



## REVAMPING OF SLUMS: A PARADIGM SHIFT

**Ar. KETAKI S. KULKARNI**

S.Y.M. Arch Urban Design,  
Dept. of Architecture,  
MIT College, Aurangabad,  
(MS) INDIA

**SHARAD MAHAJAN**

Professor,  
Dept. of Architecture,  
MIT College, Aurangabad,  
(MS) INDIA

**RAZI RAFAT KHAN**

Associate Professor,  
Dept. of Architecture,  
MIT College, Aurangabad,  
(MS) INDIA

### ABSTRACT

*Rapid urbanization in India in recent decades has resulted in city overpopulation and the rise of slums. Slums are home to a significant portion of the population in Aurangabad, one of India's Industrial cities. Several attempts have been made to implement slum policies that address the housing and communal needs of slum residents while simultaneously achieving the greater goal of urban development. They are particularly vulnerable to climatic change disasters and other environmental hazards due to their location and shaky infrastructure. While there are several strategies for enhancing infrastructure, ranging from that in situ restoration to transfer to a formal settlement, little study has been conducted on comment livability, especially in comparison to various options. Since most acceptability work has concentrated on formal settlements, there is an information gap in the understanding of how livability perceptions differ in developing countries like India, where a large segment of the population resides in informal settlements like slums. This paper continues by claiming that previous policies ignored the majority of slum residents' rights while benefiting other parties such as real estate developers.*

**Key Words:** Slums, Urban, City, Slum Policies

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The global spread of squatter camps, slum, and poor residential areas correspond with an increase in the urban population. Informal settlements are home to approximately 25% of the world's urban population <sup>(1)</sup>. Within the next 30 years, two-thirds of the worldwide people will live in cities, with Asia, South Asia, and Sub-Saharan African accounting for 90% of this

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urban growth <sup>(2)</sup>. Because development in these places is generally unplanned, informal settlements—the visible manifestation of urban poverty and inequality—are growing. Slums are home to one in every six Indians that live in cities, or 93 million people <sup>(3)</sup>. Informal villages can be found on any unoccupied space in the city, such as riverbanks, railway track boundaries, as well as other open areas. These informal settlements originated as a result of population growth due to migration from rural areas, a lack of accessibility due to financially deprived sectors, a weak legislative framework, and urban governance architecture. Rather than being forced to the periphery, cities in this region have built a mixture of wealthy and middle houses as well as disadvantaged informal neighborhoods (unauthorized housing). <sup>(4)</sup>

Each slum location is a worldwide urban phenomenon<sup>(5)</sup>, In urban contexts around the world, informal settlements come in a variety of shapes and sizes, dimensions, locations, and names, and these settlements must be addressed separately in relation to their context. As a slum existing on a river's flood line or residing in separate cities have diverse contexts, specific urban administration is required. This problem is typically exacerbated by an inadequate planning process, private sector or single-party government control of land development, a concentration on costly homes, and zoning and subdivision rules that eventually exclude the poor. The fact that public housing initiatives are so huge hasn't helped issues. The cost of providing this housing implies that it cannot keep up with demand and is frequently developed on less expensive but isolated urban peripheries due to a steady increase in spatial growth. As a result of these policy failings, the vast majority of people avoid the formal system entirely. Instead, informal settlement occurs, with no legal recognition, planning, or official service provision. More than one billion people live in informal settlements worldwide, a figure that is expected to quadruple in the next fifteen years. While these settlements provide essential accommodation for the city's low-income employees, their illegality and lack of planning frequently result in issues such as insufficient infrastructure and weak land rights. This, in turn, undermines the possibility for increased production and livability.

Slum policy measures have did exist in India since first five-year plan. The goals of these policies and initiatives for living in informal settlements can be examined over time. But, even after many decades of policies, why are all these slums still broadening spatial and temporal? It is one of the questions raised in this paper. Over time, the proposed urban laws will necessarily require an update for healthy lifestyles for the ageing urban infrastructure. State policy has largely divided the worlds of official planning & design regulation and informal settlements. Handful phrases, such as unapproved, unplanned, unevenly spaced, illegal, and incursion, are commonly used in policy discussions about informality.



In terms of the circumstances that led to their development, living experiences, and the individuals engaged, all of the squatter camps reveal that there is substantially more continuity than variance in the different forms of informalities. Larger entities who may be immune to local influence, as well as disputes between the roles of the states and federal government in policy and programme implementation. Looking at Aurangabad, which attracts migrants primarily because of its industries, an issue emerges regarding the current situation of functions pertaining to the municipal authorities as inadequate rank or place to control of building projects, making the government outstanding to hold this same controls placed above a white land and regulations separately.

