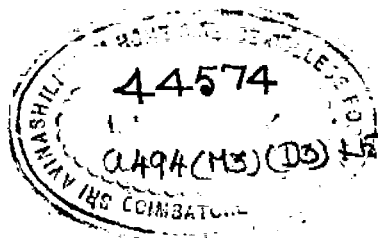


EVALUATING SELECTED REHABILITATION CENTRES

**By
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INTRODUCTION

Adequate housing is an essential requirement for decent and meaningful human existence. Therefore housing should be recognised as a basic component of social progress. To Shah (1974) shelter is needed not only for mere protection and survival of the species, but also to reconcile and resolve all diverse requirements and thus to satisfy economic, social and psychological needs of man.

Kayudu (1974) opines that housing is an important aspect of social policy because it has a direct impact on the welfare of the citizens. According to Jagdishan (1972) the common man requires a simple yet dignified shelter where he can rest after a hard day's labour and nurse his family.

Home is a symbol which reflects human aspirations and attitudes. Encyclopaedia affirms that, home is the place where people care for most of their bodily needs, rear their children, keep their possessions, seek quietness and privacy, entertain their friends. In general it fulfills the basic domestic and personal functions of family life. Hence the need for better housing.

But due to grave implication within the economic and social development of the community, inadequate and improper housing has become the most serious problem of the modern society. According to Kurts (1960) and Swamy (1972), urbanisation, increasing population and high building costs are mainly responsible for this weighty problem. Year book (1971-72) views that there is acute shortage of housing in urban and rural areas and much of the available accommodation is substandard qualitatively. Seventy three per cent of the rural population live in miserable 'Katcha' structures with plinth made of mud and walls and roofs made of grass. While the existing houses are of substandard quality, the rapid growth of slums, which results from urbanisation poses still another serious problem. Over crowding, inadequate water supply and poor drainage make the condition still worse.

Efforts have been made since 1956 to alleviate the hardship and suffering of the downtrodden sections of society, living in the slums in the most appalling conditions.

The slum clearance in India requires finances on a large scale and concerted efforts of individuals, co-operatives, State and Union Government. The report of the Activities of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board (1962-73) reveals that some progress had been achieved in slum clearance work before 1970.

To the great relief of the community the Government of Tamil Nadu, decided in September 1970 to tackle this problem on a massive scale. The present Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Karunanidhi (1973) has urged that the slum clearance programme must be undertaken on a war-footing. Thus the State Government has undertaken enormous work through the Slum Clearance Board for clearing the slums and providing the facilities required to the slum dwellers. As a result, a number of rehabilitation centres have been constructed in various parts of the State. But the slum dwellers are often found hesitant to leave their abode, and those who occupy the rehabilitation centres do not utilise the facilities provided.

This has awakened the investigator to study the needs of and problems faced by the occupants of Selected Rehabilitation Centres in Coimbatore City.

It is hoped that the results of the study will throw some light on the use of rehabilitation centres and give some guidelines for future programmes.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature pertaining to this study is reviewed under the following headings:

A. Importance of Housing

B. Extent of Housing Problems in India

C. Measures Undertaken to Solve the Housing Problem in India.

and D. Slum Clearance Board.

A. Importance of Housing

Housing is an investment and an instrument of social change. Chandrasekar (1956) says that house is a work of art and a financial investment. It is a tool to be used by its owner, and the unit upon which the whole complicated structure of our social system is built. It is a place of education for children and of entertainment for friends. It is a treasure house of personal belongings and an exhibition hall of individual taste.

Chaudhury (1958) and Deshpande (1971) exhort that a house is a shelter consisting of walls, doors, windows, roofs etc., in which human beings live. Craig and Rush (1962) and Kurts (1960), state that good housing is structurally sound, equipped with essential utilities and furnishings to encourage healthful

and sanitary living and to permit minimum comfort. It should be spacious enough to permit sleep and relaxation, preparation of food and care of personal belongings and clothing, performance of habits of personal cleanliness, enjoyment or recreational and social existence and freedom from moral and physical dangers. Sharma (1973) opines that the house shapes the personality of a man because there he rests, thinks and talks and gets fulfilment of emotions like love, passion, affection, pride etc., and finds security against the vagaries of climate and other elemental forces. Hasemann (1973) describes that an enhancing setting is a place for memories, intimacy, the starting point for neighbourliness and for work relationships.

The WHO defines the house as an enclosed environment in which man finds protection against the elements for safe and secure from hostile forces and can function with greater vigour, more efficiency with increased comfort and satisfaction and enjoy privacy for himself and his family. Ramachandran (1974) claims that a shelter is an important basic human need for protection against the elements and even for very survival. Therefore minimum conditions of housing is an ingredient for any social development. Nayudu (1974) opines that Housing is an important aspect of social policy because it has a direct impact on the welfare of the citizens.

D. Extent of Housing Problems in India:

Iyengar (1961) exclaims that India, which is to shake off the old colonial economy through her various Five Year Plans, to develop herself into an industrialized country, faces magnitude problem-the housing problem.

Gomathinayagam (1969) indicates that the problem of housing grows in size politically, economically and socially. Jagohan (1972) states that the problem of the house is the problem of the epoch. The equilibrium of the society today depends upon it. In our country, the housing problem has always been neglected to the back ground. Carter and Hincheliff (1965) puts forth that house planning creates both public and personal problems. Selow (1950) and Rama Gowda (1967) view that inadequate in amount, insanitary and dilapidated in quality housing create a most graphic portrayal.

Chakki (1957) describes that the housing problems are extremely interwoven with tradition, superstitions, public health, mental health, delinquency, productivity, economic development and literally every aspect of human life. In the slums of India, manhood is unquestionably brutalized, womanhood dishonoured and several childhood poisoned and several sociological problems like juvenile delinquency at its very sources, (Makarji, 1956 and Rao, 1969).

Andrews (1935) and Agan (1956) stress that it is impossible to separate influences of substandard housing conditions from other circumstances. Raj and Gansal (1972) explain that any imbalance in economic benefits would invariably get reflected in the housing conditions of the people.

Hodgell (1952) says that low quality of housing is also due to the average untrained persons attempt to plan their own houses. Scarcity of low cost building materials, want of proper cheap transport facilities, ill-distribution of houses, low rent paying capacity of the workers, insecurity of employment, prejudices on site and house building, and stringency difficulties were noted in the report of the Housing Sub Committee of the National Planning Committee, (1958).

Sachdev (1957) indicates that in the context of the rising population and of high prices generally and of building costs in particular, the housing problem in India is one of great magnitude and complexity.

According to Chandrasekar (1958), Ministry of Information and Broadcasting (1962) and Murthy (1965) the rapid increase in population, migration of population from rural to urban areas in search of permanent and seasonal employment, the infiltration of refugees from North Eastern and North Western regions, the steady rise in the wages of artisans and other building industrial workers, the high rate of property taxation, rise

in land values, lack of repair and rebuilding of existing houses with the resulting loss of certain percentage of existing houses are the reasons for the general picture of our ill-housed population. Thiruveekatachari (1963) affirms that sociologists view that in India rural migration to urban areas is because of the cultural changes that have taken place in the recent decades apart from the economic necessities. Lack of scientific approach to achieve reduction of costs by more natural and functional design and selection of appropriate dwelling types, absence of effective city planning, lack of investment, high cost of financing, extent of illiteracy and strength of tradition are the basic causes of housing problems (Selew, 1950).

