

7. BASIC SERVICES FOR THE POOR IN KANPUR

7.1 INTRODUCTION

This section deals with the basic condition of urban poor and slums in Kanpur. The data sources are both secondary i.e. collection of data/information/reports from DUDA, KNN, Census as also intensive consultations with the stakeholders and interactions with officials of DUDA, slum dwellers and community development society members. The objective of the discussions were to identify the issues concerning urban poor, their access to basic services, problems which they are facing, prioritisation of problems, likely solutions and making strategically etc.

The population of Kanpur has increased at a faster pace in last decade. The decadal growth rate of population has increased from 26.5 percent in 1981-91 to 35 percent in 1991-2001 (refer chapter 2 for detailed analysis). With the increase in population during last two decades, the need and demand for employment has also increased. There exists a demand and supply gap between the people searching job and availability of suitable job. Along with growth in population, demand for housing has also increased as has been explained in detail in Chapter 6. Due to lack of availability of suitable houses and poor paying capacity, many poor people are forced to occupy the vacant land both private and public or have to stay in the older, densely populated area. This has led to the increase in areas where urban poor are staying in Kanpur.

7.2 STATUS OF POVERTY IN KANPUR

Though no recent study is available to accurately assess the extent of poverty levels in Kanpur but from the discussions with various stakeholders we understand that poverty levels are quite high in Kanpur. Kanpur was an industrial town having a dozen textile mills, shoe manufacturing units, tanneries, a scooter unit, spice packaging units and various other small and medium scale industries. Many of the industries have closed down in recent past (refer chapter 3). This along with many other sick units has led to large unemployment and increase in urban poverty.

In addition to this, more than twenty percent of the population in Kanpur stays in areas marred with unhygienic living conditions and lack of civic amenities. The urban infrastructure is not satisfactory enough to bring homogenous development in new areas. The growth of housing stock is not able to keep pace with the population growth. This has increased the housing stock deficit which has given rise to slum dwellings.

7.3 SLUMS IN KANPUR

As per the survey conducted by DUDA and documents from KNN, total slums in Kanpur are 390. According to census 2001, the slum population was 3.68 lakh i.e. 14.5 percent of total Population. As per the survey conducted by

D.U.D.A in 1997-98, the population was 4,19,859 and total households were 98,208. As per K.N.N estimate, slum population is about 5.0 lakh in 2006 which is twenty percent of total population. A large number of below poverty line (BPL) population (about 60%) also live-in slums.

Table 7.1: Slum Population Details of Kanpur

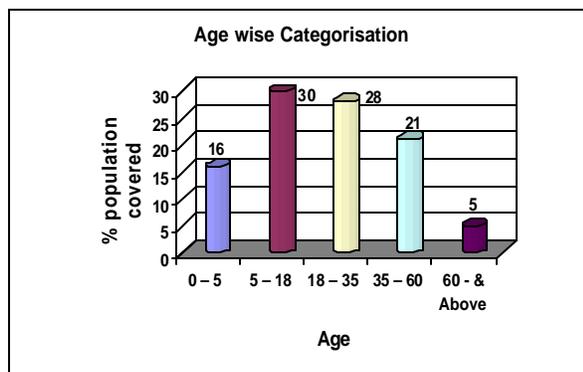
Category	Population	Percentage
Male	1,38,113	32.89
Female	1,14,648	27.32
Children	1,67,098	39.79
<i>i). Boys</i>	89,520	53.57
<i>ii). Girls</i>	77,578	46.43
Total	4,19,859	100

Source: DUDA Survey Report 1997 -98

7.4 URBAN POOR'S PERSPECTIVES OF SERVICE LEVELS

7.4.1 Age-wise Categorisation

As per the DUDA Survey Report of 1997-98 the slum children of age 0-5 years were 16 percentage where as the boys and girls of age between 5-18 years were 30 percentage which shows that maximum number of people in slum belongs to this category. The youth of age 18 to 35 were 28% whereas the people of age 36 to 60 and 60 & above were estimated 21% and 5 %.



