

CHAPTER - II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter deals with review of literature on problems of slum in India and abroad. Empirical studies related to problems of slums, slum developmental programmes initiated by government and NGOs as well as participation of slums in development programmes in India and North-east are also reviewed. Review of following books and articles have been made for the purpose of identifying research gap and bridging up the same to the possible extent.

Gerald D. Suttles (1968) in his study *The social order of the slum: Ethnicity and Territory in the Inner city* contends that the residents of a slum neighbourhood have a set of standards for behaviour that take precedence over the more widely held “moral standards” of “straight society.” These standards arise out of the specific experience of each locality peculiar to it and largely determine how the neighbourhood people act. According to Suttles one of the tasks of urban sociology is to explore why and how slum communities provide their inhabitants with these local norms¹

¹Gerald D Suttles, (1968). *The Social Order of the Slum: Ethnicity and Territory in the inner city*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

The work '*Slum and Urbanisation*' by **A.R. Desai** and **S. Devadas Pillai** (1970) is a collection of research work on slums done by Charles Abharam, Nela Anderson, E.E. Bergel, M.B.Clinard, Michael Harrington, Oscar Lewis, Lewis Mumford and Charles J.Stokes and others. The central argument of the book is that cities get over-crowded owing to migration from rural areas and small towns. The housing activity in cities which absorb migrants from rural area is subject to market mechanism and it is beyond the capacity of the poor migrants to pay the rent determined by the market. These people have no other way than to sleep in the streets or to live in slums. In such a setup, solutions like clearing a few slums or asking landlords to repair shaky buildings, or build a few tenements for the poor will touch only the fringe of the problem. Since the entire problem of slum in city is produced and reproduced by the mechanism of production, distribution and the vicious cycle of market in a capitalist society. The book also highlights Frederick Engle's famous work on denunciation of Manchester slum (1844). Engels perceived slums in the context of class structure of Britain of his time. E.E Bergel's study highlights poverty as the foremost cause of a slum. Nel Anderson's analysis upholds this as a universal characteristic. M.B.Clinard gives a summary of theories of the slum and points out that urban land-use pattern, lack of housing, overcrowding and improper maintenance have led to continued existence of slums. Of interest three essential tools for 'slum-breaking' as put forth by J.M.Mackintosh are foresight in construction, careful maintenance by owner, tenant and expert supervision by authorities. Charles Stokes follows with a typology of slums. There are

informative analyses of slums in the USA, in the Latin American region, in some Asian cities and in some cities in India. There is also a useful discussion on urban renewal in this book².

K. N. Venkatarayappa (1972) in '*Slums: A study in urban problems*' highlights various problems that are associated with the slums and mentions that out of numerous problems that characterizes slum, only problems relating to their housing, food, health, employment, economy, religion, education and family life of have been investigated by scholars. Problem of slum is a vast arena of investigation which needs a comprehensive and holistic perspective to be developed. His study also discovers that slum dwellers are not only unhappy with their work but also upset for their pitiable salary. The slum inhabitants struggle for basic necessities of their daily life³.

R.P. Misra (1978) in his work '*Million Cities of India*' makes a comprehensive analysis of urban setting in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Ahmadabad, Bangalore, Kanpur and Pune. His work has discerned the inconveniences of slums in the Indian Cities and also points how steps have been set up to provide as a lot of amenities to the slum inhabitants⁴.

Gopal Bhargava's (1981) study '*Urban problems and policy perspectives*' of narrates that urbanization has been responsible for people's

²A.R.Desai, and S. Devadas Pillai,(eds.) (1970). *Slums and Urbanization*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

³K.N.Venkatarayappa, (1972). *Slums: A study in urban problem*, New Delhi: Sterling publishers

⁴ R.P.Misra. (Ed). (1978). *Million Cities of India* New Delhi: Vikas.

migration to city and town. He also mentions about the uniqueness of every slums in terms of its origin, location, spread and population. He stresses on the necessity of slum eradication and opined that the problem is multidimensional⁵.

Ratna N. Rao (1990) in her study '*social organization in an Indian Slum*' refutes the notion that the slum is without organization beyond the family levels. She aims to study the organizational aspect of slum at different level including the causes of growth of slum in city. She describes economic organization of the slum. The work also examines the inter-relations between slum and the larger system of city and shows how the changes in the larger system affect the slums⁶.

Walter Fernandes' (1991) work '*Urbanisation, Coping Mechanisms and slum women's status*' is based on a status of women in Bastis of Delhi. It also analyses the consequence of migration of rural poor women who join in urban informal sector. Their migration cannot help them for upward mobility rather their condition becomes worst in city. Neither they can lead a healthy life in slum area nor do they get opportunity to achieve education or vocational training for their employment. He emphasizes that an essential condition for status change of slum women is to provide educational opportunity in slum area⁷.

⁵Gopal Bhargava, (1981). *Urban problems and policy perspectives*. New Delhi: Abhinav Publications

⁶ Ratna. N. Rao, (1990). *Social Organisation in an Indian Slum*, New Delhi: Mittal Publications

⁷ Walter Fernandes. (1991).Urbanisation, coping mechanisms and slum women's status. *Social Action*, 41, 382-398

Kamini Jain (1993) in '*Family Planning in Slum Areas*' visualises Family Planning in slums of urban Hoshangabad. Her work focuses on the consciousness of slum dwellers towards family planning, adoption of family planning methods, their attitude towards family planning and factors responsible for not favouring family planning. She finds that slum dwellers still hold traditional view on family planning. They are not aware of the benefits of family planning towards health of mother and the child. Family planning should be discussed properly among the slum dwellers highlighting its benefit and health awareness programmes are to be adopted to make slum dwellers aware about the methods of family planning. Both formal and health education are required to be provided to the beneficiaries for proper implementation of family planning in slum area⁸.

P. Panda, A.I. Bengamin and Zachariah (1993): study '*Health Status of Under Five in a Ludhiana slum*'. The study is conducted among the *Ash Heap Slum* of Ludhiana to observe their immunisation and nutrition status. The study divulge that 89% of the sample children taken for study are breast-fed for more than six months which was more than the slums of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. Diarrhoeal diseases are the major cause of morbidity of children. Only 27% children are fully immunised and 19% are suffering from severe malnutrition which is much higher than the national average of 9.9%. Thus, the scholars confirm that '*Ash Heap Slum*' children have a higher vulnerability

⁸ Kamini Jain, (1993). *Family Planning in Slum Areas*. New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House.

even in infancy and this was equal in both sexes. They also highlight that there should be a provision for safe drinking water and sanitation⁹.

