

Emerging Slums and Slum Improvement Programmes in Ludhiana Metropolis: From Past To Present

Sourav Kumar Pradhan¹, Vivi Holo²

^{1,2} Lovely Professional University, Punjab, India

Abstract- Ludhiana is a first metropolitan city and largest Municipal Corporation of the Punjab. It is the largest city in the north as well as highly established with education, industry and economy hub of the state, having all kind of facilities and opportunities. Many people migrate to avail facilities and employment in industries. This paper examine the slum scenario and the slum improvement programmes in the Ludhiana Metropolitan City. In 2015, there are 215 slums are located in the city where as 209 slums are located inside the Municipal Boundary and 6 are outside the MC boundary. The slum population comes out to be 23percent of the total urban population of the city. Inside MC boundary around 87 percent are located in the residential area and rest 13percent of are located in Industrial areas where as most of them are located on the vacant lands which identified for future development. Many slum development programmes like; BSUP, RAY were come up for the city but the authority is not able to develop the slums. Municipal Corporation has developed only 4 percent of the slums where as 18 percent are under process. Issues faced by the authority are that many of the slums are located on private land and these are not able to be develop under any government schemes and also due to lack of public participation and increasing of work place distance. Under certain projects people were not satisfied with the government proposal and denied to shift. Municipal Corporation claims that the city will be slum free by 2021. The city is one of the economy hub and beautiful city of the state as well as country so that, Corporation and the state government need to solve this issue soon to make the city beautiful under upcoming smart city project.

Keywords- Metropolis, Slum, Slum Improvement Programme, Migration, Economy hub, Public Participation, BSUP, RAY

I. INTRODUCTION

India is one of the fastest developing countries with many metropolitan and large cities; Like Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Delhi, Chennai etc. During last two decades; migration from villages and small towns to metropolitan areas has increased tremendously in India. This leads to the degradation of urban environmental quality, lacking of urban infrastructure facilities, misuse of land, degradation of sustainable development and increasing of

slums especially in the large cities and metropolitan cities. Not only in India but also in other developing countries are having more number of slums within it. Slums the picture that conjures up in our minds is that of a dirty, unhygienic group of make shift shanties with long lines of people waiting at the Municipal water pump, settlement having lack of basic civic amenities, lack of connectivity, dilapidated condition of building, noise pollution due to miss management of waste, high rate of crimes also having unhygienic environmental condition for human habitation but still people are surviving and waiting for help from government.

Slums and slum population are increasing day by day in urban areas and does not seem to be decrease due inappropriate planning, less focused and management by government. Increase of industrialization, availability of basic amenities, employment opportunities are leading causes for growth of numbers of slums in urban areas. There are also some other factors for the rapid growth of slums in urban areas such as; **pull factor**, people are migrating to urban areas due to availability of basic services, **push factor**, where people are forced to migrate due to non-availability of facilities specially in small town and rural areas. High rate of poverty and increasing of number of population are also the reason behind rapid growth of slums where people are forced to live in slums and un-authorized colonies as well as squatters settlements due to lack of affordable housing and infrastructure facilities. According to The Punjab Slum Improvement and Clearance Act, 1961; Slums are unfit for human habitation due to unavailability of basic civic amenities, faulty arrangement of buildings and the areas not safer for human health due to inappropriate environment for living. According to census of India 2011, a slum is a compact area of at least 300 population of about 60-70 households of poorly built, congested tenements, in-hygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lack of proper sanitary and drinking water facilities. In today's world slums are increasing due to faulty management by government which affects the urban environment as well as the demand and supply gap of infrastructure facilities. In India number of schemes and programmes are already proposed and implemented under the aim of slum free cities by government but still unable to control them.