Source: DUDA Survey Report 1997-98

7.4.2 Caste Composition

Out of the total population i.e. 4,19,859 (as per survey carried out by D.U.D.A), 19,172 (19.53 %) belonged to general category, 35,646 belonged to scheduled caste (39.29%), 27,930 (28.44%) belonged to backward class and 15,460 (15.74%) belonged to minority group.

7.4.3 Literacy Level

Out of total slum population, 2,69,427 (64%) are illiterate whereas only 1,50,432 (35.8%) are literates. Out of total literates, 35 percent are educated upto primary level whereas only 3.5 percent are graduated and 1 percent is post-graduated (Table 7.2). It has been observed during field visit that 50 percent of the youth are educated upto 10th whereas only 10-15 % adults are educated till 10th standard, only 3-4 percent people are graduates and 5 percent has received vocational education.

Table 7.2: Comparison of Educational Level in Slum Basties

Sl. No.	Education	Total Literates		Male		Female	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Primary	53438	35.53	29,851	33.98	23,587	37.75
2	Junior High School	29016	19.29	17,741	20.19	11,275	18.36
3	High School	22441	14.92	15,136	17.24	7,305	11.26
4	Inter	38709	25.73	20,642	23.51	18,067	28.85
5	Graduation	5312	3.53	3,419	3.89	1,893	3.02
6	Post-Graduation	1516	1.00	1,038	1.19	478	0.76
	Total	1,50,432		87,827		62,605	

Source: DUDA Survey Report 1997-98

7.4.4 Employment

In slum areas, more than 24 percent (1,02,763) are unemployed out of total eligible people for employment. Out of total employed persons (15%), 39 percent people are self employed. 25 percent are working in private offices whereas about 20% have government jobs. The maximum percentage of slum dwellers (about 39 %) is self employed which shows that either they have their own small establishments or work as casual labourers. It has also been observed that a large number of women's are also employed. They are working mainly as maid in nearby colonies. The child labour is also in existence as one can see children's working in the collection of solid waste and its segregation etc. The detail employment pattern is given in table 7.3.

Table 7.3: Level of employment in Slum Basties

Sr. No.	Employed Person	Total Employee	Percentage
1	Government Jobs	13,113	19.61
2	Semi Govt. Jobs	10,134	15.16
3	Private Jobs	17,361	25.98
4	Self Employed	26,227	39.25
	Total	66,835	

Source: DUDA Survey Report 1997-98

7.4.5 Income Group

The income of the slum household is also low. The detail of Households is different income group is given in table no. 7.4.

Table 7.4: Level of Income in Slum Basties

Sl. No.	Income in Rs.	Number of Households	% of households
1	Less than Rs.500 /-	20,507	20.88
2	Rs.501/- to 800/-	24,904	25.36
3	Rs. 801/- to 1000/-	23,123	23.54

4	Rs. 1001/- to 1500/-	14,772	15.04
5	Rs. 1501/- to 2000/-	7,892	8.04
6	Rs. 2001/- to 3000/-	4,882	4.97
7	More than Rs. 3000/-	2,128	2.17
Total		98,208	

Source: DUDA Survey Report 1997-98

It may be seen that majority of the Households 48,027 (about 49%) have income ranging from Rs. 501/- to 1000/- whereas more than 20 percent households have income less than 500/-. Only 14 percent households earn more than Rs. 1501/-.

7.4.6 Housing

Majority of households i.e. more than 51 percent live in Kutcha Houses made of grass, mud etc. and jhuggi jhopri's. Only 21 percent stay in Pucca Houses (Table 7.5). In slums, about 47 percent have their own houses whereas 41% lives in as tenant whereas rest are living as unauthorised occupants as informed by DUDA, Kanpur.

