URBANIZATION AND MIGRATION SLUM DWELLERS PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS: PROGRAMS AND POLICY FRAMEWORK IN ODISHA, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The global cities of South mostly about 880 million people live in slums. Of these, approximately 236 million live in slums of cities in India, representing a third of all urban residents. As of late 2025, Odisha has an estimated 1. 8 Million multi-dimensionally poor people living in over 2,919 slums of the states urban population across its 116 cities and towns, constituting roughly 25% of the state's total urban population, which is estimated to be around eight million. Slums in India are characterized by temporary structures, with limited access to basic infrastructure such as water supply and sanitation, inadequate living space, high densities, and limited property rights. Slums are the manifestation of extreme inequalities reflected not only in the immediate living conditions of slum dwellers, but also through many aspects such as access to healthcare and education that affects their lives. Despite decades of governmental interventions at the city, state, and national levels to address this challenge, slums persist in India. One of the main reasons for the policy failure is the top-down nature of design and implementation of interventions that follows one size-fit all approach. These policies have traditionally sought solutions from the technocrats and bureaucrats but rarely relied on people themselves to find alternatives. Policies have also failed to recognize the variation in the multi-dimensional nature of housing challenges commonly found in slums. In this regarding present paper emphasis issues and challenges and policy framework for urbanization and slum dweller at Cuttack city, Odisha

Keywords: Bureaucrats, Inequalities, Policy, Property, Slum Dwellers and Technocrats

1) **Introduction:**

Rapid population increases and unplanned growth create an urban sprawl with negative economic, social, and environmental consequences. Slums exist worldwide and especially in developing countries are the manifestation of urbanization and consequent unplanned urban development. The world's urban areas are highly varied. Still, many cities and towns are facing problems such as a lack of jobs, homelessness and expanding squatter settlements, inadequate services and infrastructure, poor health and educational services, and high levels of pollution. Urbanisation occurs mainly because people move from rural areas to urban areas, resulting in growth in the size of the urban population and the extent of the urban regions. Rapid urbanisation, industrialisation, rural migration, poverty, and inadequacy of resources are the principal factors of slum formation. So here we can define a slum area as those areas where people living in poverty, have less equipment for primary needs, sanitation, fewer opportunities for personal development, inaccessible basic amenities, etc. Even there is less opportunity for overall development (Agarwal, S., & Taneja, S. 2005).

"Rittel and Webber (1973)" formerly confidential policy problems as tough to explain, have frequent causes, involve numerous stakeholders, and do not have a right answer. These tribulations have also been referred to as 'messy', 'swamp conditions' (Rosenhead, 1992), or ill-structured (Jackson, 2004). We posit that the challenges that slum dwellers face have many of these characteristics. First, conceptualizing slums has its own difficulties. For example, there is an inconclusive debate about conceptualizing a slum as a place vs. a household's living condition (Mahabir, Crooks, Croitoru & Agouris, 2016). Second, there is no single explanation for slum formation and growth. There are multiple causes cited in literature that includes extreme income in- equality (Cavalcanti, Da Mata & Santos, 2019), rapid urbanization rates (Ooi & Phua, 2007), lagging infrastructure provision (Galiani et al., 2017), and lack of affordable housing supply (Gandhi, 2012) to name a few. And third, multiple stakeholders are directly or indirectly associated to this policy challenge, including local, state, and national level governments, non-government and community based organizations, slum dwellers, and non-slum residents in the neighborhoods. Rural-Urban Migration leads to rapid and unplanned growth of towns and cities in the developing countries. Gross disparities in socio-economic opportunity between urban and rural areas and frequent natural disasters in some regions encourage migration from rural areas to the large cities. The problem of rural to urban migration, especially in Third world countries, has been a matter of major apprehension in

recent years (Rosenhead, J. 1992). The procedure of economic development, industrialization and urbanization are associated with increasing demand for labour. But it has been found in most of the' third world countries' that the supply of labour stimulated by the exodus from the rural areas has been far in excess of the demand for labour generated due to industrialization and the process of economic development. This has caused huge imbalance in the rural areas from where labour is pushed out and it also causes problems in the urban areas where labour migrates.