This emphasizes the repercussions of spontaneous and coordinated impulsive reactions. It stresses the topic's need for various implications for examining various characteristics and repercussions of policy achievement to date. This will result in a fuller grasp of how to construct answers for such settlements, leading in more locally relevant policies and scheme design that will cover multiple domains. How then one policy position or scheme can be relevant to every location in the state, others said in response to this. (Because policies are really only implemented at the state level.)

## **2. NEED FOR RESEARCH**

### **2.1 Urban Poor**

On only one side, Maharashtra has labelled itself the developed state, with a human development index score of second or third. However, the majority of the poor simply point to bad policies and government initiatives. Rather than assisting the poorest members of society, the government ends up weakening its own economic position, and there is a huge difference between the state's professed status and what is actually happening," said Simpreet Singh of the National Alliance of People's Movement. <sup>(11)</sup>

Poverty is recognized by the United Nations (UN) as a lack of opportunities and choices, and a violation of human decency. This reflects a fundamental incapacity to participate successfully in society, and also residing in marginal or disadvantaged areas without access to basic necessities like clean water or sewage (UN, 2009; UNDP, 2006). According to the World Bank (2003), poverty is defined in terms of a person's income earned. A person is considered poor that his or her earnings is less than the basic minimum necessary to meet basic needs. This is generally known as the 'poverty threshold.' It is a requirement that varies over time and civilizations to meet fundamental needs. As a consequence, poverty rates vary throughout time and space, and each country has its own set.



## **2.2 Housing scenario for EWS / LIG Housing**

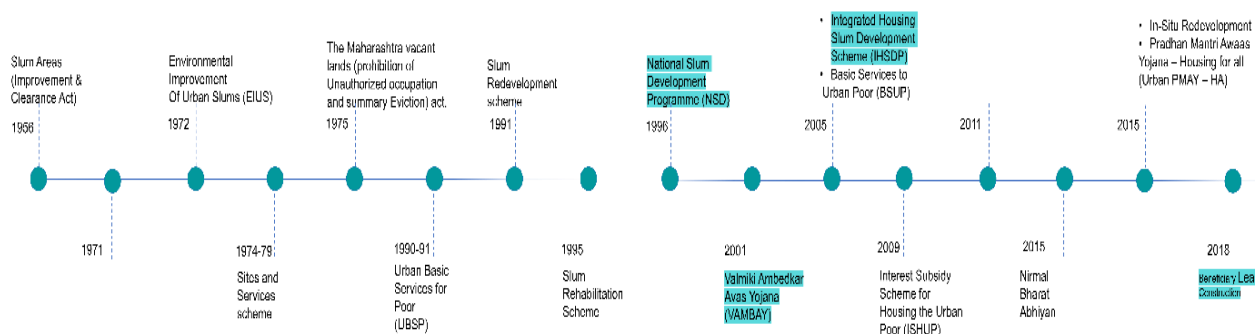
The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy of 2007 stated that the ultimate goal is to "ensure sustainable development of all urban human settlements, adequately supplied by basic civic amenities to ensure a better quality of life for all urban people" (GoI 2007). It requested that Action Plans be developed at the State/UT level with the active participation of all stakeholders. It also emphasized the importance of providing social housing for the EWS/LIG categories in order to completely incorporate them into the mainstream of well-balanced urban development. Housing policy in India has shifted due to investments and initiatives implemented over a period of time however, the environmental conditions in existing slums remain unchanged.

## **2.3. Need of slum dwellers / community**

Existing measures that lower the government's significant financial burden or others that have been stated and implemented mostly lack connectivity of slum dwellers' social environment and post-policy maintenance. The slum community's lack of participation harmed the policy's outcome. These community needs may be better met if they are involved in the design and implementation processes. Although the entry of private developers fixes the financial issue, the general urban livability of tenements shifts.