Jain (1973) opines that housing is the most baffling and crucial problems of urban India. India year Book (1971-72) shows that the shortage in urban areas has been largely due to considerable increase in population, since 1921 the heavy shift of population from the rural to the urban areas the haphazard growth of towns are to the lack of proper town planning and the comparative inability of private enterprise to keep pace with the growing demand. The urbanisation process is characterised by high rates of natural population increase, coupled with an accelerating movement of rural population to urban centres (Saxena, 1972) and (Joseph, 1972).

Jain (1973) states that the acuteness of the housing problem in urban area can be estimated from the fact that according to 1961 census, in most of the urban areas large number of families were living in one room alone.

In India, even cities once noted for their beauty and cleanliness have become over crowded, noisy, dirty and violent as a sequel to rapid growth of industrialisation which brings in its wake influx of large number of persons into the cities creating all sorts of problems pertaining to housing, water supply, sanitation, health, hygiene and above all law and order (Desai and Pillai, 1973).

The growth of slums really poses a challenge to environmental planning and provision of shelters to the city's population (Swamy, 1972). For preventing the development of slums in the future it is essential to tackle the problem of existing slums.

C. Measures Undertaken to solve the Housing Problem in India

Chandrasekar (1958) states that vigorous housing policies on a national scale to meet the needs of both existing and future population in each state were formulated. According to Sharma (1973) the solution to the housing problem lies in planning the home as a basic unit, concerned in cultural context and based on sound social judgements. Housing patterns should not be based on the economic status of an individual alone.

Architects, townplanners, private builders, industrialists and business men have all acquired a vested interest in the prevailing system: they can hardly be expected to produce much less implements available scheme to provide low-cost housing for the poor who need it most, (The times of India 1974). The remedy lies in development of some intermediate towns, and cities who can serve as economic pipelines connecting the country side and the urban core (Joseph, 1972).

It is estimated that housing shortage in India is about 82 million units and is further increasing at the rate of one million a year. From the National Sample Survey which indicated 20 million will be slum dwellers out of a total of 109 million urban population in 1971. Evans (1972) explains that to improve living conditions for this mass we need colossal efforts both financial and physical.

Eachdev (1957) states that, the planning in a democratic and welfare state is a art of striking a balance between the competing claims of the various development programmes on the limited resources of a nation,

All public housing programmes in India carried out by the Central Ministries, State public undertakings, local bodies etc., could provide only 8 lakh houses during 1955-1970. (Joseph, 1973). Karunanidhi (1973) announces that the Government had an ambitious programme to solve the housing problem in the State.

About 10 lakh houses would be needed to solve the problem. The problem had therefore, to be tackled in a phased manner and the State Government had taken up a scheme of construction, one lakh houses through the Harijan Housing and Development corporation under a two year programme.

1. Committee for Housing Development:

The Health Survey and Development Committee (Shree Committee) 1943 suggested that the State Government and local bodies to take up large scale housing programmes, to formulate, finance and execute housing schemes. Subsequently a number of expert committees viz. The Industrial Housing Sub Committee of the Standing Labour Committee and the Madras Provincial Housing Committee high lighted the need for evolving a comprehensive national housing policy to meet the magnitude and complexity of the housing shortage.

2. Co-operative House Building Societies:

Kakkar and Kansal (1971) stress the need for co-operative house building society which enable an individual to own a home in few years. The main advantage of co-operative housing according to Williams (1958) are elimination of middle man, acquisition of lands by private negotiation, construction of houses according to approved standards and large scale planning and mass purchase of materials.

Vasudevan (1971) reports that the co-operative housing wing, formally under the control of the registrar of co-operative societies has now been attached to the Tamil Nadu Housing Board.

3. Housing Schemes:

Magland (1966) mentions that the schemes provide housing for the houseless low income families, the social housing schemes about 4 lakh housing units were constructed at a total cost of Rs.262 crores against the target of 6.5 lakh units for which Rs.230 crores were allocated in the first Three Five Year Plan (Joseph, 1973).

(a) Central Schemes:

In order to develop urban house sites the Land Acquisition and Development Scheme was commissioned in 1959 to enable State Government to undertake large scale acquisition and development of land.

Housing in India is a state subject. But the centre takes interest in the matter and assists the State Governments, besides undertaking its own construction schemes. At present three housing schemes are financed directly by the central Government. These included:

(1) Scheme for provision of House sites to Landless Workers in the rural areas:

For the implementation of which, cent per cent grant is given to the States by the Centre. So far 8 State Governments namely

Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh had approved the scheme for providing 3,62,069 house sites. Under this scheme each landless families would receive a house site not exceeding 100 Sq. yards.

(ii) Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation workers:

Under which the central Government pays 50 per cent as loan and 37.5 per cent as grant for providing rent free accommodation to the plantation labour which is concentrated in six states.

(iii) Scheme for Environmental Improvement of Slums in Urban Areas

The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited was set up by the Central Government on April 25, 1970 in order to finance urban development and housing programmes. Indian Express, (1970). By December 31, 1972, the Housing and urban Development and housing programme had sanctioned loans amounting to Rs.50 crore for 37 housing projects in 12 states involving construction of 42,000 housing units and development of 20,000 plots of which more than 32,000 houses and 8000 plots are intended for persons belonging to economically weaker sections and low income groups.

(b) State Endeavour:

The State Governments have also on their own taken measures to accelerate the housing programmes in their respective

areas. By December, 1972 of about 5,75,000 houses so far sanctioned under various state sponsored schemes, 4,26,000 had been constructed. The prevalent schemes and progress achieved under these by the end of 1972 is as follows.

ix. Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically weaker sections of the community:

This scheme is intended for construction of subsidised rental for the low paid industrial workers and others whose income does not exceed Rs.350 per month. The rent of houses in such cases is subsidised to the extent of 50 per cent of the approved cost of their construction. The state and union territories has sanctioned projects for the construction of about 2,35,037 houses at a cost of Rs.99.27 crores. Of this, about 1,79,782 houses had been completed.

xi. Low Income Group Housing Scheme:

It provides for loan assistance to the extent of 80 per cent of the approved cost of the house, subject to a maximum of Rs.14,500 to persons whose annual income does not exceed Rs.7200. Under it, construction of about 1,85,937 houses had been sanctioned at a cost of about Rs.111 crores and of which 1,44,954 had been completed.

xii. Village Housing Project Scheme:

It provides for grant of loans for construction of houses by villagers to the extent of 80 per cent of the construction

cost, subject to a maximum of Rs.4000. Under it, ^{sanctioned} loans amounted to Rs.15.62 crores, sanctioned houses 82,071 and completed houses 51,536.

