

## CHAPTER I

### THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

#### 1.I Introduction

Ever since the industrial revolution the cities and towns have attracted manpower to work in their mushrooming factories, mills and business houses. Thus there has been particularly in the industrialized region a marked shift from a rural, agrarian economy to a rural industrialised one. Simple peasant folk, attracted by bright lights and glamour of big cities and filled with dreams of getting rich overnight sell off what little they have in their villages, and move hopefully to the cities. There they find a completely different picture. Jobs are impossible to find and they have no place to return to. So they group together, building temporary shelters and thus slums are formed.

In India two factors are primarily responsible for the urban development. In the first instant, there is rapid uncontrolled industrial development in and around urban areas

and secondly there is a large flow from the rural to urban for employment opportunities. All over India there is a phenomenal increase in the number of urban settlement. It is a fact, that industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand. The growth of population in the urban and semi-urban areas is increasing by leaps and bounds. This increase in population causes serious implications on the living conditions of the people. This galloping increase in the population accompanied by mushroom growth of slums are visible over the wide expanses of city life.

The slum formation is basic to the process of city growth. We can clearly see, that the cities are growing not so much by natural growth. Their growth is due to a continuous stream of in-migrants who are pushed out of the villages by poverty, underdevelopment and peculiar social system. While the cities promise them better employment, better amenities of life, more choices and great charms of social mobility but the great shortage of houses in the cities has given rise to slums.

It is an irony that people who once enjoyed the freedom of life though in simple conditions of village with a high hope of increasing the economic welfare, migrate to the city seeking better job opportunities, only to land up in

slum as unrecognised and dehumanised part of society. Taking a close look at slum dwellers, one could categorised them in different classes. There are those who are not integrated with the rest of the people because they belong to the culture which is looked down upon by the well-to-do (SC, ST, and OBC could be included under this ). There are those who once lived a happy life and were then cast out of society when the clouds of adversity shrouded over them due to sudden fall in the family income, or a death of the head of the family who was the only earning member or indebtedness caused by abrupt fall in the business and such other reasons. Lastly there are those who could be called living in a slum of despair for whom society has no sympathy and they can never hope to be rehabilitated at any time.

In any country, the deprived community, the poor, the slum dwellers and the tribals have their own ethos, their own style of life and their own value orientations. The problems of haves and have-nots seem to be a perennial problem in any country. But more so in India because the have-nots are increasing in number. Since a decade, the attention of Government is attracted towards the slum dwellers and recently the Government has started showing concern in terms of establishing slum clearance houses.

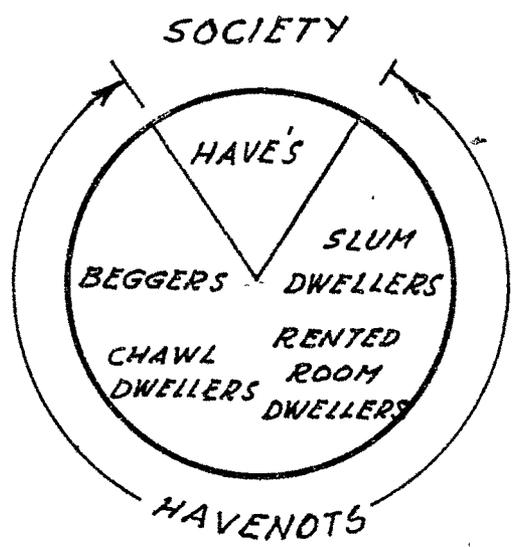
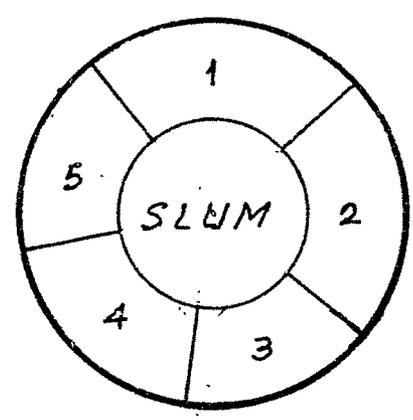


FIG. 1



- 1. HEALTH PROBLEMS
- 2. SOCIAL PROBLEMS
- 3. EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS
- 4. SANITARY PROBLEMS
- 5. EDUCATION PROBLEMS

FIG. 2

In the ethos of any country even slum dwellers have also their contribution. It is believed that all people have a right to exist and all people require some piece of land to stay on. In other words, all people require some roof to stay under. The growth of slums itself suggests that some people did not have any roof and therefore they try to build the roofs at any place where nobody objected to their staying. Human nature is as it is, to seek to search and to build a refuge for oneself so that there is a place for oneself to return at the end of the day's struggle. This forms the basic cause for slum formation. Figure I gives the idea of distribution of house-owners and those who do not own houses. Non-house owners include, rented room dwellers, chawl dwellers, slum dwellers and beggars. In this categorisation, no economic distinction is implied. In Baroda city population goes to 7.50 lacs. Total number of families are one lac but all of the one lac do not have houses.

