POVERTY ASSESSMENT & DESIGN OF SOCIAL SECURITY MAPPING THOUGH SLUM PERMANENT RECORD SYSTEM: A STUDY OF GUWAHATI, ASSAM, INDIA

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Urban areas are the engines of productivity and growth in the country. Indian cities contribute over 55% of the Indian GDP. This modernization and the urbanization have resulted in the radical socio-economic changes the new strata of population named "urban poor. The poverty assessment and social security system was design and implanted in intends to touch the millions of untouched Slum dwellers & Poor whose life is at risk in terms of infrastructure, social security & unhealthy living environment. SPRS reporting panel design to give Cumulative information at your finger tips. The unique identification code, SPRS modal tries to mitigate this problem of urban poor. This insures social justice to the slum dwellers.

Keywords: *Slum Profile, Slum Analysis, Social security, Slum, Permanent, Record, System.*

Introduction

The urbanisation of poverty has altered India's urban face by imposing two distinct dimensions upon cities: Deprived of a proper urban habitat, the poor have had to find residential foothold in slums. This is due to high rate of migration, the present living condition increases. Indian condition is also same. The report analyze on the urban poor people and their poor living condition like housing, water, sanitation, health, social security, livelihood, etc… The urban poor stay in slums. They face a constant threat of conviction, removal, and confiscation of goods and have virtually no social security cover. NSSO reported that 80 million poor people are living in cities and in Indian families. The ICPO estimated in 2001 that over 61.8 million people were living in slums. The 2001 census reported that 42.6 million slum population. This is about 23.7% urban populations. Due to the lack of desired livelihood and income sources in the rural areas motivates the rural population to the urban cities. Lack of education skill and opportunities place them in the cities in more vulnerable position. Here in the urban cities, competition on the city demands, poor social support systems, linguistic issues all these places these migrants in a more vulnerable situation than the native citizens. The lack of economic base forces them to settle them in the urban slums. So in the urban slums majority of the population are migrants and they facing more severity of poverty. Thus it can be concluded that the urban poverty is more vulnerable than the rural poverty due to the multidimensional phenomenon. Urban poor live with many deprivations.

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In this study the poverty assent of Guwahati, Assam is carried out. The Guwahati faces major problem of illegal migration from neighboring states and countries. The 2001 census reported that about ¼ population of the state is concentrated in Guwahati. As reported by DAS 2007, this city growth is associated with the industrial service and trade development in the city. Guwahati being hilly region the people reside in scattered housing. The government has to provide the standard social security benefits and protection free of cost. In this paper the provision of social security is viewed as a comprehensive approach and thereby assuming the minimum standard of life the govt. strategy planned for Guwahati to take social security measure is discussed. The overcome administrative problem, the Unique Identification Code was adopted and the system of the slum and poverty reductions for the Guwahati city was evaluated.

Slum Characteristics & Assessment

Area Profile: Guwahati, known as the gateway to the North East is also experiencing a tremendous growth of urbanization. It is most critical city in northeast. High rate of migration has developed slum and squatted settlement. The infrastructure like road network, water supply, drainage, solid waste management is not fully developed yet. There are 90 slum pockets in the city. Guwahati Municipal Corporation has taken many steps to overcome these issues. Guwahati municipal corporation incolabration with the slum permanent record system (SPRS) research foundation incited the city development plan for housing urban poor the program focus on the social security provision which comprises of the security for tenure, security for women and children, education and health security etc.

Poverty Assessment and Slum Identification

The objectives of studies are as under:

- Define(slum) and urban poor based on the city characteristics, physiography and economic base
- Define the minimum criteria for housing and service for health
- Analyzed the characteristics of slum settlement
- Evolution Slum Policy
- Strategies for slum development like relocation, re development and up gradation.
- Resource management for land and finance manage to development sustainable housing solution.
- Public privet partnership formulated in poverty alleviation program.

In Guwahati, to define slum was critical, but for the slum improvement purpose following criteria was considered:

- Specified area classified as 'SLUM 'by the got under any act.

- The area recognized as 'SLUM' by the govt. which may not be notified under act

- Compact reaps of more than 300 population nor 60-70 households, of poverty built congested tenements, in in unhygienic environment and in inadequate infrastructure.

In goutily people strap in congested space, poor housing, health and infrastructure were not qualified under the definition of slum though they are poor. To define slum, the survey team applied some other logic. The team decided to redefine the slum at the local level. The location of slum was adverse by different media. The team conducted a public meeting, where local people, civic administrators, the civil society representative and the community organizer came forward for identification of slum. The definition of slum change as per physiographic and regional characteristics of city like:

1. As per census definition

2. Infrastructure issues

3. Congested space covered with temporary materials

4. Congestedmore than 70% house rented illegal international migration.

The following Table 1 gives the status of the slums and households categorized in Guwahati.