iv. Middle Income Group Housing Schemes

Under this scheme, loans are granted to people in the ^{annual} monthly income range of Rs.7,201 to 18,000, for the construction of houses at the rate of 80 per cent of the construction cost and to a maximum of Rs.27,500. Of the 37,300 houses sanctioned 27,300 had been completed.

v. Rental Housing Schemes for State Government Employees

Under this scheme, construction of 20,500 houses out of 26,200 sanctioned had been completed.

vi. Slum clearance and improvement scheme

The slum Clearance Improvement Scheme came into operation in May 1956. It provides financial assistance to the State Government to the extent of 87½ per cent of the approved cost of the project for rehousing families living in slum areas, whose income doesnot exceed Rs.250 per month. The remaining 12½ per cent of the cost is to provide by the State Government as subsidy from their own resources. The main purpose of this drive was to provide basic amenities to the inhabitants of the existing slum habitations, (Progress of Slum Clearance work, 1958).

vii. Land Acquisition and Development Scheme:

It aims at stabilising land prices rationalising urban development and promote self contained composite housing colonies. Of the 62,833 acres of land sanctioned to be acquired and 14,500 acres developed.

The State housing board had a scheme of building low cost houses for the low income families under which people with a monthly income of Rs.350 or below were eligible for assistance. On this basis, on an average, the demand for all the fourteen districts of Tamil Nadu may be taken as 42,000.

4. Private Agencies:

Nadan (1965) brings forth that in building works on a small scale, a private builder can often construct at a rate cheaper than public bodies on account of economy in supervision and personal attentions.

5. Research Organisations:

1. As per the committee on Plan Projects (1961), the main objectives of the research organisations have been to study the design techniques building codes, adoption of functional specifications in preference to dimensional ones, space utilisation in buildings evolution of light weight materials, planning efficient lay outs and site management.

ii. National Building Organisation:

In accordance with a recommendation in the First Five Year Plan, for developing building research and techniques, the

NBO was established in July 1954, in the Ministry of works Housing and supply. One of the objectives of NBO is to co-ordinate efforts and findings of all agencies concerned with technology and practice and production of building materials, (Antia, 1958).

6. Rural Housing Cells

Rural Housing Cell were set up in the States during the first plan periods with the object of studying various problems in the field and evolving better designs (Madan, 1965). As Williams (1958) and Narayana (1958) say self help programmes introduced through Rural Housing cells are advantageous.

7. International Organisations

Saxena (1963) affirms that International Labour Organisation has carried out a number of valuable studies on the questions of housing shortage, policies and standards and slum clearance. Besides this United Nations General Assembly and specialised Agencies of the U.N.O. Like UNESCO and WHO have also passed resolutions and interested in themselves in the problems of housing and town planning.

D. Slum Clearance Board

This topic is elaborated under the following headings.

1. Definition and causes of slums

Desai and Pillai (1973) opine that slums are a blot on the modern civilisation. They are spreading like white ants.

Nearly one fifth to one-third of the population live in the slums or conditions no better than slums.

Swamy (1972) says that slum by definition is related to areas and to the housing conditions of life in that area. The picture of slum is more of a mass of non-descript houses, tenements, huts and even stables. The sight of slum makes us think of it as a recession from the normal standards of a sound society. Referring to the people living in the slums, Mr. Raja Gopalachari once said that they are necessary as any other section of the population. Goudar (1973) says that a slum is an environment that takes the basic characteristics of a good living conditions and is regarded as the most degrading form of human habitation. Slums are the areas where in we find the scarcity of water supply, electricity, good roads, drainage facilities and that of ventilated and spacious homes. Krishna Murthi (1969) opines that poverty is the main cause of slums. The poor worker settles down in a slum area finding no other alternative open to him.

Slums are generally found in towns and cities. It is due to the fact that the people migrate to urban areas to enjoy high standard of living or to earn the livelihood. The slums are not confined to any particular parts of the city. They are strewn all over and grew like mushrooms (Rao, 1969).

Slums are growing fast, sanitary conditions are getting worst, even clean area become run down through over crowding,

(Jain, 1973). Ever increasing housing shortage leads to slums and thousands live and die on the pavements.

In 1947 the Madras Provincial Housing Committee estimated that about 30,000 out of 90,000 houses under the old limit of Madras city were slum dwellings which requires to be demolished and replaced out of the 5.5 lakh houses. In 1969 Madras Municipalities about 5 per cent of the houses should be classified as slums.

Slums have grown up in protecting all the major industrial cities of India as result of laxity enforcing building regulations in different attitudes still recently to conditions of living amongst industrial workers.

Krishna Murthi, (1969) states that the approach to this problem should start from a humanitarian point of view and not from an angry attitude towards the slum dwellers for causing ugliness, filth, litter and extreme congestion.

Protection has to be given to slum dwellers against eviction from their present lodging. Provision has to be made for the rehousing of slum clearance in improved or reconstructed in reasonable rents.

For preventing the growth of slums there are two sets of measures to be taken. In the first place municipal bye-law must be enforced with the utmost strictness. Secondly master plans should be approved for every town, beginning with towns which are already large or have expanded much in recent years.

Krishna Murthi (1969) gives suggestion for the city to provide the slum dwellers with adequate services and facilities so as to make his life comfortable and cheerful.

Experts like Puttaswamaiah, (1973) have emphasized the development of housing in the following words, 'The provision of adequate housing and urban and regional development is nothing less than the provision of the physical frame work in which man's human social, economic and cultural resources are released, enriched and integrated.

2. Brief History of Slum Clearance Board

Housing, one of the nine major constituents to our standard of living, is the second most important component of people's welfare, Adisesiah (1974). With the rapid increase in our population, the housing problem threatens to be an explosive one. Firm determination and great efforts will be required to solve it effectively and expeditiously (Rajaram, 1974).

The problem of providing a house for every family in this country is so colossal that with the meagre resources at our command, it will be hardly possible to wipe off this shortage even in the decades to come. However the Tamil Nadu Housing Board is meeting this challenges and serving the needs of the citizens of Tamil Nadu and doing its best.

It was considered that the development of housing should be extended to the districts in Tamil Nadu, Housing Board was established in April 1961, with three mofussil Housing Units, one at Tiruchirappalli, another at Madurai and third at Coimbatore.

The Board, a statutory body with members from various departments, plans and co-ordinates the housing activities in the State. Till the formation of the Slum Clearance Board in 1971, the Housing Board was incharge of slum clearance work in the city of Madras. It has cleared 73 slums and provided accommodation for 7,351 families in tenements and allotted 8,446 open developed plots. In mofussil towns of Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchi, Thanjavur, Cuddalore and Tirunelveli, 4,086 tenements have been constructed for slum dwellers. During the current year, the Housing Board has been constructing 14,388 tenements for the slum dwellers at a total cost of Rs.80 lakhs explained by Dharathi (1974).

