

**SIGNIFICANCE OF DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE SOCIAL PROGRESS OF
RESETTLED SLUM DWELLERS IN CHENNAI**

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of

Master of Business Administration

by

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SCHOOL OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Accredited with Grade "A" by NAAC | 12B Status by UGC | Approved by AICTE

Jeppiaar Nagar, RAJIV GANDHI SALAI, CHENNAI - 600 119

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BONAFIDE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this Project Report is the bonafide work of Ms. Mruthula.R (39410127) who have done the Project work entitled, “**SIGNIFICANCE OF DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE SOCIAL PROGRESS OF RESETTLED SLUM DWELLERS IN CHENNAI**” under my supervision from January 2021 to March 2021

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DECLARATION

I **MRUTHULA.R 39410127** hereby declare that the Project Report entitled **SIGNIFICANCE OF DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE SOCIAL PROGRESS OF RESETTLED SLUM DWELLERS IN CHENNAI** done by me under the guidance of Dr. BHUVANESWARI.G, MBA, Ph.D. at SATHYABAMA INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, CHENNAI is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Business Administration degree.

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ABSTRACT

Today's world is characterized by unprecedented urban growth. Such development presents a range of opportunities and various stresses to the urban population. Proper housing has become a precondition to overcome poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor, and their participation has been one of the most important instruments in sustaining positive change in their living conditions. On one hand participatory development in informal urban settlements as an approach is challenging, on the other hand overused participation in development practice faces criticism for lack of proper analysis, insight and understanding.

This thesis aims to study preconditions for and implications of slum residents' participation in slum upgrading and improvement programmes in the fourth biggest Indian metropolis – Chennai. Challenges for participation are analysed with respect to sustaining or to developing outcomes of upgrading programmes in the study area. The main objective of the field research in Chennai slums was to assess threats and opportunities for participatory development and the paper identifies some areas of possible difficulties for community participation in the context of slum dwellers' lives.

The analysis further provides an outline of recommendations to be taken into consideration in designing a programme or a project.

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Chapter-1
INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE STUDY

The Handbook on Resettlement has been prepared to guide City Governments on the process of relocation and resettlement of slum dwellers and to make the experience less distressing for the families. Local governments see resettlement as one solution to dealing with the issue of slums and affordable housing for the poor, lack of which is responsible for the formation of slums. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) sub mission on Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP), large numbers of houses have been built in cities to resettle slum dwellers from inner city areas. Most housing for the poor under BSUP has been developed on the city fringes where the land is cheaper. However, this has meant that slum families, who usually live in settlements close to their places of work in the inner-city areas, get moved far away from their work sites, schools, social institutions and networks. This results in both economic and social hardship for the people pushing them into poverty. Families take several years to recover from the economic shock of relocation. Usually, relocation is not accompanied by support for resettlement. Resettlement also impacts the city's growth by increasing stress on transportation services, increased investment demands for extending basic infrastructure to new areas and increasing the cost of services provided by these informal workers in their neighbourhoods and to the city

SLUM DWELLERS IN CHENNAI:

Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu and it is the fourth largest metropolitan city. A total of 29% of Chennai population resided in slums as of 2019. The state government of Tamil Nadu has established a Slum clearance Board, with a minister heading it. Activists say the condition of most slums in the city is poor. Thousands of families are exposed to various health hazards. Rain or sun, they remain the most vulnerable group in urban Chennai -floods can wash away their belongings or accidental fires in summer can raise their houses to the ground.

Activists say north Chennai has a higher slum population since migrants usually flock to the region due to employment opportunities, especially in manufacturing units,

availability of affordable land and proximity of houses to workplaces. Many slums have come up along the coastline in addition to the slums populated mostly by fishermen.

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX:

Social progress is the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, Establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.

The Social Progress Index is an attempt to address these gaps and those opportunities. It provides a holistic, objective, outcome-based measure of a country's wellbeing that is independent of economic indicators. It will enable a new level of sophistication in understanding the complex relationship between social progress and economic development. The Index is based on a framework that is inclusive of many aspects of social progress and utilizes the best available data spanning a significant number of countries. The framework is designed to be readily improved and expanded to incorporate new aspects of social progress, as well as improved data. The Social Progress Index, presented here with results covering an initial sample of 50 countries, is the 'beta' version that will be extended and improved over time. We aim to highlight gaps and catalyse better data as an important goal of the initiative. We welcome feedback on the frameworks, statistical model, and the findings that can be incorporated into annual or biannual updates. The primary goal of the Social Progress Index is to provide a comprehensive and rigorous tool to benchmark countries and stimulate progress. Social progress depends on the policy choices, investments, and implementation capabilities of multiple stakeholders—government, civil society, and business.

STRUCTURE OF SOCIAL PROGRESS INDE

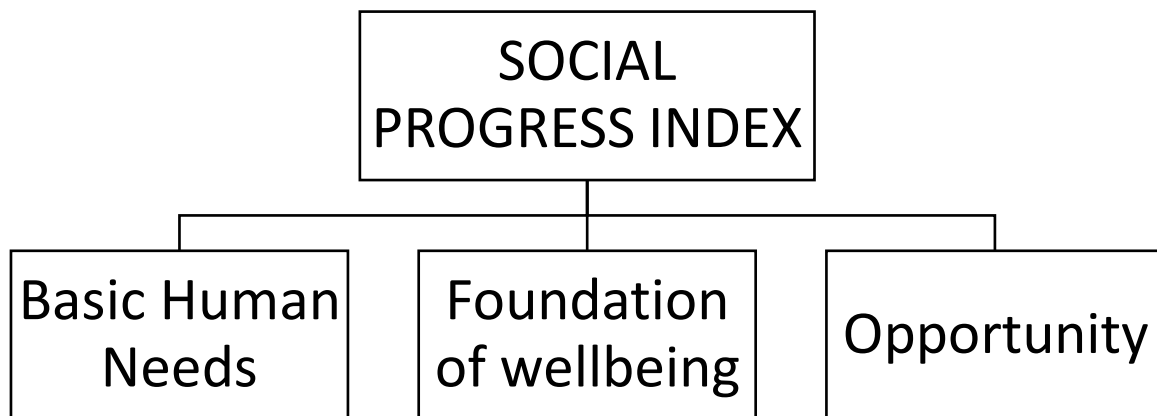


FIGURE 1.2

SELECTED SLUM AREA:

The area in which the study was conducted is Tiruvottriyur. Tiruvottriyur Municipality is located to at 7 km north of Chennai at 13.75° latitude on North and 80.25° longitude. Tiruvottriyur comes under the North Chennai parliamentary constituency and is an assembly constituency as well. Tiruvottriyur Municipality is a Selection Grade Municipal Town and is divided into 48 wards. The total area of the Municipality 21.42 sq.km. Tiruvottriyur falls within the Chennai Metropolitan Area. The Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) comprises of Chennai City and areas to an extent of 376.59 sq.km. in Kancheepuram District and 637sq.km. in Tiruvallur District. According to 2001 Census, 38.6. percent of population of Kancheepuram District and 57.5 percent of population in Tiruvallur District live within CMA

Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) constituted by Government in 1975 by an order formulated the 1st Master Plan, which was consented by the Government in G.O.Ms.No.2395, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 04.12.1976. The Chennai Metropolitan Area consisting of 306 villages in 10 Panchayat Unions, besides 28 Town Panchayats, 8 Municipalities and 1 cantonment covers an extent of 1177 sq.km.

Tiruvottriyur municipality has two wings, namely, a political wing and an administrative wing. While the Municipal Council, headed by a Chairperson and constituting ward level council members constitutes the Political wing and is directly elected by the people, the Executive wing is headed by the Commissioner and consists of various operational departments.

PROBLEM STATEMENT:

The characteristic features of the slum areas are substandard, dingy houses of high density and congestion, overcrowding, insanitary conditions, absence of basic amenities like water supply, drainage and sewerage and disposal of garbage. Almost 1 billion people, or 32 per cent of the world's urban population, live in slums, the majority of them are in the developing world. Moreover, the locus of global poverty is moving to the cities, a process now recognized as the 'urbanization of poverty'. Without concerted action on the part of municipal authorities, national governments, civil society actors and the international community, the number of slum dwellers is likely to increase in most developing countries. And if no serious action is taken, the number of slum dwellers worldwide is projected to rise over the next 30 years to about 2 billion.

All over the world the challenge of living on a 'planet of slums' is being addressed by a number of organizations trying to assist slum dwellers find a way out of poverty and vulnerability. There are programmes at the local, regional, national, and international levels. Much has been done and most should be done better. The frequently criticized World.

1.2 NEED FOR THE STUDY:

The research will help the people in the slum to identify whether the basic human needs of them are satisfied in the development activities. It also helps them to know whether they are getting the benefits of shelter, air, water, safety etc. This research study also helps the people who are engaged in the development activities to improve the availability of affordable houses, giving electricity connections, piped water connections to each and every houses.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY:

The research is mainly conducted to know about the social progress index of the slum dwellers. There are three dimensions in the social progress index they are: basic human needs, foundation of well-being and opportunity. So, the research is conducted in Tiruvottriyur slum area so that we can gather information from the people living there. The research through these analyses tells the negative and positive of the development activities that are done to the slum dwellers.

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

Primary objective:

- To identify whether the slum dwellers are provided with the basic human needs.
- To analyse whether they are able to access education.
- To determine the health and wellness of the people living there.
- To examine whether the resettlement area is providing employment opportunities.

Secondary objective:

- To Study the condition of the slum and to know the lifestyle of the people living there.
- To investigate whether the development activities are done to the slum dwellers in Chennai.

1.5 LIMITATION OF STUDY

- The study covers the slum dwellers of Tiruvotriyur only.
- The responses of the respondents may affect the nature of the study.
- The study population is limited to 152 respondents due to lack of availability of the time for data collection.
- The results fully depend upon the information given by the respondents which may be biased.

CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Literature survey:

The chapter provides a review of available literature in the area of development activities in the social progress of resettled slum dwellers.

George (1999):

Slum is a group of buildings or an area characterized by overcrowding, deterioration, unsanitary conditions, or absence of basic and essential facilities like portable water, drainage system, schools, health facilities, recreational grounds, post office, among others.

Bello (2002):

Emphasized that slum areas are locus of poverty where various factors that enhance slum development and growth are noticeable. He admitted that congestion of building and people as potent factors that created opportunities for the emergence of low environmental quality and unsanitary conditions, which breeds contagious diseases and infections in such deplorable parts of urban area.

Olanrewaju and Akinbamijo (2002):

It was affirmed that environment has great and obvious effects on health as poor residents are often seen at zones, which imply poor health. They observed slum dwellers to be group of people who live in old houses with bad structures located in poor environments where they are exposed to ill health from polluted water. Such houses are without toilet and other essential utilities. Their drains are often filled with refuse deposits, which hamper the free flow of run-offs.

Sudesh Nangia and Rupesh Kumar Gupta, (1993):

Slum develops on peripheral and marginal lands on the outskirts of city, on hills, slopes and low-lying areas, and also on the land which has little use to the owner in near

future. They also developed on the land left unused by public bodies like Railways, Municipal Corporation, Port Trust etc.

Madhura Swaminathan (1995):

As per her paper on 'Aspects of Urban Poverty in Bombay', over one-half of total Bombay's population live in slums or are homeless. As observed by her, slum households are deprived of good housing, they do not have access to hygienic system of waste disposal and in general live in polluted and degraded atmosphere not suited to human habitation. Another problem of slum dweller is inadequate public goods. The paper further observes that although poor households experienced some mobility in respect of incomes but the

re is no improvement in their living conditions.

Mr. Biswaroop Das (1997):

In his working paper on, 'Slum Dweller in Indian Cities: The Case of Surat in Western India', researcher found that majority of Surat slum dweller are

migrated rural poor people came to city in search of work and joined the lower circuits of labour market and subsequently settled in congested and degraded spaces within cities. As observed by the author 73% of the earning household heads fall in the category of 701 to 1500/- monthly income range.

Samik V. Lall, Ajay Suri, Uwe Deichmann (2005), on 'Household Savings and Residential mobility in Informal Settlements', The authors have investigated residential mobility among slum dweller in Bhopal, India. Researcher found that 74% households rely on their own source for financing homes, 14.5% depend upon non-commercial borrowings and only 3.1% was able to access housing finance from specialized financial institutions like HDFC. It was mainly due to lack of information and lack of collateral.

As study conducted by **Sufaira.C (2013)** on “Socio Economic Conditions of Urban Slum Dwellers in Kannur Municipality” Authors in his study found that the socio - economic conditions of the slum dwellers in the notified areas where the Integrated household Slum Development Program’s implemented are better than slums in non-notified area. The author has examined various aspects of slums and found that developmental activities in urban centers provide employment to the rural migrants as well as the local urban population. These low-income groups, in the absence of proper shelter were settled in the slum areas characterized by overcrowding, dilapidated dwellings, lack of sanitation and civic amenities.

Akter T (2008), highlights the socio- economic condition of slum dwellers and their consumption pattern. The study found that majority of them can’t afford nutritious food which was expensive to them, socio economic factors like income, expenditure and education were influencing food security in slums were also found.

J. Godwin Premsing and Sheena Philip (2014) on “Improving living conditions in Slums Dwellers” researcher found that over 65 million people live in slum, increased from 52 million in 2001. It is found that slum population had increased at lesser rate as compare to urban population rate over the last decade. The proportion of SCs living in slum increased over the last decade. Sex ratio of schedule cast in slum has better than any other urban communities. It is found that the literacy rate is now reached to 77.7% but still far from urban average.

Ali AM and Toran K (2003) analysed about inter and intra migration and also the socio-economic strata of the slum dwellers of Gandhi nagar Slum. It is found that on the basis of income and expenditure, socio economic conditions of the people were

not good. Houses were well built concrete structures. Basic amenities, drainage, water supply, street lighting was good. But they face.

the problem of lack of library. The studies showed that majority of the migrants have come to this particular area because of cheap accommodation. Most of the slum dwellers have an active after work life, being regular outdoor recreational spots and making frequent visits to relatives.

Geetha S and SwaminathanMadhura (1996) on “Nutritional Status of Slum Children of Mumbai: A Socio-Economic Survey”, in a field study in the slum area of Mumbai revealed that absence of basic civic amenities such as safe and adequate water supply, sewerage and sanitation, toilets are the root cause for the diseases leading to under nutrition in slum areas. The MAC indicator showed that 19.8% of boys and 36.8% of girls were under nourished and another 25.2% of boys and 33.1% of girl’s were moderately undernourished. Both the indicators show that the incidence of under nutrition was significantly higher among girls than boys.

As study conducted by **Hatekar Neeraj and Rode Sanjay (2003)**, it is observed that there was socio cultural and behavioral barriers like female illiteracy, poor economic status of women etc. which affect the nutritional status of children. On the basis of nutritional indicators, the study showed that severe malnourishment was found to be higher in Mumbai than in Jawaharlal colony.

Karn S.K, Shigeo Shikura and Harada Hideki (2003) examined the relationship between living environment and Health Status of Urban communities in Mumbai. In his 1070 household’s slums study the researcher found that housing conditions differ considerably from pavement dwellers to squatters and slums, overall, 33% houses were flimsy, 39% semi-permanent type and 28% cemented buildings. In his study it revealed that income, literacy, sanitation and personal hygiene have had impact on the morbidity of the people. The study empirically proved the effect of socio-economic and the environmental factors affecting health status of urban poor.

As study conducted by **Gangadharan K (2005)** studied the health behaviour of five social classes, upper class, upper middle, lower middle, upper lower, and lower in the utilization of health services in Kannur district. The study observed that both the urban and slum area very low social class households were educationally backward, their knowledge, level of diseases, available health services were found to be lower than that of middle- and high-class households. The low and very low social classes used mostly the government health services because of their poor financial status.

