



**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE  
SRISAILAM PROJECT, NANDYAL**



**Community Service Project**

**SOCIO Economic**

**Submitted**

**By**

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**I B.Sc II Semester**

**Register Number:21373047019**

**Under Mentorship**

**Of**

**M.Padma,**

**Project Mentor**

Lecturer in Computer Applications,

GDC Srisailam,

Nandyal Dist.

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the project entitled "*Community service project*" submitted by me to Controller of Examinations Govt. Degree College, Srisailam Project, Nandyal Dist in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the Degree of I B.Sc, IISemester. This is a record of actual project work carried out by me under the guidance of **M.Padma**, Lecturer in Computer Applications. I further declare that the work reported in this project has not submitted and will not be submitted, either in part or in full, for the award of any degree in this institute or any other institute or university.

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Name:

Date:

# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ studying I B.Sc, II Semester, at Govt. Degree College, Srisailam Project, Nandyal Dist. has successfully completed her community service project on \_\_\_\_\_ under the guidance of **M.Padma**, Lecturer in Computer Applications.

Signature of Mentor

Signature of Examiner

Signature of the Principal

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

I wish to express my gratitude to those who extended their valuable cooperation and contribution towards the project

I would like to thank our Principal Sir **Dr. P Hussain Basha Garu** for facilitating the project and providing her guidance throughout the duration of the project.

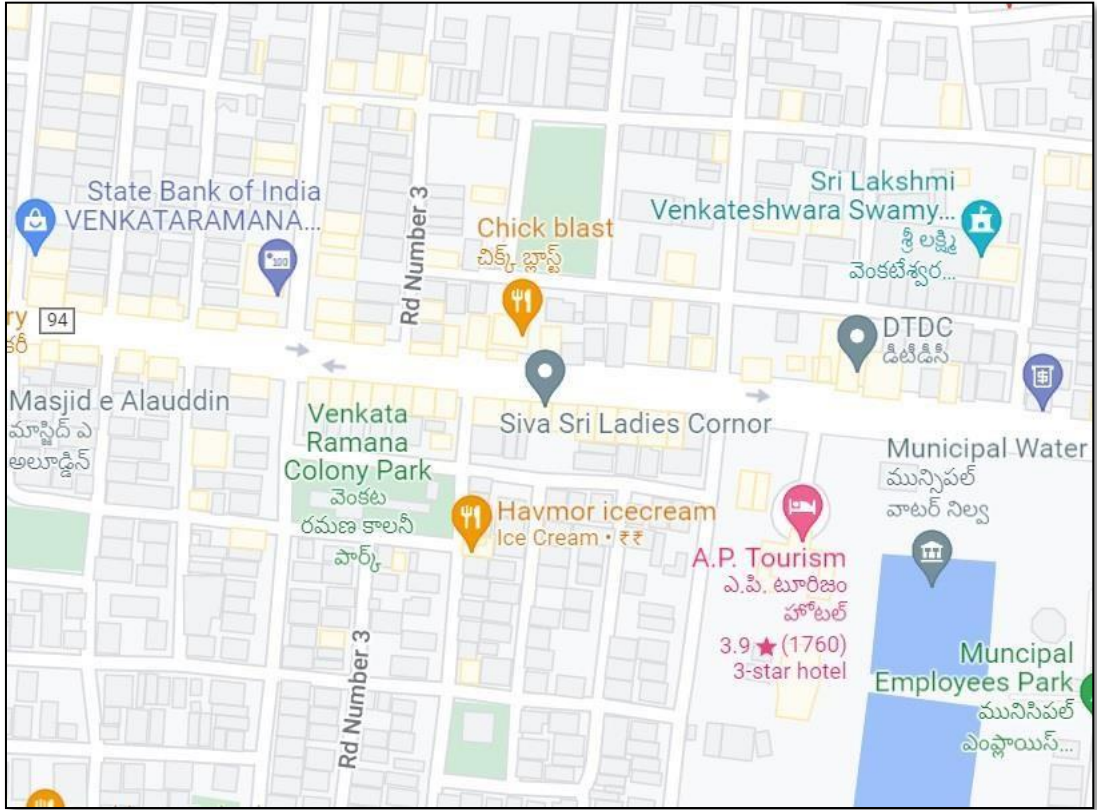
I would like to express gratitude to my project guide M.Padma, Lecturer in Computer Applications for his valuable time and continuous assistance for the successful completion of the project.

I would like to thank the faculty and staff of the institute for their support.

