family living together under one roof and one related to each other one way or other.

**Illiterate**

Illiterate are those without even the knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetics.

**Monthly family income**

Monthly income is referred to the total earnings of all the earning members in the family.

As per the suggestion given by the eminent scholars, the monthly family income and expenditure of the preceding month to the date of resettlement was taken to calculate as the standard measurement for arriving at the income and expenditure. After the process of resettlement, the income and expenditure of the same month i.e. if it is February, the same
February month income and expenditure of one of the succeeding year was taken for comparative assessment. Applying this formula, to calculate the family income and expenditure:

At Ennore month of April in the year 1992 before the resettlement and the month of April in the year 1997 after the resettlement process was calculated.

At Velachery, January month in the year 1990 for phase I, May 1991 for phase II and September 1992 for phase III before the resettlement and January for phase I, May for phase II and September for phase III in the year 1997 after the resettlement process was calculated (see also Table 1.4).

At Kodunkaiyur April 1990 for Phase I and January 1993 for phase II before the resettlement and April for phase I and January for phase II in the year 1997 after the resettlement process was calculated.

At Korukkupet October month in the year 1993 before the resettlement and October month in the year 1997 after the resettlement process was calculated.

**Before the resettlement process**

It implies the previous locations in slum areas.

**After the resettlement process**

This implies the conditions at the resettlement areas.
Community participation

Community participation in this study implies the process of consultations, the discussion procedures and the significance of interactions between the people of the settlements on the one hand, the Governmental agencies and the NGOs on the other hand. More importantly it means, the opportunity and privileges given to the beneficiaries to express their opinions, to associate and undertake in the work process and to give their opinion in the decision taking process.

Organizational Stage

Organizational Stage implies the participation of the beneficiaries in meetings organized for awareness creation with regard to the disadvantages of living in slums and the advantages of migrating to the planned settlement areas.

Involvement Stage

Involvement stage implies survey and selection of the areas under proposal for resettlement by the target groups. It also includes selection of the next door neighbours and the choice of family groupings at the proposed settlement.

Decision Making Stage

Decision Making stage implies discussions and determination on variety of issues including allotment of sites, quantum of loan for house construction, duration of repayments, nature of the facilities, quality of the structures and cost of the building materials.
Implementation Stage

Implementation Stage implies formation of the layout, land development with roads, sewage, toilets, water, environmental development, structural designs, etc.

Landless

Landless in the present study implies to the status of tenants without ownership of a housing plot prior to the resettlement process.

Homeless

Homeless means living without the ability of owning a home prior to the resettlement.

Marginalisation

Marginalisation means suffering from variety of disadvantages faced by the resettlers due to socioeconomic and cultural factors.

Social Disarticulation

Social Disarticulation means various difficulties suffered and disadvantages experienced in the expression of grievances, helplessness, etc. by the resettlers.

Morbidity

Morbidity refers to the frequency of disease and illness suffered by the population in the resettled areas.
Infant Mortality Rate

The infant mortality rate is the number of deaths to infants under 1 year of age per 1000 live births in a given year.

Child Mortality Rate

The child mortality rate is the number of deaths to children between the age group of 2-14 per 1000 children in a given year.

Death Rate

The death rate is the number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year.

Annual Birth Rate

The annual birth rate is the number of birth per 1000 population in a given year.

3.6. SAMPLING AND RESEARCH DESIGN

The TNSCB has been implementing the resettlement scheme in Madras Metropolitan Area (MMA) since 1988. A total number of 5428 slum families from various uninhabitable locations were resettled at four resettlement colonies (see study area map) in colony MMA between the years 1988 to 1993. Hence the researcher selected all the four resettlement colonies for the present study. A sample of 10 per cent from each resettlement scheme is selected for analysis. Thus the sample size was arrived at 543. To select the individual respondents, the researcher used Tippet number table. Thus, proportionate stratified random sampling technique was adopted in the present study. The details of the resettlement colonies, number of families resettled and the number of samples selected for the study is given in Table 3.1.
1. Ennore
2. Velachery
3. Kodunkaiyur
4. Korukkupet
TABLE: 3.1.

DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLE SIZE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.NO</th>
<th>RESETTLEMENT COLONIES</th>
<th>NUMBER OF FAMILIES (N)</th>
<th>SAMPLE SIZE (n)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ennore</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Velachery</td>
<td>2640</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Kodunkaiyur</td>
<td>1046</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Korukkupet</td>
<td>1444</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>5428</td>
<td>543</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The size of the universe was small at Ennore resettlement colony. Incidentally it happens to be the first model resettlement scheme in Tamil Nadu and a second model scheme in India. This scheme was implemented by TNSCB with the financial assistance of HUDCO by involving the community, the NGOs, Educational institution was the special feature to this scheme. Hence the researcher decided to include the Ennore resettlement scheme. The study is descriptive in nature (Singlton R.C, B.C. Straits. and M. Straits, 1988:90) which describes the socio-economic conditions of the resettlers and the consequences of the resettlement of slum dwellers.

3.7. TOOLS USED FOR DATA COLLECTION

i. Interview Schedule for the Households

Field survey and personal interview technique were followed. The household interview schedule consisted of five parts: namely (i) socio-economic profiles of the resettlers and their families, (ii) housing conditions of the selected households and their
attitude towards the new housing facility provided at the resettled sites, (iii) problems faced by the resettlers at the time of resettlement, (iv) community participation and (v) the role of various agencies involved in the process of resettlement and rehabilitation. The households interview schedule was semi-structured in nature (Appendix-A).

The socioeconomic status scale-urban developed by Kuppuswamy (1982) was adopted (Appendix-B). As per the scale, the indicators 'education', 'occupation', and 'income' were used to measure the socioeconomic conditions of the resettlers before and after resettlement. To measure the level of education weights were given for Professional degree or Masters degree and above (7), Under Graduate degree (6), Higher Secondary or Post High School Diplomas (5), High school Certificate (4), Middle School completion (3) Primary School or literate (2) and Illiterate (1). Regarding occupation, score 10 for Profession, 6 for Semi profession, 5 for Clerical, shop owners, farm owners, etc, 4 for skilled workers, 3 for Semi-skilled worker, 2 for unskilled worker and 1 for unemployed was assigned. Income was measured by giving weights of 12 for the household income of Rs. 2000 per month and above, 10 for the income between Rs. 1000.00 and Rs. 1999.00, 6 for the income between Rs. 750.00 and Rs. 999.00, 4 for income between Rs. 500.00 and Rs. 749.00, 3 for the income between Rs. 300.00 and 499.00, 2 for the income between Rs. 101.00 and Rs. 299.00 and 1 for the income of Rs. 100.00 and below (Kuppuswamy, 1982). To compare the monthly income of the family before resettlement with the present income, the previous monthly income of the family was inflated by using the Whole sale Price Index (Government of Tamil Nadu, 1996:135, 1997:275, 1998:178, Government of India 1994-95:17-20) of the respective years.
To measure the attitude of the slum dwellers towards the new housing facilities at the resettlement sites, Likert scaling technique (Nacmias and Nacmias, 1981:402-403) was adopted. The following indicators were used to measure the attitude of the slum dwellers which consists of Location of the house at the resettlement site (i) with regard to work, (ii) design of the house, (iii) adequate privacy, (iv) adequate space, (v) adequate lighting and the ventilation arrangements, (vi) location of the house with regard to the proximity of the basic infrastructure facilities, (vii) security of tenure, protection from antisocial elements like thieves, safety from natural calamities like fire and flood (UNCHS-Habitat, 1993:2).

The researcher compiled a series of 13 items that express a wide range of response from extremely positive to extremely negative. Each item called for checking one of three fixed-alternative expression such as "To a greater extent", "To a lesser extent" and "Not at all". In this three point continuum, weights of 3, 2, and 1 were assigned the direction of weighting being determined by favourableness or unfavourableness of the item.

