

Socio-economic condition of the Slum area: a case study of Kallaynpur Pora Bastee.

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1.0 Introduction

A slum is a heavily populated urban informal settlement characterized by substandard housing and squalor. There is neither a universally accepted a valid definition of slums. Definitions vary largely, depending on the author's perspective or emphasis, the geographical reference and broader the socio-economic context. According to the United Nation's report on urban land policies, a slum may be defined as, '... .. a building, a group of buildings or area characterized by overcrowding, deterioration, unsanitary condition or absence of facilities or amenities which, because of these conditions or any of them, endanger the health, safety or moral of its inhabitants or the community.' According to this definition, a slum may be either a esingle building or a group of building.

A working definition for the study of slums in Dhaka has been given by the Center for Urban Studies (CUS), which states 'Bastees (slums and squatters) are authorized or unauthorized area of very high density (over 300 persons per acre) as well as very high room crowding (3 or more adults in a room) and poor housing (generally stacks, Kutcha or very old structures or semi-pacca flimsy structure or very old dilapidated buildings). The area has inadequate water supply, poor sewerage and drainage facilities, little paved streets and lances and irregular clearance of garbage. Mainly the low income people are compelled to live in the slums which sometimes lack basic infrastructures and facilities.

For identified the socio-economic and spatial conditions of a slum, there is a study and analysis about the Mirpur Pora Bastee, generally known as Kallaynpur Pora Bastee.

1.1 Aim and Objectives

The aim of the study is to identify the socio-economic and spatial condition of Kallaynpur Pora Bastee and proposals to improve them.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- Explore the slum and identify the socio-economic and spatial condition of the slum area.

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- To study the present socio-economic condition of the study area.
- Compare the data collected from field survey and identify the major opportunities and problem.
- To suggest proposals to improving the overall condition of the slum area.

1.2 Expected Outcome

After successful completion, the study will be expected to results in:

- A clear idea about the existing socio-economic and spatial condition of Kallaynpur Pora Bastee.
- Explore the satisfaction level of present physical condition and environment of the slum.
- A proper guideline for improving the overall condition of the slum.

1.3 Scope of the Study

- The study will depict the actual scenario of the socio-economic and spatial condition of the study area.
- The study will introduce a new guideline for improving the overall condition of the study area.

1.4 Limitation of the study

As it is known that every research faces some limitations. This report is not out of this circle. The limitations that are face during this work are given below:

- **Lack of Data:** Lack of related data created obstructions in the data interpretation and analysis. Most of the data are collected through primary survey. There was lack of sufficient secondary data about the study area.
- **Insufficient Time:** There was lack of time to conduct the research in a more comprehensive way.

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- **Distance limitation:** The location of the study area is located at Mirpur and it is not very closer from our campus. So it is not possible to go there any time for any necessity. As a result, distance was creating another limitation.

1.5 Problem Faced at the time of surveying

There are some problems which arose at the time of surveying. They are given below:

- Providing wrong information by the respondents.
- Some data were hidden by the respondents.

1.6 Organization of the study

The study has been structured into nine chapters:

- **Chapter One** contains introduction that consists of background of the study, aims and objectives, goals of the study, scope of the study and limitations of the study.
- **Chapter Two** reviews the related and relevant literatures of the report are focused on the related concepts and theories and develops the theoretical framework for as a proper guideline of the whole study.
- **Chapter Three** focus on detail about methodology that adopted to attain the objectives of the report.
- **Chapter Four** represents the profile of the study area.
- **Chapter Five** consists of existing condition of the socio-economic and spatial condition, the physical condition and environment of the study area.
- **Chapter Six** reveals the analytical part, which consists of analysis of present socio-economic and spatial condition, the physical condition and environment of the study area.
- **Chapter seven** focuses on addressing the major opportunities and problems of the slum.
- **Chapter Eight** come up with proposals for improving the overall condition of the slum.

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- **Chapter Nine** concludes with the summary of the study.

2.0 Literature Review

Probably, Social Welfare and Research Institution is the first who attempt to identify and highlight the urban poor in the year 1960. After then, there has been a great deal of research on the urban poor and slums in Bangladesh. The Center for Urban Studies (CUS) has played an important role in this respect along with researches on other urban fields of studies. The architects and Planners have also done a number of studies on urban slums. However, most of these researches have been based on Dhaka city and some other large urban centers (CUS, 1982, 1988, 1991). In fact, there is a scarcity of research on secondary and satellite towns in Bangladesh.

CUS has already been made the research on the urban land use, residence problem, migration patterns etc. Its major contribution was to prepare “Urban Poor Bangladesh” with a ten volume of series. There are many researches on low-income housing. Mohammad Quader Miah may be the prime in this field.

Current literature on urban slums in Bangladesh focuses on the existing conditions. Islam’s works (1986, 1991, 1992, 1996, 1999, 2002, 2005) provide clear indication about the causes of population growth in slums and the related housing, environmental and the socio-economic problems.

The urban slums are now regularly highlighted in the newspaper. Different aspects of slums are also discusses in such literatures. Few international articles are also provide important information relevant to the overall condition of the slum area.

3.0 Methodology

Methodology describes working procedure of the study in a systematic approach. It is a qualitative one, supported by quantitative data wherever necessary. It is a pre designed study and composed of number of tasks.

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3.1 Development of Conceptual Framework

It is the first phase to fundamental conceptualization and after that the theorem is developed. Basically it encompasses the tasks of developing fundamental understanding the present socio-economic and spatial condition of the slum.

3.2 Formulation of Goals and Objectives

Objective is that which provides guidelines and makes it easier to complete a study through these guidelines in a systematic way, which has to be done, will emerge offer formulating objectives. After getting an idea about the concept of the study, the objectives have been fixed.

3.3 Literature Review

An elaborate literature review was carried out to have a basic understanding on the need assessment of neighborhood planning. This includes thesis papers; neighborhood planning related books, seminar papers, articles, journals, web collections, etc. as the important source of literature review.

3.4 Formulating Required Data List

After formulating objectives it is an important task to prepare a data list that is required to meet the objectives. The outcome of a research depends fully on the data accumulated for this purpose.