Susanne Thorbek's (1994) in her '*Gender and slum culture in Urban Asia*' portrays the economic social and cultural life of the slums of Urban Asia by comparing the life-pattern of the poor people in Colombo (Srilanka) with those of Bangkok (Thailand). Both countries share a background of Theravada Buddhism but the development and urbanization process and the economic policies pursued by both countries have resulted in considerable difference. The socio-cultural difference is sharply reflected in gender relations in both the nations and gender relation in slum area is also having impact of wider socio-cultural forces¹⁰.

Vandana Desai (1995) in '*Community participation and slum housing: A study of Bombay*' highlights the dimensions of community participation in the context of slum housing. Her study reveals the slum-dwellers' need for housing and basic amenities of life. Vandana Desai mainly focuses on two issues: What impact does community mobilization have on the process of slum improvement and second, what is the extent of participation and how does it affect the services provided to the slums for their development? Desai is of the view that community participation in slum improvement programme is having a significant effect but slum people should be made aware

⁹ P. Panda, A.I. Bengamin, and Zachariah, (1993). Health Status of under Five in a Ludhiana slum. *Health and Population Perspectives and Issues*. 16 (3&4), pp 137-146

¹⁰ Susanne Thorbek 1994. *Gender and slum Culture in Urban Asia*, New Delhi: Sage Publications

about their responsibilities, their rights and duties for ensuring their active participation in development programmes¹¹.

S.C. Gulati and Rama Patnayek (1996) in their study '*Women Status and reproductive health rights*' discuss socio-economic conditions and health right of women in Delhi slums areas. The study reveals that malnutrition is far worse in India, because of women's less voice of freedom. For them, the women are denied of judgment, self-expression and independence. Millions of women have neither knowledge nor freedom to act for their own and their children's best interest¹².

P.M. Durgawale (1998): in his study '*Practice of self medication among slum-dwellers*' narrates that Self medication is practiced by the slum dwellers and is prevalent among all the age groups. The study is conducted to highlight the prevalence of practice of self medication among the slum dwellers. Economic inability in utilizing established medical facilities was the common reason for self medication.¹³

H.S. Gupta and A. Baghel (1999) in their study '*Infant mortality in the Indian slums: case studies of Calcutta Metropolis and Raipur City.*' attempt to elucidate the level, differential, causes and determinants of infant mortality in the slums. The study is conducted in selected slums of Calcutta Metropolis and

¹¹ Vandana Desai, (1995). *Community participation and slum housing: A study of Bombay*, New Delhi: Sage Publication.

¹² S.C. Gulati and Rama Patnaik, (1996). *Women's status and reproductive health rights*, New Delhi: Har-Anand Publications.

¹³ P.M. Durgawale, (1998). Practice of self medication among slum-dwellers. *Indian Journal of Public Health*.42 (2), pp 53-55.

Raipur City. The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in the slums is found to be quite high but lower comparing to that in rural India, emphasizing the importance of 'urban residence' as a major controlling factor of infant mortality. The IMR in the slums of Calcutta is about one and half times more than the slums of Raipur narrating that slum infant mortality is far worse in metropolises than in smaller cities. A number of individual-level, household-level and slum-level determinants are examined, and all played some explanatory role, but the differences in neighbourhood environment contributed most significantly to the infant mortality differential between the slums of Calcutta and Raipur. The study also discloses that mere literacy or low educational level is not an effective depressant of infant mortality¹⁴.

Kalpana Sharma (2000) studies '*Rediscovering Dharavi: Stories from Asia's Largest Slum*'. She traces the history of Dharavi from the days when it was one of the great fishing villages. Dharavi is one of the largest slums homes where almost half of slum in Mumbai reside. Dharavi is also Asia's largest slum pocket. The extraordinary people who live there have made Dharavi special. Among them one is Haji Shamsuddin who came to Dharavi and began life as a rice smuggler but made his fortune by launching his own brand of peanut brittle. He achieved a high social mobility remaining in slum pocket. Doughty women like Khatija and Amina who help check communal passions during the

¹⁴ H.S.Gupta and A. Baghel. (1999). Infant mortality in the Indian slums: Case studies of Calcutta Metropolis and Raipur City. *International Journal of Population Geography* 5 (5), pp 353-366.

1992-93 riots and continue to ensure that the rich social fabric of Dharavi is not frayed. These individuals have helped Dharavi to grow from a mere swamp to a virtual gold mine with its many industrial units churning out quality leather goods, garments food. But it is unfortunate that these individuals become anonymous in present Dharavi which is now not solely occupied by slums. Rediscovering Dharavi is a riveting account of the triumph of the human spirit over poverty and want¹⁵.

M. D Patil's (2000) study '*Education amongst slum children*' reveals that education is yet to reach to the weaker section of the society in general and the slum dwellers in particular. Poverty and weak family background result in low literacy rate among the slum inhabitants. The slum dwellers also migrate to cities in search of employment. The slum population of most of the cities in India is estimated at twenty to thirty percent of the total population of the city¹⁶.

Thaneswar Bir (2001) in his work '*Dynamics of Health Culture: Urban Slum Community and Behaviour*' presents a large volume of knowledge on social sciences aspects of health and health services. It attempts to focus upon the dynamics of health culture of the slum dwellers of Gwalior city and to explore how these are determined by the socio-economic status of the people. The work also investigates how the slum dwellers explain the causes of ill-health, types of treatment they believe in and to whom they turn if they do get

¹⁵ Kalpana Sharma, (2000). *Rediscovering Dharavi: Stories From Asia's Largest Gender Slum*, Australia: Penguin Books.