In the development of any city, this portion of people do have their role to play. Let us take only slum dwellers and see how they affect the city from conceptual point of view. The Figure II is self explanatory. Slum dwellers cause problems of health, sanitation, education, employment and social problems. They live huddled together with inadequate

means to fulfil their lack of civic amenities including medical care. Majority of the slum dwellers live below subsistence level. In general, the poverty of slum dwellers and the deprivations resulting thereby make the life of slum dwellers extremely hard and frustrating. The un-hygienic environment of the locality and lack of sanitation facilities, the people easily fall prey to chronic and infectious diseases like T.B., Asthama, Malaria, skin diseases etc. They also cause problems of education and employment. Lack of education or low education and being unskilled or partly skilled, they do not find jobs. They are forced to accept the low paying jobs in order to keep their bare existence. The adverse circumstances force them to give up education with a view to earning for the family. This gives rise to social problems as well. Consequently many indulge in anti-social activities like boot-legging, gambling, prostitution, etc. This is given in diagram shown above. Therefore, the problems of slums in India has grown abundantly with diverse nature and as the population figures say that India will be having 104 crores of people in 2000 A.D. then a time may come when we will, lose the control over this problem if we do not attend to it.

## 1.2 Baroda City at a Glance

Today, Baroda is one of the largest cities of Gujarat State. It has witnessed many changes during the last three decades. The city of Baroda was very carefully planned during the reign of The Maharaja Sayajirao III. This princely state was then very rightly described as the city of gardens and paradise of middle classes. The Maharaja Sayajirao was also the pioneer to introduce free and compulsory education in his State of Baroda to enlighten the illiterate masses in rural and urban areas before independence. The Indian Constitution which was framed after independence also included this clause for the entire country. The city of Baroda was a great seat of learning, culture and education but as the time went on the city has gradually changed in a haphazard way without proper planning and is now becoming the centre of large industries. Several Pharmaceutical and Chemical industries have sprung up around the old town of Baroda. The establishment of major public sector concerns like Gujarat State Fertilizers Corporation, Gujarat Refinery and Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd., and other chemical, engineering, glass and electronic industries have brought the city quickly to forefront and it has secured a firm position at the national level. These industries have attracted immigration

of labour by providing good job opportunities. There has been continuous flow of people from villages to cities and towns due to rapid industrialisation. There is a tremendous increase in urban population. As a consequence the problems of settlement has become very acute. All this has caused the formation of slums around the cities and the towns. The new comers to the city try to find a temporary shelter in already existing city slums or in other place where they have least resistance from the land-owners or state authorities. The result of the survey of slums, chawls and Khadkis conducted by Baroda Municipal Corporation in 1978 indicate that about 1.10 lac people are living in slums or in slum like areas. About one fourth of the population of Baroda city, is found living in unhygienic and miserable condition of slums. As a result these unfortunate slum dwellers are deprived of their legitimate right of living in healthy and hygienic conditions.

The TABLES given in the rest of the pages of this section speak about the area and population density, employment position, per capita expenditure services in Vadodara Municipal Corporation Area, Vadodara Urban Development Projects, Household by size and tenure in Baroda City. This tables provide the general background of the city which will be helpful in understanding the various dimensions of the problem under study.

Table :1.1: Area, Population and Density

Sr. No.	Details	Area in Sq.Km.	Population	Density Persons Sq. Kms.
1.	VUDA (1981)	714.56	11,00,000	1,539
2.	B.M.C. (1981)	103.00	7,33,656	6,793
3.	103 Villages	606.56	3,66,344	603
4.	Padra Town (1981)	2.68	27,060	10,097
5.	Kelanpur Town (1978)	1.44	1,780	1,236
6.	Townships :			
	(a) G.S.F.C. (1978)	1.16	6,000	5,172
	(b) I.P.C.L. (1978)	0.88	6,475	7,358
	(c) Refinery (1978)	1.00	7,000	7,000
7.	Vadodara District (1981)	7,788.00	25,50,196	327
8.	Gujarat State (1981)	1,95,914.00	33,960,905	173

Table :1.2: Employment in Vadodara City (1980-81)