## GRADE SHEET

S.No.	Part of work	Marks awarded	
		Max marks	Marks awarded
1.	Awareness on project		
2.	Implementation		
3.	Survey		
4.	Report writing		

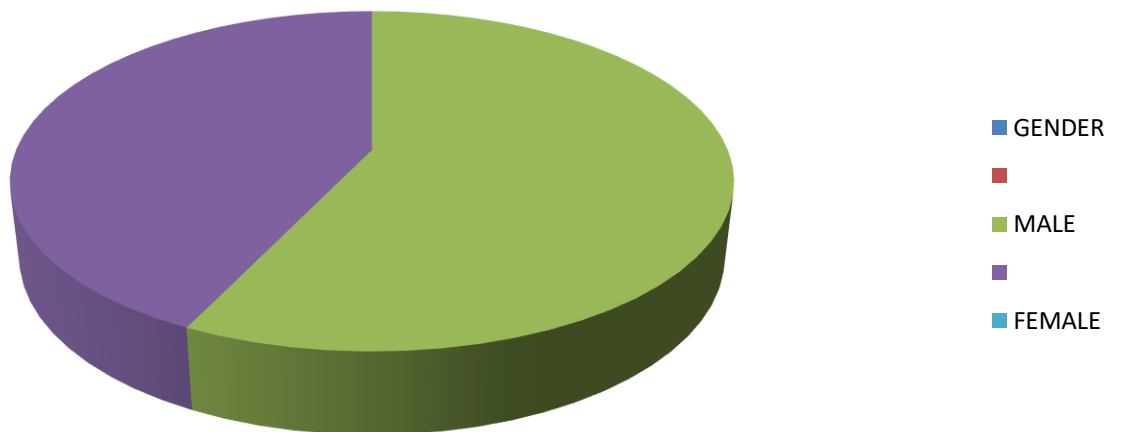
# SURVEY LOCATION



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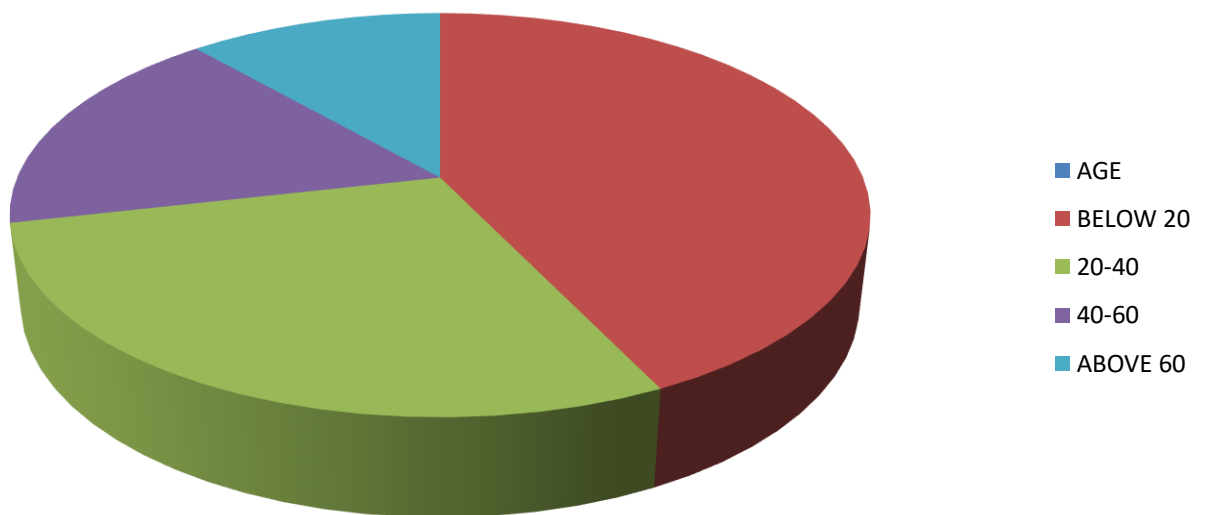
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FEMALE	15



## Classification of Respondents based on Age

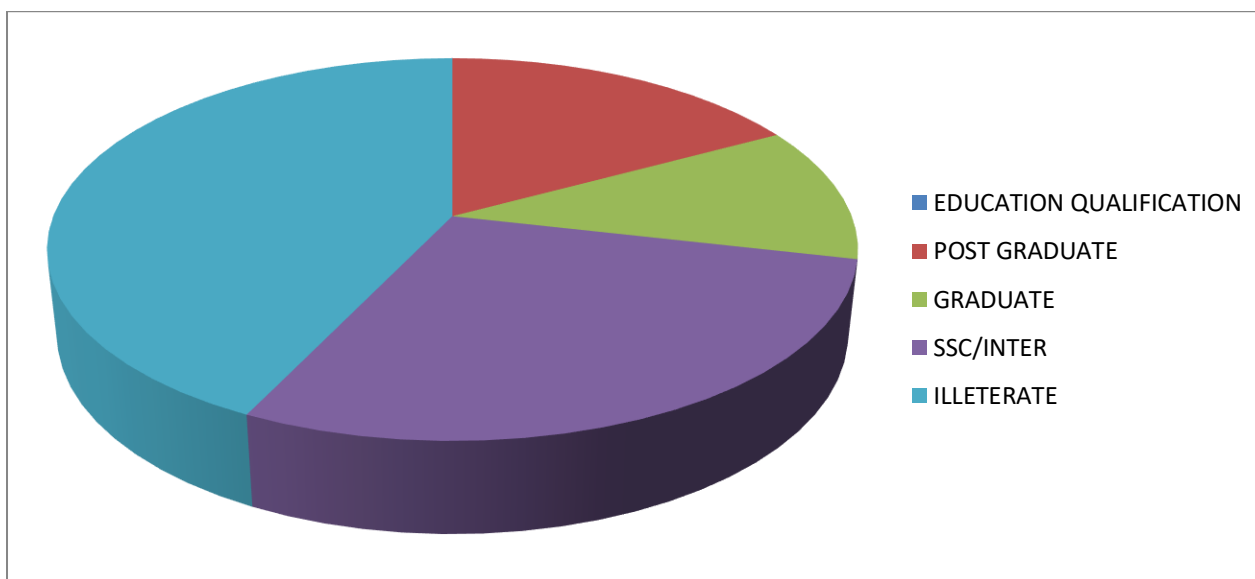
AGE	
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<b>20-40</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>40-60</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>ABOVE 60</b>	<b>4</b>