¹⁶ M.D.Patil (2000). *Education amongst slum children*, Jaipur: Print well publishers distributors.

ill. It also looks into how the beliefs and practices are related to health behaviour of people. He also highlights the existence of health institutions in the manifestation of social change including socio-economic and socio-political development. Individuals and households of slum settings practice their health activities with different sets of economic, social, cultural resources. In the Face of a new socio-economic and Physical environment, the slum populations perpetuate the cultural and institutional health care facilities available and accessible to them and thus develop a particular health behaviour coping with the complex and heterogeneous urban life.¹⁷

Hans Schenk (2001) in his study '*Living in India's Slum: A case study of Bangalore*' attempts to analyse different aspects of life in slum areas. He highlights economic, social and environmental problems of slums that are considered as central problems in slum area. Slums have little access to water, sanitation and many other basic amenities of life. They are suffering from underemployment, economic exploitation, social degradation, exposure to health hazards and insecurity in life. The study also looks at the role of different agents of change at state and local level and their roles for slum improvement in Bangalore¹⁸.

Gita Dewan Verma (2002) in her study '*Slumming India: A Chronicle of Slums and their saviours*' explores the fundamental question of how in the

¹⁷ Thanewar Bir.(2001). *Dynamics of Health Culture: Urban Slum Community and Behaviour*, New Delhi: Rajat Publication.

¹⁸ Hans Schenk, 2001, *Living in India's slum: A case study of Bangalore*, New Delhi: Manohar publishers.

world-s largest democracy, a large and growing section of the urban population is not equally treated with the mainstream society. It also describes how the slums in India originate, grow, get removed, attract the anger of the middle class and have occasional political attention. Verma also affirms that slums represent the failure of the state to provide for adequate housing infrastructure to all citizens. All attempts to improve slums are in fact misguided because they only legitimise the state's failure instead of demanding the rights of the poor. She narrates the factors that lead to the existence and continuation of slums flagrant violation of land-use laws, constant redefining of laws and amnesty to violators, misguided efforts of do-gooders to "save" slums, ineffective international aid that leads to more awards than solutions. To support her argument, she chronicles certain events primarily in Indore and Delhi¹⁹.

P.V.L. Ramana's (2002) study on '*Women in slums: A Study of women in Muslim slums of Visakhapatnam*' focuses on Muslim slum of Visakhapatnam are called Muslim Thatchetlapalem. The study focuses on the way in which slum women lead their lives, the problems they encounter and how they resolve or overcome their problems. The study also highlights the socio-economic status of the slum women including gender issues. Gender discrimination is one of the major social issues of slums. Women are oppressed and exploited inside and outside the family. As a result of continuous exploitation they have been suffering from illiteracy, poverty and ill health. The scholar also highlights the

¹⁹ Gita Dewan Verma, (2002) "Slumming India: A Chronicle of Slums and their Saviours" New Delhi: Penguin.

nature of human rights violation in slum area is where women suffer silently and surrender themselves to their fate. The study also stresses the need to strengthen various developmental programmes to raise the status of slum women²⁰.

Jean Dreze and Amartya Kumar Sen (2002) in their study 'India: Development and Participation' visualise the challenges faced by the nation in the socio-economic front. In this study Sen and Dreze put forward their idea of development, more specifically human development. Citing statistics and making comparisons with other parts of the world the study talks about the challenges in education, health care, women emancipation, liberalization and decentralization²¹.

Sundar Burra, Sheela Patel and Thomas Kerr (2003) in '*Community designed, built and managed toilet blocks in Indian cities*' describe the implementation of ten-years programme of community designed, built and managed toilet blocks undertaken by urban poor federations and women's cooperatives, supported by Indian NGO SPARC. This programme has helped thousands of poor urban slum dwellers with improved sanitation facilities. This programme has also demonstrated to city authorities the capacity and ability of urban poor organizations and also helped to change the relationship between the

²⁰ P.V.L Ramana, (2002) *Women in Slums: A study of women in Muslim Slums of Visakhapatnam*, New Delhi: Serials publications.

²¹ Jean Dreze, & Amartya Kumar Sen. (2002). *India: Development and Participation*. New York: Oxford University Press.

residents of slums and local government agencies. It also describes why sanitation has been neglected and points out the inadequacies in government sanitation programme. This is the first experiment with community sanitation and it also helps to explain failure of government programmes in many cities including Mumbai, Kanpur and Bangalore. It also highlights the way in which community toilet blocks helped to address other problems faced by the urban poor²².

Jeff Ruster and Ivo Imparato (2003) In '*Slum Upgrading and participation : Lessons from Latin America*' study on participatory strategies in slum upgrading, provision of services for the urban poor and low-income housing initiatives in areas of urban poverty in Latin America. The study helps to local officials and policy makers like urban planners, municipal managers and social sector workers who are confronted with the task of designing and managing informal settlements upgrades, shelter programmes and projects at the local level²³.

United Nations Human Settlements program's (2003) in '*The challenge of slum Global Report on Human Settlements 2003*' narrates the most up-to-date review of the development of the world's cities and other human settlements. It also discusses the first global assessment of urban slums, and the challenges they present and the ways to improve the lives of slum dwellers. It is

²² Sundar Bura, Sheela Patel and Thomas Kerr. (2003). Community-designed, built and managed toilet blocks in Indian cities. *Environment & Urbanization* 15(2) 11-32

²³ Jeff Ruster & Ivo Imparato, (2003). *Slum Upgrading and Participation: Lesson from Latin America*, Brazil: The world Bank.

the only reliable and comprehensive assessment of the world's cities. The 2003 Global Report addresses the growing problems presented by slums in an increasingly globalized world. It also analyzes the factors responsible for the Creation of slums. It demonstrates that to meet the UN's Millennium Goals of significantly improving the lives of over 100 million slum dweller by 2020, policies must go beyond traditional infrastructural approaches to create livelihoods and hope, for the urban poor²⁴.

Naveen Kumar and Suresh Chand Aggarwal (2003) in their study '*Patterns of consumption and Poverty in Delhi slums*' bring out very interesting and important social and economic aspects of slum dwellers. The study shows the predominance of male among the city's migrant population and low level of education among the slum dwellers. The women were in more disadvantageous position as compared to men in their economic status. Most of the slum dwellers are mainly occupied in the informal sector. The majority of the migrants below poverty line migrated from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Thus the study emphasises the need for a positive employment generation policy for urban slum dwellers. There is a need for policy packages for improving education, training and creating opportunities for urban poor. There is also need

²⁴ United Nations Human Settlement programme. 2003. *The challenge of slums: Global Report on Human Settlement 2003*, London: Earthscan Publications Ltd.

to generate employment and provide facilities at the place from where migration takes place in order to check the influx of migrants into Delhi²⁵.

