CHAPTER VI

URBANISATION

Urbanisation very often considered as the product of development and industrialization, is the symbol of modernization and civilization. Thompson uses the term when he writes, “Urbanisation is characterized by movements of people from small communities concerned chiefly or solely with agriculture to other communities generally larger, whose activities are primarily centered in government, trade, manufacture or allied interest. Prof Hanser and Duncan characterize urbanization as a change in the pattern of population distribution. It involves an increase in number and size of urban settlement on places and an increasing concentration of the population in such places. Smailes pointed out, “A town may be regarded as first and foremost of community of people pursuing a distinctive way of life as compared with the rural population of the countryside or it may be considered as a part of the earth’s surface, differentiated from rural surroundings by a particular type of human transportation with buildings and other distinctive structure.”

Cities can be defined in terms of political status; demographic attributes (size or density), economic variables (the prevalence of non-agricultural occupations), social cultural patterns of behavior and even psychological characteristics of the populace. Sociologists have suggested that a city should be described chiefly in terms of life style rather than movement of demographics. However, as a matter of convenience and for purpose of comparison, a city is considered to have some minimum of inhabitants. Thus an urban place is defined as one having at least 5,000 people with at least three

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3 Ibid., p.42.
fourths of them engaged in non-agricultural work. If there are up to 1, 00,000 persons it is town, above that a city.

The process of urbanisation has been accelerated by the promotion of industrialization, commerce, trade, transport, communication, concentration of wealth, growth of capitalism, mechanization, large scale production, division and specialization of labour, rise in the standard of living and high rate of literacy. Concentration of intellectuals, expansion of modern education [both school and higher], availability of modern goods and services, changing fashions and designs, fast moving life, accumulating material wealth, innovation and multimedia entertainments are some of the attractive features of urban centres, which pull people both from near and far towards it.⁴

Cities and Towns emerged with two primary characteristics mainly (i) high density of population concentrated within a limited space and (ii) a predominantly non-agricultural, particularly non-cultivating nature of its population. Other factors contributed towards the evolution of towns were the increase of food supply, increase in population, craft specialization, marketing and trade, social stratification, administration, warfare and defence.⁵ Interdependence between urban and non urban population was observed to be a common phenomenon for non-urban population was supplying food in for return consuming goods and services offered by the towns. The growth of population has resulted in the migration of people from rural to urban towns.⁶ Trade and crafts flourished in towns, specialized crafts like weaving, bell and metal, and Kalamkari had led to the development of trade both within and outside the towns. It could be stated that the urban community was sustained by trade. The mercantile community enjoyed power and prestige because of their

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⁵ Venkatasubramanian, T.K., Environment and Urbanisation in Early Tamilakam, Tamil University, Thanjavur, 1998. p.56.
⁶ Ibid., p.8.
wealth mobilized through the internal and external trade.\(^7\) The ancient cities in Tamilakam like Vanchi, Kanchi, Kaveripumpattinam, Madurai and Musiri had flourished as centres of trade and crafts because they were located either on the banks of rivers or on the sea shore.

The spurts of economic activities, during the post independent period in India, have witnessed the fast growth of existing towns and cities and the sporadic growth of new towns. The number of towns has increased vis-à-vis the size of towns has expanded by leaps and bounds. The urban towns have increased from 2843 in 1951 to 3768 in the year 1991. The population in the above urban agglomerations had increased from 62.4 million in the year 1951 to 217.6 million in the year 1991. The per centage of urban population to the total population during the above period had increased from 17.3 to 25.7. The per centage of increase of urban population in India between 1981 to 1991 was estimated at 36.5,\(^8\) which was greater than the increase in rural population during the same period, which was 20.00 per cent.\(^9\)

Tamil Nadu is the third most urbanized State in India. The urban population of the state was 190 lakhs as per the 1991 census as it account for 34.20 per cent of the total population of 556 lakhs. The growth of urban population during the decade 1981-91 is 19.28 per cent whereas the corresponding growth of rural population during the same period is 12.80 per cent. It could be seen that the urban population in Tamil Nadu has increased from 14.15 per cent to 34.20 per cent during the period 1901 to 1991 and the number of towns have increased from 133 to 469.\(^10\) The change in the urban population during 1981-91 in various classes of towns shows that there has been an increase in the percentage of population in class I to III towns but decreases in the percentage of population in the IV and V class of towns. It

\(^9\) Statistical Outline of India, 1996-97, Tata Services Limited, New Delhi, p.43.
\(^10\) *Ibid.*, p. 44.
shows that the people from the smaller towns might have migrated to the bigger towns similarly higher growth of urban population indicates high rates of rural migration to urban centers in Tamil Nadu during the above period\textsuperscript{11}.

The Government of India, in its Sixth Five year plan onwards indicated its preferences for the development of small and medium sized towns. It has been called as the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Schemes. The intention of the scheme has been to exploit the resources in these towns and to build them up as growth centres. It would prevent the large scale migration of the rural poor to large cities and it would provide certain services to their hinter land, which lead to the balanced development of the whole district and region.\textsuperscript{12} In pursuance of the policy of the government of India, the Tamil Nadu Government also implemented the integrated development of small and medium towns schemes. The main thrust of the programme is to provide the much needed assets to the local bodies like bus stand, shopping and loading complex, markets and low cost sanitation. The Government of Tamil Nadu had proposed to spend Rs. 300 crores for the development of urban areas during the Eighth Five Year plan period. But the outlay was too small compared to the needs of the urban development.\textsuperscript{13}

1. Factors Responsible for Urbanisation in Tiruchirappalli

1.1. Population

The district has 21.26 per cent of the population in urban areas, as against 26.69 per cent for the state. The lower per centage of urban population in Tiruchirappalli in general is perhaps due to agrarian character of her economy. Tiruchirappalli city was one of the three places in Madras Presidency which came within the Indian definition of city, having a population exceeding

\textsuperscript{11} Census of India 1991, p.73.
\textsuperscript{13} Tamil Nadu Draft Eight Five Year Plan, pp. 467-483.
one lakh in 1921. The proportion of 1000 population in urban and rural sectors in given below, for all census years from 1901 to 1991.14

**Proportion of Population in Rural/Urban area during the Years 1901 to 1991 A.D.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Rural Areas</th>
<th>Urban Areas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1901</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>909</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1911</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>857</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941</td>
<td>164</td>
<td>836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>804</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>213</td>
<td>787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>777</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>739</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>266</td>
<td>734</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1.2. Transport and Communication

Transport system determines the qualitative character of economic development, country’s growth and advancement of civilization. A well-knit transport network raises the standard of living of the masses, determines the trends of urbanization, population shifts and level of employment which helps in breaking the barrier of isolation and promotes exchanges of various cultures. By virtue of its location in the heart of Tamil Nadu, Tiruchirappalli district has a fairly well developed network of roads, connecting all important centres.

within the district and also the neighboring district as well. All the towns and big villages in the district are connected by roadways. Tiruchirappalli is an important railway junction on the Southern Railway. It connects Madras, Madurai, Tuticorin, Thanjavur, Nagappattinam and Rameswaram on the meter gauge and Bangalore, Coimbatore, Cochin and Mangalore on the Broad gauge. A network of railways interconnects various centres within the district.  

