



Impact of growing population , urban rural migration and rapid industrialization on Urban slums and their future

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Abstract

Poor Infrastructure, rapid urbanization and unplanned development and over population , shortage of land and resources have resulted in the growth of Urban slums in India , if the urban sectors increase its living standards , they should also take the responsibility to escalate the income of the people ,as both are required for people to survive in an urban set up , in India urban 32.5 % of the population live in the urban slums , the condition is miserable they don't have access to sanitation , people die out of hunger and poverty , narrow lanes , no street lights , clogged drainage system , the COVID-19 pandemic with complete lockdown has resulted in the death of people , these slum dwellers are dependent on daily wages and they had no access to food , people live in cramped houses and each house has 5 to 6 people living together , the liberalisation of economy and the entry of private sectors into the sector has brought no positive development in the life of slum dwellers , in fact there have made it worst with each passing year, The government should take should initiative and bring in a new urban policy for the development of the urban slums area .

Keywords : Poor Infrastructure , rapid urbanization , urban slums , miserable , population , narrow lanes , poverty , hunger

Introduction

One billion people across the world live in slums, around 63% live in the South Asia region and 17% live in India, South Asia region forms 27% of the global slums, the rural people condition is way better than the urban people in India. The rural people have open space, fresh air and agriculture though they have to go through a harsh life still they live in a place where you have distance between two hours, the area is surrounded by plants and forest, no traffic in the region, people don't have the problem of air pollution and noise pollution, they have got through hardship, else access to electricity, however the government is trying to provide electricity to as much villages as possible. In fact now solar panels are used to produce electricity in the villages, there have internet services in some places and we also have rural schools and banks for agriculture development. India as modernized its agriculture sector with many new initiatives like providing soil health cards to farmers, mechanism, tractors, promoting organic farming, quality seeds and use of good fertilizers, making the life of rural India better as maximum people live in the countryside and India is still depend on primary source of income for economy. India is a country will ample unfastened resources and benefits, we also talk about rural development, urbanization, about new technology, how the urban is emerging itself, big MNCs, Industries, urban India has plenty of opportunities and employment options available, construction of new projects require more people, Foreign Direct Investment, better standards, lifestyle, luxury life, career opportunity more money, this is how people describe urban life to be. Let's look at the reality of this urban life where in India 35.2% of the population live in urban slums. Mumbai has the second largest slum in Asia and its stands at the 3rd position in the world. 360 million people live in the urban slums, every city has its own name for these slums. The condition of these slums are worst than the rural life, in the slum region more than 500 people live in a small place which is filled with garbage and water logging giving rise to water borne diseases. If a upper class person ever enter such a place he will never be able to tolerate himself for more than two minutes, the odour of that locality will make you feel sick or you might end up leaving that place with some kind of disease, these urban slums area also have connection with child labour and these gangs who run business on the roads, begging at the traffic jam to earn money. The government has no worked much for the development of the urban slums which forms a humongous population of the urban sector.

Research Methodology

For the purpose of this exploration, I have used a amalgamation of two of the archetypical social sciences research tools application –as they are authentic and brilliant method to assemble statistics from multiple appellants in an methodical and convenient way. Question were asked to the common youth, public policy Analyst, urban slum dwellers, street vendors, survey, interviews –consisting of several interrogation which were dispersed among representative of each contender group.

Objective of the Research Paper

The main areas of exploration in this paper incorporates

1. Conditions of slums in India.
2. Reasons behind the growth of Urban slums in India.
3. What can be done to improve the condition of urban slums