Vinit Mukhija (2003) studies '*Squatters as Developers? Slum redevelopment in Mumbai*'. The scholar focuses on one particular redevelopment project. In the mid-1990s, the state government of Maharashtra started an innovative strategy of slum redevelopment in Mumbai. Based on demolishing existing slums and rebuilding on the same sites at a higher density, the project is very different from the two prevalent conventional strategies with respect to slums in developing countries - slum clearance and slum upgrading. Mukhija also highlights the factors that led to the origination of such slum redevelopment strategy in Mumbai, how it worked and the key issues in the implementation of such a project. The work responds to these queries by closely examining one particular redevelopment project over a period of 12 years initiated by the Markandeya Co-operative Housing Society (MCHS). It analyses the problems faced and the solutions innovated. It also identifies non-traditional issues often overlooked in housing improvement strategies and reveals the complexities involved in housing for low-income groups²⁶.

S.S. Dhaliwal and **S.L. Goel** (2004) in '*Slum Improvement Through Participatory Urban-based Community Structure*' attempts to deal with the slum improvement issues which today form an integral part of urban life as its

²⁵ Naveen Kumar and Suresh Chand Aggarwal, (2003). Patterns of consumption and poverty in Delhi slums. *Economic & Political Weekly* 38 (50), pp 5294-5300

²⁶ Vinit Mukhija, (2003) *Squatters as Developers? Slum redevelopment in Mumbai*, England, Ashgate Publishing Limited.

dwellers form an essential participants in the development and growth in cities. The study provides concrete suggestions in emerging areas like training on implementation of poverty alleviation programmes, urban slums, urban health, urban poverty, women`s empowerment in urban local bodies²⁷.

Arti Mishra's *'Women in Slum: Impact of Environmental pollution'* (2004) is an attempt to visualize the conditions of women in degraded slum environment in Patna city. As women are compelled to live in such environment, they are the worst sufferer. Women of this slum area suffer from numerous disorders like respiratory disorders, irritation in lungs, heart diseases, chest pain, eye irritation, hepatitis, dysentery, cholera, diarrhoea, nervous tension, cancer, high blood pressure, deafness etc. They suffer from diseases due to unhealthy environment²⁸.

Roma Chatterji (2005) In *'Voice, Event and Narrative: Towards an Understanding of Everyday Life in Dharavi'* attempts to discuss the relationship between event and narrative in Dharavi, a slum in Mumbai. She explores the relationship between violence and everyday life specifically against the backdrop of the 1992-93 riots in Mumbai. The study also explains the subjective everyday life of the slums and explains how they make slum pocket their home through which they come to have a stake in the city of Mumbai. The conflicting identities that make up social life, the concentration of commercial

²⁷ S.S Dhaliwal, & S.L. Goel, (2004). *Slum improvement through participatory urban-based community structure* New Delhi, Deep and Deep Publications.

²⁸ Arati Mishra. (2004). *Women in Slum: Impact of Environmental pollution*: New Delhi: Classical Publishing Company.

activity in small spaces and the essential fragility of everyday life which is lived under the shadow of violence are explained in her study. The complex social life in Dharavi has been addressed by juxtaposing different registers of experience of people²⁹.

R. N. Sharma and Amita Bhide (2005) in their study 'World Bank Funded Slum Sanitation Programme in Mumbai: Participatory approach and lessons learnt' narrate the insistence of world Bank for beneficiaries' participation in Mumbai's slum sanitation programme funded by them. With such a participatory approach the corrupt state machinery can be checked. Beneficiaries' participation in decision making and implementation of programmes are directly linked to improving quality of life of the people. Participatory approach is the new Mantra for overall development of slums in Mumbai. The scholars also focus on the collaborative endeavours between the government, funding agencies, civil society organizations and the affected community³⁰.

U. Venkateshwarlu (2005) in '*Urbanization in India : Problems and Prospects*' highlights elaborately about the trends and patterns of urbanization, urban and regional planning, provision of urban infrastructure – the key issues,

²⁹ Chatterji, Roma. (2005) Voice, Event and Narrative: Towards an understanding of everyday life. *Sociological Bulletin* 54 (3), Pp 428-435

³⁰ R.N. Sharma and Amita Bhide (2005). World bank funded slum sanitation programme in Mumbai: Participatory approach and lessons learnt. *Economic & Political Weekly* 40 (17), Pp 1784-1789

urban water supply and sanitation, urban housing, urban poverty alleviation and urban agenda for 21st century.³¹

Mike Davis (2006) studies slums in the world and highlights the feature of radically unequal and explosively unstable urban world. For him, slum is the creation of unjust urban world. His study is a catalogue of the institutional failures, the despicable destruction, the filth and pollution, the poverty, misery and want, the disease and cynicism, Within three decades, a stunning two billion people will live in the slums of megacities in the Third World, where all public services are absent, there are no toilets or drinking water, and where even the poor exploit the poor. He demonstrates that the situation in the Third World is bleak and will get bleaker still. For him, as long as the current order of neoliberalism and Structural Adjustment Programmes led by World Bank goes on the absolute poverty, immiseration and loss of dignity of the world's poor will continue. He points out that one-third of the world's workforce is unemployed or underemployed and worldwide average income has decreased the past decades. He blames the megacities of the global south which are centres of hyper-alienation and it may lead to destruction of the world in future³².

³¹ U Venkateshwarlu, (2005) *Urbanization in India : Problems and Prospects*. New Delhi: New Age International.

³² Mike Davis. (2006) *Planet of slums*. London: Verso

Atreyee Sen's (2007) study '*Shiva Sena Women: Violence and Communalism in a Bombay Slum*' narrates the story of the women and children of the Shiv Sena, one of the most radical and violent of the Hindu nationalist parties that dominated Indian politics throughout the 90s and into the present. The Sena women's front in slum area has been instrumental in creating and sustaining communal violence, directed primarily against their Muslim neighbours. Sen has also presented the Sena women's own rationale for organizing themselves along paramilitary lines, as poor women and children have used violence and "gang-ism" to create a distinctive social identity, networks of material support, and protection from male violence in the explosive environment of the slums.³³

Akie Takeuchi, Maureen Cropper and Antonio Bento (2007) evaluate the welfare effects of in situ slum upgrading and relocation programs in their article '*Measuring the welfare effects of slum improvement programs: The case of Mumbai*'. They collect data for 5000 households in Mumbai, India for purpose of their study. The scholars estimate a model of residential location choice in which households value the ethnic composition of neighbourhoods and employment accessibility in addition to housing characteristics. The significance of neighbourhood composition and employment access implies that relocation programs must be designed carefully if they are to be welfare-enhancing. The importance of the model is that it allows us to determine the

³³ Atreyee, Sen (2007). *The study Shiv Sena women: Violence and communalism in a Bombay slum*. United Kingdom, C. Hurst & Co (publishers).

magnitude of these effects. It also allows us to determine the value households place on in situ improvements, which policymakers need to know if they are to design housing programs that permit cost recovery³⁴.