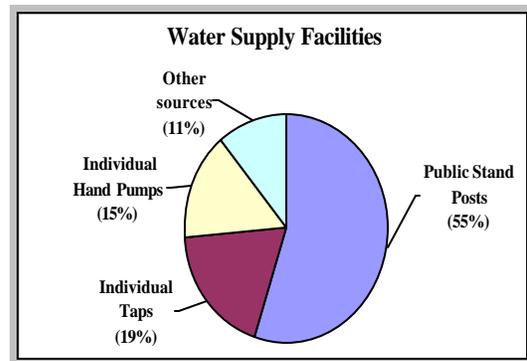
Table 7.5: Housing at Slum Basties

Sl. No.	Type of House	Number	Percentage
1	Pucca	21010	21.39
2	Semi – Pucca	22803	23.21
3	Kutcha	37969	38.65
4	Jhuggi-Jhopri's	12446	12.68
5	Others	3990	4.07

Source: DUDA Survey Report 1997-98

7.4.7 Water Supply and Electricity

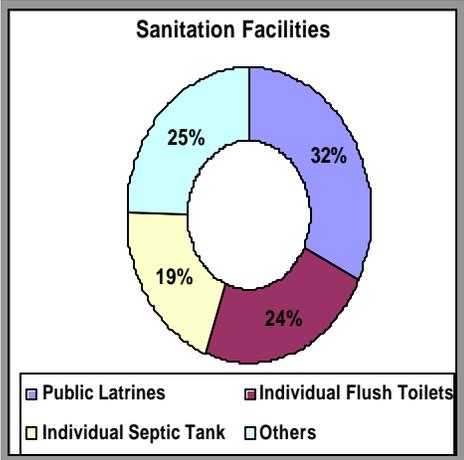
It may be seen that in slums access to individual water connections is low and people generally use public stand posts, hand pumps, or wells in a few cases. Majority of house holds (55%) get water from public stand posts and only 19 percent have individual taps. It has been observed that main source of water supply in slum areas is hand pumps and wherever piped water supply is there, either supply is inadequate or it's not regular or it's very dirty. They are only able to use the water after carrying out the sedimentation and filtering.



Out of total households in slum, about 40 percent have electricity whereas others use either kerosene, wood etc.

7.4.8 Sanitation Facilities

Presently, access to sanitation services is markedly less than access to other basic services. While, it may be worthwhile to note that the proportion of people having access to sanitation in urban areas is considerably greater when compared to their rural counterparts, the problems are more exacerbated in slums. Urban sanitation is perceived as being important because of the health factor. In case of slums, it has been observed that sanitation facilities are worst and in alarming condition.



Source: DUDA Survey Report 1997-98

Majority of households use public toilets followed by households using individual flush. Even then open defecation is still at a large scale i.e. 25 percentage of the slum households openly defecate.

During the visit in slums (May 2006) located at different part of the Kanpur city, it has been observed that sanitation condition is still very poor in most of the slum areas considering only 20 percent people have individual toilets and the others i.e. approx. 45 percent use community toilets and 35 percent still go for open defecation.

To minimize open defecation and to bring improvement in overall sanitation, two schemes have been introduced: a) Low Cost Sanitation Scheme b) Construction of Community toilets.

Centrally sponsored low cost sanitation schemes continue to remain a key component of urban sanitation not only for urban poor or slum populations, but it is also an appropriate intervention wherever the costly option of underground drainage is not feasible. Under Low Cost Sanitation Scheme of KNN, 2430 off-site toilets and 2366 on-site toilets were provided benefiting 12490 and 12161 population respectively. In totality, 105138 slum dwellers have been benefited under this scheme. However, during visits to slum areas it has been observed that low cost sanitation scheme for building individual toilets was not widely accepted by the individuals due to lack of space in their houses and not in a position to pay their share.

Under construction of community toilets scheme, 12 community toilets having 140 seats were built for 7000 beneficiaries and 14287 sewerage connections have been provided to 73487 beneficiaries. At present 49 community toilet complexes are under construction for 33000 beneficiaries.

