

Report on Status of Slums in Raipur, Chhattisgarh

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Report
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Raipur, Chhattisgarh

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This study is a step towards the long journey of creating a just and inclusive Raipur.

Chandana Das
YUVA Urban

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CHHATTISGARH

Chhattisgarh is one of the newer states of India; formed in 2000, along with Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. Chhattisgarh has done well on the growth front but on the Human Development Index, the state ranks the lowest. There has been an increase in the percentage of literates from 65% in the 2001 census to 70% in the 2011 census.

The 2011 India Human Development report of the Planning Commission of India ranks Chhattisgarh the lowest among the Indian states which is HDI value of 0.358, the lowest of any Indian state. The national average is 0.467 according to 2011 Indian NHDR report. Chhattisgarh has the highest percentage of poor in the country according to the latest Tendulkar Committee Estimates Report (2013). According to the NFHS 3 report, Chhattisgarh has the second highest infant mortality rate after Uttar Pradesh. And scores low on other socio-economic indicators such as 72% of the population without toilet facilities.

According to the 69th Round of the NSSO Report, the estimated number of notified slums in Chhattisgarh is 59% (633) and non-notified slums are 41% (446). Further to that the estimated number of households in notified slums is 52846 and in the non-notified are 33395. The number of households per slums in notified slums is 84 and in non-notified slums are 75. The proportion of notified and non-notified slums located on privately owned land is 74 and 190 respectively. Adding to this, the proportion of notified and non-notified slums benefitting from slum improvement schemes such as JNNURM is 15 and 398 respectively.

1.2 RAIPUR - *The Growth Centre for Chhattisgarh*

Raipur city is a major city in the central east region, and is also the capital of Chhattisgarh State. It has a legacy of being an established business centre in this region, due to availability of infrastructure, abundant natural resources, road network and the geographical importance dating to the undivided state of Madhya Pradesh. Raipur City has attracted many investors and companies because it produces 20% of the country's total cement. It ranks first in the nation for coal and tin production and second in reserves, third in iron ore production. Limestone, dolomite and bauxite are abundant. It is the only tin-ore producing state in the country.

Raipur has grown tremendously over the past few decades. In the last 10-12 years, the city has experienced a high rate of urbanization. The commercial economy of Raipur is growing in full fledge. There has been development of the market place and incoming of shopping malls, brand stores, etc. There has also been in-flow of investors such as Ambuja, Tata, etc. in Raipur. This has led to the geographical expansion of Raipur which is now known as "Naya Raipur". New Raipur or Naya Raipur is the upcoming Capital of Chhattisgarh being built 17 km far in the south-east direction from the existing capital Raipur and it has been compared to Navi Mumbai of Maharashtra. Though on one hand, the city has been going through expansion in terms of technology and industry but on the other hand, the city has also witness the displacement of thousand households which came under the construction area of the new expanded city. The areas for agriculture have been compromised with the construction of buildings. The farmers

were promised a special zone for production and market, but it remains unfulfilled any such provision. With the fast growing urbanization, the migration rate has also increased in Raipur. It has been seen that some agricultural labourers from Bolangir and Kalahandi are found migrating to Raipur for working in various construction projects and to pull rickshaw. The objectives laid down by the Government of Chhattisgarh were mainly centered on developing Naya Raipur as the technology hub and financial system. It is aimed towards building a whole new town. But alongside this, there has also been the development of slums from the displaced villages and slums of Raipur.

After the year 2000, the flow of migration to the city has highly increased due to rapid urbanization process and lack of employment opportunity in rural areas where people are facing issues like displacement, indebtedness and lack of resources. After 2010, there has been migration in Raipur from Bihar, UP, West Bengal to cater the Industrial labor forces, construction and street vendors. There has also been influx of population especially youth from the tribal districts due to conflicts between state and Maoists.

Table 1: Depicting the Population Increase in Raipur City

Composition	Population Increase			
	1981 – 91	% of Total	1991 – 2000	% of Total
Natural Increase	67650	55	81526	39
In-Migration	55350	45	127516	61
Jurisdictional Change	0	0	0	0
Total Increase	123000	36.39	209042	45.34

Although there has been tall claims by the government, but programmes like MNREGA has not been able to minimize the migration to the city. The urban centered economy is also having enough potential to attract the rural youth forces in city. The growing trends of increasing urban population are more or less the same in the country and the present development strategy of our country is also increasing the number of cities and city population. The majority of slum populations in pre 1980s were migrants from West Odisha which is known as drought prone area of Odisha. It has been seen that some agricultural laborers from Bolangir and Kalahandi districts of Odisha are found migrating to Raipur for working in various construction projects and to pull rickshaw while a small population from adjacent area of Maharashtra have been migrating to Raipur. After the year 1980, the number of slums increased and migrants from different part of states catering the labor forces in construction and domestic purposes came to the city.

1.3 SLUMS AND POVERTY IN RAIPUR - *Invisibilities*

The unequal distribution of basic amenities in urban and rural is very much visible. There is disparity in availability of basic services between notified and non-notified alums also. With the growing economic functions and in migration of people from rural parts of the state and neighbouring states has led to increase in the slum population

The characters of slums in cities are different from each other. It is very much based on the location, demography, profession, religious community, land entitlement, year of establishment, etc. In 1980, Ex- Chief Minister, Arjun Singh brought in the concept of Patta Act which gave land on lease to the urban poor. The period of lease was up to 30 years. After the creation of Chhattisgarh, this act was extended from MP to Chhattisgarh also. Though, through this provision, hundreds of households got a place to reside but still due to lack of property right, they are still open to eviction. There have been cases when they have been forcefully evicted from market place and shifted outside the city and away from their work place.

In response to improve the quality of life of slum dwellers in Raipur, special focus has been given on entitlement as well as notification of the slums to ensure accessibility of basic amenities and security. The objective has also been to reduce the threat of eviction in near future. There are several government welfare programme announced for improving quality of life of urban poor. But sadly, in reality these benefits have not been reached to the actual beneficiaries. The reason behind this inaccessibility is largely due to no systematic dissemination of information of the welfare programme. The slum dwellers are also unaware of the various acts, policies, municipal orders which can support them for betterment of urban poor.

Most of the slums of Raipur exist in hazardous conditions and struggling with continuous threat of eviction, especially the slums near the Railway Track, shopping mall, market places, possible housing plots and other commercial sites due to existing urbanization policies. Fresh and clean drinking water and sanitation are major challenges in the slums and its inaccessibility deteriorates the health which is coupled by insufficient medical facility which ultimately lead to severe situation like death

Most of Slums are settled in agricultural land, Nazul land, Abadi, Pastureland, Irrigation, P.W.D, Electricity department, and the land donated by the Zamindars and Malguzars of the Raipur city to the State Government and few of them are in common revenue land. Most of the slums are not notified due to several reasons, thus in the absence of notification and land entitlement, the slum dweller are always living under threat and suffering from denial of basic amenities and constitutional rights. The continuous living in stress and insecurity shifts them towards psycho patient and identity crisis.

Since 74th amendments of the constitution the 'Ward Sabha' has got an important role in urban governance, not only from the perspective of receiving orders and its implementation but also in decision making process of urban governance for Integrated Urban Development Plan. Still a strong effort has to be made for active participation of urban poor in Ward Sabha and other urban development committees, especially for women and children who are negligible in participation and their voices are not welcomed in decision making mechanisms.

1.4 POLICIES AND SCHEMES IN RAIPUR

Though as per census 2011, slum definition includes even the very small cluster of 20 – 25 households living in an overcrowded area with little or no access to basic amenities like water, sanitation, drainage and sewerage, but as per our sample survey, we did not find a single slum consisting of only 20 households. All the slums had a minimum of 60 – 70 households. The classification of settlements of slums is done as per Census definition.

The state of Chhattisgarh does not have a Slum Act. In times of dealing with issues like evictions, slum act is not an essential criterion. Eviction is done any time when there are cases of encroachment on public / railway land and the land is required by the municipality. Notices are then served to the slum dwellers under different clauses of eviction. Though it has formed a Draft Chhattisgarh Slum (Redevelopment and Grant of Property Rights to Slum Dwellers) Bill, 2011 that seeks to address the all-encompassing, broad policy on providing basic services for the Urban Poor but till now there is no definite guideline in terms of notification of slums and their eviction.

The same is yet to be presented before the State Legislature for approval. Highlights of the Draft Bill include the following:

- Establishment of State, District and Local Slum Redevelopment Authority with delegation of powers and functions to undertake requisite functions
- Process for identification and declaration of slums along with slum dwellers
- Classification of slum areas and slum dwellers
- Classification of accommodation to be provided
- Redevelopment of slum areas / development of new colonies for displaced slum dwellers
- Rehabilitation of slum dwellers along with acquisition of private land for the same
- Creation of a Slum Redevelopment Fund along with requisite incentives

The draft policy accepted the following Census (2001) definition of slums:

1. All areas notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act;
2. All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration which have not been formally notified as slum under any Act;
3. A compact area of at least 300 populations or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.