II. SLUMS IN INDIA

India is one of the fastest developing countries. The level of urbanisation increased from 27.81 per cent in the 2001 Census to 31.16 per cent in the 2011 Census. Due to growing level of urbanisation, the urban areas as faced with the mismatching of demand and supply of basic services and facilities, which forced people to live in the slums. As per census of India 2011, 17.4% population lives in slums as against 32% for the whole world population. There are 37,072 notified slums are there in the country with 30,846 recognized slums and 40, 309 identified slums (Figure 1). There are 137.49 lakh households are living different types of slums all over the India whereas 49.65 lakh households are living in Notified slums, 37.96 lakh in Recognized slums and 49.88 lakh in Identified slums.

III. SLUMS IN PUNJAB

Punjab is a state in northwest India. The state is known for the land of five rivers, highly production of agricultural products, development of manufacturing industries, sports good and well developed infrastructure facilities. The total area of the state is 50,362 sq. kms. The population is 27,743,338 (Census 2011). Punjab also has the Lowest Poverty Rate in India at 6.16 percent (1999- 2000 figures), and has won the best state performance award, based on statistical data compiled by the Indian Government. The state ranked the fifteenth major urbanized state of the country with having 37.48 percent of urban population (February 2015) which shares 2.29 percent of country urban population. State population increased three times has been observed whereas the urban population is increased nine times, it indicates that the level of urbanization is increasing day by day in the state. According to census 2011, out of 143 Statutory towns slums reported towns are 73 where 5.26 percent of urban population of the state living in slums. As per census 2001, nearly about 4.3 percent of total households in the state were living in dilapidated housing in slums which indicates the shortage of housing facilities in urban areas.

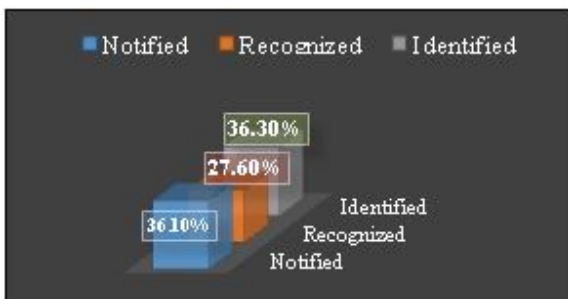


Figure 1: Graph showing the percentage of different types of slums in India

IV. SLUMS IN LUDHIANA METROPOLIS

The state of Punjab is having only two metropolitan cities, out of which Ludhiana metropolitan city is one of them. It is the largest city of the state in terms of population as well as land. The city is known for increasing of small scale as well as large scale manufacturing Industries, manufacturing cycle and the economic hub of the state as well as in the country. It is also known as the Manchester city of the state and country. The city is covered with 310 square kilometer of areas with having the population of 1.6 million (Census 2011). The city is known among the growing and developing cities in India. Growing level of small scale and manufacturing industries and infrastructure facilities within the city forced people to migrate over here to get employment opportunity and basic civic amenities. Due to un-availability of land for residential development and non-availability of industrial housing as well as Industrial housing policies and lack of housing facilities for migrant people has the prime reason for increasing of number of slums within the city without having any basic infrastructure facilities like; water supply, sewerage system, solid waste management etc.

The city consists of 218 slums where 215 slums are located within the Municipal Boundary (Figure 2) and 3 slums are located outside the Municipal limits. The city itself accounts around 27 percent of slum population of the state. The city has been divided with 75 ward and 4 zones. Only 40 wards are having slums whereas Zone-B and zone-C is have maximum number of slums accounting 2/3rd of all slums in the city (Figure 3), which are closer to industrial areas of the city.

