CHAPTER 7
RECOMMENDATIONS & SUGGESTIONS
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After the tabulation and analysis of data and the conclusions elicited therefrom, as stated earlier, the slum communities of Amravati are still away from the nation's race for modernization. Ignorance, poverty, illiteracy and sanitation are the major factors responsible for all sorts of slum problems.

(A) Action Programme:

i) In third world countries it is difficult to think of eradicating slums totally and it is also difficult to altogether stop the growth of slums. However, all round efforts should be made to improve the conditions of existing slums and check the growth of future slums by Amravati Municipal Corporation in Amravati.

ii) Apart from the Government Organizations, voluntary service organizations should come forward to better the social conditions of the slum dwellers.

iii) Sports clubs and the recreation clubs for children should be started by Government or voluntary social organizations. It will help the slum youths to spend their leisure hours usefully and prevent and control juvenile delinquency.

iv) In order to help the womenfolk living in slums, Women's Council should be organized to impart family-life education. Besides, vocational training programmes for
income generating activities should also be organized for adults in general and women in particular because economic independence plays important role in improving the quality of life.

v) The Government should come forward to motivate the Banks to give liberal financial assistance to slum-dwellers.

vi) The directorate of Social Welfare Department of the state should open separate guidance centers in slum areas to uplift their social and economic standards.

Educational Facilities:

1) Multipurpose schools with terminal vocational courses should be established in various slum-areas and atleast mid-day meals should be provided. Extension education about personal and environmental cleanliness, inculcation of good habits and vocational out-look in life should also be imparted.

2) College students, both boys and girls, by organizing N.S.S. Camps in slum-areas can also play their important role in the area of adult literacy, health education and self-help schemes.

3) Free education with number of incentive scholarship should be provided liberally to the slum-children.
iv) The Government should make available cheap and convenient public transportation to the school going slum-children.

v) Besides formal education, non-formal education such as population education, nutrition education, health education etc., are imp to bring social change for better living. As such these programmes training should be organized by Government agencies. Amravati Municipal Corporation, Voluntary organizations and also by Educational Institutions.

**Basic Amenities:**

The most distressing aspect of slum life is the absence of basic amenities. Fortunately, this is not the case with the slum-life in Amravati. As a result of Slum Improvement Programme implemented and completed in 43 slums by Amravati Municipal Corporation and its evaluation done by the present researcher, it has been mainly found that the basic amenities provided in High Population Category of Slums were much below the mark. Congestion was the main hurdle and as reported by the Community Development Officer of Amravati Municipal Corporation, there was no vacant space available for installing additional Water-Taps, constructing additional Public Latrines and erecting additional Electricity Poles to make good the target deficiency. Therefore, as a top-priority measure, the congestion should be removed from High Population Slum Areas to the Low Population slum areas and the basic amenities should be
provided adequately according to the laid down improvement Standards. Besides, following workable suggestions are also be seriously considered for implementation:

**Drinking Water:**

1) For survival of human beings, animals and plants, the water is a basic need of first priority. It is also needed for the maintenance of personal as well as environmental cleanliness. In High and Medium Population Categories of slums in Amravati, the main water-supply problem was not one of distance from the slum-dweller to public tap but one of insufficient quantity on account of less number of public taps than required available, operating irregularly and at low pressure. Therefore, to supplement water deficiency, the Amravati Municipal Corporation is suggested to take up following measures:

(i) The private tap-connections should be provided to the interested slum-dwellers by Amravati Municipal Corporation at subsidized Rate.

(ii) Number of hand-pumps should be increased and the water from the private wells pooled together chemically treated and filtered be made available to make up the water deficiency.

(iii) Public tap water should be supplied with good pressure and during convenient hours.

(iv) To avoid overcrowding on public taps Queue system. Monitoring of water supply and the regular
supervision by a Slum-dwellers Supervision Committee is suggested.

(v) For good hygienic conditions, provision of clean and purified water should be supplied.