3.5 Designing Questionnaire

A well designed questionnaire is the only way to meet the required data to fulfill the objectives. Questionnaire was developed, encompassing all the data in data list that need to be collected. Questionnaire was developed in simplified form for better understanding of all respondents. 5

3.6 Sample Design

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After determining the required data and data sources sampling is essential for data collection. The sample of respondents was selected through stratified method and selected efficiently to get the accurate data which most represent the present actual scenario.

3.7 Data Collection

The second phase of research work is data collection which required relevant data collected from different sources. Data was collected from the predetermined two sources:

- Primary sources
- Secondary sources

3.7.1 Primary Data

- **Observation:** It gives an overall idea about study area. This survey mainly emphasis upon the observation of surveyors. Observation was done to make a general idea about the existing academic facilities and the environment and living quality of residents of the university.
- **Questionnaire Survey:** Questionnaire survey was conducted through pre-designed questionnaire focusing on different academic facility issues.
- **Interview:** Data collection is also completed through face to face interview.
- **Photograph:** Photographs are taken to show the current status of the slum.

3.7.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data related to the topic are also needed to review the better understanding. These data are collected from the Center for Urban Studies (CUS), previous undergraduate thesis from the seminar library of the Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Jahangirnagar University.

3.8 Data Processing

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It was not so easy to analyze the raw data that collected from the field survey. It required further necessary editing and processing. So, the raw data were edited to remove possible errors and processed to a suitable form that made the data analysis easier.

3.9 Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data analysis is an important stage of a research as it provides a foundation of drawing conclusions of the research and thereafter recommendations (Masum, 2009). Data analysis actually is a very complicated part and it requires accomplishing examination, categorization, tabulations and recombination of collected data to address the objectives of the study. (Babbie, 2001) After completing the collection of data, this has been represented in tabular form and was cross checked for several times. Then tabular data will be transformed into charts and graphs. From the produced graphs and figures, detail descriptive analysis has been prepared. Spatial data has been analyzed using some computer software like Microsoft Excel. Finally all the information was collecting from secondary sources has been transferred into as maps, tables, and graphs and put in the report. Then there are given the recommendation.

3.10 Formulation of Recommended Guidelines

Based on analysis and findings from the collected data, information and maps, some general recommendations and possible guidelines were formulated to suggest proposals for improving the overall condition of slum.

3.11 Report Presentation

Finally a report has prepared with the sequential chapters where all gathered information and data has been presented in text, map, chart and graphs.

4.0 Description of the study area

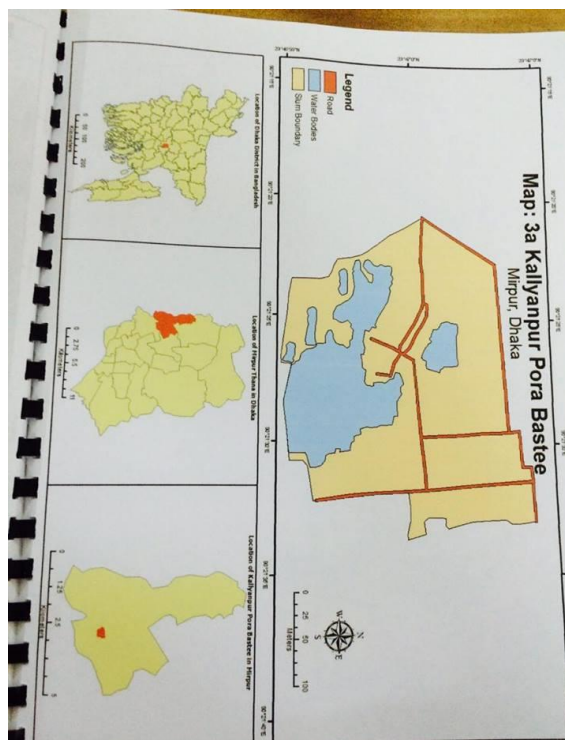
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Kallayanpur Pora Baste located in Mirpur under ward no 10, Dhaka City Corporation. It is one of the largest slums in Dhaka city. The area of the slum is 10 acres. After the death of nine people caused by fire on 13 October, 1989 this slum is named as Pora (burnt) Baste (slum). Since then this slum has become target of repeated eviction attempts.

The victims of devastating flood of 1988 gathered in this area for their survival and from then this slum began to expand and are now densely populated. Slum residents are involve in numerous occupations such as day laborers, garment workers, rickshaw/van pullers, bus and truck drivers, cleaners and business holder.

House Building Research Institute (HBRI) under the Ministry of Housing and Public Works gave an eviction notice to the slum dwellers in 1996 that caused a clash between them. With the help of Dr. Kamal Hossain, the dwellers moved to the High Court Division of Supreme Court and managed t stop eviction. Coalition for Urban Poor (CUP) also extended their hand in support of their stay in the area (CUS, 2014).



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Map 1: Map of Kallaynpur Pora Bastee Source: CUS

5.0 Existing overall condition of the slum

5.1 Socio-economic condition

5.1.1 Population

The population size of Kallaynpur Pora Bastee rapidly increased during 2005-2015. In 2005 the number of households were 955 and the total population was 3908 (DSK, 2013). In 2015 the number of households increased 2495 from 955 and the total population is 12475 (CBO, 2015). This is because the stay orders of slum eviction from High Court in 2003. In Kallaynpur Pora bastee the density of population is 1134.09 per acre. Average household members are 5 (CUS, 2014).