Giok Ling Ooi and Kai Hong Phua (2007) asserts that urban slums and squatter settlements are not inevitable and it is manifested in cities such as Hong Kong and Singapore. In the article '*Urbanization and Slum Formation*' the scholars focus on the effective link established between planned economic development, urban growth, and housing, which has addressed slum formation in these cities. Squatter and slum settlements are formed mainly because of the inability of city governments to plan and provide affordable housing for the low-income segments of the urban population. Hence, squatter and slum housing is the housing solution for this low-income urban population. Rapid urban population growth has outpaced the ability of city authorities to provide for housing and environmental and health infrastructure. Health problems like worms in children, cholera and dysentery are also experienced by slum people. These problems are perennial because largely because of the unavailability of potable water supply. The city authorities lack the infrastructural provision to meet economic and social needs. To manage rapid urbanization, strategic planning and intervention are major issues. But city governments are not effectively linking the economic development trajectory to implications for urban growth and, hence, housing needs. Thus it is the foremost duty of the city

³⁴ AkieTakeuchi, Maureen Cropper and Antonio Bento, (2007). Measuring the welfare effects of slum improvement programs: The case of Mumbai. *Journal of Urban Economics* 64 (2008) 65-84

government to first recognize and then act to establish the link that is crucial between economic development, urban growth and housing³⁵.

Nidhi Kotwal, Neelima Gupta and Shashi Manhas (2008) in their study on *'Impact of work and Environment on women living in urban slums of Jammu City'* highlight impact of work and Environment on the women living in slum areas of Jammu City. According to the study, there exists a strong relationship between health and women's working condition. Low education compels women to join low paid sectors. A part from the hardships of living in a poor environment, slum women also faces the heavy burden of work because employment does not make them free from responsibility of housework. Thus because of the dual task and poor environment slum women suffers from weakness, fatigue, breathlessness, poor appetite and frequent illnesses³⁶.

Jalindar Adsule (2008) in his study *'Social work in slums: An experience in Mumbai'* discusses the concept of slums and problems of the slum people and says that the people in these areas are deprived of basic amenities of life. The study places housing within the framework of fundamental rights and put it as the national agenda. Adsule says that professional social workers with full fledged training can play a crucial role in working with slum people and he

³⁵ Giok Ling Ooi and Kai Hong Phua (2007). Urbanization and Slum Formation, *Journal of Urban Health: Bulletin of the New York Academy of Medicine* 84 (1) pp 27-34

³⁶ Nidhi Kotwal, Neelima Gupta and Shashi Manhas (2008). Impact of Work and Environment on Women Living in Urban Slums of Jammu City. *Studies on Home and Community Science* 2 (2) pp, 93-97

also stresses on the point that the contribution made by the social work profession is significant in implementing slum improvement programmes³⁷.

Saba Nizami's (2008) work on '*Rehabilitation of Slums in Urban Areas Challenges and Experiences*' highlights the issues, challenges and initiatives of slum rehabilitation in the urban areas. It discusses the problem of the people living in Urban Slums and throws light on the Slum rehabilitation programmes carried out in India and the role of urban development authorities with issues and challenges relating to slums' rehabilitation. The study also reveals that inhuman and hazardous condition prevailing in rural areas as well as in urban slums which must be resolved by the government. The rehabilitation work by the State Government is insufficient to deal with the issues of the urban poor. Most countries in the contemporary world today are confronted with the challenge of slum formation in cities and mega cities. Tremendous growth in urban poverty and Urban Slum is only because of rapid Urbanization. There have been a tremendous growth in Urban population in past few years because of migration from the rural areas due to lack of proper agricultural conditions, employment opportunities and basic necessities like health, infrastructure and education in the villages. Mostly, people in slums are from Marginalized sections of the society, who can contribute to the economy if their habitats are not demolished. They also contribute to the building and maintenance of urban

³⁷Jalindar Adsule, (2008) 'Social Work in Slums: An Experience in Mumbai. *Perspectives in Social Work*', Vol. XXIII (2), 27-34.

infrastructure. Thus there is need for planned initiative by governments to improve their living conditions³⁸.

A.K. Jain (2009) studies on '*Urban housing and slums*'. His study reveals that the number of homeless, squatters and slum dwellers in Indian cities is increasing in proportion to public housing programmes. The study describes the growth and rehabilitation of slums in India and also offers an elaborate discussion on community based re-housing, integrated housing and slum Development programme, security of land tenure, public housing transformation and role of private sector in social housing. It also deals with infrastructure development, regularization of unauthorized colonies, It also tells about emergency shelter housing development and design, system based housing production and cost reduction in construction of shelter³⁹.

Jane A Pryer (2010) in '*poverty and Vulnerability in Dhaka slums*' analyses that in developing countries rural urbanization brings numerous problem and challenges. Urban poverty is one of them. The work forms the basis for understanding those groups who are vulnerable to economic and environmental stocks and stresses for differentiating strategies which might be adaptive in situations of hardship and scarcity⁴⁰.

Navin Bhatia and Arnav Chatterjee's (2010) '*Financial inclusion in the slums of Mumbai*' provide valuable insights and bust certain myths

³⁸ Saba Nizami, (2008). *Rehabilitation of slums in urban areas: Challenges and experiences*, Hyderabad: Icfai University Press.

³⁹ A.K. Jain, (2009). *Urban housing and slums*, New Delhi: Readworthy Publications.