2. RATIONALE OF THE STUDY

The foremost issue of urban growth in Raipur pertains to its growth as the state capital with the appropriate city cynosures. Integration of Durg City with Raipur has been a concern for long. The market forces and urbanization trend has already vested dense ribbon development along Raipur – Durg corridor. Raipur has been in headline because of the State’s focus for redevelopment of its slums. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Raipur is the only city to get Rs. 392 crores in the current fiscal year to execute the scheme. At present, two projects under RAY have been launched and it is at its first phase. With the experiences of other RAY projects in different cities, it is important to keep a track on the Raipur projects to ensure people’s participation.

The urban agglomeration is making the resources like land, housing, livelihood and other services less available to the slum dwellers. Despite of the introduction of the numerous governmental schemes to uplift and re-develop the slums of India, they still lie in darkness. In the absence of any property or land right, they are constantly under the threat of eviction. The issues of urban poor in Raipur need to be addressed by giving voice and platform to urban poor to participate in the urban governance. It has been observed that such spaces are not yet available to them. According to the NSSO Report – 69th Round, the estimated number of notified slums in Chhattisgarh is 59% and non-notified slums are 41%.

In the given circumstances a study on the Raipur slum profiling has been done. The major objective of this study is to identify the issues of the slums of Raipur and also to develop the potential scope of intervention.

The slum profiling has been done by keeping the broader aspects in consideration:

1. Basic Service (Education, health, water & sanitation, etc) and its accessibility
2. Land Tenure Rights: Its status and issues.
3. Status of Entitlement and Identity: its accessibility and problems
4. Housing status: RAY, R &R, impact of re-settlement. The outcome and status of various schemes like JNNURM and RAY.
5. Accessibility to Government Social Welfare Schemes
6. Livelihood: Source of income and economic status

3. METHODOLOGY

1. **Sample Population:** The number of slums that were taken for the study was 19. These slums were taken on the basis of stratified random sampling in which slums from the category of notified slums were selected. The basic unit for collection of data was the slums.

2. Data Collection

i. **Primary sources:** The primary information of the slums was collected through ground level survey by going to slums for eliciting information from the respondents by following a structured questionnaire method. The second method was planning interview schedule of selected respondents to get focused information. The volunteers had the supporting municipal documents for reference. Focused Group discussions (FGDs) were also carried out with key members and local leaders. Besides these, personal opinions of secondary stakeholders associated with the slums like the Doctors / Shopkeepers / Elected Members were also included.

ii. **Secondary Sources:** The secondary sources included collection of secondary information like relevant data on slums of Raipur, Municipal Corporation list, various schemes applicable and their present status, upcoming new projects if any, displacement and rehabilitation, etc.

3. Data Analyses

The information from the household survey questionnaire was entered into master sheets in Microsoft Excel for final analysis and data interpretation. Each table was analyzed, and key findings were listed down.

4. Report Writing

The report gives a comprehensive analysis into the present scenario of the various socio – economic aspects of urban slums of Raipur and status of various centrally and state sponsored schemes in terms of availability and accessibility in the identified areas. It also identifies the prevailing issues and significance of various institutional arrangements. The report summarizes options for bridging the gap between the citizens and the policy makers with the help of improved service delivery through selected interventions.

4. BACKGROUND

4.1 Raipur City Slum Profile

The Raipur slums are characterized as areas experiencing environmental decline, inadequate infrastructure and no access to basic services. Based on this definition, as per City Development Plan, 154 slums were identified with a population of 1,59,120 people using the Census data for 2001 (CDP2006, p 70). There are however some contradictions here. According to Census 2001, the Raipur Municipal Corporation has reported 282 slum pockets with a total population of 5,16,829 people. This list includes declared or notified slums as well as undeclared slums.

Table 2: Growth in India Urban Population in successive years

Growth of Urban Population		
	% of Urban Population to Total Population	Decadal Urban Population Growth
1991	25.72	36.46
2001	27.78	31.36
2011	31.16	34.64

Source: Census 2011

Table 3: Growth in Raipur Slum Population in successive years

Year	Slum Population	City Population	% Slum Population / City Population
1991	97,264	4,62,694	21.02 %
2001	1,59,128	6,70,042	23.74 %
2011	5,16,829	1,010,087	51.66 %

Source: CDP Raipur

Table 4: Growth in Raipur Slum Population in successive years

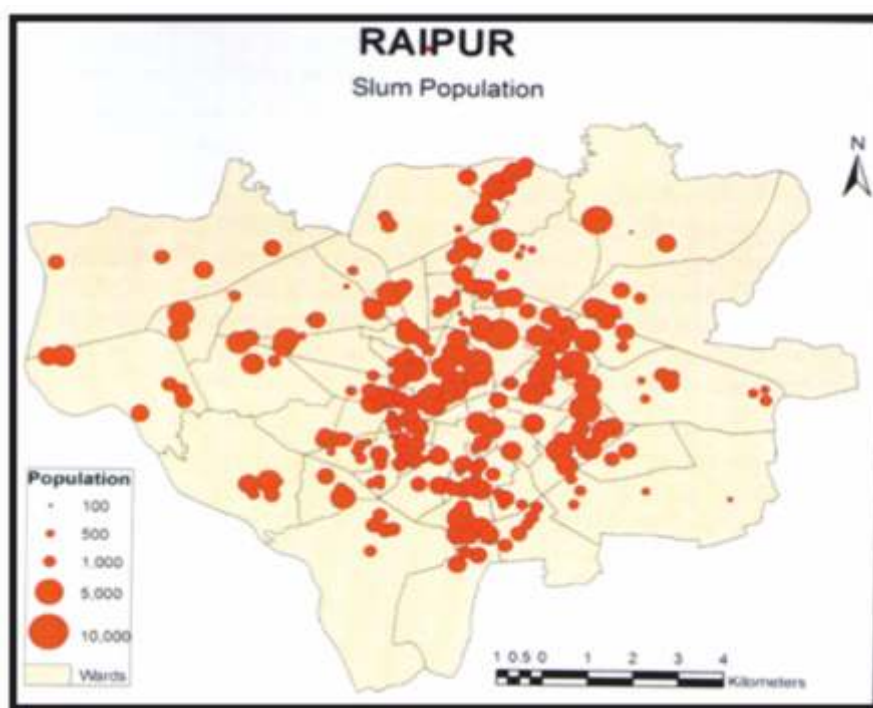
Year	No. of Slums	No. of Families
1991	154	Not found
2001	154	26,899
2006	282	61,449
2011	282	87,598

Source: CDP Raipur

The obvious reason is heavy migration from adjoining areas of Raipur and neighbouring states following the rapid growth in urbanization and industrialization when Chhattisgarh became a new state in 2000 and Raipur being the capital city emerged as a prime business centre.

4.2 Demographic Profile

Slum population numbers are equally contradictory depending on the source of data used. In 1988, the Raipur Development Plan reported 1.6 lakh slum dwellers. In 2001, the Census counted 1,59,120 lakhs slum dwellers. In 2005, the CDP estimate was 3,69,929, a staggering increase of about 53 percent. In the Raipur Master Plan-2021 estimated the existence of 4.6 lakh slum dwellers, attributing the number to the expansion of city limits. The CDP 2009 however, moderated the estimates and projected that by 2011 the slum population will have reached 3,69,929 i.e. 32 percent of the city population. This is much higher than the estimated slum population for all of urban India at 7.75 percent.