5.1.2 Age Distribution

In the slum, the age group of below 25 years is 16 percent, while the age group of 26-40 years has the highest 54 percent. (CUS, 2014)

5.1.3 Gender Distribution

There are few female headed households in the study area. It is 18 percent of the total number of household. Male are 82 percent of the total numbers of household. (CUS, 2014)

5.1.4 Educational Status

Literacy rate among the people of the Kallaynpur Pora Bastee is 71.22 percent, where 21.06 percent attended in primary school and 4.66 percent people attended in secondary school. (CUS, 2014)

5.1.5 Origin of the people

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About 57 percent households of the slums are from Barishal Division. About 20 percent are migrants from within Dhaka Division. (CUS, 2014)

5.1.6 Occupational Status

Most of the people of Kallaynpur Pora Bastee are engaged in different type occupation. 21.21 percent are rickshaw puller, 15.43 percent are engaged in small business, 7.19 percent are garment workers and 14.94 percent people are works as day laborer. (CUS, 2014)

5.1.7 Income of People

The income group between Tk.3000 to Tk.7000 per month is 61 percent of the people and only 6 percent people are more than Tk.10000. (CUS, 2014)

5.1.8 Health care related

The people of the slum area generally suffer from various diseases such as Diarrhea, Fever, Jaundice, Stomach Worm, Dysentery etc. (CUS, 2014)

5.2 The physical condition and environmental condition of the slum

5.2.1 Infrastructure related to housing

Regarding of the construction materials, total 84 percent houses are kutcha, others are semi-pacca. No pacca house is available in the slum area. Most of the houses are single storied, tin-shade houses. Some are multi-storied made with bamboo, sack, and brick etc. (CUS, 2014)

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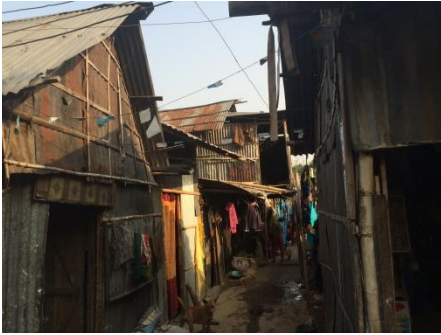


Figure-1: Housing types of the slum area Source: Field survey, 2017

In Kallaynpur Pora Baste, 47 percent of household to be tenants and the rest of the households are found to be owner of the house. 71.43 percent of household pays Tk. 1000 to Tk. 1500 per month for one room. Generally the houses are consists of single room. Multi-storied building has more than one room. (CUS, 2014)

5.2.2 Water supply

There are available source of water such as tube-well, pipe line by WASA etc. Total 84.33 percent people use tube-well as drinking water source and 4.48 percent people use other sources of drinking water. (CUS, 2014)



Figure-2: Source of water in the slum area Source: Field survey, 2017

5.2.3 Electricity

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The electricity connectivity of households of the slum area is 99.25 percent. The electricity line is illegally provided in the slum area. (CUS, 2014)



Figure-3: Condition of electricity in the area Source: Field survey, 2017

5.2.4 Gas supply

There has no provision of gas supply in the slum area. People there use cylinder gas, stoves made by soil etc. for the purpose of cooking.



Figure-4: Alternative provision of gas supply Source: Field survey, 2017

5.2.5 Sanitation

The condition of sanitation is well. The provision of community latrines outside the houses are 95.52 percent and the inside the houses 2.24 percent. There has no unhygienic latrine in the open water. (CUS, 2014)

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Figure-5: condition of sanitation of the slum Source: Field survey, 2017

5.2.6 Provision of street light

There has no provision of street light in the slum area.

5.2.7 Roads inside the slum and footpath

There has no footpath available in the slum area. Roads are kutcha in the area. These kutcha roads are very narrow and unclean.



Figure-6: Roads inside the slum Source: Field survey, 2017

5.2.8 Drainage system

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The drainage system in the slum area is not in a good condition. There are not enough drain in the slum area.

5.2.9 Waste management system

The provisions of waste management system are available in the slum area. The percentage of availability of the waste management system is 79.36 percent. (CUS, 2014)



Figure-7: waste management system in the slum Source: Field survey, 2017

6.0 Analysis of the study

The analysis part has been conducted through various steps.

6.1 Tabular Data

All data which are found from the questionnaire survey can be shown in table. These tabular data are shown as follow:

Table 1: General data from the survey.

Gender	Male	18	25
	Female	7	
Age Group	15 – 20	3	25
	20 – 35	8	
	35 – 50	10	

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	50 +	4	
Religion	Islam	23	25
	Hinduism	2	
Education	Illiterate	6	25
	PSC	3	
	Below JSC	6	
	SSC	4	
	HSC	5	
	Honors	0	

Table 2: Overall satisfaction level of user on the slum area Source: Field Survey

Physical infrastructure	High Satisfied	Satisfied	Moderately satisfied	Not satisfied
<i>Water supply</i>	6	12	6	1
<i>Sanitation</i>	11	7	7	0
<i>Electricity supply</i>	2	10	6	7
<i>Gas supply</i>	0	0	0	25
<i>Waste management</i>	0	7	12	6
<i>Drainage</i>	0	3	5	17
<i>Street light</i>	0	0	0	25
<i>Footpath</i>	0	0	0	25

6.2 Sample and Time Required

6.2.1 Respondent number

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Total: 25 (Male-18 & Female-7)

6.2.2 Survey date and time

12.03.2017, Sunday (9:30 am-5:00pm)

6.3 Respondents basic information and level of satisfaction of the physical and environmental condition

6.3.1 Gender:

According to questionnaire survey, there are 72% male and 28% female among 25 respondents. The percentage of the male and female respondents is shown by a pie chart which is given below:

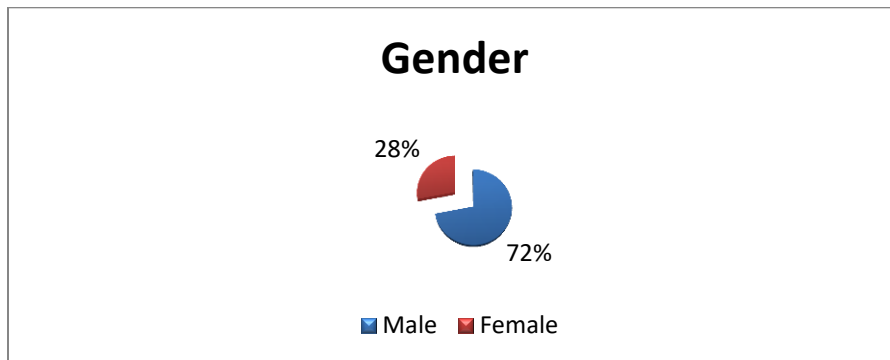


Chart-01: Gender Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.2 Age

The different age group is shown below by a pie chart. Most of the respondents were between 35-50 years old. The next the age groups are 20-35years.