Literature Review

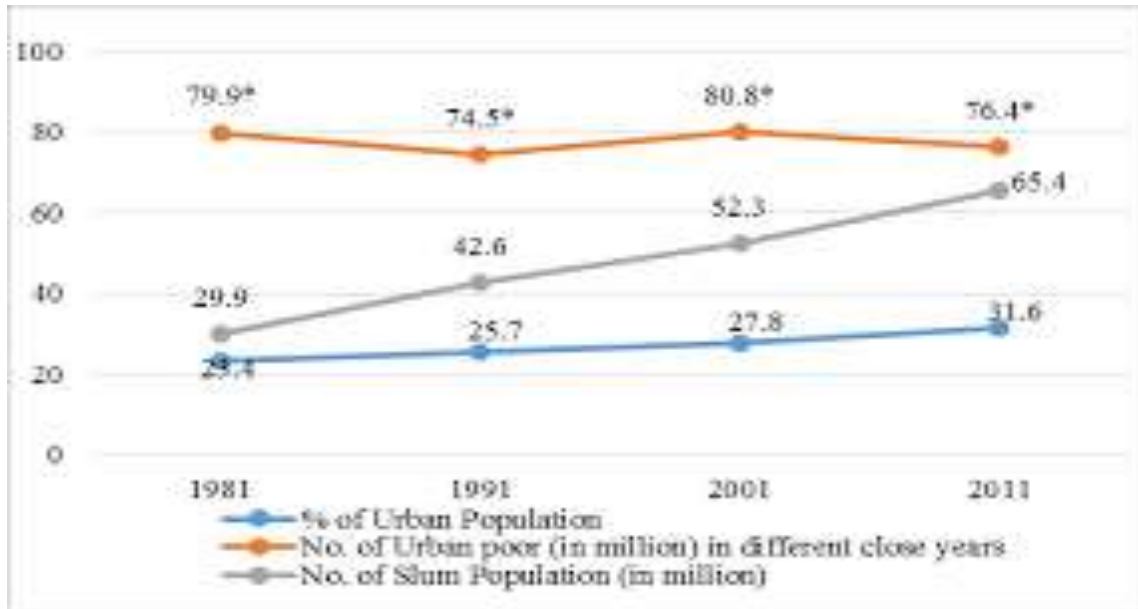
India is an emerging market, they hold an upper position in the International Market, it is becoming the manufacturing hub, its coming in the top ranks from military to navy, telecom to textile industry, smart phones to data use. However we can't forget the reality that is the poor and the vulnerable section of the society whose work have made India a global market for construction of roads, railways, growth of agriculture, construction of building all these have required labourers and these constitute the economically weaker class or it can be referred to as the lower caste people, it's the Indian tone. Millions of people live in the urban slums, so let's talk about how these slums look like, in a slum area more than 3 lakh people can also live, urban slums are clogged drains, narrow lanes, stagnant water, huge amount of garbage and a dirty odour which can't be tolerated, in a small room we see 8 people are staying, there have a proper sanitation system, the common washroom and toilets which are constructed for them, have either door problem or latches problem in each one of them, no proper water connection, some have taps some don't have and the whole area is surrounded by garbage, the children of the slums get together and people in small park which is also surrounded by water logging or garbage from Industries throw which can have chemical and other toxic elements, these garbage brings in many flies and mosquitoes and children playing around get infected with disease and they don't have the money to treat their children and many die in this way due to garbage dump and filthiness followed by miserable toilets condition, the sewage water stagnates in open surface and its produce bad smell, people do open – due to lack of toilets and other facilities available, sometimes street animals enter their homes and due to these dirty drainage system even rats enter the home and ruin up their raw foods, after so much of hard work they are able to find food for themselves, in many cities of the footpath my poor people build their homes which make the condition every miserable, the pollution caused by the vehicles may affect their respiratory organ, and moreover the people who work near those places can also get affected by the unhygiene environment, they don't have money to feed their family so they send their children to beg on the road side or force they to work alone with them in factories and some even join gangs to earn and even enter into drugs business to survive and live a better life, the actual problem in India is that money is invested in the hands of 1% of the population which forms the rich population.

Findings

The Industrial revolution resulted in rapid urbanization, the rural population in order to find better lifestyle and employment offer are shifting to the urban area, with any experience about the lifestyle, the population is rising at a rapid speed, India has 1.3 billion, 30% live in the urban years, with rapid migration urban area has no place left to accommodate more people into the city life, we are following short of land, how much forest can be cut, it is the source of oxygen for us and we can totally end the environment which can lead to uncountable problems, already we have facing shortage of food and water, cities like Delhi, Mumbai produce tonnes of food waste, in fact in Indian wedding maximum amount of food is wastage, with the rise in population the demand of the people is also increasing. India is a country that might be at an international market but is unable to provide basic needs to its people.

