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CHAPTER I
SYNOPSIS OF THE STUDY

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The sprouting of slums in urban areas is the direct outcome of better economic opportunities available in cities and towns. The phenomenon of rapid urbanization coupled with industrialization has brought with it an even more rapid increase in the growth of urban slums. The existence of slum is essentially a manifestation of poverty. Along with economic growth and with industrial development slums will continue to exist over a period of time. Slums have emerged even in the heart of cities which is due to various factors, namely, the shortage of developed land for housing, the price of land beyond the reach of urban poor, large influx of rural migrants to the cities in search of jobs and inadequate provision of basic services and infrastructural facilities in the urban areas. Therefore, there is an urgent need to look into these problems in a more precise manner. The problems of slum dwellers have been attracting the attention of the government since the second Five Year Plan.

Housing condition of the people is one of the important indicators of the socio economic developments of the country. Statistical information relating to housing conditions in quantitative terms is very essential for the assessment of the overall housing needs and also for the formulation of housing policies and programmes. Thus, a regular flow of reliable data on housing condition has assumed greater importance for the Government and planning bodies to enable them to give proper attention to various housing problems of the day.
Reducing the wide disparities in the privileges enjoyed by different people in the country requires a comprehensive approach towards the slum problem. Hence, efforts should be taken in tackling it. The slum is something like an infectious skin disease. Unless and until proper diagnosis is made, slums expand in size and spreads. The numbers of new slum locations keep on adding year after year, while, the old ones continue to expand. Consequently, slums have become the hotbed for many of the present day urban ills. The steady growth of slums in urban India now is quite alarming and if this situation continues it will not take much time to witness total deterioration of urban environmental condition.

The task of clearing slums is not an easy job to deal with, as it not only involves space but also people. The population mix that is involved in slums is always of a unique type. The slums do not distinguish between religion, income, male or female. Therefore, the solution to the slum problem that is facing the urban planners and administrators of today could be achieved through the balanced decision keeping in view planning and limited resources at hand. Slums being a most crucial problem of urban society, it has to be examined and understood very carefully.

Every slum is unique in its origin, location, spread and population characteristics. Therefore, no set formula can be applied to all. The eradication of slums is necessary, but the problem is multi-dimensional and very delicate besides being humanitarian, political, social and economical. Therefore, both curative and preventive measures are essential depending upon the situation.
Taking these problems into consideration, the present study illustrates and analyses the different schemes offered by the TNSCB, to the slum people of Tirunelveli division and to measure the benefits enjoyed by them. Uplifting the socio-economic status of the common man is the ultimate objective with which any economic activity will be undertaken by the government. The Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board (TNSCB) occupies the prime position in initiating such a board in India. Various activities with the sole purpose of lifting up the quality of life of the slum dwellers in urban areas of Tamil Nadu have been taken up.

1.2 NEED FOR THE STUDY

The TNSCB started functioning during the year 1971 in Chennai. The board has won the confidence of the general public. It is essential to review the functioning of this board. In the year of inception there were six divisions in Chennai only. As this clearance scheme has attracted wide attention, in due course, new divisions have been started in Madurai, Trichy, Salem, Coimbatore and Tirunelveli too.

By 1971 the functioning of this board was limited to activities in Chennai only, in the form of construction of tenements, drinking water supply, latrine and streetlight. But now the board concentrates on various activities such as fire proof sheds, self-contained home for economically weaker sections, shelter for shelterless, cash loan schemes, clearance schemes, VAMBAY, construction of houses under LIG, MIG, HIG and remunerative enterprise schemes.

This study intends to examine whether all the benefits of the performance implemented by the TNSCB actually reach the downtrodden slum people. Further,
this study highlights the loopholes and legal hurdles in the implementation of the schemes by the TNSCB. This study also emphasises the uplifting of socio-economic welfare of the beneficiaries after enjoying the benefits of the schemes. In the meantime, this research work stresses the means and ways of improving the performance of TNSCB especially in Tirunelveli Division.