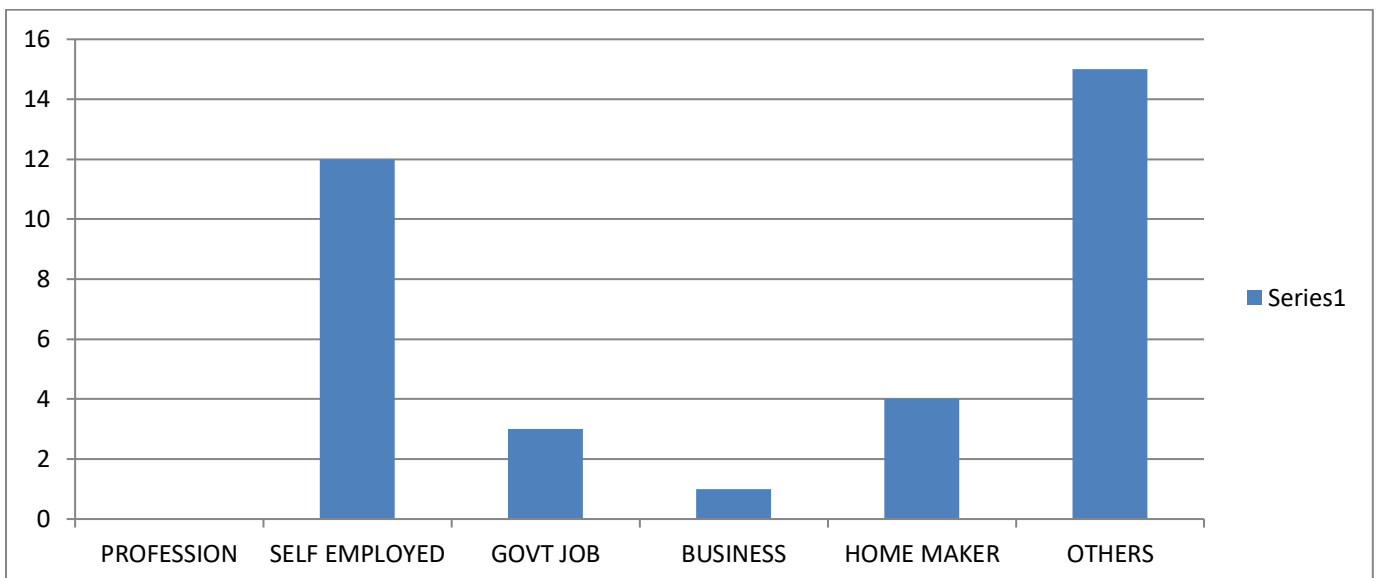
## Classification of Respondents based on Education Qualification