Map shows concentration of Slum Population in Raipur;
Source: Raipur CSP - GTZ

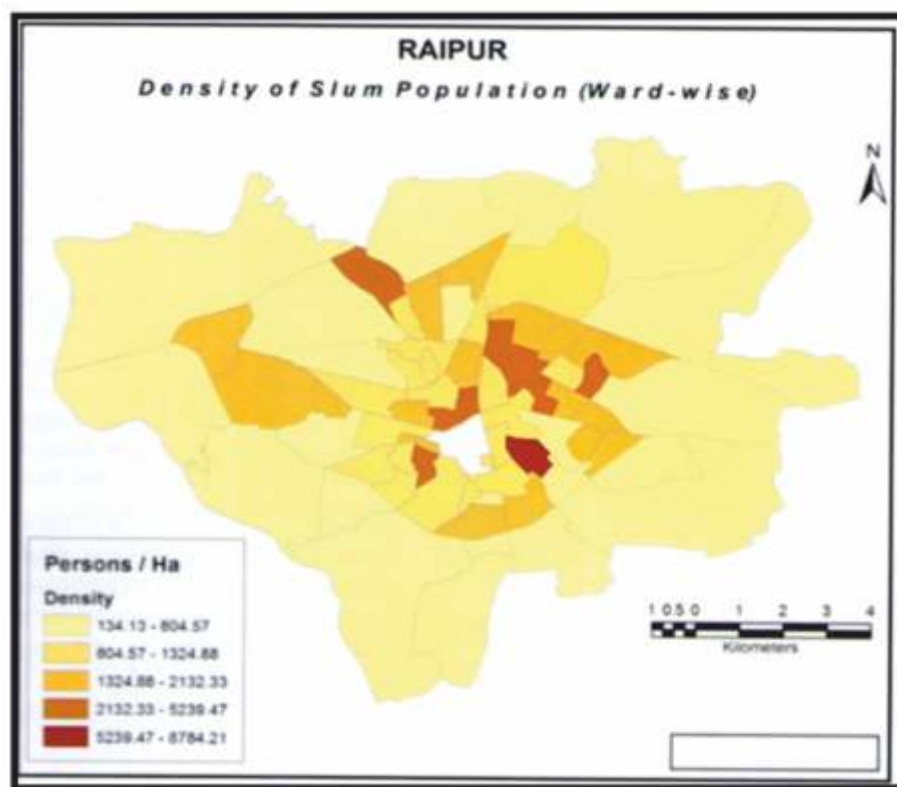
The more recent City Sanitation Plan (CSP) prepared in 2010, observes that the slum list prepared by the RMC includes villages and low-income settlements and is possible reason for such discrepant numbers. The CSP has suggested a new classification of urban poor settlement as follows:

- **Low income-group settlements:** Pucca and semi-pucca houses with limited urban services. These especially cater to lower income groups.

- **Village settlements:** Settlements which earlier were villages but now have become part of the city. These have retained their cluster development structure.
- **Slum settlement:** Kuccha houses with unhygienic living conditions and limited urban services.

4.3 Density of slum population

The highest slum densities are seen in the core areas, decreasing in all directions towards the periphery. The gross population density in the Raipur Municipal Corporation is 51 persons per hectare. High density areas, especially slums without sanitation services become environment hotspots.



Map shows Density of Slum Population (Ward Wise) in Raipur;

Source: Raipur CSP - GTZ

4.4 Administrative Profile

Raipur Planning Area spans over an area of 18801.6 hectares comprising 41 villages, of which 1222.2 hectare is the Raipur Municipal Area under the jurisdiction of Raipur Municipal Corporation. A number of institutions are involved in the governance of Raipur city and surrounding Peri-Urban areas that constitute the Raipur Urban Agglomeration. Some of them were established through Acts of legislature and others are part of state's governance framework. The institutions established by law are given below:

4.5 Institutional Setup of Raipur Urban Agglomeration

Sl No.	Governance Institution Agency	Legislation
1.	Raipur Municipal Corporation	RMC Act 2001 RMC Act 1956
2.	Gram Panchayat	Chhattisgarh Village Panchayat Act 1992
3.	State Urban Development Authority	Chhattisgarh Urban Development Act, 2001
4.	Chhattisgarh Pollution Control Board	Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

Source: CDP Raipur

4.6 Community Development Programs in Raipur

According to the City Development Plan, Slum Development concentrates on improving roads, drainage, sanitation facility and solid waste management. Reduction of poverty is the basic objective of any development project. Under the JNNURM scheme of Basic Services for the urban Poor (BSUP), new houses are being provided to slums residing on occupied public lands in the core city areas. Public sector involvement is providing basic services to the slums. Granting security of land tenure to slums both individually or to groups is a major intervention that will enable slum dwellers to access housing finance and improve their shelters over a period of time. Provision of basic services like concrete streets, streetlights, community/ individual water supply, sewerage facilities, and community toilets have been also not been taken care of in these settlements.

Community Development Programs for addressing Urban Poverty in Raipur

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Description of the Scheme	Existing Status
CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME			
1.	Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)	RMC has proposed 2 slum areas for pilot project of RAY. Both the projects were consigned by SUDA Raipur to the Director (RAY) Indian Government New Delhi for approval on 25/2/2012	RMC has proposed 2 Slum Areas for the Pilot project of RAY. a) Construction of Dormitory in Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Medical College. The costing of this scheme is Rs. 1053.96 Lakh. b) Construction of Housing & Infrastructure behind Lal-Ganga Shopping Mall. The costing of this scheme is Rs.2621.69 Lakh.
2.	Basic Services for Urban Poor	Raipur is one out of the 65 cities selected for the implementation of JnNURM an urban development and poverty alleviation program in which 80% fund from Central Govt. and 10% fund from State Govt. will be approved as subsidy and remaining 10% will be endured by SUDA. And the second submission of this mission i.e. BSUP is also implemented in Raipur. This mission is for 2005-2012.	In the financial year of 2006-2007 303.64 crore rupees has been approved for scheme related to water supply in the city. Out of which 182.18 crore rupees from central and 22.77 crore rupees from State government has been procured for Raipur. In BSUP 391.45 crore rupees has been approved for the construction of 27,976 houses and infrastructure. Out of this fund 156.10 crore from Central and 19.50 crore rupees from state government has been procured. Raipur Municipal Corporation has got 202.81 crore rupees for water supply related scheme and 86.91 crore rupees for BSUP.
3.	Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana	Since 1st April 2009 this scheme is implemented in the entire urban local bodies of State. Under this scheme, opportunity of employment and self-employment is availed to the	Under this scheme since 5702.72 lakh rupees from Central and 1424.87 lakh rupees from State Government has been given since the construction of C.G as a new state to till date. Out of which

		members of the families of urban poor and along with this skill development trainings are also provided to them. In this scheme there is a provision of providing loan to the women and interested individuals and the economic help of 10,00000 rupees through self-help groups to the women of poor families is also given to them.	7127.59 lakh rupees has been disbursed. In this way 3390 beneficiaries were provided with training on Skill Building Program for self-employment.
4.	Pay and Use Antargat Sarvajanic Shouchalaya	It is a central government scheme under which central government provides support to the ULB's for construction of Pay & Use public toilets at various locations on contractual basis for 30 years for O&M.	Under this scheme, Government of India has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 719 lakhs for the construction of 82 Pay & Use toilets in 69 ULB's of the state of Chhattisgarh. State government has received an allotment of Rs. 649.65 from the central government, which has been allotted to the ULB's. Construction of 65 Pay & Use toilets with an investment of Rs. 604.73 have been completed.
5.	Swaccha Chhattisgarh Yojana	This scheme was launched by the central government in the year 2005-06 to help BPL and urban poor families to construct low cost individual toilets. Cost of one unit of toilet comes to around Rs.6000 out of which the share of central government will be Rs. 1462, Rs. 600 will be from beneficiaries' contribution and Rs. 3938 will be the share of state governments.	Till now Rs. 694.72 have been allotted for construction of 12,865 individual toilets in 17 ULB's of the state, out of which construction of 9827 individual toilets have been completed.
STATE SPONSORED SCHEMES			
1.	Pt. Sundarlal Sharma Safai Kamgar Yojna	Provides houses to the sweepers working in the Urban Bodies of state. In which 40 sq. m houses are constructed in 50sq. m land area. In this scheme 10% money is taken as margin and remaining 90% money is accepted as loan.	308 houses are sanctioned out of which 105 houses has been constructed with expenditure of 324 lakh rupees.

2.	Baba Guru Ghasidas Gandhi Basti Utthan Yojana	By this scheme, all the basic facilities such as public toilets, drinking water facility, drainage system, Samudayik Bhawan, electricity, road etc. are provided in the slum areas.	Under this scheme, 1365 lakh rupees have been disbursed for providing these basic facilities in 40 slums.
3.	Bhagirathi Nal Jal Yojana	This scheme was initiated by State Government for providing free of cost drinking water connection in every house in slum areas. The cost for providing connection per housing unit is around 3000/- endured by the SUDA.	At present 4.30 crore rupees has been sanctioned to 27 urban local bodies for 71615 water connection.
4.	Sarvajanik Prasadhan Yojana	By analyzing deficiency of public toilets in the ULBs, the State Government has started a scheme for construction of public toilets in the ULBs. Under this scheme, total cost of construction of the toilets will be borne by the state government. Under this scheme, the state government is planning to spend Rs. 13.60 lakhs in Municipal Corporations, Rs. 11.14 lakhs in Municipal Council and Rs. 8 Lakhs in Nagar Panchayats for construction of 268 public toilets.	Total expenditure estimated on the scheme is Rs. 60 lakhs. The scheme has been approved in the year 2010 and an investment of Rs. 185 lakhs has also been approved by the state government. So far Rs.2345 lakhs have been sanctioned for construction of 265 toilets in different ULB's of the state. Amongst 265 approved toilets, construction of 162 toilets has been completed.
5.	Sanskritik Bhavan Nirman Yojana	Main aim of this scheme (started in the year 2007-08) is to provide community halls in the urban areas for cultural, religious and other social events. This scheme is applicable for all the ULB's of the state. According to this scheme, there is a provision of construction of community halls worth Rs. 100 lakhs in the Municipal Corporation of Raipur, Bilaspur, Durg, Bhilai, Korba and construction of community halls worth Rs. 75 lakhs in all other	In the year of 2011 for 28 constructions, work 650.39 lakh rupees have been approved. So in this way under this scheme till day 2095 Lakh rupees has been approved and 1387 lakh rupees has been availed to Urban local bodies for 73 Community and cultural hall. 6 projects have been completed and 67 halls are under construction.