1.3 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The poverty of the people of India is increasing rather than decreasing in terms of total population and percentage of population living in the low-income group is also showing an increase. In 2003, the United Nation reported that one billion people—approximately one third of the world is urban dwellers and a sixth of all humanity lives in slums. And it predicted that one in every three people in the world would live in slums within 30 years unless the Government controls the unprecedented urban growth. Slums are reflections of poverty and misery. Many economic studies on slums in India show that the slums have not only increased in number but also in terms of increased population, severe unemployment, low income, lack of demand very low standard of living and acute scarcity of housing. In Tamil Nadu, almost all the towns and major cities experienced an increase in slum dwellers, and that is the reason the Tamil Nadu Government under the leadership of Dr. M. Karunanidhi, the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu had decided in Sept 1970 to tackle this problem on a massive scale and free the poor people from their poverty stricken, miserable condition. As a result, the TNSCB has organized and implemented many programmes for the slum dwellers.
1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Each research has its own significance. This study of the socio-economic conditions of the slum people has its own utility. It mainly focuses on the evaluation of the different programmes implemented in Tirunelveli division.

1. To evaluate the performance of the different housing schemes offered to the slum dwellers.
2. To assess the overall performance of the board.
3. To examine the participation of the beneficiaries in the slum improvement programme.
4. To analyze the socio-economic condition of the slum dwellers in Tirunelveli Division.
5. This study intends to examine whether the benefits of the various schemes of TNSCB actually reach the down trodden slum people.
6. To offer suitable suggestions on the basis of the findings of the study.

1.5 HYPOTHESES

Any economic or social phenomenon could be subject to a scientific treatment only with the help of a certain carefully formulated hypothesis. In fact, the hypothesis gives the researcher a sense of direction while dealing with highly complicated and unsolved problems. Hence an attempt is made in this study to formulate the following hypotheses.

1. The TNSCB has not made any major changes in the socio-economic condition of the slum dwellers in Tirunelveli Division.
2. The TNSCB’s activities in Tirunelveli Division have not brought any qualitative changes in the living conditions of the slum dwellers.
3. The TNSCB’s activities in Tirunelveli Division have not brought any quantitative changes in the living conditions of the slum dwellers.

4. A great part of the income of the slum dwellers is spent on their basic needs, so the slum dwellers are still living below the poverty line.

1.6 RELEVANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is relevant, especially in the light of the magnitude of the slum problem in the country. Slum problem is the most crucial one in the urban field. The Slum clearance programme is given considerable emphasis in the Five Year Plans. In the Prime Minister’s 20-point programme, this is given national priority. No urban development activity can be called comprehensive without the inclusion of schemes on slum clearance. In a wider sense, the slum clearance programmes are designed to tackle the problem of urban poverty.

1.7 METHODOLOGY

The data in this study has been collected both from the primary and secondary sources. The present study specifically addresses the slum beneficiaries of the Tirunelveli division, as; no study in this area has been conducted so far. The primary data was collected through an interview schedule, consisting of mainly open-ended questions. The schedule covers various parameters under the following headings personal particulars, household particulars, details of dwelling units, housing conditions, availability of facilities, sources of income and environmental details.

The respondents were chosen by a stratified random sampling procedure. For the research purpose 5 percentages of beneficiaries were selected for each
scheme except EIUS. For the EIUS, as the numbers of beneficiaries exceeded more than 15,000 only 100 beneficiaries were selected at a random basis. Accordingly the number of respondents has come up to 25 from SSL 20 from FPS 30 from VAMBAY 45 from NRY 70 from TNUDP 55 from CLS 20 from LBS 45 from clearance and 100 from EIUS. The total number of respondents selected for this study is 410.

Secondary data are collected from a number of prestigious journals, standard govt. Bulletins, NGO’s, District census Hand book, Budget manuals of TNSCB, various annual reports of TNSCB and other periodicals, booklets which are associated with the slum dwellers. Secondary data are also collected from textbooks, sample studies, and survey records, Newspapers, Government circulars, Internet and other similar research works.

1.8 TOOLS OF ANALYSIS

Apart from the preparation of necessary tables, charts, graphs and the like suitable statistical tools have been applied for interpretation and generalization.