As study conducted by **Retnaraj D (2001)**, it is found that there is a positive relationship between urbanization and land prices. The major factor, which led to a burst in land prices and real estate markets in Kerala in the 1980's and in the beginning of 1990's was inflow of huge foreign remittances. This led to growth of slums in Kerala. Therefore, this creates inadequate drinking water facilities, latrine facilities and electric connections to the slum dwellers in Kerala.

As study conducted by **Patel, Joshi, Ballaney & Nohn (2011)** acknowledges the importance of tenure history and upholds formal and informal rights of Landowners, Communities and the Government. in his study it is found that decentralization will better allow the use of detailed local knowledge, encourage the structuring of locally suited SPSs and make it possible to mount the levels of effort required to tackle the slum problem in Indian cities.

As study conducted by **Aribigbola (2001)**, in his study he describes that housing is the residential environment which includes the physical structure used for shelter, all necessary services, facilities, equipment's and devices needed or desired for the physical and mental health and social well-being of the family and individuals. Therefore, environmental amenities like waste disposal, water supply, road access and location services implied by the special links between necessary economic and

social infrastructure like education, health and recreation are all parts of the package of services designated as housing.

As study conducted by **Kayode Felix Omle (2010)**, on “An Assessment of Housing Condition and Socio-Economic Life Styles of Slum Dwellers in Akure, Nigeria”, researcher examined that the importance of housing to man as an essential need and a prerequisite for the survival of man after food. It is found that quality of the housing construction is very poor due to the low quality of material used for construction, inadequate technology and poor planning standards of handling the building components. Based on the study, researcher recommended to the policy maker to implement sustainable policy for urban development.

As study conducted by **Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (2001)**, it is found that the problem of slums has been faced at some point of time by almost all the major cities throughout the developing world. Nowadays slums have become an integral part of urbanization and are in a way manifestation of overall socio-economic policies and planning. Slums dwellers have been contributing significantly to the economy of the city by being a source of affordable labour supply for production both in formal and informal sectors of economy.

A study was conducted by **Grace BahalenMundu and R.B. Bhagat (2008)**, on “Slum Conditions in Mumbai with Reference to the Access of Civic Amenities” and was published through IIPS Mumbai, ENVIS Centre on March 2008. The researcher found that a large number of slum dwellers are migrants; most of them belong to the lower socio-economic group and come from different parts of the country.

As study conducted by **South Asian Analysis Group (2006)**, Poverty is the main reason behind the slums and slums breed hopelessness and crime. The key reason is the slow economic progress. By mid-sixties in India Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi and all other large cities were dotted with slums.

As study conducted by **Bhandari and Basu (2000)**, it is found that migrated slum occupants are most adversely affected by quality of life; due to poor income level they are forced to settle in unhealthy and congested places lacking of basic requirements for a healthy life like drainage and sanitation, housing, water supply, slums are also the breeding ground for crime, pollution and health hazards.

As study conducted by **Sundari (2001)**, Women and children are the worst victims. Physically, mentally and emotionally they are affected. The rapid growth of slums and squatter settlements has largely contributed to the social, economic and environmental problems in urban areas. The rehabilitation programme of slum clearance board is totally inadequate in relation to the mushroom growth of slums.

As study conducted by **Aldrich and Sandhu (1995)**, Slums and squatter settlements are the clear indication of the failure of government and society to provide adequate habitat for human development. The term 'slum' is used to indicate housing which falls below a certain level, better housing is necessary the human development.

A study conducted by **Adedeji (2004)**, Housing as a unit of the environment has profound influence on the health, efficiency, social behaviour, satisfaction and general welfare of the community. It reflects the cultural, social and economic values of a society, as it is the best physical and historical evidence of the civilization of a country.

Gerard Jackson (2008), economics editor of Brookes News claims that "without Savings there can be no Economic Growth". There is a large literature on the role of savings and investment in promoting economic growth.

Dornbusch, Fischer and Startz (2004), in the chapter on Growth and Accumulation state that economic growth results from the accumulation of factors of production, particularly capital, and from increased productivity.

A study was conducted by **Nihar Ranjan (2008)** on “SLUM GROWTH IN BHUBANESWAR: A PROBLEM OR SOLUTION?” it is proved that poor save more. Such small savings, properly mobilized can play a vital role in stabilizing the economy

A study was conducted by **M. S. Alamgir et al (2009)** on “Assessing the livelihood of slum dwellers in Dhaka city”, The researcher found that Slum occupants do not have available formal education facilities and slum people were found to be engaged in rickshaw pulling, day labourer, petty business, small job services etc. by utilizing micro credit income, consumption, expenditure and socio- economic status of the slum dwellers improved to some extent.

CHAPTER 3
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 RESEARCH DESIGN

The Research Methodology, which follows through which we find favourable result and its backbone of the study.

A research design is the arrangement of conditions and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. The research design used is **descriptive**.

Descriptive Research includes surveys and fact. The major purpose of descriptive research is descriptive of state researcher had no control over the variables, research can only report what has happened or what is happening. A descriptive study is undertaken in order to ascertain and be able to describe are also undertaken to understand the condition of the slum.

3.2 SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Sample is the subset of the population. The process of selecting a sample is known as sampling. In this study random sampling has been used.

Random sampling:

Random sampling is a part of the sampling technique in which each sample has an equal probability of being chosen. A sample chosen randomly is meant to be an unbiased representation of the total population.

3.3 SOURCES OF DATA

The sources of data are from two sources. They are primary and secondary data.

3.5.1 Primary data:

Primary data is a fresh data collected for the first time using a research instrument. In this report, the primary data is collected with a questionnaire. A detailed questionnaire was prepared, and data would be collected from 153 respondents of Tiruvottriyur Slum area.

3.5.2 Secondary data:

Secondary data is collected from existing data sources like books, articles, journals and internet.

3.4 STRUCTURE OF QUESTIONNAIRE:

A questionnaire is a research instrument that consists of a set of questions or other types of prompts that aims to collect information from a respondent. A research questionnaire is typically a mix of close-ended questions and open-ended questions. Open-ended, long-form questions offer the respondent the ability to elaborate on their thoughts. The data collected from a data collection questionnaire can be both qualitative as well as quantitative in nature.

A questionnaire may or may not be delivered in the form of a survey, but a survey always consists of a questionnaire. Questionnaires provide a relatively cheap, quick and efficient way of obtaining large amounts of information from a large sample of people.

Closed questions structure the answer by only allowing responses which fit into pre-decided categories efficient way of obtaining large amounts of information from a large sample of people.

3.5 SAMPLE SIZE:

Out from their 570 houses 153 respondents are taken for the study.

3.6 PERIOD OF STUDY:

The period of time taken to conduct the survey and prepare the research paper is 3 months.

3.7 ANALYTICAL TOOLS:

The following tests and statical tools were used for the analysis of the data.

Descriptive Analysis:

- Percentage analysis method

Inferential Analysis:

- One-way Annova
- Correlation Analysis
- Chi-square method.

POPULATION:

The aggregate of all the units pertaining to a study is called population or universe. Population is the target group to be studied. In this study people living in the Tiruvottriyur slum area are referred as the population.

CHAPTER 4

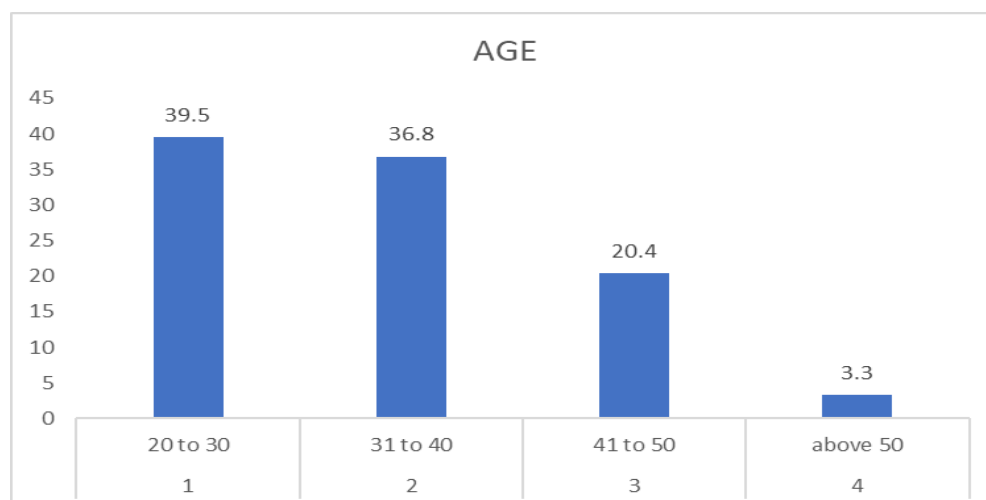
DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS

TABLE 4.1.1: TABLE SHOWING AGE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

Table

S.NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	20 to 30	60	39.5
2	31 to 40	56	36.8
3	41 to 50	31	20.4
4	Above 50	5	3.3
TOTAL		150	100.0



Interpretation

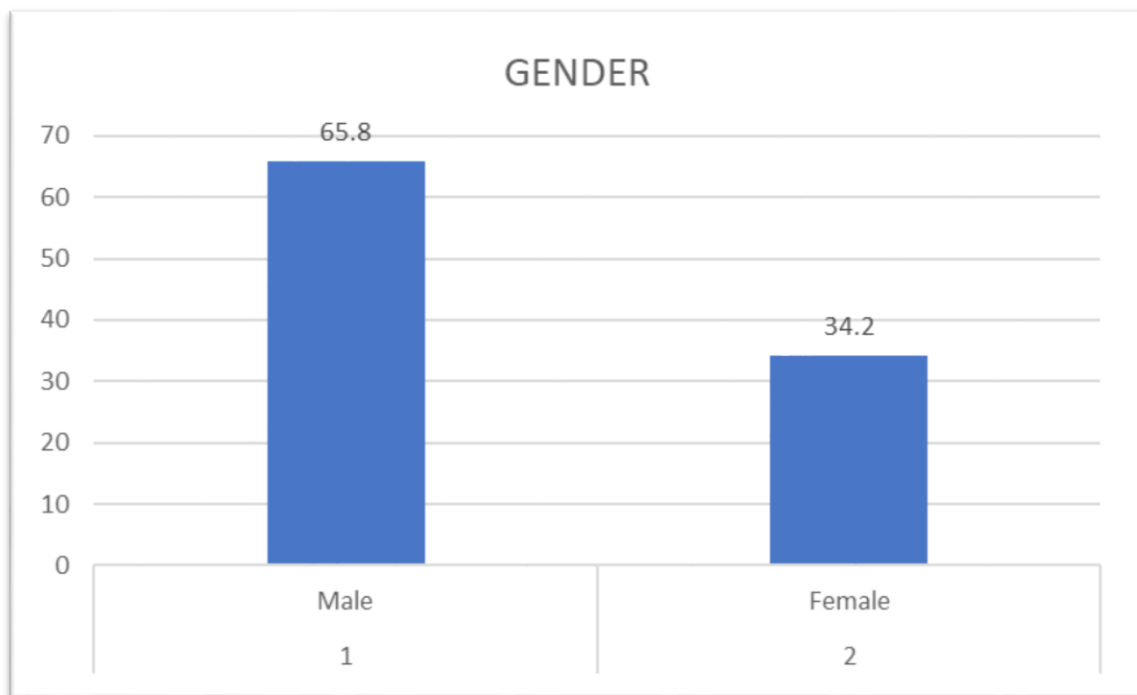
From the above table it is interpreted that the number of respondents between 20 to 30 is 39.5%, 31 to 40 is 36.8%, 41 to 50 is 20.4%, above 50 is 3.3%.

Inference

Majority (39.5%) of the respondents falls in the age category 20 to 30.

Table 4.1.2: Gender of the respondents

S.NO	Particulars	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Male	100	65.8
2	Female	52	34.2
TOTAL		152	100.0



Interpretation

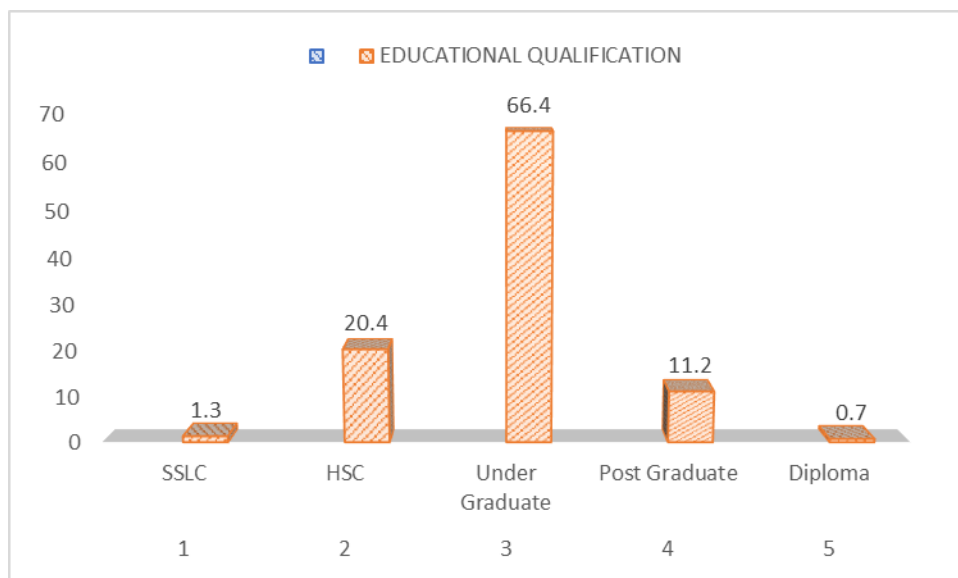
From the above table it is interpreted that the number of male respondents is 65.8% and the number of female respondents is 34.2%.

Inference

Majority (65.8%) of the respondents are male.

Table 4.1.3: Qualification of the respondents

S.NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	SSLC	2	1.3
2	HSC	31	20.4
3	Undergraduate	101	66.4
4	Postgraduate	17	11.2
5	Diploma	1	0.7
TOTAL			100.0



Interpretation

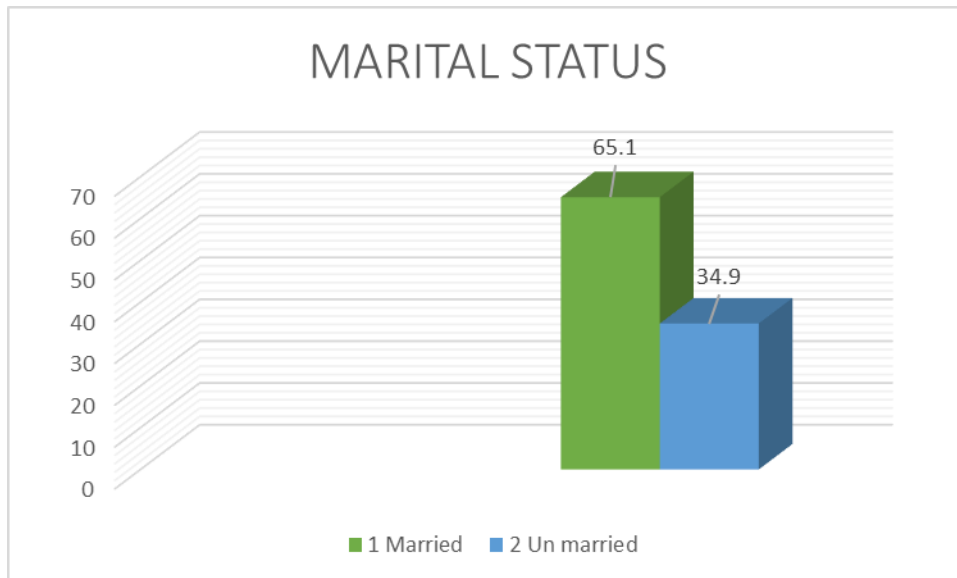
From the above table it is interpreted that the number of SSLC is 1.3%, HSC is 20.4%, Undergraduate is 66.4% Postgraduate is 11.2% Diploma is 0.7%.