## **3. POLICIES TILL DATE FOR SLUM DWELLERS**

All the policies that the government has implemented to date have tried to cater to the loopholes of previous policies. But this is also a reality that the government has invested in slum dwellers improvement in a fragmented manner. Several programs and strategies are in place to provide improved housing for the urban poor. Government-built housing developments are made available to the urban poor living in slums, who subsequently pay back the subsidized cost of the housing in installments. Some programs provide direct financial assistance to the disadvantaged in the form of discounted building materials and credits for home construction. Several government entities also give information and training on low-cost building materials and construction methods. The government has developed the following housing plans to develop housing schemes for slum dwellers are as follows in a timeline frame:



**Fig1 Timeline of slum policies of government of India**

**Source: Author**

The policy consequences summarize that building fully new houses in non-contextual settings displaces people from their livelihood. The buildings built into high-rise residences are of poor quality and lack social, contextual, and environmental requirements. If not renovated or rehabilitated, these provide basic services to slum people but eventually reduce or maintain the poor environmental quality of life. The government also offers subsidies to indigent slum dwellers for the development of dwelling units, however they lack comprehensive infrastructure and social facilities as a community as a whole. The government has implemented steps for the predicted EWS/LIG income category, but this does not improve the scenario of cities with spatially increasing slums. In phase one of governance, the government served as a supplier from 1952 until 1958. The government's role was moved to Aider in 1980. It serves as a facilitator in the current period of governance. The government has launched measures to help slum dwellers, but their effectiveness and expected outcomes have fallen short. The good aspect of the changing role is the improvement of policies and plans to counteract the earlier loop wholes. But these are restricted to declared slums only.

The effect of policies on the community is an as tacit acceptance of deleterious living conditions, it had little effect on the slum dwellers' quality of life or the area's environmental circumstances. As central & state Governments as already invested in various schemes and policies for various elements like in Ramai Awas Gharkul Yojana (RAGY) – Rs. 2.5 L each for Construction, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) Beneficiary lead construction (BLC) – Rs. 2.5 L each for Construction, Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor ( IHSDP) – Rs.80,000 each for Construction, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) – Rs. 5L each for Construction, Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) – Rs.10,662.16 C for Services, National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) – Rs. 3820 C for Shelters. What if an integrated policy is developed considering the community needs focusing enhanced community inclusion process? This leads to an approach for the research as a community inclusive solution and approach in case of redevelopment of slums. Such Community

Ar. KETAKI SANJAY KULKARNI

SHARAD MAHAJAN

RAZI RAFAT KHAN 5P a g e

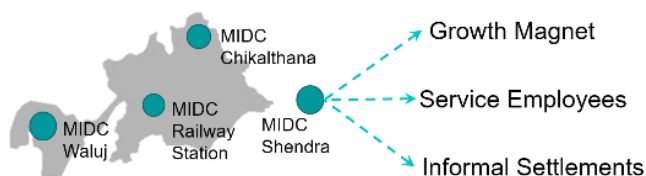


engaged program/ schemes have been processed in slums like Delhi's Bhagidari scheme, Ahmedabad slum networking program etc.

#### 4. CURRENT SCENARIO OF SLUMS IN AURANGABAD CITY

Aurangabad is controlled by the Municipal Corporation, which is part of the Aurangabad Metropolitan Region a city in the state of Maharashtra, India. According to preliminary Census India data, the population of Aurangabad in 2011 was 1,175,116, with 609,206 males and 565,910 females. Although the city of Aurangabad has a population of 1,175,116, its urban / metropolitan population is 1,193,167, with 618,845 males and 574,322 females (12). The total number of slums in Aurangabad city is 41,723 with a population of 221,001. This accounts for around 18.81 percent of Aurangabad's total population.

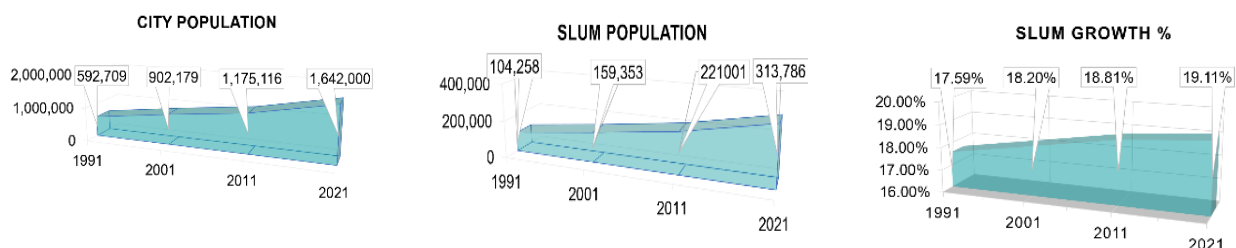
It is an industrial township and education hub for the Marathwada region, attracting migrants for economic opportunities, greater access to city facilities, and so on. Aurangabad's municipal council was established in 1936. MIDC Chikalthana was founded in 1961, and as a result, CIDCO Chikalthana was created. In 1969, the city's first DP was launched in two parts: Gaothan and the remainder of the city. Nagar Palika was renamed Mahanagar Palika in 1982. The city's third DP was founded in 1991, while the fourth DP was formed in 2001. Satara and Deolai were added to the city borders in 2016. Rapid urbanization has resulted in the construction of many slums throughout the city. Aurangabad has 170 slums, of which 53 are designated and 117 are un-declared, leading in the future for around 38% of the city's population. Slum growth is most visible in the city center, near historical landmarks, and near industries. These slum pockets are positioned on the city's developing side, impeding the growth of adjacent urban districts and causing socio-environmental difficulties; thus, redevelopment of these pockets is urgently needed.