		<p>Municipal Corporations of the state. Moreover community halls worth Rs. 50 lakhs can be constructed under the scheme in the cities either whose population is 50,000 and more or are the district headquarters and community halls worth Rs. 35 lakhs can be constructed in all other Municipal Councils. In the same way in the Nagar Panchayats in the District headquarter – Dantewada, Baikunthpur and Narayanpur; community halls worth Rs. 35 lakhs can be constructed under the scheme and Halls worth Rs. 25 lakhs can be constructed in all other Nagar Panchayats of the state.</p>	
6.	BPL Survey	<p>A Survey was conducted in the year of 1997-98 for all those families living in urban areas below poverty line. Later on when Chhattisgarh came into existence as a new state so many new urban areas and new urban local bodies were included into its boundary as a result of which it was decided to re-do the BPL survey of all the poor families inhabiting the urban areas which was accomplished in the year of 2007-08.</p>	<p>In which it was found that the total household population of urban poor was 545814.</p>
7.	Mini Mata Shahri Nirdhan Bima Yojana	<p>State government in collaboration with Indian life insurance has started this scheme. Under this scheme in case of common death 20,000, accidental death 50,000, complete handicapped in accident 50,000 and in case of handicapped by one eye or hand or by both the hands and legs the amount of 25000/- will be given to the nominated person in the form of insured money.</p>	<p>The goal of 80,000 was determined for the year of 2010-2011.</p>

8.	Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme-2011	The state government is implementing a new scheme of construction of individual toilets for the slum dwellers for which 8-9 contractors/NGO are hired. In this scheme, 75% from Central Government and 15% from State Government will be shared and the beneficiary will share remaining 10%. Per unit cost of the toilet is 10,000 rupees.	The criteria for the slum dwellers for getting the benefit of these schemes is they must have the patta or BPL which will be considered as their residential proof.
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EXTERNALLY AIDED PROGRAMMES / SCHEMES

1.	GIZ - City Sanitation Plan	The creation of the city sanitation task force, the 100% sanitation campaign (pilots), an integrated city sanitation plan and capacity building and training are seen as the 4 key elements of CSP	
2.	Pilot DPR for Sanitation in Slum	GIZ has selected ward number 68 in Raipur city where they are going to prepare the pilot DPR for sanitation in slums	However, they have not initiated the process.
3.	World Bank funded slum improvement	In the year of 1986 this scheme was implemented in some selective slums of Raipur city which was funded by World Bank. The selected slums are Santoshi Nagar / Sanjay Nagar / Gandhi Nagar / Vidya Nagar / Subhash Nagar (near Mandi Road) / Shakti Nagar / Thakkar Bapa Ward / Khamtarai / Subhash nagar of Telibandha / Chhattisgarh Nagar / Tikra Para	The main aim of this scheme was to develop Drains, Flooring & construction of Roads

REFORMS

1.	Internal earmarking of funds in the ULB budget for Basic Services for Urban Poor/ P-Budget	Funds earmarked is 45%	
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2.	Earmarking of at least 25% of developed land in all housing projects for EWS/LIG	Earmarking of at least 25% of developed land in all housing projects for EWS/LIG Chhattisgarh Housing Board controls 50% share in housing market; 90% of houses built by CHB are for EWS/LIG – so overall in state, 45% of housing stock is being raised for EWS/LIG. The government however is unable to apply the regulation for private developers.	
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Source: CDP Raipur / Chhattishgarh Urban Development Program

5. FINDINGS FROM THE STUDY

5.1 Status of Slums

Raipur slums are still far from standard quality of life. The condition of slum houses are characterized by dilapidated and pathetic housing structures, overcrowding by an average of 5 – 6 members per house, poor ventilation, inadequate lighting, water logging during rainy season, absence of toilet facilities, open defecation, shortage of safe drinking water sources and vulnerability to various health problems. A detailed analysis of the sampled slums has been delineated below.

5.2 Slum Profile of the City of Raipur

A total of 19 slums and 2 slums resettled under the BSUP scheme of the State Govt. were taken up in the sample survey, wherein it was found that all the slums were notified. The status of slum resettlement under BSUP will be dealt separately under a new chapter. The data collated has been taken from only primary source of data collection in the slums. Most of the slums have a mixture of Chhattisgarhi or Oriya speaking groups with migrants from Orissa, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar who had come in search of labor work and settled herein. Most of the slum dwellers are engaged in daily labor, or as rickshaw pullers, rag pickers, household maids, servicing the urban middle classes, working in small businesses or in self – employment and micro – enterprise activities.

Table 5: Slum Profile of the city of Raipur of selected 19 slums.

S1 No.	Ward No.	Name of the Slum	Year of Slum Notification	Population	BPL Population (as per the present study)	No. of Households	BPL Households
1	28	Chandi Nagar	1984	1200	1800	400	320
2	29	Parvati Nagar	1984	2272	2000	530	515
3	29	Shakti Nagar	1972	3000	3000	600	250
4	34	Jagannath Nagar	1980	1200	1200	196	196
5	25	Durga Nagar	1969	5000	4500	1000	900
6	28	Aman Nagar	1982	1000	1000	150	150
7	32	Mira Nagar	1979	5000	5000	400	400
8	44	Kashiram Nagar	1984	2820	2820	800	800
9	28	Labhandi	1960	8000	7000	1600	1440
10	35	Sojhrapara	1969	350	350	46	46
11	8	Jorapara	1960	6000	6000	570	570
12	62	Kailashpuri (Mahamaya Para)	1964 1968	1200	1200	300	300
13	40	Utkal Nagar	1976	1420	1420	250	250
14	41	Gandhi Nagar	1991	1582	1582	300	300
15	55	Sudama Nagar	1972	3000	2600	450	400
16	33	Gandhi Nagar	1968	1500	1250	300	250
17	40	Arjun Nagar	1956	1150	1150	83	83
18	40	Lendi Talab	1956	1500	1000	80	60
19	6	RVH Colony		600	600	96	96
		Total		47,794	45,472	8,151	7326

5.3 Years of existence of Slums

The origin of the slums of Raipur can be traced back to the period in which they developed during the early years in undivided Madhya Pradesh before industrial development and urbanization took place in the city. Most of the employment opportunities are due to forest and agricultural sources that varies as per climatic conditions. Hence rural migrants moved to the city in search of jobs and better livelihood options. Then Chhattisgarh became a new state leading to many people moving across the state and neighboring states to Raipur in search of livelihood.

Table 6: Years of existence of Slums

Sl. No.	Age of Slums	No. of Slums
1.	< 30	1
2.	30 – 40	7
3.	40 – 50	6
4.	50 - 60	5
	Total	19

Though in the last 5-6 years there has not been increase in the number of slums in Raipur but the slum population has increased. (Refer to Table No.3) One of the reasons for this is that in the last 5-6 years no new slum formations are being tolerated by the Municipal and State authorities and the urban poor are left with the only option to settle in the existing slums settlements. This has meant that the numbers of slum settlements are not increasing but the number of slum dwellers is going up leading to over densification of the existing slums.

5.4 Caste Classification

The caste as a social stratification plays a very major role in Indian society. The findings of the survey showed that the slums were dominated by people of the Schedule Castes followed by people in the OBC category. The table given below depicts the social strata of the slums.

Table 7: Caste wise population of the slums of Raipur

Sl No.	Caste	Population	Percentage
1.	ST	4422	9
2.	SC	23623	49
3.	OBC	12260	26
4.	Minorities	6325	13
5.	Others	1164	2
	Total	47794	100

5.5 Land Tenure Status

Due to high price of land and housing, and low earnings, the urban slum dwellers either stay in very congested and existing slums or are forced to occupy any vacant land in the city. Most of the slums are settled in agricultural, nazul, abadi, pastureland, irrigation, PWD, electricity department and land donated by the erstwhile zamindars of Raipur city to the state govt. About fifty percent of the slums are in state govt. / municipality lands.