Rural-Urban Migration represents a basic transformation of the structure of a society in which people move from agricultural communities to non- agricultural communities. Apart from this horizontal movement, there is also socio-economic or vertical movement involving a permanent transformation of skills, attitudes, motivations and behavioral patterns. In addition to these structural challenges, the urban areas are facing many common environmental problems. (Abuabara, L., & Paucar-Caceres, A. 2020)

2) Problems and Prospects of Slums:

- The slums create problems and created a great task of urban development. It made development works next to impossible by posing complex environmental, social and economical challenges.

- The current environmental quality inside any slum is degraded as it is difficult even to provide basic water supply and sanitary services.

- Poor environmental condition in such areas lead to poor health, which aggravates poverty and often results in lower educational levels as well as loss of income owing to sickness, disease and increased spending on health care, which reduces household savings.

- Poor rural migrants living in slums are often forced to live in environmentally unsafe areas. One third of city's population in developing world lives in slums.

- These crowded cities also suffer from severe air pollution, which affects not only the urban poor, but also urban population in general. The strategy of globalization and structural reform is responsible for the acceleration of rural-urban migration giving rise

to the pace of urbanization (Sufaira, C. 2013 Mahabir, R., Crooks, A., Croitoru, A., & Agouris, P. 2016)

3) Migration:

Relocation is as old as human history. Migration is broadly defined as a relocation of residence for a specified duration and for various reasons (Hussain, 2001). Migration refers to movement of people from one place to another. It may take place within a particular geographical boundary of a country or outside the country. Everett lee defines migration "broadly as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence." Eisenstaedt defines migration "as the physical transition of an individual or a group from one society to another (Mohapatra, S. 2013). This transition usually involves abandoning one social setting and entering another and different one." Cap low states that "migration is a change of residence and need not necessarily involve any change of occupation, but it is closely associated with occupational shifts of one kind or another." Therefore migration means people establishing themselves in another environment. Both internal and international migrations are based on voluntary and forced migration. International migration has more political significance as it involves the crossing of political barriers and possibly formidable geographical and cultural boundaries as well. On the other hand internal migration tends to occur generally within the same cultural and political boundaries (Ball, J., & Srinivasan, V. C. 1994),

Migration and its effect on socio-economic, demographic, cultural and environmental factors have recently attracted attention from administrators, planners, social scientists and researchers. Migration is purely a socio-economic phenomenon involving social, psychological, economic, political, institutional and other determinants (Mitra, A. 2009)

The 'factors associated' with the process of migration are concerned with the place of origin and the place of destination. The factors that tend to encourage an outflow from the place of origin are termed as "push" factors whereas the factors attracting people towards the place of destination are called "pull" factors.

The majority significant economic factors that motivate migration are the push factors along with pull factors. The lack of opportunities for livelihood pushed people from rural areas to urban areas. Opportunities for good job, higher wages and facilities of modern life are the pull factors which attracts the people to the urban areas. The desire for independence, the interest

to break away from traditional constraints of social organization, conflicts among the family members, exclusion from the community may cause migration, especially of those in the younger generation. Improved communication facilities such as transportation, the modernizing impact of information infrastructure such as radio, television and cinema, urban oriented education, rural-urban interactions and the resultant change in social ethics and attitudes are responsible to enhance rural-urban migration. There are some other important factors which lead to migration such as geographical factors like distance, topographical features, weathers and climatic factors including floods and droughts etc. Health is another major factor. People are often forced to move to cities where there are doctors & hospitals that can cater to their health needs (Sajjad, H. 2014).

4) Urbanization:

Urbanization is different as progressive concentration of population in urban units (Davis, 1965) is an index of transformation of traditional rural economy into a modern industrial one. It is a restricted process, a cycle through which nations pass as they evolve from primarily agrarian to predominantly industrial societies (Ooi, G. L., & Phua, K. H. 2007). Migration has been, by and large, the major component of urbanization. Urbanization is a long term process by the help of which there is concentration of population in urban areas. It is a product of demographic explosion and poverty induced rural-urban migration. It is an index of transformation of traditional rural economies to modern industrial one. Urbanization is generally accompanied by social and economic development.