Table 1
Guwahati City Identification of Slum

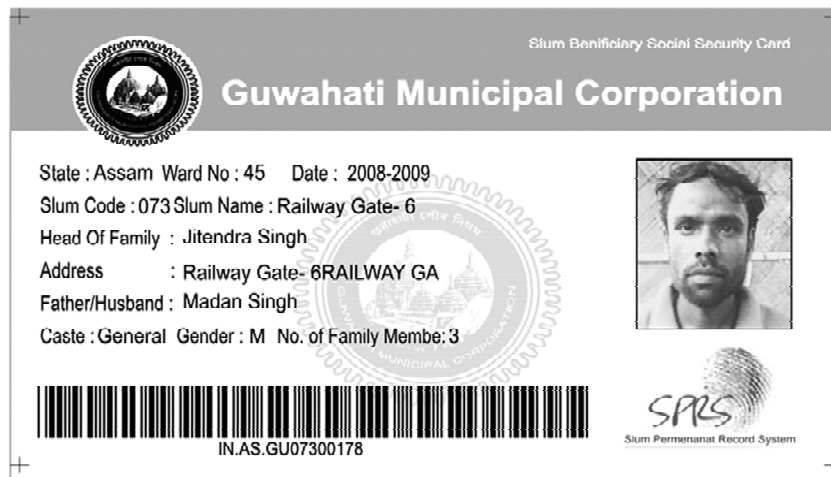| Categories	Type of Categories description	No of Slum Pockets	No of House hold
1	Slum as per Census definition	52	17056
2	Hill side housing, No congested housing	24	5380
3	Railways quarters are very small and as family grows need of space, margin space covered with temporary material, looks as Slum	6	2850
4	Congested Developed slum because more than 70% housing are rented	8	2680
	Total	90	27966

Needs of Social Security

In slums large number of people is forced to live in small spaces. The living spaces may be precious structures made of mud; in sheets or plastics etc. mainly these areas are under the constant threat of eviction in addition to the other menace such as unemployment and the high poverty level. The urban slum dwellers are generally casual labors and they do not have any access to public services which provide electricity, roads, hygienic services, drinking water, health care,education etc. In the deprived situation the children are not properly educated. They are also facing acute shortage in

schools in their neighborhood. The same is the case of health facilities of available in the slums and this leads to the higher risk of infections, ill health and disabilities with the high rate of morbidity and mortality etc. as a result of all of those deprivations they tend to be the victim of the violence drug and substance, prostitution, strict children etc. in Guwahati the poverty eradication of SPRS researcher foundation and the Guwahati municipal corporation has identified 90 slums covering 27966 households having the population 167796. For detail study for the "quality of life apart".

Details of Social Security Card

The Slum Beneficiary Social Security Card (SBSSC) card is a slum permanent record system having 15 digits. The First 2 digits shows national identity, next 2 digits shows state Identity code, next 2 digits reveals district code, next 2 digits of city and 3 digits for ward, slum and remaining 4 digits shows the Identity of the Beneficiary.

This card is used by the Beneficiary as and when required anywhere in India to avail the benefit of Govt. Schemes. This card can be upgraded at regular interval to include and exclude information regarding following sector.

- Housing & infrastructure: Under BSUP Scheme
- Health facility: By health centre
- Education facility: School/Anganwadi
- Self Employment Incentive: Self employment, lone ect.
- Social Behavior: Crime Reduction.

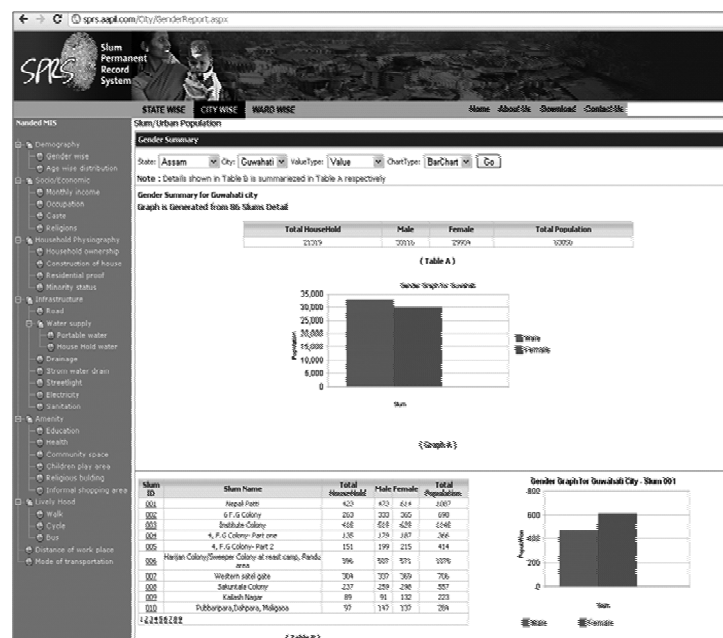**Holistic Poverty Reduction Mechanism**

More than 50-80% of the population is living beyond the poverty line in India. Government as well as civil society is taking various initiatives to combat the poverty.