Inference

Majority (66.4%) of the respondents are Undergraduate.

Table 4.1.4: Marital Status of the Respondents

S.NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Married	99	65.1
2	Un Married	53	34.9
TOTAL		152	100.0



Interpretation

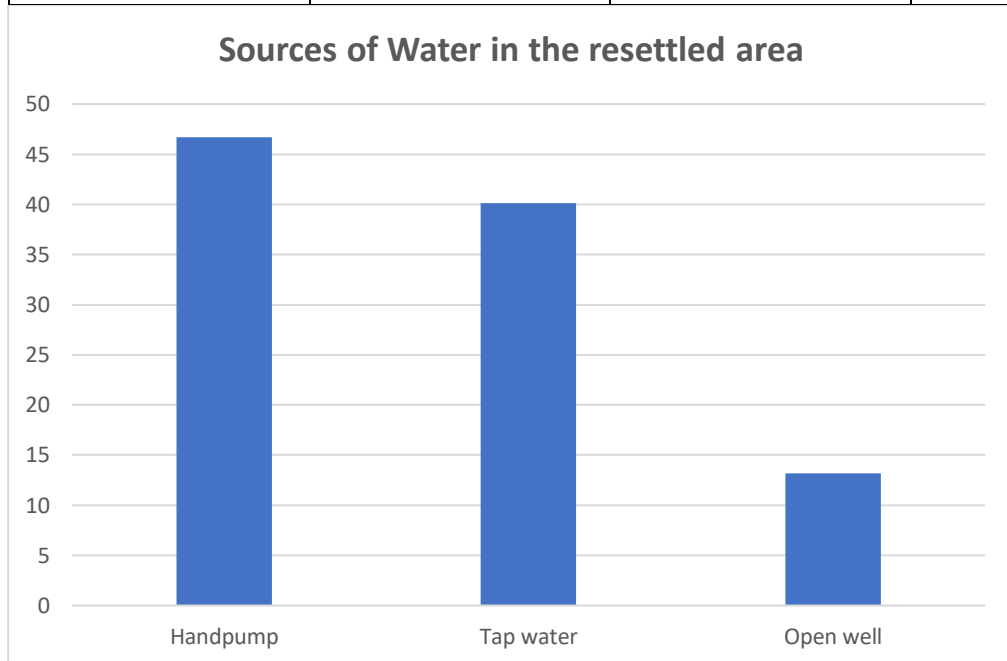
From the above chart it is interpreted that the number of married respondents is 65.1%, and unmarried respondents are 34.9%

Inference

Majority (65.1%) are married.

4.1.5: Sources of Water in the resettled area.

S.NO	Particulars	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1	Handpump	71	46.7
2	Tap water	61	40.1
3	Open well	20	13.2
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

From the above chart it is interpreted that the number of Handpump are 46.7%, Tap water are 40.1%, Open well are 13.2%.

Inference

Majority (46.7%) are Handpump.

Table 4.1.6: Collection of waste by corporation members

S.NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Daily	10	6.6
2	Once in 2 days	69	45.4
3	Once in 15 days	66	43.4
4	No collection	7	4.6
TOTAL		152	100.0



Interpretation

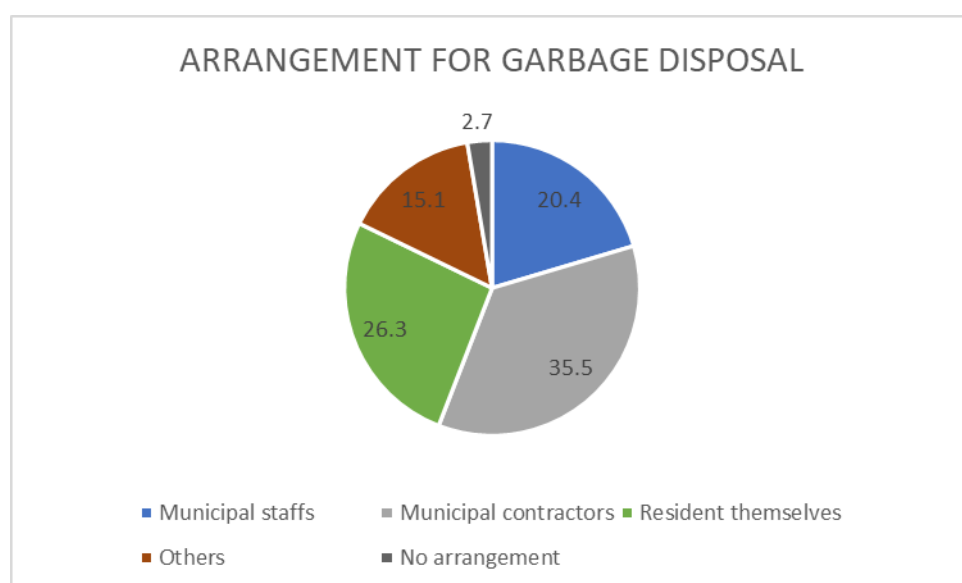
From the above table it is interpreted that the number of respondents preferred Daily is 6.6%, Once in 2 days is 45.4%, Once in 15 days is 43.4, No collection is 4.6%.

Inference:

Majority (45.4%) of respondents says that the waste collected Once in 2 days.

Table 4.1.7 Arrangement for the garbage disposal

S.NO	Particular	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Municipal staffs	31	20.4
2	Municipal contractors	54	35.5
3	Resident themselves	40	26.3
4	Others	23	15.1
5	No arrangement	4	2.7
Total		152	100.0



Interpretation

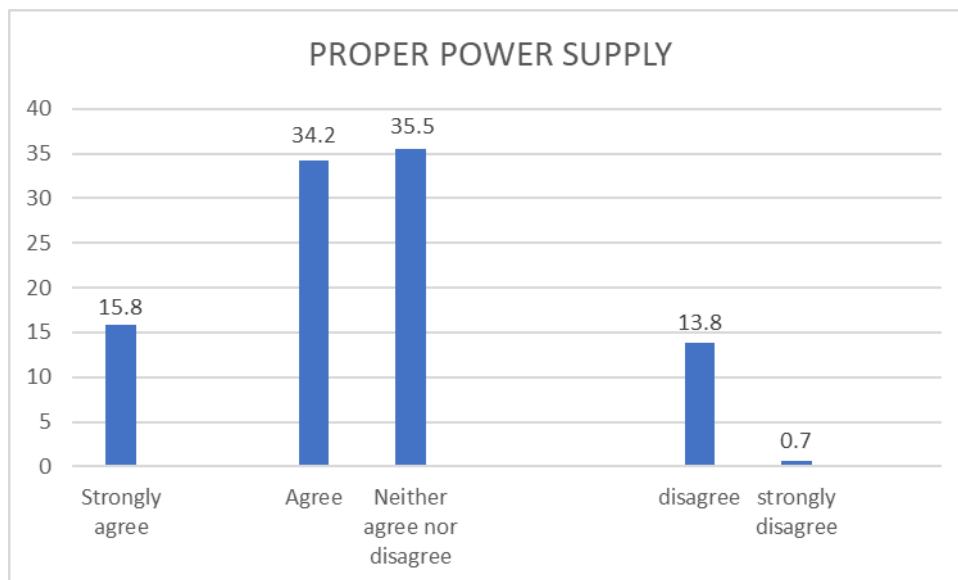
From the above table it is interpreted that the number of respondents preferred 20.4% in Municipal staffs, 35.5% in Municipal contractors, 26.3% in Resident themselves, 15.1% in Others and 2.7% in no arrangement.

Inference

Majority (35.5%) of respondents says Municipal contractors.

Table 4.1.8 Proper power supply

S.NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Strongly Agree	24	15.8
2	Agree	52	34.2
3	Neither agree nor disagree	54	35.5
4	Disagree	21	13.8
5	Strongly Disagree	1	0.7
TOTAL		152	100.0



Interpretation

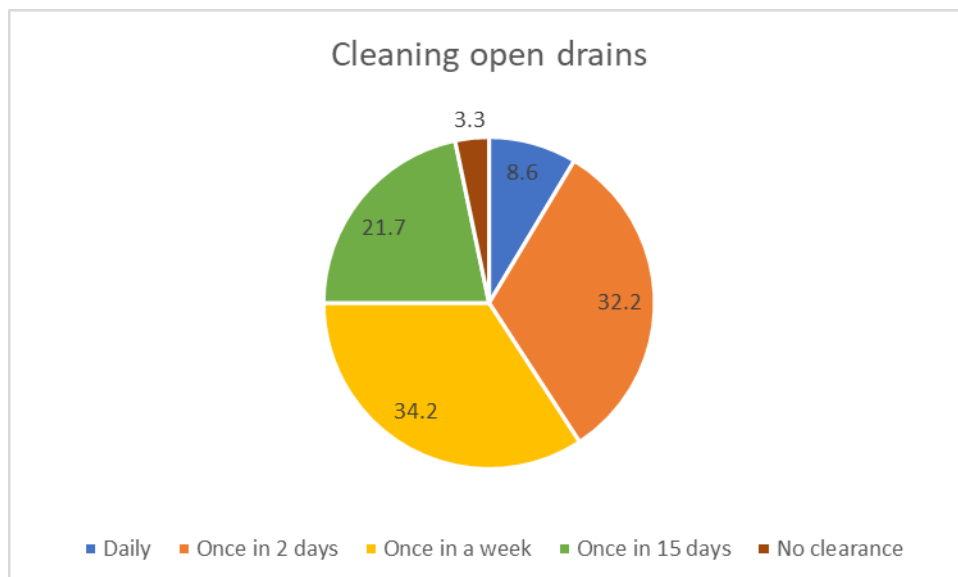
From the above table it is interpreted that the 15.8% of respondents strongly agree, 34.2% of respondents agree, 35.5% respondents neither disagree nor disagree, 13.8% of respondents disagree and 0.7% of respondents strongly disagree

Inference

Majority (35.5%) of respondents neither agree nor disagree.

Table 4.1.9: Cleaning open drains

S.NO	Particulars	NO. Of Respondents	Percentage
1	Daily	13	8.6
2	Once in 2days	49	32.2
3	Once in a week	52	34.2
4	Once in 15 days	33	21.7
5	No clearance	5	3.3
Total		152	100.0



Interpretation

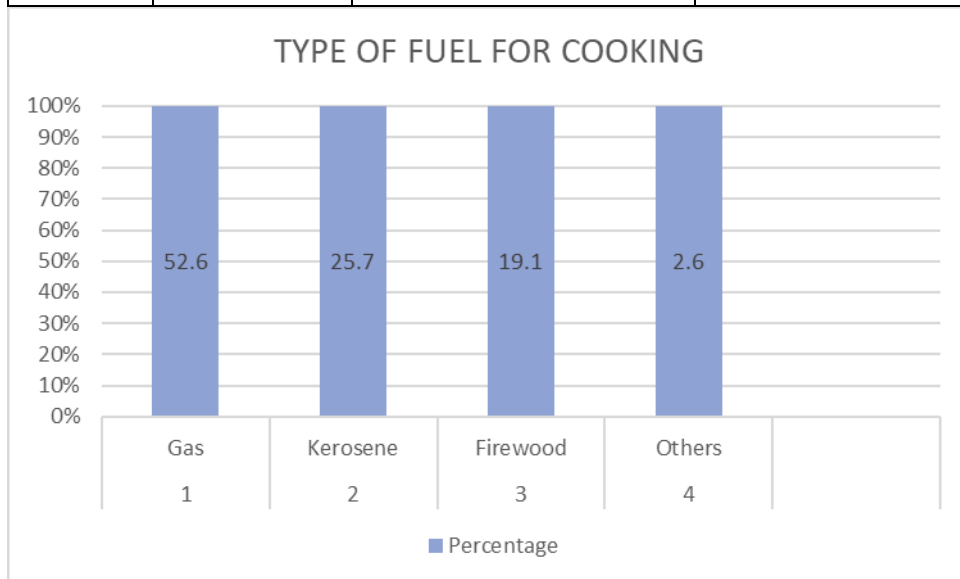
From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred Daily is 8.6%, Once in 2 days is 32.2%, Once in a week 34.2%, Once in 15 days 21.7% and No clearance is 3.3%.

Inference

Majority (34.2%) says Once in 2 days.

Table 4.1.10: Type of fuel for cooking

S.NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Gas	80	52.6
2	Kerosene	39	25.7
3	Firewood	29	19.1
4	Others	4	2.6
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

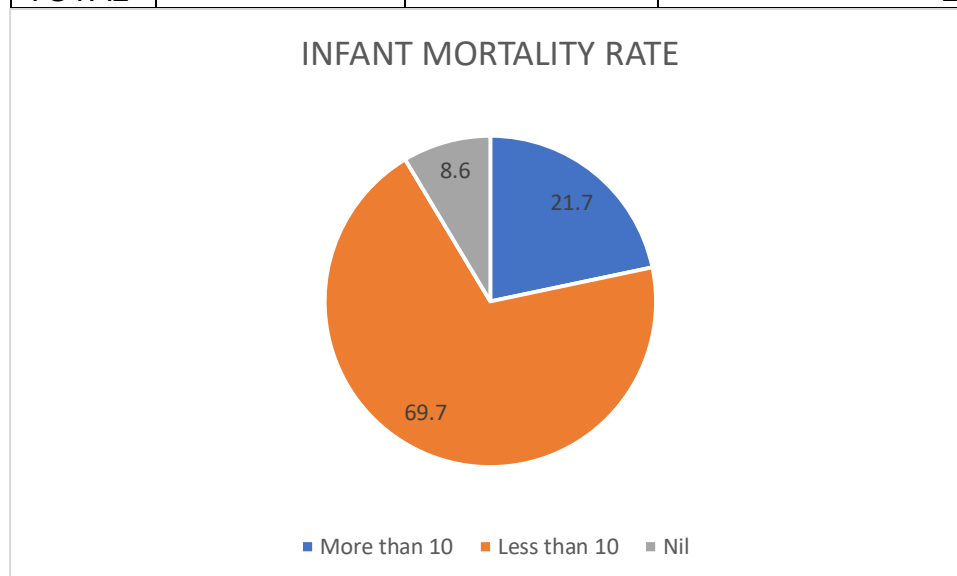
From the above table it is interpreted that the number of respondents preferred 52.6% in Gas, 25.7% in Kerosene, 19.1% in Firewood, 2.6% in Others.

Inference

Majority (52.6%) has preferred Gas.

Table 4.1.11: Infant mortality rate

S.NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	More than 10	33	21.7
2	Less than 10	106	69.7
3	Nil	13	8.6
TOTAL			100

**Interpretation**

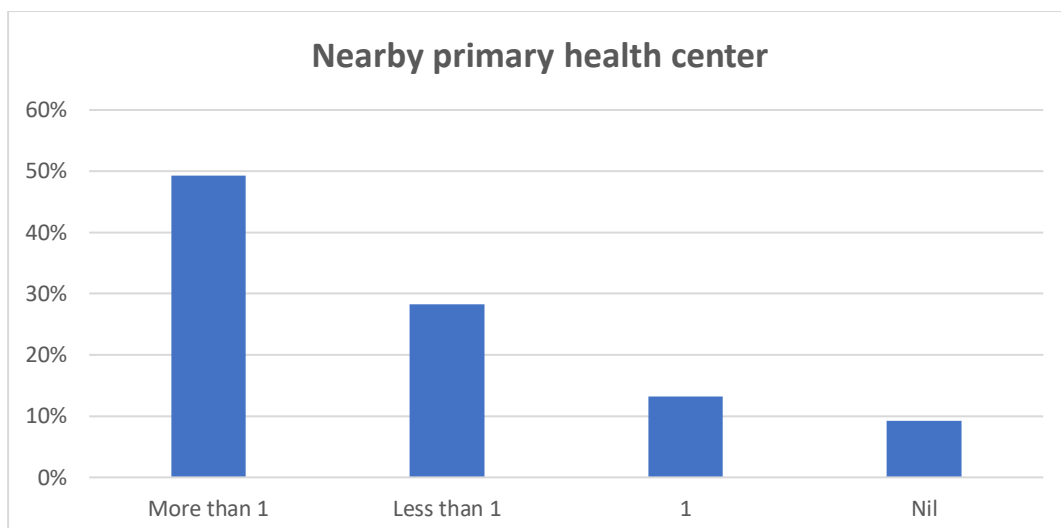
From the above table it is interpreted that number of respondents says more than 10 is 21.7%, Less than 10 is 69.7%, Nil is 8.6%

Inference

Majority (69.7%) says less than 10.

