

Assessment of Slums and Its Effect on Urban Environment: An Analysis

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ABSTRACT:

The growth of slums in urban area is one of the major issues for urban progress authority. The definition of “slum” varies from country to country. In India, each state has its own definition of slum. It defines them as places where buildings: are in any respect unfit for human environment; are by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light, sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and morals. In recent days slum population is a matter of serious concern which have been cropping in urban areas of the state specially in industrial area. Present paper also has been focused on the distribution of slum population in the Haryana state and its impact on urban environment. The main objective of the study is to find out Causes create and expand Slum Population and its impact on environment. Some major findings and fruitful suggestion have been given in full paper.

Keywords: Slum Population, Environment, Urbanisation

INTRODUCTION:

In the tide of change that has engulfed the developing countries by the beginning of the twenty first centuries, one of the most dramatic and essential tendency is urbanization. Urban poverty manifests itself in the proliferation of slums, rapid growth of informal sector, inadequate supply of civic services, under utilization of the labour force and so forth. (Report of the National Commission on Urbanization,

Government of India, 1989). The basic poverty continuum demonstrates itself in low income, inadequate nutrition and basic services, limited or no education, low skills and no or inadequate income. Secondly, there is the environmental poverty continuum manifesting itself through insufficient service and housing, overcrowding, pollution, exposure to disease, low productivity, low income, inability to pay for adequate services and housing. And

finally, there are the psychological dimensions, such as, insecurity, stress, depression, and deviant social behavior, lack of ambition or aspirations, lack of opportunity to demonstrate one's productivity, and again low income and the consequent inability to ensure family security.

The concept of slums differs from region to region and person. The concept of slums and their definition vary considerably across the states depending upon socio economic conditions or local perceptions prevailing in the society. There are regional differences in the names by which these slums are known in India. In Delhi, slums are commonly called 'jhuggi jhopari' whereas in Mumbai 'jhopadpatti' or 'chawks' are the name for slums, it is 'ahatas' in Kanpur, 'bustees' in Kalkatta, 'cheris' in Chennai and 'keris' in Bangalore. But the physical characteristics in most of these slums are essentially the same. Slum is a heavily populated urban informal settlement characterized by substandard housing and squalor. While slums differ in size and other characteristics from country to country, most lack reliable sanitation services, supply of clean water, reliable electricity, timely law enforcement and other basic services. Slum residences vary from

shanty houses to professionally-built dwellings that because of poor-quality design or construction have deteriorated into slums

Definition and types of slums – Census 2011 INDIA

- (i) All notified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State, Union territories Administration or Local Government under any Act including a 'Slum Act' may be considered as Notified slums
- (ii) All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State, Union territories Administration or Local Government, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act may be considered as Recognized slums
- (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. Such areas should be identified personally by the Charge Officer and also inspected by an officer nominated by Directorate of Census Operations. This fact must be duly recorded in the charge register. Such areas may be considered as Identified slums

Objectives of the Study

The proposed study will be carried out with the following objectives:-

- To Find out Distribution of Slum Population in Haryana
- To Find out Geographical Pattern of Slum Population in Haryana
- To Find out Causes create and expand Slum Population.

Data Collection Methodology

This section is focused on how the research will be carried out. It involve how the needed data for the study can be obtained and analyzed. Present study is based on secondary source of data like census and statistical abstract. After

collecting such kind of information then they will be displayed with effective table and diagrams

Causes that create and expand slums

There are several reasons which increase slum population such as, the rural urban migration, urbanization, shortage of developed land for housing, rural migrants to the city in search of jobs, poverty and shortage of facilities and amenities, informal economy, politics, social conflicts and natural disasters etc. All these factors important play a role to enhancing slum population. These entire factors ratio are high in Fridabad, hissar,Gurgoan so these districts serve high slum population.

Table 1 Number of Statutory & slum reported towns with type wise slum population, (2011)

Name of state	Towns		Type wise slum population			
	Statutory towns	Slum reported town	Total population	Notified slum	Recognised slums	Identified slums
Haryana	80	75	16,62,305	14,912	0	16,47,393

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, (2011)

Table 1 show that there are three types of slums identified by Census:

(i) All notified areas in a town or city notified as ‘Slum’ by State, Union territories Administration or Local Government under any Act including a ‘Slum Act’ may be considered as **Notified slums** which are 14912 in Haryana state.

(ii) All areas recognised as ‘Slum’ by State, Union territories Administration or Local Government, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act may be considered as **Recognized slums**. But Haryana state has no any recognized slum.