EDUCATION QUALIFICATION	
POST GRADUATE	6
GRADUATE	4
SSC/INTER	10
ILLETERATE	15



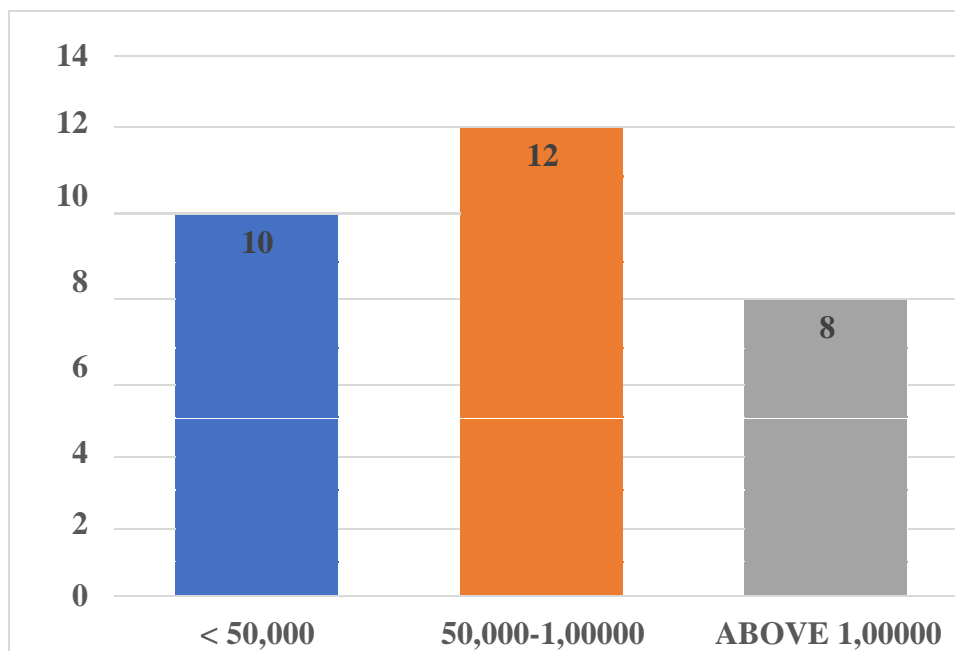
## Classification of Respondents based on Profession

PROFESSION	
SELF EMPLOYED	12
GOVT JOB	3
BUSINESS	1
HOME MAKER	4
OTHERS	15



## Classification of Respondents based on Income

INCOME	
< 50,000	
50,000-1,00000	12
ABOVE 1,00000	8





GPS Map Camera



Google

**Sundipenta, Andhra Pradesh, India**

polytechnic Road, Sundipenta, Andhra Pradesh 518102,  
India

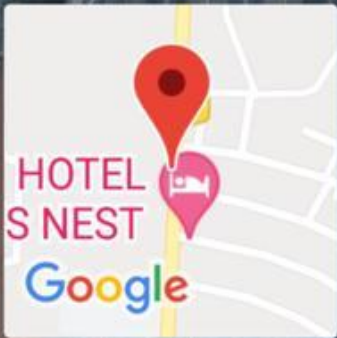
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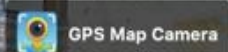
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**Sundipenta, Andhra Pradesh, India**  
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Pradesh 518102, India  
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**Sundipenta, Andhra Pradesh, India**  
3WJ5+X9V APGENCO Quarters, Sundipenta, Andhra Pradesh 518102, India  
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## **OBJECTIVE OF COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT**

Community service **provides an individual with the opportunity to become active members of the community and has a lasting, positive impact on society at large.**

Community service or volunteerism enables individuals to acquire life skills and knowledge, as well as provide a service to those who need it most.

**The objective of community service project is that an individual should be able to understand and describe**

- The concept of community service
- The social, public and community responsibilities of the professionals
- The types and concept of volunteer work.
- To understand social conditions of the people.
- To know the economic conditions of the people.
- To create awareness among the people regarding the problem identified.
- To carry on a survey and to analyse the current situation.

## **INTRODUCTION**

I have chosen to do Community Service project on the topic Socio- Economic in the locality Westren and Eastern Colony, Kurnool. I have chosen 35 houses for my project. The area is a mixture of low income and middle class families, very few belong to high income group. It is a residential area and will be moderately busy.

## **SCOPE OF STUDY**

The study has been conducted based on the responses of the selected respondents in Kurnool city. Hence, the inferences, findings of the analysis need not hold good totally for the Kurnool city as a whole if the country at large.

The study was limited to the 35 responses of residents in Kurnool.

## **METHODOLOGY**

Quantitative research is carried out by interviewing the people. In the first week socio economic survey was carried out and problems were identified. In the second week awareness was brought and suggestions were given regarding the problems identified among the localities. In the third week survey was conducted using questionnaires and in fourth week project report was written.

## **PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS**

### **TOPIC: SLUM PROBLEM**

#### **ABSTRACT**

India is one of the fastest developing countries with many metropolitan cities. During last two decades; migration from villages and small towns to metropolitan areas has increased tremendously in India. This leads to the degradation of urban environmental quality and sustainable development especially in the metropolitan cities. The problems faced by the people living in the urban areas of India have become major concerns for the government. Slums are considered to be the major issue within many urban areas; particularly problems related to transportation, population, health and safety. Considering today's poor urban environmental quality in India, the majority of families affected by urban development projects are located in slum areas which are under consideration for resettlement and/ or rehabilitation. The aim of this paper is to study and examin

## INTRODUCTION

The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlements 2003 is mainly concerned with the shelter conditions of the majority of the urban poor. It is about how the poor struggle to survive within urban areas, mainly through informal shelter and informal income-generation strategies, and about the inadequacy of both public and market responses to the plight of the urban poor. But the report is also about hope, about building on the foundations of the urban poor's survival strategies and about what needs to be done by both the public and non-governmental sectors, as well as by the international community, if the goal of adequate shelter for all is to have any relevance for today's urban poor

Efforts to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers (especially within developing countries) have been feeble and incoherent over the last decade or so, having peaked during the 1980s. However, renewed concern about poverty has recently led governments to adopt a specific target on slums in the United Nations Millennium Declaration, which aims to significantly improve the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by the year 2020. As this report emphasizes, slums are a manifestation of the two main challenges facing human settlements development at the beginning of the new millennium: rapid urbanization and the urbanization of poverty. Slums areas have the highest concentrations of poor people and the worst shelter and physical environmental conditions.