During visit to different slums following observations were made:

- Poor construction i.e. bad designing, usage of poor quality material etc. and maintenance
- Lack of proper management of community toilets
- Inadequate water supply and lighting in the toilets
- Cleaning service is not administered properly.
- Unhygienic condition of the public toilets
- Distance
- Lack of willingness to pay and use the community toilet facility

7.4.9 Sewerage System and Solid Waste Management

In most of the slums, sewerage system is either non-existent or it is found choked. The problem of blocked sewerage also exists in the slums where people stay in pucca houses. The open drains in the slums are of very small size and are mostly blocked due to lack of cleaning and solid waste finding its way into drains.

There is no proper way of solid waste disposal which exists at the slum level. In 40% of the slums solid waste is collected by govt. or private persons but disposal sites are either non-existent or are poorly managed. In many slums solid waste can be seen flowing in the drains leading to choked drains and health hazardous situation.

7.5 HOUSING PROVIDED FOR ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTION

Under central government sponsored scheme, VAMBY, housing for slum development with 20 per cent fund component for sanitation, is being provided. In Kanpur, KDA is building houses for poorer sections under EWS, BPL and VAMBY scheme on specific demand from district administration and allotment is done by district administration. Under VAMBY scheme, 50 percent subsidy in land development is provided and land is provided free. VAMBY is costed at Rs. 50,000 and sold at Rs. 25,000. Rest of the amount is paid by central government. Under VAMBY scheme 1736 houses and under ASHRAY 4652 houses have been constructed by KDA whereas under very low income houses 40,516 houses and 19,777 houses for low income group has been built up. Out of total built up houses (66681) by KDA, only 2120 houses (3.2 %) have remained unsold. The main reason due to which EWS/LIG houses remain unsold are one, their remote location, secondly, lack of infrastructure i.e. not well connected to the main city by approach roads and street lighting etc., thirdly increase in cost of these houses every year due to which they become unaffordable for poor people, fourthly EWS houses which are build under VAMBAY scheme remain unsold due to time taken by district administration in providing the list of allotted to KDA for disposal of houses.

Table 7.6 Houses Developed by KDA for Poorer Section of Society

S. No.	Type of Houses	Houses built Developed up to 31 st March 2003	Houses built Developed in 2003 - 04	Houses built Developed in 2004- 05	Houses built Developed in 2005- 06	Houses built developed up to 31-3-06	Houses/1 and which is not allotted up to 31-3-06
1	Economically Weaker Section						
A	VAMBAY	350	115	256	1015	1736	799
B	ASHRAY	3871	164	265	352	4652	1291
C	Very low income category houses	39452	127	326	331	40516	23
	Sub total	43673	406	847	1698	46904	2113
2	Low Income Group	19417	123	237	0	19777	7
	Total	63090	529	1084	1698	66681	2120

Source Data collected from Kanpur Development Authority 2006

U.P. Housing board too constructs houses for EWS and BPL under VAMBAY and ASHRAY scheme. EWS and LIG houses are subsidized to the extent of 20 percent which they include in the cost of land development. The houses developed in Yojana no.2 has left vacant due to its remote location and poor connectivity with main city.

7.5.1 Future Housing to be provided for Economically Weaker Section

Presently, the population of slum is approximately 5 lakhs which require 1 lakh EWS houses. There have been schemes earlier for developing the infrastructure in slums but construction of houses was not an integral part of it. Under JNNURM, houses for urban poor will be built. So far, two agencies i.e. KDA and UPHDB have been engaged for building the houses for poor. Current demand is to provide 1, 50,000 EWS houses out of which 50,000 houses are required immediately and one lakh houses would be required for additional population in next 25 years.

Presently few families are living in pucca houses and rest live in kutchha houses. It is estimated that almost half live in kutchha houses and rest half in pucca houses. Thus there is immediate demand for 50,000 houses, which will be met by construction of 50,000 in situ houses. This construction is proposed to be undertaken by DUDA itself on the land of Malin Basti. The total cost of house for beneficiary is Rs.80,000 only out of which Rs.64,000 is subsidy under IHSDP (Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme).

The short-fall (1 lakh houses) needs to be met by involving private sector and housing society. It should be made mandatory for them to build certain percentage of houses for EWS/LIG out of total housing.

