The Challenge of Slum Development in Developing Country India

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Abstract

The "Slum" is a black spot and often an unwanted component in urban civilization. The twenty first century is the witness not only high population growth, but also more and more globalization and urbanization. More than a billion in Africa, Asia, and South America are living in housing area that described a slum.

Developing countries like India presently suffer to the enormous growth of urbanization. And the urbanized area similarly carried the problem of slum. Presently, Indian Population is 1/6th of the world population. Accelerating urbanization is forcefully effecting the transformation of Indian society. Slightly more than 28 percent of the country's population is urbanized, but unfortunately 21.68 percent (61.8 million) of the urban population live in slum area. As per Last NBO report total housing shortage was 19.4 million units. In urban are the shortage is 6.6 million unit and 90% of these shortage hits poor and LIG people. It's become a very common urban scenario that thousands of dwellings made of straw, mud, tin, and cardboard are squeezed into areas of a small city block. In these cramped dwellings, often only an arm-span in width, entire families live without running water, electricity. Few have beds; they sleep on scraps of cloth padding on the dirty floor.

Rapid growth of industrialization creates enormous employment opportunity. It attracts the lower income peoples and the unskilled labours from the rural area. The high rate of migration from rural area to the urban sector formulated slum area, because these men are unskilled labours to industries.

The slum conditions become more pathetic when the poor physical structure is accompanied by overcrowding. This is now a general tendency in most cities in the world. It is a different question how to restrict these slums to a minimum and limit their effects. So necessary effort should be directed for improving the slums and make them habitable in future.

❖ **Concepts and Definition**

➢ **Definition of Slum**

Slums have come to form an integral part of the phenomena of urbanization in India. Comprehensive information on the slums being essential for formulation effective and coordinated policy for their improvement. Formation and identification of slum enumeration blocks prior to the conduct of 2001 Census has made it possible to compile and reaper special tables for slums. It is for the first time in the history of census in the country that the slum demography is being presented on the basis of the actual count. The systematic delineation of slums for collection of primary data on their population characteristics during population enumeration itself may perhaps be the first of its type in the world.

Census of India, 2001, the slum areas broadly constitute of :-

(i) All specified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act including a 'Slum Act'.

(ii) All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act;

(iii) A compact area of at least 300 populations or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities

Since it first appeared in the 1820s, the word slum has been used to identify the poorest quality housing, and the most unsanitary conditions; a refuge for marginal activities including crime, 'vice' and drug abuse; a likely source for many epidemics that ravaged urban areas; a place apart from all that was decent and wholesome. Today, the catchall term "slum" is loose and deprecatory. It has many connotations and meanings and is seldom used by the more sensitive, politically correct, and academically rigorous. But in developing countries, the word lacks the pejorative and divisive original connotation, and simply refers to lower quality or informal housing.

The term "slum" is used in the Report to describe a wide range of low-income settlements and poor human living conditions. A simple definition of a slum would be "*a heavily populated urban area characterized by substandard housing and squalor"*. This straightforward description reflects the essential physical and social features of slums, but more meat needs to be put on these bones. Slums in the traditional sense are housing areas that were once respectable – even desirable – but which deteriorated after the original dwellers moved on to new and better parts of the city. The condition of the old homes declined as they were progressively subdivided and rented out to lower income people.

Today, slums have come to include the vast informal settlements that are quickly becoming the most visible manifestation of urban poverty in developing world cities. Such settlements are known by many different names and are characterized by a variety of tenure arrangements. In all cases, however, the buildings found there

vary from the simplest shack to permanent and sometimes surprisingly well-maintained structures, but what most slums share in common is a lack of clean water, electricity, sanitation and other basic services.

A UN Expert Group recently recommended to policy makers and international bodies what they consider to be a more "operational definition" of a slum, one that is intended to enable better targeting of improvement programmers aimed primarily at resolving the physical and legal problems faced by slum dwellers. According to these experts, a slum is an area that combines to various extents the following characteristics:

- Inadequate access to safe water;
- Inadequate access to sanitation and other infrastructure;
- Poor structural quality of housing;
- Overcrowding; and
- Insecure residential status.

➢ **Type of Slum**

In Howrah, Kolkata, there are two broad categories of slums as illustrated below,

Types of Authorized Slums (Bustee):

The authorized slums can be classified into four broad groups.

- The first kind of slums existed during the British period when middlemen took land from the landowners usually for a long term and built hut type settlements which they let out to migrants. As mentioned earlier these migrants needed a place to live and had no alternative but to accept accommodation without basic amenities.
- Thika tenant slums: such type of the slum dwellers have taken possession at a fixed rent and have constructed their houses.
- Bustees: A third type of slums is those constructed by zaminders (landowners) themselves and let out to the slum dwellers. These types of slums are locally called bustees.
- Udbastu colonies: The fourth types of slums are Refugee Resettlement Colonies (locally called udbastu colonies) where land has been leased out for 99 years to the refugees from present-day Bangladesh by the government at nominal rents.