In addition, some areas declining in the vicinity of city or town are also considered as urban areas if they are treated as the Out Grow (OGs) of the main urban unit. India shows a gradually increasing trend of urbanization. Urbanization in India was started mainly after Independence. Urbanization is taking place at a faster rate in India. As per 1901 Census Report, population residing in urban areas in India was 11 percent. This count increased to 28 percent according to 2001 Census and crossing 30 percent as per 2011 Census Report. According to a survey by UNFPA 'State of World Population Report' (2007), by 2030, 40.76 percent of country's population is expected to reside in urban areas. However, the process of urbanization in Odisha is much lower than the national level. As per 2011 Census Report, about 370 million people are living in urban part of India and it is projected to increase to 590 million by 2030. But in Odisha, the situation is quite different. At present only 7 million people are residing in

urban area of Odisha. Moreover, it is observed that there is a skewed and slow pace of urbanization across the districts of Odisha.

Rapid enlargement in urban population in India is leading to numerous problems like proliferation of slums, deteriorating urban environment, decrease in standard of living in urban areas, critical inadequacy of public amenities etc (Yasmin, M., 2012)

Uncontrolled and unplanned urbanization has caused proliferation of slums with the miserable living condition. Over-crowding cities are forcing people to live in unsafe and unhygienic condition which leads to creation of slums. Housing, health and hygiene, sanitation, education, moral degradation etc. are major evils. Very often slums are the breeding place of social unrest, crimes and pollution in cities (Marimuthu, P., Girish, R., Sharma, M. & Pandian, R. 2016).

5) Environmental problems: The environmental problems are more severe in urban areas than in rural areas. This is due to pressure on public utilities like transport, drainage, sewage, water supply, electricity etc.

Many towns have inadequate sewage system. Inadequate safe drinking water supply in towns are forcing people to turn more and more to the use of ground water resulting in declining groundwater tables.

The domestic and industrial wastes are polluting the ground water. Dumping of wastes into the river passing by affects the towns downstream. Air and sound pollutions are other growing menaces spreading rapidly across the urban settlements of the country (Karn, S. K., Shikura, S., & Hideki, H. 2003).

Rural-urban migration has often been considered the major factor for the growth of slums in urban areas. United Nations has warned that rapid urbanization and migration would lead to tripling of slum population by 2050.

The UNFPA (2007) regards concentration of poverty, growth of slums and social deprivation in cities are the major challenges of development in less developed countries.

Migration and urbanization are direct manifestation of the process of economic development in the contemporary phase of globalizations.

A large part of migration and urbanization in the less developed countries have historically been linked to stagnation and volatility of agriculture and lack of sectoral diversification.

Displacement of labour force from rural economy and their absorption in urban sectors have created serious problems in receiving regions. The capacity of the cities to assimilate the migrants by providing jobs, access to land and basic amenities etc. are limited. Slums and Their Environmental Condition (Suresh Vadranam and Jayaprada Sahoo, 2021)

6) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U):

Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has been implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Urban (PMAY-U) since 25.06.2015 with an aim to provide all weather pucca houses with basic civic amenities to eligible urban beneficiaries across the country including slum dwellers. The scheme period has been extended up to 31.12.2025 to complete sanctioned houses without changing the funding pattern and implementation methodology. Based on the learnings from the experiences of implementation of PMAY-U, MoHUA has revamped the scheme and launched PMAY-U 2.0 'Housing for All' Mission with effect from 01.09.2024 for implementation in urban areas across the country to support 1 crore additional eligible beneficiaries in next five years. PMAY-U 2.0 is implemented through four verticals i.e., Beneficiary Led Construction (BLC), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP), Affordable Rental Housing (ARH) and Interest Subsidy Scheme (ISS). Based on the project proposal submitted by States/Union Territories (UTs), a total of 119.31 lakh houses including 7.15 lakh under PMAY-U 2.0, have been sanctioned under PMAY-U by the Ministry, so far. Out of which 112.98 lakh houses have been grounded and 93.81 lakh are completed/delivered to the beneficiaries across the country, as on 04.08.2025. PMAY-U has been successful in addressing the housing need of slum dwellers. Out of a total of 119.31 lakh houses sanctioned under the scheme, as on 04.08.2025, about 29 lakh houses have been sanctioned to slum dwellers under AHP/BLC/ISSR verticals of PMAY-U. As on 04.08.2025, 2,84,733 houses have been sanctioned under the ISSR vertical of the PMAY-U, of which 2,81,340 houses have been grounded and 2,56,342 houses have been Completed/Delivered to beneficiaries. State/UT-wise and year-wise details of Central Assistance sanctioned and released during each of the last five years in various schemes' components including slum development and rehabilitation under PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0 are at given below