The finances are required for development of infrastructure such as roads, water supply, sewerage and street lighting etc. within slums and connecting them to the main city. This has been taken care in finance chapter.

7.6 REVIEW OF URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION SCHEMES

Many efforts have been undertaken at national and state level for poverty alleviation though their success varies from place to place. It has been observed that to increase the reach of different programmes and for their intended benefits to target groups, the involvement of community is very necessary. In Kanpur, since 1992 District Urban Development Authority (DUDA) has implemented many schemes for poverty alleviation and bringing overall improvement of slums with the active involvement of slum dwellers. The details of schemes are as follows:

7.6.1 Urban Basic Services Programme (UBSP) Scheme

The UBSP scheme was launched in 110 slums with the objective of bringing in improvement in the standard of living of the Urban poor specially women and children of the lower strata of the society and other weaker sections and to fulfil the basic needs of urban poor through designing their own programmes with the help of government and non-government organisations. The main target groups were people living below the poverty level and special emphasis has been laid on women, children and other backward classes such as schedule caste, schedule tribe, handicapped, old etc. The basic principle of UBSP scheme was community participation and to utilise the money provided under plans and schemes of different government departments. Under this scheme, Raja Purwa, which is located in south Kanpur with a population of 5213, was undertaken for community financed operation and maintenance of water supply and sanitation programmes. A complex of 50 public latrines with a biogas plant and a pump for lifting water was built to provide 24 hour piped water for the latrines and bathing units in the complex as well as to eleven stand posts in different parts of the slum. Similar projects have been carried out in twenty one other slum areas.

7.6.2 DUDA -SIFSA Scheme

SIFSA scheme has been started by DUDA in 1995. Under the above scheme, in 78 slums, through 5 Satellite Centres, with the help of one doctor, 5 ANM and 80 community based distribution worker they have tried to distribute door to door distribution of family planning tools and implementation of mother and child development scheme. Due to these efforts child productivity ratio (CPR) has increased from 3 to 35 percent.

7.6.3 Nehru Rojgar Yojana

Under this scheme, two sub-schemes were implemented. They are small industry scheme i.e. giving loan of Rs. 20,000 to SC people and Rs. 16,000 for general people out of which Rs. 5000 and 4000 was subsidy given by DUDA and rest of the amount was loan provided by bank and provision of training to men and women for different industrial activities. Under the housing development scheme, loan has been provided for bringing improvement of

their shelter and training to both men and women to bring improvement in their own houses.

7.6.4 Community Structure Scheme

Under this component, help in the form of blankets, sticks, glasses for old persons and clutches, hearing machine, artificial limbs etc. to disabled persons were provided. Programmes/ camps were organised to provide necessary advice for leaving the habit of drinking, drugs etc. in 10 slums and distribution of stitching machines to widows.

7.6.5 National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)

The National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) was started in 1996-97 to provide the basic services in 390 slums covering 4 lakh 67 thousand population. It includes the entire component covered under UBSP Schemes with special emphasis on community participation. Under UBSP scheme, the emphasis has been laid on following aspects:

- education programmes such as opening of anganwadi centres (220) for children belonging to 3-6 years and non-formal education centre for 8-15 years old children which has benefited 8800 children of 3-6 age group and 2100 of 8-15 age group;
- Special health improvement programme were launched to improve the health of the children & women i.e. provision of nutritious food to 8800 children and health check up of 0-3 age group children and vaccination to 7000 kids and 2400 pregnant ladies for keeping them free from different diseases.
- Community Structure Scheme i.e. providing tricycle (400) to handicapped ladies and men and eye check-up camps for old people;
- economic activities such as formation of self-help groups (300) and training to women for different small scale industries i.e. tie & dye, bookbinding, repair of fridge & T.V, food preservation, computer, short hand and typing training and marketing
- environment and cleanliness through tree plantation and their maintenance
- development of park i.e. planting trees and its maintenance, installation of lights using solar energy by slum dwellers