1. **Types of Unauthorized Slums:**
- Jhupri : simply encroachments on the roadside.
- Khaldhar : simply encroachments along the canal side.
- Udbastu : simply encroachments any vacant place.

❖ **Perspective of the study**

➢ **Review of Literature :-**

My research study is focus on Melatala-Dasnagar slum area. The review of the literature is helping me, directed towards this specific purpose. No project can be undertaken without preliminary of unnecessary duplication of effort. It keeps updates in the field and related jurisdiction of the project.

The main purposes of literature review are follows :-

1) Identify the concept and relationship between different aspects, then to formulate researchable by hypothesis.
2) Identify opportunities methodology.
3) Identify data sources.

Now I want to study the present slum condition of Melatala-Dasnagar. In this content the different aspects help me.

1. Census of India, 2001. (Hard copy and Soft copy). The different data mainly slum data is collected from there.
2. From the report UN-HABITAT and www.wikipedia.org/slum. I found Definition of slum and why the slums are created.
3. The Challenge of Slums – Global Report on Human Settlement, 2003
4. Urban Planning – course material of Centre for Urban Economic Studies:-

The issue of slum habitation has often been resolved via a simple policy of clearance, however more creative solutions are emerge such as Nairobi's "Camp of Fire" program. Where established slum-dwellers have promised to build proper houses, school, and community center without any government money, in return for land they have been illegally squatting on for 30 years. The "Camp of Fire" program is one of many similar projects initiated by Slum Dwellers International, which has programs in Africa, Asia, South America

5. Basti Redevelopment in Kolkata – V Ramaswamy, a journal of Economic and Political Weekly give me a brief structure of slum in Kolkata.

❖ **Introducing the study**

➢ **Slum in India :-**

Slum Population simply refers to people living in slum areas below the poverty line. As India is still on the path of development, there is large number of people living below the poverty line. These people usually live in slum areas connected to the city. According to Government sources, the Slum Population of India have exceeds the population of Britain. It has doubled in last two decades. According to last census in 2001, the slum-dwelling population of India had risen from 27.9 million in 1981 to 42.6 million in 2001. Indian economy has achieved a significant growth of 8 percent annually in last four years, but there is still large number of people nearly 1.1 billion still survives on less than 1 $ (around 46 INR) in a day. Increase in Indian Population over a period of time has also resulted in slum population growth.

Table No. 1 : Total Slum population in India, 2001

S No.	State / UT	Total Slum population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	India	42,578,150	22,697,218	19,880,932
2	Andaman & Nicobar Is.	16,244	8,855	7,389
3	Andhra Pradesh	5,187,493	2,625,745	2,561,748
4	Assam	82,289	43,472	38,817
5	Bihar	531,481	282,772	248,709
6	Chandigarh	107,125	62,762	44,363
7	Chhattisgarh	817,908	422,096	395,812
8	Delhi	2,029,755	1,140,334	889,421
9	Goa	14,482	7,469	7,013
10	Gujarat	1,866,797	1,020,288	846,509
11	Haryana	1,420,407	778,734	641,673
12	Jammu & Kashmir	268,513	143,416	125,097
13	Jharkhand	301,569	158,532	143,037
14	Karnataka	1,402,971	714,413	688,558
15	Kerala	64,556	31,699	32,857
16	Madhya Pradesh	2,417,091	1,269,757	1,147,334
17	Maharashtra	11,202,762	6,137,624	5,065,138
18	Meghalaya	86,304	43,078	43,226
19	Orissa	629,999	330,054	299,945
20	Pondicherry	73,169	36,012	37,157
21	Punjab	1,159,561	629,326	530,235
22	Rajasthan	1,294,106	681,541	612,565
23	Tamil Nadu	2,866,893	1,441,437	1,425,456
24	Tripura	29,949	15,093	14,856
25	Uttar Pradesh	4,395,276	2,348,679	2,046,597
26	Uttaranchal	195,470	103,895	91,575
27	West Bengal	4,115,980	2,220,135	1,895,845

Source: Census of India 2001

➢ **Slum in West Bengal**

Slums are the common factor to the urban area of West Bengal. The
West Bengal is the witness of the high level of urbanization during 80's to 90's. The urban population of West Bengal in 2001census year was estimated 27.30%. The overall density of the urban population in the West Bengal in 2001 census is 6798 person/sq. k.m against the national average of 4098 person/sq. k.m. According to 2001 census total slum population of West Bengal is 4115980 which of 2220135 males and 1895845 females.