Sr. No.	Details	Number of Employees
1	(a) Central Government	35,828
	(b) Central Government (Quasi)	16,391
2	State Government	17,558
3	Private ( Factory and Small Scale Industries )	77,917
4	Baroda Municipal Corporation	8,824
5	Trade Establishments	35,000

Table :1.3: Per Capita Expenditure on Services in Vadodara Municipal Corporation Area (1980-81)

Sr. No.	Details	Expenditure in Rupees
1	Public Health and Conservancy	18.25
2	Education	35.97
3	Water Supply and Drainage	30.58
4	Roads	17.77
5	Other ( including Electricity and Gas )	302.09

Table :1.4: Vadodara Urban Development Projects (On going and Proposed Projects)

Sr. No.	Important Projects	Implementing Agency	Total Outlay Rs. in lakhs.
1	Implementation of T.P. Schemes	Vadodara Municipal Corporation	30.00
2	Slum Improvements	"	105.00
3	Water Works	"	136.26
4	Roads	"	116.34
5	E.W.S. Scheme	"	10.00
6	Gas Projects	"	206.68
7	Electricity	"	1,074.84
8	Housing Scheme (L.I.G., M.I.G., E.W.S. Total 4,372)	Gujarat Housing Board	904.81
9	Shopping Complex	Vadodara Urban Development Authority	22.00
10	Land Development Scheme	"	90.00
11	Transportnagar	"	20.63
12	Airpollution Study	"	14.50

Table :1.5: Household by Size and Tenure in Vadodara (1980-81)

Sr. No.	Details	Vadodara Municipal Corporation	P.C.
1	Owned households (No.)	51,322	35
2	Rented households (No.)	95,177	65
3	Total households (No.)	1,46,499	100

### 4.3 Some Facts about Baroda Slums

There are various causes for the formation of these slums in Baroda such as social, economic and physical. Social reasons include ancestral occupancy, ownership of land or structure and presence of relatives or people belonging to the same community in a slum. Economic reasons include tax-free plots, low or no rents, cheap living conditions and location of business. Physical reasons include nearness to place of work areas, availability of land, no initial obstruction to settle and proximity of other key areas to the slum. There may be other physiographic advantage also. 54.96 percent of the households in Baroda slums were due to social reasons, 17.44 percent were due to economic reasons, 14.08 percent of slum households were due to physical reasons. 13.52 percent were caused by other reasons.

The ownership of land is distributed under the main 5 heads, 56.50 percent are privately owned lands, 21.00 percent is owned by the Municipality, 16.80 percent is owned by the central or State governments. 5.70 percent of the land is under the ownership of a trust or mixed type. The slum households by size of family were distributed as follows. 5.60 percent constitute one member only. 11.20 percent have 2 members, 30 percent have 3 to 4 members, 37.85 percent

of the families have 5 to 7 members, 11.20 percent have 8 to 10 members, 2.17 have more than 10 members. The slums can also be distributed according to number of households in each slum. Out of 192 slums in Baroda about 20 slums have the number of households below 25, 49 slums have between 26 to 40 households, 39 slums have 51 to 100 households. 33 slums have 101 to 250 households and there was only one slum having more than 250 households. Total number of slums under 25 years old are 84. Average size of slums under this type is 53 households. The annual rate of this increase in these households is 180. The number of slum locations added per year is 3.4. The number of slums between 25 to 50 years old are 58. The average size of slum is 57. The annual rate of increase in households is 154. The number of slum locations added per year is 2.30. The number of slum over 50 years old is 43. The average size of slum is 77 households.

The residential units in slums of Baroda are 91.75 percent while non-residential units are 8.25 percent. About 38.17 are partially residential, 9.71 are collapsed or demolished, 1.09 under construction, 14.09 are shops, 2.07 are factory, garage etc., 5.89 percent are the type of godown or store, 1.96 are the type of religious structure, 4.03 are stable type or cattle sheds type and 20.79 belong to other types. Several types of structures are found in the slums of

Baroda city. Only 3.94 percent were pacca structures, 9 percent were semi-pacca structures, 12.37 percent were kuchcha type of structures, while shacks and other types were 74.59 percent. Some of the structures are misused for sheltering domestic animals. The undesirable usage of these structures resulted in the development of the entire neighbourhood into a slum. Partially vacant or partially collapsed houses and similarly the existence of garage and godowns are much common sights in the slums. Generally low wages and poverty prevent people from occupying decent dwellings. Social circumstances are the main factors for the formation of slums. We can also distribute the structures in slums according to their physical conditions. About 15.91 were delapidated 56.40 were deteriorating while 27.69 were sound.

