

The Socio-Economic and Other Living Conditions of Slum Dwellers: A Study

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Abstract

Original Research Article

The number of urban dwellers in India accounted for about 10% of the urban population of the world and about 21% of Asia population. The level of urbanization increased from 10.30% in 1911 to 31.16% in 2011. The percentages of slum dwellers are more (12.04%) in Andhra Pradesh and low (1.12%) in Arunachal Pradesh. Out of 100 sample respondent slum dwellers in four slum areas, 44% are Hindus, 30% are Muslims, 22% are Christians and 4% belongs to other religion like Jains, Buddhist etc., As the slum population are not originally natives of local area, mainly migrated from different parts of the state and country and so that mixed religion and cast people are staying in the slums. The slum dwellers are mainly migrated from different places to urban India in search of getting some employment to earn money to meet their family expenditure and other living purpose. 22% of slum dwellers were migrated from rural to urban areas, due to debt burden. 37% of slum dwellers were migrated in search of employment, 21% migrated for their children's education purpose, 16% of slum people migrated to do some business in urban area. It reveals that 58% of slum dwellers are getting water from public taps in their slums, 26% of the respondent slum dwellers have Municipal tap connection for their dwellings and about 16% are purchasing mineral water for drinking purpose. The living conditions of slum dwellers are poor with their inadequate income and employment. The housing conditions of slum dwellers are poor. It is necessary to provide proper infrastructural facilities in the slum areas. Internal roads, drainage system to be improved. Creating awareness on maintaining health and avoiding alcohol and tobacco consumption among slum dwellers is necessary.

Keywords: Slum Area, Slum Dwellers, Migration, Urban Population, Living Conditions, Education, Employment.

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INTRODUCTION

The slums have been a part of the history of utmost all cities/towns, particularly during the phase of urbanization and industrialization. Slums are a type of settlement affordable and accessible to poor in cities. The slums are often overcrowded with many people crammed into very small living spaces. According to 2011 census of India, urban population of the country stood at 377.10 million which is 31.16% of the total population. It may be expected that India's urban population is likely to be doubled by 2030 by reaching 600 million. The sprouting of slums in the urban areas is the direct outcome of greater economic opportunities available in the cities/towns.

The migration of people from rural to urban areas and natural increase in the number of inhabitants have led to rapid population growth in the cities/towns. The unskilled rural-urban migrants are joining in low productivity informal sector which generate meagre

earnings and with the high cost of living in the urban areas forced them to settle down in low lying areas with ramshackle dwellings. Thus, due to pressure on Urban areas, the governments are unable to provide basic necessities such as housing, safe drinking water, sanitation, internal roads and access to proper health care services. This is true in case of slum dwellers who are the worst sufferers.

Urban Population and Levels of Urbanisation

The global urban population has exceeded the global rural population. The number of urban dwellers increased from 220 million in 1900 to 732 million in 1950 and is estimated to reach 3.9 billion. The number of urban dwellers reached 3 billion in 2003 and is projected to increase to 4 billion in 2018 and 5 billion by 2030. As per 2011 census of India, there are 7935 urban Agglomeration /towns in India comprising 4011 statutory towns and 3894 census towns with a population of about 377 million representing 3% of India's population of 1210 million. The number of

urban dwellers in India accounted for about 10% of the urban population of the world and about 21% of Asia population. The level of urbanization increased from 10.30% in 1911 to 31.16% in 2011.

The total population of India over a period of time increased from 238.40 million in 1901 to 1210.50

million by 2011 as shown in table 1. The number of urban agglomerations /towns was 1917 in India in 1901 and increased to 3059. From 1951 to 2011 the number of towns again increased to 7933. The urban population increased from 25.80 million i.e., 10.80% of total population to 377.10 million with 31.20% of total population of the country.

Table-1: Urban Population and Levels of Urbanisation in India (1901-2011)

Year	Total Population (in Millions)	No. of UAs/Towns	Urban Population (in Millions)	% of Urban Population
1901	238.40	1917	25.80	10.80
1911	252.10	1909	25.90	10.30
1921	251.30	2047	28.10	11.20
1931	278.90	2219	33.40	12.00
1941	318.60	2424	44.10	13.90
1951	361.10	3059	62.40	17.30
1961	439.20	2699	78.90	18.00
1971	548.20	3126	109.10	19.90
1981	683.30	3949	159.50	23.30
1991	846.30	4615	217.60	25.70
2001	1028.60	5161	286.10	27.80
2011	1210.50	7933	377.10	31.20

Source: Census Data, 2011

Slum Dwellers in India

A heavy populated urban area characterized by substandard housing and squalor grow up in a slum near downtown lived in the slums by river belt or drain belt or in a low level water flowing areas with congested roads and drains. The 21st century has witnessed a rapid growth of urban population coupled with incommensurate development of social facilities which has resulted in the creation of slums associated problems of an alarming magnitude owing to lack of employment and suitable jobs in the country side, people from rural areas migrate to the towns/cities. In cities, they obtain jobs but their income hardly allows them to have good accommodation or neighborhood. Hence, they occupy vacant land or try to adjust themselves in the existing slums. This results into a growth of slums and slum dwellers.

The percentage of urban population to total population is high in Delhi with 97.50% followed by 97.25% in Chandigarh (Table 2). In the States of India it varied between 10.03% in Himachal Pradesh to 52.11% in Mizoram. The percentage of slum dwellers are more in 12.04% in combined Andhra Pradesh and low in 1.12% Arunachal Pradesh. The literacy rate of total population is high (98.11%) in Mizoram followed by Kerala and low in Chandigarh (66.38%). The literacy rate among slum population is high ((88.78%) in Mizoram followed by Meghalaya (88.10%) and low in Chandigarh (52.10%).