➢ **Slum in Haora and HMC**

Haora city is one of the oldest city of West Bengal, and also in India. Peoples called Haora is the twin city of Kolkata, but it is very much neglected in the respect of development. After the Second World War Haora which generally called Howrah face the rapid growth of industrialization. The industry create opportunity of employment, and thus peoples are came all parts of West Bengal and India. In the mid 70th to 80th Haora city also face rapid growth of urbanization. The rapid urbanization and industrialization of the last century has resulted in a significant amount of slum habitation in major city of India, particularly in the Haora.

Haora district is one of the highly urbanized area of West Bengal. The urbanized sectors gradually increase the slum populations. The Haora city called "Glasgow" of India. The small and medium industrial sectors attracted population from the different parts of the West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa etc.

According to 2001 census, the total area of 'Howrah Municipal Corporation' is 51.70 sq. k.m and the total population is 1007532. Out of these 118286 populations are lived in the 26 slum area. Approximately no. of house hold of this slum area is 24728.

Slum or Bastis are spread throughout the Haora city. The city's laboring population and the bulk of urban poor reside here. According to 2001 census in the Haora city or Howrah Municipal Corporation 118286 population lived in 26 slum area. 27 wards out of 50 ward of Howrah Municipal Corporation, where we can found highly congested slum area.

Table No. 2 : Ward wise demographical structure of slum population of Howrah Municipal Corporation, 2001.

S.L. No.	Ward	Total Households	Total Population			Population the in age group 0-6		
			Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	Ward-1	431	1677	1177	500	162	97	65
2	Ward-2	917	4251	2975	1276	367	200	167
3	Ward-3	2105	9512	5249	4263	845	437	408
4	Ward-4	114	460	258	202	30	18	12
5	Ward-5	426	1929	1067	862	187	87	100
6	Ward-6	310	1292	814	478	156	70	86
7	Ward-7	2400	10825	6049	4776	1171	614	557
8	Ward-8	1944	8536	4516	4020	911	476	435
9	Ward-9	1334	5798	3269	2529	536	272	264
10	Ward-10	1068	4872	2791	2081	392	204	188
11	Ward-11	1194	5623	3074	2549	536	271	265
12	Ward-15	587	3085	1792	1293	386	200	186
13	Ward-18	211	929	508	421	92	43	49
14	Ward-19	608	3949	2119	1830	507	254	253
15	Ward-20	2842	17904	9755	8149	2260	1144	1116
16	Ward-22	1341	6491	3533	2958	666	359	307
17	Ward-25	96	417	202	215	25	12	13
18	Ward-26	434	1950	1051	899	181	95	86
19	Ward-29	1126	4858	3184	1674	511	280	231
20	Ward-39	1906	8680	5124	3556	1198	608	590
21	Ward-41	294	1259	642	617	147	76	71
22	Ward-44	101	427	247	180	32	16	16
23	Ward-45	69	322	154	168	31	14	17
24	Ward-47	540	2715	1438	1277	321	368	353
25	Ward-48	257	1138	615	523	99	43	56
26	Ward-49	770	3622	1878	1744	582	294	288
27	Ward-50	1300	5765	3018	2747	701	348	353

Source: Census of India 2001
HOWRAH MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
WARD WISE SLUM POPULATION, 2001

> **Slum in Ward no. 22**

Ward no. 22 is one of the highly clustered slum populated ward in the Howrah Municipal Corporation. It is situated in the Borough -3 of HMC. The total population of the ward in 2001 census is 16471 out of these 6491 population lived in the different slum area. The slum population of this ward is more than average to HMC.

Table no. 3 : Slum Population

Area	Total Slum population		
	Persons	**Males**	**Females**
India	42578150	22697218	19880932
West Bengal	4115980	2220135	1895845
Howrah Municipal Corporation	118286	66499	51787
Ward no. 22	6491	3533	2958

Source: Census of India 2001

MELATALA-DASNAGAR SLUM AREA

THE STUDY

❖ **The Background**

Melatala- Dasnagar slum area which is situated in the Ward no. 22 and 49 of Howrah Municipal Corporation is a highly constructed slum area. The slum is located in the site of Dasnagar railway station and railway line.