The Government decided that a new image should be given to the slum clearance programme in pursuance of this decision, the Government have enacted the Tamil Nadu Slum Areas (improvement and clearance) Act, 1971 to implement the schemes. The Government have also constituted a slum clearance board consisting of officials and non-officials. The slum clearance work hitherto attended to by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board has been taken over by the slum clearance board, with the staff, assets and liabilities.

3. Role of Slum Clearance Board in Tamil Nadu

In order to tackle the problem of clearing the slums and to rehabilitate the slum dwellers the Government of Tamil Nadu has constituted the Slum Clearance Board, (Ramaswamy, 1971).

He adds that Tamil Nadu is the first state such a board has been formed.

To tackle this gigantic problem, a high power statutory Board was constituted in September 1971. An Act called the Tamil Nadu Slum Areas Act was passed. The Act gives wide power to the slum clearance Board to clear the existing slums and to prevent the growth of new ones. The Board has intensified its work in the city under the leadership and guidance of Rama Anangannaal.

For the present, the activities of the Slum Clearance Board is concentrated in the city of Madras. It is chalked out a programme to eradicate all the slums of the city in a time bound programme.

The slum improvement work in the districts continues to be in charge of Tamil Nadu Housing Board. The volume of the work done by the Tamil Nadu Housing Board in the districts and the success that it has achieved may be assessed from the information given below.

**SLUM CLEARANCE WORK IN THE DISTRICTS
1962 - 1972.**

Name	No. of buildings completed	Rs. in lakhs
<u>Works completed:</u>		
Coimbatore, Thirunelveli, Tiruchi, Salem, Thanjavur, South Arcot and Madurai	5,084	334.80
<u>Works in progress:</u>		
Coimbatore, Salem and Madurai	1,648	115.88
<u>Programme for 1974-75:</u>		
North Arcot, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchi, Thanjavur, Madurai and Ramanad.	2,758	86.15
<u>Programme for 5th five year plan:</u>		
North Arcot, Chengleput, Coimbatore Tiruchi, Nilgudi, South Arcot, Madurai, Ramanad and Tirunelveli	11,085	852.40

Slum clearance work in Coimbatore:

2,941 tenements have been constructed at Coimbatore at a total cost of Rs.183.38 lakhs. 694 tenements at a total cost of Rs.46.64 lakhs are in progress.

Programme for 1974-75:

It is proposed to take up the construction of 898 tenements at a total cost of Rs.32.57 lakhs.

Programme for 5th five year plan:

2,010 tenements will be constructed at Koval Padur, Singanailur, Vaduvailpet at a cost of Rs.120 lakhs.

Eventhough the slum clearance board has achieved in clearing only a fraction of the slum in the state, nobody can deny that it has created a hope for the slum dwellers.

4. Activities of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board in the successful places under Slum clearance scheme:

As per instructions contained in the slum manual, the slum proposed to be taken up for clearance is surveyed and a topo sketch is prepared. Houses and huts marked on the topo plan are numbered and the Social Survey conducted on the basis of the topo plan. Then identity cards to the heads of the slum families are issued and two sets of photographs of each of the families are taken, one for the head of the family displaying the number of the Identity card issued to him and another of the entire family. These identity cards and photographs avoid impersonation and ensure allotment of tenements to the "bonafide" persons. (Appendix I a, b, c and d).

After the slum site is taken over the super structures are demolished which will be auctioned and the site will be cleaned after the rehabilitation of the slum families. In the land that becomes vacant consequent on the rehabilitation of the slum families construction work as per approved layout plan is started.

As soon as the tenements are completed in all respects, regular allotments will be made to the card holders after collecting an advance of two month's rent and getting lease agreement executed by the allottees.

III. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

The experimental procedure for Evaluating Selected Rehabilitation centres consists of the following steps:

- A. Selection of Centres.**
- B. Selection of Families.**
- C. Selection of Method.**
- D. Formation of Schedule.**
- E. Conducting the Survey.**
- F. Pretesting and Finalising the Schedule.**
- and G. Consolidating and Presenting the Data Collected.**

A. Selection of Centres:

Table I gives the Rehabilitation Centres constructed under the slum improvement scheme, in Coimbatore City. (Activities of the Tamil Nadu Housing Board in the Districts 1962-1973).

TABLE I
SLUM IMPROVEMENT SCHEME IN COIMBATORE CITY

S.No.	Name of the centres	No. of houses
1.	Vincent road slum improvement scheme	288
2.	South of Perur road slum improvement scheme	677
3.	North of Perur road slum improvement scheme	938
4.	Siddhapudur slum improvement scheme	150
5.	Arunthathiyar Housing colony	66
6.	Ukkadam area slaughter houses	246
7.	Lingai Goudar street houses	286
8.	Balaianthottam houses	290
Total =		2941

For the purpose of this investigation the first five centres were selected. Convenience, nearness and co-operation extended by the members were the main aspects for considering these centres for study.

B. Selection of Families

Table II presents the number of families selected from the five rehabilitation centres taken for the study.

TABLE IX

NUMBER OF FAMILIES SELECTED FROM THE FIVE REHABILITATION CENTRES

No.	Name of the selected centres	No. of families allotted	No. of families selected
1.	Vincent road slum improvement scheme	288	150
2.	South of perur road slum improvement scheme	677	150
3.	North of Perur road slum improvement scheme	938	150
4.	Siddhapudur slum improvement scheme	150	100
5.	Arunthathiyar colony slum improvement scheme	66	50
Total		2119	600

Purposive sampling was adopted to select the families. It is described by Shukla and Gulshan (1970) as selecting the items from the universe in such a way that they are typical representative of the whole. So among the 2119 families available, 600 were selected for the study.

G. Selection of Methods

The interview method was selected for gathering information because of its convenience, comprehensiveness and the possibility of obtaining genuine information. This is substantiated by the statement of Rangaswamy (1969) and Best (1961)

according to whom an interview method makes possible face to face association and a process of interstimulation between the interviewers and the interviewee. Shukla and Gulshan (1970) regard that under this, data are collected by the investigator personally and therefore the enquiry is intensive rather than extensive. Jahoda *et al* (1951) consider interview method as a more flexible one than a questionnaire. Moreover, it is effective and versatile with respect to the atmosphere which can be created during the measuring situation. Hence interview method was selected.

D. Formation of Schedule:

A detailed interview schedule which consisted of two parts was carefully prepared. Part A dealt with general information about the selected centres while part B included details about background information of the selected families, previous residence and their problems and suggestions to improve the present tenements.

E. Pretesting and Finalising the Schedule:

Neiswanger (1956) suggests, trying the schedule experimentally in a pilot study before they are put in to large scale use. This preliminary step according to Good and Seates (1954) may lead to detection of useless questions and addition of items that are needed to conduct the study. With this in mind the schedule was pretested in ten selected houses in two

rehabilitation centres. This pilot study brought forth the modifications needed in the schedule and in the light of this, changes were made and the schedule was finalised (Appendix II).

