

Identification of Factors for Growth of Slum: Case Study ‘Jyoti Nagar’ Slum Raipur

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Abstract

Slums and economic growth of the city are two sides of same coin. Slums are not only unavoidable; they are a mark of success of a city. The formation of slums is an essential part of the process of growth and development of a city. An attempt has been made in this paper to determine the factors those are responsible for emergence and growth of the slum in the city. The factors can vary from slum to slum or city to city, according to their surrounding infrastructures, landuses, social or economic condition of the city. Firstly primary survey has been done then SPSS is used as a tool to analyses the factors for selected slums. This method is very efficient to analyses the slum growth prediction on the identified land of the city.

Keywords: Economic Development, Emergence, Factors, Growth, Infrastructure, Landuse. Slum, Urban Area

I. INTRODUCTION

India has witnessed a rapid economic growth in the country over the last two decades as compared to the period between 1951 to 1991. This has placed India on a high growth trajectory leading to a rapid growth of industrial and service sectors, which in turn has led to an increased urbanization. There is an evidence of large scale migration of the rural poor to the cities/towns in search of employment. In the absence of any affordable housing there has been a growth of slums in the urban areas of the country. The pace of urbanization in India is likely to become faster in the coming decades and is likely to increase urban poverty. Even at current level of urbanization in India, urban deprivation levels are very high as there is absence of adequate housing and infrastructure facilities in the urban areas (Seabrook, 2007).

Slums typically begin at the outskirts of a city. Over time, the city may expand past the original slums, enclosing the slums inside the urban perimeter. New slums sprout at the new boundaries of the expanding city, usually on publicly owned lands, thereby creating an urban sprawl mix of formal settlements, industry, retail zones and slums. This makes the original slums valuable property, densely populated with many conveniences attractive to the poor (Fernandez, 2011).

At their start, slums are typically located in least care of lands near the town or city, which are state owned or philanthropic trust owned or religious entity owned or have no clear land title (Fernandez, 2011). In cities located near lagoons, marshlands and rivers, they start at banks or on stilts above water or the dry river bed; in flat terrain, slums begin on lands unsuitable for agriculture, near city trash dumps, next to railway tracks, (Banerji, 2009) and other shunned undesirable locations.

The original slums, over time, get established next to centers of economic activity, schools, hospitals, sources of employment, which the poor rely on. Established old slums, surrounded by the formal city infrastructure, cannot expand horizontally; therefore, they grow vertically by stacking additional rooms, sometimes for a growing family and sometimes as a source of rent from new arrivals in slums (CNUEH, 1981).

II. SLUM PROFILE IN RAIPUR CITY

In spite of Raipur’s rapid economic growth, urban poor faces serious problems due to densifications, deterioration in the physical environment, inadequate infrastructure and poor quality of life. As per the Development Plan 2011, there around 27000Hhs living 154 slums within Raipur city.

As per the CDP (City Development Plan) 2006, 43% of the Slum households belong to BPL (Below Poverty Line) category. Only 30% of the urban poor live in slums. In 2013, under RAY (Rajiv Avas Yojana) progarmme RMC (Raipur Municipal Corporation) identified 282 clusters as slums however the survey of slums carried out by Satellite, Kolkata reveals that only 165 slums are vulnerable and are selected for the projects under RAY.

As per the CSP (City Sanitation Plan) report based on sample survey done during 2010-11, 65% of the total population is urban poor. The population of urban poor those are living in slums are 452580 i.e. 61% of total urban poor population. The settlements are spread all across the city. Most of the slums are located along water bodies and railway lines but within the core of the city.

In Raipur, RMC is the agency responsible for Slum improvement activities. RMC has Notified 135 slums in the city and remaining 19 slums are under non-Notified category and these Notified slums are developed on private lands. Raipur being one of the old and prime cities in the State, It is important to see that 7% of slums are exists for more than 50 years. Also, around

90% of the slums are either concentrated around CBD (Central Business District) or in prime locations. However majority of the slums are developed in the residential areas.

III. INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY AREA

To understand the reasons of the slum development in Raipur city, few slums have been selected for sample survey. From the survey the common factors which are responsible for developments of slums are then identified. The slum selection parameters for primary survey are:-

- They are located in Raipur city, within municipal boundary area.
- Each study area is surrounded by different types of landuses to other study area.
- The selected slum has natural growth, not forcefully migrated due to natural disasters or other reasons.
- It should not have been located or settled by any political reasons.