Dasnagar is well known for the man 'Alamon Das'. Peoples called he was the founder of Dasnagar. If we search the history of Dasnagar, we found this area covered with forest, and Martine railway passed through this area. But after founded some industry its characteristic was changed.
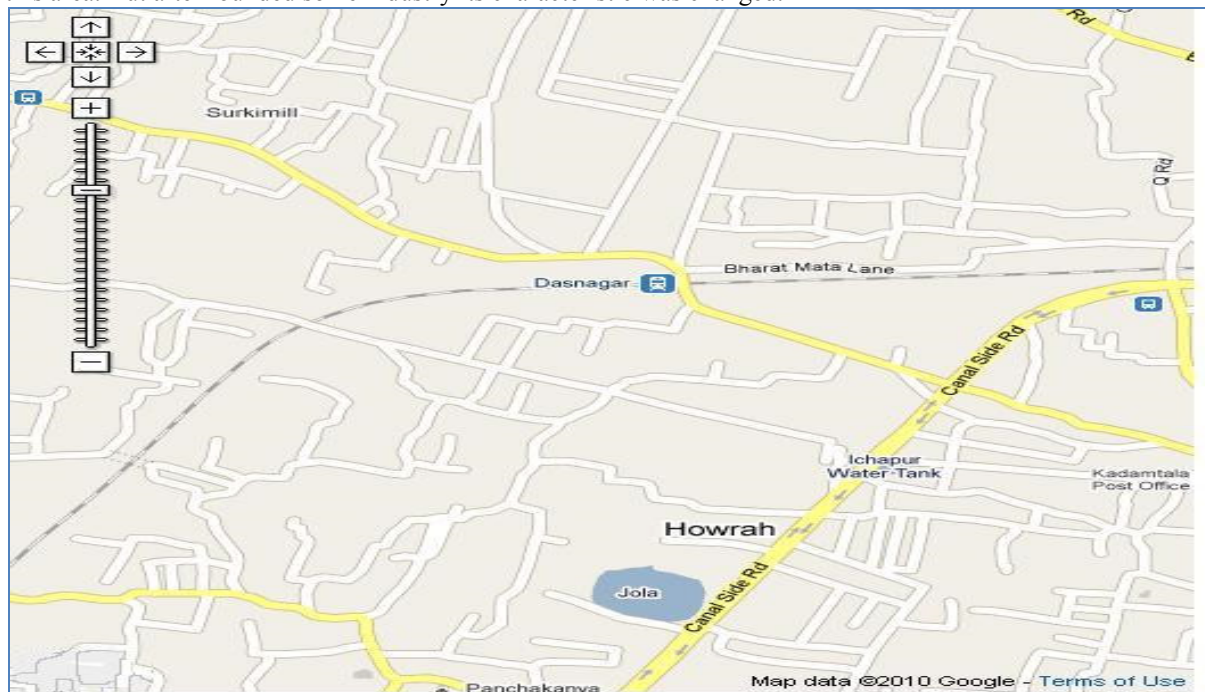
Dasnagar, which is generally known for the small and medium iron based industry. Thus Dasnagar is also called the 'Sheffield of India'. In the period between 1960 to 1970 the three big industries named 'Arati Cotton Mills', 'Indian Machinery' and 'Bharat Jute Mills' are established in Dasnagar. It attracts many small industries and peoples from different parts of Howrah and West Bengal. The rapid growth of industrialization conducts the migration from rural area in such urban and industrial jobs. It lets to slum formation, because these peoples are unskilled labours to industry.

By the interview of secretary, of 'Basti Unayan Parishad' and councilor of ward no. 22 I known that, the slum of 'Melatala-Dasnagar' was developed around 1970. It was a vacant land of railway. That's why the poor person who has no money to buy a proper land came here to establish a new colony. Most of the peoples came here for employment opportunity, which was created by the rapid growth of industrialization.

The industrial atmosphere was a vibrant one. After the industrial collapsed (Indian Machinery), economic condition of the area was badly changed. Most of the peoples who are unskilled lost their jobs, thus peoples are gather in the slum area and founded a clustered congested slum area.

❖ **Objective of the study**
1) To focus on the physical condition of the slum scenario and many problems of the slum related to this location.
2) To understand the living condition of the slum dwellers and their perception of urban amenities.
3) To assess the socio-economic and cultural profile of the inhabitants, and find out the interrelationship between slum-dwellers economical condition with mainstream urban economy.
4) To find out the policies and measures taken by the local bodies for its development and their attitudes towards development also taken into consideration.
5) To understand the reasons why many unsocial activities are conducted in the slum area what is the perception of local peoples on it.
6) To understand the reasons why the slum area does not convert into a general modern urban settlement.

❖ **Limitation of the study**
The present study has done with a short duration of time, I have faced various difficulties while undergoing the study and there are certain limitations also.
1) The study does not incorporate different religious issue, caste issue due to shortage of time, small sample size.
2) It is very much difficult to collect statistical information from the Government Offices about their programmes and policies.
3) Due to threat and fear the slum dwellers do not give me proper information about the unsocial activities conducts in the slum area.
4) Due to scarcity of time and proper scope my study is restricted to a small area. There is no scope to make any comparative analysis between the slum and non slum inhabitants.

