

# SLUM REHABILITATION UNDER LOW COST HOUSING FOR VITA CITY

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**Abstract** – Accommodation is one of the basic needs for human being. But most of the peoples have low income and they lives in small slum houses. In India those peoples assume in low income householders. Construct the house in low cost is must in civil engineering. In this report, we study low cost housing in vita city.

First of all in this report, the present situation of slum peoples and future trends of this city is given. This repot mainly concentrated on the how to construct houses for slums with the help of government schemes and how to increase the living standard of slum and what are the facilities should provided in the rehabilitation project.

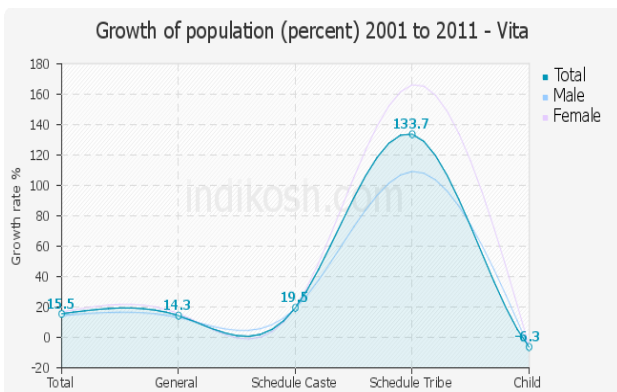
**Key Words:** Low cost housing, government Schemes

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Urbanisation in India has occurred more slowly as compared to other developing countries. The proportion of population in urban has been only 28% based on the 2001 census. The slum dwellers are often not derived of the basic services like water, sanitation, sewerage system and are often located in the high risk areas of the city.

### 1.1 HISTORY OF CITY

Vita is a located in sangli district of western Maharashtra. The town has a mythological history other these is no documentation of the history and evolution of the town. The population growth in last four decades and slow compared to other urban areas. There have been fluctuations in population decrease. Vita has 17 census wards of which of ward no.19 is most populated. And household size is largest in ward no. 17.



The city has good literacy rate which is just above the state average. The literacy among the women is also good as 72% and is above the district average. The scheduled tribe's population in the city is very less and forms city 1.6% of total population. There is sizable population of scheduled caste which forms 15% of the total population.

The sex ratio of the city is above of the state average. The female work participation ratio is very low compared to the literacy among the women.

## 1.2 SITUATION OF SLUM AND KEY ISSUES

Majority of urban poor in vita lives in slums. In vita there are total of 11 undeclared slums comprising of 395 households with population of approx. 2012 as per survey carried out in jan.2012 According to BPL survey carried below poverty line.

Near about 33.75% of urban poor are Agricultural Labors & rest are construction labors a few of them have small shops such as pan stalls, cobblers, food stalls near the bus stand & college area.

### KEY ISSUES:

I) All the houses in slum are kachha type hut like structure.

II) Infrastructure and service requirement of urban for residing in slums are inadequate and council is unable to provide these facilities because these slums are situated on govt. land

III) Slums are deprived off infrastructure facilities like water supply, Drainage, roads, community centre, community toilets, street lights, and gardens.

IV) Land tenure is major problems because of which slum dwellers do not invest adequately in housing.

## 1.3 REASONS FOR RELOCATION OF SLUM

I) Present slum suggested are on government & Private land & they are not getting any amenities such as water supply, sanitation, light etc.

II) Slums are located on road side, so traffic problem & encroachment arises. After relocation these problems will be dissolved.

III) After relocation of slum, vita municipal council will become slum free city and it will improve hygienic condition of vita city.

IV) After completion of rehabilitation, house tax & water tax will be recovered from the beneficiaries & it will improve financial status of municipal council.

## 2. SLUM REHABILITATION SCHEME

I) Slum rehabilitation would be formed that would conduct survey and create databases about the details of various slums and also look into policies to rehabilitate and redeveloped those slums.

II) Tenements are to be provided free of cost to the dwellers.

III) Eligible slum dwellers would be given in situ rehabilitation where as ineligible slum dwellers would be removed from the land.

IV) A minimum of 70% eligible slum dwellers would be necessary in an area for the implementation of slum rehabilitation scheme.

## 3. BASIC SERVICES PROVIDE FOR RECOLATED SLUMS

### 3.1 SUPPLY OF WATER

Slum rehabilitation scheme has been very successful in providing regular and sufficient water to the resettled householders. Water supply is the one of the amenities which none of the respondents complained.

### 3.2 TOILET

A second aspect which has been quite effective under slum rehabilitation scheme (SRS) is the access to private toilet for each household. As a result, the rehabilitate slum dwellers have been secured from defecating in the open. As mention earlier, the scheme insures individual toilets in each flat. The concept of shared or common toilet is eliminated. There is always uncertainty regarding the regularity in cleaning the common toilets. This also preserves the hygiene cleanliness of the families residing there.

### 3.3 SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE SYSTEM

Majority of respondent have been indifferent about the issue of sewerage. However, there were some complaints received from the respondents. The participants mentioned that there is some amount of water logging all the year round. One of the respondent cited that the cause of this issues is the narrow pipeline which is not sufficient for passage of water.

### 3.4 ELECTRICITY

Two aspects of electricity or power supply have been assessed – Power cuts and expense on electricity. With respect to power cuts, no respondent has stated any form of complaints

## 3. CONCLUSIONS

This report concluded that the rehabilitation of slums advantageous to improve city clearance and well as

appearance. In relocation of slum, there is also important think is there will be provide basic amenities for improve living standard of slums such as good water supply, community hall, hospital, electricity etc. there is also important point is to construct houses with effective budgeting and reducing cost of construction with the help of different government schemes.

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