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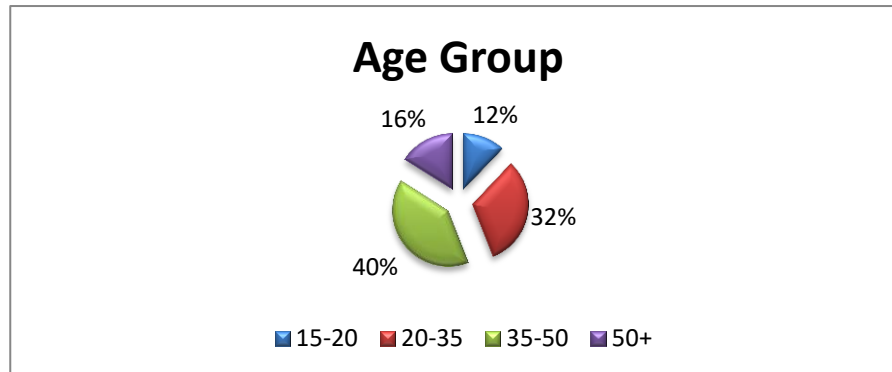


Chart-02: Age group Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.3 Religion:

The following chart shows the percentage of people responded in the survey. Maximum 92% of respondents are Muslim and others are Hindus.

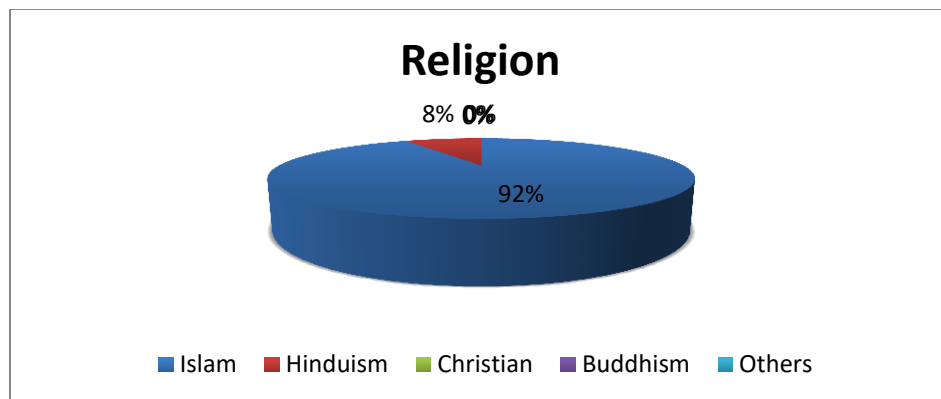


Chart-03: Religion Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.4 Educational Status

Literacy rate among the people of the Kallaynpur Pora Baste is 75% where 25% are illiterate in the slum.

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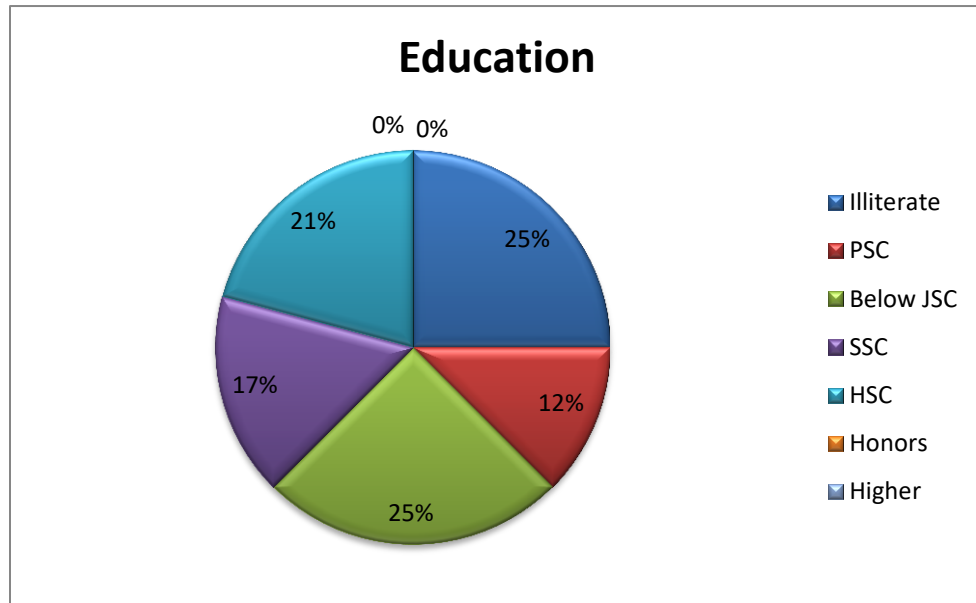


Chart-04: Educational status Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.5 Employment pattern

Among the people of the study area, 28% are garments worker, 20% are involve in small business, 12% are day laborer and rest of the people involves in other different occupation.

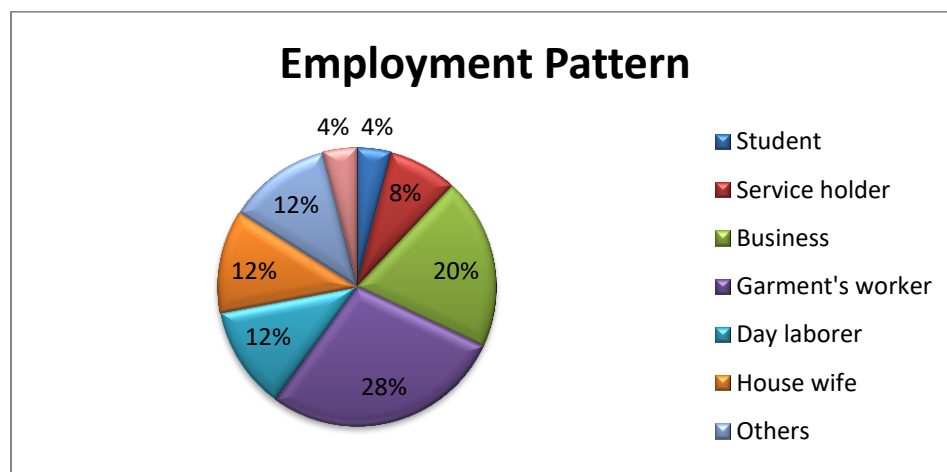


Chart-05: Employment pattern Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.6 Income of the people

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The income group between Tk.5000 to Tk.10000 per month is 50% of the people; group between Tk. 10000 Tk.15000 per month is 30% of the people and 5% are in the group of below Tk.5000.

