

# Review on Slum Conditions in Urban Area by Providing Housing, Physical and Social Infrastructure Facilities with Reference to Hyderabad

B Rama Krishnaiah

Research Scholar, Department of Civil Engineering, SHRI JJT University, India.  
 Email: bojja\_krishna@yahoo.co.in

Dr Anil Achyut Kunte

Associate Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, SHRI JJT University, India.  
 Email: kunte.anil@rediffmail.com

**Abstract** - Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation reports that the city includes 1466 slums that housed more than 1.8 million people in 2009, according to the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation. GHMC (Global Health and Medical Center) 2019 The ongoing growth of slums and the consequent increase in their population is a result of individuals relocating from rural areas. A study conducted by Das (2015) found that more than a quarter of the urban population of Hyderabad lives in slums, compared to the national average of 17.5 percent. As previously stated, this share has risen to 33.0 percent of the total population. Attempts by local governments to make cities more visible and competitive globally have pushed the impoverished into peri-urban areas. In Hyderabad, poor farmers are forced to sell their land in 17 villages to help build Cyberabad. A skilled workforce and software industry investment have propelled the growth of this economic sector in Hyderabad and other cities (Das, 2015).95.0 percent of Hyderabad's population has access to water. Despite the intermittent and insufficient supply, the slum population averages 90.0, contributing to health issues such as gastrointestinal disorders and skin problems.

**Index terms** – GHMC, Hyderabad, Urban area, Housing

## I INTRODUCTION

The efforts of municipal authorities to make their cities more visible and competitive on a worldwide scale have resulted in the relegation of the urban poor to peri-urban areas. In Hyderabad, destitute farmers are being coerced to sell their land in 17

villages on the outskirts of the city in order to contribute to the development of Cyberabad, which is a planned metropolis. Increased investment in the software industry, along with a well-trained labour force, has spurred the growth of this economic sector not just in Hyderabad, but also in other comparable cities throughout the country (Das, 2015).

Water is supposed to be available to 95.0 percent of Hyderabad's population, according to official figures. This average is 90.0 for the slum population, despite the inconsistent and insufficient supply, which adds to a range of health issues among slum residents, such as gastrointestinal disorders and skin problems, among others.

### *A The Background of The Study*

With the exploration of the use of incentives to motivate State and local governments to adopt long-delayed reforms in infrastructure, service delivery and administration, as well as upliftment measures for urban poor, the Government of India has taken a huge step ahead. Reforms aimed at tackling geographic and functional fragmentation in municipal administration, as well as a weak financial basis and credit rating, as well as inefficient service delivery systems, are among the initiatives under consideration. The Government of India has promised to provide state and local governments with reform-related assistance as part of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, which was launched in 2008. (JNNURM). The existence of a City Development Plan in each JNNURM city is an essential prerequisite for consideration for funding under the JNNURM fund.

As previously stated, the JNNURM's aim is separated into two components: Submission-1, which focuses on infrastructure development, and Submission-2, which focuses on basic services for urban poor. Submission-1 is the first component of the JNNURM's objective.

## II LITERATURE REVIEW

In 2016, there are around 3.87 lakh water connections in the city. Over 98,500 people, or 25.5 percent of the population, lived in slums. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has identified 1,468 slums in and around the city, of which 1,131 have been notified and have access to water (for more information. The Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation (GHMC) has identified 1,468 slums in and around the city, of which 1,131 have been informed and have access

More than a third of Hyderabad's slums were established on previously undeveloped ground (Markandey, 2008). While ancient slums were confined to small pockets of open land inside the city's built-up areas, current slums seem to be spreading outward in a sectoral pattern from the city's central business district and other urban centres. 'Sustainable Land Resource Management' was the headline of a paper written by Reddy (2017), which revealed that a total of 1476 slums existed in Hyderabad (1179 notified and 297 non-notified). An estimated 80.45 km<sup>2</sup> of total slum land area was identified, accounting for more over one-fifth (12.0 percent) of the whole GHMC territory, with over 3.5 lakh people living in the officially defined urban slum areas.