❖ **The Methodology**
The total 6491 slum population lived in the ward no 22. And 1365 population lived in 275 household in the Melatala slum area. This is one area of ward no. 22 of H.M.C. the slum area is situated near the Dasnagar railway station. Most of the peoples of the slum area are Bengali. The peoples are migrated from the rural part of Haora, Hooghly, and Medinipur.
        By the interviews I knew that the slum area is developed in the 1970. I surveyed 20% house hold of the total Melatala-Dasnagar slum area. I am surveyed 296 persons who lived in 54 household.

DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF THE SLUM AREA
➢ **Observation about the surveyed area(54 Household)**
The Melatala-Dasnagar slum area which is under the Ward no. 22 consist 1365population in 275 household. I surveyed 20% house hold of the total Melatala slum area. I am surveyed 296 persons who lived in 54 household.

➤ **Sources of data and key variables**

Major sources of the secondary data use to analyze the study are from hard and soft copy of Census of India 2001, publication in books, journals website were taken into consideration for the analysis.

The primary data related to the Melatala-Dasnagar slum area collected by field survey and interview. The key variables of the studies are related to different development issues undertaken by the govt. and local bodies.

➤ **Method of data collection**

The data has been collected through the method of structured questionnaire. Some information also has been collected through informal and formal discussion with the respondent in face-to-face situation and through observation by home visit to assess their opinion and levels of awareness.

➤ **Sampling procedure**

My research is based on non-probability random sampling. In this sampling we have to choose household randomly. In the area most people's economical condition are same. Since I have studied on the slum area and developed issues, I have adapted this random sampling of my survey.

➤ **Questionnaire**

I have developed a questionnaire which consisting both close ended and open questions. A close ended question is one, in which is presented with a range of alternative answer to the question and ask to choose the most appropriate one. Whereas ended question response categories are not specified and respondents are liberty to formulate a reply as their wishes. The method of face-to-face interview was also adapted for collecting data.

© **Population of the area**

Table-4: No. of Household and Population of ward no. 22 and surveyed area

| S.L. No.	Area	Household	Persons	Males	Females
1.	Ward No. 22	1341	6491	3533	2958
2.	Surveyed area-Melatata	54	296	136	160
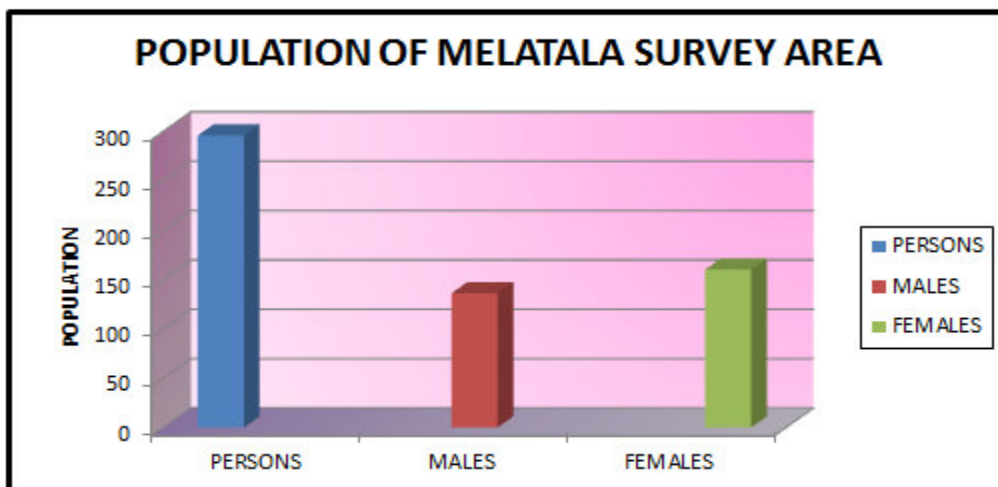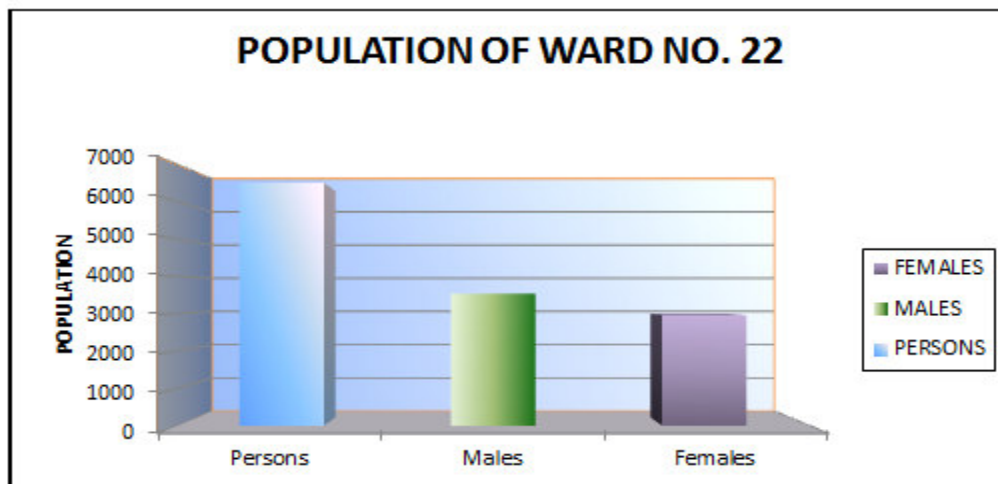
Source: Census of India 2001 and Primary Survey.