Table 8: Land Tenure Status of households

With Patta	Possession Certificate/ Occupancy Right	Settled on Private Land	Settled on Public Land	On Rent	Total
3535	2980	570	1066	893*	9044

* These 893 have not been included in the other questions of the survey.

Tenure is a kind of right given to the occupants of the slums to reside in the land but with a condition to spare the land whenever the owner which maybe the State Govt. / Municipality require the land. The Municipality has distributed tenure of 10 years to the slum residents and it is temporary tenure. Among the slums surveyed, 3535 residents have Patta whereas 2980 have only occupancy rights on their land. 570 are settled on private lands and 1066 on public lands. The rest 893 are staying as tenants on somebody else's land.

Those provided Patta have been given so under the provision of The Madhya Pradesh Nagariya Keshetro Ke Bhoomihin Vyakti (Pattaadhriti Adhikaron ka Pradan Kiya Jana) Adhiniyam, 1984. Patta rights were distributed to the urban poor in the following years under the mentioned provision:

Year 1975: Gaandi Basti Adhiniyam;
 Year 1978 and 1984 – Juggi Basti Sudhar Kanoon,
 1998 & 2002 – Rajiv Gandhi Ashray Yojana,



5.6 Land Ownership Status

Many of the slum dwellers have used receipts of property taxes to register their houses and these houses have been registered without any verification of the ground reality. The slums in

Raipur are provided with basic amenities like water etc under the provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act 1956. The slum dwellers are charged with a water tax under the provision of section 132 of the said Act which says that the Municipal Corporation can impose a water tax, “in respect of lands and building to which a water supply is furnished from or which are connected by means of pipe with municipal water works”. They are also charged with a consolidated tax which includes property tax by the Raipur Municipal Corporation. The Receipt of the tax paid mentions in bold “The receipt has no relation with the ownership status”. The land maybe of state govt., railway department, someone’s private land, donated land or a mixed land of state govt. and municipality. Many of the slums have been rehabilitated to new houses in new locations built by the state govt. under BSUP scheme of the state govt. But here also confusion prevails. Lack of

proper planning and verification of records have led to many tenants getting new houses and many of the house owners who were not present during the survey have become bereft from possession of new houses in their names.

Table 9: Land Ownership Status of Slum Settlements

Land Ownership	State govt. Land/ Municipality	Private Land	Railway Land	Donated Land	Mixed Land of state govt. & railways	No. of Homeless in the Slum
Number of Slums	10	6	2	0	1	0
Percentage %	50	30	10	0	5	0

5.7 Issue of Eviction of Slums on Railway Land

दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे
राजसकीय आवास अधिनियम की धारा 4 उपधारा (1) के तहत नोटिस
(अवैध कब्जे से निष्कासन) एक्ट 1971

कमर्क: SE/PW/R/37 दिनांक 25/12/12

प्रति,
 श्री/श्रीमति श्रीमती अर्पिता
 पति/पत्न्य श्री. अशोक गांधी

आपको सूचित किया जाता है कि आप राजसकीय भूमि पर अवैध कब्जा धारण करने हुए हैं। आपके द्वारा कब्जा की गई भूमि भारत सरकार (दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे प्रशासन) की है। आपने पिछले 25 सालों से रेलवे भूमि कि.मी. 115/37 पर अतिक्रमण किया है और इस भूमि पर निर्माण कर अवैध कब्जा धारण करने हुए हैं।
 अतः आपसे अनुरोध है कि आप अपने अवैध निर्माण को नोटिस प्राप्त तिथि के 7 दिन के अंदर हटा ले या तोड़ ले अन्यथा रेलवे प्रशासन उसे हटाने के लिए प्रयास करेगा।

श्री. अशोक गांधी (निवासी)
 दक्षिण पूर्व मध्य रेलवे
 Sr. Section Engineer (P-Way)
 S.E.C. Rly. Raipur (C.G.)

प्रतिनिधि: - सहायक मंडल अभियंता/1/भिलाई

The slums located on Railway land are issued eviction notices under Public Premises Eviction of Un-authorized Occupants Act, 1971. The eviction notices are issued under section 4(1) of the Act. Section 4(1) provides that: “if the estate officer is of opinion that any persons are in un-authorized occupation of any public premises and that they should be evicted, the Estate Officer shall issue in the manner hereinafter provided a notice in writing calling upon all persons concerned to show cause why an order of eviction should not be made”.

A plain reading of the above section makes it clear that under section 4 a show cause notice is to be issued to the occupant of the public premises. But as seen from the specimen notice issued by one Senior Section Engineer (P-Way) SEC Railway Raipur says that “You are informed that you have made an un-authorized possession of the government land. The land occupied by you belongs to Government of India... You are requested to remove your un-authorized construction within 7 days of receipt of the notice otherwise the railway authorities will remove it”.

It clear from the above notice that although the section 4 of the said Act only provides for issuing of a show cause notice the authorities wrongly interpret it to issue an eviction notice. Thus the eviction notices issued are bad in law and can be challenged.

Case Study 1 Slum: Chandrashekhhar Nagar Location: 25, Mahatma Gandhi Ward
 From the last 20 years, this slum is settled along the railway track line. The total household here is around 170 with the population of 1000. The people are migrated from Odisha and other nearby tribal areas. These people lay below the BPL and are employed as daily labours, rickshaw pullers, loaders and domestic workers. The slum has secondary school, one aganwadi and a health centre. In the past years, the slum had got demolition notice twice which has created threat and tensed environment within the slum. One of the residents, Subhash Soni, had started living with his family here from year 1968 and ever since has been trying to earn and survive. With the threat of demolition hanging over him again, he

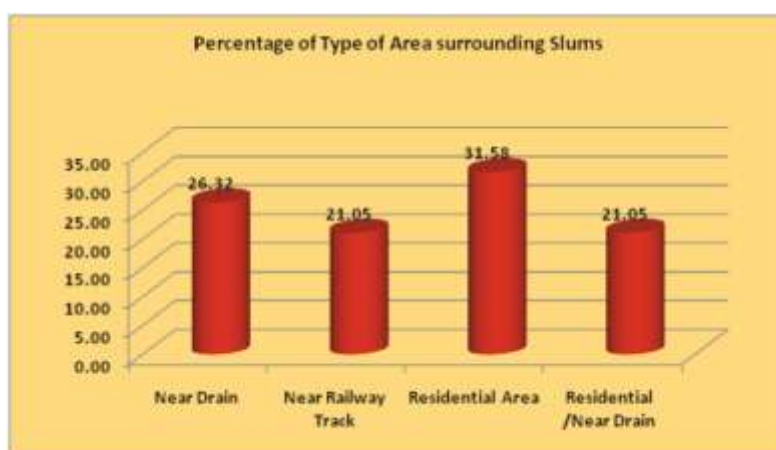
says, “we are always scared of eviction at any moment and we will end up being homeless. We survive on our daily earnings and with because of the demolition notice our children will have to discontinue their schooling. My wife will also have to leave her work as a domestic worker and thus we will become more financially weak.

“With tears in his eyes, he continued, “from the moment the notice has been delivered we are always under fear and even when we go to work, we fear if our house is still intact. We, slum people, are trying to gather information about it from the govt. offices but we can’t understand the things that they say. Earlier we used to stay in rental house but after saving some money, we could build this mud house. But if they destroy this then we will be left without money and without a home.”

Table 10: Type of Area surrounding the Slums

SI No.	Type of Area surrounding the Slums	TotalNumber	Percentage %
1.	Slums alongside Drains / Nallahs	5	26.32
2.	Slums settled near the Railway Tracks	4	21.05
3.	Slums developed near Residential Areas	6	31.58
4.	Slums developed near Residential Areas / near public drains	4	21.05
	Total	19	100

Maximum numbers of slums are developed near the residential areas followed by 26.32% alongside the nallahs / drains. Almost same numbers of people are living near railway tracks and beside nallahs in residential areas. Almost all the slums surveyed were well connected by roads to the main areas of the city and had street lighting facilities. Barring 15.78% slums who have been evicted by the local administration due to canal renovation or widening of city roads as part of road extension plans, other slums have not been evicted in the last one year. While looking into the percentage distribution of slums by location, it was seen that many of the slums have developed along the nallahs/ drains, along railway lines or alongside the canals of the city.