But the efforts are not reaching the poor. This is because of the unavailability of the qualified data. In addition, due to multidimanusodary of the phenomenon, a holistic approach only will help to reduce the level sustainability. This calls a holistic approach at the gram root level. The true purpose of the technological development of the poor also. This was the bealgouid behind the biometric revolution in the country. "The biometric system ensures the proper access of the government welfare schemes to the intended beneficial and anxiety" "no duplication" of the public social welfare programs by reaching the right people.

The promote qualification and the atomicity of the data biometric survey is carried in Guwahati followed by the slum survey in coordination between the SPRS research foundation and Guwahati municipal corporation. It covered all the 90 slums identified in the slum survey for assuming them the social security benefits. The SPRS Research Foundation focused on the security tenure. Security for women & children, educational & Health security etc… as the right of the people to have security. To achieve this purpose, SPRS is formed with the vision of slum free cities. SPRS provides the collective upgradable details of the given root beneficiaries/ state holders through IT enabled development institutions, researches and the govt. institutions and to provide the communities the collective information about the govt. and non-govt. incentives as well as the outreach services.

SPRS web portal is a place where users can view different reporting aspects of SPRS. The website provides options to get the data on indicators based on state, city and ward specific which can be obtained in value and percentage wise.
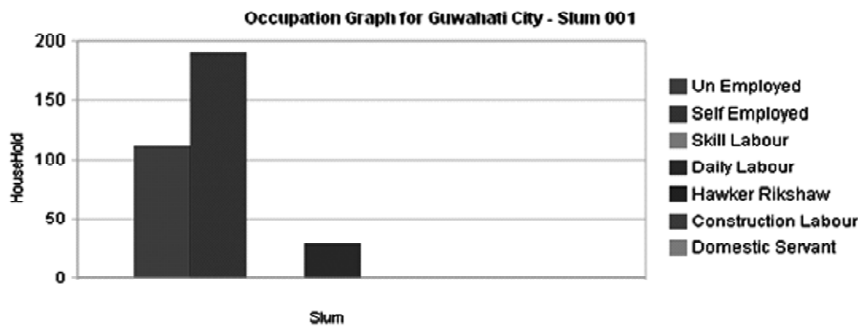
SPRS Web Portal

As in the above shown diagram, the vertical side displays the different indicators which includes the details of the demography, socio economic details, household, physiographic, infrastructure, amenities, livelihood details etc where as in the horizontal side the details of place in which we have the selection options for the state city and ward. The database lays as the base reference or a tool in which lead to the formulation of the slum policies and strategies. In this level of survey priority to the household wise details was given which includes the access of the households to the various public services.

Along with the social security card, a systematic web portal provides access to the administrator on the details and needs of the person can also be identified. The web portal provides options to get the data on the dedication based on states, city and ward specific which can be obtained in figures and percentage wise. The website displays the details of the various infrastructure access such as household ownership, occupancy, physiographic details, infrastructure amenities and livelihood details and etc… with corresponding state, city, ward and slum. The user comprehensive to the slum with the identification code and the household level data with the photo, thumb print and bar codes.

Slum ID	001
Slum Name	Nepali Patti
Total HouseHold	329
Un Employed	111
Self Employed	190
Skill Labour	0
Daily Labour	28
Hawker Rikshaw	0
Construction Labour	0
Domestic Servant	0
Total Population	1122

Occupation Graph for Guwahati City - Slum 001

Bar matrix survey and SPRS web portal is a safety measure to avoid the duplication of the schemes and to pull resources to the needy people. Utilizing this data of the slums the reserving team was able to provide basic services to the urban poor and

integrated housing development scheme in Guwahati. To monitor the progress of the work, a separate MIS generated where updated information on the work was available. The SPRS and MIS interlink with the GIS mapping.

Conclusion

The poverty is asocial as-pact which affects the quality of life. His results in unexpected behaviors and practices in people. These unexpected practices can be otherwise mentioned as "frustrated habit" in which people generally exhibit out of frustration or of poor satisfaction. The society as a whole holds the responsibility for urban poor exciting these vulnerable practices. Of developing country the priority should be given to address the issues of thepoupulation. Such comprehensive approach only solves the permanent issues. The unique identification code, SPRS modal tries to mitigate this problem of urban poor. This insures social justice to the slum dwellers. This try of permanent record system can also minimize the corruption.

Reference

"Slum Policy Part I & II, Slum Policy for Guwahati City", Guwahati Municipal Corporation, Gauwahti *Website Links: www.sprs.in*