Table 4.1.12: Nearby primary health center

S.NO	Particulars	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	More than 1	75	49%
2	Less than 1	43	28.30%
3	1	20	13.20%
4	Nil	14	9.20%
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

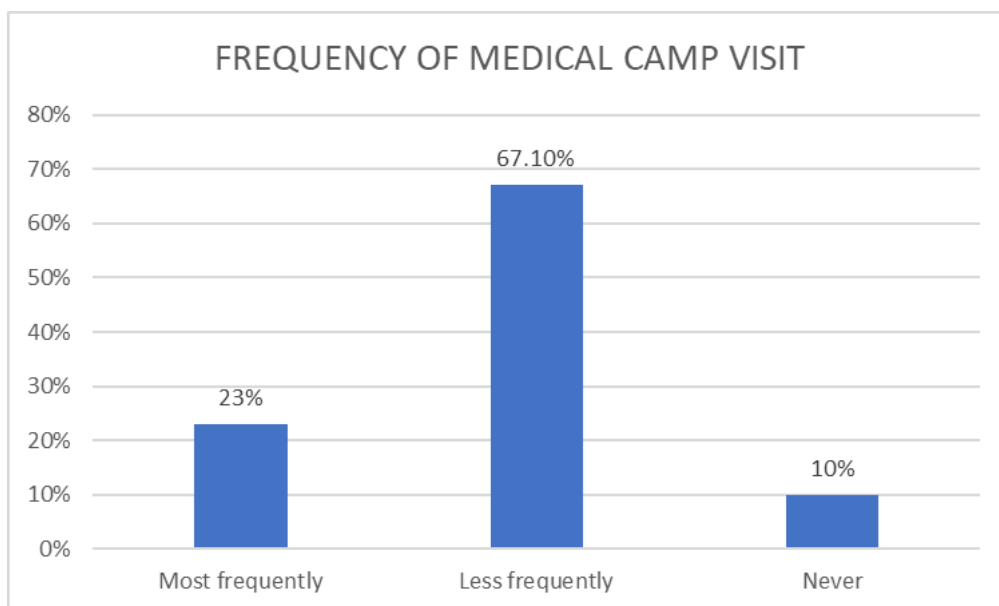
From the above table it is interpreted that 49.3% of respondents says More than 1, 28.3% says Less than 1, 13.2% says 1 and 9.2% says Nil.

Inference

Majority (49.3%) of the respondents says More than 1.

Table 4.1.13: Frequency of medical camp visit

S.NO	Particulars	No of Respondents	Percentage
1	Most frequently	35	23%
2	Less frequently	102	67.10%
3	Never	15	9.90%
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

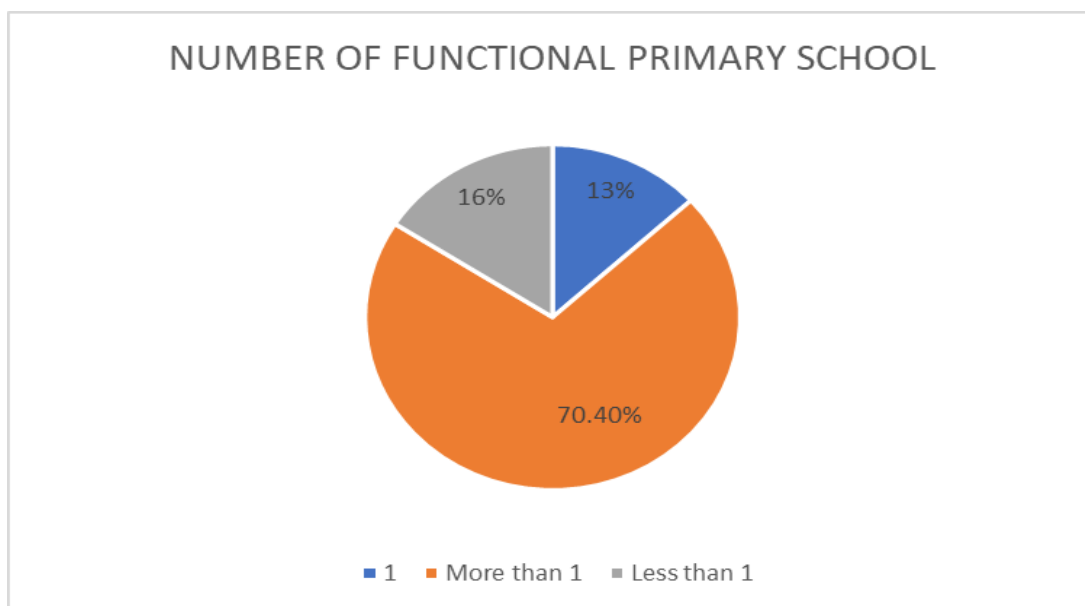
From the above table it is interpreted that 23% of respondents says Most frequently, 67.1% says Less frequently, and 10% says Never.

Inference

Majority (67.1%) of the respondents says Less frequently

Table 4.1.14: Number of functional schools

S.NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	1	21	13.80%
2	More than 1	107	70.40%
3	Less than 1	24	15.80%
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

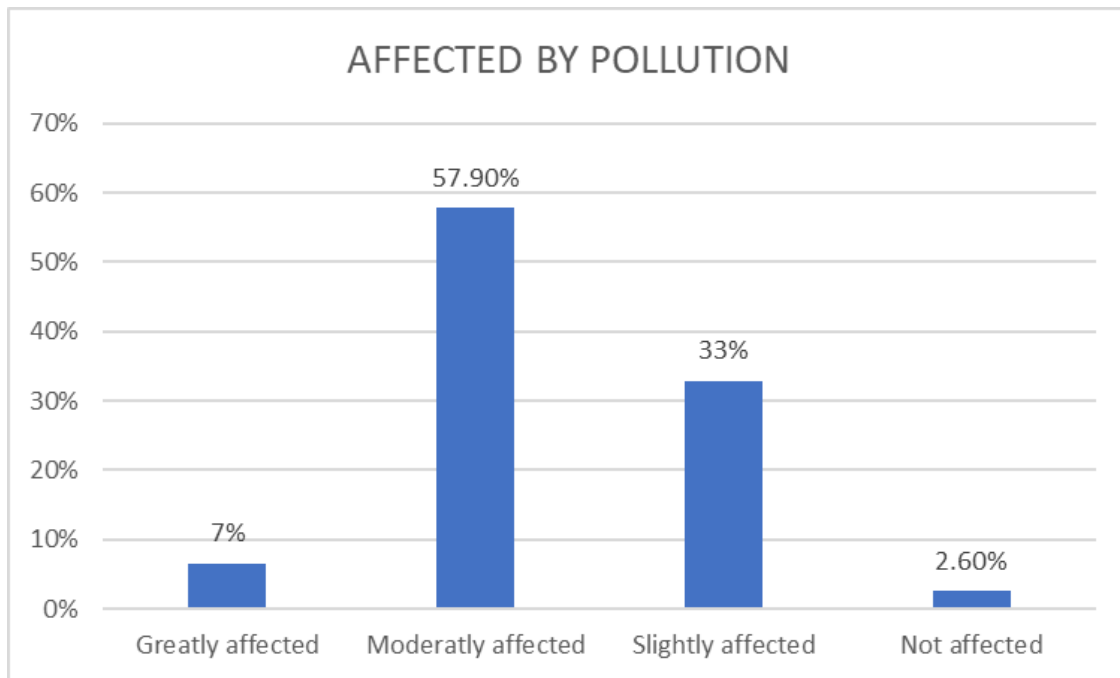
From the above table it is interpreted that 13% of the respondents says 1, 70.40% says more than 1, and 16% says less than 1.

Inference

Majority (70.40%) says more than 1.

Table 4.1.15: Affected by pollution

S.NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Greatly affected	10	6.60%
2	Moderately affected	88	57.90%
3	Slightly affected	50	32.90%
4	Not affected	4	2.6
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

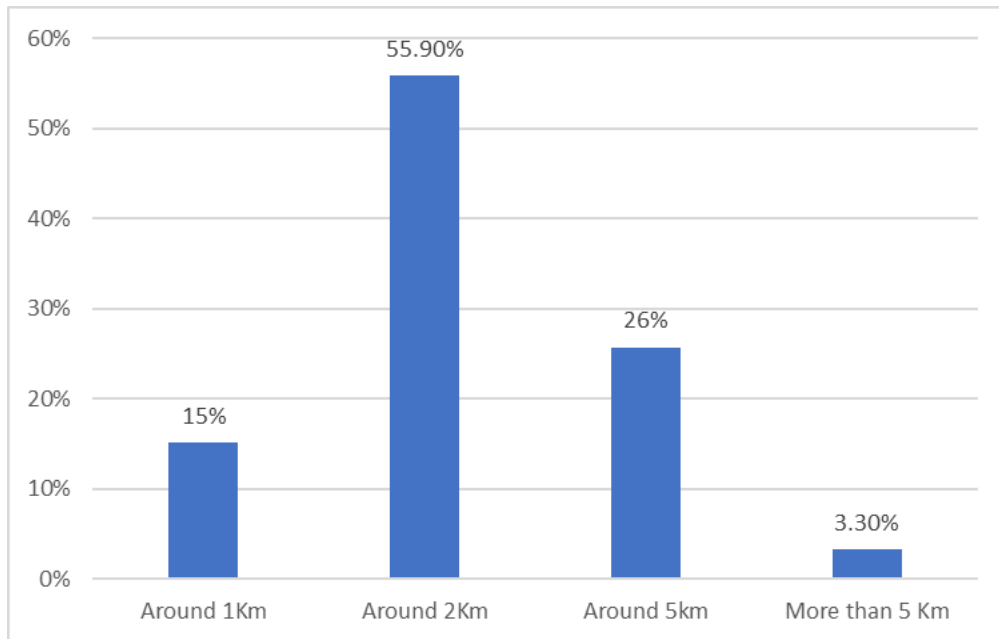
From the above table it is interpreted that 7% of the respondents says Greatly affected, 57.7% of the respondents says Moderately affected, 33% of the respondents says Slightly affected and 2.6% says Not affected

Inference

Majority (57.9%) says moderately affected.

Table 4.1.16: How long is the resettlement area from the slum

S.NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Around 1Km	23	15.10%
2	Around 2Km	85	55.90%
3	Around 5Km	39	25.70%
4	More than 5Km	5	3.30%
TOTAL		152	100



Interpreting

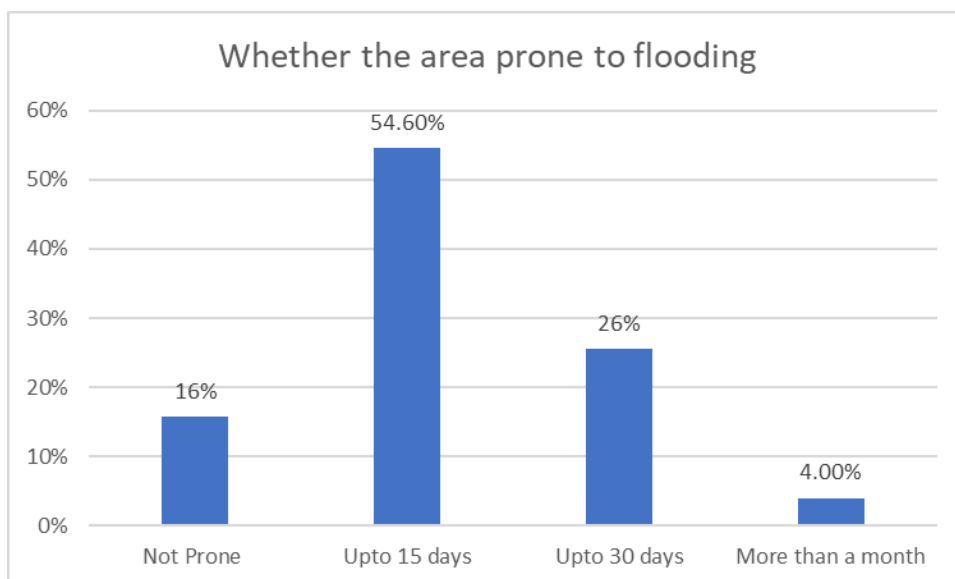
From the above table 15% of the respondents says around 1Km, 55.90% of the respondents says around 2Km, 26% of the Respondents says around 5Km, 3.3% of the respondents says more than 5km.

Inference

Majority (55.90%) of the respondents says around 2Km.

Table 4.1.17: Whether the resettlement area prone to flooding

S.NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Not Prone	24	15.80%
2	Up to 15days	83	54.60%
3	up to 30days	39	25.60%
4	More than a month	6	4.00%
TOTAL		152	100%



Interpretation

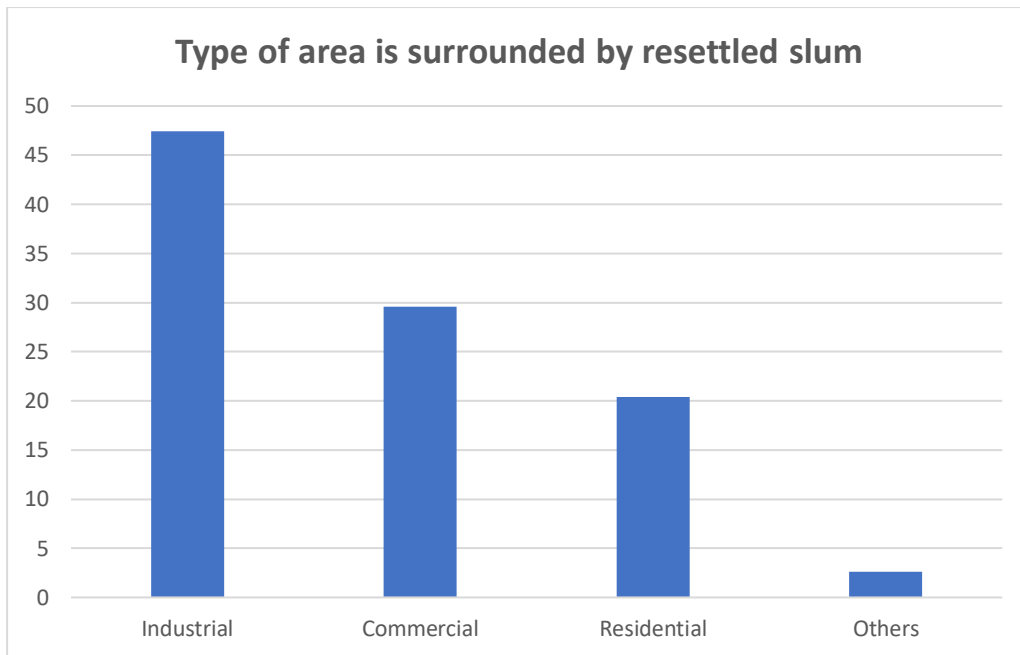
From the above table it is interpreted that 16% of the respondents says Not prone, 54.6% of the respondents says up to 15 days, 26% of the respondents says up to 30 days, 4% of the respondents says more than a month.

Inference

Majority (54.6%) says up to 15 days.