Table: 1.1 shows State/UT-wise and year-wise details of Central Assistance sanctioned and released during each of the last five years in various schemes' components including slum development and rehabilitation under PMAY-U & PMAY-U 2.0

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	State/UT	Central Assistance Sanctioned					Central Assistance Released **				
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Andhra Pradesh	6,229.57	5,399.04	2,950.69	752.16	475.79	2,417.09	2,464.92	6,098.84	5,154.59	-
2	Bihar	549.52	177.75	54.89	194.90	1,501.86	571.50	92.30	227.86	597.11	360.70
3	Chhattisgarh	513.14	821.49	647.34	59.27	-	689.95	389.13	698.43	483.13	177.79
4	Goa	36.95	7.98	8.56	-	-	36.95	7.98	8.56	-	-
5	Gujarat	3,031.85	3,971.94	3,661.01	178.89	-	3,029.14	4,099.44	3,987.97	655.81	-
6	Haryana	287.71	177.47	125.79	-	228.84	287.71	173.90	125.79	199.86	-
7	Himachal Pradesh	41.12	41.64	20.53	5.33	-	32.81	47.04	19.44	9.61	9.64
8	Jharkhand	243.04	885.76	109.72	-	-	535.15	258.32	311.31	158.44	1.45
9	Karnataka	862.11	894.14	308.34	256.09	-	1,089.87	533.48	1,141.07	618.02	6.17
10	Kerala	296.37	451.40	253.82	116.28	-	173.58	378.88	241.64	225.48	83.67
11	Madhya Pradesh	1,258.89	3,032.52	1,311.36	142.53	-	2,411.03	2,003.46	2,739.99	1,280.27	270.31
12	Maharashtra	3,644.52	4,529.45	3,008.84	430.50	-	3,689.51	3,380.40	3,851.58	1,542.86	313.56
13	Odisha	310.84	826.94	30.98	281.54	79.92	386.39	333.66	295.45	293.44	26.50
14	Punjab	295.20	239.15	451.66	-	-	506.41	255.88	349.88	179.28	123.23
15	Rajasthan	804.23	777.01	1,585.89	565.29	358.23	788.65	1,013.79	733.65	683.20	223.52
16	Tamil Nadu	1,465.21	1,236.66	625.26	158.35	-	1,575.24	1,578.91	722.15	877.57	222.05
17	Telangana	1,005.21	380.01	193.94	-	1,705.22	775.36	294.95	193.94	485.00	18.70
18	Uttar Pradesh	3,644.67	2,107.56	2,071.99	2,360.54	838.42	4,859.54	3,915.16	2,290.34	4,451.37	1,129.95
19	Uttarakhand	127.88	230.91	200.59	44.12	-	160.76	90.27	172.71	130.84	62.13
20	West Bengal	1,860.86	2,104.64	309.14	-	-	1,606.02	431.24	1,138.22	945.32	515.70
Sub-total (States)		26,508.89	28,293.46	17,930.34	5,545.79	5,188.28	25,622.66	21,743.11	25,348.83	18,971.19	3,545.07
21	Arunachal Pradesh	0.62	31.69	0.19	-	119.50	8.57	27.71	0.19	14.84	5.00