F. Conducting the Study:

Since survey is a fact finding study to get correct information, rapport was first established between the investigator and the interviewees. Care was taken to meet the homemaker during their leisure hours and collect the informations. Purpose of the study was explained to the homemakers clearly in the local language. Thus the informations were gathered from 600 households.

G. Consolidating and Presenting the Data Collected:

The data were consolidated and ^{the results are} presented under chapter IV.
^

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

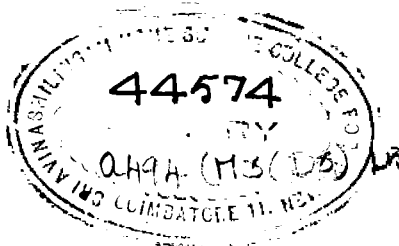
The data collected on Evaluating Selected Rehabilitation Centres are presented under the following headings:

- A. General Features of Selected Centres
- B. Socio-economic Details of Selected Households
- C. Details Regarding the Previous Houses
- D. Satisfactions Derived from the Present Tenements
- E. Problems Reported and Suggestions Given by the Homemakers
- F. Livability of the Tenements as Evaluated by the Investigator.
- and G. Recommendations to the Slum Clearance Board.

A. General Features of Selected Centres:

The general features of the selected centres include the following aspects:

- 1. Financial investment for the various centres
- 2. Description of the house plan provided in the rehabilitation centres.
- 3. Type and number of blocks provided
- 4. Building materials used for construction
- 5. Facilities provided in and around the centres
- and 6. Sanitary conditions existing in the neighbourhood of the centres.



11. Financial Investment for the various centres:

The finance is provided by Housing and Urban Development Corporation on comparatively low rate of interest, and the repayment is spread over a long period of 15 to 20 years.

The details of the cost incurred for constructing the tenements in the selected five centres of the Slum Improvement Scheme are given in Table III.

TABLE III

**COST INCURRED FOR CONSTRUCTING THE TENEMENTS IN THE
SELECTED CENTRES**

S.No.	Centres	Number of tenements	Cost in lakhs
1.	Arunthathiyar Colony Centre	66	4.06
2.	Vincent Road Centre	288	20.77
3.	Siddhapudur Centre	150	11.61
4.	North of Perur Road Centre	938	47.80
5.	South of Perur Road Centre	677	38.97
	Total	2119	123.21

The above Table reveals that 2119 tenements in the five selected centres have been constructed in Coimbatore a cost of Rs.123.21 lakhs.

2. Description of the House Plan Provided in the Rehabilitation Centres

The plinth area of the house is 323 sq. ft. and the floor area is 203 sq.ft. The tenement consists of one multipurpose room (11' x 9') a kitchen, and the lobby. The main entrance of the house leads into the lobby. The lobby leads to bath room and the outside verandha which in turn leads to lavatory. The wall between the multipurpose room and cooking area, has built-in cupboards on both sides, one facing the living room and other facing the corner in the cooking area. The placement of the multipurpose room being away from the main entrance, provides privacy for various activities.

There is only one window provided in the multipurpose room. Other two windows are placed at the back, one in the kitchen and other in the lobby. It is worth to mention that the tenement is provided with Bombay type flush-out latrine. Figure 1 represents floor plan of the tenement provided under Slum Clearance Board.

3. Type and Number of blocks provided:

Table IV and Figures 2 to 6 present the details about the type of blocks and the number of tenements in each block in the selected rehabilitation centres.

TABLE IV
TYPE AND NUMBER OF BLOCKS PROVIDED

.....						
Details about the type and number of Blocks						
S. No.	Name of the selected centres	No. of blocks	No. of tenements in each block	No. of storeys	No. of tenements in each storey	R.C.C row houses
.....						
1.	Arunthathiyar colony	3	18	3	6	-
	Centre	1	12	3	4	-
2.	Vincent Road Centre	7	18	3	6	-
		12	12	3	4	-
		2	24	4	6	-
3.	Siddhapudur Centre	2	18	3	6	-
		8	12	3	4	-
		3	6	3	2	-
4.	North of Perur Road Centre	11	18	3	6	-
		6	12	3	4	534
		35	4	2	2	-
5.	South of Perur Road Centre	11	18	3	6	-
		3	12	3	4	-
		20	6	3	2	-
		3	4	2	2	-
.....						

In all the selected centres there were three storeyed buildings comprising of either 4 or 6 tenements in each storey. Only North and South of Perur Road Centres were provided with two storeyed buildings in addition. The H.C.C. row houses were constructed only under the North of Perur Road Centre. In total there were 2119 tenements in all the selected centres.

4. Building materials used for construction:

The building materials should not only be adequate structurally, but they should also resist damaging effects of weather, decay, corrosion, fire, insects and other pests as well as deterioration likely to result from wear due to occupancy (Beyer, 1967). Aranganal (1974) states that locally available materials like cement, brick and steel were invariably used in the construction of the rehabilitation centres.

Stone and concrete were used for foundation; cement concrete and gravel for basement; bricks and cement for super-structure and cement and reinforced cement concrete for roofs. Lime was most commonly employed for white washing the outside and inside of rooms as it renders an attractive chalky white surface giving an impression of freshness and cleanliness. Pillamarudhu and Country wood were used for doors and windows.

5. Facilities Provided in and around the Centres:

a. Public facilities:

The three centres namely Arunthathiyar colony, Vincent Road and Siddhapudur Centres were constructed near the town area and hence they were provided with facilities for education, recreation and shopping. The other two centres were located away from the town area, but they were within easy access to the municipal school and the hospital.

b. General facilities:

Plumbing systems had been installed in all the centres. Water facilities were provided through common taps in Vincent road, north and south of perur road centres. Eventhough the wiring was completed in all the centres, they were not provided with electricity. This was due to the reason that the inhabitants were not prepared to pay Rs.10/- towards the electricity charges.

Free medical facilities were offered up to the age group of seven in the Arunthathiyar colony centre alone.

c. Sanitary conditions existing in the neighbourhood of the centres:

Pillai (1974) says that a residence under hygienic conditions in good surroundings has a salutary effect on the life of the inhabitants. There is also close connection between health, housing and sanitation.

Since the inhabitants in north and south of perur road centres have realised the importance of sanitation and hygiene, their surroundings were clean. The inhabitants of the Vincent road centre were not keeping their surroundings clean and neat. This may be attributed to the unhygienic location of the centre, improper drainage and lack of knowledge on the part of the dwellers on cleanliness and sanitation.

B. Socio-economic Details of Selected Households:

Socio-economic details of the selected households include type of families, size of families, education, occupation and income.

1. Type of families:

Table V depicts the type of families of the selected samples.

TABLE V

TYPE OF FAMILIES

S. No.	Type of families	Percentage of households in				
		Aruntha-thiyar colony	Vin-cent road centre	Siddha-pudur centre	North of Perur road centre	South of Perur road centre
1.	Joint	42	40	28	29	35
2.	Nuclear	58	60	72	71	65

Regarding the type of family more than 55 per cent belonged to nuclear family and less than 45 per cent belonged to joint family.

