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A SITUATIONAL STUDY ON URBAN POOR IN VIJAYAWADA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

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ABSTRACT

Approximately one billion people – 32 per cent of the world's urban population – currently live in slums. From the late 1970s to 2000, the world's urban population doubled, and soon, more than half the world's population will be urban rather than rural. Worldwide, the number of people living in urban centers is estimated at 3 billion, or 48%. By 2030, this proportion is expected to be 61% (World Urbanization Prospects 2003). In India, with 1.21 billion people is the second most populous country in the world, India represents almost 17.31% of the world's population, which means one out of six people on this planet live in India. Present discussed topic is the overview of Vijayawada municipal corporation environmental challenges and sustainable management at urban poor. In this context The percentage of urban population to the total population in the State is 29.47 percent in 2011 as compared to 24.23 percent in 2001. Vijayawada has a total of 200 slums of which 139 are officially notified with a total of 3.5 lakh population. Of them, about 2 lakh live in notified slums. The present study area's slums, with 3.5 lakh populations, out of 11 lakh total populations; capital region has 51 per cent of population living in 35 slums in the town. Around 20 of them are notified as hazardous slums as they are on river bunds and canals. Around 75 per cent of the land is occupied of government, railways and local body. 25 per cent are forward castes, Most of the slum dwellers, living conditions, are very poor. There is strong evidence to show how the health inequities observable in urban settings can be associated with economic, social and political disparities.

KEYWORDS: *Out/ Indoor pollutants, Environmental Degradation, Biomedical/Domestic waste.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Vijayawada is a flourishing town of great historic importance. It was one of the important cities early in the Christian era. The Epic of Mahabharata refers to Indrakiladri hills as the place where Arjuna secured "Pasupathastra" from Lord Siva. This historical town has originated on the northern bank of the river Krishna and, by 1855 AD the town was in the form of small settlement on the eastern side of the Indrakiladri hills. The growth of the town picked up momentum after the construction of a barrage and three irrigation canals namely Eluru, Ryves and Bandar canals in 1855 and, the rail bridge over the river Krishna in 1892. Vijayawada, the second largest city in the state of new Andhra Pradesh also near to the state capital (GUNTUR) it is one of the important commercial and transport centers of the state. Over years the city has grown as a major economic, cultural and administrative nerve centre of coastal Andhra due to its nodal location as an important railway junction of and, also because of

National Highway-5 and National Highway-9 traversing the city. The city also has a few places of historic importance. The city is situated at the foot of a low range hills on the northern bank of the river Krishna with its cardinal points as 16° 31' North latitude and 80° 37' East longitude, around 70 km away from the coast. The Municipality of Vijayawada (Bezawada) was constituted on 1st April, 1888 and was upgraded as a selection grade municipality in the year 1960. The municipality was upgraded to Vijayawada Municipal Corporation (VMC) in 1981. The total area of the corporation is 58 sq. kms with a population of over ten lakhs at presents. The city is divided into 59 political wards. VMC is the first Corporation in the State to receive ISO 9001 Certification for Quality Management System. The Vijayawada has become the first city in the country to have universal access to treated-water supply. Existing water connection charges were reduced, and procedures streamlined.

II. OBJECTIVES

1. Analyze the Slum households Ownership status of Million plus Cities in India-2011.
2. Urban Slum Health Services in Andhra Pradesh
3. Trace out the slum population of study area.
4. Different wastage in corporation and urbanization problems
5. Policy and suggestions.

III. METHODOLOGY

URBAN AREA DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

Approximately one billion people – 32 per cent of the world's urban population – currently live in slums. Basically urban area development depends on three types they are urban development, regional development and slum upgrading.

Urban development

Stimulation of job creation through city-wide advance land use planning, development and management of the revenue base, infrastructure improvement, amenities provision, city management and urban governance practices, community empowerment, vulnerability reduction and better security.

Regional development

Reduction and diffusion of urbanization impacts through national urban policies and enabling laws that support secondary/tertiary cities, metropolitan governance and the planning /management of integrated urban-rural economic and lifeline systems. *(UN-HABITAT-2003.)*

Slum upgrading

Physical upgrading of housing, infrastructure, environment; social upgrading through improved education, health and secure tenure; governance upgrading through participatory processes, community leadership and empowerment.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

URBANIZATION OF THE NEW ANDHRA PRADESH

The percentage of urban population to the total population in the State is 29.47 percent in 2011 as compared to 24.23 percent in 2001. Among the districts, Visakhapatnam stood first with 47.45 Percent of urban population followed by Krishna district with 40.81 percent urban population. Srikakulam with 16.16 percent of urban population followed by Prakasam with 19.56 percent are the least urbanized districts.