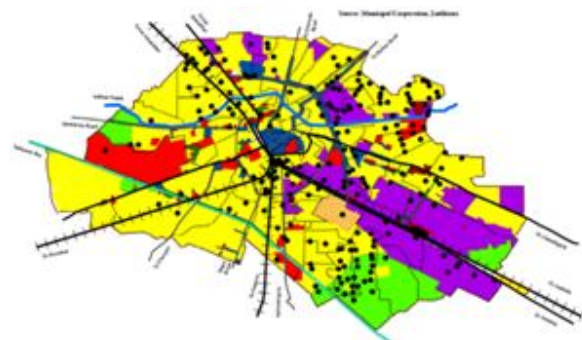


Figure 4: Location of slums in the ward wise map of the city within Municipal Limit

It has seen that all most all of the existing slums in the city are spread over the entire city with major concentric areas such as the north-east side of the Jalandhar to Ambala Rail Roadlink. Budha Nallah is one of the water bodies, where it has been found that it has the most favorable location for the slums and a large number of slums are located on the water

body. Ludhiana to Ambala Railway line has also been found to a favorite place for development of slums. Large concentration of slums has also been found between the Budha Nalla and Tajpur Road. Similar concentration has been observed in the area between GT Road and the Sidhwan canal.

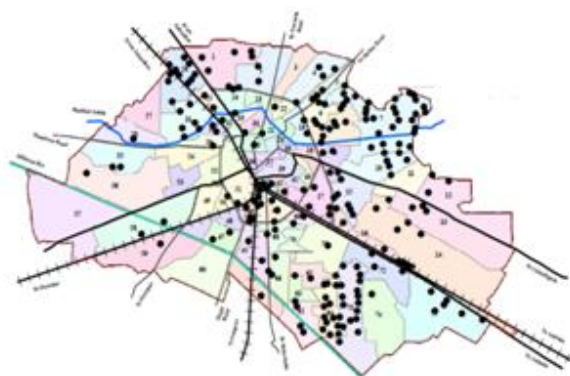


Figure 3: Location of slums within Municipal Boundary in Land use map

In Ludhiana 87percent of slums are located in the residential areas with unhealthy environment and with unplanned way. Due to the less workplace distance from industries and less cost of living slum were developed over there which affected the planned residential areas beauty and environment. 13 percent of slums are located in Industrial areas where as most of them are located on the vacant lands which identified for future development. In city 57 slum are having infrastructure facilities under Municipal Corporation. 68 slums are partially developed but rest of the slums are not having any kind of infrastructure within it.

4.1 Year wise increase of slums and slum population of the city

Rise in economic growth, small scale industries and inability of availing infrastructure facilities by people trend increase of rapid number of slums between 1981to2000. Table 1; shows the year wise increase of slums in Ludhiana. The slum population comes out to be 23percent of the total urban population of the city. Whereas most of the slums having population ranges 500 to 5000 (Table 2).Period ranging from 1991 to 2000 accounts for growth of more number slums of the city. During this period the city attracted most of the migrants and the poor in search of employment opportunities in the city. Growth of slums has kept pace with growth of population and pace of industrialization in city where as 11 slums in the city are having population more than 5000.

Table 1: year wise increase of slums

Year of Establishment	Number of slums	% age of slums
Before 1971	14	6.69
1971-1981	30	14.5
1981-1991	74	35.4
1991-2001	75	35.8
2001-2011	16	7.6

Table 2: year wise increase of slum population

Year	City population	Slum population	%age of slum population in city
1971	401176	43639	10.87%
1981	607052	61234	10.08%
1991	1042740	135 021	12.94%
2001	1395053	314904	22.50%
2011	1613878	398290	24.67%

V. STATUS OF SLUM IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMMES

Number of schemes and programmes are already proposed and implemented by Government. Still we are unable to control and improve the slums. Slum identification for up-gradation and identification of beneficiaries were not done according to well accepted criteria. Government is failure to upgrade the slums due to lack of co-ordination form beneficiaries, lack of co-ordination from line department, lack of public and community participation as well as poor governance structure for the development of slums in urban local body. The city has 8 major slum improvement programmes, from where some of where already completed or already stopped by Government. There are also some specific infrastructures schemes provided by state government and by Municipal Corporation to provide basic infrastructure in slums. Out of 8 slum improvement programmes, RAY and BSUP are implemented on ground properly where as some of the slums are developed by the Municipal Corporation under some schemes like Accelerated Urban Water Supply Scheme, World Bank Aided Water Supply & Sewerage Projects and under Municipal Funds.