To measure the community participation Likert scaling technique (Nacmias and Nacmias, 1981:402-403) was adopted. The community participation had been measured in four stages namely (1) Organizational, (2) Involvement, (3) Decision-Making and (4) Implementation stages (UNCHS-Habitat, 1991:13-16). The Organizational and the Involvement stages consist of 4 statements respectively, the Decision-Making stage consisting of 7 statements and the Implementation stage consisting of 6 statements. The researcher compiles a series of 21 items that express a wide range of response from extremely positive to extremely negative. Each item calls for checking one of three fixed-alternative expression such as "To a greater extent of participation", "To a lesser extent of participation" and "Not at all participated". In this three point continuum, weights of 3, 2,
and 1 were assigned the direction of weighting being determined by favourableness or unfavourableness of the item.

The scales were developed using the above mentioned indicators visualized by the UNCHS (1991:13-16 and 1993:2) and based on the researcher's experience in the implementation of the resettlement project. Discussions and consultations were held with the officials of the TNSCB, MMDA, Faculty members of the Department of Urban System engineering, Anna University and the NGOs who were involved in planning and implementation of the resettlement project in Madras were also conferred with. The reliability of the tools was also established by using the split half method. The reliability of the tool for measuring the attitude of the resettlers towards the new housing facilities after applying Spearman Brown formula is 0.9626 and the reliability for the tool for measuring the community participation is 0.9968. The researcher also used data from previous studies and materials collected from TNSCB, Corporation of Madras, HUDCO and World Bank besides the researcher's diary to support the findings of the study.

ii. Document Schedule

It consisted of details regarding the Number of slums evicted and its previous location, the number of families resettled in various resettlement schemes, the details of the financial pattern, layout plan, details of the involvement of NGOs and their activities and the approaches adopted for the resettlement of slum dwellers (Appendix–C).

3.8. COLLECTION OF DATA

The time required for the collection of primary data was roughly 90 days during the month of January – November, 1997. The interview schedules were administered during
face to face interview with the respondents by the researcher. The respondents were interviewed during their leisure time. The average numbers of schedules completed in a day were six and the time taken for each schedule was approximately forty five minuets.

3.9. ANALYSIS OF DATA

The data collected were organized and analyzed through computer. Scoring procedure were adopted wherever necessary. The data were tabulated, keeping in view of the objectives of the study. To find out the difference (if any) in the socioeconomic conditions of the households before and after resettlement and the level of community participation among the four resettlement colonies in the process of resettlement 't', chi-square, correlation and One way analysis of variance ('F') tests were applied in addition to mean, median and standard deviation in the present study.

3.10. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

Though the universe of the Ennore Resettlement scheme was small in size, the Ennore scheme was included in this study as it happened to be a first model resettlement scheme of its kind in Tamil Nadu and as second one in India.

The households provided details of monthly income with a comparative perspective. Thus while recollecting their previous earnings, in all probably errors should have occurred due to the absence of family accounts and records. Their judgements were memory based. Hence a hundred per cent accuracy can not credited to the statements.

At different stages of this study references every where made role of the NGOs in the lives of the urban poor and during the rehabilitation programmes. For want of time and
as it demands different methodology and tools, the researcher could not measure the effectiveness of their interactions, the impact of their services and the total relevance of their presence in projects relating to the urban poor.

3.11. CHAPTER SCHEME

The first chapter deals with general introduction about urban poor and housing policies.

The second chapter covers the survey of related literatures.

The third chapter highlights the methodology of the study.

The fourth chapter focuses attention with regard to the analyses of the socio-economic conditions of the selected households and their attitudes towards the new housing facility provided at the resettlement sites.

The fifth chapter highlights the problems faced by the resettlers at the time of resettlement and at present in the resettlement colonies.

The sixth chapter describes the level of community participation and the role of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board as well as the NGOs in the process of resettlement of slum dwellers.

The seventh chapter attempts at highlighting the findings, suggestions and conclusions of the study.