VISION 2050 – THE NEW DEVELOPMENT PARADIGM OF A.P STATE

The vision of the government is to make Andhra Pradesh as one of the first three high-performing States in India by 2022 and the best state in the country by 2029 and finally to make Andhra Pradesh as the best destination in the world by 2050.

In our Endeavour to ensure that growth with equity remains the core agenda, government has started drafting the long term Vision document that will usher in a new development paradigm leveraging the opportunities arising due to renewed growth climate. The government is committed to eliminate poverty, reduce economic inequalities, and make our society healthy, happy and clean.

Urban Slum Health Services in Andhra Pradesh

This scheme was started in 2000 to provide preventive, primitive and curative services to people living in urban slum areas. There are 129 Urban Health centers functioning in the state through NGOs with State government funds. Each urban health centre covers 15,000 to 20,000 people in slum areas. 185 UHCs were established in a phased manner from 2005 under NRHM.

SLUMS POPULATION IN VMC

Vijayawada has a big challenge ahead of them as 25 per cent of city population lives in the slums. According to Vijayawada Municipal Corporation, the city has 111 slums, with 3 lakh populations, out of 11 lakh total populations; capital region has 51 per cent of population living in 35 slums in the town.

Land use pattern and special growth: The ultimate land use structure of the Vijayawada urban area will be as presented in Table. The residential is proposed to cover about 53.82%, commercial, industrial and transport sectors cover about 29.69 % and recreational and hill area cover percentage is 14.79 % followed by water bodies 11.59 % uses.

Demographic profile and Geographical information of Vijayawada:

Vijayawada is surrounded by the Krishna river on the east and west and the Budameru River on the north. The northern, Northwestern, and Southwestern parts of the city are covered by a low range of hills, while the central, Southwestern and Northwestern parts are covered by rich and fertile agriculture lands with three major irrigation canals. The topography of Vijayawada is flat, with a few small to medium-sized hills. The Krishna river runs through the city. These hills are part of the Eastern Ghats cut through by the Krishna river. They have very low elevation compared to the average elevation of the ghats. Three canals originating from the north side of the Prakasam barrage reservoir, Eluru, Bandar and Ryves, run through the city. Sand, silt, and clay are the basic types of soils and most of soils are made up of a combination of these three. The texture of the soil, how it looks and feels, depends upon the amount of each one in that particular soil. There are various types of soils and the formation of soil is primarily influenced by major factors such as climate, altitude and composition of bedrock etc.

Demographic profile of the study area	
Demographics of Vijayawada	**[**As per Census 2011]
Total population:	1, 04,9536
Male population:	5, 24, 918
Female population:	5, 24, 618
Sex ratio:	997 females per 1, 000 males
Total child population (Within the age group of 0 year to 6 years):	92, 848
Child population (Boys):	47, 582
Child population (Girls):	45, 266
Child sex ratio:	951 girls per 1, 000 boys
Total metropolitan or urban population:	1, 491, 202
Metropolitan male population:	7, 50, 770
Metropolitan female population:	7, 40, 432
Number of literates:	7, 89, 038
Number of male literates:	4, 11, 677
Number of female literates:	3, 77, 361
Rate of average literacy:	82.59 %
Rate of male literacy:	86.24 %
Rate of female literacy:	78.94 %

Table1: Demographic profile of the Vijayawada municipal block.

Climate information

The climate is tropical, with hot summers and moderate winters. The peak temperature reaches 49 °C (120 °F) in May-June, while the winter temperature is 17-25 C. The average humidity is 68% and the average annual rainfall is 965 mm (38.0 in). Vijayawada gets its rainfall from both the south-west monsoon and north-east monsoon.

Present Condition of the slums in VMC

The environmental infrastructure in the slums is very poor and most slums lack basic civic amenities like proper roads, drainage, protected water supply, streetlights and toilet facilities. The most common diseases prevalent in slums include gastro-enteritis, Malaria, diarrhea, malnutrition, ringworm etc.

Tourist spots: Most tourism most attractive places of study is most prominent ones being Prakasham Barrage, Kanaka Durga Temple, a 56 feet Stupa on the Gandhi Hill, a Planetarium and the Mogalrajapuram caves, which are in the entire south India. The other famous caves are the Undavalli caves, situated about 8 Kms from Vijayawada.