22	Assam	276.26	491.80	146.29	203.13	-	125.50	182.53	395.40	395.86	272.21
23	Manipur	172.14	83.66	0.51	-	-	99.94	0.14	98.82	35.95	53.72
24	Meghalaya	1.20	0.25	0.11	-	-	1.30	16.97	4.59	13.56	5.46
25	Mizoram	141.67	15.51	5.03	-	-	71.92	15.51	163.15	43.36	65.19
26	Nagaland	50.59	0.07	0.02	-	-	106.43	34.19	0.02	86.41	24.96
27	Sikkim	1.57	1.41	0.62	-	-	1.57	1.41	0.62	-	-
28	Tripura	145.89	121.96	70.03	97.58	-	233.95	63.44	58.70	92.81	48.42
Sub-total (NE States)		789.94	746.35	222.80	300.71	119.50	649.19	341.90	721.49	682.79	474.95
29	A&N Islands	5.39	0.03	0.03	-	-	0.46	1.06	0.97	-	-
30	Chandigarh	9.18	3.49	3.18	-	-	9.18	3.49	3.18	-	-
31	D&NH and D&D	45.55	27.91	33.49	-	-	45.55	27.91	33.49	-	4.29
32	Delhi	144.15	46.85	66.52	-	-	144.15	46.85	66.52	-	-
33	J&K	25.30	156.15	6.40	55.16	28.62	131.54	44.37	79.31	39.97	40.00
34	Ladakh	0.43	-	0.07	-	-	0.86	4.44	0.07	1.85	1.18
35	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Puducherry	39.75	28.07	9.74	27.15	10.06	37.10	17.61	23.49	31.11	9.49
Sub-total (UTs)		269.75	262.50	119.43	82.31	38.68	368.84	145.73	207.03	72.92	54.95
Total		27,568.58	29,302.31	18,272.57	5,928.81	5396.30*	26,640.70	22,230.73	26,277.36	19,726.91	4124.09*

Sources: * Includes ₹50 crore released to Central Nodal Agency (CAN) for disbursement of interest subsidy under ISS vertical of PMAY-U 2.0

** Includes Central Assistance released during the year against houses sanctioned during preceding years.

Slums stand for the wretched social-economic conditions of city life of the people who are living in the filthy areas. The increasing pressure of rural- urban influx created acute housing problem in urban areas. The staying of rural migrants for long time in urban areas form slums along margin of roads, canals, rivers, tank beds, vacant public and private lands, railways stations etc. in substandard houses and unhygienic conditions.

Migrants coming from rural areas to urban areas take shelter in slums in awful condition. Poor living conditions, health related problems, irregular work and unemployment, poor civic facilities, fear of displacement are the problems faced by migrants in the slums. Accordingly, it reflects their environmental conditions in which they are living. Poor housing condition, lack of potable drinking water, improper drainage system, over-crowding, low standards of

sanitation, absence of latrines and toilets, unemployment, underemployment, financial problem etc. are found in them. They are also deprived of minimum basic amenities. All these are not only compel them to live in poor environmental condition but also they themselves are responsible for polluting, degrading and creating poor environmental condition for other people (Suresh Vadranam and Jayaprada Sahoo, 2020)

Slums are densely populated, neglected parts of cities where housing and living conditions are exceptionally poor. When slum people are denied access to clean water for domestic hygiene and productive purposes, they are affected by ill-health, poverty and vulnerability. Poor sanitation and unsafe disposal of waste lead to higher rate of morbidity and mortality. Overcrowding is also related to negative social behavior such as domestic violence, child abuse, school dropout etc. Poor roads and absence of street lights adversely affects the safety and security of the slum dwellers.

7) Objectives:

The study main objective is to analyzed the problems and prospects of urbanization, migration, and environmental condition in which they are living, evaluate the impact of government programmes for improving and suggest various remedial measures for the betterment of the environmental surrounding of the migrant slum dwellers

8) Methodology:

In the light of aforesaid objectives, the choice of a methodology assumes critical importance. The first step is a comprehensive study of the respondents in in Odisha State. For the purpose of study, all the available records like books, journals, thesis, reports and Government orders had been studied.

The respondents surveyed in general were often not free and frank. Sometimes even the researcher had to spend money on them as they are poor to elicit information. The places where they live are very unhygienic. Even at day time the mosquitoes bite the researcher while collecting the primary data.

The study is relevant mostly to the state of Odisha. Therefore the findings of the study would be particularly valid in the context of the situation prevailing in the State. However, all attempts have been made to extract the correct information through informal discussions with them.

