

The Impact of slum upgrading plans of central and state government on slum dwellers' Economic and social welfare

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Abstract: *The research on social and economic status of slum dwellers in Indore District is an aim for focusing upon the efforts made by the upliftment of slum people residing in Madhya Pradesh. The Indore district represent the Madhya Pradesh so the area of research has been taken slums situated at different parts of eastern and western Indore and 300 slum families were randomly selected and data collected from them have been analysed and concluded as the most of the slum dwellers are living under vulnerable condition but now they are in condition to accept that the schemes launched by the central and state government are improving their economic as well as social status.*

Keywords: Slum Dwellers, Central and state government schemes Economic and Social status.

I Introduction

Madhya Pradesh is known as the heart of India due to its central situation in the map of world in the country. It was created and come in the existence on 1 November 1956 and the name was given by the first prime minister of India. It was separated from Chhattisgarh on 1 November 2000. There are 50 district in this state. Due to an Industrialist state the people from other state also have been migrated continuously to reside their which is the main cause of increasing population there. The people migrated from other state permanently have been settled for their livelihood. The population of Madhya Pradesh as per census 2001 was 610346023 and this figure soon touch the figure of 7156971565 out of which the population of slum dwellers was 60,00,000. Indore district is the main industrial city of the state containing the population 3272335 containing 797574 slum dwellers in it. Slums are densely populated, neglected parts of cities where housing and living conditions are exceptionally poor. Slum upgrading, at its basic level, involves improving the physical environment of the existing area, such as improving and installing basic infrastructure like water, sanitation, solid waste collection, electricity, drainage, roads and footpaths, and street lighting, as well as home

improvements and securing land tenure. This research has been designed to find out the reason behind the problems of these people due to the which slummers are living in backward social and economic situation. Central and state government is taking some steps for their up gradation and implementation of these plans are changing their situation or not. It is considered that the Indore district represent the Madhya Pradesh so Indore has been selected for area of research. From the mail slum area of eastern and western Indore 300 slum families have been randomly selected as sample to find out the economic and social status of slum dwellers along with the efforts for up gradation made by central and state government and social institutions.

II Research Methodology:

300 slum families have been selected randomly and primary data have been collected through structured questionnaire and secondary data have been collected through government departments publication, direct conversation with related officers, magazines, Newspapers and internet. Thus collected data have been analysed through percentage analysis and graphical representation method.

III Main Findings: As per data published from the year 1951 to 2001 it was cleared that slum population has been 25% average of its total population. The family structure of the slum dwellers shows that percentage of families having 3 members is 23%, 4 membered families are 16% and 5 membered families are 19% and nuclear families. As per the cast most of the residents belong to Maratha culture (Mahar) 28%, Banjara families 20% and scheduled tribes 16% with the follower of Hindu religion (93%).

To find out the economic status of slum dwellers the ways of their earning for livelihood and job stability was studied and the fact came in the light that earning

members are (39.92%) and the dependent people's percentage is (60.08). Most of the slum dwellers are dependent on daily wages system for livelihood(45%)ladies in the families go on household job(30%) and rest of the people are dependent on cart pushing, hawkers, shopkeepers, tailors and vendor for west material like metal waste paper plastic material etc. Which makes clear the poor economic status of slum dwellers depending mostly upon daily wages and household work at the houses of economically sound people with limited income generated through these works. Trough deep observation this thing came in the light that 62% families are forced to live only for Rs.2500 monthly .79% people spent their hole income to full their basic needs and they are compelled to fulfill their luxuries and need of relaxation. Only 21% families keep their 3 to 4% as saving for contingent in future. So it is clear that in Madhya Pradesh slum dwellers do not have sufficient money to keep as saving for future sue to their less per capita income.

The Slum dweller live in the huts or houses made of mud branches of trees pieces of poly thine and tins in unhygienic and vulnerable situation. As a solution for assessed slum dwellers 12,00,000 the government with the partnership of JNNURM and IHSDP is going to provide 73315houses under construction and repairing for more 11,30,000 for their upliftment in next coming 10 years with the facility of light drinking water toilet and drainage.

As economic reform government of Madhya Pradesh has sanctioned loans to buy handcart for 31792 (45%) and they have been insured by the government free of premium under Janshri Beema Yojana. The study of Chief Minister urban household working women 2009 scheme this thing has been uncovered that 39356(17%) women out of 2,27,764 have been selected for Training for talent development and 1,15,735 women have been insured under Jan Shree Beem Yojana.

For hawkers in the 50 districts of Madhya Pradesh 99,318 have been allotted Identity cards and with the association with Entrepreneurial development center (sadmap) for their self employment training has been provided and tyeh have been benefitted with loan amounting Rs. 1082Crores. The slum Dwellers have also realized during survey that they are now benefitted with the plans implemented by central and state government for their up gradation.

IV Conclusions

In accordance with the above findings, the following conclusions were drawn: The study revealed that low livelihood status was observed in the slum areas, which included: human capital, physical capital, social capital, and financial capital. Thus, it could be concluded that planned interventions played a positive role in improving livelihoods of the respondents of the study area. The economic status of slum dwellers came in the light that earning members are (39.92%) and the dependent people's percentage is (60.08). Most of the slum dwellers are dependent on daily wages system for livelihood(45%)ladies in the families go on household job(30%) and rest of the people are dependent on cart pushing, hawkers, shopkeepers, tailors and vendor for west material like metal waste paper plastic material etc. Which makes clear the poor economic status of slum dwellers depending mostly upon daily wages and household work at the houses of economically sound people with limited income generated through these works with no saving for contingent in future. So it is clear that in Madhya Pradesh slum dwellers do not have sufficient money to keep as saving for future due to their less per capita income. The Slum dweller live in the huts or houses made of mud branches of trees pieces of polythine and tins in unhygienic and vulnerable situation. As a solution for assessed slum dwellers in next coming 10 years with the facility of light drinking water toilet and drainage dwelling units will be provided by the government.

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