Table 4.1.18: Type of area is surrounded by resettled slum

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Industrial	72	47.4
2	Commercial	45	29.6
3	Residential	31	20.4
4	Others	4	2.6
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

From the above table it is interpreted that 47.4% of the respondents says Industrial, 29.6% of the respondents says Commercial, 20.4% of the respondents says Residential, 2.6% of the respondents says Others

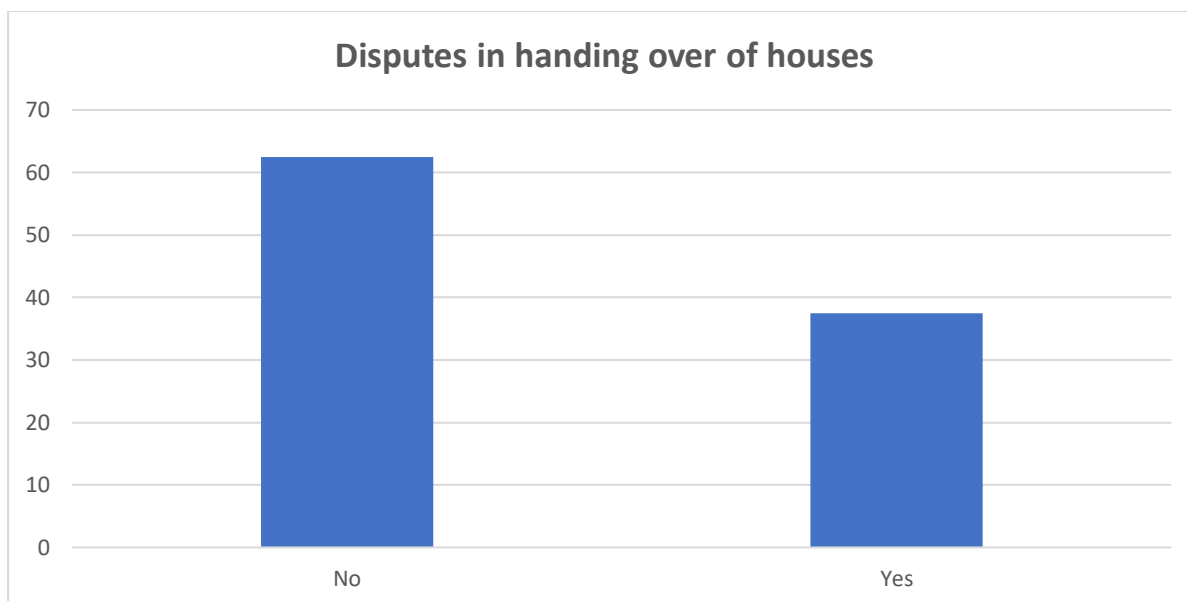
.

Inference

Majority (47.4%) says Industrial.

Table 4.1.19: Disputes in handing over of houses

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	No	95	62.5
2	Yes	57	37.5
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

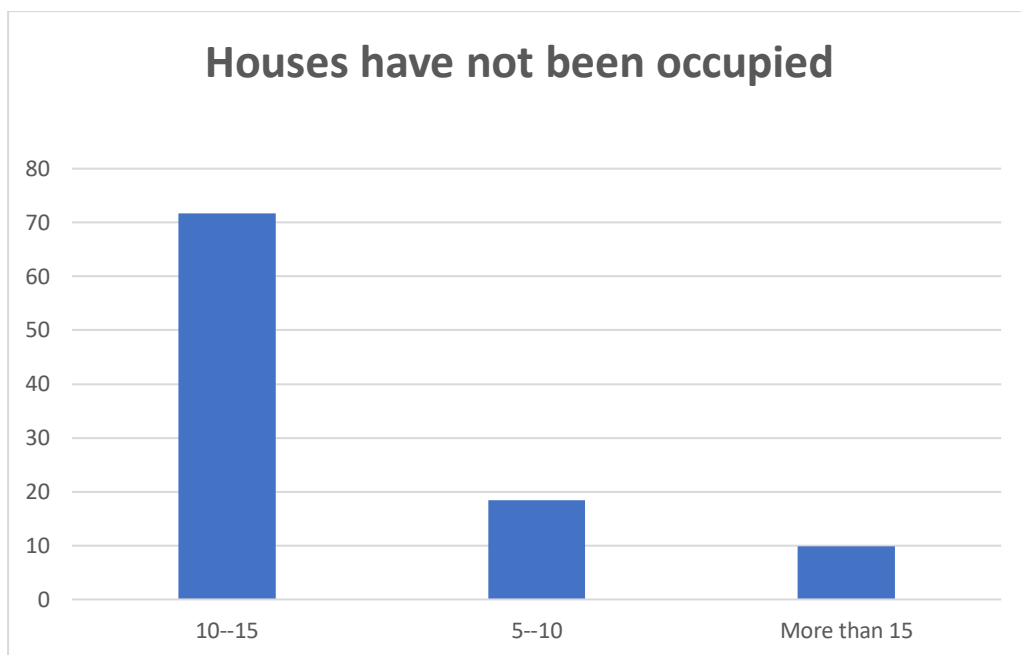
From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred No is 62.5%, Yes is 37.5%.

Inference

Majority (62.5%) says No.

Table 4.1.20: Houses have not been occupied

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	10—15	109	71.7
2	5—10	28	18.4
3	More than 15	15	9.9
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

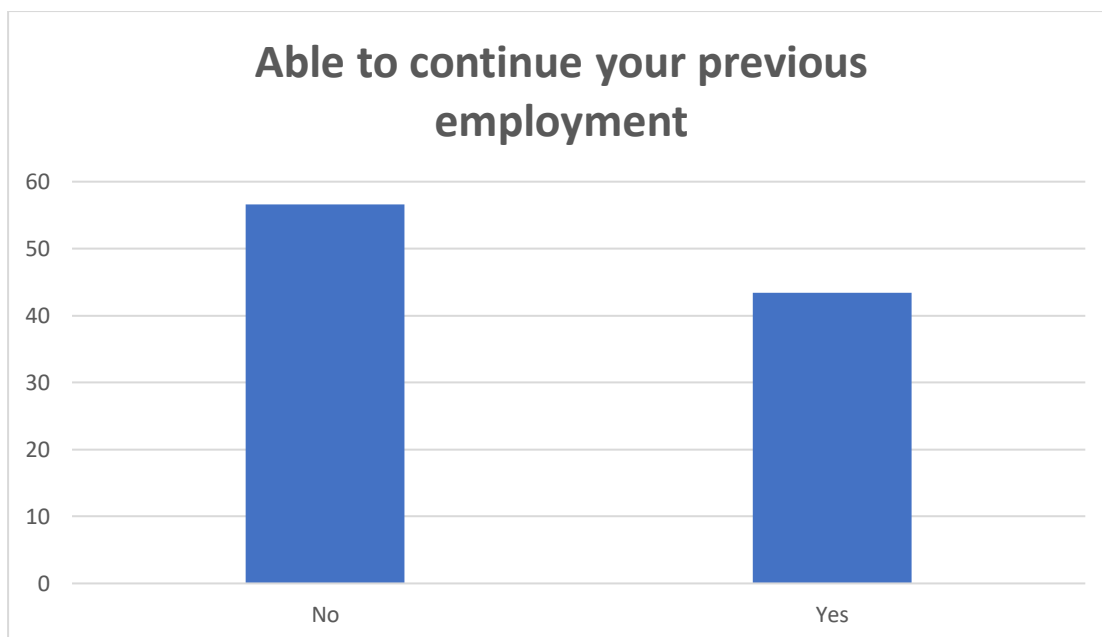
From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred 10--15 is 71.7%, 5—10 is 18.4%, More than 15 is 9.9%.

Inference

Majority (71.7%) says 10-15

Table 4.1.21: Able to continue your previous employment

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	No	86	56.6
2	Yes	66	43.4
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

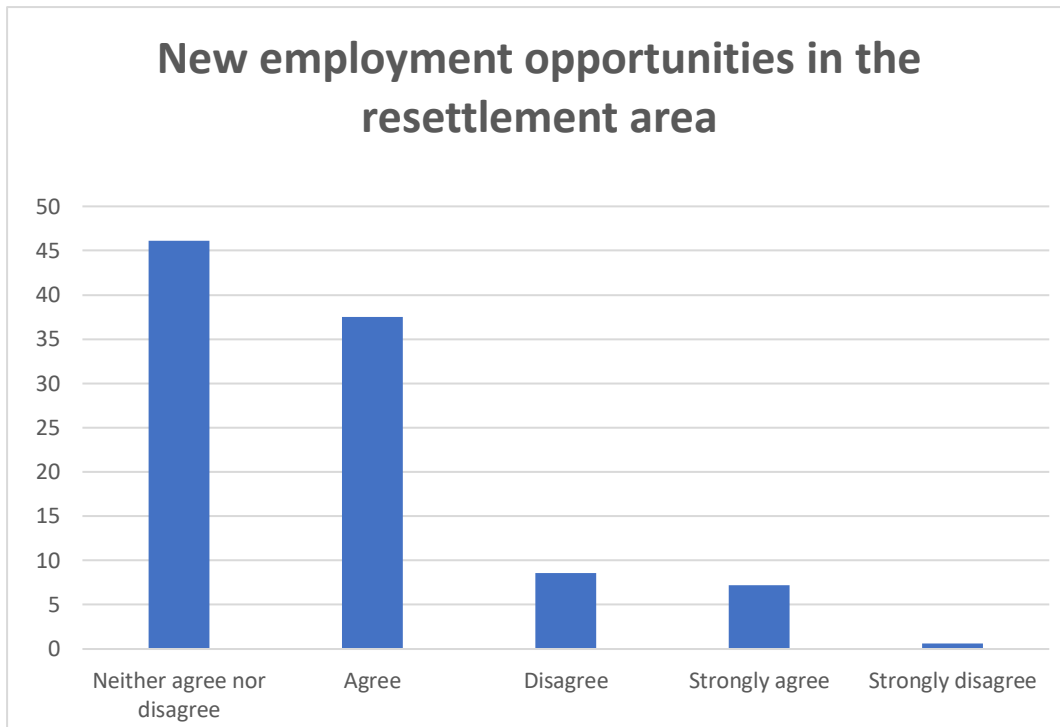
From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred No is 56.6%, Yes is 43.4%.

Inference

Majority (56.6%) says No.

Table 4.1.22: New employment opportunities in the resettlement area

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Neither agree nor disagree	70	46.1
2	Agree	57	37.5
3	Disagree	13	8.6
4	Strongly agree	11	7.2
5	Strongly disagree	1	0.6
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred Neither agree nor disagree is 46.1%, Neither agree nor disagree is 37.5%, Disagree is 8.6%, Strongly agree is 7.2%, Strongly disagree is 0.6%.

Inference

Majority (46.1%) says Neither agree nor disagree.

Table 4.1.23: Standard of living

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Good	61	40.1
2	Average	61	40.1
3	Excellent	19	12.5
4	Poor	8	4.2
5	Very poor	3	3.1
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

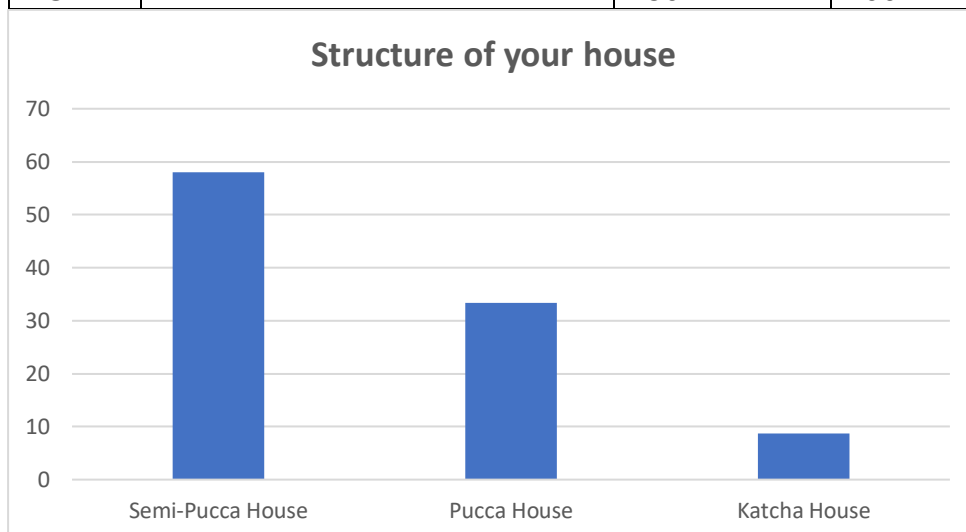
From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred Good is 40.1%, Average is 40.1%, Excellent is 12.5%, Poor is 4.2%, Very poor is 3.1%.

Inference

Majority (40.1%) says Good/Average.

Table 4.1.24: Structure of your house

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Semi-Pucca House	87	58
2	Pucca House	50	33.3
3	Katcha House	13	8.7
TOTAL		150	100



Interpretation

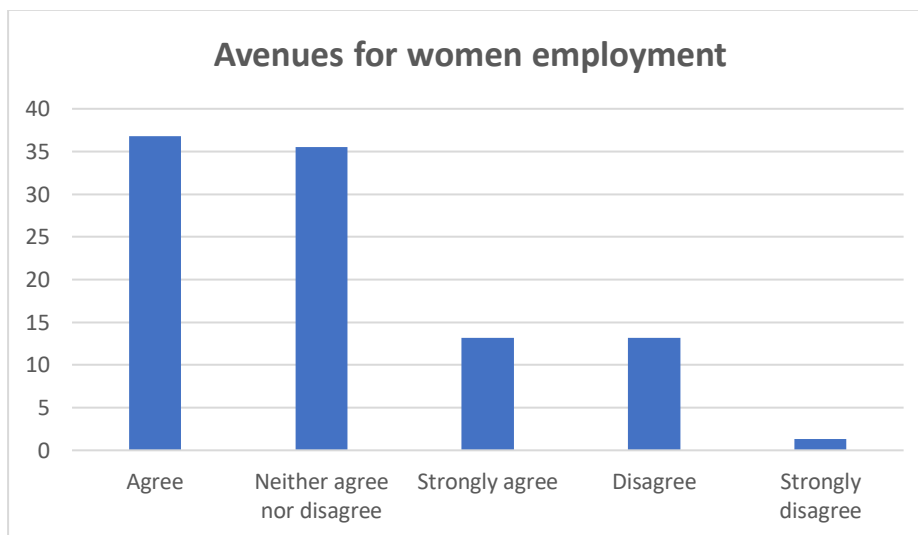
From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred Semi-Pucca House is 58%, Pucca House is 33.3%, Katcha House is 8.7%.

Inference

Majority (58%) says Semi-Pucca House.

Table 4.1.25: Avenues for women employment

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Agree	56	36.8
2	Neither agree nor disagree	54	35.5
3	Strongly agree	20	13.2
4	Disagree	20	13.2
5	Strongly disagree	2	1.3
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

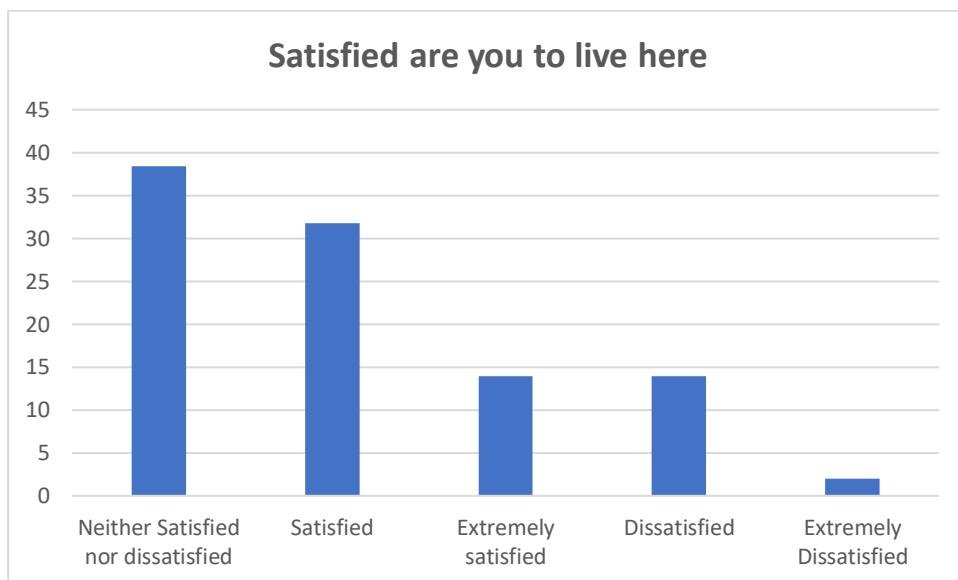
From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred Agree is 36.8%, Neither agree nor disagree is 35.5%, Strongly agree is 13.2%, Disagree is 13.2%, Strongly disagree is 1.3%.

