

This results in their contracting skin diseases, skin infections, boils, scabies, sexual venereal diseases etc. Many children do not cut their nails regularly and the hand used for cleaning is also used for eating, which

leads to various abdominal disorders and diarrhoea.



To address these issues the Sangam has initiated development work through three Slum Development Centres in **Saraswati Nagar, Jattarodi and Ambazari Tekdi**. Through these Slum-Centres the Sangam reaches out to **7 slums in Nagpur**. The field staff consists of **nurses** and **social workers** who maintain very close contacts with the slum-dwellers. Our activities include the promotion of self-employment through Sewing and Tailoring Classes



The Sangam also provides healthcare services and supports small savings and micro-enterprises through Self Help Groups (SHGs).

Get involved

In the future, we would like to reach out to a greater number of slum inhabitants by opening more Slum Development Centres in these mostly forgotten areas of Nagpur.

Kindly make a contribution in order to help us in uplifting the urban slum population of Nagpur.

All donations to the Ecumenical Sangam will qualify for deductions under Section 80G of the Income Tax Act 1961 (50 % Income Tax Deduction).



Sangam's

Slum Development Programme



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About Ecumenical Sangam

Founded in 1993, **Ecumenical Sangam** is a non-profit Health and Community Development Organisation aiming to empower the poorer sections of society through the provision of **healthcare, education, awareness raising and long-term skill-building activities.**

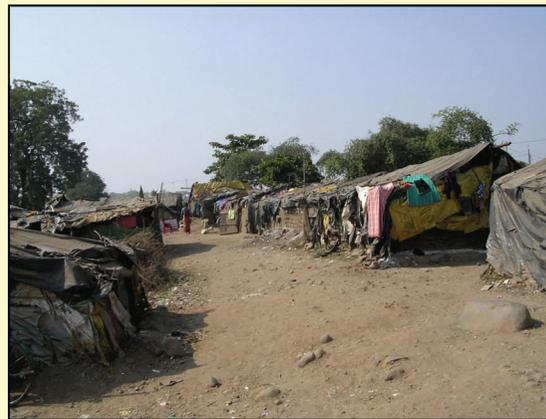
In Bamhani village, 35 km south of Nagpur, the Sangam runs a Base Centre which includes a Training Centre for Technical and Sewing Classes, a Kindergarten and a Rural Village Health Centre.



Through the Base Centre and three Sub-centres in Shadeshwar, Gondwananagar and Narayanpur, the Sangam is working in **45 villages** south of Nagpur.

Slums in Nagpur

The Indian Government has taken many initiatives to address rural poverty, but in the process the rising number of **urban slums** have been neglected. In Nagpur, approximately **40 % of the population** lives in slums. There are 289 notified (legal) slums, where inhabitants pay taxes and 135 non-notified (illegal) slums.



The inhabitants are mostly rickshaw pullers, seasonal small vendors, house maid servants with an income ranging from a meagre 1,500 Rupees to 3,000 rupees (25 to 50 Euros) per month, which is very little given the **higher living costs in urban areas** compared to rural areas.

After a hard and low-earning work day, most men spend their daily earnings on home-made illicit liquor which is very harmful to the human body. The **excessive consumption of alcohol** is the most common cause for death in the slum areas.

In addition, due to **poor hygiene, a poor sewage system** and irregular clearing of the garbage,

diseases like malaria, cholera and abdominal problems are widely spread.



Saraswati Nagar

Saraswati Nagar slum in western Nagpur has a population of around 1,337 and is mainly inhabited by Bihari migrants. Many families are living without any bathroom facility and are thus forced to bathe with their clothes on.