⁴⁰ Jane.A Pryer, (2010). *poverty and Vulnerability in Dhaka slums*, UK: Ashgate Publishing.

regarding financial inclusion particularly among the urban slum-dwellers. The study reveals that very small amount of respondents have a saving bank account and none of the respondent have an account with any private sector bank. Out of total respondents only one-fifth is saving privately. There is also lack of desire for saving among the slum dwellers. It is also observed that there is lack of tendency of taking loans from the bank. The study also found that mobile penetration is marginally higher than banking penetration. For her, financial inclusion has become the buzzword in the present-day financial circles and there are miles to go before it become a reality in the urban population⁴¹.

Vikas Doshi, Mitra Prabhakar and Vibha Gosalia (2011) have narrated about the position and health of slum women in their study '*Health Affliction and Social Diligence of Slum Women*' Due to speed urbanization health status of slum people becomes a topic of priority for public health and urban health planners, because the living situation have a direct impact on public health. One of the biggest challenges faced by the urban planners worldwide is the creation of slums in urban areas and the crowd of health danger that they bring along in their wake. The article presents a health affliction and social diligence of slum women in Anand district. The study intents to find out the status of women in slum areas in terms of adjustment and support system in their family and to understand the association between background personal profile of the respondents and their health condition. The

⁴¹ Navin Bhatia and Arnav Chatterjee (2010). Financial Inclusion in the Slums of Mumbai. *Economic & Political Weekly XLV* (42), Pp 23-26

study suggests that only 15% women eat together as a family, while 65% eat in last, 10% eat which was left over of children and 5% survive on snacks given at the workplace. Thus majority of the women had physical symptoms of malnutrition. 43.96% have eye problems, 63% have skin problems and 57% have dental problems. 89% of the respondents have expressed conflict with husband due to alcoholism and extra- marital sex of husband. The women have also become the victim of domestic violence. The women are also subjected to ecological disturbances. In spite of shouldering multiple responsibilities such as bread- earner, wife, mother, daughter-in-law, daughter, sister; almost all slum women have no/ little stake in the family and they are victimised to extremely poor health care⁴².

Kathrine Boo's (2012) in '*Behind the Beautiful Forevers: Life, Death, and Hope in a Mumbai Undercity*' narrates the dramatic and heartbreaking story of families striving toward a better life in one of the twenty-first century's great, unequal cities. Annawadi is a makeshift settlement in the shadow of luxury hotels near the Mumbai's sahar airport and as India starts to prosper, Annawadians are electric with hope. Boo portrays the wrenching inequality and urban poverty still endemic in India's democracy. Her work profiles the lives of some of the slum dwellers. She focuses on Abdul, a young adult scavenger with a profitable trade in recyclables, one-legged Fatima an angry neighbour of Abdul whose home is divided from Abdul's by merely a sheet. Fatima lights

⁴² Vikas Doshi, Prabhakar Mitra and Vibha Gosalia, (2011). Health Affliction and Social Diligence of Slum Women. *National journal of integrated research in medicine*, 2 (4), pp 106-108

herself on fire and dies she had been embroiled in a dispute with her neighbors and was trying to get them in trouble through her self-immolation, which leads to a criminal case against Abdul and his family. Boo also traces the enterprising, often underhanded efforts of a woman named Asha Waghekar to become Annawadi's first female slumlord. She also talked about and a younger waste-picker named Sunil, who worries that his body isn't growing normally because he can't scavenge enough to buy food. Boo also presents glimpses of the corrupt police, state officials and doctors. She claims that she witnessed most of the events described in her work.⁴³

Pavan Kumar Kulkarni, Masser Khan and A. Chandrasekhar (2012) in their study '*Self Medication Practices among Urban Slum Dwellers in South Indian City*' disclose that in India most episodes of illnesses are treated by Self Medication because commercially the drugs are easily available. Inadequate health services results in increased proportion of drugs used as self-medication compared to prescribed drugs. Inability to afford medical care provided by professional doctors was one of main reasons for self medication. Most of the respondents use allopathic medicines. The study also discloses the fact that most of the people are ignorant about the type of drugs given by the pharmacist. Thus there is a need to improve public health facilities in

⁴³ Katherine Boo (2012). *Behind the beautiful forevers: Life, death, and hope in a Mumbai undercity*. USA: Random House.

government settings so that people's income can be utilized for better nutrition & family welfare rather than purchasing medicines⁴⁴.

Piyush Malaviya and Naseeb Kumar Bhagat (2013) in their work *Urban poverty and health risk factors: A case study of slum dwellers of Jammu, India* has discussed about the aspects of health of the slum dweller. The slum dwellers are leading a miserable life due to sub optimal environmental surroundings, lack of basic needs such as potable drinking water, sanitation, waste management, health and medical facilities, poor socio-economic status. The study stressed that slum dwellers must be provided with both healthy environment and economic incentives that will enable them towards healthy life. Further, environmental education must be provided to slum dwellers so that they are aware about the impacts of pollution and unhygienic surroundings on their health. Unhygienic conditions, open defecation system, burning of wood inside ill ventilated rooms, ill- habits such as chewing of tobacco, smoking, drinking, least care about health, domiciliary deliveries etc. are the major risk factors to the people of the slum area. Thus, research is needed to determine best practices for improving amenities as well as quality of life of the slum dwellers. There is strong urge to deal with slums in a constructive way otherwise problems of slums will deal with cities in a destructive way.⁴⁵

⁴⁴ Pavan Kumar Kulkarni, Masser Khan and A. Chandrasekhar, (2012). Self Medication Practices Among Urban Slum Dwellers in South Indian City. *International Journal of Pharma and Bio Sciences*, 3 (3), pp 81-87.

⁴⁵ Piyush Malaviya and Naseeb Kumar Bhagat (2013). Urban poverty and health risk factors: A case study of slum dwellers of Jammu (J&K) India. *International Journal of Development and Sustainability*, 2 (3), 1645-1670.