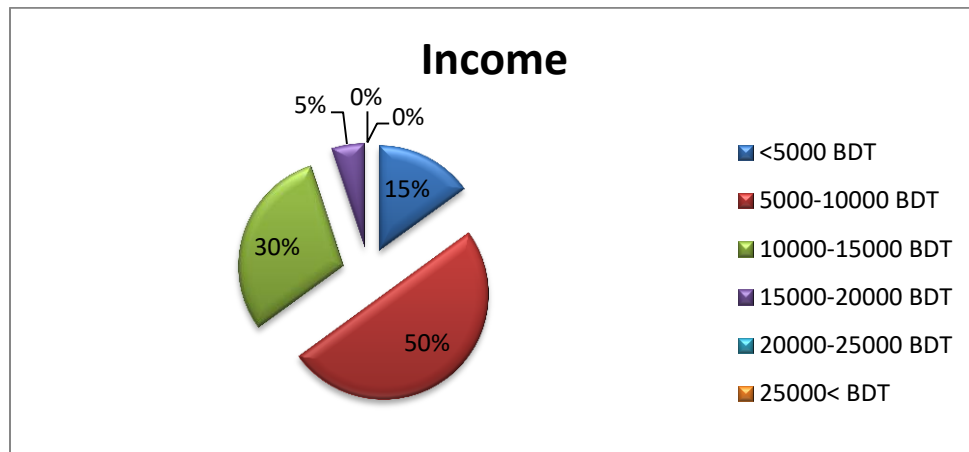
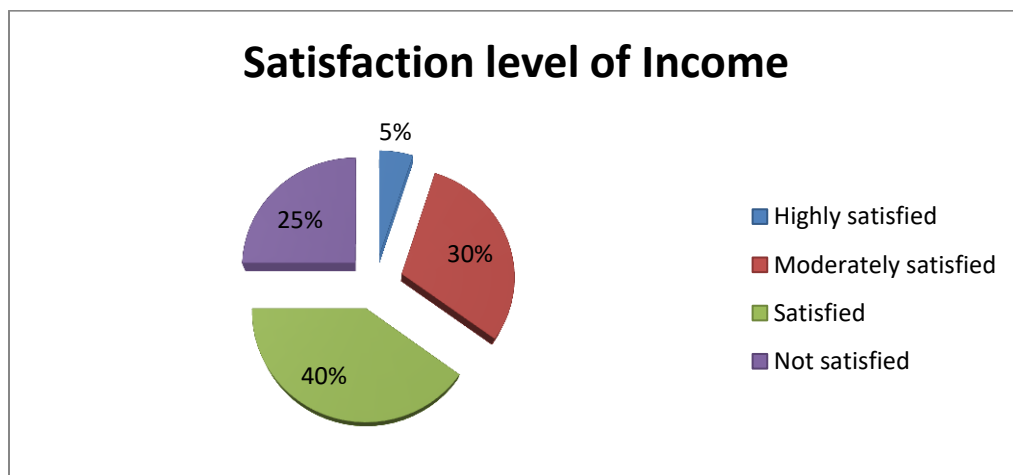


Chart-06: Income of the people Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.7 Satisfaction level of income

Among the people of the slum area, 50% are satisfied with their income, 30% are moderately satisfied, and 25% are not satisfied. Only 5% are highly satisfied with their income.



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Chart-07: Satisfaction level of income Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.8 Ownership of house

The land of the slum area is a public land. According to the survey, 64% people live in the rent houses and 36% has own. People who came before this area build buildings and they rent their own houses later.

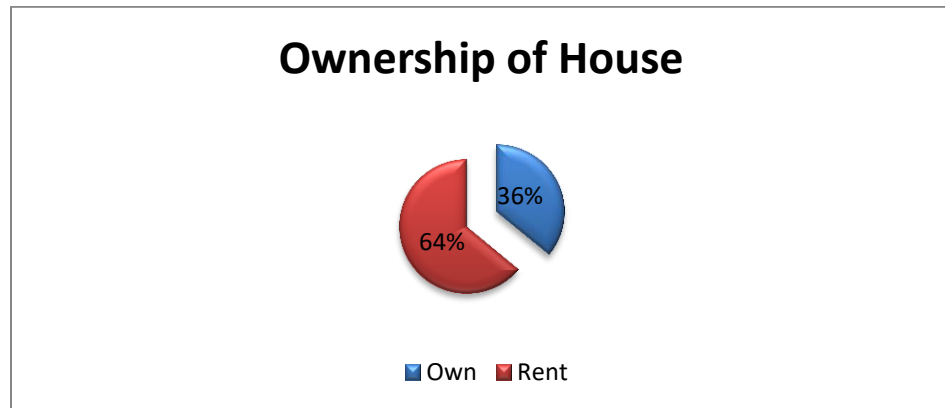


Chart-08: Ownership of House Source: Field survey, 201

6.3.9 Housing type

Among the houses of the slum area, 60% are tin-shade houses, 20% are single storied, 12% are multi storied and 8% are others types of houses.

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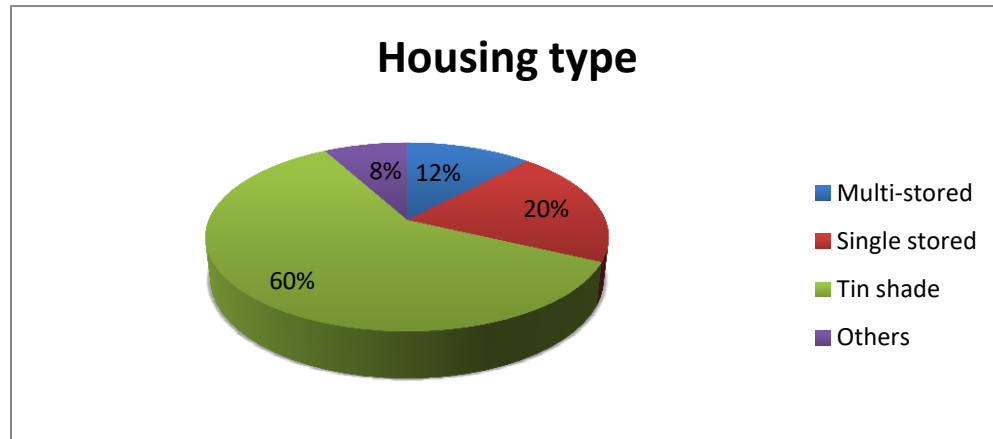


Chart-09: Housing type Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.10 Source of drinking water

68% of the people use the line water by WASA and 32% people use tube-well for the purpose of drinking and other purposes.