According to report, April 2007, India is a third world country that suffers from poverty, malnutrition, diseases, unhealthy conditions, and more in Indian slums. India alone is responsible for more deaths of children than any other country in the world. . Due to the dramatic rise of slums after India's independence in 1947, its population has tripled. Most of India's population is currently living in slums. Every year, hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children die around the world and India alone is responsible for 25% of the deaths. By 1980, slum-dwellers were half of India's entire population. Slum-dwellers constantly deal with issues such as: lack of clean water, constant migration at slums, no sewage or waste disposal facilities, pollution, and unsanitary living conditions. High levels of pollution, lack of basic needs, and

room-crowding are some of the basic characteristics of slum housing. The Government of India has not been able to solve the problems that are strangling the entire population of Indian slums.

### **EARLY SLUMS**

Slums have risen dramatically since 1947. There were main two reasons for slum development. One is Partition of India and the other is Industrial revolution after independence. Before 1950 slums were predominantly found around the mills, factories etc. They were mostly industrial workers in one room tenements. Health and Services provisions to these areas rose as main issues. Instead of going farther, the density of the slums started growing in and around the cities. From 1950 to 1968 the number of slums increased to 18%, in the 1970s they had a huge surge and by 1980 slum dwellers were half of the entire city's population. (Joshua Arbury, 2006)

### **PRESENT SCENARIO**

The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), India, defines a slum as a “Compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions” (NSSO 2003 Pg 6). Also, there are two kinds of slums: notified and non-notified. Areas notified as slums by the respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities are treated as notified slums. A slum is considered as a non-notified slum if at least 20 households lived in that area. As per the Census 2001 data, India's population was 1027 million on 1st March 2001. 72% of India's population lived in rural areas while the remaining 28 % lived in the urban areas. In 1981, 24% and in 2011, 31 % lived in the urban areas

Although the level of urbanization has been rising gradually, and the decadal increase in urban population remains quite high there is still potential for enormous increases in India's urban population. As per the United Nations projections, if urbanization continues at the present rate, then 46% of the total population will be in urban regions of India by 2030 (United Nations, 1998). Within urban India between 1981-2001 there was a 45 % increase in the number of people living in the urban slums. Figure 1 provides the percentage of urban population living in the slums by state. As per 2001 Census data, in 1981, nearly 28 million persons lived in the slums, in 1991 there were 45.7 million slum dwellers and in 2001, 40.6 million persons living in slums. There is reason to suspect that this decline is on account of an underestimation of the number of people living in the urban slums. Between July - December 2002, NSSO, India



conducted a survey on the condition of urban slums. This was the third survey on slums, the previous surveys having been conducted in 1976-77 and January-June 1993. As part of the survey in 2002, information on the civic facilities of the slums was collected. At the allIndia level, a total of 692 slums (360 notified slums and 332 non-notified slums) were covered in the 2002 survey. A survey of slums nationwide conducted by NSSO during 1993, estimated the total number of urban slums to be 56311 and 36% of the slums were notified ones. The recent survey estimated the number of slums to be 52,000 with 51% of the slums being notified slums. It is estimated that every seventh person living in the urban areas is a slum dweller (NSSO 2003). The bulk of the urban poor are concentrated in the urban slums or are squatters.

This report explores both the negative and positive aspects of slums. On the negative side, the report shows that slums have the most intolerable of urban housing conditions, which frequently include: insecurity of tenure; lack of basic services, especially water and sanitation; inadequate and sometimes unsafe building structures; overcrowding; and location on hazardous land. In addition, slum areas have high concentrations of poverty and of social and economic deprivation, which may include broken families, unemployment and economic, physical and social exclusion. Slum dwellers have limited access to credit and formal job markets due to stigmatization, discrimination and geographic isolation. Slums are often recipients of the city's nuisances, including industrial effluent and noxious waste, and the only land accessible to slum dwellers is often fragile, dangerous or polluted – land that no one else wants. People in slum areas suffer inordinately from water-borne diseases such as typhoid and cholera.