**Fig.2 Growth magnets of A'bad city**

*Source: Author*

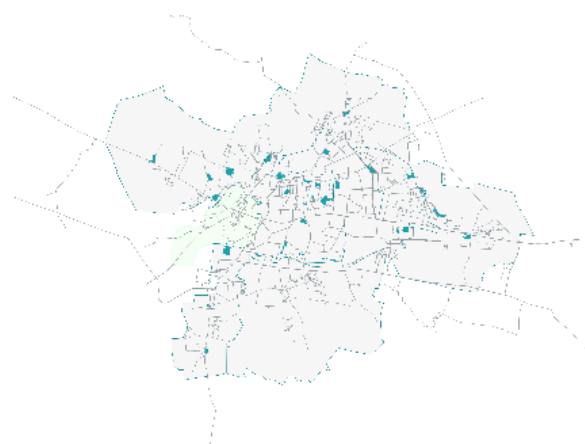
All the below data representation has been done through the census of India survey and growth rate projections for the city. As per the census, the population density of the city is 2143 in 1961 to 8484 in the 2011 census.



**Fig.3 Statistical Data of Aurangabad City**

*Source: Author*

Activities of slum dwellers undermine the social, economic, and environmental sustainability efforts of city authorities. The city now has fringe area limits to restrict the growth of the birth of slums. This 53 Gazette of India declared slums benefitted with schemes 1996 - National Slum Development Programme (NSD), 2001 - Valmiki Ambedkar Avas Yojana (VAMBAY), 2005 - Integrated Housing Slum Development Scheme (IHSDP), 2018 - Ramai Awas Gharkul Yojana (RAGY) and PMAY's Beneficiary



**Fig.4 Slums in Aurangabad City with city boundaries till date**

*Source: Author*

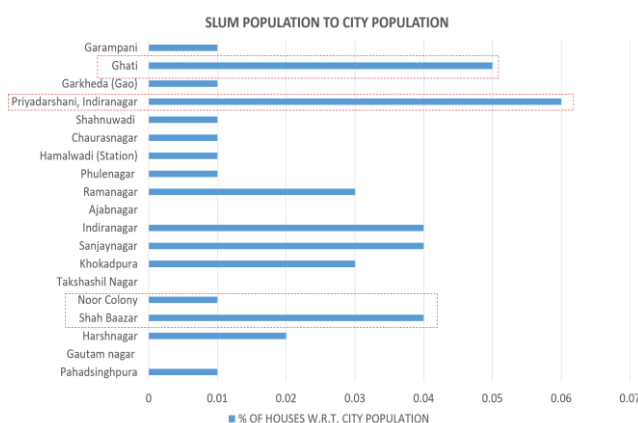
Lead Construction.

These policies are implemented in slums pockets Ambedkar Nagar, Siddhart Nagar, brijwadi, Sanjaynagar, Rahulnagar, Sansarnagar, Chikalthana, Gautamnagar, Krantinagar, Bhavsingpura, Osmanpura, Jyotinagar, Padegaon, Harsool, Nakshtrawadi, Kanchanwadi, Prabudhnagar, Harshnagar, Baijipura, Mitmita, Noor colony, shahbazar, Hamalwada, Jaybheem nagar. But these don't cover all the declared slums nor all residents residing in which have they been implemented. Civic and other Facilities in Slums, Statement VII, 1999 This is the declaration on civic and other facilities in all slums, whether declared or not, and in all towns with statutory entities like as Municipal, Municipal Corporation, 's Limits Committee, and so on, as mentioned in the Aurangabad city census guidebook.