City development plan: The city zonal development Plan Area presently covers extended areas namely Bhavanipuram, Patamata, Payakapuram, Gun.adala and Kundavari Kandrika also. As per the revenue records, the extent of the present municipal area is 61.88 sq km. the Corporation area was earlier divided into 3 Circles and 50 wards. Vijayawada, one of the thirty-five metropolitan cities in the country, is the second largest city in the state of new Andhra Pradesh after Visakhapatnam, The general administration is under the control of the Commissioner of the Corporation who is assisted by an Assistant Commissioner, Superintending Engineer, City Planner, and Public Health Officer with a host of other officers.

PROFILE OF VIJAYAWADA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The present study area has 111 slums, with 3 lakh populations, out of 11 lakh total populations; capital region has 51 per cent of population living in 35 slums in the town. Around 20 of them are notified as hazardous slums as they are on river bunds and canals. Around 75 per cent of the land is occupied of government, railways and local body. 25 per cent are forward castes, Most of the slum dwellers, living in hazardous conditions, are losing all the properties in floods.

Name of the Slum	Code	Name of the Slum	Code
Ambedkar Nagar Canal Hutting upto Madhuranagar	201	Ryvas Canal Hutting North & South from Dhall Mill	256
Canal Hutting Kothavanthena to Matuthi Nagar	202	Eluru Road hutting ring road east extn	257
Budameru Flood Bank (Rama Krishna puram)	203	Canal Hutting upto Cabin	258
Devi Nagar	204	Harijanawada, Gunadala	259
East of K.L.Rao Road in 23rd Dvn.	205	Christian Pet, Gunadala	260
Khuddus Nagar, Kedareswara Pet	206	Auto Nagar	261
Nandamuri Basavataraka Nagar	207	Arul Nagar (Gunadala)	262
New Ayodhya Nagar Donka	208	Ayyappa Nagar Quarry (Vijay and Uma Nagar)	263
Yerukala Area near U.P.School	209	Christurajapuram	264
Area Near Block No.1 & 2 (Singh Nagar)	210	Lurdhu Nagar	265
Cement factory hutting	211	Varalakshmi Nagar	266
Area Near Block No.37 & 40 (Singh Nagar)	212	Machavaram Down, Karmika Nagar	267
Kundavari Kandrika (Rural)	213	Machavaram upto Quarry Hill area	268
LBS Nagar (Payakapuram)	214	Kothavanthena Canal Hutting west side	269
Nandamuri Taraka Rama Nagar	215	Maruthi Nagar Canal Hutting	270
NSC Bose Nagar (Kandrika)	216	K.L.Rao Nagar	271
Rokallapalem Canal Hutting	217	Tailorpet Hill Area	272
Rajiv Nagar Colony	218	Fraizerpet Hill Area	273
Sundaraiah Nagar	219	Kothapet Hill Area upto Srinivasa mahal	274
Vaddera Colony in 23rd Dvn	220	Kothapet Hill Area from Srinivasa Mahal to Tunnel South	275
Vaddera Colony, Rajiv Nagar Extn.	221	Hill area Tunnel North	276
Vambay Colony	222	Hill area Tunnel South	277
P.S.Nagar behind Burma Colony	223	New Raja Rajeswaripet	278
Prakash Nagar	224	Raja Rajeswaripet	279
Santhi Nagar, (Payakapuram)	225	T.Subba Raju Nagar	280
Seetharampuram Area	226	Abothu Appanna Pakalu	281
Interior parts of RTC Colony (Patamata)	227	Dhall Mill Area	282
J.D.Nagar	228	Heart Pet	283
New Giri Puram	229	Wynchipet Hill Area	284
Ramalingeswara Nagar (Canal Hutting)	230	Wynchipet Rly.Station	285
Malapalli Canal Hutting, (Patamata Ambedkar Nagar)	231	Chintala Malapalli	286
Sanjay Gandhi Nagar (Patamata)	232	Machavaram Hill Slope Down, Harijanawada	287
Bhavaji Matam Right Side Bank of	233	Mogalrajapuram Hill Area East	288