Inference

Majority (36.8%) says Agree.

Table 4.1.26: Satisfied are you to live here

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Neither Satisfied nor dissatisfied	58	38.4
2	Satisfied	48	31.8
3	Extremely satisfied	21	13.9
4	Dissatisfied	21	13.9
5	Extremely Dissatisfied	4	2
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

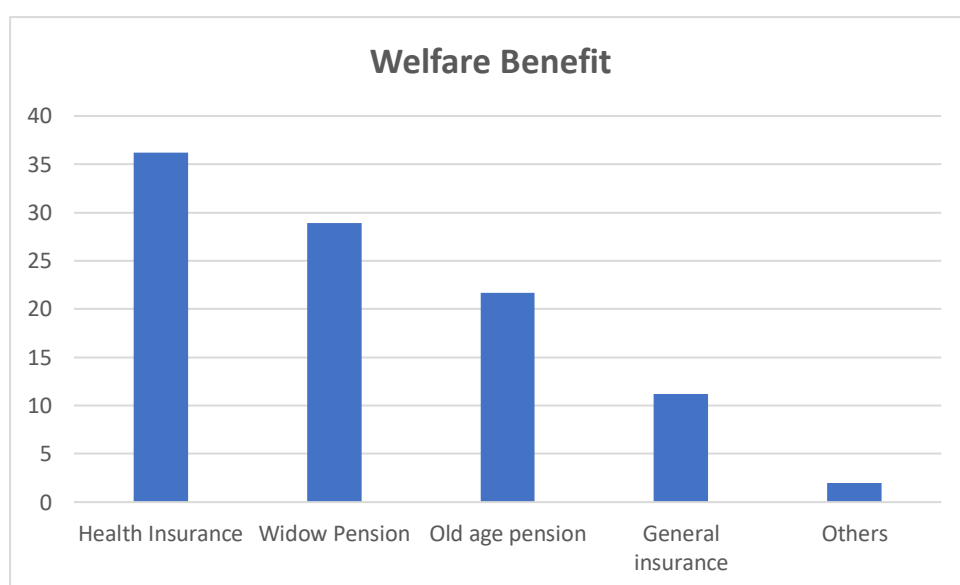
From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred Neither Satisfied nor dissatisfied is 38.4%, Satisfied is 31.8%, Extremely satisfied is 13.9%, Dissatisfied is 13.9%, Extremely Dissatisfied is 2%.

Inference

Majority (38.4%) says Neither Satisfied nor dissatisfied.

Table 4.1.27: Welfare Benefit

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Health Insurance	55	36.2
2	Widow Pension	44	28.9
3	Old age pension	33	21.7
4	General insurance	17	11.2
5	Others	3	2
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred Health Insurance is 36.2%, Widow Pension is 28.9%, Old age pension is 21.7%, General insurance is 11.2%, Others is 2%.

Inference

Majority (36.2%) says Health Insurance.

Table 4.1.28: Years of stay in this town

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	3 to 4 years	65	43
2	5 to 6 years	49	32.5
3	0 to 2 years	21	13.9
4	More than 6 years	17	10.6
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

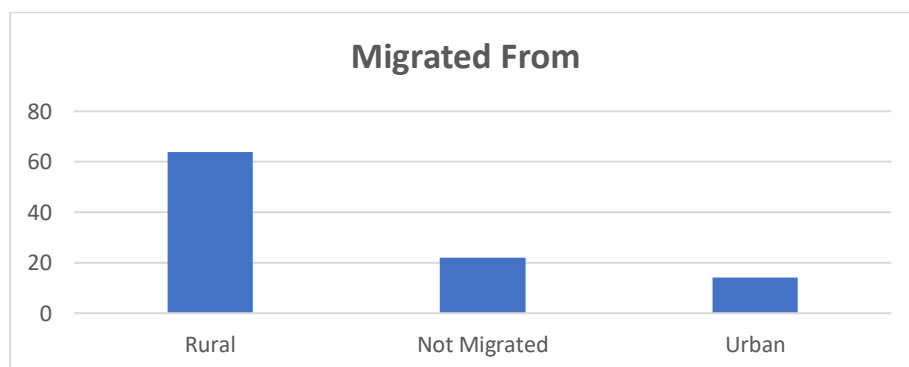
From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred 3 to 4 years is 43%, 5 to 6 years is 32.5%, 0 to 2 years is 13.9%, More than 6 years is 10.6%.

Inference

Majority (43%) says 3 to 4 years.

Table 4.1.29: Migrated From

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Rural	95	63.8
2	Not Migrated	33	22.1
3	Urban	24	14.1
TOTAL		152	100

**Interpretation**

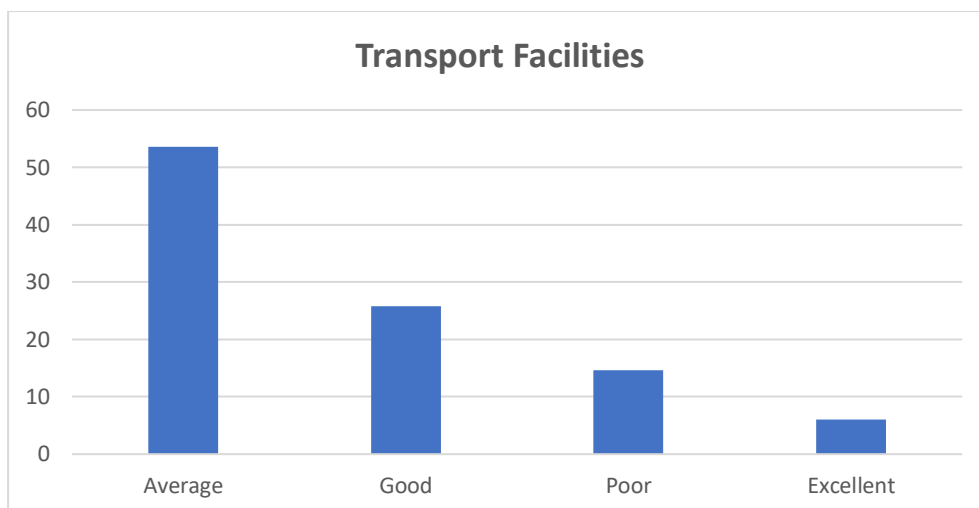
From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred Rural is 63.8%, Not Migrated is 22.1%, Urban is 14.1%.

Inference

Majority (63.8%) says Rural.

Table 4.1.30: Transport Facilities

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Average	81	53.6
2	Good	39	25.8
3	Poor	22	14.6
4	Excellent	10	6
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

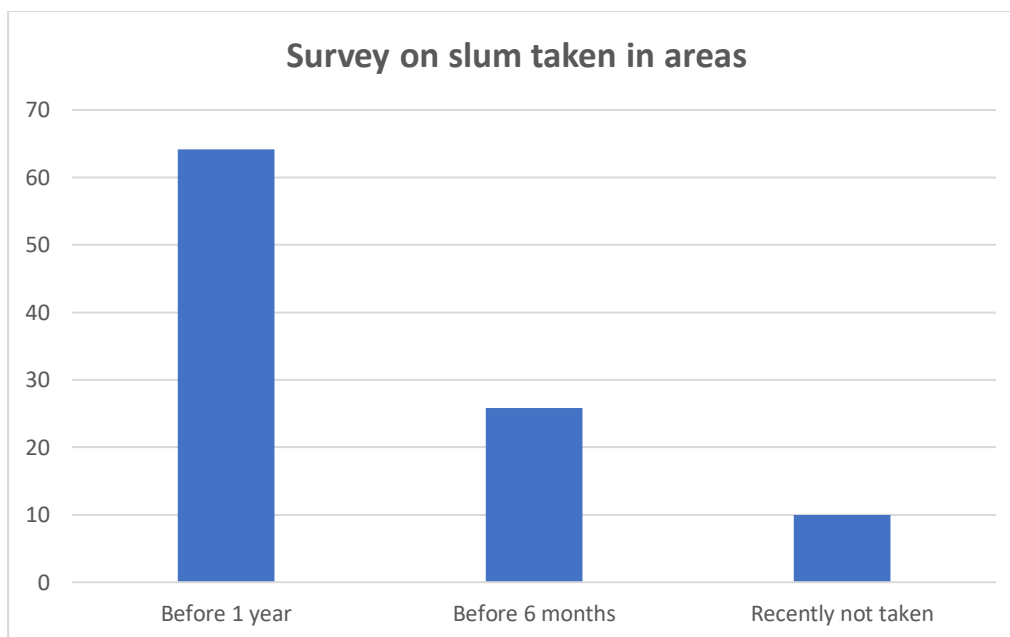
From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred Average is 53.6%, Good is 25.8%, Poor is 14.6%, Excellent is 6%.

Inference

Majority (53.6%) says Average.

Table 4.1.31: Survey on slum taken in areas

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Before 1 year	97	64.2
2	Before 6 months	39	25.8
3	Recently not taken	16	10
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

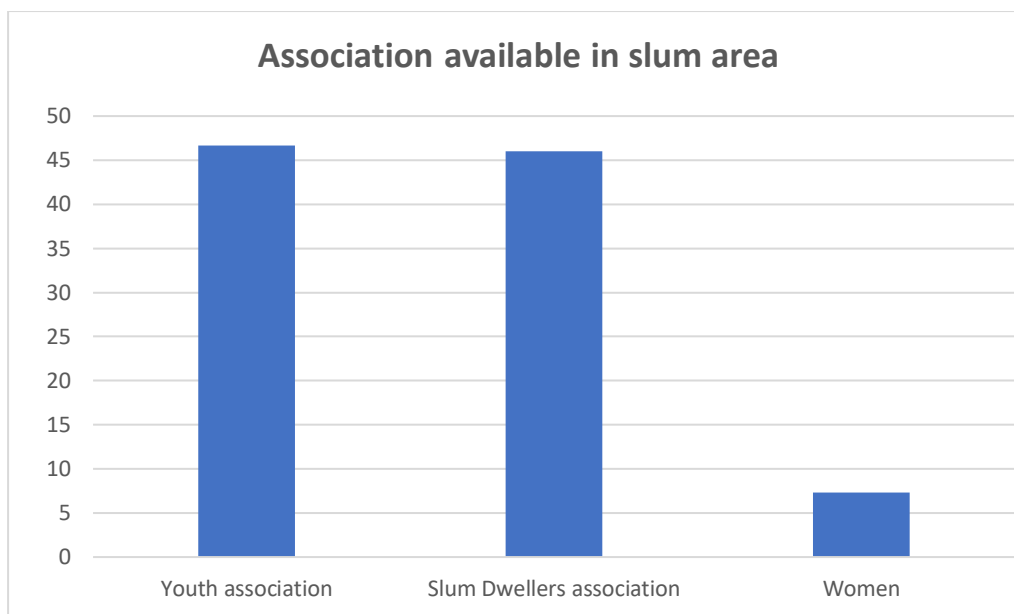
From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred Before 1 year is 64.2%, Before 6 months is 25.8%, Recently not taken is 10%.

Inference

Majority (64.2%) says Before 1 year.

Table 4.1.32: Association available in slum area

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Youth association	70	46.7
2	Slum Dwellers association	69	46
3	Women	13	7.3
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

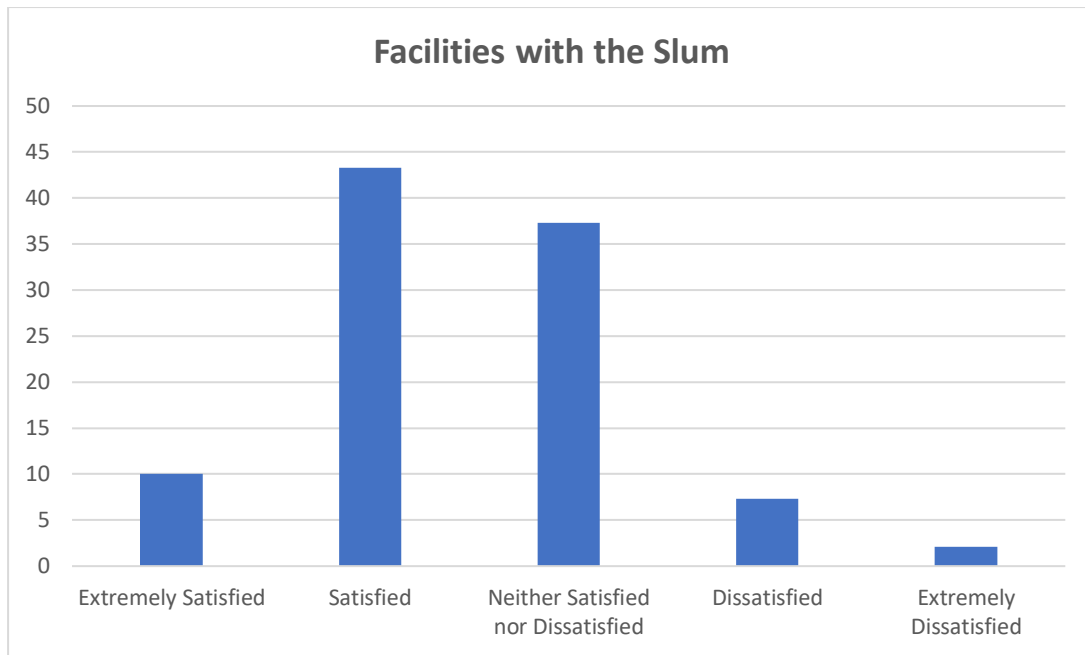
From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred Youth association is 46.7%, Slum Dwellers association is 46%, Women is 7.3%.

Inference

Majority (46.7%) says Youth association.

Table 4.1.33: Facilities with the Slum

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Extremely Satisfied	15	10
2	Satisfied	65	43.3
3	Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied	56	37.3
4	Dissatisfied	11	7.3
5	Extremely Dissatisfied	5	2.1
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred Extremely Satisfied is 10%, Satisfied is 43.3%, Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied is 37.3%, Dissatisfied is 7.3%, Extremely Dissatisfied is 2.1%.

Inference

Majority (43.3%) says Satisfied.

4.2 Chi-square

Table 4.2.1: Showing the association between the Age and Satisfaction level of living

HYPOTHESIS:

Null Hypothesis (H_0) = There is no association between age of the respondents and their satisfaction level of living.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1) = There is association between the age of the respondents and their satisfaction level of living.

age1 * How satisfied are you to live here? Crosstabulation							
Count							
		How satisfied are you to live here?					Total
		Dissatisfied	Extremely dissatisfied	Extremely satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	
age1	20-30	10	0	7	20	23	60
	31-40	8	2	10	21	15	56
	41-50	2	1	3	15	10	31
	Above 50	1	0	1	2	1	5
Total		21	3	21	58	49	152

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	8.023 ^a	12	.783
Likelihood Ratio	9.349	12	.673
Linear-by-Linear Association	.019	1	.891
N of Valid Cases	152		

a. 10 cells (50.0%) have expected count less than 5.
The minimum expected count is .10.

Source: Primary Data.

INTERPRETATION:

Since p value is higher than 0.05, we accept null hypothesis and reject the alternate hypothesis. Therefore, there is no association between age of the respondents and their satisfaction to live.