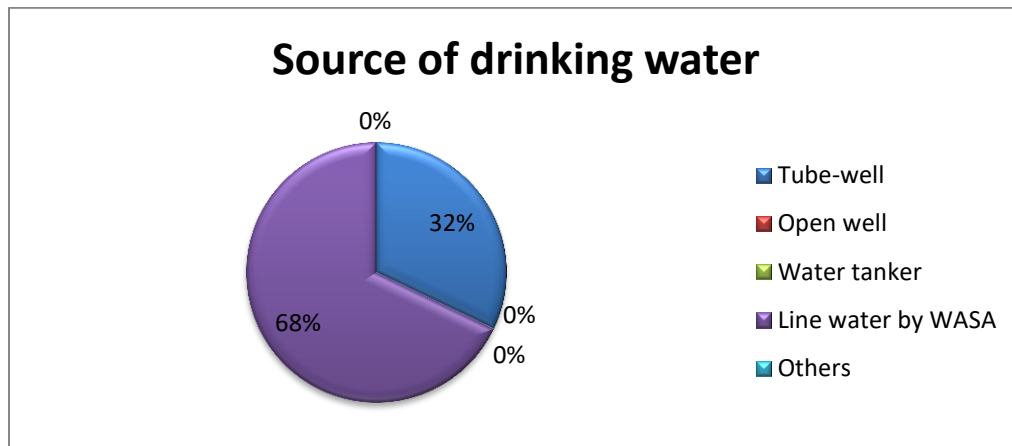


Chart-10: Source of drinking water Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.11 Disease pattern

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Among the people of the slum area, 24% people suffer from diarrhea, 26% are suffer from dysentery, 18% suffer from typhoid and 32 % of the people are suffering from the various diseases.

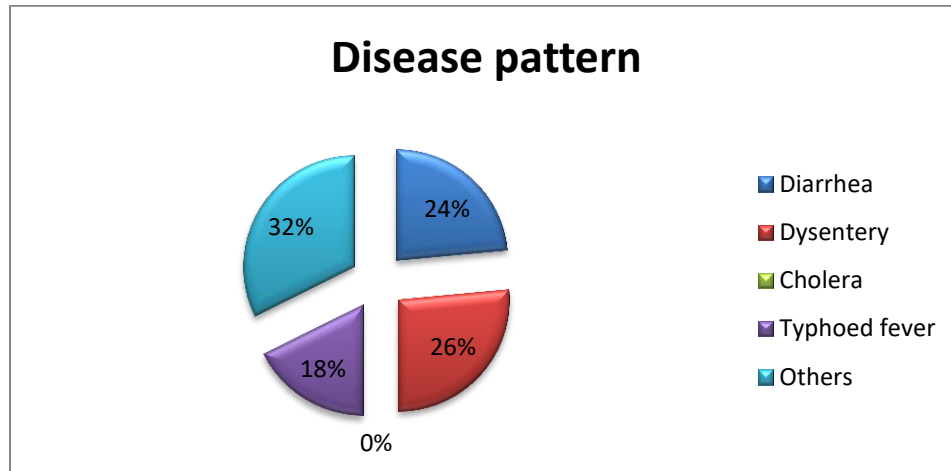
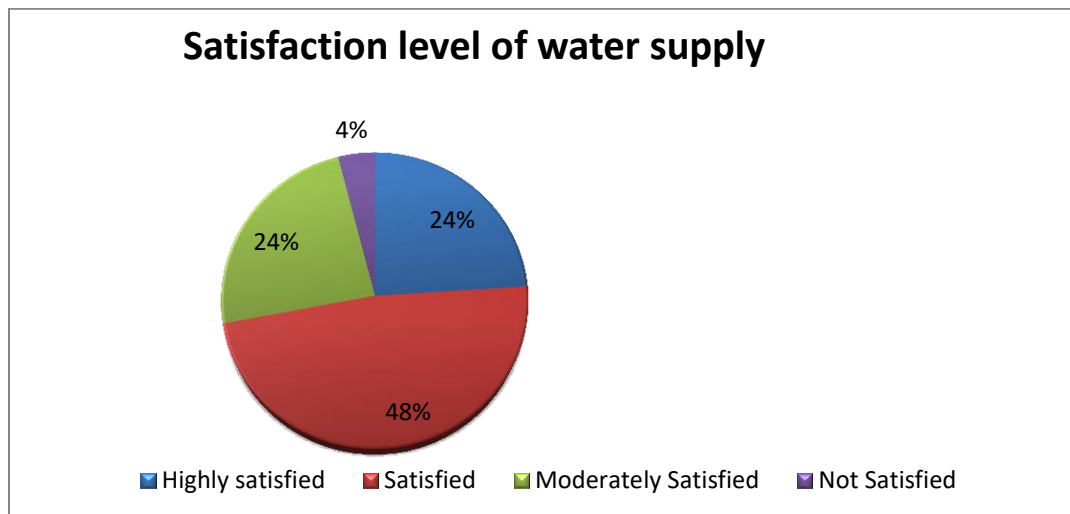


Chart-11: Disease pattern Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.12 Satisfaction level of water supply

Among the people of the slum area, 24% are highly satisfied, 48% are satisfied, and 24% are moderately satisfied. Only 4% are not satisfied with water supply of the slum.



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Chart-12: Satisfaction level of water supply Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.13 Satisfaction level of gas supply

There has no gas supply in the slum area. 100% people are not satisfied with this condition.