(b) Distribution of Slums by Age

Some slums are newly built in the recent years while some are very old. In Baroda, the growth of slums is a recent phenomenon. The rapid industrialisation and establishment in this city has caused sudden rise in the land prices and attracted the labour to the urban areas. Older slums are generally larger in size than newer ones. The newer slums, however, grow faster in their size than the older ones. In

this city 10 slums are less than 5 years old, 27 slums are 5 to 10 years old, 47 slums are 11 to 25 years old. 58 are between 26 - 50 years old, and 43 slums are more than 50 years old. As for the remaining 7 slums the information is not available. In all there are 192 slums in Baroda.

The existence of backward communities, mainly scheduled castes and scheduled tribes population, is one of the reasons for substandard economic, social and environmental conditions in slums of this city. Total slum population to total city population comes to 10.7. About 56.45 percent of the total scheduled castes/tribes population of the city live in slums. Thirty two percent of the total population in slums are scheduled castes/ tribes. The distribution of population shows that Hindus are in majority in almost all slum locations in this city. About 87.30 of the slum population are Hindus, while in the city the population of Hindus is 84 percent. The Muslims come next. In the city area, Muslim population is 11.90 percent, while in the slum Muslim population is 11.50 percent, Christians form 1.30 percent in the city while in slums their percentage is 0.60 percent. Jain population in the city is 1.90 percent while their population is nil in slums. Others form only 0.80 in the city while 0.60 percent in the slums.

(c) Work Force

The slum dwellers have to struggle constantly for economic survival. They face constant threat of unemployment, under-employment and low wages. Work pattern are very irregular and due to lack of stable employment there is often unstable family patterns amongst the workers. The total number of employed persons in the slums of Baroda is 77.37 of the entire slum population. Out of these, 27.84 are on casual employment while 49.63 are employed by others. About 18.76 are self-employed. The remaining 3.87 are the unemployed or students etc. Nearly 10.94 percent of the total slums area population work in the city. Adult population is 55 percent of the total slum population.

(d) Distribution by Occupation

The slum dwellers work in various trades of occupation. They have wide range of choice between large and small scale industries, transport services, agriculture, construction activities etc. In Baroda, large scale industries have provided great number of employment to the slum work force. A good percent of the slum population is found to be engaged in regular jobs. 2.77 percent of the slum population is employed in agriculture and animal husbandry. 8.58% in a small industry, 16.21% in large industry, 6.97 in transport and construction, 14.72 in trade,

21.80 in bank service, L.I.C. etc., 25.08 in miscellaneous services and 3.87 are unemployed or students etc.

(e) Income

The income of the slum dwellers is very low. The economic conditions of the slum dwellers are very unsatisfactory. They are deprived of basic amenities and often lead a miserable life. Average per capita monthly income in the slums is about Rs. 30 only. About 2.11 percent of the household in the slums have monthly income below Rs. 50 per household. The monthly income in case of 27.50 percent of the household is between Rs.51 to 100. Nearly 55.77 percent have income between Rs. 101 to 200, per household, 11.69 have income of Rs. 201 to 300 per family, 2.77 percent of the households have income of Rs.301 to 400, only 0.92 of the household have income of Rs.401 to 600. About 0.24 have income above Rs. 600 per month per household. The average family income is Rs.149.

(f) Educational Level

The education level determines the progress and prosperity of the people in a city. There are 63.43 percent illiterate in the city of Baroda, while 56.33 percent are illiterate in the slum area around the city. Only 23.77 percent are literate upto fourth standard, 19.63 have received education between fifth to eleventh standard, 0.23 percent only have

reached upto college level and very negligible percentage that is 0.04 could receive technical education.

14.36 percent of the male children in the age group of 5 to 14 were attending the school while 4.73 percent in the same age group did not attend the school from the total of 19.08 of male children in the age group.

In the female population of 24.93 percent about 19.26 were attending the school while 6.67 were not attending the school in the age group of 5 to 14 years. Many children could not go to school for various reasons in the age group of 5 to 14 years. On the ground of economic reasons (poverty) 46.48 percent of male children and 36.08 percent of female children did not attend the school. Due to disinterest of the parents 39.40 percent of male children and 36.92 percent of female children were not able to go to school. Because of parents' negligence 5.57 percent of male children and 6.23 of female children did not attend the school. 1.51 percent of male children and 1.24 percent of female children did not attend the school as there was no school nearby. On account of continuous illness 3.75 female children could not attend the school. According to the prevailing custom in certain communities 3.52 male children, 15.78 female children were not sent to school by their parents. About 133 slums have primary school facility in the neighbourhood.