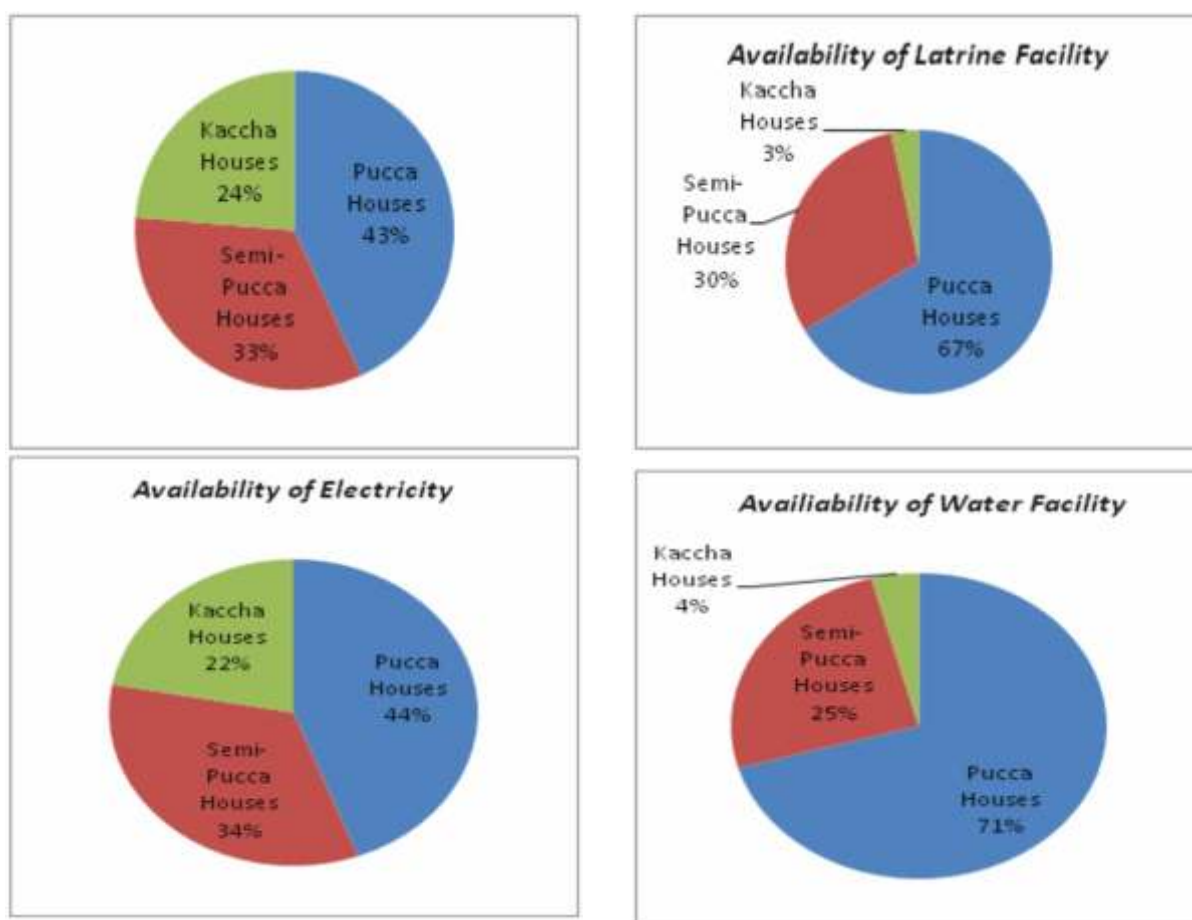
5.8 Household Types and Availability of Basic Amenities

For the present survey, houses that were made of cement, concrete, bricks, ash bricks, plastered sheets, iron, or other metal sheets, tiles, slate, ribbed iron, stone blocks, timber, asbestos sheets and PVC materials were considered as “Pucca”. All other houses which were considered as ‘Kaccha’ houses included structures with thatched roofs and walls made of mostly mud, grass, leaves, bamboo, thatch, etc. A mixture of both where the structure had either the walls or the roof, but not both made of pucca materials was considered as ‘Semi – Pucca’ house.

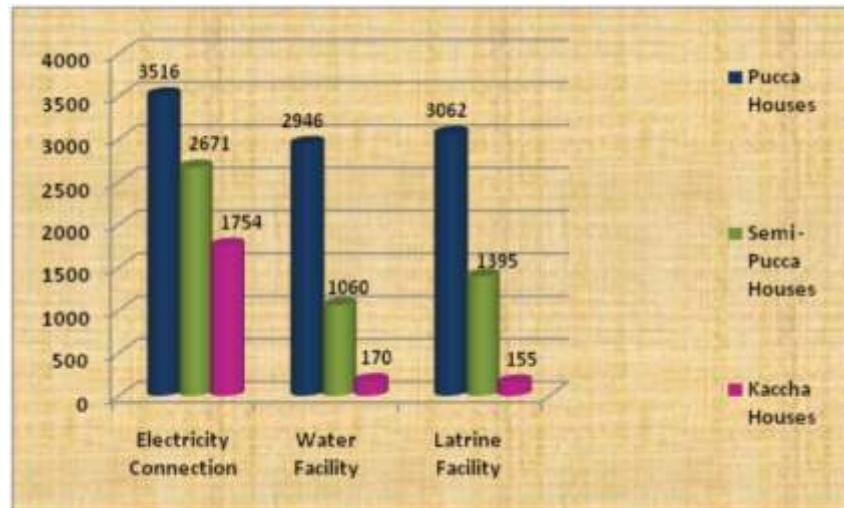
Table 11: Typology of houses and availability of basic amenities

Sl No.	Type of Houses	Number of Houses	Electricity Connection	Water Facility	Latrine Facility
1.	Pucca Houses	3516	3516	2946	3062
2.	Semi - Pucca Houses	2705	2671	1060	1395
3.	Kaccha Houses	1930	1754	170	155
	Total	8151	7941	4176	4612

The slums surveyed had a total of 8151 houses, out of which majority of households are living in pucca structures. The table shows 43.14% of Pucca houses, 33.19% of Semi – Pucca houses and 23.68 of Kaccha Houses. The table below represents the type of houses found in the slums.



The Integrated Slum Development (ISD) focuses on improving roads, drainage, sanitation facility and solid waste management. Public sector involvement is providing basic services to the slums. Provision of basic services like streets, streetlights, community or individual water supply, and household or community toilets have been given to these settlements. Drinking water supply scheme under the Nal Jal Bhagirathi scheme is aimed at improving the number of taps and hours of supply are also been taken for consideration.



5.9 Sanitation in the Slum Households

The sanitary conditions in the slums with regard to access to adequate sanitation in the form of private or public toilet show a wide degree of variation. Maximum households constituting 52.47% have constructed private latrines. There are no shared toilets in any of the slums. 10.10 percent use community toilets or ‘Sulabh Sauchalayas’ constructed by the govt. A great matter of concern is 37.43 percent households that go in for open defecation and are exposed to various health hazards and life risks, especially the womenfolk and the girls who go for nature’s call after evening sets in or during night hours.

Table 12: Status of sanitation in the slum households

Sanitation	Private	Shared	Community	Open Defecation
Number of Households	4277	0	823	3051
%	52.47	0	10.10	37.43

5.10 Status of Health

Health is a major issue for slum residents. The unhealthy physical environment leads to exposure to many types of illnesses demanding for continuing medical treatment, which means reduction of workdays and economic loss. Private clinics are functional in most of the slums. Seven slums have registered medical practitioners. Only one slum has urban health sub – centre and two slums have urban primary health centres. Two of the surveyed slums have govt. hospitals and maternity centres. Eight slums have presence of Ayurvedic Doctors. The distance of the slums from nearby health facilities varies from 2 km – 7 km approximately.

5.11 Household Category

Urban slums are a picture of human misery and degradation. As can be seen in the table given below, most of the slums are listed in the BPL category. As already stated in the ‘Press Note on Poverty Estimates 2011 – 2012 by the GOI, Planning Commission’, 24.75% of population is below poverty line in the urban areas of the state. The sample survey also clearly depicts a massive figure of 95.1% population in the BPL category and 89.87 BPL Households in the slums.

Table 13: Percentage of BPL Households in comparison to Total Households

Households Category	Number Ratio
No. of Household	8151
No of BPL household	7326
% BPL Household	89.87

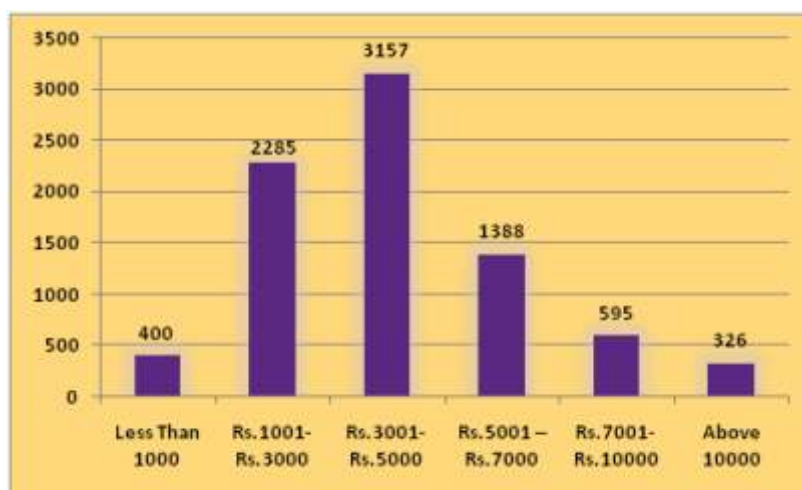
5.12 Income of Slum Households

Income categories identified by the survey include the lowest number of 326 households in the highest earning bracket at Rs. 10,000/- and highest number of 3157 households in the income category of Rs. 3001/- to 5000/- bracket. 400 households earn less than Rs. 1000/- and 2285 earn somewhere in between Rs. 1001/- to 3000/-.