When slums in Hyderabad were studied from space (Markandey, 2005), it was determined that slums display both general and specific characteristics when seen from above the ground. Unlike their surroundings, they are recognisable by their very irregular streets, which include lanes and bye-lanes inside the slum, resulting in an uneven internal geometry. Additional characteristics include a non-uniform exterior geometry with small low-rise buildings and a random distribution of reflectance, as well as a perceptible transition from one land use category to another (for example, from industrial to middle-class residential). One of the distinctive characteristics is that slums on the outskirts of the city have low-rise buildings in compared to those in central metropolitan areas, suggesting a third-dimension resemblance. Moreover, those located in densely populated and high-value land in the central city exhibit an impenetrable packing of structures; those

adjacent to graveyards exhibit the small structure phenomenon; those on elevated land exhibit the chipping away of the sides of hillocks to make room for housing structures; and those located along linear features such as roads, railway lines, nalas, and so on, exhibit a distinct linear tendency.

In 2009, the Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation reported 1466 slums containing over 1.8 million people. 2019 GHMC The ongoing growth of slums and their inhabitants is due to rural migration. Das (2015) noted that compared to the national average of 17.5%, nearly a quarter of Hyderabad's population lives in slums. This share has risen to 33.0%.

With its fast rising population, India is certain to encounter housing challenges. Intra-urban residential mobility is usually explained as starting with a central slum, moving out to squatter kuccha (mud) huts, and then into pucca (durable) homes. Then comes the discussion of intra-urban mobility from core to periphery. However, when applied to the Indian urban context, this common paradigm falls short (Thakur and Parai, 1993). Migrants from rural to urban regions seeking economic relief have spurred slum growth and the informal sector. As a consequence, workers move from traditional to modern industries (Kundu, 2011). The Rajiv Awas Yojana, an Indian low-cost housing programme, gradually transforms slum dwellers into property owners (Maringanti, 2011). For the urban poor in India, who may not have the required "creditworthiness" or "length of stay," these packages are criticised as being exclusive and inappropriate.

Attempts by local governments to make cities more visible and competitive globally have pushed the impoverished into peri-urban areas. In Hyderabad, poor farmers are forced to sell their land in 17 villages to help build Cyberabad. A skilled workforce and software industry investment have propelled the growth of this economic sector in Hyderabad and other cities (Das, 2015).95.0 percent of Hyderabad's population has access to water. Despite the intermittent and insufficient supply, the slum population averages 90.0, contributing to health issues such gastrointestinal disorders and skin problems.

In 2016, 3.87 lakh people have water connections. Over 98,500, or 25.5%, lived in slums. For further more, check the news minute.com/article/water-access-grueling-game-hyderabad-s-slum-dwellers-103226.Over a third of

Hyderabad's slums began on vacant land (Markandey, 2008). Unlike past slums that occupied little pockets of open space inside built-up areas, current slums seem to be spreading outward in a sectoral pattern. Slums in Hyderabad were found by Reddy (2017) in his study Sustainable Land Resource Management (1179 notified and 297 non-notified). The entire slum area is 80.45 km<sup>2</sup>, or more than a tenth (12.0%) of the GHMC's total territory, with over 3.5 lakh people living in the designated slums.

### III METHODOLOGY OF THE SURVEY

#### *A Quantitative Research*

In this study, quantitative data were collected via the use of a "I listing questionnaire" that was given across all slums under the authority of the city of Hyderabad. Parents from randomly selected households from across all slums participated in in-depth interviews.

Additionally, there has been a great deal of effort made into gathering and recording local stakeholder opinion and viewpoints via interviews and documentation. Maps and other information produced by government entities are available online. In order to do this, non-governmental organisations and private enterprises collaborated with the government. Leslie A. Curry, Ingrid M. Nembhard, and Elisabeth H. Bradley published a paper in 2009 entitled It was necessary to conduct this quantitative analysis in order to evaluate the impact on the environment. Annotations were made at the plot level for each place and saved in GIS, with the bulk of the data being kept there.

The following aims were in mind while conducting a multi-factor geospatial analysis of a temporal reference:

1. Land usage, population density, ownership, and land value all vary throughout time as a result of environmental and social factors.
2. Establishments in the commercial and industrial sectors
3. A scenario for housing, infrastructure, and the environment are presented.
4. Waste analysis, which includes both solid and liquid waste, among other things.