2. Size of families:

Table VI presents the details of the number of members in selected 600 households.

TABLE VI
SIZE OF FAMILIES

S. No.	Number of members	Number of households in				
		Aruntha-thiyar colony	Vin-cent road centre	Siddha-pudur centre	North of perur road centre	South of Perur road centre
1.	1 - 3	5	8	3	6	3
2.	4 - 6	23	61	38	94	69
3.	7 - 9	21	70	36	41	73
4.	10 - 12	1	8	3	8	3
5.	13 - 15	--	2	--	2	--
6.	above 16	--	1	--	--	--

The analysis of family composition reveals that the number varied from 3 to 19. But in a majority there were 4 to 9 members. The average size of family in India is 5 members. The presence of large families is typical characteristic of slums.

3. Educational status of the heads of the families:

Analysis of educational status of the heads of the families is crucial for, education is an important human investment which changes the family life in all the fields. The analysis of the educational status of the heads of the families is given in Table VII.

TABLE VII

EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE HEADS OF THE FAMILIES

Percentage of Heads of the Families in

S. No.	Education	Arunthathiyar colony	Vincent road centre	Siddhpudur centre	North of perur road centre	South of perur road centre
1.	Illiteracy	60	42	52	57	39
2.	Elementary school	20	21	34	5	19
3.	Middle school	14	35	8	29	29
4.	Secondary school	6	2	6	9	12
5.	College	-	-	-	-	1

Regarding the educational status as depicted in the Table above, more than 40 per cent were found to be illiterate and 15 to 35 per cent of the heads had studied up to elementary school and middle school levels. The percentage who had received college education is negligible. From this it follows that the education is not yet popular among the sham dwellers in our country.

4. Occupational status of the heads of the selected families:

Occupation of the families speaks for the quantum and regularity of their income. The analysis of the occupational pattern of the surveyed families are presented in Table VIII.

TABLE VIII

OCCUPATIONAL PATTERN OF THE HEADS OF THE FAMILIES

S. No.	Occupational status	Percentage of Heads of the families in				
		Arunthathiyar colony	Vincent road centre	Siddhapudur centre	North of perur road centre	South of perur road centre
1.	Coolies	12	71	17	32	48
2.	Municipal workers	62	3	66	7	1
3.	Industrial workers	14	7	18	11	20
4.	Businessmen	4	3	--	21	10
5.	Clerks	--	--	1	3	3
6.	Masons	2	--	--	1	1
7.	Drivers	4	6	1	8	5
8.	Tailors	--	2	3	3	4
9.	Weavers	--	2	3	10	--
10.	Others	2	4	1	4	2

The occupational pattern of the heads of the families show us that majority were working as coolies and municipal and industrial labourers. In Arunthathiyar colony and Siddhapudur centres 62 and 66 per cent of the heads were working in Municipality. But in Vincent road centre 71 per cent of the heads were working as coolies in various places.

5. Income analysis of the families:

Income is an index of the economic status of the family in any society. Table IX shows the income level of selected families.

TABLE IX

TOTAL INCOME OF THE SELECTED FAMILIES

S. No.	Income range in Rs.	Percentage of households in				
		Arunthathi- thiyar colony	Vin- cent road centre	Siddha- padur centre	North of perur road centre	South of perur road centre
1.	100 - 300	52	78	54	79	85
2.	301 - 500	42	20	45	20	15
3.	501 - 700	6	2	1	1	0

A glance at Table IX reveals that the monthly income of the families varied from Rs.100/- to Rs.700/-. More than 50 per cent of families were earning less than Rs.300/- per month. This difference in the earnings of the families were due to the varying occupations followed.

6. Details Regarding the Previous Houses:

In order to evaluate the present tenements details about the previous houses were gathered and analysed. They are given in Table X.

TABLE X
DETAILS REGARDING THE PREVIOUS HOUSES

S. No.	Details	Percentage of households in				
		Arunthathi- thiyar colony	Vin- cent road centre	Biddha- padur centre	North of perur road centre	South of perur road centre
A.	Unhygienic locality	86	93	99	93	99
B.	<u>Size</u>					
	1. Larger than the present house	50	31	27	3	3
	2. Smaller than the present house	50	65	54	63	61
	3. Same as the present house	--	--	--	2	--
C.	<u>Number of rooms</u>					
	1. One room	62	77	86	87	94
	2. Two rooms	38	19	12	11	6
	3. Three rooms	--	4	--	1	--
D.	<u>Other aspects</u>					
	1. Presence of veran- dha	40	11	1	1	1
	2. Presence of back yard	38	21	18	11	15
	3. Water facilities	54	34	38	15	10
	4. Electricity facili- ties	32	51	25	18	19
	5. Toilet facilities	6	9	--	1	1
	6. Absence of storage facilities	40	42	49	63	67
	7. Inadequate protec- tion against rain	10	31	24	18	31

With regard to the locality more than 86 per cent of households had reported that they were living in an unhygienic locality. Over crowding, inadequate water supply and poor sanitary conditions were the typical characteristics of slums.

More than 50 per cent of families were residing in one roomed huts. Only four households in Vincent road and one household in north of perur road centres were occupying three roomed houses previously. Twenty to 35 per cent of the families were provided with water and electricity. More than 40 per cent of the families mentioned that they were not having adequate storage facilities in their previous houses.

D. Satisfaction Derived from the Present Tenements:

In general 15 to 30 per cent of the families were satisfied with the facilities provided in the present tenements. Twenty five to 45 per cent of them were not satisfied with the facilities. Thirty five to 50 per cent of them were partially satisfied with the facilities. The satisfactions derived for the various aspects of the present tenements as given by the homemakers are presented in Table XI.

TABLE XI
SATISFACTIONS DERIVED

S. No.	Satisfactions	Percentage of households in				
		Aruntha- thiyar colony	Vin- cent read centre	Siddha- pudur centre	North of perur read centre	South of perur read centre
1.	Adequate size of the rooms	44	53	55	60	56
2.	Adequate number of rooms	--	3	--	--	1
3.	Comfortable and convenient kitchen	12	32	10	11	18
4.	Convenient working height for cooking	4	4	--	3	--
5.	Adequate and convenient size of bath room	40	37	36	24	65
6.	Presence of lavatory	30	33	31	4	1
7.	Adequate storage facilities	32	36	55	50	55
8.	No drainage problems	2	7	1	--	--
9.	Good lighting and ventilation	60	71	63	72	81
10.	Protected from sun and rain	80	91	71	75	85

The Table reveals that the number of rooms, working height for cooking and drainage facilities were least satisfactory to the homemakers. But they were satisfied to a large extent with the storage facilities, size of the rooms, bath, lavatory and protection against sun and rain.

Slum Clearance Board collects a nominal rent of Rs.10/- Most of the families were not in a position to pay even that amount. So only 22 per cent of the families had expressed that the rental rate was low.

B. Problems Reported and Suggestions given by the Homemakers:

1. Problems reported:

The problems reported by the homemakers regarding the present tenements are given in Table XII.