7.6.6 Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rojgar Yojana

The main aim of SJSRY is to provide self-employment to poor unemployed and partially employed people and to provide beneficial employment available under urban wage employment. As in the case of U.B.S.P. scheme, this programme too depend on appropriate community structure and all the facilities under this scheme is made available through community structures etc. Under this scheme, 100 DWCUA (development of women and child in urban area) groups have been formed, skill development for 2000 self employment beneficiaries, 12 production centre for 100 DWCUA groups; loan for micro enterprise for 5000 self-employment beneficiaries and implementation of Urban Wage Employment Programme in Bithoor, Shivrajpur, Bilhour, Ghatampur areas.

It has been observed during the visits to different slums in Kanpur that though many efforts, as explained above, have been taken under different schemes to bring improvement in slums and to improve the standard of living of people below poverty line (BPL) which has benefited poor community, but a lot has yet to be done. Some of the issues such as poor quality of water, clogging of drains, non-availability of primary schools and dispensary, poor quality of house construction, stoppage of physical infrastructure schemes leading to poor quality of life in certain slums exists which need to be tackled.

7.7 STAKEHOLDER'S CONSULTATIONS

During our interactions with the slum dwellers, their CDS (Community development Societies) and with NGOs and DUDA officials we gathered that while considerable work has been done in Kanpur for improving basic services to the poor and for rehabilitation of people living in slums, the efforts haven't always been successful because:

- Many a time's schemes have been formulated without taking their convenience of feasibility of shifting to distant locations into consideration. This is apparent from the number of EWS houses lying vacant.
- There is a lack of faith of the slum dwellers in the motives of authorities in shifting the slum dwellers. This combined with their insecurity about the lack of tenure of their housing makes them reluctant to move to new places or for in situ development.
- Many of the slum dwellers are unable to pay the down payment and instalments for the houses.
- The quality of houses offered are often below standard and slum dwellers feel that they are not getting value for money.
- Most importantly, most EWS schemes so far have been at far away places and hence not suitable for them to shift to, given the poor transport facilities and the additional time and cost of commuting.

The stakeholders report that the CDS's have been well organized and they have done good work in developing alternate employment for slum dwellers, in building capacity in terms of taking up small businesses and services, in forming 'Self Help Groups' to encourage thrift and to take care of cash needs etc. However, the CDS's need to have a business model and five year plan to grow and to provide employment and wages to their members.

One of the weaknesses of organizing the poor and inhabitants of slums has been the lack of good and viable NGOs in Kanpur. Hence activities carry on till such time they are supported by the government programs but loose steam when the programs are withdrawn.

The living conditions in the slums continue to be poor as has been described earlier. Due to this the incidence of gastro related diseases is high and many inhabitants loose wages due to frequent illness.

As a result of the foregoing and earlier analysis, the main issues that emerge for the urban poor are summarized in the section below.

7.8 KEY ISSUES

- Lack of proper shelter, poor access to basic needs and lack of awareness make the slum dwellers life style very poor. About 20 percent of the Kanpur's population is living in slums; hence all housing programmes should target provision of better shelter for them on priority basis.
- The resettlement of the slum dwellers should be done taking into consideration their requirement, distance between their place of work and stay.
- In many of the slums water through public stand posts and hand pumps have been provided but it has been observed that lots of water is wasted.
- The quality of piped water supply, which slum dwellers receive, is very poor and suspected to be contaminated. Without filtration it is impossible for them to use it for drinking purpose.
- Only in a few slums sewerage lines have been provided and they were often choked.
- No proper mechanism of solid waste disposal exists. Either the disposal sites are non-existent or even if they exist, they are located at far away place which the slum dwellers find inconvenient to use. The few waste disposal sites that exist are in a sad state of affairs as they are not cleaned on a daily basis and the waste gets scattered all over the place creating a health hazard.
- In most of the slums, no provision has been made to provide storm water drains. Due to which water logging takes place adding to the unhygienic condition within the slums.
- While the city has made provision for public sanitation facilities in a few slums, still about 30-40% slums go for open defecation, causing both a health hazard and a problem of safety.
- At present the number of notified slum is 390 and strategies for rehabilitation and implementation of central and state government schemes can only be carried out in the notified slums. There is a need to carry out a fresh survey to cover all slums and poor communities so that the actual demand for housing and basic services for urban poor can be ascertained and overall city environment can be improved.