1.3. Drinking Water Facility

Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board were constituted in 1971 by the Government of Tamil Nadu, with the assistance of the Central Government. This board executes various water supply and sewerage schemes throughout the state except the Chennai Metropolitan areas. The Board is headed by a non-official chairman, besides seven Board of Directors including the managing director. In Tiruchirappalli there were three circling officers viz., the regular circle, the World Bank Project circle and the mechanical circle, looked over the water supply schemes. The regular circle which is situated at Tiruchirappalli, looked after the water supply scheme in Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai districts. Water supply schemes related to urban areas of these districts are being looked after by two urban divisions located at Karur and Tiruchirappalli.

1.4. Public and Private Sector Employment Opportunity

The organized sectors cover all establishments in the public sector and only those with ten or more workers in the private sector. It is also understood that there has been a sectoral reclassification of establishments as between public and private sectors due to nationalization of certain industries and reclassification of Co-operative societies under public sector. The employees in the public sectors in the year 1980 was 1, 00,749. The subsequent years up to

16 Velmani, op.cit., p.790.
1984 showed a modest increase and the total employees in the public sector were 1, 24,938. The year 1985 showed a mild decline which stood at 1, 24,797 as against 1,24,938 in 1984. The employment in 1990 rose to 1, 41,284. Similar analysis in the employment in private sector from 1980 to 1990 showed mixed trend of ups and downs in employment position. The position in 1980 was 23,404 and there was a sharp increase in 1981 which rose to 35,099. Afterwards there was a decreasing trend year after year except in the year 1987 which showed a modest increase i.e. from 27630 in 1986 to 27,844 in 1987. The Position of employees in the private sectors in 1990 was 27835 numbers.

1.5. Educational Institutions

Tiruchirappalli district is famous for modern system of education for the past 150 years. The Missionary zeal of the Christian Missionaries as well as the Hindu Missionaries, the social awakening created by the leaders and the education policy of the Government contributed to the growth of modern system of education in Tiruchirappalli region. By the close of the year 1947, there was 1633 institutions student strength with a total of 194578 Tiruchirappalli. After Independence the famous St.Joseph College, Holy Cross College, National College and Regional College of Engineering has attracted students from all over India and also from other parts of the world. During the year 1991 there were 13 Arts and Science colleges, 9 Engineering Colleges and 5 Polytechnical Institutions, one Law College, one Medical College and innumerable higher secondary schools.

1.5. Industrial Development

The most important factor influencing the growth of Urbanization and general economic development in a region is industrialization which crates and augment the opportunities for employment and income, attracts migrants especially from the rural side and boosts up the population of the centres and

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areas. Basically, the Tiruchirappalli district had been the backward area in the matter of industrial development. The conspicuous absence of economically exploitable mineral resources in the district has been one of the reasons for the absence of large scale industries. The establishment of heavy boiler plant, small arms project, cement and sugar industries and a few textile mills in addition to the establishment of a number of industries in the medium and small scale sectors accelerated the rate of industrialization in the district. As per the Census Report for Tiruchirappalli district for the year 1991, there were 1,041 registered small scale industrial units in the district. Modern type of small scale industry constitutes 90 percent of the total registered factories and account for about 40 percent of the total production in the registered manufacturing sector. There are about 21 types of small scale industries in the town. To meet the captive demand of the high pressure Boiler Plant and to supply Boiler Components, about 320 small and medium scale industries have been started in and around Tiruchirappalli district. Annually about 50,000 M.T. of Boiler components were being supplied by these industries which provided employment to over 10,000 persons. Handloom industry has been a traditional occupation of this district. The handloom weavers constitute roughly five percent of the total working population in the district. This industry flourished mainly in Karur, Thuraiyur, Uraiyur and Thathayyangarpetti. An export production project is functioning at Karur with an installed capacity of 942 looms. This project was set up by the Tamil Nadu Government at a cost of Rs. 40.75 lakh, which produced 5.71 lakh meters of handloom cloth valued at Rs. 53.80 lakh during in the year 1991. Major items of production by the weavers of Co-operative societies consist of cotton saris and dhotis of 80,100 and 120 counts. Bed sheets woven in Karur area popularly known as “Karur bed sheets” are known for its dexterity and variety.

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21 Ibid., p.1180.
22 Ibid., p.1183.
1.6. Cultural Centres

Tiruchirappalli is one of the important pilgrim centres in Tamil Nadu. Flowing of Cauvery adds to the glory of this land of temples noted for sculptural beauty and excellent architecture. Rock Fort, Srirangam, Tiruvanaikaval, Kumaravayalur, Grand Anaicut, Upper Anaicut and Samayapuram are the important cultural centres. Tiruchirappalli the headquarters of the district is a famous city in South India and is located on the Southern bank of the river Cauvery. The Rock fort is found on the centre of the city is a prominent landmark on the top of which is located Shri Thayumanaswamy temple. A time flight of stone steps leads to the temple. The presiding deity is Sri Thayumanaswamy. The main shrine is on the western side of the temple and the Pillayar temple is found on the east. The Interior space of the fort has been occupied for commercial establishment, educational institutions and government offices. The reminiscence of the fort is found here and there.

Srirangam another well known cultural centre of the district is located at a distance 10kms from Tiruchirappalli Junction on the island formed by the river Cauvery and its tributary Coleroon. This town has become famous due to the Vaishnavite temple dedicated to Lord Ranganathaswamy. This temple consists of five long praharams in the form of rectangle. There are 21 magnificent towers with stone inscriptions and the ayiramkal (thousand pillars) mandapam which is a masterpiece of architecture. The temple is surrounded by seven walls and located within the town itself. As an important pilgrimage centre in the district this temple attracts thousands of devotees from all over India during festive occasions when the idol is taken out in procession on the vahanam made.

24 *Census of India* 2001, p.45.
25 *Census of India* 1991, p.16.
of wood and covered with gold and silver plates. Vaikunta Ekades is the most important festival celebrated there\textsuperscript{26}.

Thiruvanaikkaval which is located near Tiruchirappalli, known for the Jembukeswarar temple dedicated to Lord Siva. It is an ancient temple said to have been in existence from the first century B.C. The temple has five long praharams. Jambu is the name of the holy tree under which the Eswaris in the form of Lingam submerged in water. Sri Jambukeswarar and his consort Sri Agilandeswari are the presiding deities of this temple.\textsuperscript{27} Pancha praharam is the most important festival celebrated in the temple. This festival is celebrated in the month of a Panguni (March - April) which attracts about 5000 to 6000 devotees. During the festival the Lord in female dress and the Devi in male dress are taken out in procession\textsuperscript{28}.

Sri Subramaniaswamy temple at Kumaravayalur is an ancient and well known shrine built by the Chola Rulers. There are a number of stone inscriptions depicting the history of the temple.\textsuperscript{29} The three principal sanctums in the temple are dedicated for Sri Subramaniaswamy with his two consorts Sri Valli and Sri Deivanai, Sri Adinatha (Alias) and Sri Agniswarar and his consort Sri Poorva Stithi Nayaki. The uthsava idol of Sri Subramaniaswamy, Sri Valli and Sri Deivanai are of great beauty. Panguni Uthiram is the most important festival celebrated there when Lord Muruga is taken out in procession in the night mounted on the silver peacock vahanam(cart).