9) Government Programmes for Improving the Living Condition of Slum Dwellers:

Slums are hard realities of Cuttack city. The Government has undertaken various developmental works in the slums. The main objective of the schemes of the Government is to adopt certain measures for fairly satisfactory environment for living of the slum dwellers. To enhance the overall development of the city and to help the slum dwellers to access to basic services such as sanitation, safe drinking water, health and education facilities, electricity, housing, income generating activity etc. a large number of schemes and programmes have been launched from time to time (Sheth, Z., Velega, N., & Price, A. 2009). Land and housing being a state subject, Central Government's role in improving slums in the country is by providing financial assistance and establishing legal or administrative framework for the development of slum people. Besides Central Government has also played a vital role in providing funds and technical assistance received from International and bilateral agencies to various state Government and Local agencies. The plans and programs for improving slums is evolving again and again with passage of time and new initiatives are brought up based on the experiences gained by implementing many schemes launched over previous plan periods

9.1) JAGA Mission: JAGA mission

In several cities across the world there lies an apparent gap between tall buildings and slums. In a move to bridge that gap in Odisha, the government introduced the JAGA (JANAAGRAHA) Mission in 2017. Since its inception, several beneficiaries have received land titles that are both heritable and non-transferable in nature.

While the land is guaranteed under the scheme, Biju Adarsh Colony, one of its wings, spearheads the development of basic amenities and infrastructure in slums. Through the two components of the JAGA Mission, slums have now found a way to integrate with the mainstream city as they are being revamped with all basic facilities and services.

Decentralisation has been given a push through the creation of Slum Development Associations (SDAs) that allow the community to take a call on infrastructure upgradation. The Mission strongly puts a hold on the expansion of slums in urban areas with the simple act of developing the existing spaces. Altogether, it is deemed one of India's most successful slum policy interventions (Premsing, G.& Philip, S. 2014).

Since 2018, the JAGA Mission has been functional across 114 ULBs of Odisha where it positively impacts approximately 1.7 million people. The funds procured from various sources are being put to best use under the Biju Adarsh Colony programme. Through this initiative, corporations have received 7.25 crores towards land rights and 2.1 crores for new settlements. The Mission continues to make a difference in the lives of slum dwellers.

Key features of the mission

9.2) Land Rights to Slum Dwellers

In August 2017, the state government passed the Odisha Land Rights to Slum Dwellers Act wherein slum dwellers were granted land rights for up to 30 square metres. This is first of its kind initiative in the country where the contribution of slum dwellers towards development has been rewarded rightfully.

The government has earned the confidence of grassroots organisations and associations of slum dwell- ers by incorporating them for the implementation of the Act.

The Mission has put technology to the right use by adopting drones for mapping purposes.

The married couples jointly share the land title and a single person can avail of the same benefit in their name alone.

The land rights certificate issued by the government can be used as proof of address for all purposes.

What started with Notified Area Councils and municipalities has now been extended to 5 Municipal Corporations.

9.3) Biju Adarsh Colony and Mo Toilet

Eradication of slums would mean the loss of homes for the urban poor. Instead, the Biju Adarsh Colony programme has uplifted the latter through the development and restructuring of slums. These areas

need infrastructure to become more habitable and the initiative provides 9 basic infrastructures such as paver block road, storm water drainage, street lights, parichay centres, open space

development, child play area, individual electricity connection, individual pipe water connection and individual household toilets to all slum households.

In 2022-23, the Biju Adarsh Colony program has taken a special interest in the construction of 'MO Toilets'. This initiative has been undertaken after a study revealed that out of 3, 96,028 households in 2,919 slums, 67,031 households did not have their individual toilets.

9.4) Slum Proofing and De- Listing:

Migration can be termed one of the leading causes of slum establishment as labourers look for feasible alternatives to live in. However, their migration is not uncalled for as they are essential contributors to the economy. They deserve affordable and habitable areas. Upon restructuring slums with better amenities, JAGA Mission aims to delist them and declare cities as slum-free.

9.5) New Livable Habitat:

Slum upgradation and delisting were prioritised by the government in order to integrate these spaces into the city. Nevertheless, the certain population lived in areas that were either environmentally hazardous or were under significant threat of eviction. The government of Odisha then focused on creating New Livable Habitats with the motive of granting their 'right to city'. In this process, the aim was to leave nobody behind.

Subsequently, the people who lived in non-habitable places were offered alternatives which also included relocation to developed slums. As a part of this Mission, slum dwellers on objectionable areas were moved en masse to safe, livable spaces. Again, the project attained success as it opted for a beneficiary-led approach where they were able to make use of all the available housing schemes.