On the positive side, the report shows that slums are the first stopping point for immigrants – they provide the lowcost and only affordable housing that will enable the immigrants to save for their eventual absorption into urban society. As the place of residence for low-income employees, slums keep the wheels of the city turning in many different ways. The majority of slum dwellers in developing country cities earn their living from informal sector activities located either within or outside slum areas, and many informal entrepreneurs operating from slums have clienteles extending to the rest of the city. Most slum dwellers are people struggling to make an honest living, within the context of extensive urban poverty and formal unemployment. Slums are also places in which the vibrant mixing of different cultures frequently results in new forms of artistic expression. Out of unhealthy, crowded and often dangerous environments can emerge cultural movements and levels of

solidarity unknown in the suburbs of the rich. Against all odds, slum dwellers have developed economically rational and innovative shelter solutions for themselves. However, these few positive attributes do not in any way justify the continued existence of slums and should not be an excuse for the slow progress towards the goal of adequate shelter for all. Many past responses to the problem of urban slums have been based on the erroneous belief that provision of improved housing and related services (through slum upgrading) and physical eradication of slums will, on their own, solve the slum problem. Solutions based on this premise have failed to address the main underlying causes of slums, of which poverty is the most significant. The report therefore emphasizes the need for future policies to support the livelihoods of the urban poor by enabling urban informal-sector activities to flourish and develop, by linking low-income housing development to income generation, and by ensuring easy geographical access to jobs through pro-poor transport and more appropriate location of low-income settlements. Slum policies should in fact be integrated within broader, people-focused urban poverty reduction policies that address the various dimensions of poverty

The report identifies participatory slum upgrading programmes that include urban poverty reduction objectives as the current best practice. It emphasizes the need to scale up such slum upgrading programmes to cover whole cities, and to be replicated in all other cities, as well as for sustained commitment of resources sufficient to address the existing slum problem at both city and national levels. It also emphasizes the need for investment in citywide infrastructure as a pre-condition for successful and affordable slum upgrading and as one strong mechanism for reversing the socio-economic exclusion of slum dwellers. In this context, the report highlights the great potential for improving the effectiveness of slum policies by fully involving the urban poor, as well as the need for the public sector to be more inclusive in its urban policies. The Challenge of Slums further recognizes the increasing emphasis, mainly by civil society and international organizations, on security of tenure (for both owner-occupied and rental accommodation) and on housing and property rights for the urban poor, especially their protection from unlawful eviction. For slum dwellers, security of tenure opens up possibilities of raising credit for livelihood related activities. The report emphasizes the need for governments and local authorities to build on these recent positive developments. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) is the focal point, within the United Nations system, for the implementation of the Millennium Declaration target on slums, as well as for

global monitoring of progress towards this target. Slum upgrading has therefore become a very important area of focus for the organization, with increasing emphasis being placed on policy and operational support to the following areas: scaling up of slum upgrading projects and programmes, within the context of city development strategies and through more innovative international and national financing mechanisms; urban water supply and sanitation, mainly through region-wide operational programmes; and pro-poor planning and management of the urban economy, so as to enhance income-generation opportunities for the urban poor.

The Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Human Settlements 2003 provides a new impetus to all of these efforts. More importantly, it provides directions for the future that are worthy of consideration by national governments, municipal authorities, civil society organizations and international organizations concerned with improving the lives of slum dwellers. The report also provides a baseline for the long journey towards cities without slums, and should therefore be seen as the starting point of the task of global monitoring of the United Nations Millennium Declaration target on slums.

## **HOUSING CONDITION IN THE SLUM AREAS**

In terms of density, the notified slums are denser in terms of households as compared to the non-notified slums. As is evident from a large number of houses are not pucca in nature. The problem is more acute in the non-notified slums. There have however been improvements since 1993. In 1993 only 30 % of slums had majority of pucca houses. In 2002, this number was higher at 47.

### **Roads and streets:**

71 % of the notified slums have a pucca road while only 37 % of non-notified slums have a pucca road within the slum. Significant strides have been made in terms of availability of roads since 1993. In 1993, only 47 % of slums had a pucca road within the slum. In terms of access road to the slums, 86 (27) % of notified (non-notified) slums have a pucca approach road to the slum. In 1993, only 74 % of slums had such a road

### **Electricity:**

There have been improvements in terms of electrification of villages. In 2002, electricity connection was not available in 1 % of the notified slums and about 16 % of the non-notified slums. In 1993, about 25 % of slums were not having

electricity.

### **Water supply and Sanitation:**

Inadequate water supply facilities and poor sanitary conditions can have a deleterious impact on household outcomes. In 1984, 71% of the notified (non-notified) slums the main water source is the tap. But these numbers mask differences across the states of India. In the states of Bihar none of the slums get water via the tap. There has not been any significant improvement since 1993. In 2001, 83 % of notified slums and 70 % for non-notified slums drew their drinking water from tap.

### **Drainage:**

Nearly 44 % the non-notified slums do not have a drainage system of any type. In contrast only 15 % of notified slums do not have a drainage system. In 2001, there was no drainage facility in 30 % of slums.