7.9 CITY'S VISION FOR THE POOR

The city should be free of slums and the poor should be provided basic services and minimum facilities for dignified living. These should include:

- Improving access to drinking water, preferably piped water in the house. Most modern cities are now moving from standposts and hand pumps to supply of safe piped water
- Improving access to either low cost sanitation or public sanitation facilities to bring down open defecation.
- Organizing solid waste services and their efficient disposal so that the environmental sanitation in the slums improves

- Improving the drainage and roads in the slums so as to reduce water logging, mosquitoes and other health hazards
- Rehabilitation of slums either by shifting them to new (but convenient) locations or by in-situ development. This should be done through active community involvement only and should be demand led.
- Education and orientation of slum dwellers to pay a reasonable user charge for the services provided

7.10 STRATEGIES

7.10.1 Rehabilitation of Slums

The objective of rehabilitation should be to improve the living conditions of the poor and to reduce the environmental pollution caused by the poor living conditions and poor basic services in the slums. The slum dwellers living in Kutcha or makeshift houses should be resettled in properly designed houses with minimum amenities. The facilities provided should use the subsidy available under JNNURM to provide houses at affordable cost and in easy instalments.

- The slums should be divided into two categories for planning purposes: slums which are required for undertaking development project and slums which are not required for any such project.
- There should be separate government policy for dealing with the
 - a) slums located at different type of land i.e. private land (hata land), public land (KDA, KNN, Railway, Gram Samaj, Irrigation, Nazul land), combined land of 2-3 authorities (KDA, KNN and railway land) and
 - b) slums required or not required for development project.
- The two scenario arises for the physical and social development of the slums on the basis of observation and discussion with the stakeholders:
 - I. If the land which they are occupying is required for the development project, it becomes necessary to remove the slum and provide housing on alternate sites. In this case, the following steps should be taken:
 - a) Slum dwellers should be appraised of the future development work and need to shift them out
 - b) Convincing them to shift to a new place
 - c) Consultation with them for alternate site selection for their relocation
 - d) Site selection should be such that slum dwellers should be ready to be rehabilitated in a regular colony. For that purpose, the location should be in nearest available area as per the Master Plan so that the distance between their work place and stay should become less. It should have good quality of housing as per their requirement and all the basic facilities should be provided.
 - e) If shifted and rehabilitated at longer distance from their earlier locations, special arrangement for public transport/ buses should be made for to and fro travel for their work place.

The slums cleared for development purpose should be properly protected by fencing etc. till the time project starts and in any circumstance, slum people should not be allowed to come back on the same land.

- II. If the land they are occupying is not required urgently for public purpose, they may be allowed to stay and improvement can be brought in at the same place. In that case, two way development can be adopted:
- a) In-situ development for ensuring the planned development of slums and other low income areas, in terms of bringing improvement in roads, water supply, sanitation and street lighting etc. and advancement of liberal loans to improve their shelters, should be provided to improve quality of life.
 - b) Five slums such as Vijay Nagar, Kalwa Mandi, Dabouli West, Juhi Ambedkar Nagar and Ravidas Vihar at Jajmau will be taken up for model development on Pune Model i.e. the slums should be temporarily vacated and on their place multi-storey housing should be made. In this case, the following steps should be taken:
 - i. In case, DUDA will get the houses constructed through UPHB/KDA, land should be transferred to them by title holders.
 - ii. In case, some other agency (title holders) will develop the land and construct the houses, some portion of the land will be given back to the agency (title holders) on whose land slum is located so that they can meet the cost of land development and construction of houses.
 - iii. The houses should be given on hire and purchase basis with a condition that houses can't be resold in first ten years. This will avoid the re-sale of houses.
 - iv. For the slum dwellers, liberal loans should be advanced so that they can give their share without any difficulty.