Sri Mariyamman temple at Samayapuram in Lalgudi taluk is one of the most popular shrines in Tamil Nadu. The presiding deity of the temple is known as Sri Mariyamman. She is one of the forms of Kali. The shrine facing east covers an area of one acre. Poojas are performed four times in a day. The

\textsuperscript{26} Census of India 1951, p.8.
\textsuperscript{28} Ibid., p.11.
\textsuperscript{29} Ibid., p.27.
main annual festival commences on the last Sunday in the month of Panguni. The car festival is observed on the first Tuesday in Chithirai and the floating festival on the following Friday.\(^{30}\)

The Grand Anicut and Upper Anicut (or) Mukkambu were built across the river Cauvery. The former was erected by King Karikala Chola of Sangam Age is an engineering marvel. Upper Ancient or Mukkombu is found on the head of the Srirangam Island where the river Coleroon branches off from Cauvery. These are beautiful picnic spots with lush green trees, meadows and parks.\(^ {31}\)

2. Urban Centres

2.1 Tiruchirappalli Municipality

Tiruchirappalli municipality was constituted on 1 November 1866 as per the Municipality Act (Act of 1865). Singulam, Puthur, Abishekaburam, Uraiyyur, Pandamangalam, Viruppkshipuram, Tiruthandoni, Suttopannai, Devanallur, Varaganeri, Chintamani, Vadavur, Chinavadavur, Tennur, Natharasapallivasal, Tiruchirappalli town and Millitary cantonment formed the Tiruchirappalli Municipality\(^ {32}\). In order to ensure the interests of the military residents, the Government directed that a military officer should be the vice-president and he was appointed on the recommendation of the Brigader-General, commanding the station. Additional functions like maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, school and registration of birth and death and vaccination were assigned to the municipalities by the Town Improvement Act, 1871\(^ {33}\). A market was also established in 1868 in the reclaimed moat to the south of the fort. A market for firewood and straw was also formed. A large clock tower was erected in front of the fort market. One siren is installed at

\(^{30}\)Velmani, K.S.K., op.cit., p.1350.

\(^{31}\)Bhatt, op.cit., p.1182.


\(^{33}\)Lewis Moore, op.cit., p. 283.
municipal market, which located in the heart of the town, is the biggest market in the municipality. There were separate markets having cold storage facility earmarked for the preservation and sale of fishes. A Slaughter house was also located in market. Later this market was named as the Ganthi market. Two smaller market one at Uraiyur and another at Narasinghpet near the cantonment was also established.

In 1890, the strength of the Tiruchirappalli Municipality Council was seven and average strength during the year was 11 though the sanctioned of members of the municipality was 24. Elections were for the first time held in accordance with the new rules. This produced great enthusiasm among the voters. There were 51 candidates for 15 vacancies and out of 1060 registered voters 588 exercised their franchise. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was included 11 annas and two pies\(^34\). Following the introduction of the District Municipalites Act, the redistribution of wards and the reallocation of elective seats came in to force in February 1920\(^35\). Consequently four of the nominated seats had to be thrown open for election. It became an upgrade municipality with effect from 1955. At that time it was divided into 33 wards\(^36\). In 1972, it was upgraded as Special Grade II Municipality and divided into 44 wards\(^37\). Tiruchirappalli was eventually designated Municipal Corporation in 1994 through the merger of Srirangam and Golden Rock municipalities as per the Tiruchirappalli City Municipal Corporation Act, 1994. The municipal corporation currently covers an area of 164.70km and comprises 65 wards and 4 administrative Zones Srirangam, Ariyamangalam, Golden Rock and K. Abishekapuram\(^38\).

\(^34\) G.O. No. 1119, Local and Municipality (Mis), dt,3 September 1889.  
\(^35\) Tiruchirappalli Municipality Annual Report, p.120.  
\(^36\) Hundered Year Celebrations of the Municipality Souveriur, 1866-1966, p. 8.  
\(^37\) Annual Report, \textit{op.cit.}, p. 126.  
\(^38\) http/wikipedic.org/wiki/Tiruchirappalli.city.municipality
Protected water supply scheme to this town initially commissioned in the year 1896. A tank adjacent to the old head works was constructed by TWAD in 1981. At present 20 per cent of water was being pumped from this well. In addition to this source, twelve 10’ dia deep bore wells were drilled on the bank of river Cauvery within the head work site and 25 per cent of water is drawn from these 12 borewells\textsuperscript{39}.

The drainage scheme was introduced in the municipality in 1982-85. Twenty two lorries, two tractors, four trailors, two sewage tankers and 45 rubbish carts were pressed into service to remove the filth and sewage in the municipal area. This municipality was maintaining katacha drins to a length of 59km and pucca drins of 290km. There was a big compost yard in the municipality which won Government shield during 1963-64, for the preparation of best compost fertilizer\textsuperscript{40}.

This municipality took care of the welfare of the people by maintaining 10 dispensaries, nine maternity homes, one maternity centre and two family planning centres. The municipal health administration is rendering sanitation and industrial hygenies, prevention of food adulteration, control of communicable diseases, registration of birth and deaths, maternity and child health immunization, family welfare, school, health programme, health education and urban malaria scheme service for the common public\textsuperscript{41}.

Nineteen primary municipal schools were found in the municipal areas. Twenty nine female teachers and 108 male teachers were engaged in teaching in these schools. There were eight middle schools and one high school functioning in this municipality\textsuperscript{42}.

\textsuperscript{39} Tiruchirappalli Municipality Directory, p.320.
\textsuperscript{40} Hundered Year Celebration, \textit{op.cit.}, p.3.
\textsuperscript{41} Municipality Directory, \textit{op.cit.}, p. 359.
\textsuperscript{42} \textit{Ibid.}, p.406.
The municipality maintains 19470 Km of water boundmuccadam roads, 135.826 Km of black topped and 77.981 km of cement roads. There was a central bus stand which accommodates more than 50 buses at a time; it has clock room public announcing system and toilet facilities. This was classified as ‘A’ class bus stand. This municipality maintained street lights with 870 ordinary bulbs, 450 focus lights, 8560 four feat tube lights, 684 mercury vapour bulbs and 176 sodium vapour lights.

2.2. Srirangam Municipality

Srirangam is a town, which comes under the jurisdiction Srirangam Municipality. It was constituted on 1 November 1871. Srirangam, Pala-pattarai, Pudutiyanattu, Viesvaram, Kithupuram, Melur, Jembukeswaram, Kondayampetti, Yiasavahanatope, Atchmatope, Sandandikattalai, Timmaraysamudaram and Tiruvannainallur are the important areas under Srirangam Municipality. Under the Town Improvement Act, 1871 the term of office of the member of the municipal council was raised from one to three years. The District Collector was appointed as ex-officio president of the municipal council. The vice President was however appointed by the government. Provision was made for the election of the councilors by the tax payers. Provisions were also made by the government for the appointment of inspecting officers to supervise the implementation of the Act.

The conservancy of the town had been very much improved under the control of the municipal councilors. At that time the establishment consisted of 10 persons, 3 sanitary Inspectors, 11 Sweepers and scavengers and they looked after the conservancy under the supervision of six councilors. Private scavenging was also in existence in the entire main street. The Cauvery and the Coleroon rivers and Nattuvaikkal channel one the main sources of drinking.