After selection of slums as sample for survey, primary survey has been done to identify the various reasons of development of that slum. It is found that in each survey, some reasons of growth of slum are similar, but some reasons differ in each slum. All the reasons are taken into consideration, then finding out the major reasons of development of slums in Raipur. For analyzing and comparing the survey data, the SPSS is used as a tool.

IV. CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE

Considering the above mentioned parameters, 'Jyoti Nagar' slum as a sample slums have been selected. In this slum 50 dwelling units are randomly selected for study. The slum 'Jyoti Nagar' is mostly surrounded by residential landuse. From the questionnaire, some conclusions are drawn, such as 'How old this slum is', why they came here, from where they came and what are the facilities they have got here.

V. ANALYSIS OF JYOTI NAGAR SLUM

The first selected slum is 'Jyoti Nagar'. This slum is located on north-west part of Raipur. It is located near the railway line and along the G.E. road of Raipur. According to the development authority this slum is a notified slum.

A. Origination of Jyoti Nagar Slum

Table – 1
Origination of Jyoti Nagar Slum

<i>No. of years, people are residing in this slums</i>				
<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
<i>one to two years</i>	3	6.0	6.0	6.0
<i>three to five years</i>	2	4.0	4.0	10.0
<i>six to ten years</i>	5	10.0	10.0	20.0
<i>eleven to fifteen years</i>	4	8.0	8.0	28.0
<i>sixteen to twenty years</i>	8	16.0	16.0	44.0
<i>twenty to twenty two years</i>	28	56.0	56.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Calculation by author, based on primary survey

B. Reasons for migration in Raipur city

Table – 2
Reasons for migration in Raipur city

<i>Reason for coming (Occupation)</i>				
	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
<i>Yes</i>	42	84.0	84.0	84.0
<i>No</i>	8	16.0	16.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Calculation by author, based on primary survey

The above table shown that, from the 50 selected houses, 84% of people are coming for better occupation or for better earning opportunity.

Table – 3
Reasons for coming (Better education for children)

<i>Reasons for coming (Better education for children)</i>				
	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
<i>Valid Yes</i>	10	20.0	20.0	20.0
<i>No</i>	40	80.0	80.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Calculation by author, based on primary survey.

The table shown, that only 20% of people came for better educational facility.

Table – 4

Reason for coming (Better medical facility)				
<i>Reason for coming (Better medical facility)</i>				
	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
<i>Valid Yes</i>	50	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculation by author, based on primary survey

As per the survey, in this slum nobody has come for better medical facility. Actually there were no hospital or health care facilities available nearby this slum when they migrated in this area.

Table – 5

Due to natural disaster or forcefully migrated				
<i>Reasons for coming (Better education for children)</i>				
	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
<i>Valid Yes</i>	6	12.0	12.0	12.0
<i>No</i>	44	88.0	88.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Calculation by author, based on primary survey

This table shows the persons who don't want to migrate, but in rural area they don't get the suitable opportunity for better occupation according to their skill. They are migrated due to socio – economic reasons not due to natural disaster.

Table – 6

For better infrastructure facility				
<i>For better infrastructure facility</i>				
	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
<i>Valid Yes</i>	1	2.0	2.0	2.0
<i>No</i>	49	98.0	98.0	100.0
<i>Total</i>	50	100.0	100.0	

Source: Calculation by author, based on primary survey

The condition of this slum is not good, only 2% people have migrated for better infrastructure facility; the persons who migrated for this reason wants proper electricity and drinking water connection.

Table – 7

Low income from agriculture				
<i>Low income from agriculture</i>				
	<i>Frequency</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Valid Percent</i>	<i>Cumulative Percent</i>
<i>Valid No</i>	50	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Calculation by author, based on primary survey

Nobody has migrated in this slum due low income from agriculture.