4.3 ANOVA

Table 4.2.2: Showing the association between Age of the respondents and the Satisfaction level of Facilities

HYPOTHESIS

Null Hypothesis (H_0) = There is no statistically relationship between the age of the respondents and their satisfaction with the facilities.

Alternative Hypothesis (H_1) = There is statistically relationship between the age of the respondents and their satisfaction with the facilities.

ANOVA					
How satisfied are you with the facilities within slum?					
	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	6.925	3	2.308	1.581	.196
Within Groups	216.016	148	1.460		
Total	222.941	151			

Source: Primary data

INTERPRETATION

Significant level is 0.196, which is higher than 0.05, we accept null hypothesis. Therefore, there is no association between the age of the respondents and their satisfaction with the facilities.

4.2 CORRELATION CO-EFFICIENT

Correlations			
		How satisfied are you with the facilities within slum?	How satisfied are you to live here?
How satisfied are you with the facilities within slum?	Pearson Correlation	1	.199*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.014
	N	152	152
How satisfied are you to live here?	Pearson Correlation	.199*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.014	
	N	152	152

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is clear that the correlation is 0.196*. There is a positive correlation between satisfaction of the facilities and the satisfaction to live.

CHAPTER 5

FINDINGS

5.1 FINDINGS

- Majority (39.5%) of the respondents falls in the age category 20 to 30.
- Majority (65.8%) of the respondents are male.
- Majority (66.4%) of the respondents are Undergraduate.
- Majority (65.1%) are married.
- Majority (45.4%) of respondents says that the waste collected Once in 2 days
- Majority (35.5%) of respondents says Municipal contractors.
- Majority (35.5%) of respondents neither agree nor disagree
- Majority (34.2%) says drains cleaned Once in 2 days.
- Majority (52.6%) has preferred Gas.
- Majority (69.7%) says less than 10 newborn babies around their surroundings
- Majority (67.1%) of the respondents says medical camp visits Less frequently
- Majority (70.40%) says more than 1 primary health care is available
- Majority (57.9%) says moderately affected by the pollution
- Majority (55.90%) of the respondents says resettlement are is around 2Km from the slum
- Majority (54.6%) says up to 15 days prone due to flooding.

- Majority (47.4%) says Industrial area is surrounded by the slum
 - Majority (62.5%) says there is No disputes in handing over the houses
 - Majority (71.7%) says 10-15 houses have not been occupied yet.
 - Majority (56.6%) says they are not able to continue the previous job.
 - Majority (46.1%) neither agree nor disagree that there is new employment opportunity in the resettlement area.
-
- Majority (40.2%) says the standard of living is average.
 - Majority (36.8%) agree that there are avenues for women employment.
 - Majority (38.4%) neither satisfied nor dissatisfied to live.
 - Majority (36.2%) are getting benefits of health insurance.
 - Majority (63.8%) are migrated from rural area.
 - Majority (53.6%) says the transport facility is average.
 - Majority (43.3%) are satisfied with the facilities.

5.2 SUGGESTION

- The overall experience index from the study reveals that the resettlement are provides basic facilities to the people living there.
- The shelters provided to slum dwellers could be utilised in long term as hostels for migrant people and at the same time that should within the reasonable distance of workplace.
- In the resettled are the medical camp should visit frequently which will be more beneficiary for the slum dwellers.

- The transport facility can be improved as majority of the slum dwellers says that the transport facility is average.
- Necessary steps should be taken to reduce the pollution.

5.3 CONCLUSION

The challenges for participatory development in slums are principally based on the understanding of slum dwellers' reasons to either participate or not in a certain programme. This conclusion provides neither universal instruction to be applied nor judgement as to what should be considered wrong or right to promote participatory approaches in slums, even in the Indian context. The complexity of community structure and inter-connected determinants for an individual or community participation mentioned in the previous chapters explain in more detail some obstacles and opportunities for satisfactory and efficient participatory development. The objective of the final chapter is to support current efforts to integrate community participation in government programmes and to underline some successful practices in Chennai slums.

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ANNEXURE I (QUESTIONNAIRE)

Kindly answer the below survey questions: -

Demographic Questions:

1.Name:

2.Age

Below 25 years

26-35 years

35-46 years

46 & Above

3.Gender:

Female

Male

4.Marital Status:

Married

Un-married

5.Educational qualification:

Below SSLC

SSLC

HSC

Diploma

Under graduation

Post-graduation

Basic Goods and Amenities:

1.What is the source for water in the resettled area?

- a. Tap water
- b. Handpump
- c. Open well

2. How often does the corporation members come to collect the waste?

- a. Daily
- b. Once in 2 days
- c. Once in a week
- d. Once in 15 days
- e. No collection

3. Who arranged for the Garbage disposal?

- a. Municipal staffs
- b. Municipal contractors
- c. Resident themselves
- d. Others

e. No arrangements

4. Do you have proper power supply?

- a. strongly agree
- b. agree
- c. neither agree nor disagree
- d. disagree
- e. strongly disagree

5. How many days once the open drains will be cleaned?

- a. Daily
- b. Once in 2 days
- c. Once in a week
- d. Once in 15 days
- e. No clearance

6. Which fuel are you using for cooking?

- a. Gas
- b. Kerosene
- c. Firewood

d. Others

7. How many newborn babies are there around your surroundings?

a. more than 10

b. less than 10

c. nil

8. How many primary health centres are there nearby?

a. 1

b. more than 1

c. less than 1

d. Nil

9. How frequently does the medical camp visit your area?

a. Most frequently

b. Frequently

c. Less frequently

d. Never

10. How many functional schools are there in the area?

a. 1

b. more than 1

c. less than 1

d. Nil

11. How far you have been affected by the pollution in your surroundings?

- a. Greatly affected
- b. Moderately affected
- c. Slightly affected
- d. Not affected

RESETTLEMENT QUESTIONS:

12. How long is the resettlement area from the slum?

- a. around 1km
- b. around 2km
- c. around 5km
- d. more than 5km

13. Whether the resettlement area is prone to flooding due to rains?

- a. Not prone
- b. up to 15 days
- c. up to 30 days
- d. more than a month

14. Which type of area is surrounded by the resettled slum?

- a. Residential
- b. Industrial
- c. Commercial
- d. Others

15. Were there disputes in handing over of the houses?

Yes

No

16. How many houses have not yet been occupied?

- a. 5-10
- b. 10-15
- c. more than 15

17. Were you able to continue your previous employment?

- a. Yes
- b. No

18. Do you agree that there are new employment opportunities in the resettlement area?

- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Neither agree nor disagree
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly disagrees

19. How is the standard of living here?

- a. Excellent
- b. Good
- c. Average
- d. Poor
- e. Very poor

20. What is the type or structure of your house?

- a. Pucca house
- b. Semi-pucca house

c. Katcha house

21. Are there avenues for women employment?

- a. Strongly agree
- b. Agree
- c. Neither agree nor disagree
- d. Disagree
- e. Strongly disagree

22. How satisfied are you to live here?

- a. Extremely satisfied
- b. Satisfied
- c. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- d. Dissatisfied
- e. Extremely dissatisfied

23. Is anyone in your family eligible to access to any of these welfare benefits?

- a. Old age pension
- b. Widow pension
- c. Health insurance
- d. General insurance
- e. others

24. Number of years of stay in this town?

- a. 0 to 2 years
- b. 2 to 4years
- c. 4 to 6 years
- d. more than 6 years

Miscellaneous

25.Whether migrated from:

- a. Urban
- b. Rural
- c. Not migrated

26.How are the transport facilities?

- a. Excellent
- b. Good
- c. Average
- d. Poor
- e. Very poor

27.When was the latest survey on slum taken in Your area?

- a. Before 6 months
- b. Before 1 year
- c. Recently not taken

28.Which are all the association are available in the slum area?

- a. Slum dwellers association

- b. Youth association
- c. Women's association
- d. Nil

29. How satisfied are you with the Facilities within slum?

- a. Extremely satisfied
- b. Satisfied
- c. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
- d. Dissatisfied
- e. Extremely Dissatisfied

ANNEXURE II (Article)

SIGNIFICANCE OF DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES IN THE SOCIAL PROGRESS OF RESETTLED SLUM DWELLERS IN CHENNAI

ABSTRACT

Today's world is characterized by unprecedented urban growth. Such development presents a range of opportunities and various stresses to the urban population. Proper housing has become a precondition to overcome poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor, and their participation has been one of the most important instruments in sustaining positive change in their living conditions. On one hand participatory development in informal urban settlements as an approach is challenging, on the other hand overused participation in development practice faces criticism for lack of proper analysis, insight and understanding.

This thesis aims to study preconditions for and implications of slum residents' participation in slum upgrading and improvement programmes in the fourth biggest Indian metropolis – Chennai. Challenges for participation are analysed with respect to sustaining or to developing outcomes of upgrading programmes in the study area. The main objective of the field research in Chennai slums was to assess threats and opportunities for participatory development and the paper identifies some areas of possible difficulties for community participation in the context of slum dwellers' lives.

The analysis further provides an outline of recommendations to be taken into consideration in designing a programme or a project.

KEYWORDS: urban poverty, informal housing, social capital, community participation, slum upgrading

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION ABOUT THE STUDY

The Handbook on Resettlement has been prepared to guide City Governments on the process of relocation and resettlement of slum dwellers and to make the experience less distressing for the families. Local governments see resettlement as one solution to dealing with the issue of slums and affordable housing for the poor, lack of which is responsible for the formation of slums. Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) sub mission on Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP), large numbers of houses have been built in cities to resettle slum dwellers from inner city areas. Most housing for the poor under BSUP has been developed on the city fringes where the land is cheaper. However, this has meant that slum families, who usually live in settlements close to their places of work in the inner-city areas, get moved far away from their work sites, schools, social institutions and networks. This results in both economic and social hardship for the people pushing them into poverty. Families take several years to recover from the economic shock of relocation. Usually, relocation is not accompanied by support for resettlement. Resettlement also impacts the city's growth by increasing stress on transportation services, increased investment demands for extending basic infrastructure to new areas and increasing the cost of services provided by these informal workers in their neighbourhoods and to the city

SLUM DWELLERS IN CHENNAI:

Chennai is the capital of Tamil Nadu and it is the fourth largest metropolitan city. A total of 29% of Chennai population resided in slums as of 2019. The state government of Tamil Nadu has established a Slum clearance Board, with a minister heading it. Activists say the condition of most slums in the city is poor. Thousands of families are exposed to various health hazards. Rain or sun, they remain the most vulnerable group in urban Chennai -floods can wash away their belongings or accidental fires in summer can raise their houses to the ground.

Activists say north Chennai has a higher slum population since migrants usually flock to the region due to employment opportunities, especially in manufacturing units,

availability of affordable land and proximity of houses to workplaces. Many slums have come up along the coastline in addition to the slums populated mostly by fishermen.

SOCIAL PROGRESS INDEX:

Social progress is the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, Establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential.

The Social Progress Index is an attempt to address these gaps and those opportunities. It provides a holistic, objective, outcome-based measure of a country's wellbeing that is independent of economic indicators. It will enable a new level of sophistication in understanding the complex relationship between social progress and economic development. The Index is based on a framework that is inclusive of many aspects of social progress and utilizes the best available data spanning a significant number of countries. The framework is designed to be readily improved and expanded to incorporate new aspects of social progress, as well as improved data. The Social Progress Index, presented here with results covering an initial sample of 50 countries,

is the 'beta' version that will be extended and improved over time. We aim to highlight gaps and catalyse better data as an important goal of the initiative. We welcome feedback on the frameworks, statistical model, and the findings that can be incorporated into annual or biannual updates. The primary goal of the Social Progress Index is to provide a comprehensive and rigorous tool to benchmark countries and stimulate progress. Social progress depends on the policy choices, investments, and implementation capabilities of multiple stakeholders—government, civil society, and business.

SELECTED SLUM AREA:

The area in which the study was conducted is Tiruvottriyur. Tiruvottriyur Municipality is located to at 7 km north of Chennai at 13.75° latitude on North and 80.25° longitude. Tiruvottriyur comes under the North Chennai parliamentary constituency and is an assembly constituency as well. Tiruvottriyur Municipality is a Selection Grade Municipal Town and is divided into 48 wards. The total area of the Municipality 21.42 sq.km. Tiruvottriyur falls within the Chennai Metropolitan Area. The Chennai Metropolitan Area (CMA) comprises of Chennai City and areas to an extent of 376.59 sq.km. in Kancheepuram District and 637sq.km. in Tiruvallur District. According to 2001 Census, 38.6. percent of population of Kancheepuram District and 57.5 percent of population in Tiruvallur District live within CMA

Chennai Metropolitan Development Authority (CMDA) constituted by Government in 1975 by an order formulated the 1st Master Plan, which was consented by the Government in G.O.Ms.No.2395, Rural Development and Local Administration, dated 04.12.1976. The Chennai Metropolitan Area consisting of 306 villages in 10 Panchayat Unions, besides 28 Town Panchayats, 8 Municipalities and 1 cantonment covers an extent of 1177 sq.km.

Tiruvottriyur municipality has two wings, namely, a political wing and an administrative wing. While the Municipal Council, headed by a Chairperson and constituting ward level council members constitutes the Political wing and is directly elected by the

people, the Executive wing is headed by the Commissioner and consists of various operational departments.

1.4 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

Primary objective:

- To identify whether the slum dwellers are provided with the basic human needs.
- To analyse whether they are able to access education.
- To determine the health and wellness of the people living there.
- To examine whether the resettlement area is providing employment opportunities.

Secondary objective:

- To Study the condition of the slum and to know the lifestyle of the people living there.
- To investigate whether the development activities are done to the slum dwellers in Chennai.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The Research Methodology, which follows through which we find favourable result and its backbone of the study.

A research design is the arrangement of conditions and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. The research design used is **descriptive**.

Descriptive Research includes surveys and fact. The major purpose of descriptive research is descriptive of state researcher had no control over the variables, research can only report what has happened or what is happening. A descriptive study is undertaken in order to ascertain and be able to describe are also undertaken to understand the condition of the slum.

SAMPLING TECHNIQUE: Sample is the subset of the population. The process of selecting a sample is known as sampling. In this study random sampling has been used.

Random sampling:

Random sampling is a part of the sampling technique in which each sample has an equal probability of being chosen. A sample chosen randomly is meant to be an unbiased representation of the total population.

SOURCES OF DATA

The sources of data are from two sources. They are primary and secondary data.

Primary data:

Primary data is a fresh data collected for the first time using a research instrument. In this report, the primary data is collected with a questionnaire. A detailed questionnaire was prepared, and data would be collected from 153 respondents of Tiruvottriyur Slum area.