Krishna Canal			
Badava & Wood Pet	234	Mogalrajapuram Hill Area West	289
Darsipet-I	235	Prajasakthi Nagar (Mogalrajapuram)	290
Darsipet-II	236	Pakeergudem	291
High School Road, Scavengers Colony	237	Pittingle Pet	292
Nehru Nagar (Giripuram)	238	Workmenpet	293
Santhi Nagar, Patamata	239	Slum South & West of Montissori College	294
Thotavari Street, Patamata	240	Slum by the side of Kapu Kalyanamandapam	295
Karakatta Down South	241	Slum Area between Sarabhaiah Gudi & Railway Track	296
Karakatta Down North	242	Gulabhithota Area	297
Lambadipet Chittinagar Hill area	243	Madhura Nagar Revenue Layout	298
Slum Behind Syed Appalaswamy College	244	Madhura Nagar Donka Road and Track	299
Canal Hutting Green Lands Hotel	245	Brahmarambapuram river bund and Burial ground	300
Mallikharjuna Pet	246	River Bank (R.Pakalu) Brahmarambapuram	301
RTC Work Shop Road, (Goriladoddi)	247	River Bund Low Level North Ranigarithota	302
RTC Work Shop Road, (Rama Nagar)	248	River Bund Ranigarithota & Nehru Nagar	303
Priyadarsini Colony	249	Chanasani Nagar, Ranigarithota	304
Kabela Road (West Hutting)	250	Ranigarithota, (Bhaskara Rao Pet)	305
Sanjay Gandhi Labour Colony	251	Namburi Gopala Rao Street,	306
Urmila Subba Rao Nagar	252	Bethleham Nagar	307
Joji Nagar Colony	253	Ambekar Nagar (Krishna Nagar)	308
New Joji Nagar Donka Road	254	Dharmapuram Donka	309
Nulakapet, Bhavanipuram	255		

Table 2: Glance of slums in municipal corporation of Vijayawada.(Source from Vijayawada Municipal corporation web portal)

Vijayawada is the second largest city in Andhra Pradesh and commercial capital for the state. It is experiencing a rapid urbanization. Slum population around 51 per cent of population living in 35 slums in the town. Around 20 of them are notified as hazardous slums as they are on river bunds and canals.

V. DETAILED DISCUSSION ON URBANIZATION PROBLEMS AT POOR

1. **Population growth:** The majority of people will live in cities and towns. This shift reflects the astonishing trend towards urbanization that has occurred over the last several decades. Over the last 50 years, urban populations have grown dramatically. While in 1950 approximately 29.1% of the world's population was living in urban areas, by 1975 this figure had reached around 37.3%. In 2006/07 this figure is expected to nudge 50%, with 60.8% of the people living in cities by 2030 (UN, 2003: 5).
2. **Health impact:** The urban setting is a complex and dynamic environment that has a evident of impact on the health of the human community. Globalization has also affected lifestyles in cities and towns. It has been suggested that the increase in the incidence of obesity ,diabetes, cancer and cardiovascular disease. These non communicable diseases have been noted to be increasing in urban areas in different countries. High levels of stress from city life have also been associated with mental health problems such as depression, anxiety, tobacco use, alcoholism and substance abuse.
3. **Economic impact:** In the Slums, Environmental changes may be driven by many factors including economic growth, population growth, urbanization, intensification of agriculture, rising energy use and transportation. Health is a major economic issue for slum residents. The unhealthy physical environment

leads to sickness, demanding for continuing medical treatment, which means reduction of workdays and economic loss. Economic loss leads to inability to invest in clean environment. The poor bear a heavy burden from both communicable and non communicable diseases and slum dwellers and informal settlers are the most vulnerable groups in the urban setting. There is strong evidence to show how the health inequities observable in urban settings can be associated with economic, social and political disparities.