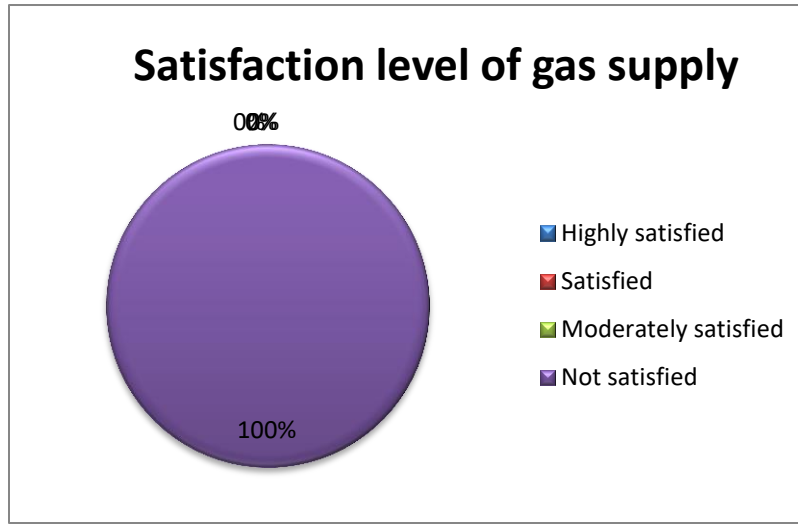
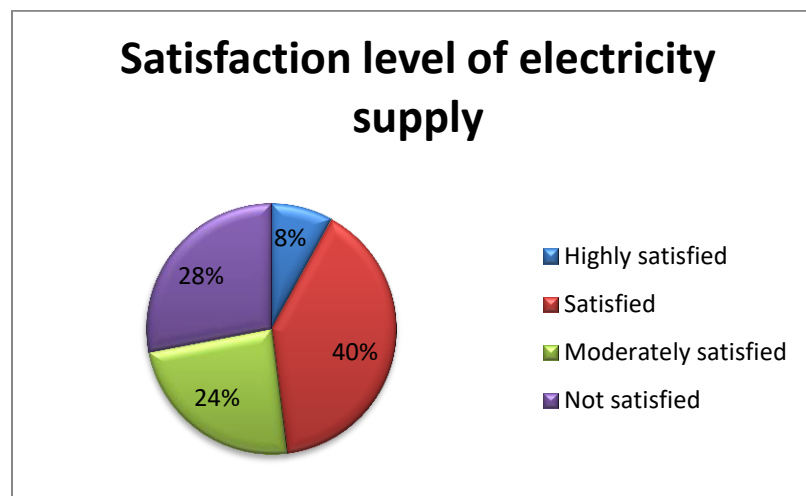


Chart-13: Satisfaction level of water supply Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.14 Satisfaction level of electricity supply

Among the people of the slum area, 40% are satisfied, 24% are moderately satisfied, and 8% are not satisfied. 28% are not satisfied with electricity supply of the slum.



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Chart-14: Satisfaction level of electricity supply Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.15 Satisfaction level of street light

There has no street light in the road of the slum area. 100% people are not satisfied with this condition.

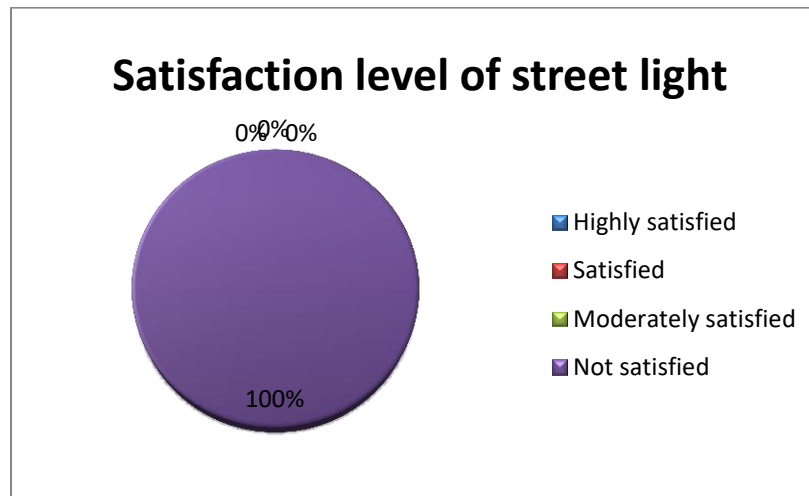


Chart-15: Satisfaction level of street light Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.16 Satisfaction level of sanitation

44% people of the slum are highly satisfied with the provision of sanitation. 28% are satisfied, 28% are moderately satisfied.

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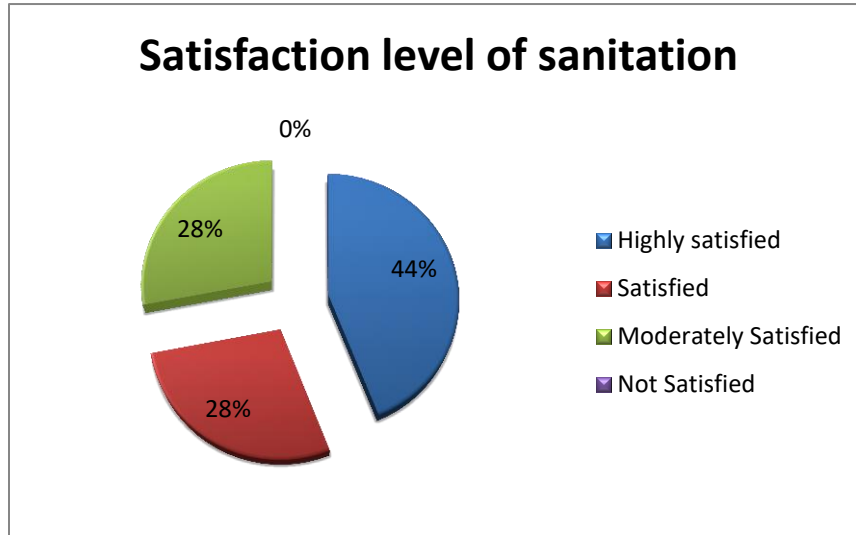


Chart-16: Satisfaction level of sanitation Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.17 Satisfaction level of footpath

There has no footpath in the slum area. 100% people are not satisfied with this condition.