Table 14: Income category of Slum Households

Category	Less Than 1000	Rs.1001- Rs.3000	Rs.3001- Rs.5000	Rs.5001 – Rs.7000	Rs.7001- Rs.10000	Above 10000	Total
Income in rupees	400	2285	3157	1388	595	326	8151
%	4.91	28.03	38.73	17.03	7.30	4.00	100

The table clearly states only a meager 11.30 percent in the highest income group, followed by 55.76 percent in the middle income group and 32.94 percent in the lowest income group category.



5.13 Livelihood Status

Most of the slum dwellers in Raipur City are engaged in the activities generally termed as informal. The pre – dominate activities engaged by the residents of slum dwellers includes petty traders, street vendors, domestic workers, construction workers, rickshaw pullers, industrial workers, etc. In this regards the slum functions as a source of cheap labour. The slum also provides cheap accommodation for these informal workers in proportion to their earning. Historically Raipur has always been in need of cheap labours to work in different jobs like loaders, industrial workers, etc. It is majorly because it has been a Trade Centre.

Table 15: Nature of occupation in the slums

Nature of Occupation	Self Employed	Salaried/ Pvt. Service	Salaried / Govt Service	Regular Wages	Casual Wages	Others	Total
No. of Households	1480	2392	366	2030	1733	150	8151
%	18.16	29.35	4.49	24.90	21.26	1.84	100



The table clearly shows a majority of 29.35 percent as salaried people in the private sector followed by 24.90 percent who work as laborers on regular wages and 21.26 percent on casual wages. 18.16 percent of them are self – employed and only 4.49 percent are salaried people in govt. jobs.

5.14 Significance of Govt. Schemes

The social amenities include pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity, child health and primary health care including immunization etc. The preparation of slum upgrading and improvement programs is one of the biggest challenges that communities and municipalities in cities are facing. Slum development schemes of the govt. aim to overcome diverse problems. These are poor housing conditions, electricity connection, access to water & sanitation, drinking water supply, insecure tenure, hazard risks, proper drainage and sewerage, access to employment opportunities, etc.

5.15 Govt. Health Schemes

The results shows maximum beneficiaries of 2870 benefitting under the ICDS scheme of the W&CD., followed by 765 benefitted under RSBY (Smart Card) health scheme and a few under the Janani Suraksha Yojana. There are no beneficiaries under Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana.

Table 16: No. of People who have benefitted from Govt. health schemes

Sl No.	Name of the Slum	ICDS	Janani Suraksha Yojana/Janani Sishu Suraksha Karyakram	RSBY (Smart Card)
1.	Chandi Nagar	200	0	20
2.	Parvati Nagar	200	10	53
3.	Shakti Nagar	300	50	120
4.	Jagannath Nagar	100	13	30
5.	Durga Nagar	200	0	0
6.	Aman Nagar	100	0	75

7.	Mira Nagar	80	25	0
8.	Kashiram Nagar	200	0	0
9.	Labhandi	0	0	0
10.	Sojhrapara	100	0	9
11.	Jorapara	300	0	0
12.	Kailashpuri (Mahamaya Para)	90	60	160
13.	Utkal Nagar	100	0	10
14.	Gandhi Nagar	70	30	100
15.	Sudama Nagar	100	20	0
16.	Gandhi Nagar	200	20	0
17.	Arjun Nagar	100	0	20
18.	Lendi Talab	100	0	15
19.	RVH Colony	30	0	3
	Total	2870	238	765

Case Study – Denial of Basic services
Slum Name – Lendi Talab
Location – 40, Babu Jagjivan Ram War
This slum is situated in the Shastri Bazar from last 7 years. Earlier it was a pond here but after filling up the place, people have started building kutchha houses. None of the house is a pakka house and the houses are built by leaves, woods and hay. There are total 80 households. The residents are mostly from Odisha and belong to SC category. The nearby area is a commercial area of sabzi mandi (vegetable market). Because of these children from 12 years – 17 years have left their schooling and are involved in loading and unloading work. During the initial years of settlement, the slum had received a demolition notice but after a long fight in the Supreme Court, the slum was granted a stay order. Due to lack of basic facilities, there are many problems faced by the people living in there. There is no safe drinking water and the water which is used is not from a treated source. This results in frequent water borne diseases. 8 months back, the area MLA had asked them to submit a paper with the signature of all the slum residents. More than half of the slum population is not educated and thus they gave their thumbprint and signature without understanding anything. After many attempts to know why their signature was taken, it was revealed to them that their slum has been registered under RAY scheme and the slum will be re-settled in some other location. The people were shown the re-settlement location to which they agreed as the location was close to their present location and due to which there was no risk of losing livelihood or children's education. With this, the BSUP project began in the Telibandha area of Raipur. The total houses constructed are 720 in where displaced people will be settled and people from outside Raipur will be given houses that had to travel to city for their work.

5.16 Social Development Welfare Schemes

The slums have various poverty reduction initiatives under the urban community development programs of the state. The UCD Department and UPA cell of Raipur Municipal Corporation respectively mobilize the slum communities and involve them in development programs. The community based organizations include neighborhood committees, Mahila Mandals, etc. under the urban poverty reduction programs.

Community structures are established with the community having a major say in the provision of infrastructure and other services, in addition, the socio-economic programs, especially those aiming at empowerment of women and weaker sections by generating self-employment through skill improvement, are under implementation through SHGs, and other community based organizations. Certain other programs have been introduced which can be seen to the benefit of the poor people of the slums. The results show maximum slums getting benefitted under the social development welfare schemes of the govt. like Widow Pension, Old Age Pension, National Family Benefit Scheme and National Disability Pension Scheme. 57 slums have Mahila Samitis and 5 slums have CBOs.



Almost all the slums have Ration Cards / PDS Cards, Voter Cards, and about fifty percent have Adhar Cards. Almost all the respondents had BPL Cards also. Though no credit facilities are available from existing money lenders or families involved in money lending, but private entities like 'Share Bank, 'Vandana Bank' and 'Laxmi Bank' are active in giving loans to the household

in times of need at high rates of interest. These in turn are gradually pulling the people into the vicious circle of deep debts.

5.17 Options for Development

Since slum improvement and poverty eradication require a comprehensive approach by pulling together different departments of the Raipur Municipal Corporation, a sense of convergence needs to be built up. Further, slum improvement and poverty eradication under any urban development program of the govt. requires active community participation. Lastly, private public partnerships are needed to solve the local problems in the slums.



Raipur is trying to cope with the urban poverty situation under various schemes such as Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) under JNNURM and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). GIZ is also active in Raipur and is initiating a pilot intervention in a slum around sanitation issues. Even

with the support and backing from many international development organizations, effective service delivery and management of healthy living conditions for the slum dwellers is still a challenge that needs to be addressed. Deterioration of infrastructure created by investments under various slum improvement programs due to inadequate maintenance in slums is noted. The infrastructure created in slums is not linked to the citywide networks. In the present context, there is a need to up-grade the infrastructure facilities in the slum areas to provide a dignified life to its residents. The slum dwellers lack information of the various govt. development welfare schemes. A plan for immediate improvement in condition of living is required because of the following reasons:

- Providing adequate basic services and amenities to the slum dwellers.
- Increasing participation of the urban poor and civil society groups in the slum development programs.
- While few urban poor live among better-off residents, a large section of them is still found in slums and squatter settlements within the city and on the peri-urban fringes.
- Increasing awareness and responsibility for their rights and duties.
- Ensuring a better quality of life for them that permit them to realize their human potential.
- Providing information of the various govt. development welfare schemes.
- The slum areas have the highest vulnerability to health hazards, and susceptibility to multi-prone infections and diseases.
- Residents have limited access to assets, in particular any security related to land tenure.