4. **Poverty:** Poverty still remains a problem at the root of several environmental problems. On the other hand, provision for housing and shelter, water supply, sewage and sanitation, health care services, transport facilities etc. are becoming scarce and costly for dwellers of the area. This has a direct effect on the living conditions of the urban poor who were already subsisting on the margins of their existence.
5. **Environmental degradation:** is a result of the dynamic interplay of socio-economic, institutional and technological activities. In recent years, the area is facing many of the common environmental problems which are yet to receive proper attention from the politicians as well as administrators in the town. A major part of these environmental problems have arisen out of the steady increase of population, harsh topography as well as lack of proper planning for the development. This has obviously led to an ever-growing demand for the basic civic services and amenities.
6. **Urban sprawl:** These slums and squatters not only create environmental pollution through their unorganized and unsystematic waste and sewage disposal, congested and unplanned houses as well as through unethical socio-cultural habits and values, but they are created only on already polluted places due to people's lack of conscience in occupying unauthorized land at almost no cost.
7. **Environmental adverse agents:** Air and water pollution, lack of personal hygiene, noise and cultural pollutions are among most considerable environmental problems in the area. There are a wide range of environmental risks to health that can be found in cities. These include exposure to chemicals and biological agents that pollute the air, land and water, as well as physical agents such as noise and extremes of temperature. Accidents in industrial sites, hazardous land sites, poor waste disposal, toxic wastes, poor drainage, water shortages, fires and landslides are also sources of health risks and hazards in cities.
8. **Socio economic impact:** Having basically low education, skill and work experience, they have no choice in the competitive job market and pick up lowly paid jobs such as construction laborers, domestic servants, casual factory workers and petty trading business. With their meager income, they are forced to live in slum areas in the most unsanitary and unhygienic conditions, and are carrying out their existence with the barest necessities of life. Even if people have some money, Treatment at government hospitals is apparently cheaper, but is inconvenient to the slum residents (because of time loss in waiting for the treatment and often, indifferent attitude of the medical staff) instead; they prefer more expensive private treatment.
9. **Domestic/municipal Waste:** Domestic Waste comes houses in city consisting of household waste, kitchen, house cleaning, old papers, packing, bottles, crockery wares, furnishing materials, garden trimmings, etc. the major problem is The "Municipal Solid Waste" includes commercial and residential wastes generated in municipal or notified areas in either solid or semi-solid form excluding industrial hazardous wastes but including treated bio-medical wastes. Biomedical waste poses a special threat to the health of the population and garbage dumps are also breeding sites for rodents and insects, such as mosquitoes, which carry dengue and malaria. both household waste and human generated wastes are released directly or indirectly into the low-lying lands, surrounding open spaces or water bodies and causes a number of problems , Accumulated waste creates mountains of garbage that are the homes and work sites of scavengers.
10. **Social evils:** Urban violence, including homicide, assault, rape sexual abuse and domestic violence, has continued to rise in cities worldwide. Although there are large variations between countries and cities, urban violence has grown on average by 3-5% over the past 20 years. Globally. Conflicts like quarrel, clash and fight in the squatters of this area is a regular phenomenon. This creates noise and violence, leads to lack of security in the area and disturbs the city dwellers, particularly the nearby residents, office workers, and school children. Besides, many of the residents are involved in prostitution, drug trafficking, human trafficking, smuggling etc Social and economic heterogeneity weakens the community and some of households are headed by women who must

earn a living. This situation has consequences on the health and development of small children and often turning small children into workforce. These activities threaten the social and cultural environments of the city.

11. **Out/ indoor pollutants:** Outdoor air pollution is associated with a broad range of acute and chronic health effects that may vary with the pollutant constituents. Indoor air pollution is associated with 35.7% of lower respiratory tract infections, 22% of chronic lung infections and 1.5% of cancer of the trachea, bronchus and lung. It is also associated with asthma, tuberculosis and cataracts. Outdoor air pollution from both mobile (vehicular) and stationary (industrial) sources have in recent decades been responsible for over 130,000 premature deaths and 50-70 million episodes of respiratory illness each year in developing countries.

VI. CONCLUSION

Vijayawada is the second largest city in Andhra Pradesh and commercial capital for the state. It is experiencing a rapid urbanization. The urban sprawl is seen as one of the potential threats to sustainable development where urban planning with effective resource utilization and allocation of infrastructure initiatives are key concerns. The majority of people will live in cities and towns. This shift reflects the astonishing trend towards urbanization that has occurred over the last several decades because slum dwellers settlements are constructed without formal planning or preparation, they generally do not have electricity, access to clean water, or sanitation. Houses are constructed with sub-standard materials and are located in close proximity to each other. Often, local governments are unwilling to provide these communities with basic services, such as police and safe protection. As a result of these circumstances, slum residents are particularly vulnerable to a variety of diseases and sicknesses, fires, floods, and earthquakes. Urban settlers frequently erect their homes on public land or land that is otherwise unsuitable for development, such as steep slopes subject to landslides, flood-plains, and environmentally contaminated areas, such as landfills. The lack of basic services creates severe health and environmental harms. Cholera, malaria, diarrhea, and other diseases rise to epidemic proportions in slums where open sewers contaminate drinking water. The lack of sanitation services and general community planning exposes residents to significant health and safety risks, as both diseases and fires can spread rapidly. Slum life has never been easy for the urban poor insofar as housing and living conditions are concerned. For slum dwellers, the problems are especially acute. In slums across the world, there is a noticeable lack of basic infrastructure, services, and basic shelter. Moreover, with the growing influx of slum dwellers to the informal and unplanned settlements they find themselves in, governments around the world are using increasingly callous methods to 'beautify' cities, erase the urban poor from sight, and clear urban lands (which are skyrocketing in value) for 'development'. Slum dwellers living in slums are often susceptible to forced evictions by governments and other bodies, and too often face violence before, during, and after eviction.

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