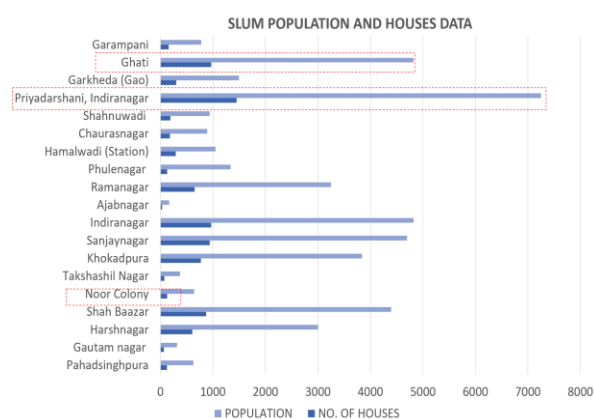
The inner core of the city has become thicker in fabric as the city border has extended over time with spatial growth. The core serves as a hub for slum inhabitants' connected activities, preventing them from leaving the encroached territory. As described in the preceding chapter, the limits of Aurangabad grew. However, as the principal activities take place in the inner

core, the number of slums decreases from the core to the borders. Later, slums evolved near industries as a result of employment in the form of industrial employees, blue-collar workers, or home workers. These settlements' land ownerships are further classified as government, private, WAKF board, and Municipal Corporation.

These slums above are listed present in the first boundary only of Aurangabad city. The graphs are based on the data from the Gazette of India. The ones that are marked in the red dashed boxes show variation from maximum to minimum statistics within. The idea further is to choose one site that would be dealt with as a pilot project to tackle the basic problem of slums in the city. As every citizen has a right to the said as said by Henry Lefebvre and Urban Livability said by Jane Jacobs, an integrated community inclusive approach could be a better option. This will give them a sense of involvement in the process along with the feeling of responsibility for post-maintenance. This way could be a way forward to resolve problems for insecure tenure, ownership, and contextual redevelopment.



**Fig.5 Slum population to city population to**  
Source: Author



**Fig.6 Slum population to housing**  
Source: Author

All the informal settlements show that there is significantly more continuity than diversity in the various forms of informalities in terms of the factors that led to their establishment, living experience, and the actors involved. larger players who may be impervious to local impact, as well as conflicts in the role of the state and the central government for policies and programs. When looking at Aurangabad city, which is a magnet for migrants primarily due to industries, a question arises regarding the current scenario of functions that pertain to the local government as inferior rank or position to control of construction, making government superior to hold the controls over land and policies separately.



## 5. NEED OF SLUM DWELLERS:

“Settlement upgrading interventions need to be integrated – covering the physical, social and economic problems of neighborhoods – and designed and implemented with the full involvement of the community”. (Streets as tools for urban transformation in slums: A Street-Led Approach to Citywide Slum Upgrading – (*UN HABITAT*)<sup>15</sup>

Although living conditions in urban slums are defined by a lack of essential public services and infrastructure, precarious housing, overcrowding, and often worsening social problems, they continue to be a major and growing burden in cities all over the developing world. On the plus side, slums provide low-income households with opportunities not only to live in the city but also to engage in economic activities and build social capital. Lively community networks, availability of a location to start city life, mixed usage, and low need for money-involved transportation slums are indisputable proof of impoverished people's aptitude and inventiveness to seek and develop their own housing solutions in the absence of government assistance. Lively community networks, the supply of a location to begin city life, mixed usage, and the lack of need for money-involved transit slums are undeniable proof of impoverished people's capacity and resourcefulness to seek and construct their own housing solutions in the absence of an official foundation.

## 6. CONCLUSION :

All these above data show that there basically have been measures taken to particularly take steps for improvement on the country level as well as city level but can still essentially be impactful, or so they actually thought. The shift in approach to slum upgrading proposed in this working paper, if adopted by governments and their partners from the public, private, and community sectors, achieves this sort of goal by improving slum dwellers' accessibility, access to services, and citizenship rights, while also triggering urban regeneration and connectivity with the rest of the city, which actually is fairly significant. This method will only function and for the most part produce beneficial social and economic development effects if it for the most part is scaled up to the level of citywide programs in the future in a particularly major way. A Detail study of a particular slum pocket can really be done pretty further of how kind of effective these policies definitely have been and a way forward through a detailed survey which can ultimately really be generally acted as a pilot project for the city and definitely further in a big way.



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