### **Availability of Schools and Health Centers:**

We now look at the availability of schools within the slums. Over 90 % of the slums have a primary school within one kilometer. However in the state of Chhattisgarh, only 37 % of slums have a primary school within a distance of one kilometer. More important than the availability of a primary school is the issue of governance. On the issue of governance, the Indian government's Draft National Slum Policy recognizes that, "Mobilizing the community and use of resource persons from within the community to supervise and monitor the educational activity would greatly enhance the delivery of this service." Less than 50 % of the slums have a government hospital within one kilometer. But what is more importance is to initiate the primary health centers in the slums and carry out IEC campaigns to create demand for health services

### **ANALYSIS**

As per the above study it is observed that as per 2001 Census data, there are 40.6 million persons living in slums in India. In this survey estimated the number of slums to be 52,000 with 51% of the slums being notified slums. It is estimated that every seventh person living in the urban areas is a slum dweller. Housing condition of the slum area is also in very critical condition. Density of house hold is larger in notified slums in comparison to non-notified

slums. A large number of houses are not pucca in nature and the problem is more acute in the non-notified slums. 71 % of the notified slums have a pucca road while only 37 % of non-notified slums have a pucca road within the slum. There have been improvements in terms of electrification; Provision of electricity is left only 1 % in the notified slums and about 16 % of the non-notified slums. Inadequate water supply facilities and poor sanitary conditions are the major problems in the slums. In the states of Bihar none of the slums get water via the tap. In Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh less than 35 % of slums get tap water. In 2001; there was no drainage facility in 30 % of slums. The availability of schools within the slums varies from state to state, In Kerala it is 90% but in Chhattisgarh it is 30%. Even less than 50 % of the slums have a government hospital within one kilometer. So it is observed that urban areas are facing lots of problems such as housing shortage, water supply, sanitation, electricity and urban services, garbage disposal etc. Even they are unable to get proper affordable land, reasonably priced materials, employment opportunities and basic infrastructure and social services.

## **What are Slums?**

- Slums are illegal urban settlements on public land and usually grow over a period of time in a constant and irregular manner. Despite this fact, Slums are considered as an integral part of urbanization and as a manifestation of the overall socioeconomic policies and planning in the urban sector. The existence and rapid growth of slums have been noted as a general urban phenomena common prevalent throughout the globe.
- According to the United Nations agency UN-HABITAT, a slum is a run-down area of a city characterized by substandard housing and poverty and lacking in tenure security. According to the United Nations, the proportion of urban dwellers living in slums decreased from 47 percent to 37 percent in the developing world between 1990 and 2005. However, due to rising population, the number of slum dwellers is rising day by day.
- Slums may also be described as “a chaotically occupied, unsystematically developed and generally neglected area, which is overpopulated by persons and overcrowded with ill-repaired and neglected structures” (Indian Conference, 1957). They have emerged out of the urban development process and are unplanned, unintended settlements ignored in the whole process of urban development.

## **Reasons for growing slums**

- Population explosion and poverty force the urban poor to live in slums and that leads to an increase in the size of slums. Also, a regional imbalance in development creates rural to urban migration, thus increasing the overall urban population density which pressurizes the urban poor to move into slums.
- In the past 15 years, India's urban population density has increased by 45%. It is further estimated that 40% of the population will live in urban areas by 2026. With increasingly densified urban population, there exists a huge demand for land. This shortage of land forces the urban poor to live in increasingly dense communities creating slums in the process.
- Rising material costs and labor costs resulting from labor shortage is another reason for the growth of slums as it makes developers unable to deliver affordable housing to the market.
- Also, delayed procedures for land development forces people to stay in congested areas which further leads to creation of slums.
- A lack of efficiency of urban local bodies coupled with unplanned city management is also one of the major reasons for creation of slum areas.
- Moreover, social backwardness forces people to live in congested areas away from main areas. For example, more Scheduled Castes (SCs) live in slums - with one out of every five residents belonging to the SC category.
- A lack of political will for developing slums can also be seen, as slums provide cheap and steady labour (party-workers) to political parties.

## **Issues arising from neglecting slum development**

- Slums act as a magnet for the rural poor by attracting them towards city life. This it does by partially blinding them from the hardships that accompany life in the city.
- People living in slum areas are also prone to suffer from waterborne diseases such as typhoid and cholera, as well as from more fatal ones like cancer and HIV/AIDS.

- Also, women and children living in slums are prone to become victims of social evils like prostitution, beggary and child trafficking. Slum dwellers in general and regardless of gender, often become victims of such social evils.
- Slum areas are also commonly believed to be places that generate a high incidence of crime. This is due to official neglect towards education, law and order, and government services in slum areas.
- Then, the majority of slum dwellers in a developing country earn their living from the informal sector which neither provides them with financial security nor with enough earnings for a decent living, keeping them firmly within the vicious cycle of poverty.
- Lastly, hunger, malnourishment, lack of quality education, high infant mortality, child marriage, child labour are some of the other social problems prevalent in slums.