TABLE XII
PROBLEMS REPORTED BY THE HOMEMAKERS

S. No.	Problems reported	Percentage of households in				
		Arunthar colony	Vincent road centre	Siddhapudur centre	North of perur road centre	South of perur road centre
1.	Absence of water supply	88	83	86	73	74
2.	Absence of electricity	86	87	86	77	75
3.	Inconvenient cooking height	58	65	55	53	52
4.	Inadequate number and size of rooms	38	53	41	29	34
5.	Improper smoke outlet	32	36	34	25	--
6.	Inadequate bath room	24	27	25	11	3
7.	Difficulty in carrying water upstairs	46	20	38	11	37
8.	Inconvenient lavatory	20	6	12	43	42
9.	Faulty drainage system	4	27	1	13	3
10.	Inadequate size of living room	6	7	--	1	2
11.	Insufficient kitchen	4	4	1	1	--
12.	Lack of privacy and safety	2	4	1	1	--
13.	Absence of medical and educational facilities	--	2	12	4	1
14.	Inadequate storage facilities	20	1	--	1	--
15.	Lack of freedom to use their houses	2	1	1	--	--

The Table reveals that more than 75 per cent of the homemakers in all the centres had reported that they were not provided with water and electricity. More than half of the sample expressed that cooking in standing position is difficult and not comfortable, since this is not in accordance with their traditional practices of sitting and cooking. The other major problems are reported in all the centres included inadequate number of rooms, inadequate bath and lavatory and faulty smoke outlet. Storage facilities were not adequate only in Ammathiyan colony as reported by 20 per cent of homemakers.

2. Suggestions to improve the tenements:

Table XIII presents the suggestions given by homemakers to improve the tenements.

TABLE XIII

SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE THE TENEMENTS

S. No.	Suggestions	Percentage of households in				
		Aruntha- thiyar colony	Vin- cent road centre	Siddha- pudur centre	North of perur road centre	South of perur road centre
1.	Houses should be provided with good water supply	100	97	97	56	51
2.	Houses should be provided with electricity	100	99	97	95	99
3.	The houses should be provided with facilities for washing and drying clothes	58	58	60	52	51
4.	An additional room should be included	32	33	41	33	34
5.	A separate bed room for privacy should be included	2	4	1	1	--
6.	Bath room should be larger	24	27	23	11	2
7.	Smoke outlet should be properly placed	32	36	24	25	--
8.	The sanitary condition should be improved	20	7	--	2	1
9.	Facilities like medical educational and recreational can be provided	8	17	12	5	3
10.	Lavatory should be larger	2	--	--	--	--
11.	The authorities should do the repairs needed	--	3	--	3	1
12.	A compound wall should be built around the blocks	--	1	--	--	--
13.	Subsidiary occupations can be given to the centres	--	1	--	--	--

Numerous suggestions were given by the homemakers to improve their living conditions. Among the suggestions the priority was given to water and electricity facilities. More than 30 per cent in all the centres needed one additional room to carry out various activities. It was noted that more than half of the sample felt that the tenement should be provided with the facilities for washing and drying clothes.

F. Livability of the Tenements as Evaluated by the Investigator

Table XIV gives the livability of the tenements as evaluated by the investigator.

TABLE XIV

LIVABILITY OF THE TENEMENTS AS EVALUATED BY THE INVESTIGATOR

S. No.	Aspects	Maximum scores	Scores awarded				
			Arun- tha- thi- yar colony centre	Vin- cent road con- tre	Siddha padur centre	North of perur road con- tre	South of perur road con- tre
1.	Easy access from the main road	10	9	8	7	7	7
2.	Appearance						
	a. Exterior	10	8	8	9	9	9
	b. Interior	10	7	6	6	9	8
3.	Adequacy of fresh air	10	6	5	7	9	8
4.	Adequate space for household activities						
	a. Cooking	10	8	8	8	8	9
	b. Dining	10	7	7	7	8	8
	c. Sleeping	10	6	6	6	6	6
	d. Washing	10	3	3	3	3	3
	e. Recreation	10	0	0	0	0	0
	f. Toileting	10	8	8	8	8	9
	g. Drying	10	2	2	2	2	2
5.	Flexibility	10	8	8	8	8	8
6.	Privacy for						
	a. Cooking	10	8	8	8	8	7
	b. Dining	10	7	7	7	8	7
	c. Sleeping	10	8	8	8	8	8
	d. Toileting	10	6	6	7	7	8

contd

S. No.	Aspects	Maximum scores	Scores awarded				
			Arun- thathi- yar colony centre	Vin- cent road cen- tre	Siddha padur centre	North of perur road cen- tre	South of perur road cen- tre
7.	Adequacy of storage facilities	10	7	7	7	7	8
8.	Safety within the house	10	7	7	7	8	8
9.	Absence of leakage	10	8	6	7	8	8
10.	Proper maintenance of						
	a. Floor	10	8	8	8	8	8
	b. Wall	10	8	8	8	8	8
	c. Ceiling	10	7	7	7	7	7
	d. Doors and windows	10	6	6	7	8	8
11.	Adequate space for other activities	10	3	3	3	4	4
Total		240	155	150	155	166	166

From the Table it is evident that all the centres are easily accessible from the main road. This indicates that the Slum Clearance Board has selected good sites for constructing rehabilitation centres. They were provided with built-in cupboards in all the rooms. But unfortunately the inhabitants were not making use of it. The total scores were awarded more than 63 per cent in all the households in the various centres which reveals that the tenements were suitable for comfortable living. But however, in all the centres the

authorities fail to provide space for washing, drying and other activities such as poultry and gardening.

G. Recommendations to the Slum Clearance Board:

The investigator from her observation of the rehabilitation centres, presents the following recommendations to the slum Clearance Board to improve the living conditions of the tenements.

1. Compulsory education must be introduced upto the age of 14 to the inhabitants in order to help them to utilise the tenements properly.
2. Good medical facilities should be provided to the inmates of the Rehabilitation Centres.
3. Education on hygiene and sanitation is most needed for the slum dwellers. A periodic check up and guidance of the Slum Clearance Board officials will help them to maintain the house and the surroundings neat and clean.
4. To make use of the available leisure time, selected subsidiary occupations can be started for the inmates under the activities of the Slum Clearance Board.

V. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

For the study on 'Evaluating Selected Rehabilitation Centres', Five centres constructed in Coimbatore by the Slum Clearance Board of Tamil Nadu with the financial aid from the central and state government were selected. The centres selected such as Arunthathiyar colony centre, Vincent road centre, Siddhapur^{UX} centre, North of Perur road centre, and South of Perur road centre were evaluated with the help of 600 tenements using an interview schedule.

The study revealed the following:

1. More than 55 per cent families were of nuclear type. A majority of the heads of the families were coolies or labourers in the Municipality or Industry. The monthly income of the families ranged from Rs.300 to 700.
2. All the families lived prior to rehabilitation in unhygienic, one roomed tenements without water, electricity and storage facilities.
3. The present accommodation was satisfactory to more than 40 per cent of the families in each centre with regard to the size of the rooms, storage facilities, lighting, ventilation and protection against sun and rain. Bath and latratory though provided in all tenements were not appreciated by them.