6. Role of Stakeholders

Role of various stakeholders like Govt. agencies / NGOs / Corporate Organizations / Other Stakeholders, etc. working with poor communities have been instrumental in obtaining and distributing resources and in providing advocacy and diversity of response to implement anti – poverty programs. They enable sustainable partnerships through community participation and social accountability. Coordination and collaboration among government agencies, civil society groups and local people, though difficult but is necessary for effective and sustainable urban development. For the successful plan all stakeholders need to work together on board.

7. Case Studies of Rehabilitation under BSUP

1. Case Study from Kachna

Shanti (name changed) stays in a one BHK flat at Kachna that has been allotted to her mother under BSUP. Menaka was not present in the slum when the survey had taken place, so her name was not included in the list of new houses that were allotted under resettlement. Therefore, nine members stay in this one room flat. When she tried to convince the authorities that she had her own house at Rajendra Nagar from where they had been evicted, they asked her to pay a bribe of Rs. 20,000. So, she had to return empty handed from there. She works as a housemaid in few houses. Now she comes to Rajendra Nagar daily that is approximately 8 km from Kachna one way. Like Shanti, many more women commute daily from Kachna to Rajendra Nagar for earning their livelihood. They come in groups by auto and have to pay monthly rent of Rs. 700/- as auto fare. On some occasions, when any one of them have to go back early, then they have to pay auto fare of Rs. 50 through share auto that leaves them on the main roads and from there they have to go on foot for quite some distance.

The eviction from their original place of living to an entirely new area is being difficult for them in terms of economy, education and social context. Many of them have been out of their jobs as they are not able to get any work in their new area of settlement. When asked about the new area of settlement, most of them feel that the government should create employment opportunities there so that they can improve their living environment.

2. Case Study from Saddu

The second case involves discussion with a group of youth namely Gauri Sahu, Vivek Prasad Gaikwad, Jeevan Nayak, Niranjana Deep (Secretary of Yuva Samiti) and Rajesh Baghel. These youth group are settled at Saddu under the BSUP scheme of resettlement by the State Govt. The slum inhabitants have been evicted from the slums of Gudiyari, Chandi Nagar, Ram Nagar, Kalinga Nagar, Jyotiba Nagar and Bhagat Singh Nagar. They say that this eviction has cost drastic changes in the economic lifestyle of the slum inhabitants. The womenfolk who were sharing the responsibility of earning income for the family and were engaged in household labor are deprived of their daily jobs now since there are no residential colonies nearby Saddu. Some of the womenfolk are travelling by city buses or auto and going to work but for all those women who have small children cannot leave their homes for a very long time, so their work has got disturbed. The daily wage earners are also finding it very difficult to earn daily wages with little options for work.

The rickshaw pullers who are in their mid - fifties could work for an average of two to three hours of work daily in the morning and then would come back and rest in their homes and again go back to work for two to three hours in the evening. But now their colony being very far from the main city, it is difficult to come back and again go for

work. So they are left jobless now. Out of the total of 896 households, only 76 households have income ranging from Rs. 7001 – 10000; the next 200 households earn a monthly income of Rs. 5001 – 7000; followed by 400 households that earn somewhere between Rs. 3001– 5000; rest 200 earn in between Rs. 1001- 2000; and 20 households earn less than Rs. 1000.

Though the houses have been given tap connection, but water supply is not regular. The surrounding areas have dirty water stagnation everywhere resulting in unhygienic surroundings and a breeding place for mosquitoes. Health facilities are minimal, no govt. health sub – centre is there resulting in private clinics charging them heavy fees for health related problems.

When these slums were resettled, many of the children who could not give their final exams had to leave their education mid – way and so are drop outs now. Though a primary school is there but many children have dropped out of middle and high school.

The new colony has also witnessed forceful occupancy by some anti – social elements who are not only staying there forcibly but also carrying out illegal sale of opium, drugs, liquor and other addiction tablets and gradually many of the youths are getting addicted to this kind of deadly addiction.

The above incidences clearly show gaps in the resettlement plan for slum dwellers. While the problems of infrastructure have been looked into, there are many interconnecting social and economic issues that have not been dealt with properly and a huge area of human, social and economic capital needs to be strengthened.

Case Study – Selling BSUP houses Slum Name – Kabir Nagar Location – 11 km from Raipur City Kabir Nagar Atal Niwas is situated 11km from the city. Here people have been resettled from Burapara, Mahimata and Rajbandha. There are total 500 houses where maximum people from UP, Bihar, MP and Maharashtra are residing. There people who were placed in this resettled colony has sold off their houses to other new comers in the city. The houses are being sold for around 35,000/- and largely because of the location which is 11-13 km away from the city. Earlier before these people were shifted, it was promised to them that they would receive good transportation. The people had initially stayed there but the transportation promise was not kept and thus it became very inconvenient for them to travel to and fro for their work. This resettled colony has no proper drainage system or any regular transportation because of which people are compelled to sell their houses and move back to their previous location. In this scenario, one can certainly question the implication of BSUP and its effectiveness.

Case Study Among many migrated families, one such family is of Raju Mongraj from Kashiram Nagar, Raja Khariya Road (Odisha). From last 30 years they have been staying in house allotted by the government after getting displaced from Shastri Bazar (Lendi Talab). This family has migrated from Raja Khariya (Odisha) because of drought. Back in Odisha they had their land but due to poor agricultural facilities, they were not able to sustain their living costs. After migrating to Raipur, they have been working as labour and domestic worker. Raju, the head of the family says, “we shifted to Raipur with the hope to get better source of livelihood and staying inside the city ensures that our family members will get some odd jobs. Now under some government scheme, they are throwing me out of city. How will I get job and earn money to survive?” Another similar case is of Ramchand Patel who from last 10 years has been working on a cycle repairing shop in Raipur even after his house has been demolished from that place. He says that, “even if it’s a lot of time to come for work but there is no other option. Now we also have to pay for travelling. If we want to live then we have to earn. My wife and other women who are working as domestic workers also travel every day. Sometimes our children are left alone at home which is a risk. The allotment has been done through lottery system so we didn’t even get the scope to choose”

8. CONCLUSION

The study clearly brings about the growth pattern of the city of Raipur post creation of the state of Chhattisgarh with specific reference to the slum population.

The findings of the report in regard to the status of people residing in slum settlements are not very encouraging. There are few instances of slum dwellers being provided with the services and being acknowledged as part of the city but overall scenario does not suggest the same. Raipur, earlier being part of the state of Madhya Pradesh had the regime of Patta Act, still large number of slum residents are yet to be given the right of land on which they have been residing for years.

It has clearly come out in the Report that livelihood remains to be the determining factor regarding migration of people in the city and at that regard the city is not providing them with opportunities with dignity and appropriate remuneration. The policies and programmes are geared towards housing and basic services but not address the livelihood concerns of the urban poor. In the survey all the slums that were covered were notified slums, from which the data in regard to basic amenities presents not a very encouraging scenario. It also raises this pertinent point that if this is the situation in the notified slums, that the situation in non-notified slums would be even worse.

As the city of Raipur is growing in terms of size and population, it can be apprehended from the experiences till date that the future for slum population and urban poor is not going to be bright since there have been instances of using the pretext of rehabilitation to displace slum dwellers on the periphery of the city especially under BSUP. The trajectory of urban growth of Raipur city presents not a very welcoming scenario for urban poor since it has come out clearly in the report that though the slum population of the city has increased over years, the number of slum settlements have not been going up concomitantly. This means that the new migrants to the city have been forced to adjust in the already existing slum settlements leading to their further densification and burden on existing limited resources.

The report points to the gaps in the approach of the state authorities and thus a space of intervention for the urban poor and the civil society organizations for initiatives that would make Raipur an inclusive and just city. It is hoped that the report will not only inform the debates around urban poor in the city of Raipur but would also be a trigger to future interventions in this regard.

About YUVA

The birth of Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA), a voluntary development organization, in the year 1984 marked the beginning of a journey of empowering the oppressed and marginalized in urban areas and later in rural areas. YUVA from last 30 years has been working on issues related to urban poverty and participation of urban poor in the urban governance. It had developed symptomatic responses to address the issues of the most poor and marginalized. YUVA's initial work was focused on grass root intervention to establish legal identities of the community members to secure their rights.

While the range of interventions become wider and broader over the years, the focus of YUVA Urban's programmes remain the same—enable vulnerable groups to access their rights and address human rights violations in the cities. YUVA Urban's strength lies in working at the grass root intervention through which experiential learning are transferred in knowledge creation. This is further shared and disseminated among the likeminded organizations through network alliances for policy engagement and debates to bring change in the policy & practices.

About CART

CART (Chhattisgarh Action Research Team) is a volunteer organization active in Chhattisgarh since formation of the state. The organization is involved in Policy Research and grass-root Advocacy activities to 'Democratize the Development and Deepening the Democracy' with a vision to 'Create a Better Earth'.



CART