***9.6) Accomplishment*:**

Granting land rights has taken the lead among all concerns of the government as a part of which drone survey and USHA survey are underway in 5 municipal corporations. Along with this, land classification is being changed at the municipality and Notified Area Councils in order to utilise it for providing land rights. Currently, 16 construction projects are in progress across Odisha which will eventually become homes for slum dwellers.

Alongside this, SDAs are being strengthened to continue to have a citizen-centric approach throughout the process of implementation.

Keeping up with speedy processing by March 2023, the government has an ambitious goal of completing the USHA survey and field scrutiny for 1,00,000 households. It also aims to grant 10,000 land rights in Municipalities/ Notified Area Councils. Four New Habitats to be completed in this period whilst transforming 200 slums into Biju Adarsh Colonies

***9.7) Significant Milestones*:**

The year 2022-23 has paved a successful path wherein two cities namely Hinjilikut and Digapahandi achieved slum-free status and the construction of 3 New Habitats concluded. Meanwhile, a pilot has been launched to pioneer slum-proofing in 06 cities to prevent the formation of new slums.

9.8) Plan Ahead

Provide 1, 00,000 land rights in 5 Municipal Corporations.

Providing land rights certificate to 20,000 households in Municipalities/Notified Area Councils.

Transforming 1,901 slums into Biju Adarsh Colony.

12 new habitat to be completed

9. 9) Recognition and Awards:

The JAGA Mission continues to garner praise and recognition for its splendid vision and execution. It was conferred the Asia Pacific Housing Forum Award and the World Habitat Bronze Award, both in 2019 and 2023.

9.10) Integrated Housing and Slum Development Progamme (IHSDP)

The scheme aims at integrated development of slum dwellers with primary focus on providing housing to them. The Detailed Project Report for 2 slums of Cuttack Municpality i.e, Tulasipur Tanal Sahi and Andarpur has been approved for rehabilitation of 456 slum dwellers (Patra, S.,

Murthy, D., & Rath, S. 2013)

9.11) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

The list of 309 slums has been approved for rehabilitation of slum dwellers under RAY launched recently. The project is under consideration at Government level. Once fund is sanctioned, execution of project will be initiated. Contract Agreements have been signed with the lead NGOs and survey agencies and plans are being made for conducting socio-economic survey of all slums. The Detailed Project Report (DPR) for preparation in six slums i.e, Alisahabazar Hadi Sahi, ward no-9; Purighat Bauri Sahi, ward no; 18; Deula Sahi Dhoba Sahi, ward no-4; Makarba Sahi Telugu Muslim Sahi, ward no-19; Pattapola Muslim Sahi, ward no-12; Pattapola Tanti Sahi, ward no-14 has been initiated with finalization of bidders. Rest of the 254 slums will be covered in phased manner. Under RAY, the constructions work for piped water supply facility is going on in 94 slums.

9.12) Food Security Scheme:

The scheme ensures food security to the poorest of the poor and destitute in the city. Under this scheme, subsidized rice of 35kg per month @ Rs.2 per kg is given to the 'Antodaya' card holders and 10 kg of rice per month is provided free of cost to the beneficiaries under Annapurna Yojana. In Antodaya Anna Yojana, 6481 numbers of beneficiaries are covered against the target of 6695 numbers during 2013-14. Thus the short fall in this scheme is 214 during 2013-14.

9.13) Biju Saharanchal Vidyutkaran Yojana (BSVY):

Under this scheme, the un-electrified slums having right title over land are provided facility for electrification and BPL households are made accessible to electricity. The list of 74 identified un-electrified slums having right title over the land have been sent to the District Electrical Committee for electrification and up gradation of system as per the guide line of the scheme. The list of 1127 BPL households having right title have been identified and submitted to District Office in three phases for individual house electric connection

9.14) Scheme of Rehabilitation of Manual Scavenger (SRMS):

The National scheme of Liberation for rehabilitation of scavengers aims at weaning away night

soil workers from their abominable traditional occupation and carrying head load night soil and their redeployment in other activities. The programme of the scheme is conversion of kutcha Latrine to pour flush water latrine in the city. All kutcha latrines were abolished. During 2009, 2680 numbers of scavengers were identified in the survey. For their rehabilitation, 1673 applications were sponsored to banks for finance and 1229 numbers were financed by banks for rehabilitation.

