



CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

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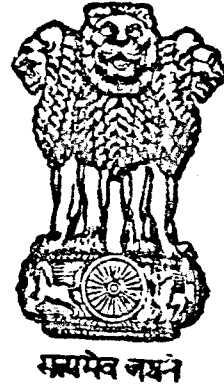
OCCASIONAL PAPER
NO 3 OF 1988

NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF URBANISATION

A STUDY ON THE
CIVIC & OTHER AMENITIES
AVAILABLE IN NOTIFIED SLUMS
OF CLASS I & II TOWNS

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SOCIAL STUDIES DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
NEW DELHI



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**A Study on the Civic and Other Amenities
available in Notified Slums of Class I and II Towns**

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CONTENTS

	Page
Foreword	iii
Acknowledgements	v
Analytical Note	1
Bibliography	14
Statement—Civic and other amenities in notified slums (Class I and II towns), 1979	
(i) Andhra Pradesh	16
(ii) Bihar	46
(iii) Gujarat	60
(iv) Haryana	74
(v) Jammu and Kashmir	80
(vi) Karnataka	82
(vii) Madhya Pradesh	96
(viii) Maharashtra	112
(ix) Rajasthan	170
(x) Tamil Nadu	176
(xi) Uttar Pradesh	220
(xii) West Bengal	230

FOREWORD

In India, the process of urbanisation and concomitant growth of slums have been quite rapid particularly after independence. The urban population as percent to total population according to the 1981 Census was nearly 23 as against 20 as per the 1971 Census. Of the total urban population, nearly a fifth is estimated to constitute the slum population. The estimates worked out in the Sixth Plan, have shown that the slum population was around 33.1 million in 1985. The Town and Country Planning Organisation have estimated that the slum population would touch the 51.2 million mark by the year 1990. If the present trend of large scale migration of people from rural to urban areas continues the slum population may assume gigantic proportions by the turn of the present century.

There has been a greater awareness in recent years among the planners and administrators about the inhuman living conditions in slums. In fact a new strategy of upgradation of slums has been introduced since 1972 in the place of the slums clearance programme which used to inflict untold miseries on the slum dwellers. This new strategy called the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums Scheme (EIUS) which is being implemented under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) provides essential facilities like potable water supply, street lights, approach roads, sanitation, community bath and latrines and drains to improve the living conditions in slum areas.

The Directorates of Census Operations had collected details relating to the civic amenities available in respect of the notified or officially recognised slums in Class I (Population 100,000 and above) and Class II (Population 50,000—99,999) towns of their respective States/Union Territories from the local bodies at the time of house-listing operations organised during 1979 in connection with the 1981 Census. But only 12 states, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal besides Delhi had reported the existence of notified slums. In regard to Delhi, however, details on civic amenities available in slums

(iv)

were not available. The data collected on this aspect from the remaining above 12 states were presented in Statement IV-A of the concerned District Census Handbooks. In the present report an attempt has been made to present the data on civic amenities available in the notified slums of Class I and Class II towns in respect of 12 states together with a brief analytical note. The report, however, is not meant for giving an overall perspective of the magnitude and dimensions of the problems associated with the growth of slums but to provide especially to planners and administrators, an idea about the level of availability of amenities and services in different notified slums of Class I and Class II towns of different states. The data presented in this report will also be useful for making cross regional comparisons in regard to the availability of amenities in slums of Class I and Class II towns.

The data presented in this Report were compiled, consolidated and analysed by a team of research workers led by S/Shri M.M. Dua, Dy. Director and S.S. Bahri, Assistant Director under the overall supervision and guidance of the former Deputy Registrar General, Social Studies, Dr. N.G. Nag. Dr. K.P. Ittaman, the present Deputy Registrar General, heading Social Studies Division encouraged his colleagues to bring out this report quickly. The report was also finally edited by him. I am grateful to all of them as well as other members of the Social Studies Division who had laboured hard to bring out this report in its present form. I am also thankful to the Planning Commission for sanctioning the scheme 'Study on the Distribution of Infrastructural Facilities in different Regions and Levels and Trends of Urbanisation' (under which the present report has been brought out) for implementation during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

V.S. VERMA

Registrar General, India

New Delhi,

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Tabulations

K. Karir, S. Kumar,
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P. Taneja, Ram Chander

Supervision of Printing and
Proof Reading

B. P. Jain, Asstt. Director(Ptg.)
Didar Singh, Printing Officer
H. K. Jhamb, S.T.A (Ptg.)