Population Category

Table-5 : Population Category of surveyed area-Melatala, Dasnagar

Population Category	General	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe	O.B.C
Population	148	130	6	12
% of population	50	44	1.8	3.7

Source: Primary Survey.
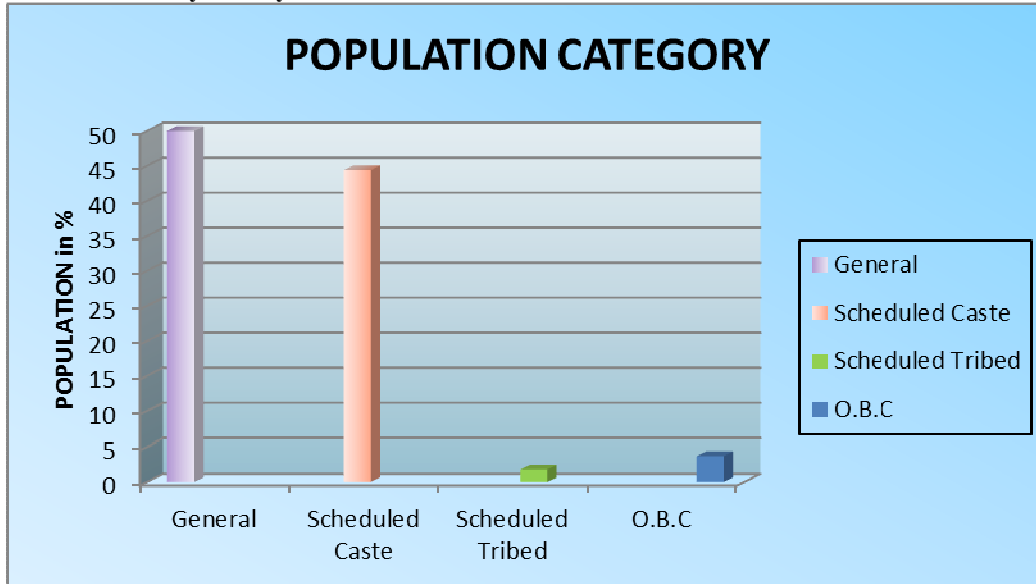
Most of the people of the survey area are general. In 296 populations 148 or 50% are under the general category. 44% are Scheduled Caste and 4% O.B.C. only 6 people or 2% are scheduled Tribe lived in the survey area.

Migration from Rural Area

This slum area is developed due to the migration of peoples from rural area. The characteristics of this slum show that most of the people who established first here, came different rural parts of Haora districts, e.g. Amta, jujarsha, Jhikira, Domjur etc. But in recent migration trend is change, now peoples of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, and U.P came to gather this slum area. Thus this slum area increases his boundary.

Unskilled Labours

The peoples of this slum came from rural area for better economical condition and livelihood. But they had no proper educational or technical eligibilities to work an industrial labour. Till now the human resources of this area is not generated and most of peoples are unskilled. These unskilled labours are not suitable in different industries. So they have to work as a lower division labour or thika labour. For economical instability children are also forced to go to different kind of work. Because the slum is situated in the industrial area most of peoples work in the different small and medium industry.

Table-6 : Occupational structure of surveyed area-Melatala,Dasnagar

| Occupation	Industrial Worker	House Servant	Household Industrial Worker	Marginal worker	Other worker
% of Workers	70%	08%	03%	06%	11%

Source: Primary Survey
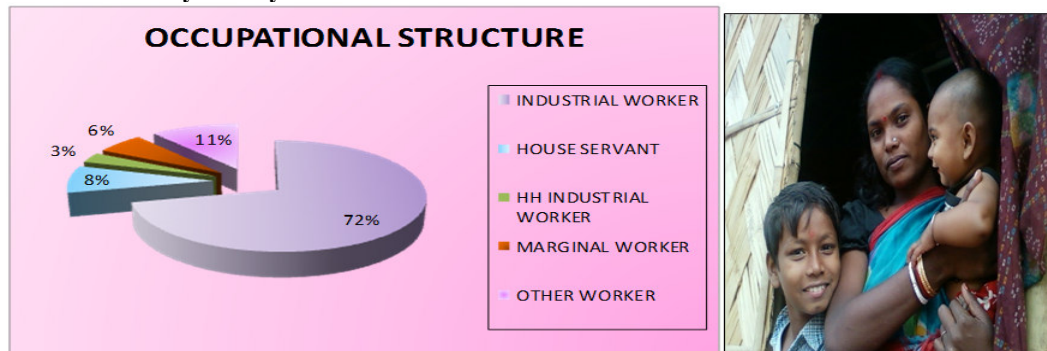
➤ **Informalization of labour**

After 1990's Haora industrial area faced a big industrial collapsed. Dasnagar industrial area also faced several problems. Among three big industries, one factory named 'Indian Machinery' completely shut down and other two factories become sick. As a results of industrial decline in the urban area informalization of occupation take place. Thus peoples who worked in the industries forced to move in different kind of informal sectors.