Housing affordability is one of the major problem why people live in urban slums. An average income of a middle class men is 25,000 and the minimum cost of living in a rented flat is 10 to 15 thousand per month for cities which are less experience, if you take the example of Mumbai, 52.5% of the population live in the slums area, Mumbai is the most expensive city to live in and also the finance capital of India followed by Bangalore. Here the income of a person is 30,000 and a flat of one room will cost you 20,000, People in Mumbai live in flats even the richest, you will hardly find bungalow in the city, followed by Delhi which has the second highest slums population in a region who will find 3 Lakh people living a slum, we have also seen a rise in child labour where small children are found selling toys, pens, showpiece on the road, or

working in roadside restaurants and cafes contributing to the family income has they have no option and can't afford to go schools , even though child labour is a crime but orphans work to feed themselves to live .Some may even enter into drugs business and get addicted to alcohol



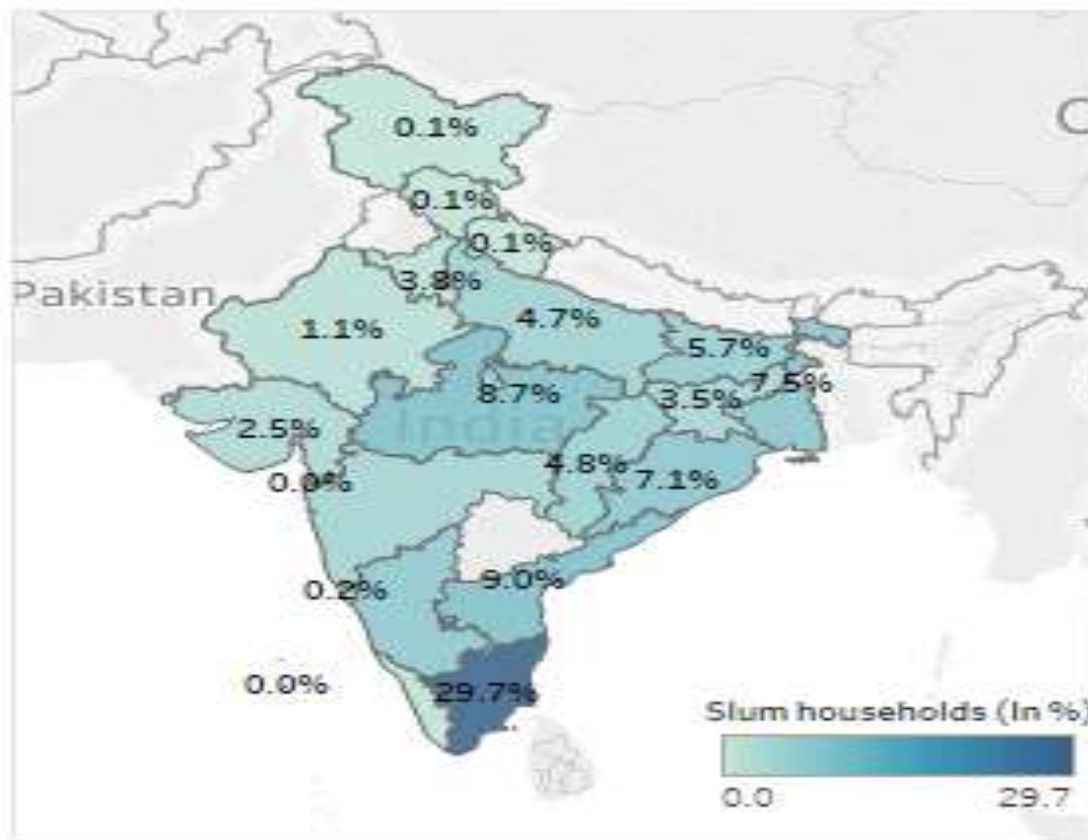
.They even given birth to many children , domestic violence is seen in those areas , the men take out their frustration on their wives , they don't take can birth control pills or use condoms , unaware of the health issues associated with these habits , the women in those areas don't even have access to sanitary pad and they are once who land up with serious health issue because of open

In every city the Slums are known by different names like for example in Mumbai you call it Jhopadpatti , in Delhi it is referred to as Jhopadi or jhuggi , in Kanpur it is Ahhate , in Kolkata urban slums are referred to as Basti , in Chennai it is Cheri , Kachchi Basti in Jaipur and in the tea estate it is known as Barack and for mining area it is referred to as Ghobara .

Around 6.5 crore people live in the slums region of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh , Chhattisgarh has 18 % , Bihar has 10 % , Odisha has 17% , Jharkhand has 14% , Tamil Nadu had 11% , In West Bengal , 64 Lakh people stay in slums area , in 3000 slums are there in the city , Delhi has 18 Lakh , Tamil Nadu has 58 Lakh , Madhya Pradesh has 57 Lakh , Rajasthan has 27 Lakh , Karnataka has 33 Lakh , Chattisgrah has 19 Lakh , these are the states with the highest slum population .Majority of the people resist in the informal sector .