Secondary data:

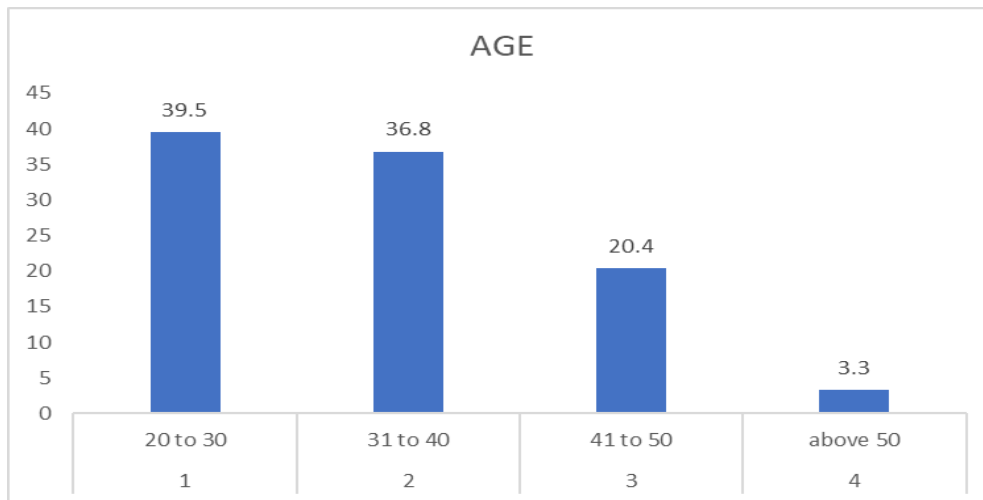
Secondary data is collected from existing data sources like books, articles, journals and internet.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

TABLE SHOWING AGE WISE CLASSIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS

Table

S.NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	20 to 30	60	39.5
2	31 to 40	56	36.8
3	41 to 50	31	20.4
4	Above 50	5	3.3
TOTAL		150	100.0



Interpretation

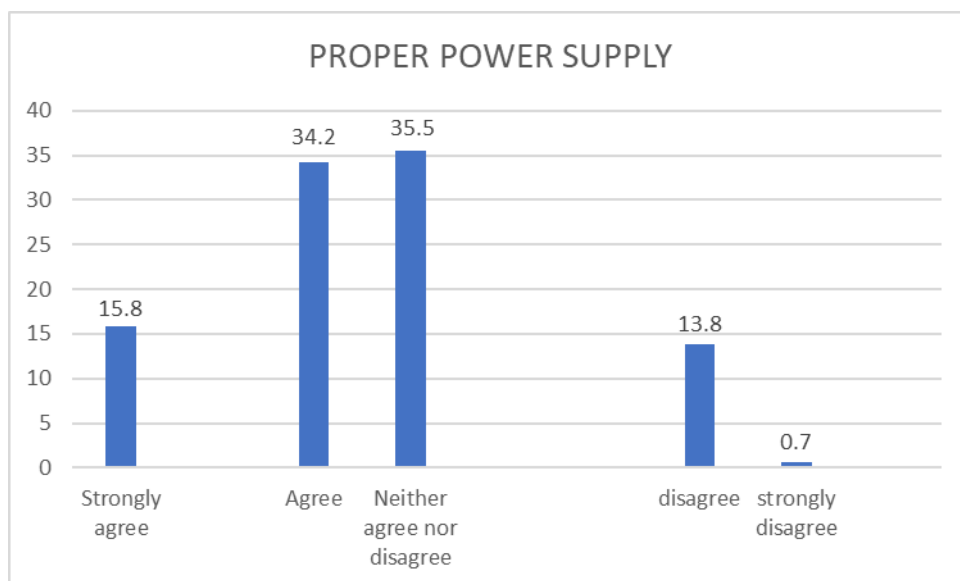
From the above table it is interpreted that the number of respondents between 20 to 30 is 39.5%, 31 to 40 is 36.8%, 41 to 50 is 20.4%, above 50 is 3.3%.

Inference

Majority (39.5%) of the respondents falls in the age category 20 to 30

Proper power supply

S.NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Strongly Agree	24	15.8
2	Agree	52	34.2
3	Neither agree nor disagree	54	35.5
4	Disagree	21	13.8
5	Strongly Disagree	1	0.7
TOTAL		152	100.0



Interpretation

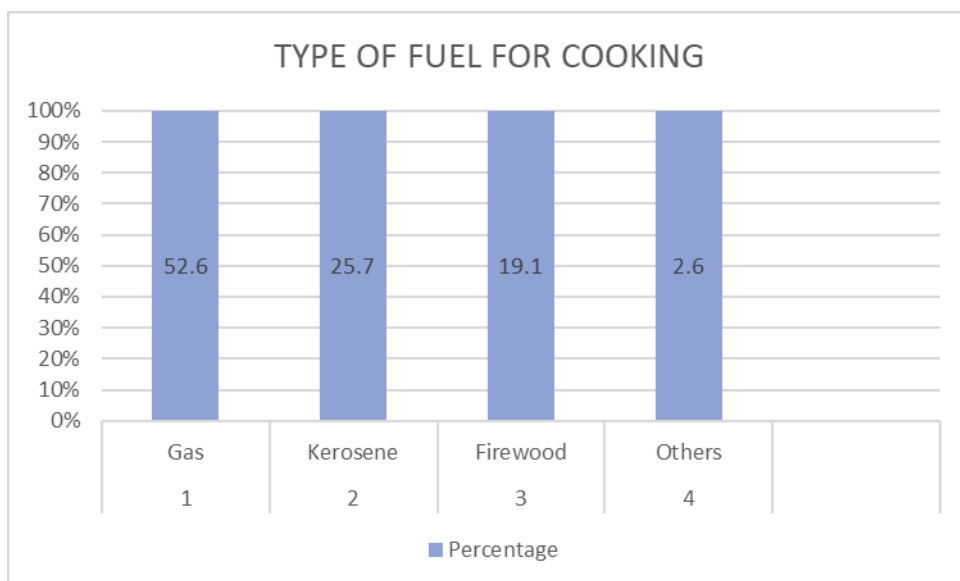
From the above table it is interpreted that the 15.8% of respondents strongly agree, 34.2% of respondents agree, 35.5% respondents neither disagree nor disagree, 13.8% of respondents disagree and 0.7% of respondents strongly disagree

Inference

Majority (35.5%) of respondents neither agree nor disagree

Type of fuel for cooking

S.NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Gas	80	52.6
2	Kerosene	39	25.7
3	Firewood	29	19.1
4	Others	4	2.6
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

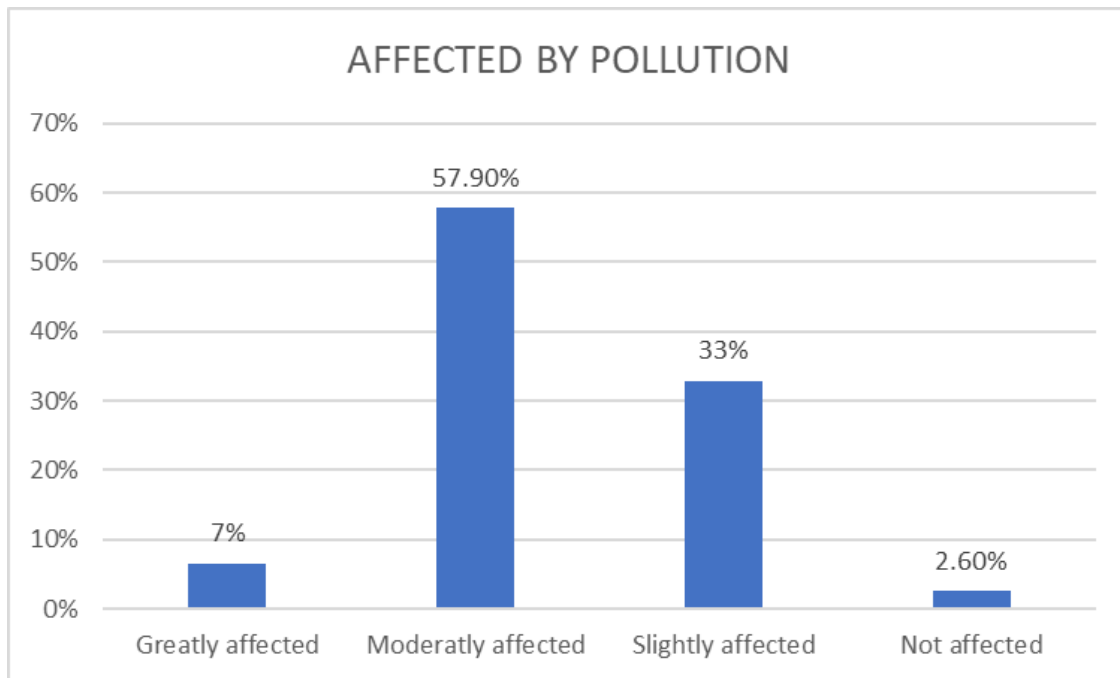
From the above table it is interpreted that the number of respondents preferred 52.6% in Gas, 25.7% in Kerosene, 19.1% in Firewood, 2.6% in Others.

Inference

Majority (52.6%) has preferred Gas.

Affected by pollution

S.NO	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Greatly affected	10	6.60%
2	Moderately affected	88	57.90%
3	Slightly affected	50	32.90%
4	Not affected	4	2.6
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

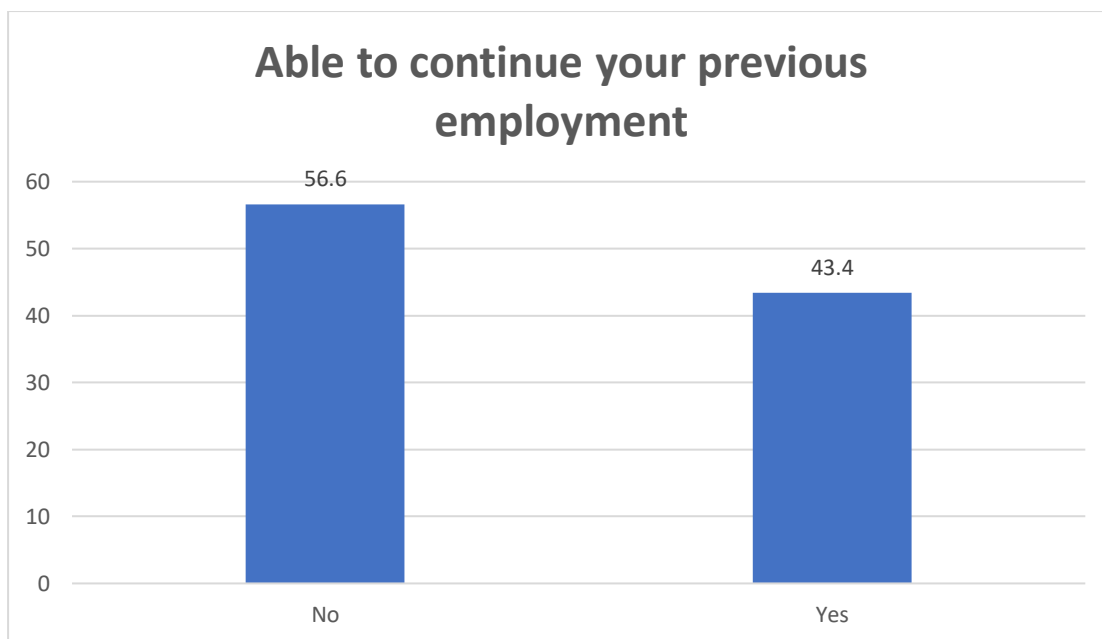
From the above table it is interpreted that 7% of the respondents says Greatly affected, 57.7% of the respondents says Moderately affected, 33% of the respondents says Slightly affected and 2.6% says Not affected

Inference

Majority (57.9%) says moderately affected

Able to continue your previous employment

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	No	86	56.6
2	Yes	66	43.4
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

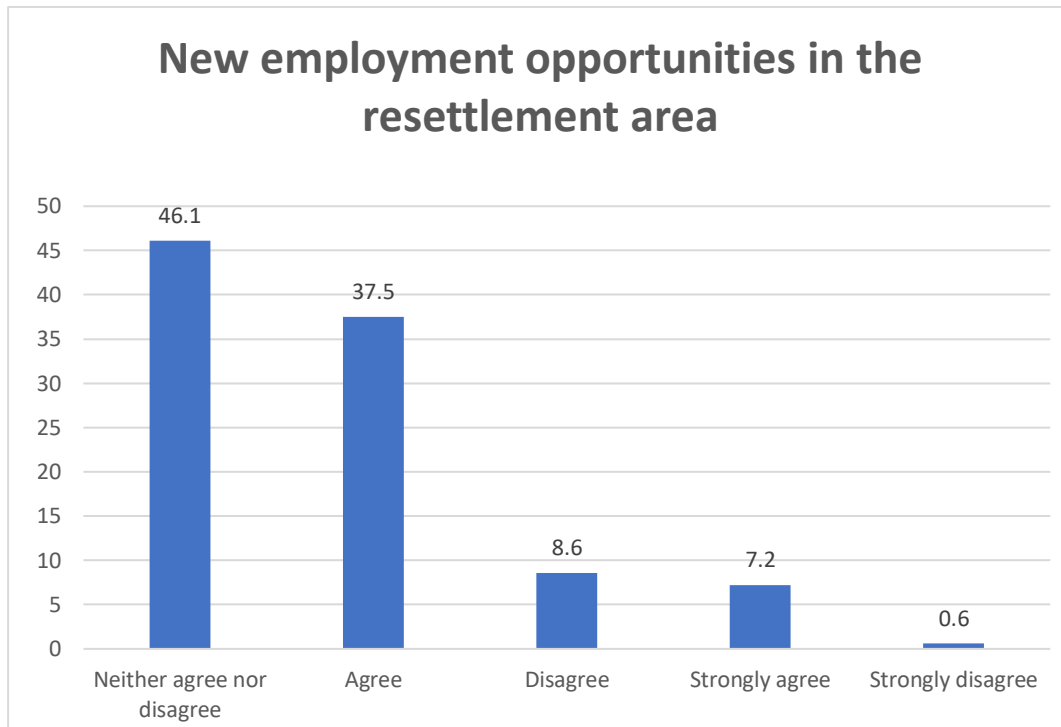
From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred No is 56.6%, Yes is 43.4%.

Inference

Majority (56.6%) says No.

New employment opportunities in the resettlement area

S.NO.	Particulars	No. of Respondents	Percentage
1	Neither agree nor disagree	70	46.1
2	Agree	57	37.5
3	Disagree	13	8.6
4	Strongly agree	11	7.2
5	Strongly disagree	1	0.6
TOTAL		152	100



Interpretation

From the above table it is pretended that number of respondents preferred Neither agree nor disagree is 46.1%, Neither agree nor disagree is 37.5%, Disagree is 8.6%, Strongly agree is 7.2%, Strongly disagree is 0.6%.

Inference

Majority (46.1%) says Neither agree nor disagree.

ANALYTICAL TOOLS:

The following tests and statical tools were used for the analysis of the data.

Descriptive Analysis:

- Percentage analysis method

Inferential Analysis:

- One-way Annova
- Correlation Analysis
- Chi-square method.

CHI-SQUARE TEST

Case Processing Summary						
	Cases					
	Valid		Missing		Total	
	N	Percent	N	Percent	N	Percent
AGE * How satisfied are you to live here?	152	100.0%	0	0.0%	152	100.0%

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	9.232 ^a	15	.865
Likelihood Ratio	10.886	15	.761
N of Valid Cases	152		

a. 14 cells (58.3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .03.

Source: Primary Data.

INTERPRETATION:

Since p value is higher than 0.05, we accept null hypothesis and reject the alternate hypothesis. Therefore, there is no association between age of the respondents and their satisfaction to live.

ANOVA					
How satisfied are you with the facilities within slum?					
	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	6.925	3	2.308	1.581	.196
Within Groups	216.016	148	1.460		
Total	222.941	151			

Source: Primary data

INTERPRETATION

Significant level is 0.196, which is higher than 0.05, we accept null hypothesis. Therefore, there is no association between the age of the respondents and their satisfaction with the facilities.

CORRELATION CO-EFFICIENT

Correlations			
		How satisfied are you with the facilities within slum?	How satisfied are you to live here?
How satisfied are you with the facilities within slum?	Pearson Correlation	1	.199*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.014
	N	152	152
How satisfied are you to live here?	Pearson Correlation	.199*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.014	
	N	152	152

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

INTERPRETATION

From the above table it is clear that the correlation is 0.196*. There is a positive correlation between satisfaction of the facilities and the satisfaction to live.

CONCLUSION

The challenges for participatory development in slums are principally based on the understanding of slum dwellers' reasons to either participate or not in a certain programme. This conclusion provides neither universal instruction to be applied nor judgement as to what should be considered wrong or right to promote participatory approaches in slums, even in the Indian context. The complexity of community structure and inter-connected determinants for an individual or community participation mentioned in the previous chapters explain in more detail some obstacles and opportunities for satisfactory and efficient participatory development. The objective of the final chapter is to support current efforts to integrate community participation in government programmes and to underline some successful practices in Chennai slums.

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