Table-7 : Formal and Informal workers of surveyed area-Melatala, Dasnagar

FORMAL SECTOR		INFORMAL SECTOR	
MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
17	03	57	19

Source: Primary Survey
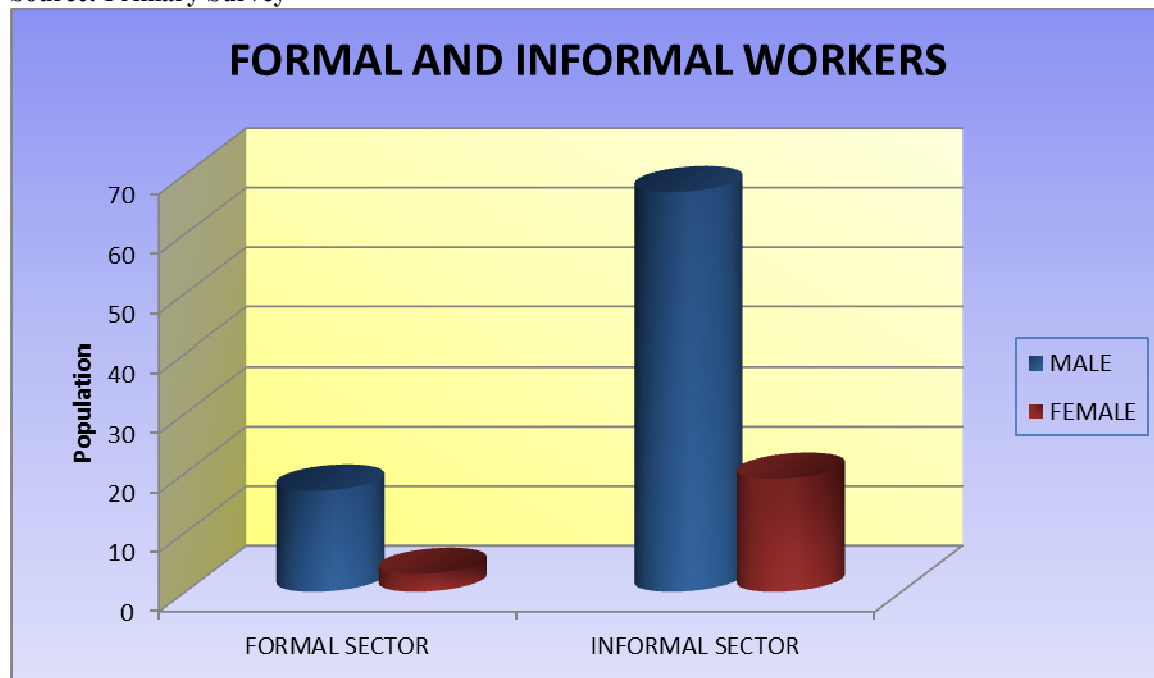
➤ **Joblessness/Unemployment**

The slum area is faced a crucial economical back drop. The uneducated and unskilled people have no job. For the industrial breakdown the opportunity of employment of this area is sinking. Under the '100 working days programme' some people get work. The West Bengal Govn. And H.M.C organized some programmes under K.U.S.P plan, which gives some opportunity of employment.   But most of the peoples are unemployed and jobless.

Availability of Urban Amenities
➤ **Housing :-**

The slum of Melatala-Dasnagar area is on the land under railway, which means contract for temporary possession. As per High Court order, they cannot build permanent roof. The slum dwellers are occupying their land illegally. For the economical condition and above mentions reasons, most of the houses are concreted.

For development of railway line of South-Eastern railway, western part of the slum area is abandoned. Thus most people of this area were homeless. Now new houses are constructed under the observation of 'Basti Unayan Parishad'.

➤ **Transport**

The slum area is well connected with Road and Railway. The Howrah-Amta road is passed beside the slum. By the Dasnagar station of South-Eastern railway this slum is connected all over Haora. Under KUSP project a well new road is constructing by brick.