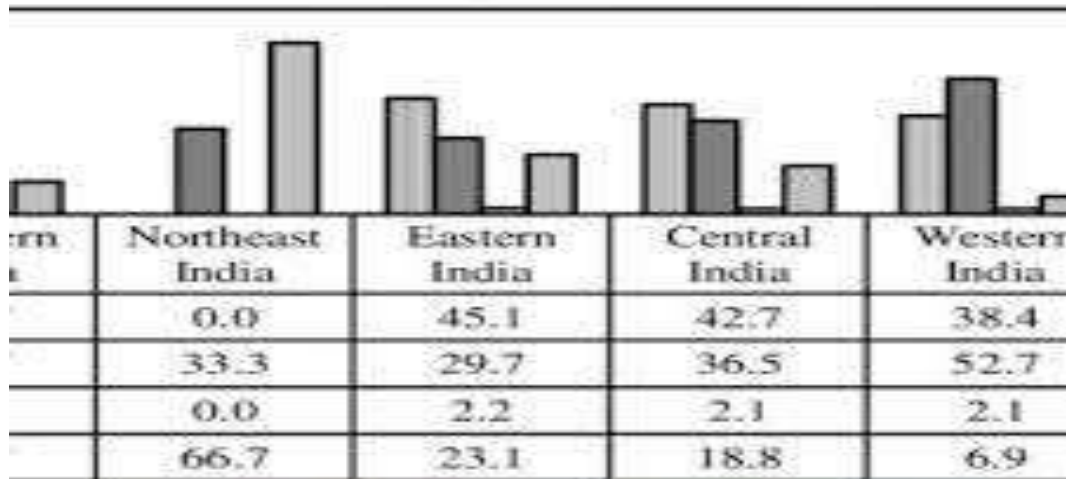
India's Slum Households, By State

As % of India's slum households



There are many slums which have not been recognised by the government there don't have access to schools, water sanitation, drinking water, food shortage, many slum areas don't have street lights, no electricity, drainage system, roads for emergency, these slums above all are built on illegal land and property, the government has tried to improve the conditions of the slum area by providing them basic necessities and housing provisions are a lower range which is not enough but slum dwellers have the right to vote. Well, every country developed or underdeveloped or developing has slums, slums can be categorized into organized and unorganized slums, where the organized zone has access to food, drinking water, sanitation and electricity and the unorganized sector doesn't have the above facilities provided in the organized area, moreover the unorganized sector has become home for industries for the disposal of toxic garbage and materials, thus making the life of people miserable and affecting the life of the kids, women and children living in the urban slums are worst affected, many people die to lack of hygiene in the region. Urban slums have also been a product of lack of industrialization led urbanization.

Street light condition



The government needs to do something to improve the conditions of these urban slums for the growth of economy, as 90 % of the people in India are working under the unorganized sector of the country, we hope the smart city project can help to improve the condition of these slum dwellers. One of the failure from the government side has been that after Independent the government took up socialist form of government and was responsible for taking in charge of social projects upliftment of slums area and all, however after the 1991 economic reforms liberalisation of the economic, the private sector will given the responsible for development, but not much development took place under privatization.

Way Forward

With rapid urbanization and population increase it will be very difficult to meet the demand and provide them with basic necessity, we need to do something to control the population as we have lack of resources, today more than half of the population live in the urban slums as they can't afford the housing cost, the central and the state government should together the initiative and work towards the upliftment of the urban slums, we should make the area free from garbage, provide basic sanitation facilities in the region, free water and food access, we need to make the place pollution free, install proper drainage system in the region, make use of solar energy to provide electricity to the region, make people aware about the side effects of over population and make them aware of family planning and HIV/AIDS, stop child labour, the government should introduce special family package of these people, weekly free food services for all the slums in a city and good amount of nutrition based food, free check up facilities for them, we need to introduce a new urban policy working for the upliftment of the urban slums.

Conclusion

India's massive urban population live in the slums region which is making the life of the people miserable cramped houses where 6 to 7 people are living together, the COVID-19 situation has badly affected the life of the slums people, were social distancing and sanitation was the two major pillars to prevent themselves from the corona was next to impossible in that region, many families and children died out of hunger and poverty as they were dependent on daily wages for their living, with garbage and all kinds of mosquitoes in the region, it is very difficult to live in the region. Mumbai has the largest Slum in India with around 6.5

crore people living , India has to take some measure step to improve the urban governance in the country as we are facing shortage of accommodation and a radical shift of people from rural to urban area .

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