Sanjukta Ghosh's (2013) work '*Regional Disparities of Slums, 2013 – An Overview with special emphasis to Kolkata*' is of considerable importance as the study portrays the picture of different slums in Kolkata. The slum occupants of Kolkata live in conditions that are actually unfit for their rehabilitation. To improve such enduring problems several efforts have been undertaken by government as well as by Kolkata Municipal Corporation. The scholar elaborates in greater detail about the role of The Kolkata Environmental Improvement Project (KEIP), which was created by Kolkata Municipal Corporation for slum improvement. KEIP addresses the urgent need for sanitation, setting up electric lights, widening, relaying and lining drains; constructing sewerage and drainage lines and water supply lines, construction, repair and renovation of toilets; baths and urinals and improving public spaces. KEIP has also engaged its own Social Development Unit and NGO's to facilitate consultation, community mobilization, planning and rescheduling of community works through formation of Self Help Groups (SHG), opening of Bank Account etc. More than 500 women members of SHG's have been trained in embroidery, beauty care etc for additional family income. KEIP has benefitted around 0.6 million slum dwellers by improving their living environment and overall sanitation and hygiene⁴⁶.

⁴⁶ Sanjukta Ghosh (2013). Regional Disparities of Slums, 2013 –An Overview with special emphasis to Kolkata. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention*, 2(3), PP.48-54.

Deepika Andavarapu's and David J. Edelman's (2013) study *'Evolution of Slum Redevelopment Policy'* is of considerable importance as the scholars discuss about various slum improvement programmes initiated by governments of different nations. To them, slum is an integral part of the urban landscape. Over the years, policies such as public housing, slum upgrading, tenure security, city wide slum removal and other measures are being adopted to improve the quality of life of the slum dwellers. Four phases of slum redevelopment policy are identified by the scholars. In the first phase, theories such as the culture of poverty and marginality portrayed slums as problematic dens of violence and prostitution. The only solution is to demolish them and relocate the residents to public housing projects. The second phase of slum redevelopment policies is based on Turner's ideas of self-help and tenure security. The third phase of slum redevelopment is evolved from the self help concept to the incorporation of non-governmental organizations. NGOs become global players in this era and slum redevelopment policies called for public input and the involvement of NGOs. The fourth phase is started with the "cities without slums" initiative launched by Cities Alliance, a group comprising several supra national agencies including UN Habitat and the World Bank. In this phase, countries such as India and Thailand have launched countrywide programs to create slum free cities. Thus in this study the development of those policies is explored and evaluated, and key policy strategies that need to be

adopted at the donor and recipient levels in order to achieve measurable change in slum improvement across the world are suggested⁴⁷.

Upinder Sawhney (2013) in his study 'Slum population in India: Extent and policy response' has asserted that the increasing pace of urbanization and lack of affordable housing has resulted in growth of slums in urban India. Though the Government of India (GOI) has been incorporating certain programmes to lessen poverty, generate employment opportunities and promote planned urban development in its public policy but still there has been a fast emergence of slums in the Indian cities due to a number of factors. The author intends to analyze certain demographic attributes of the slum populace in India and the public policy response towards the same. Certain programmes designed by the government to control the growth of slums and the efforts to rehabilitate the slum-dwellers have also been reassessed by him. The study also emphasises that the policy of urban development must focus on slum clearance and rehabilitation of the poor and public-private partnership mode is a way out for integrated urban development. To create 'inclusive cities' in future the study also underlines the urgent need for improving the local government capacity to meet these challenges and ensure that the allocated funds percolate down towards the target population. There is a dire necessity for 'good governance' at all levels of the government. He further suggests that the ideal situation can be

⁴⁷ Deepika, Andavarapu, and David J. Edelman (2013). Evolution of Slum Redevelopment Policy. *Current Urban Studies*, 1 (4), pp 185-192

reached if institutional framework for appointing a regulator for urban development can be worked out⁴⁸.

Laura Mac Pherson (2013) in his study '*Participatory Approaches to Slum Upgrading and Poverty Reduction in African Cities*' narrates that in an environment of rapid urbanisation many of Africa's cities have been mistreated for decades. Insufficient housing facilities within slum do not go with the needs of slum residents and have raised the levels of poverty. Not only are upgrading required to address the 'backlog of urban neglect' experienced by the majority of cities, but they are also required to meet the wants of the millions of newcomers expected to arrive over the next few decades. As such, there has been an increasing consciousness that urgent solutions are required, especially through participatory programmes. Thus the scholar attempts to make a strong argument for these programmes by comparing the effects on poverty of a recent participatory project in Kenya, the BIB: PUP project, with one that has been non-participatory, the KENSUP programme. However, the facts suggest that participatory programmes currently do not contribute meaningfully to poverty reduction in African cities because they are still implemented on a small scale. They also face numerous challenges and limitations. Hence the scholar suggests

⁴⁸ Upinder Sawhney. (2013). Slum population in India: Extent and policy response. *International Journal of Research in Business and Social Science*, 2 (1), pp 47-56

a holistic approach of poverty eradication programme including government reforms in presence of strong local organisation and stakeholders⁴⁹.

Jitendra Kumar (2014) in his study '*Slums in India: A focus on metropolitan cities*' expresses his views that the increasing number of migration from rural areas is responsible for the growth of slums in the cities not only in India but all over the world. In 2001, 31.6 % of the world's urban population lived in slums and majority of them were from developing countries. India alone contributed for 17% of the world's slum dwellers. The distribution of slum towns across the states and union territories was not uniform in India. In metropolitan cities every fifth person is living in slums area in 2001. Five largest cities in India namely Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai and Hyderabad is constituted with more than 64% of the total slum population of metropolitan cities. The pattern of slums in each city has resulted from its environment, stage of development and characteristics of location. Analysis of slumming in these cities reveals that the slum proportion decreases with the decrease in population size as well as industrial status of a city. Highly industrialized cities have highest area of slum localities.⁵⁰

Syed Saleha Javed (2014) in '*Integrating Slums: A 21st Century Challenge*' views slums from humanitarian perspective. For him, slums in urban area are to be treated equally and they should not be deprived of social

⁴⁹ MacPherson, Laura. (2013). Participatory Approaches to Slum Upgrading and Poverty Reduction in African cities. *Hydra - Interdisciplinary Journal of Social Sciences*, 1(1), pp. 85-95.