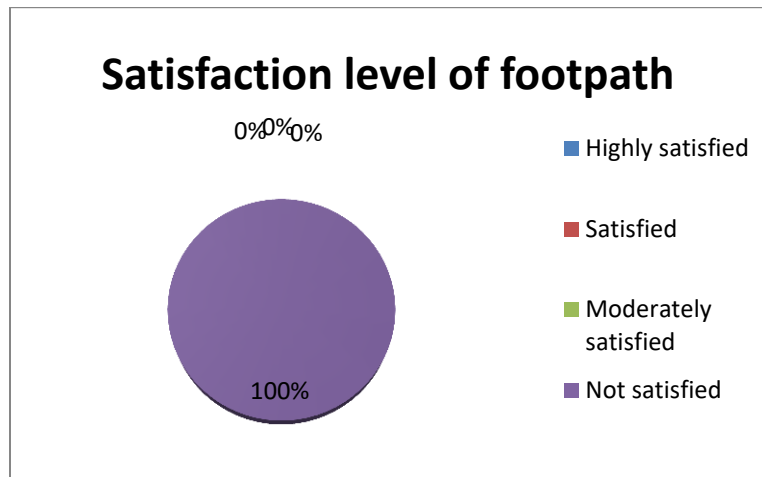


Chart-17: Satisfaction level of footpath Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.18 Satisfaction level of waste management system

In the slum area 48% people are moderately satisfied, 28 are satisfied and 24% are not satisfied with the waste management system.

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Chart-18: Satisfaction level of waste management Source: Field survey, 2017

6.3.19 Satisfaction level of drainage system

68% people of the slum area are not satisfied with the drainage system. 20% are moderately satisfied and 12% are satisfied with the drainage system.

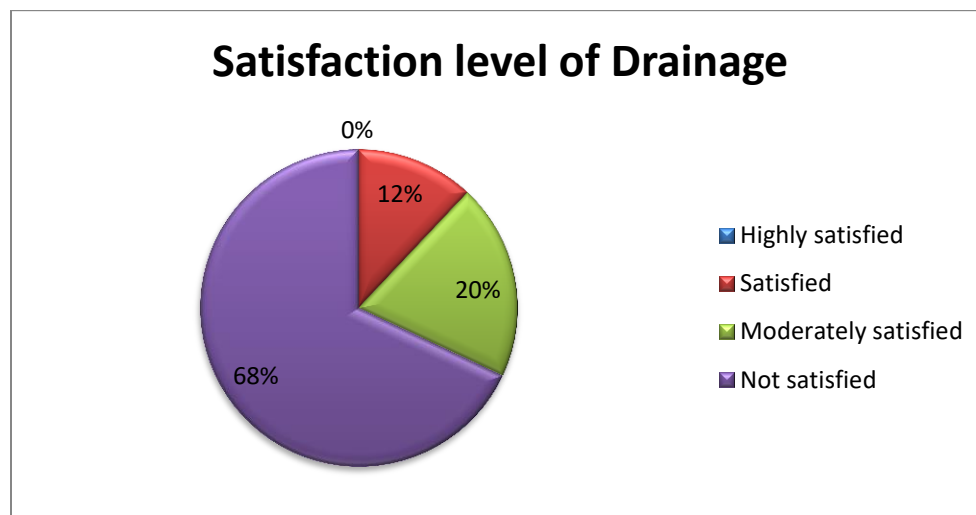


Chart-19: Satisfaction level of drainage Source: Field survey, 2017

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7.0 Major opportunities and problems of the slum

7.1 Major opportunities

- People from poor rural areas that moved to a slum must be better off, as they freely choose to go there.
- Those people who are very poor and have no land of their own, they get a land for living.
- The people of the slum give manpower to the area besides the slum.
- The people get an opportunity of working and get an income source.
- Different NGO's and organizations are working for the improvement of sanitation, providing loan. The people of the slum get these opportunities such as Dustho Shastho Kendra (DSK), Water Aid Bangladesh (WAB).
- The children's of the slum may get the opportunity to go to the street in habilitation centers and the primary school run by different voluntary organizations.

7.2 Major problem findings

- Poor housing structures.
- Though this slum is situated in a public land, high rent of housing.
- Maximum houses have one room. Numbers of room per houses are not sufficient.
- Insecure residential status.
- Overcrowding and unhygienic area.
- Lack of gas supply.
- Illegal electricity and water supply system.
- Lack of street light.
- Lack of footpath.
- Narrow and unclean roads inside the slum.

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- Insufficient drainage system.
- Lack of primary schools for the children's of the slum.
- Lack of government finance and support.
- Governments often ignore slum dwellers, they often excluded from voting, city development plans, and full protection under law.

8.0 Proposals for improving the overall condition of the slum

- Water should be supplied through government sources at lower price and should be available for the people of the slum area.
- Electricity supply should be confirmed for all people of the slum with a legal source.
- Gas supply should be provided for all people of the slum.
- There should provide sufficient street light in the road of the slum.
- Provision for footpath in the slum area.
- Take proper steps to decrease the housing rent in that area.
- Drainage should be improved.
- Measures should be taken by the government for safe disposal of liquid waste through the construction of new drains and cleaning/maintenance of the old ones.
- Measures should be taken by the government for safe disposal of solid waste through placing dustbins in slum areas.
- Special programs should be taken by the government and NGOs to increase the awareness of people regarding treatment of drinking water.
- Pre-school services in slums should be provided by the government as well.
- More primary schools should be established by the government and NGOs in the slum.
- Special programs should be taken by the government and NGOs to increase the awareness of people for immunization and prevention of diseases, nutrition of mother and children, maternal and neonatal health care, and prevention of diseases.
- Special media effort should be there for slum people who residing in urban areas are leading miserable life worse than that of the rural areas.

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- Finally the government should take proper steps to improve the overall condition of the slum area and should take the steps for rehabilitation for the slum dwellers.

9.0 Conclusion

In Bangladesh, urbanization has started growing fast since eighties, with the poor people subsisting on very poor or low public utility services. Around 4 million people are living in nearly 400 urban slums in Dhaka. The causes for ineffectiveness of slum improvement projects are relevant to implementation, lack of coordination and financial support of government, and implementation problem due to poverty and migration. From all the view point, this project is incorporated with the existing socio-economic and spatial condition, the physical infrastructure and environmental condition of the slum area and some proposals for improving the overall condition of Kallaynpur Pora Bastee.

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