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44 Ibid.
45 Report of the Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency, 1871-72, p.69.
46 Ibid., p.72.
water to this municipality area. There were three middle schools two at Srirangam and one at Tiruvanaikaval. There were 18 primary schools which include indigenous schools also. After the introduction of District Municipalities Act 1920 in this municipality the Strength of the council was raised to 20 in which 15 were elected and five were nominated by the government. All the roads and streets in the municipality were classified as class- III. The roads were kept in a fair state. The District Board managed the tolls and paid to the municipality 15 percent of the good collections. Out of the 4558 houses in the municipality, about 2500 houses were with latrines. During the Vaikunda Ekadesi and Chitrai car festivals special sanitary and scavenging arrangements were made. There were eight municipal markets and the income from those markets was amounted to Rs.3826\(^47\).

After Independence the progress was made in providing basic amenities to the local residences such as communication, street light, medical relief, education, water supply and drainage. During September 1971 this municipality was upgraded as Second grade municipality and as First grade municipality on 1 October 1977. Its total area covers 9,013 sq.km. The total population of the municipality as per 1991 census was 70,109 of which 35,405 were males and 34,704 were females. This municipality is divided into 32 wards.\(^48\)

### 2.3. Golden Rock Municipality

Golden Rock was constituted as Grade Third Municipality on 1 October 1972. Later, it was upgraded as Second Grade municipality on 5 October 1978. This municipality is included with Tiruchirappalli City Municipality Corporation with effect from 1 June 1993 and now this Municipality is called as Golden Rock Zone. The total area of the Municipality is 24.61sqkm. The

The total population of the Golden Rock division in the year 1991 was 70,196. A combined water supply schemes for Golden Rock Municipality, Alathur town panchayat, Abishegapuram town panchayat and Central prison of Tiruchirappalli have been taken up at an estimated cost of Rs. 421.97 lakh with financial assistance provided by the Government and Life Insurance Corporation. As far as the Golden Rock municipality is concerned, the scheme works out to Rs. 248.576 lakhs and 8.22 lakhs towards maintenance charges. So far, the Government and the Life Insurance Corporation of India have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 93.48 lakhs and Rs. 126.00 lakhs respectively and deposited directly with Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board. Four service reservoirs were completed at Sangliandapauram, Subramaniapuram, Ponmalaipatti and Sempattu. Erection of motors and electrical works were completed.

### 2.4. Karur

Karur Municipality was constituted on 1 November 1874. The maximum strength of the municipal council was 16. But on the introduction of the Madras District Municipality Act 1884, the number was reduced to 12. When the limits of the municipality were extended in 1902, the Municipal Council applied sought the permission of this Government to increase its strength from 12 to 14, the two additional councilors being intended to represent the extended portions of the town. But this proposal was disallowed as the Government considered that 12 councilors were sufficient. The system of appointing municipal councilors by election was introduced in this municipality in 1898 and the proportion of members to be elected was fixed at one third of the sanctioned strength. A building for municipal office was constructed in 1880 at a cost of about Rs. 2,400/-.

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51 G.O.No. 1421, Local and Municipal, dated 5 October 1903.
52 G.O.No. 2260, Local and Municipal, dated 5 October 1897.
53 G.O.No. 725, Local and Municipal, dated 11 April 1904.
Water supply for this town is provided from the Amaravathy river and wells. In 1905 a sum of about Rs.5000/- was spent on the construction of building for the secondary schools. In the year 1912 the municipal council maintained three secondary schools and five elementary schools. Since the drinking water was not pure, the people suffered from water borne diseases.\textsuperscript{54} The municipality however took remedial measures then and there. There was no drainage system existing in the municipality. There were 25 public latrines in the area. There were 16 ½ miles of roads and streets in the municipality. Two hundred and forty two ordinary lights and 13 incandescent high power lights were maintained by the municipality.\textsuperscript{55} One fourth of the toll revenue was paid to the District Board, Tiruchirappalli as contribution while revenue derived for another quarter was set apart for paying the promised contribution for the Amaravathi Bridge fund. There were two ferries in service and both of them were leased out. The contractors engaged their own servants for working the ferries and collecting the fees. The ferries were in service for about four months during the year, when the Amaravathi river in Karur was inferable owing to floods.\textsuperscript{56}

Much improvement has been taken place after independence in this municipality. It was upgraded as Grade I municipality on 24 October 1969 and on 9 May 1993 it was elevated to Selection Grade Municipality. Later it attained the status of Special Grade on 24 May 1988. The total area under its jurisdiction is 5.96km. The total population of the municipality as per 1991 census was 73418. There are water pumping stations at Andankoil, Vangal Salai and Thirumanilaiyur. From there water was taken to reservoirs tanks situated at V.O.C. street, Jayaprakash School, Pasupathipalayam, Sengunthapuram and Madavilakam streets.

\textsuperscript{54} Karur Municipal Directory, Karur, p.176.
\textsuperscript{55} Ibid., p.262.
\textsuperscript{56} Ibid., p.274.
Regarding drainage facilities, the municipality has provided storm water drainage to a length of 48.19km. The slums in this town were having open drainage system. To remove the garbages the municipality uses three lorries.\(^{57}\)

The Municipality maintained 48.69km. length of roads of which 28.28km were black topped roads, 5.96km were metal roads, 0.62 were general roads and 13.83 km were concrete roads. There was a slaughter house in this municipality. Mariyamman festivals are celebrated at Karur town in a large scale every year in the month of May.\(^{58}\)

### 2.5 Thuraiyur Municipality

Thuraiyur was constituted as III Grade Municipality on 17 January 1970. The Thuraiyur town is well connected by major roads with surrounding villages and nearby towns. This was previously managed by Zamindars locally known as Durai. So according to the legend this town had been named as “Thuraiyur”\(^{59}\). The total area of the Municipality is 14.55 sq kilometers. The total population of the municipality as per 1991 census was 27,640 of whom 14,178 are males and 13,462 were females\(^{60}\). The municipality town was divided into 20 wards including the 2 reserved, one for women and another for SC/ST. The municipal commissioner exercises the powers of the executive authority of the municipal court.

This municipality maintained water supply scheme. The water was pumped from the borewells provided at Chinna Eri (three borewells), Periya Eri (two borewells) and Duraikoil (one borewell). At Kasikulam there is an open well. The pumped water was collected in two overhead tanks each with a capacity of 4.5 lakh liters. The water was supplied to the entire town, through public taps and house service connections. The municipality maintained 175 public or street taps and 2000 house service connections. Three tankers were

\(^{57}\) Ibid., p.286.  
\(^{58}\) Ibid., p.290.  
\(^{59}\) Lewis Moore., op.cit., p. 1194.  
\(^{60}\) Census of India 1991, Tiruchirappalli District Census Hand Book, p. 64.
used for supplying water to the people at times of scarcity. One lorry, five bullock carts and 3 sullage carts were used to remove the rubbish and other garbages in the town. For the convenience of the public, 12 latrines and 12 urinals were maintained by the municipality. There was one pay and use public sanitation scheme\textsuperscript{61}. This town was declared free from carrying human disposal and so, no sanitary worker was engaged for this work. Pucca drainage to a length of 6,864 meters and cutcha drainage to a length of 1,010 meters were existed in the town\textsuperscript{62}.