**Rank Correlation coefficient:**

Rank Correlation Coefficient has been applied to know the relationship between the availability and satisfaction of the beneficiaries towards the house infrastructure and area infrastructure. The formula used in this connection is given below.

\[
r = 1 - \frac{6 \sum D^2}{N^3 - N}
\]
**Man-Whitney Test:**

To test the hypothetical relationship between the availability and satisfaction of the beneficiaries towards the house infrastructure and area infrastructure, the Man-Whitney Test is applied with the help of the following formula.

\[ U_1 = n_1n_2 + \frac{n_1(n_1 + 1)}{2} - R_t \]

\[ |Z| = \frac{U_1 - n_1 \times n_2 / 2}{\sqrt{\frac{n_1n_2(n_1 + n_2 + 1)}{12}}} \]

**Z test:**

The impact of various schemes of TNSCB is tested through Z test by considering the improvement of various factors both before and after availing the benefits of housing schemes. The formula used in this connection is given below.

\[ |Z| = \frac{\bar{X}_1 - \bar{X}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{S_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{S_2^2}{n_2}}} \]

**Chi square test:**

Comparative analysis of related factors is tested through chi square test to find the significance through the following formula.

\[ \chi^2 = \frac{(O - E)^2}{E} \quad \text{Where} \quad E = \frac{\text{ColumnTotal} \times \text{RowTotal}}{\text{TotalNumber}} \]

Yates’s correction is used wherever necessary in the following way

\[ \chi^2 = \frac{(O - E - .5)^2}{E} \]
One Way Analysis of Variance:

To know the magnitude of the factors involved and to find their significance, one-way ANOVA has been applied by the construction of the following table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Variation</th>
<th>Sum of Squares</th>
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<td>Between groups</td>
<td>SSC</td>
<td>C-1</td>
<td>MSC = SSC / C-1</td>
<td>MSC/MSE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Within groups</td>
<td>SSE</td>
<td>N-C</td>
<td>MSE = SSE / N-C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>SST</td>
<td>N-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SST = Total sum of squares  
SSC = Sum of squares between samples  
SSE = Sum of squares within samples  
MSC = Mean Sum of squares between samples  
MSE = Mean Sum of squares within samples

1.9 PERIOD OF STUDY

The primary data were collected from April to June 2004. The reference period of the survey was 1986-2002.

1.10 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

First, the study area is too large to visit and to collect data, as the territory is spread over the three districts viz, Kanyakumari, Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli. Secondly, even with in the areas chosen, it is very difficult to visit and collect data from each and every family because of time constraints. In order to overcome these problems, only 5% of beneficiaries were interviewed to collect the primary data
except in the EIUS scheme. Thirdly, the primary data were collected through personal interview with households using a standard interview schedule, but it is a rather crude technique because the respondents might have failed to recall the exact data and given an approximate data at the time of interview and this bias is considered as one of the limitations of the study. For instance, while asking about the income of the respondent and the occupation, the respondents did not give the authentic data. The respondents did not like to reveal their exact income and expenditure during the interview, because of innate fear-reluctance complex. Therefore, their income and expenditure range could be worked out only by some indirect, casual questions. Keeping all these limitations in mind, a modest attempt has been made to study the benefits of schemes offered to the respondents by the TNSCB Tirunelveli division.

This dissertation is the outcome of three years of research on the housing schemes of slum dwellers of Tirunelveli Division and it discusses all the objectives of the present investigation.

1.11 ORGANISATION OF THE REPORT

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1.12 CONCLUSION

Next to food and clothing, shelter is an important necessity to human beings. This chapter highlights the importance of a dwelling unit to poor people with basic amenities. The present study deals with the performance of Tamil Nadu Slum Clearance Board with respect to the slum dwellers in the Tirunelveli division. Under this study nine important schemes were analyzed and primary data were collected from the beneficiaries of three district of the division. The secondary data were collected from the official records of the division office, which is situated in Perumalpuram, Tirunelveli Municipal Corporation and of the District Collectorate in Tirunelveli.
CHAPTER II
SLUM-STATE, NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES

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2.11 CONCLUSION