➤ **Water supply**

The water supply system in the total slum area is more or less good. Water from 'Padra Pukur Pumping Station' supplied

here 3 times in a day. Beside this, deep tube well for underground water has also provided. 'Basti Unayan Parishad' and councilor of ward no. 22 jointly constructed 10 new time tap.

> **Health care service**

Various health programmes is running in the area like – immunization, DOT centre, maternity programme, Polio programme etc. But no instant medical facilities are in there. For major problem, peoples have to go 'Howrah Hospital' which is located 5 km. away.

> **Education**

Numbers of school, college are located around Melatala-Dasnagar slum area. Chapala Debi Balika Bidyalaya, Netaji School for Boys, Netaji School for Girls, Rajlakhri School etc is situated near the slum area. One college named Narashingra Dattra College is also located 2 km. away. But the educational qualities of the peoples are not so good.

Many of the peoples are illiterates. The average monthly expenditure is very low, between Rs. 2000-5000. Economical instability of family forced to drop-out to school. Primary survey conduct 54 children are drop-out within 5years. The other social and cultural reason also effect on the educational situation of the slum area.

Table-8 : Literacy rate of ward no. 22 and surveyed area-Melatala, Dasnagar

S.L No.	Ward/Area	Persons	Male	Female
1.	Ward no. 22	100%	59.68	40.68
2.	Melatala-Dasnagar slum area	100%	66.43	33.56
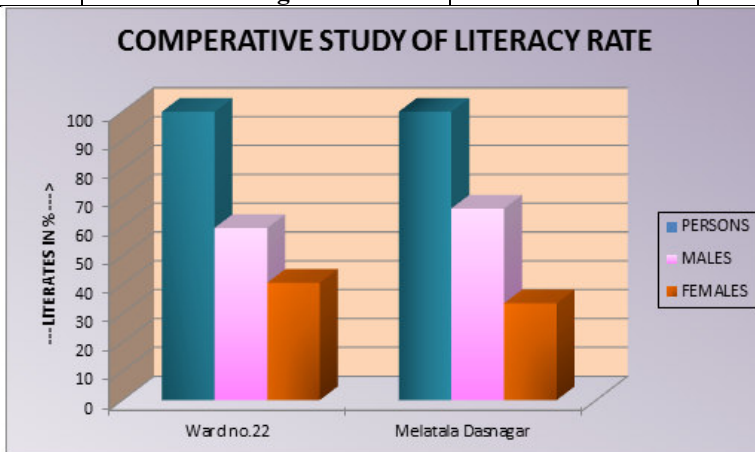
Source: Census of India 2001 and Primary Survey

> **Sewerage facilities**

The sewerage system of the slum area is not sufficient in everywhere. Most of the slum area has open drainage system. The drains are very much dirty, unhygienic and undeletable which need renovations. The sewerage system of this area is needed to improve.

> **Sanitation facilities**

The sanitation facility of this area is not too good. The open ground and railway tract is used to sanitation works. But now, under the 'Indira Abashan Programme' 'Basti Unayan Parishad' construct 17 common latrines. Temporary it solves the problem, but its need to be improve.

❖ **Urban Crime is Related to Slum**

Peoples called "Slum" are a black spot and often an unwanted component in urban civilization. For economical backdrop unsocial activities are generally conduct by the some slum peoples. In the Melatala-Dasnagar slum area many unsocial activities are to be held. The most vibrant problem is unsocial alcoholic business. Also the other problems like Murder, Theft, and Extortion is organized here.

Recently new migration from Bihar, Jharkhand increase the unsocial activities of the slum area. The peoples are not the slum dwellers, they are outsider. They conduct unsocial activities and covered them into the slum area. For better economical and urban facilities the young generation of the slum area also moved towards the specific path.

CONCLUSION

Slum formation is closely linked to economic cycles, trends in national income distribution, and in more recent years, to national economic development policies. The U.N. report finds that the cyclical nature of capitalism, increased demand for skilled versus unskilled labour, and the negative effects of globalization – in particular, global economic booms and busts that ratchet up inequality and distribute new wealth unevenly – contribute to the enormous growth of slums.

The issue of slum habitation has often been resolved via a simple policy of clearance, however more creative solutions are emerge such as Nairobi's "Camp of Fire" program. Where established slum-dwellers have promised to build proper houses, school, and community center without any government money, in return for land they have been illegally squatting on for 30 years. The "Camp of Fire" program is one of many similar projects initiated by Slum Dwellers International, which has programs in Africa, Asia, South America. But it is not suitable for India.

The development of the slums cannot done with the proper cooperation of slum dwellers. To develop the slum area we have to increase awareness in respects of proper education, family planning, human rights, girl's education, health care, HIV etc.

Economical status of slum household decline inspire of development of physical infrastructure in slum. But it is not the permanent solution for development of slum area. Need for livelihood development and skill upgradation, along with slum development programme. Human resources to be develop through proper training and education.

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