The sanitary work such as street sweeping, cleaning of drains and public latrines and removing rubbish was attended by 60 sanitary workers, four sanitary supervisors and a sanitary inspector who are under the control of the Sanitary officer. There was a compost yard maintained by the municipality and rubbish and filth are transported to the yard by means of five rubbish carts, one lorry and one power tiller\textsuperscript{63}. One municipal dispensary, government hospital and nine private hospitals were functioning in the municipal limits. A maternity centre was maintained by the municipality. One maternity assistant and one ayah were in charge of this centre. There were three slums in the Municipality and they were at Vinayagar Street, Palakkuttu Mariamman Street and Baghavathiamman Kovil Street. The maternity Staff undertakes periodical visits of the houses especially those of slum dwellers and distributes the medicines to pregnant women and also children in the low income group. The Sanitary Inspector looks after registration of birth and deaths. There was one veterinary hospital, taking care of animals in the area\textsuperscript{64}.

There were two higher secondary schools for boys, one government school for girls and one Adi Dravidar Welfare high school imparting education to boys and girls in the municipality. One library and one reading room were

\textsuperscript{61}Thuraiyur Municipal Annual Report 1990, p.68.
\textsuperscript{62}Ibid., p. 69.
\textsuperscript{63}Ibid., p. 70.
\textsuperscript{64}Ibid., p.72.
run for the benefit of the public. There was one noon meal centre functioning in the area for the benefit of the children from the low income group. The municipality maintained 25.915km of roads of which 4.229km of cement concrete road, 16.068km were dustless black tapped road, 1.311km were graveled road and 4.037km were mud roads. The annual maintenance charges of the roads come to Rs. 90,725/- . The municipality maintained 815 street lights, 722 with 4’feet tubes, 14 lamps.

There were one daily market and it fetches an annual income of Rs. 79,140/-. The annual income of the weekly market amounts to Rs. 1,70,295/-. The municipality maintains a bus stand and car stand. The average annual demand by way of license fees for D & O traders comes to Rs 32,000/- and Rs. 4,615/- . House tax, profession tax, vehicle tax and water charges were the main source of income of the municipality.

2.6 Manapparai Municipality

Manapparai was constituted as III Grade municipality on 1 October 1966 and in 1978 it was further upgraded as II Grade municipality. The total area of this municipality is 25.07sq.km. The municipality was divided into 20 wards of which one each was reserved for SC/ST and women. The population of the municipality as per 1991 census was 31,837 of which 16,233 area males and 15,604 were females.

The main source of drinking water for this municipality was from the bore wells. Manapparai water supply scheme was introduced in the area in the year 1976. 10 lakhs liters of water was pumped for 20 hours daily. 436 house

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65 Ibid., p.76.
66 Ibid., p.77.
connections and 22 public fountains were maintained by the municipality. Open drain system was an existence in the municipality. There were five slums in the municipality and these slums were found at Athikulam Street, Sevalur Street, Muthan Street, Sethurathanpura and at Ambethkar Street. One lorry and five rubbish carts were available in the municipality to remove rubbish. Forty nine sanitary workers and conservancy staff were engaged to remove the garbage’s and to sweep and maintain the municipality area and clean. Two pay and use public convince were maintained by the municipality.

There were one government hospital in Manapparai town and that looks after the well being of the people. One elementary school was run by the municipality in the town. Five male and 11 females teachers were employed in the school. There was one higher elementary school and a library for the benefit of the people. The municipality maintained 3,492 km of earthen roads, 4,574 km metalled roads, 9,402 km of B.T. roads and 3,148 km of cement roads. This Municipality maintained 749 lights with tubes, two with mercury vapour bulbs and three with sodium vapour bulbs.

3. Problems of Urbanisation

Urbanisation is an important Socio-economic structure of a region as urban centres have a special role to play in its development. Urbanisation is a natural growth of Socio-economic development in general and industrialization in particular. Despite the predominant rural nature of Indian Economy, there has been a fast trend towards Urbanisation. The urban scene in this country is marked by a large increase in its population with fast expansion of big towns and rich states continue to be more urbanized than other states. While there are

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69 Ibid.
70 Ibid.
71 Ibid.
a number of benefits associated with Urbanisation, there are some serious problems that it gives rise to congestion, it exhibits itself in various forms. While the number of vehicles increases, there is little that the Governments with limited resources can do in respect of widening streets/roads, installation of electronic device and enforcement of parking.

Another problem of Urbanisation is the excess of population which cannot find suitable jobs and proper houses, education and proper medical care. Housing is a challenging problem in the urban area. Despite the sizeable growth of urban population of composite national housing policy has not been evolved. People are therefore illegally occupying land and creating their own shelters or they are residing in the deplorable existing slums of city with insufficient water, drainage and sewerage and minimum basic facilities and public amenities. The decennial census of population shows the number of houses to be consistently lower than the number of households. The incidence of rented housing is much higher in urban areas. Due to increase in population, there was an acute shortage of housing in urban areas.

One of the major amenities to be provided by urban local Government to its residents is drinking water supply. Protected water supply helps in the long term economic growth and increases the potential of water based industries. It reduces mortality and morbidity and preserves the health of the people and decrease health hazards. Unfortunately water supply is scarce and the demand is more. Tamil Nadu Government has programmed to supply wholesome protected water supply to all urban areas numbering about 740. Yet, water supply has been provided to 231 urban units alone. There are about 448 town panchayats to be taken under the urban water supply scheme. But in the urban areas of Tamil Nadu, the proportion of households with no tap water is low compared to rural areas. There appears to be major problems of quality,

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Ibid., p.2.
assurance and differential access with the poorer households partially in slums having little access to this facility.\textsuperscript{74}

Towns became congested and over crowded when people throng in the town to work in trading and transport concerns. Workers without adequate residential facilities try to make some temporary arrangements near the places of their work. Thus, large number of unhealthy and unhygienic huts sprang up near the factories or commercial concerns. These naturally led to the growth of the slums, because the area is small, proper roads and facilities like electricity, water supply and latrine did not exist and life becomes miserable\textsuperscript{75}.

Education, health and housing bear directly on the quality of urban life and also affect the prospects of improving it. Health is an important aspects of the social development of any area. Health and related social welfare services are inadequate and often irrelevant in most cities of less developed and developing countries like India. Health problems are particularly acute in the areas inhabited by lower income groups, but health facilities serving these areas are the most inadequate and frequently unsuited to the needs of the groups.\textsuperscript{76} Even though their hospitals were found in the urban centres, the poor people were not afforded to meet the expenses towards the treatment provided by the private hospitals.

Pollution is another problem in the urban centres. Among different types of pollutions, air and noise pollutions are caused mainly by transportation next to industrial emission. The automobile exhausts have been the main contributions of air pollutions in India. In the light of rapid Urbanisation and the associated healthy and unhealthy contingences, it is necessary to formulate an urban policy that is development oriented.