## **Way Forward**

- Poverty is the most significant reason behind the creation of slums. So, the issue of poverty must be addressed first by policymakers.
- There is also a need for future policies to support the livelihoods of the urban poor by enabling urban informal-sector activities to flourish and develop. Slum policies should be integrated within broader, people-focused urban poverty reduction policies that address the various dimensions of poverty.
- Easy geographical access to jobs through pro-poor transport should also be created.
- Adequate data should be gathered by conducting various studies before the formulation of any policy.
- There is also a need for investment in citywide infrastructure as a pre-condition for successful and affordable slum upgrading, which could also act as one strong mechanism for reversing the socio-economic exclusion of slum dwellers.
- Steps should be taken such that a higher and more stable income be made accessible to slum dwellers through their employment in productive jobs. This is because employment opportunities in urban centres that pay well has the potential to generate a healthy and sustainable lifestyle in the slums.

- Lastly, slums should be developed because developing slums also trigger local economic development, improve urban mobility and connectivity, and integrate the slums, which are enormous economically productive spheres, into the physical and socioeconomic fabric of the wider city.

**To improve urban infrastructure, the Government has taken various steps:**

- Smart City Mission (to create smart cities) to focus on basic amenities, education, health services, IT accessibility, digitization, e-governance, sustainable development, safety, and security.
- Housing for all by 2022 for constructing houses for slum dwellers under the slum-rehabilitation scheme and providing loans at subsidized rates for the economically weaker sections.
- AMRUT: Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation to build a gap between infrastructural necessity and their accessibility.
- HRIDAY: National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana to preserve and holistically develop the heritage cities of India.
- Swachh Bharat Mission for improving cleanliness and sanitation.



# QUESTIONNAIRE

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE SRISAILAM PROJCT  
COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT  
Socio-Economic Survey

Name of the Student :  
Group :  
Registration Number :

House No.		Habitat		Panchayat	
Post office		Mandal		District	

## 1. Family Details:

S.no	Name of the person	Gender	Age	Education	Profession

## 2. Social Status details:

(i) Caste: SC/ ST/ BA-A-B-C-D/ OC (ii) Sub-Caste: (iii) Religion:

## 3. Economic Status details:

(i) Type of House Building: Hut/ Semi Pucca/ Pucca/ Apartment/ Bungalow

(ii) Nature of House building: Own/ Rented

(iii) Drinking Water facility: Well/ Bore-well/ Govt. Tap connection/ Commontap

(iv) Availability of Agricultural land: Yes/ No

(v) Extent of Agricultural land: \_\_\_\_\_ Acres

(vi) Names of crops: Paddy/ Sugar cane/ Ground nuts/ Vegetables/ Any other \_\_\_\_\_

(vii) Cattle: \_\_\_\_\_ Cows \_\_\_\_\_ Ox \_\_\_\_\_ Buffaloes \_\_\_\_\_ Sheep/ Goats

(viii) Do you have own toilet: Yes/ No

(ix) Type Cooking fuel used: LPG / Kerosene/ Electricity/ Wood/ others specify \_\_\_\_\_

(x) Is any family part of DWACRA group: Yes/ No

(xi) Do you have Ration Card: Yes/ No

(xii) Do you have vehicle: Two wheeler/ Auto/ Car/ Any other vehicle \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Health Details:**

(i) Diseases in family:

(ii) Treatment in which Hospital:

(iii) Any PH Persons in family: Yes/ No

S.no.	Name of the person	Gender	Age	Nature of Disability

(iv) Do you have Govt. Arogyasri Card: Yes/ No

**5. Other Details:**

(i) Do You have TV: Yes/ No

(ii) Do You have Dish Connection: Yes/ No

(iii) Channels Watched regularly: 1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) Do you have Mobile: Yes/ No                      Mobile Number: \_\_\_\_\_

(v) Do you have Laptop: Yes/ No

(vi) Is internet available at home: Yes/ No

**6. Name of the Govt. Schemes received:**

Jagananna Vidhya Deevana                      Yes/ No

Jagananna Vasathi Deevana                      Yes/ No

Raithu Bharosa                                      Yes/ No

Any other scheme: \_\_\_\_\_

Any other scheme: \_\_\_\_\_

**7. Any three problems faced in the village:**

(i)

(ii)

(iii)

Place: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Mentor

Signature of the Student

## CONCLUSIONS

Countries need to recognize that the urban poor are active agents and not just beneficiaries of development

- Developing cities requires local solutions. Local authorities need to be empowered with financial and human resources to deliver services and infrastructure to the urban poor. Cities should draw up local long-term strategies for improving the lives of slum dwellers. Local governments should develop strategies to prevent the formation of new slums. These should include
- access to affordable land, reasonably priced materials, employment opportunities, and basic infrastructure and social services. Public investments must focus on providing access to basic services and infrastructure. Working with the
- urban poor, cities need to invest in housing, water, sanitation, energy, and urban services, such as garbage disposal. These services and infrastructure must reach the poor living in informal settlements. The transportation needs and safety concerns of a city's poorest residents should be a high priority in
- planning urban transportation systems, which can expand the choices people have regarding where to live and work. Building codes and regulations should be realistic and enforceable and reflect the lifestyle and needs of the
- local community. This means, for example, that they may have to be flexible enough to allow housing that is built incrementally, out of low-cost materials and on small plots of land

## REFERENCES

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