*B Another set of quantitative data may be*

- Employment prospects and occupational attributes are two more sources of quantitative information of this kind.
- The stability of land tenure and the literacy rate.
- Child labour in Hyderabad's slums is a serious problem.
- Participation in activities that benefit the community.
- Setting priorities and prioritising regional and local issues as well as environmental issues.

Overall, the research incorporates a well-balanced quantity of field-based information.

#### *C Qualitative Research*

Qualitative research assisted in the analysis of the present situation as well as the production of recommendations. The acquisition of primary data is essential to the research process. Listed below is a compilation of information gleaned from 12 disadvantaged communities via the use of the case study approach and other tools.

1. The first mission was a reconnaissance operation.
2. The second step is mapping.
3. Interviews with representatives from the University of Louisiana in Lafayette.
4. Interviews conducted on-site.
5. Interviews with self-help organisations linked with municipal administrations in metropolitan areas.
6. Collecting information from the leaders of disadvantaged villages is the sixth step (slums).
7. On-site observations - video and photographic documentation.

On-site, the field was divided into three halves for the purpose of grading. The first phase consisted of establishing the number of places in the GHMC that will be studied. Phase 2 would be devoted to identifying and addressing the underlying causes of the infrastructure delivery system in Hyderabad's slum areas. During Phase 3, it was discovered that an additional technique for tackling the fundamental problem existed.

#### IV POLICIES AND SCHEMES FOR HOUSING

There were no attempts made to solve the issue of housing in India before to independence from the United States.

Indeed, it was not until 1947, when India earned its independence, that concentrated efforts in this area were made to achieve success.

Thus, the status of the public sector as a direct and beneficial partner in the housing market has been acknowledged.

Since then, urban development and housing laws have evolved greatly, owing to the massive expansion in India's urban population over the previous few decades. In particular,

Homes and slum eradication initiatives were prioritised in the first three five-year plans, and they remained a priority in the fourth.

The fourth and seventh plans put a strong emphasis on urban development as well as environmental cleanup of slums.

Several projects targeting basic services, livelihoods, and job development were established as part of the eighth plan, which increased the emphasis on urban poverty.

##### *A Policy Framework and Regulations*

Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY): Beginning in December 2001, VAMBAY was established as a government-sponsored project with an inbuilt subsidy for the construction of slum housing units. The project was successful in providing low-cost housing for the urban poor, and when the JNNURM programme was formed, components of this plan were integrated into the new initiative.

National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy 2007: The goal of the Policy is to make cheap housing available to everyone, with a special emphasis on the urban poor, regardless of their income. In order to implement the plan framework, many cooperation between governments and a number of stakeholders, including cooperatives, employee welfare housing organisations, and the private sector, have been established. SC/ST/BC/Minorities, women's empowerment in the context of urban poverty, and tenure security have all been given special consideration in the development of this plan.

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Mission (JNNURM): The Joint National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) began operations in December 2005 with the goal of constructing 1.5 million housing units for the urban poor over the course of the Mission's existence (2005-2012).

Two Sub-Missions are included in this: Aiming to provide seven entitlements/services to low-income groups in the 65 Mission Cities, Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) aspires to provide the following to low-income groups: security of tenure, affordable housing, water, sanitation, health, education, and social security. Other than Mission Cities, the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) seeks to provide the aforementioned seven rights as well as associated services in towns and cities across the country.

JNNURM has been approved for the construction of more than 1.5 million low-cost housing units for the poor. A total of around 1300 projects throughout urban India have been approved. These projects will have a total cost of more than Rs.33,860 crore and will get a subsidy of Rs.18,500 crore from the government of India.

Interest Subsidy Scheme for Urban Poor-2008: A new pilot programme to grant interest subsidies on housing loans taken out by EWS/LIG for the purchase or building of a house has been launched. It encourages those who are less fortunate to take out loans from banks or housing finance companies. An amount of 5 percent of the interest levied to EWS/LIG borrowers up to Rs.1 lakh will be reimbursed throughout the loan's whole life to them. It is possible to repay the loan over a period of 15 to 20 years. Costs associated with prepayment would be forbidden. The objective is to reach coverage of 0.31 million households in the EWS/LIG groupings. During the eleventh Plan, subsidies amounted to Rs. 1100 crore.