⁵⁰ Kumar, Jitendra. (2014). Slums in India: A focus on metropolitan cities. *International Journal of Development Research*, 4 (2), pp 388-393.

justice. He is of the view that the idea of a socially and economically just and fair society precludes the vision of a progressive and a prosperous state. The age of the Industrial revolution shows advancements in the field of science and technology leading to unprecedented sustained growth in the Incomes and standard of living of the common man. The period has also witnessed the birth of mega cities on account of massive migration of the rural poor into urban areas creating ghettos with poor infrastructure known as slums. Today, these slums form an integral part of any city in the world more so in a developing country like India. It is but imperative that a stable, prosperous and progressive future demands effective and timely policies to integrate the slum populous in man's quest for a harmonious living so the study seeks to probe into the dynamics of slum disparity and the measures taken by State machinery to eradicate the same⁵¹

Ahuti Singh (2015) in her work '*Pattern of development effected women in slums*' highlights that due to lack of employment opportunities in rural areas and the ecological stresses is leading to the migration of poor families to towns. Mega cities are rising and urban slums are intensifying. Such hurried and impromptu spreading out of cities has resulted in the dreadful conditions of urban environment. The gap between demand and supply of infrastructural

⁵¹ Syed Saleha Javed, (2014). Integrating Slums: A 21st Century Challenge. Sai Om Journal of Commerce & Management, 1 (3) pp 46-50

services such as power, housing, transport, communication, education, water supply sewerage and recreational amenities has expanded, thus diminishing the precious environmental reserve base of the cities. The outcome is the upward trend in worsening the quality of air and water, generation of wastes, the proliferation of slums and undesirable land use changes, all of which add to urban poverty. contamination of water, air and land due to unsuitable disposal of domestic and industrial wastes; effluence through oil spillage; Pollution from noise; propagation of slums in urban areas, unsanitary and perilous housing; clogging of traffic and houses in urban areas and want for open spaces for lively outdoor recreation have affect human well-being and the most affected groups are women especially the health and socio-economic well being of women in Varanasi⁵².

Laura B. Nolan (2015): in the study '*Slum Definitions in Urban India: Implications for the Measurement of Health Inequalities*' presents four different definitions of slums in India and also examines various ways of characterizing a slum and explores how choice of definition shape the relationship between slum-dwelling and child health. Slum-dwelling is one way in which to conceptualize and characterize urban deprivation, but there are many explanations of what constitutes a slum. The results highlight discrepancies between international and local slum definitions and emphasize the importance

⁵² Ahuti Singh(2015). Pattern of development effected women's in slums. *Paripex-Indian Journal of Research*, 4 (3), pp 4-6.

of improving empirical representations of the dynamism of slum and city residents⁵³.

S. John Kaviarasu and G. Gladston Xavier (2015) talk about the status of Women's health in their study '*Status of Women's Health in Urban Sub-Standard Settlements of Chennai, Tamil Nadu State, India*'. The study was undertaken in two slums namely Namachivayapuram and Apparao garden of Zone-8 in the corporation of Chennai. The women who live in sub-standard settlements in the city corporation of Chennai are economically and socially backward. They are mistreated and belong to the marginalized section of society. The detrimental environment of the slums coupled with sub-standard settlements deprived of basic amenities have obliged them to compromise with their health especially the women. Their staple diet consists of only rice, obtained from ration shop, so their diet is devoid of other foods that contain essential calorie to uphold them. Another factor that contributes to the poor health status of the slum women was their early marriages, which in turn lead to early age pregnancies and improper pregnancy spacing. It is inferred from the study that more than 31% of women have more than three children. A gigantic 67% women delivered the first child before the age of 21, was a worrying discovery made from the study. More so, these young mothers do not get adequate pre-natal and post-natal care to keep self and their childrens' health in

⁵³ Laura B. Nolan (2015). Slum Definitions in Urban India: Implications for the Measurement of Health Inequalities. *Population and Development Review*, 41 (1) pp 59-84.

an enhanced condition. It is heartening to note that no deliveries take place at their homes; instead all the deliveries are either at the government hospitals or private clinics. The surroundings at the government hospitals and primary health centres are quite unclean compared to private clinics. No woman likes the foul smell that emanates from government health care settings. The women have a preference for the primary health care centres for deliveries as they could hardly meet the expense of private clinics. As women are less educated their wakefulness standard in these matters is also very low⁵⁴.

A Shikh Parveen (2015) in her study '*Work and urban environment impact on the life of women slum dwellers in Bangalore City*' takes an effort to study the impact of work in urban environment on the women living in slum areas of Bangalore city. Due to lack of education, lack of technical and professional ability and lack of consciousness slum women are forced to join low paid jobs. Apart from the difficulties of daily life they have to deal with other difficulties also. The scholar focuses on the problems of these disadvantaged slum women. Along with the difficulties of being a woman they have to bear the hardships of being a slum dweller. Therefore, the pressure of dual task of productive and unproductive work puts a lot of impact on the

⁵⁴S. John Kaviarasu and G. Gladston Xavier (2015). Status of Women's Health in Urban Sub-Standard Settlements of Chennai, Tamil Nadu State, India. *European Academic Research*, II (11), pp 14473-14483

physical and mental health of these women. Consequently slum women suffer from weakness, fatigue, breathlessness, poor appetite and frequent illness⁵⁵.

Pravin K. Jha et al (2015) in their study '*An Assessment of Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Slum and Non-Slum Populations in Delhi, India*' highlight that while awareness of HIV/AIDS is near-universal, comprehensive knowledge of preventive methods of HIV/AIDS is still low among women and men in both slum and non-slum areas of Delhi. Further, the study shows that comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS prevention methods was significantly lower among women and men in slum areas than in non-slum areas. Although HIV prevention programs in India have been making widespread use of the mass media, especially the electronic media, to build awareness of HIV/AIDS prevention methods, low levels of HIV/AIDS awareness suggests a lapse in educational campaigns in building knowledge of HIV prevention. Interventions are needed to build knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission and prevention methods through mass media campaigns, and information, education and communication programs (IEC) on HIV/AIDS in slum areas⁵⁶.

⁵⁵ A. Shikh Parveen, (2015). *Work and urban environment impact on the life of women slum dwellers in Bangalore City, International Journal of Research in Social Science*, 5 (1) , pp 753-761

⁵⁶P.K. Jha, P. Narayan., S. Nair, D. Ganju, D. Sahu and A. Pandey (2015) An Assessment of Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Slum and Non-Slum Populations in Delhi, India. *Open Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 5, pp. 259-268

From the above review of literature, it is found that sociological study on slums in Assam and Silchar are very few. Women's participation in slum improvement has not been studied at all. There are some research gap which have been identified above in detailed review of literature. The next chapter deals with detailed methodology of the current research study.