5.1 Rajiv Awas Yojana in Ludhiana

Rajiv Awas Yojana or RAY aims for Slum free cities in India through encouraging states and unions territories to tackle the problems of slums and informal sectors. The major focus of the programme is to bring out the existing slums within the formal system and provide them the basic amenities for living. Under this programme every city has to prepare the

Slum free action plan to up-grade the existing slums, notified and no-notified slums and to identify the slums.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has been sanctioned an amount of 585 Lakh to Punjab Government as the first installment for slum free action plan under this programme which covers 5 major cities of the state including Ludhiana. In Ludhiana, under Rajiv awasyojana only identification slums has been done with the preparation of slum free city action plan. Under the provision Rajiv awasyojana the City development plan of the city is drafted only to provide Basic amenities to urban poor.

5.2 Basic Services to Urban Poor

BSUP and IHSDP were introduced under JnNURM by Ministry of Urban Development to improve the condition of slums dwellers as well as to provide basic amenities to slum dwellers. Municipal Corporation of Ludhiana has initiated with three housing projects under this programmes to improve the quality of living in Slums. An amount of 66.64 Crore was sanctioned for Ludhiana city by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, India. Under BSUP seven slums are selected for development under three different projects. The projects are were already and people of some slums were already shifted over there. Project areas such; Giaspura area which having 2496 Dwelling units, MudianKalan having 1200 dwelling units and Dhandari Kalan with having 1136 dwelling units.

VI. ISSUES AT CITY LEVEL REGARDING SLUM

Government is facing many challenges for the up-gradation of slums in the city. Till date only four percent of the slums are developed by the government and 18 percent are still under process. Due to lack of lack of co-ordination form beneficiaries, lack of co-ordination from line department, lack of public and community participation development of slums are not being done properly. Major issues faced by the authority is many of the slums are located on private land and these are not able to be develop under any government schemes and also due to lack of public participation and increasing of work place distance people were not accepted any government proposal and denied to shift from their existing places. Other some problems facing by local body as well city are such as;

- Slums growing at a fast rate (25%) compared to the city (8.75%)
- Encroachment on roads, green areas and industrial vacant land.

- No formal housing facilities for industrial worker. Also not mention in Master Plan.
- Negligible of grants for urban poverty alleviations and slums development in the city.
- Lack of implementation groups by local authorities.

VII. RECOMMENDATION

- Spatial Strategies and Org. for implementation of Programmes.
- Policy for monitoring and proper vigilance of implementation of programmes also provisions for future sustenance.
- Focused on In situ redevelopment rather than Relocation with basic amenities
- Formal housing facilities for industrial worker.
- Provision for bio-metric surveys and bio-metric card entry for women house owner.
- Public Participation during every stage of planning
- Involvement of NGO's by MCL those who are working for urban poor especially for that particular slum or area with contract basis.
- Focused on migrated people through rental housing facilities.
- Allow PPP for new housing development so that the money can be utilized for rental housing development.
- Provisions for Industrial housing facilities near to industries only.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Over the year, Municipal Corporation has implemented different types of slum improvement programmes but not able to make Ludhiana as slums free. Level of slums and slum populations are increasing. People living in slums are continuing fend for themselves and endless cries of help. Slum improvement programmes in Ludhiana failed to develop and up-grade the slums. They are failed to achieve the goal and target of slum free city due to lack of improper management of slum improvement programmes as well as improper channelization of funds for development. The city need good governance to control slums and make city slums free. Government need prepare a special team by local authority for the implementation of improvement programmes to achieve the goal of slum free city because poor have also the right to live in the city as well as get all kind of infrastructure facilities.

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