#### V CONCLUSION

The study found that Hyderabad, like other similar cities, started with fewer slums. The city's ongoing migration has increased the slums' size. After the reforms, Hyderabad's slum population exploded. The southern part of Hyderabad contains the most slums and slum residents. It is also characterised by a small slum area and close proximity of slums. Unnotified slum inhabitants are found in locations like Serilingampally and Kukatpally, signifying an

exponential growth in the slum population in the near future.

#### REFERENCES

[1].Kundu, Amitabh (2011). Politics and economics of urban growth, *Economic and Political Weekly* , 46(20):10-12, retrieved from URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23018203> , Accessed: 21-02-2018 10:43 UTC

[2].Maringanti, Anant (2011). No estoppel: Claiming right to the city via the commons, *Economic and Political Weekly* , 46 (50): 64-70, retrieved from URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41319485> , Accessed: 21-02-2018 11:06 UTC

[3].Varsha , Ayyar and Khandare, Lalit (2013). Social networks in slum and rehabilitation sites: A study in Mumbai. *Annals of the National Association of Geographers*, 33 (1): 66-88

[4].Thakur, Baleswer and Parai, Anindita (1993). A review of recent urban geographic studies in India, *GeoJournal*, 29 (2):187-196, retrieved from URL: <http://www.jstor.org/stable/41125165> , Accessed: 21-02-2018 11:04 UTC Census of India (2001). New Delhi

[5].Deshmukh, M. U. and Khadke, P. A. (2015) . A geographical study of slums in Nanded city.

[6].*Journal of Urban and Regional Studies*, I (3): 84 -89

[7].Das, Diganta (2015). Making of high-tech Hyderabad: Mapping neoliberal networks and splintering effects, *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography* doi:10.1111/sjtg.12112

[8].Das, Diganta et al. (2014). *City and Neighbourhood Report: Hyderabad, India*, A Report from the 'Asian Cities: Liveability, Sustainability, Diversity and Spaces of Encounter' Research Project, National University of Singapore, 18-19

[9].Das, Diganta (2015). Hyderabad: Visioning, restructuring and making of a high-tech city, *Cities: The International Journal of Urban Policy and Planning*, 43: 48-58, retrieved from <http://doi.org/10.1016/J.Cities.2014.11.008>

[10].Gavsker, K.K. (2017). Transitional city- A critical discursive perspective on urban development, shifting priorities, and socio-spatial marginalities in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, *The Indian Geographical Journal*, 92 (1):56-72

[11].Goud, R. S. (2016). Mapping of physical infrastructure of slums using geospatial technology,

[12].*Journal of Urban and Regional Studies*, 2(2): 72-75

[13].Gupt, Ranjan K. and Chattopadhyay, Aparajita (2018) . Child nutrition and anthropometric failures among children in slums and rehabilitation areas of Mumbai, *Population Geography*, 40 (1 & 2):21-30.

#### AUTHORS PROFILE



Mr.B.Rama Krishnaiah, MURP / M.Tech (Urban and regional planning) Jawaharlal Nehru Technological University, Hyderabad. He obtained MURP/M .Tech (Plng) post

graduate degree from JNTU, Hyderabad in the year - 1994. Worked as a faculty under ministry of education government of Eritrea ,north.east Africa,from October 2000 to till april 2007.From 2007 june to 2011 February very he worked as visiting professor in the school of planning and architecture, taken classes for M.tech planning ,B.tech (planning),B.tech (DTDP),B.tech(FSP) and B.arch(PTDC).He joined as regular Asst.Proffessor in the planning department – 23<sup>rd</sup> feb 2011. He has 24 years teaching experience.Field experience from 1995 April to 2000 April he worked as research assistant STEM-NEW DELHI.(Centre for symbiosis technology and environment management -New Delhi Branch) so he as 5 years field experience in the planning field. Area of teaching-urban planning, regional planning ,for B.Tech, M.Tech.



Dr. Anil Achyut Kunte  
Designation: Associates  
Professor & Internal Guide JJTU.