\textsuperscript{74} Ibid., p.9.
\textsuperscript{75} A detailed account of the growth of slums.
\textsuperscript{76} Ibid., p.15.
4. Growth of the Slums

The phenomenon of Slums is worldwide. Almost every city has slums. Slums are created mainly because of poverty, social backwardness and unemployment of the people living in the countryside, who migrated to urban areas without any other option. The urban development of the cities and towns where the poor people who were unable to withstand with the rich were also pushed back to slum areas. Due to drought of unfavorable conditions many people residing in the affected areas, having no work to earn their livelihood or those who find themselves in a difficult condition to maintain them, naturally drift towards the urban areas with the main objectives of working out their livelihood. The relative advantage of the amenities available and job opportunities attract them towards big towns and cities and naturally there is a radical growth of inflow of poor and labour class to these places from all directions. The rapid industrialization in the towns and cities provide more employment opportunities and thus attract a large number of people from surroundings areas.\textsuperscript{77}

Being poor and having come in search of job they go on putting some small, cheap and ugly sheds on land not belonging to them to get a partial shelter from sun and rains and make a place for cooking and sleeping. Lack of control on the prevention of the slums and increase in land value with increase in the population made the landowner to permit unauthorized slums in his vacant land within the city and collect the ground rent from the slum dwellers. Public places belonging to the Government, Municipalities, Trust Boards and their local bodies were also occupied and the unauthorized occupants could not be evicted later. The poor and the backward are immigrant from rural areas. The cities lacking even the basic amenities like road, drainage and sewage and water supply for living is called “Slums”\textsuperscript{78}. Slums have a long history in India

\textsuperscript{77} Sudha kaldate, B.L., Josi, \textit{Slums and Housing Promblems}, Printwell Publication, Jaipur, 1989, p.4

\textsuperscript{78} Manohar Rao, M., \textit{Environment and upliftment of slums in India}, Vohara Publication, Allahabad, pp.34-34.
and the physical and social conditions of today’s India. The Indian slum, however, is far more complex than the more aggregate of these appealing and physical surrounding of it suggests that it is a way of life. Rails of disease, chronic illness and infant mortality remain high and there is little knowledge of health and sanitation, nutrition or childcare. Illiteracy is exceedingly high and cultured and recreational activities are almost entirely lacking. 

**Slum – Meaning:** According to a report of the “United Nation, is urban land policy a slum is a Building, group of building or area characterized by overcrowding, deterioration in sanitary conditions or absence of facilities or amenities which because of these condition or any of them, endanger the health, safety or morals of its inhabitants or the community”.

The Government of India adopted the following definition for the Slums areas. “A Slum means any area where, such dwellers predominate which by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement of design of building narrowness or faulty arrangement of struck, lack of ventilation, light of sanitation facilities, inadequacy of open space and community facilities are any combination of these factors or detrimental to safety health or moral”.

**Names of Slums** There are number of terms by which slums as known in different countries. In India, they are known as Katras, Gallis, Juggi-Jhopadpatti (Hindi), Chawls (Marathi), Abtas (Kanpur), Bustee (Bangali), Cheries (Tamil), Keris (Kannadam), Pettas (Telungu) and Zopadpati or qalichvasti (Marathi). In the United States the old ethnic slums are known as the Kerry patch, the Ghetto and Little Italy. As per United Nations Document, most of the Latin American cities have their own names of slums. In Rio de Janero they are called favelas, in Rio de Hanoiro vilas de malocas and in Argentina Villas Miseria. The mexican slum are town as Casa Ghrande.

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Vicidades and Paraderos vicinadade. In the cities of Southeast Asia slums are referred to as Indian Quarter (Rangoon), the Chinese Quarter of Saphan thawing (Bangkok), the Binodo Chinatown (Manila), the Chinese Quarter (Singapore) and the Kampong in Java (Indonesia)\textsuperscript{82}.

**Types of Slums** The first type of slum is the original slum where it existed from the beginning of the development of urban centres. The second type of slums in that area, which are deteriorated after the departure of middle and upper class families. The third types of slums develop within the zone in transition around the business centres or the central part of the city, which called Down Town. The other types of slums include semi slum and super slum, metropolitan and rural slums, handmade and pre fabricated slum. The typology of those other types of slums is based on the size, the places, the nature and the material used.

**Causes of Slums** A number of causes are given for the rise of slums. These causes are economic, social, political and government. Among these the economic (poverty) cause is the most fundamental one. The poor people who flock to the city in search jobs are employed in the factories on low wages. The better housing remains a dream for them because of high land values of dwellings. Their economic incapacity forces them to live in the areas where the housing conditions are poor. They accept their log passively or view of housing conditions as taken for granted as they have accustomed to any kind of worst condition. The proprietors and the speculators motivated by easy economic gain convert single family apartments into multifamily dwellings with a view to realize more rent than they would have received from the former single family apartments. These housing areas soon get converted into slums because of the negligence on the part of the owners and of the owners and the tenants\textsuperscript{83}.

The existing socio political order is held responsible for the creation of slums. In this order the poor people and the destitute seems to have no place of their own. Their hardships are not given due consideration and hence they continue in dehumanized conditions. There is a gap between the political systems theoretically so we have to evolve the political system practically we implement. The political parties are also equally responsible for this state of affair. They have their own ideology and the programmes for the upliftment of the poor sections of the society. But practically the slums dwellers are looked upon as the bank of voters and with this in view whatever is done is a patchwork to remedy the situation. So long as the slum – dwellers are their voters, their interest may be in the perpetuation of the slum- Society.\textsuperscript{84}

The civic administration has always been labeled as the in efficient and the corrupt administration for its unwise policies and administration. As a policy matter it prepared a master plan, but for one reason or the other an emphasis remains on giving partial implementation of the master plan. The inadequate financial resources and the financial assistance are said to be hurdles in its way. But whatever the financial resources are available are not seen to have been wisely utilized. A sizeable amount is spent on the administration. The gains from planning and zoning are also not been fully realized. It has not been fully realized that the slum problem is not problem of slum dwellers alone. The society is also equally concerned with this problem because the slum is treated as cancer to the society. The slum – dwellers are also equally held responsibility for their dehumanized conditions in which they live. They do not mind the dirt around them. The ever increasing of the slum areas is evidence of the negligencees.

\textsuperscript{84} Patmanathan, K., \textit{Urban Shock}, the process of Urbanisation Vellore District, Institute of Public Administration, Tirupattur, p.12.
**Features of the Slums:** Normally slums have the following common characteristics of features.

1. Bad appearance is an inherent virtue a slum. This may be called as a universal mark of the slum in its aspects of neglect and disorders with respect to building yards and streets.

2. Low economic status is another feature of a slum. Generally people of the lowest income groups inhabit a slum although there may be accessional buildings of equally run – down appearance inhabited by families that are not so poor. In general, however the slum is a poverty – ridden area.

3. Overcrowding is one of the characteristic features of a slum. The space may be over crowded with building or retreating.

4. The most important feature of the slum is the over population. Slum may be refuge for the aged, the chronically sick, the homeless and the socially maladjusted. But such odds and ends may not be welcome even in slum where a “Sense of community” exists. If the slum population is racial or cultural it group may have a degree of social organization.

5. Bad health and sanitation conditions are another features of a Slum. Compared with other areas of residence, the slum is characterized by low standard of sanitation. The slum is often most neglected by the public services for sanitation. For mixed reasons, it may also be an area of high sickness and death rates.