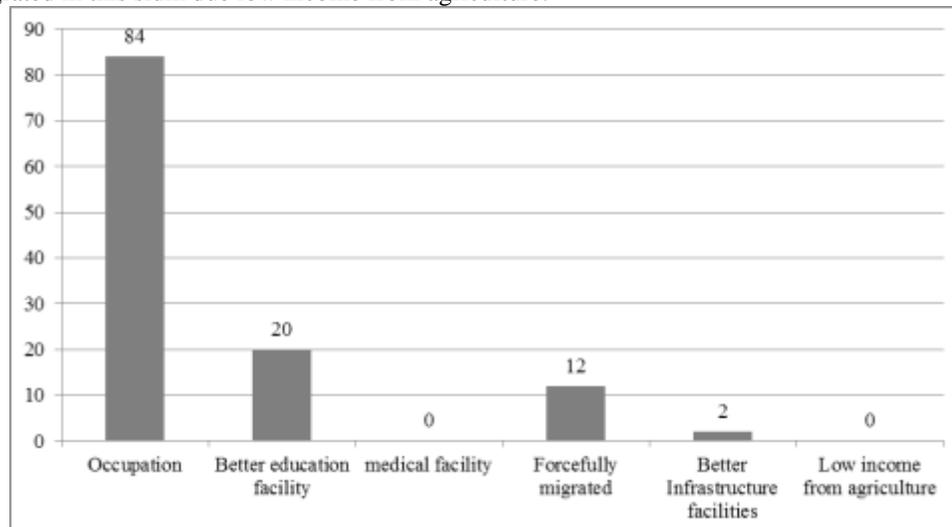


Fig. 1: Reasons of migration in 'Jyoti Nagar' slum

Source: Calculation by author, based on primary survey

Hence the reasons of migration in 'Jyoti Nagar' slum concluded that 84% people are migrated for better job opportunity, 20% are coming for better education facility, 12% are forcefully migrated due to socio-economic reasons and 2% have migrated for better infrastructure facility.

C. From which place they have migrated

From the survey it is concluded that people have migrated from rural area of Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Jharkhand and Maharashtra, but most of the people are from Orissa and Chhattisgarh. One important thing found was, some people have migrated from one slum to another slum, due to easy connectivity to the occupation and some for social reasons.

D. Infrastructure facilities available in this slum

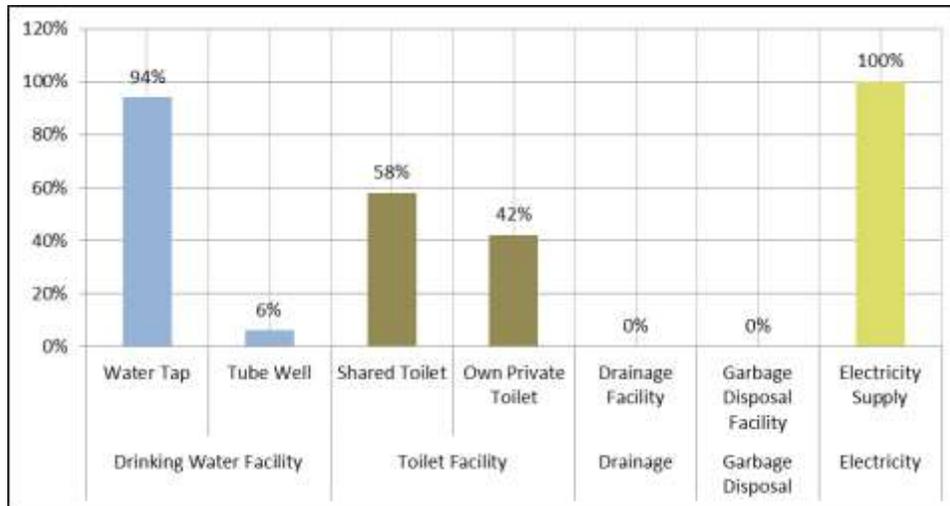


Fig. 2: basic infrastructure facilities available in Jyoti Nagar slums

Source: Calculation by author, based on primary survey

Table shows the all the basic infrastructure facilities available in Jyoti Nagar slums.

VI. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

The following factors which have been identified for the growth of the selected slum, 'Jyoti Nagar'. Firstly, vacant lands, according to city development plan; slums of Raipur are settled on Government land and private owner's land. Secondly, the transport linkages to the city, the primary survey and many researches says (Awumbila, 2015), (Urban poverty report, 2009) that slums grow only on that vacant land which is easily connected to the main city or they have transport linkages.

As the city is blessed with lots of tanks and lakes, availability of water was the main reasons for selecting the settlements hence more than half of them slums in the city are along the tanks or lakes. One common feature of slums that has been observed in primary survey is, in Raipur almost all the slums are settled around or near the lake. Banerji, (2009) explained that water body is one of the important factors of land where slum grows.

From above primary survey and analysis, it is concluded that in this slum majority of people (84%) have immigrated for the sake of job, in which only 20% wants better and economic education facility, 12% people have forcefully migrated due to social reasons as well as lack of occupation in the villages. Only 2% have immigrated for better infrastructure, and they have come from one slum to another slum in Raipur only.

Finally it is concluded that, this types of survey and analysis of slum is very important part of City Planning. If one can find out the main factors that are responsible for the growth of slums in the city and also its strength of attraction of slum people, then only probability of slum growth on identified land can be predicted.

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