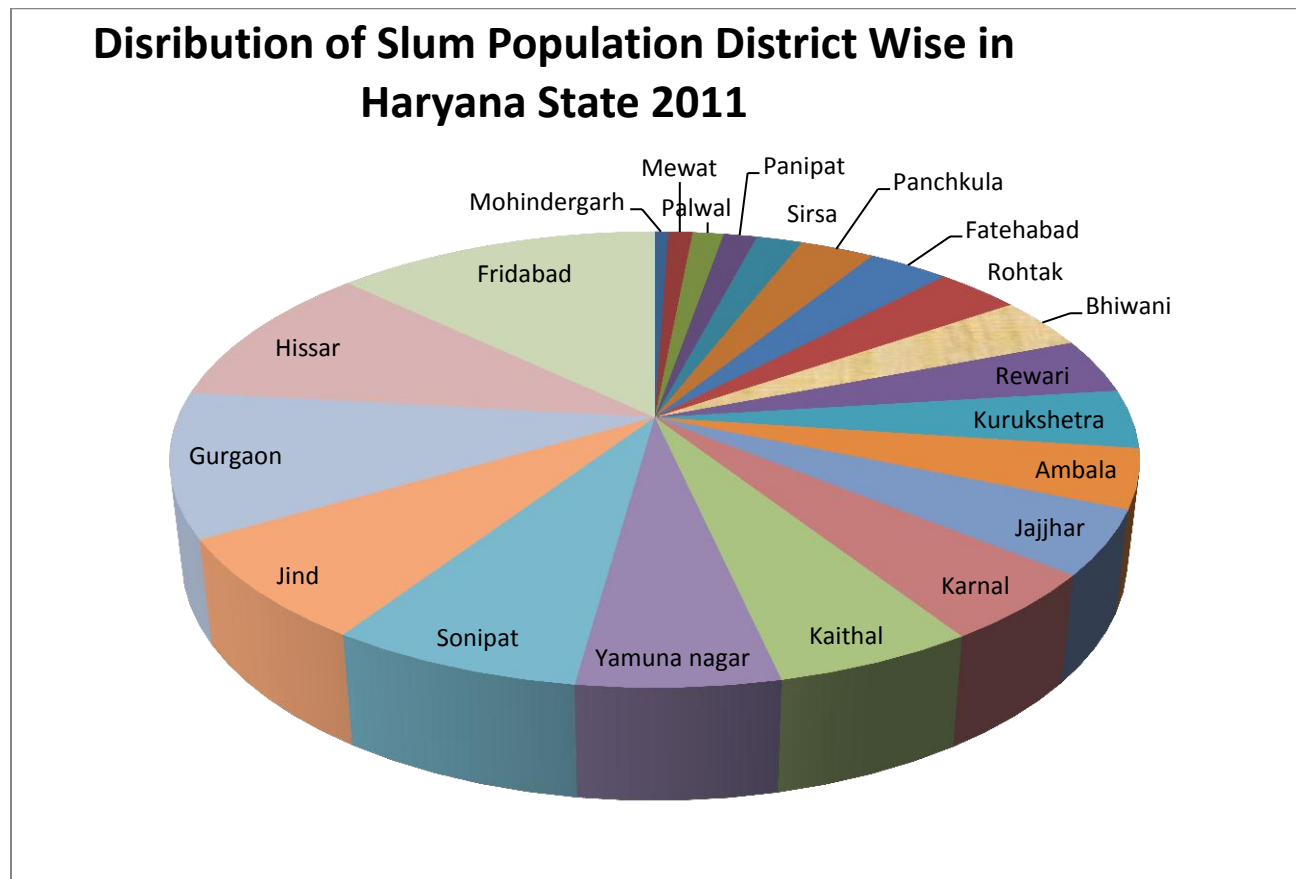
(iii) A compact area of at least 300 populations or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities. Such areas should be identified personally by the Charge Officer and also inspected by an officer nominated by Directorate of Census Operations. This fact must be duly recorded in the charge register. Such areas may be considered as **Identified slums** in which 1647393 in Haryana out of total.