6. Loose morals are another feature of a slum. The slum may be an area of delinquency of crime and vice, but this is more likely to be true to the socially disorganized. A slum may not be the habitat of successful criminals; it may be the habitat or the hiding place of fugitive criminals.

7. Another important feature of a slum is a routine way of life. Slum differs widely with respect to the social organization of their habits.

8. Social isolation is a characteristic feature of the slum. Many residential of slums an area within the modern city tends to be socially isolated from other areas partly are choice and party by location. Their restricted link with

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the rest of the community is their identification with labour marked but
there may be an additional link through politics. Slum – dwellers function
equally with other citizen and as they are able to identify themselves with
political groups.

9. The last important feature of the slum is high residential mobility. In India
the rate of mobility from one slum to the other varies extensively.

**Slums in Tiruchirappalli:**

The growth of urban centres the development of transport, industries and
other factors, contributed for the growth of slums in and on the town of
Tiruchirappalli. The slums are located on the banks of canals, alone railway
lines and public road, near markets and on the defence lands and poramboke
lands. Out of the total slums, 24 are found to be located along major roads. The
East Bouleward road is studied with innumerable slums. An equal number of
slums are located near water sources. Along the Devedanam channel and
Rettaivaikal cling a good number of slums are existed. Only one slum namely
Annanagar is located in the vicinity of the river Cauvery. In the year 1970 there
were 42 slums and they increased to 54 in 1980, 56 in 1985, 157 in 1990 and
273 in 1995.\(^{86}\) These slums are found in the Srirangam zone, Ariyamangalam
zone, Golden Rock zone and K. Abisekapuram zone.\(^{87}\)

Zone wise population and slum in Tiruchirappalli are given below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Slums</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Srirangam</td>
<td>1,81,556,</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>42, 460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ariyamangalam</td>
<td>1,65,382</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>41, 260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Golden Rock</td>
<td>1,91,168</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>41, 260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. K.Abisekapuram</td>
<td>2,07,956</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>49, 590</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{86}\) Vel mani, K.S.K., *op.cit.*, p.786.

\(^{87}\) Interview, D.Rasjasekar, Auto driver in Mudukkupatti, dt,15\(^{th}\) June 2009, Tiruchirappalli.
The above table shows that the slums are high in Srirangam but slum population are higher in K.Abishekapuram but slum area and slum population are low in Golden Rock. A good number of slums are located Ariyamangalam poramboke land, at Thirvarumbur slums are located along the channel and poramboke land. In K.Abishekapuram, the slum at Mudukkupattai near TVS Tollgate is located on the poramboke land, near Mannarpuram Junction, on the poamboke land and Krishnanagar near Simco factory located on the defence land.

Before the four lain road was at Slums in Mudukkupatti in Tiruchirappalli district.

The Mudukkupatti is located near to TVS Tollgate. Total number of households is 86. The total male is 112, female is 143 and children is 94. The condition of housing is substandard some of the huts are fetched with grass and tied with bamboo sticks. Same others are covered with iron or cement sheets. The heights of the doors of these huts are not allowed persons to enter into them in an erect position. Generally, the ventilation is poor or absent in the area. Even the verification is poor in houses constructed under 20 point economic programmes are also very poor. Higher per cent age of people in belongs to Hindu religion and few per cent ages are Christians All of the households are holding electricity facility in the area. But four does not have electricity facility. These households use kerosene lamps for the purpose of lighting. Water scarcity is the main problem in the area. Salt water is available in plenty but drinking water is not available in the area. But some household may paid Rs. 15 to 30 for fetching drinking water in the area itself. The Corporation authorities provide drinking water. But only 5 pots are available or allowed. The drainage facility is absent in the area. The waste that flows with the water either through drainage or otherwise gives bad smell. In the absence

88Field Visi. dt, 15th June 2009.
of drainage, salvage water logging takes place at various places during all the reasons.\textsuperscript{89}.

Except few houses, other houses in the area do not have bathroom facilities for bathing and washing. A small numbers of them enclose small space in front of or behind the houses either with small mud wall with no door and roofs or cloth curtain tied to bamboos and use the same as bathrooms. Some of the people take their bath in front of their houses with any enclosure in the area. None of the house in the area has toilet facility. The public latrines with water facility are provided in the area. They use the open fields around their localities for toilet purpose. The huts are constructed mostly without any plan consciously drawn. The result is that here is hardly any road, which passes straight way from one end to another end.\textsuperscript{90}

Economic condition is very poor, because their income is less as compared to expenditure. If there are other members who also work and earn it may be little addition to their income and is used mostly for their recreation or other expenditure. The can not improve their standard of life or invest for the future. Some have reported petty savings but majority has reported debts also. On an average in every family except few a families, twenty to thirty rupees, ie., 5 to 10 per cent their income are spent to tobacco, pan-chewing, smoking beedi or cigarette and much on liquor. Economic condition of slum-dwellers can’t be improved if the prices of foodgrains, oil, fuel and vegetable are too high for their earnings, leave aside other items such as milk, sugar and fruits which are very essential items of diet. As long as high price of essential food items continue to rise and these items are not distributed through controlled shops, the poverty of slum dwellers will continue. Unless, there basic needs are

\textsuperscript{89} Field Visit, dt 17\textsuperscript{th} October 2009.
\textsuperscript{90} Field Visit, dt 17\textsuperscript{th} October 2009.
not taken care of by introducing special distribution system, situation is likely to continue for another many years.\(^91\)

Higher percentage of the earning members is engaged in the work in good shed as coolies. Some of them are pensioners, some are working in unorganized sectors and some are self employed as auto drivers and thatturicha. Due to poverty, unemployed persons show inner containment, confidence and initiative. Majority prefers Government Services or Factory Services. Many young boys have started working as mechanics, carpenters and hawkers, but at a very low paid as per minimum wages act. They do not get for the work for the whole month also. Some are being paid piece work wise and as inch have to remain sometimes without work.\(^92\)

The world Health organization (1948) defined health as ‘a state of complete physical, mental and social well being and not merely the absence of disease or inferiority”. In general, health services are not available near the slums. But, due to poverty and long distance, they are reluctant to go the hospital. Higher prevalence of cold, fever and skin diseases among slum dwellers are reported. But 50 percent families are either ignorant or having traditional beliefs and pre judicial practices what is lacking is co-operation on the part of slum-dwellers in the health programmes.\(^93\)

Migration is the key process by which people belonging to certain socio-economic backgrounds move to cities and find their way into slums. The reasons for migration of choice of slum in the area are entry into slum was easy, cheaper rent and nearness to work place. The problem of environmental pollution is high in the area; especially solid wastes are high in the area. People are also not aware of environmental importance. The Ex-Nora takes effective

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\(^91\) Report of the Manager, Scop Women Self- Help Groups, Mudukkupatti.

\(^92\) Interview, Murugesan, Labour in Mudukkupatti, Tiruchirappalli.