Public Latrines:

As per norms of Slum Improvement Programme, the public latrines were found less in number than required in High and Low Population Categories of Slums in Amravati and the Slum-Dwellers were found very reluctant to use them on account of their unbearable dirtiness. Therefore, Amravati Municipal Corporation is suggested to take up following measures in right earnest:

(i) Low cost Private Latrines recommended by Centre of Science for Villages Wardha [1] should be encouraged with the incentive of a handsome subsidy for meeting out initial expenditure on their construction.

(ii) The Amravati Municipal Corporation should scrupulously maintain the necessary cleanliness standard of public latrines and the slum-dwellers should be motivated to use them regularly.

(iii) To maintain daily cleaning, paid personnel should be appointed by Amravati Municipal Corporation.

Lastly, it is suggested that for availing the benefit of the basic amenities regularly and effectively, the efforts of Amravati Municipal Corporation and the
beneficiaries should be co-ordinated and co-operation of service organizations should be sought.

Housing Tenements:

i) It is necessary to achieve sustainable Slum-Improvement by providing more durable and livable shelters along with essential services and community facilities at an affordable cost.

ii) Until housing is taken up as basic human need and is made part of comprehensive Slum Improvement and Upgradation Programme, the efforts to provide other basic amenities like drinking water, sanitation, electricity, public latrines and proper sewage system will also not be effective to a satisfactory level.

iii) Slum housing needs to be accorded still higher priority in economic activity of the nation.

iv) Besides, providing low cost houses to the slum-dwellers, another important and yet often neglected aspect of housing is proper development of surroundings. The provision for sanitation, water supply, ventilation and lighting is also most essential.

v) Importance of proper surrounding, sanitation and cleanliness need to be stressed on the minds of Slum-dwellers through media such as film shows, exhibition, demonstrations, songs and narration stories etc. This action programme need to be taken up by N.S.S. wing of the College-
Students and can also be implemented by Home-Science students, as their field work in Home-Science (Extension Education).

vii) To augment the housing programme in slums, Land building material and finance must be made available to the beneficiaries with minimum formalities and maximum repayment period.

viii) People's Participation Programme (PP) was found to have suffered from acute slackness. It should be activated with proper incentives.

viii) The Slum Improvement Programme was implemented in 1975 and Slum Upgradation was implemented in 1986-87. Still it has not covered all the slum areas as well as all the necessary aspects. As such, it should be activated with top priority. It should be implemented in all remaining slums of Amravati.

It was also necessary to point out that Slum Upgradation Programme is implemented in in only one slum area, i.e., Siddharth Nagar. This slackness should be removed and it should be implemented in all slums of Amravati.

Health Care:

i) Regular periodical Medical Check-up of Slum-dwellers should be carried out and proper health care be taken.

ii) The physical and mental development and
growth of the slum-children must be looked after with service oriented attitude and purposeful point of view by the Amravati Municipal Corporation Health Workers.

iii) To control environmental pollution the Tree Plantation Programme must be taken up on war-footing as necessary objective for the slums.

iv) The Population explosion being a serious national problem and poverty being an additional cause thereto, the slum-dwellers should be induced to undergo compulsory family planning.

(B) Area of further Research:

The success or failure of policies, plans and programmes largely depends on their implementation. Therefore, evaluation of developmental schemes has been found most essential and useful for generating the feedback for framing new policies and planning new programmes. During the course of conducting the present study, the researcher has felt the need for further researches envisaged as under:

i) A further study is needed to explore the scope of People's Participation Programme in the development of slum-areas and various Improvement Plans for implementation.

ii) A further study is needed to evaluate mental and physical growth of slum-dweller's children with special reference to their health and education.

iii) A critical evaluation is needed regarding
various Family Planning Schemes being implemented in Slums by the Government and Private Social Organizations.

iv) A critical evaluation of the National Integration Problems in slum areas should be undertaken.

v) A further research is needed to find out various Income Generating Vocations for the women and children of Slum with a view to raise their family income and improve their standard of living.
1. Science & Technology Centre of Science
   for Rural Development for Villages