4. The main problems reported by the homemakers were lack of water, absence of electricity, inconvenient working height, inadequate number of rooms, inconvenient bath room and lavatory and poor sanitary surroundings.
5. Their major requirement included provision of water supply and electricity along with space for washing and drying.
6. Evaluation of dwellings by the investigator using a score card revealed that the tenements were suitable for comfortable living. Out of the five centres, North of Perur and South of Perur centres scored the highest. Only space for washing and drying were not provided in any of the tenements.

The study reveals that though the facilities provided in the selected Rehabilitation Centres were adequate the inhabitants were not utilising it fully. This brings to light the need for proper education on hygiene and sanitation and use of facilities provided to the slum dwellers before rehabilitation.

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A P P E N D I C E S

APPENDIX I (a)

**COIMBATORE HOUSING UNIT
(TAMILNADU HOUSING BOARD)
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY (HUT-WAR)**

Block No.
Serial No.

Name of Slum _____ **Locality** _____ **Index No.** _____
No. of Family residing in the Hut _____ **Hut No.** _____ **Door No.** _____ **Street** _____ **Caste** _____

S. No.	Name and sex	Age	Relation-ship to the head of family	Mon- thly income	Occu- pation (I shows Indus- trial	Place of work and dis- tance	Whether owns a house hut or plot else- where in the city	Max Rent that can be paid	Hut or Tenement Requ- ired	Period of stay in Slum	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)

Signature:-
Designation:- Social Surveyor

Checked:-
Signature:- (Social Survey Superintendent)

APPENDIX I (b)

ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட மடிகளின் எண்
 காண்க
 தேதி

தமிழ்நாடு வீட்டு வசதி வாரியம்
கோவை வீட்டு வசதிப்பிரிவு

புடத்தில் பெயர்..... அட்டை.....
 வகை எண்..... குடிசை எண்.....
 குடிசைப்பயர் பெயர்..... வகை.....
 கட்டண பெயர்.....
 காண்க

குடிபத்திரம் -

தொழில் -

.....
 குடிசையின் கட்டுவகுப்பு

.....
 குடிசைப்பயர் வசதி
 நிர்வாக அலுவலர்

.....
 குடிசைப்பயர் கட்டுவகுப்பு

APPENDIX I(C)

HOUSING UNIT
(STATE HOUSING BOARD)

Slum Improvement Scheme
INDEX CARD

Serial No _____

Name of the Slum _____

Original Int No. _____

Door No. _____

Dated _____

Dist. No. _____

Block No _____

Rehabilitated ^{Plot} Tenement No. _____ In _____
At _____

Name of the Head of the family _____ Age _____

Father's/Husband's Name _____

Occupation _____

No.	Name of persons living	Relationship to the Head of the family	Age

Signature or left thumb impression of the Head of the family

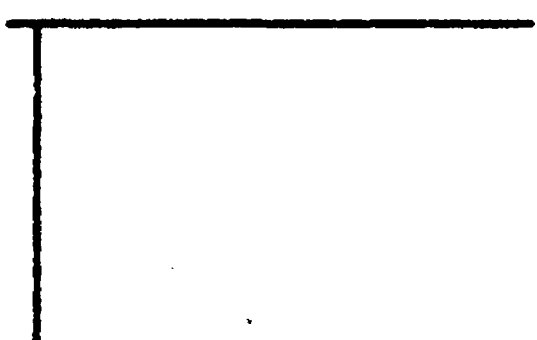
Witness

1 _____

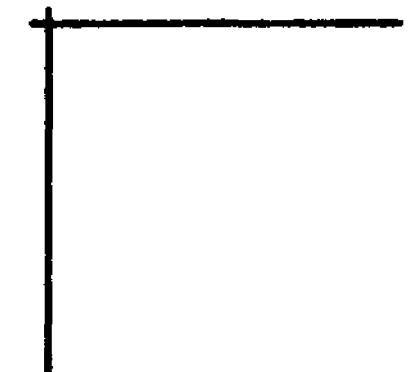
2 _____

Signature of the Issuing Officer

Stamp of the Office of the Administrative officer



Photograph of the family



Head of the family

APPENDIX II

PART A

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE TO COLLECT GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT
THE REHABILITATION CENTRES

- I
- a. Name of the Investigator
 - b. Location of the centre
 - c. Number of blocks in the centre
 - d. Number of floors in each block
 - e. Number of houses in each floor.

II Materials used for constructions:

S.No.	Materials	Wall	Floor	Roof	Doors and Windows	Misceli- aneous
1	Mud					
2	Sand					
3	Cement					
4	Brick					
5	Concrete					
6	Lime					
7	Reinforce cement concrete					
8	Gravel					
9	Iron					
10	Wood					

Contd...

S.No.	Materials	Wall	Floor	Roof	Doors and Windows	Miscell- aneous
11	Varnishes					
12	Distemper					
13	Any other					

III Source of Finance

IV Type and number of Blocks Provided

V Facilities provided around the house

VI Sanitary condition existing in the neighbour-hood of the centres

VII Livability of the houses

S.No.	Aspects	Scores awarded
1.	Easy accessible from the street	
2.	Appearance	
	a. Exterior	
	b. Interior	
3.	Adequacy of fresh air	
4.	Space for household activities	
	a. Cooking	
	b. Dining	
	c. Sleeping	
	d. Washing	
	e. Recreation	
	f. Toilet	
	g. Drying	
5.	Flexibility	
6.	Privacy	
	a. Cooking	
	b. Dining	
	c. Sleeping	
	d. Toilet	
7.	Adequacy of storage facilities	
8.	Safety	
9.	Prevention of leakage	
10.	Maintenance	
	a. Floor	
	b. Wall	
	c. Ceiling	
	d. Doors and windows	
11.	Space for other activities	

VIII Facilities provided within the center:

A

1. Is there adequate water supply?

Yes No

2. Is it common tap?

Yes No

3. Is it separate tap for each house?

Yes No

4. Where it is situated?

5. Whether you are getting water for 24 hours?

Yes No

6. Whether the water supplied is adequate?

Yes No

7. Is the time comfortable to get water?

Yes No

8. Is there any problem?

Yes No

9. If yes:

What are the problems?

B. Electricity:

1. Whether the house is provided with electricity?

Yes No

2. How the electric charges are collected?

Yes No

3. Are you paying it separately?

Yes No

C. Is there free medical facilities?

Yes No

PART B

Interview schedule to Evaluate Selected Rehabilitation centres

Places :
Date :

I. a. Name of the Investigators

b. Name of the head of the family :

c. Type of the Family :

Joint
Nuclear

d. Previous address :

e. Permanent address :

II. Family Back Grounds

S.No.	Relationship with the Head of the family.	Age	Education	Occupation	Income in Rs.(A)
.....

.....
III. Other sources of Incomes (B):

Total Income (A + B) :