\(^93\) Ibid.
steps in the Mudukkupatti area to create awareness among the people about solid waste management

**The works of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board**

In Tamil Nadu, the Tamil Nadu slum clearance Board was constituted in September, 1970. It was entrusted with the task of slum clearance and improvement schemes which were formerly attended to be the Tamil Nadu Housing Board. Slum clearance and redevelopment were the most visible components of urban renewal. The physical achievements of the Board have changed the face of towns and cities. It also profoundly affected the live of many people. The Objectives of this board are:

1. To clear slums flood prone and other vulnerable areas and to provide self-contained hygienic tenements.
2. To prevent the growth of new slums and encroachment.
3. To prevent private land owner from evicting the slum dwellers from their huts and to provide the latter security of tenure.
4. To provide basic amenities like drinking water supply, street light, storage water drains and sewerage lines to all the slums.
5. To rehabilitate the slum dwellers in the multi storied tenements with the provision of water supply, electricity and drainage.
6. To clear all slums in Madras city within in a specific period.

As all the slums in Madras cannot be cleared off immediately it has been done on a phased programme, with systematic depending upon the allocation of funds from Government. Due to financial constraints faced by the board as an alternative to multistoried building the slums are improved by providing basic amenities like. One public convenience unit for 10 families, one bathroom for every 20 families and One street light for every 40 meters length of the street. Out of this scheme up to 1962-1983, 46700 families have been benefited.
Tamil Nadu budget for 1987 revealed the financial outlays and programmes of the Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board in the 1987-88 financial year. In the areas of slum improvement, approximately 68,000 families have been benefited up to 1986, under the Accelerated Slum Improvement Programme. In the following two consecutive years, the programme would cover another 13,600 families. Activities of Tamil Nadu slum Clearance Board will cover 45 new towns other than Madras, to which it was originally it was confirmed. The Tamil Nadu Urban Development Programme which is too launched shortly will cover 1,00,000 families at an outlay of Rs. 40 crores. Under this programme slum condition of slum in general will be improved Tamil Nadu slum clearance Board has set an example to other states in India is studying the slum dwellers problem from a humanizations point of view. The slum dwellers of Tiruchirappalli received benefits through the Tamil Nadu slum clearance Board and the Non-governmental organizations which are working for this cause. Yet the conditions of the slums dwellers are not improved and their life condition and standard of living are inferior in compare with other general public.

5. Economic aspect of Urbanization

According to 1991 census in the district as a whole 73.43 per cent of the population was classified as rural, the range being 25 per cent in Tiruchirappalli taluk to 100 per cent in Udayarpalayam taluk and Perambalur, Kulithalai and Ariyalur taluks are predominantly rural with more than 90 per cent of its population in rural areas. Urban concentration is the highest in Tiruchirappalli taluk for example 75 per cent of the population in urban areas, followed by Karur and Musiri taluks with 28.91 per cent and 18.47 per cent respectively. The total male population of the district according to 1991 census was 20, 85, 811 and that of the female population was 20,52,237. For the district as a whole, there were 984 female for every 1000 male population to

the aggregate the ratio was little high among the rural population as compared to urban population\textsuperscript{95}.

The gradual proportion of population in urban areas increased in the successive decimal period from 1901 to 1991 is due to migration of rural folk to urban areas for the reasons such as the failure of monsoon, involvement of rural folk in urban development activities and allied factors in changed circumstances. The great shrinkage of employment in the primary sector is one of the most important phenomena of modern history. Men who abandon the soil might change not only their means of livelihood but their residence and way of life. The migration from peasant culture to urban industry has involved\textsuperscript{96}. New settlements in the urban areas increased due to industrial and education development. Another factor for such large scale emigration was that the district is centrally located in State with very good communication.

Emigration was largely seasonal and ordinary seems to the maximum in the hot weather months when agriculture activity was practically at a standstill. If, however, a monsoon failed its reflection was seen in increased immigration. Tiruchirappalli district in particular, at a time when the presidency population was increasing by 10 per cent could not even register one per cent rise. Yet, during decade 1920-1930, it had a positive accretion of population running into thousand as a result of transfer of the South Indian Railway Workshop from Nagappattinam to Golden Rock a transfer which meant of an entirely new town with a population returned to, at over thirteen thousand, in itself one per cent of the 1921 population of the district.\textsuperscript{97}

In the subsequent decade, even seasonal emigration was only negligible. But during the decades 1951-1961 and 1961-1971, the district had become industry based due to establishment of the BHEL and its ancillaries, Ordnance

\textsuperscript{95} \textit{Census of India}, 1991, p.10.
\textsuperscript{96} \textit{The New Encyclopedia Britannia}, Vol. 6, 15ed, New Delhi, 1982, p.770.
\textsuperscript{97} \textit{T.E.A.} 1971-72, Madras, 1973, p.63.
Factory, Regional Engineering College and a number of cement, paper and sugar industries and a sizable number of spinning and weaving mills. Latest additions the decades 1971-1981 and 1981 to 1991 are the establishment of the Bharathidasan University and High Alloy Penetrating Plant (HAPP) etc. With the result the population had increased manifold. The people from other districts, and the neighboring states also had chosen to settle down in Tiruchirappalli. The development of urbanization also led to change the life condition of the rural people. A few agricultural labourers of Manachanallur earn their livelihood by transporting rice to Tiruchirappalli on bicycles. This work seems to have given an average daily income of Rs. 12 to Rs.15/- during 1985. Labourers with own cart and bullocks in Anbil, a fertile village in Lalgudi taluk in Tiruchirappalli district got employed for manufacturing and transporting bricks to different places by which they got an average daily income of Rs.15 /- in the year A.D 1985. This is of course in a village where brick industry has developed. The children below the age of 14 years old were also sometimes forced to take of work instead of going to school because their family income was low. The Months of April and May were very lean periods for employment woman and children were in not demand during these two months while men got employment nearly half of the number of days. As Paddy was the chief crop cultivation, the labourers were employed ploughing, preparing the seed bed and transplantation, watering, intercultural of paddy, harvesting and activities connected there to, reach high intensity during the months, January, February, June, July, August and September. During these months of the year employment days of labour were much greater than the other months of the year. Thus as far as employment was concerned, the agricultural male labour got work for nearly 230 days in a year. Other types of work provide them employment for about 63 days in a year. The number of days of unemployment for them was 72 per cent.

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98 Tiruchirappalli District Gazetteers, op.cit., p.896.
The process of urbanisation in Tiruchirappalli region created rural and urban disparity. Yet the Growth of urban centres provided income generating employment opportunity. Tiruchirappalli district is basically depended on the agrarian economy. Agricultural products such as paddy, sugarcane, pulses and plantations produced in the several parts of the district. The rural based agrarian products were either sold in the urban centres in Tiruchirappalli district or exported to other districts of Tamil Nadu and other States. Markets were grown in the urban centres for which rural people had contributed a lot. Hence the urbanization process in Tiruchirappalli district helped the rural people to sell their products and to buy the required goods. The crafts produced in the rural areas are also either sold in the urban centres or exported. The Cauvery river basin provides enough sources for the growth of brick manufacturing industry. The baked bricks produced in Kulithalai and Lalkudi taluk were largely sold in the urban centres and the remaining was exported. Besides, the development process provided employment opportunity to the labourers in the rural background. Hence the development of urbanisation contributed for the economic development of Tiruchirappalli district. Yet the urbanization also affects the environment of Tiruchirappalli.