

PERSPECTIVE ON HEALTH OF RESETTLED PEOPLE IN URBAN SETTLEMENTS

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Abstract: *In Sri Lanka under the Sustainable Township Programme (STP) Sahaspura housing complex was built for low income people. So the main objective of the study is to examine perspective on health of resettled people in urban settlements. The study was based on primary data obtained from Sahaspura housing complex located in Wanathamulla Grama Niladhaari Division. Among the resettled families in Sahapura housing complex 144 families were selected using simple random sampling method. Primary data were collected using an interviewer administered questionnaire. Non-communicable diseases are higher among resettled people and 61.8 per cent of respondents are currently suffering from any diseases. As well as drugs and liquor addiction of Sahapura community is another issue. That means 19.00 per cent of male respondents have identified as drugs and liquor addicted people. The findings suggest that it is important to address the health issues on resettled population in urban settlement.*

Keywords: Resettlement, Non-communicable disease, Health

Introduction

Ensuring health of human beings is a most integral part under the population and sustainable development in the world. It is not doubt when examining the sustainable development goals, goal number three and six are important for addressing the better health of population (United Nations, 2017). Goal number three indicates the ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages and it further addresses all major health priorities and calls for improving reproductive, maternal and child health, ending communicable diseases, reducing non-communicable diseases and other health hazards and ensuring universal access to safe, effective, quality and affordable medicines and vaccines as well as health coverage. Goal number six indicates the ensure availability and management of water and sanitation for all. Goal number six of sustainable development goals further aspects to achieve sustainable water resources and sanitation facilities essential to human health, environmental sustainability and economic prosperity. However, globally more than 2 billion of people are affected by water stress by 2015 (United Nations, 2017). Both mortality transition and epidemiology transition indicate the reduction of death rate and shift of diseases patterns to communicable diseases to non-communicable diseases. However, health status of world population is not equal at all. That means level of health is varied with regions and development level of countries in the world. Among the countries there is a difference of health status of urban and rural sector vice (Johnson, 1964). As one of the main determinant of population and health, urban and rural dichotomy is important. As well as urbanization of various countries can be identified as a by-product of demographic transition (Dyson, 2010). By 2050, two thirds of world population has been projected to live in urban areas than rural areas (United Nations,

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