The financial aspects of rehabilitation of the slums, subsidizing of the EWS housing, self financing, strategies for in-situ development in areas where land cost is high and policies to be pursued to ensure security of tenure and avoiding the misuse or resale of subsidized housing provided are outlined in the chapter on 'Financial Operating Plan'.

7.10.2 Community Development and Employment:

- The Community Development Societies should be actively involved in the infrastructure projects such as construction of brick roads, community toilet blocks, collection of solid waste etc. The involvement can be of two ways:
 - a) selection of projects which they want for their area
 - b) identifying space and other requirements for the identified project
 - c) providing labour for the project work. This will reduce the cost of infrastructure provision and slum dwellers will get employment.

- The time, duration and amount of water to be supplied in those slums where people have taken piped supply should be fixed first to have a reliable/steady water supply. This should be propagated in other slums and people should be motivated to take new connection for piped water supply. For the new applicants, water supply lines should be laid and household connections should be given at subsidized rates.
- For those who have received training under SJSRY scheme, venues for employment generation should be opened up so that they can get immediate employment and contribute the overall economy. Those who have not received training and are unemployed should be motivated to join nearest training centre for skill development training so that trainees can get skilled and semi-skilled jobs by either self-employed or by exploring job prospects somewhere else. Incentives such as scholarships, certificate etc. should be provided to encourage them to join these courses.
- For the new migrants coming to the city for jobs, camping sites at appropriate locations should be built up to provide them temporary shelter.
- Mixed land use may be permitted in their rehabilitated colonies to help them get self employed by opening small establishments. This will also serve the local population residing in the colony.
- In rehabilitated colonies, facilities such as primary schools, health centres, community halls, parks and play grounds must be provided before shifting the population.
- Public-Private participation should be encouraged to provide housing for EWS.
- For increasing the education level in slums,
 - Balwadi's and Anganwadi's should be promoted to inculcate the desire for education from childhood.
 - Non-formal education centres should be opened for providing education to school drop outs and aged people.
- The steps should be taken to reduce transmission and distribution losses by keeping a check on illegal electricity connections.
- Community toilets should be built to stop open defecation.

7.11 STEPS TO BE TAKEN

- More community toilets as per community need, proper design should be built in those areas where land size is too small or people can't afford to build individual toilets.
- The Operation and maintenance facility of the community toilets should be laid in the hands of the Community Development societies so as to ensure effective cleaning and functioning of the toilet.
- For using community toilets, subsidized monthly rate of Rs25-30 should be fixed.
- Water facility should be positively provided round the clock within the Community toilet complex so as to enable the proper cleanliness of the premises.
- IEC activities to

- generate awareness and ensure that no solid waste is thrown in the drains which will enable us to solve the problem of blocked drains.
- education campaigns on water conservation so that water loss from public stand-posts or hand pumps can be minimised

- Relocation of slums dwellers in a planned manner keeping in mind their holistic development and by adopting consultative process.
- Though the slum dwellers are ready for in-situ development it is suggested that development in the existing areas can be taken up only in the context of provision of Urban Basic services.
- Special focus on providing Public Health Centres (PHCs) in each slum and organising health education and various health service camps.
- Involving Community Development Societies in planning, implementation and monitoring of infrastructure project and in the form of labour and sharing the cost of development for infrastructure projects viz. construction of drains, brick road, community toilets etc.
- Encouraging the formation of micro credit organisations and enhancing their financial capacity by linking them with financial institutions.
- Proper maintenance of community centres and further construction of community centres for community development activities.
- Organising awareness camps about cleanliness, usefulness of using piped water supply and community toilets, need for better education and health facilities, about women empowerment and child development.
- A few slums will be adopted for building EWS housing and pilot project as per Ahmedabad model with a strategy designed to bring about holistic development ranging from basic urban services provision to social development i.e. education, health and employment generation activities.