Table 2 Distribution of Slum Population in Haryana in 2011 and its Percentage Contribution District Wise

SR.NO	DISTRICT	AREA(MC, MCI,MCI,OG)	SLUM POPULATION	PER CENTAGE
1	Mohindergarh	Mohinder garh,Ateli,Naranul	9018	0.54
2	Mewat	Nuah, FirojPur Jirka,Punahana	15928	0.96
3	Palwal	Palwal,Hathin, Hodal	20646	1.24
4	Panipat	Panipat,Samalkha	22186	1.33
5	Sirsa	Mandi Dabwali,sirsa,Rania, Alenabad	30291	1.82
6	Panchkula	Kalka,Pinjor, Pinjor	49247	2.96
7	Fatehabad	Ratia,Tohana,Fatehabad,	53620	3.23
8	Rohtak	Meham,Rohtak, Kalanour,Sampla	55985	3.37
9	Bhiwani	BawaniKhera,Bhiwani, Siwani, Charkhi Dadri	61066	3.67
10	Rewari	Rewari,Bawal	64904	3.90
11	Kurukshetra	Shahbad,Pehwa, Thanesar, Ladwa	69023	4.15

12	Ambala	Narayangarh,Ambala,Ambala Sadar	69303	4.17
13	Jajjhar	BahadurGarh, Jajjar	75876	4.56
14	Karnal	Nilokheri,Tarori, Indari Karnal,Nissing,Asandh,Gharonda	82257	4.95
15	Kaithal	Chika,Kaithal,Kalayat,Pundari	93960	5.65
16	Yamuna nagar	Jagadhri,Yamuna Ngar,	94453	5.68
17	Sonipat	Gohana,Ganur,Sonipat	118208	7.11
18	Jind	Narwana, Uchana,Jind,Julana Safidon,	121270	7.30
19	Gurgaon	Helly,Mandi,Patudi,Gurgaon,FarukNgar, Sihna, Taoru	169549	10.20
20	Hissar	Barwala,Hissar,Narnaud, Hanssi	170462	10.25
21	Fridabad	Fridabad	215053	12.94
Total			1662305	100.00

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, 2011



Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, 2011

Table 2 and Figure 1 reveals that the maximum proportion of slum population in Haryana is lived in fridabad because it is an industrial area and maximum people engaged in these industries. Second one is hissar and then gurgaon because it is cyber city of the state and provide employee to the people .minimum slum population is belong in mohindergarh, mewat and palwal have lowest slum because they are backward area. After analyzed the study find out the there are several reasons which increases slum population such as, the

- ❖ rapid urbanisation,
- ❖ Industrialisation,
- ❖ shortage of developed land for housing,
- ❖ rural migrants to the city in search of jobs,
- ❖ poverty and shortage of facilities and amenities

Environmental Challenges

In recent years, the area is facing many of the common environmental problems which are yet to receive proper attention from the politicians as well as administrators in the town. A major part of these environmental problems have arisen out of the steady increase of population, harsh topography as well as lack of proper

planning for the development. This has obviously led to an ever-growing demand for the basic civic services and amenities. On the other hand, provision for housing and shelter, water supply, sewage and sanitation, health care services, transport facilities etc. are becoming scarce and costly for dwellers of the area. These slums and squatters not only create environmental pollution through their unorganized and unsystematic waste and sewage disposal, congested and unplanned houses as well as through unethical socio-cultural habits and values, but they are created only on already polluted places due to people's lack of conscience in occupying unauthorized land at almost no cost. Air and water pollution, lack of personal hygiene, noise and cultural pollutions are among most considerable environmental problems in the area. Some of these problems are discussed in below.

Lack of Water Supply, Sewage and Waste Disposal Systems

Since water is the basic necessity, the sufficiency and quality of its supply directly affects the well being of the society living in that particular city. Safe collection and treatment of waste water is almost equally important as the supply part, since inappropriate handling of waste water and

sewerage create disease prone living environment. In slums of the state, water supply has improved a bit, but sanitation service is still very poor and does not meet the requirements of this huge population. Lack of water supply and sanitation facilities characterizes urban squatters of this area. People line up at neighborhood standpipes, buy from vendors, or tap pipes illegally to obtain water. Besides, none of the slums get proper sewerage services and this population does not manage to get proper solid waste management services. As a result, both household waste and human generated wastes are released directly or indirectly into the low-lying lands, surrounding open spaces or water bodies and causes a number of problems. Some settlements have community toilets that are generally unsatisfactory.

Most frequently, people defecate in pits or in the open or in ditches, canals, or rivers. Accumulated waste creates mountains of garbage that are the homes and work sites of scavengers, who are often children. Biomedical waste poses a special threat to the health of the population and garbage dumps are also breeding sites for rodents and insects, such as mosquitoes, which carry dengue and malaria.

Substandard Housing and Construction

Proper housing is a very important factor for social and psychological development of children, but the practical situation of all these informal settlements indicates a dreadful life with poor lighting, ventilation, high crowding and living and cooking either close to or at the same place. All of the buildings in squatters are made of low quality materials with no construction standards. Most of them hold a single room for the whole family that makes the slums very congested. Most of the buildings have been poorly built and now have leaking roofs, draughty windows and crumbling stonework and empty buildings are vandalized; gap sites where buildings have been knocked down turn into derelict land. Harsh topography and the steep slope of area is another dominant and influential feature which along with lack of soil stabilization measures and use of inappropriate and substandard construction materials and techniques, as shown in figures below, has led to substandard constructions worsening above-mentioned problems and their consequences.