9.15) Sanitation Plan:

The State Slum Rehabilitation and Development Policy (SRDP) has been prepared and approved by the Government for holistic development of urban slums in the State. The vision of SRDP is to build a Slum Free Odisha by the year 2020 and brings about a significant reduction in the urban poverty level. The policy is aimed at creating an environment at the state and city level for slum upgrading and poverty reduction. Housing and Urban Development Department (H&UDD) of the Government of Odisha has prepared an action plan for 100 percent coverage of the state with sanitation facilities in urban areas and making the cities open defecation free by the financial year 2020. The task for preparing city sanitation plan for Cuttack is part of the initiative of Government of Odisha to implement the National Urban Sanitation policy (NUSP) in the state. The preparation of this plan is joint effort of Government of Odisha, CMC and All India Institute of Local Self Government (AIILSG). The broad objectives of Cuttack city sanitation plan are to eradicate the practice of open defecation in the city by providing household toilets, community toilets and public toilets, safe disposal of human excreta, solid and liquid waste, improve the quality of life of sanitation workers, engage civil societies and communities (women in particular) in awareness generation, hygiene education, creation of sanitation, infrastructure and its maintenance, strengthen institutional set up and build the capacity of municipal staff for effective programme implementation and meeting the challenges of technology and management, encourage public-private partnership (PPP) to ensure generation of funds and sustainable programme implementation and ensure inter-departmental co-ordination and integration of various relevant projects schemes or progremmes for their optimum use and outcome.

9.16) The Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project (OSIP): Envisages large scale construction for creating centralized sewerage system and improved drainage in the city. The Social Development and Public Awareness component is a sub- component of OSIP aims at

targeting the people to bring them part of the project and to implement the project with people's participation and to address the life style issues pertaining to sanitation and hygiene

The Sanitation Improvement Team of All India Institute of Local Self Government will facilitate and provide support to CMC for carrying out the following tasks with help of NGOs under Social Development and Awareness component

9.17) Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT):

Under this scheme, 11 water supply projects are being implemented in Odisha. Amendments to Odisha Water Works Rules has been made by launching a programme called "PIYUSH" ("AMRUT") with an objective of providing Universal Access to safe drinking water in Urban Local Bodies.

9.18) Government Policies:

The policy of the Government i.e. Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum (EIUS) envisages provision of seven basic amenities like water supply, open drains with normal outflow avoiding accumulation of stagnant waste water, storm water drains, community bath and latrines, widening and paving of existing path ways, street lighting and other community facilities to slum dwellers (Jha, D., & Tripathi, V. 2014).

9.19) National Slum Development Programme (NSDP): The objectives of the National Slum Development Programme (NSDP) is to provide adequate and satisfactory water supply, sanitation, primary education, health care, adult literacy, non-formal education facilities, provision of shelter up gradation, community empowerment, garbage and solid waste management as well as improvement of different social sector programmes. The focus is on community infrastructure, provision of shelter, empowerment of urban poor women, training, and skill up gradation and involvement of NGOs and private institutions.

10) Summary:

The present study covers the schemes undertaken by Government of India as well as CMC for the improvement of the living condition of slum dwellers has many dimensions and series of steps. The programmes recognize the needs of slum dwellers to be an integral part of the

national strategy. Basic services like water supply, drainage system, sewerage system, night shelter, housing facility, electricity facility, income generation facilities to men and women, social security and food security are being provided to the slum dwellers to improve their homes, settlements, sanitation and standard of living.

11) Conclusion

As seen in Odisha's case, there is no right for a slum dweller to obtain such a certificate. Even where such a certificate is granted the actual impact on being able to use the land to obtain a mortgage is limited. The inapplicability of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 raises questions on how this right can be used. The impact on tenure security is limited by the lack of implementation and a patchwork of contradictory laws.

Targeted intervention must treat these areas with caution keeping in mind the complexity of how land is actually used and what it means to people. This is apparent from the success of linkages with subsidies and existing government support programmes. Increased access to municipal services and infrastructural upgrades has been observed only where there has been continuous intervention by local authorities.

It is relevant to note these outcomes where such programmes are sought to be replicated. There is a need to move beyond the emphasis on legal changes that push land rights into the free market. This is because the role of the government does not end with granting of land rights, but is in fact only a minor component of a broader plan for pro-poor policies in urban areas.

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