Lack of Biomass Fuels

Due to lack of energy supply, most of the dwellers in slums and squatters burn

biomass fuel for domestic cooking. Burning of this huge amount of biomass creates several problems for city environment. Some parts of these dwellings have access to Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) but still prefer biomass fuel. Some of key 109problems arising from this issue include deterioration of outdoor air quality, reduction of vegetation coverage, indoor air pollution and deterioration of health.

Others

Conflicts like quarrel, clash and fight in the squatters of this area is a regular phenomenon. This creates noise and violence, leads to lack of security in the area and disturbs the city dwellers, particularly the nearby residents, office workers, and school children. Besides, many of the residents are involved in prostitution, drug trafficking, hijacking, smuggling etc. These activities threaten the social and cultural environments of the city. Factors such as marginalization, illiteracy, class or caste status, and gender can determine whether a group lives in urban poverty or not. Population of this area also has “relative inequality,” where poverty is not absolute but rather is measured by the opportunity and resource difference between “haves” and “havenots” living close to each other.

Social and economic heterogeneity weakens the community and some of households are headed by women who must earn a living. This situation has consequences on the health and development of small children and often turning small children into workforce.

Suggestions

In Haryana state after over all study about slum population and its impact on environment there are some most important is that there is lack of proper planning of over the state slums are growing at very rapid which are the matter of serious concern for save our environment. Such following planning’s are help to improve our environment are given below

- ❖ To provide proper water supply, sanitation, and management of solid waste at proper place because these facilities are most important for proper management of our environment development.
- ❖ Govt. should provide cheap and healthy living house far way from industrial area. Moved slum population from overcrowding and central area of the towns.
- ❖ Aware the people about the environment always net and clean

and tell about demerits of unhealthy environment and diseases which are direct related their health.

- ❖ Increasing population of people residing in slums is a global problem. Several developing and developed countries are either facing this problem or they have faced it at one time or the other. Haryana Slum Clearance Board (HSCB) and Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) introduces and implemented many programmes for slum rehabilitation and development such as, Solid Waste Management, Shifting of Milk Daries, Strengthening of Fire Services, Valmiki Ambedkar Malin Basti Awas Yojna, Low Cast Sanitation Scheme, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme.
- ❖ These slums and squatters not only create environmental pollution through their unorganized and unsystematic waste and sewage disposal, congested and unplanned houses as well as through unethical socio-cultural habits and values, but they are created only on already polluted places due to people's lack

of conscience in occupying unauthorized land at almost no cost. Improve all these things for healthy environment.

Conclusion

After analyzing the study finds that during recent days the proportion of slum population in urban area of the state has been increased since 2001 to 2011. While the mainland of city has recently seen considerable investment, its size, high growth rate and historical lack of planning still constitute major challenges. Lack of financial resources and lack of political commitment are other two of the main causes for problems commonly encountered in these areas. Therefore, such areas are not only typically ill regulated and distant from key employment hubs, but also present appalling sanitation conditions and significant environmental problems, including deforestation, pollution and inadequate water and sanitation facilities. These neighborhoods that are most at risk from extreme weather events and natural disasters are made even more vulnerable by overcrowded living conditions, the lack of adequate infrastructure and services, including water, sanitation, drainage, solid waste collection, and unsafe housing,

inadequate nutrition and poor health. When a disaster hits, impacts can include the loss of these basic services, damage or destruction to one's home, reduction or loss of livelihoods, and the rapid spread of malnutrition, and water- and vector-borne diseases like malaria. Hence, before taking any kind of action from planning point of view, it is necessary to improve the environmental conditions of these settlements.

Identification, mapping, and assessment of all slums are important for locating the missed out slums and focusing on the neediest slums. An urban child health program should build context appropriate and community-need-responsive approaches to improve children's health in the slums. To improve health and well-being in the slums, we need to have interventions that reduce urban poverty in the broadest sense and improve the deficiencies associated with slums. There is an urgent need for health assessment and characterization of social-cluster determinants of health in urban slums; it is essential to adopt a long-term multi sectoral approach to address the social determinants of health in urban settings. The increasing population of cities should prompt authorities to make family planning services universally available. Critical areas

of environmental management include waste management, pollution control, traffic, transportation, energy, economic development, and job creation. Society must be able to participate in setting priorities.

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