Reasons for increased Slum Population in India

The general reasons for the increase of slum dwellers are due to industrialisation in urban areas, migration from rural to urban, lack of employment

opportunities in the rural areas of India where agriculture is the basic industry to provide seasonal employment that too which depends on rainfall and other natural conditions. The low wages and inadequate infrastructural facilities for living of the migrant people in urban India is also one the cause. Industrialization has been increased in the country and large as well as medium-sized industries have been established in several parts of the country. The industrial concerns have attracted the rural masses for employment. The uneconomic subdivision of holdings from generation to generation and unprofitable agriculture which suffering from periodic famines, floods, pestilences and other calamities have aggravated the problem of increase of slum population.

Most of towns/cities are congested and overcrowded with the lack of civil amenities when people thrown into the cities to work in industries, in construction work, in transport and trading Corporations and they fail to find housing accommodation. If there were thousands of industrial workers without residential facilities they try to make some temporary arrangements near the place of their work. Whenever they find vacant Government land, large number of unhygienic huts spring up near the factories or commercial concerns. These naturally turn into slums because the area is small, proper roads are not available, facilities like electricity; water and toilet do not exist. The large number of urban workers is unskilled labourers earning low wages. Many of them are employed on temporary basis. They cannot afford to have cement-mortar houses with proper facilities. So, they are forced to live in slums.

Table-2: State Wise Literacy Levels of Slum Dwellers in India (2011 Census)

S.No.	State/UT	Total Population	Percentage of Urban Population	Percentage of Slum Dwellers	Literacy level of Total Population	Literacy Level of Slum Dwellers
1.	A&N Islands	380581	37.70	3.72	82.80	76.35
2.	Andhra Pradesh	84580777	34.18	12.04	75.32	68.90
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1383727	22.94	1.12	69.39	62.17
4.	Assam	31205576	14.10	0.63	81.57	74.55
5.	Bihar	104099452	11.29	1.19	68.15	56.70
6.	Chandigarh	1055450	97.25	9.01	66.38	52.20
7.	Chhattisgarh	25545198	23.24	7.43	80.36	74.20
8.	Delhi	16787941	97.50	10.63	75.16	65.60
9.	Goa	1458545	62.17	1.80	82.44	60.85
10.	Gujarat	60439692	42.60	2.78	70.49	64.25
11.	Haryana	25351462	34.88	6.56	75.87	71.50
12.	Himachal Pradesh	6864602	10.03	0.89	87.74	82.25
13.	Jammu& Kashmir	12267032	26.11	5.28	68.02	66.90
14.	Jharkhand	32988134	24.05	1.13	75.51	71.65
15.	Karnataka	61095297	38.67	5.39	75.63	67.25
16.	Kerala	33406061	47.70	0.60	93.11	84.75
17.	Madhya Pradesh	72626809	27.63	7.83	77.25	73.25
18.	Maharashtra	112374333	45.22	10.54	84.55	79.35
19.	Meghalaya	2966889	20.07	1.94	89.02	88.10
20.	Mizoram	1097206	52.11	7.16	98.11	88.78
21.	Nagaland	1978502	28.86	4.16	88.85	80.32
22.	Odisha	41974218	16.69	3.72	78.95	70.00
23.	Puducherry	1247953	68.33	11.58	81.39	74.25
24.	Punjab	27743338	37.48	5.26	74.18	71.20
25.	Rajasthan	68548437	24.87	3.02	69.79	63.50
26.	Tamil Nadu	72147030	48.40	8.04	82.06	76.70
27.	Tripura	3673917	26.17	3.80	90.71	86.50
28.	Uttar Pradesh	199812341	22.27	3.12	68.98	62.50
29.	Uttarakhand	10086292	30.23	4.84	76.88	66.70
30.	West Bengal	91276115	31.87	7.03	81.38	74.05
	India	1210854977	31.16	5.41	77.72	71.65

Source: Census data 2011

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Siddhartha Agarwal and Shivani Taneja [1] stated that increasing urbanization has resulted in a faster growth of slum population. He found that disparities among slums exist owing to various factors and led to varying degrees of health burden on the slum children. In view of the differential vulnerabilities across slums, an urban child health program should built context appropriate and community-need-responsive approaches to improve children's health in the slums.

According to Ratan Khasnabis and Tania Chatterjee India is yet to achieve the goal of universalization of elementary education or 100% enrolment and retention of children with schooling facilities in all habitations. The author examined various reasons for poor attendance behavior of students in formal schools. Sunny Jose and Navaneetham [2] observed that whether access to aspects of social infrastructure, such as toilet facilities, drinking water in

the premises and clean cooking fuels leads to a decline in the incidence of undernutrition among slum dwellers.

Goswami and Manna [3] noticed that the appearance of slums may be seen as a byproduct in the process of urbanization in a developing country like India. The urban areas are part of the fundamental changes in the society leading to socio-economic development and modernization. Samarrai S and Peasgood T [4] identified that children's educational attainment has mainly been associated with parental education levels and with the household socio-economic profile. Akter T [5] focused the socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers and their consumption patterns. The study analysed the living conditions, physical environment, and household's health behavior of slum dwellers in Dhaka City.

Inter and intra migration and the socio-economic strata of the slum dwellers of Gandhinagar slum is pointed by Ali AM and Toran K [6]. The study found that majority of the migrants has come to this

particular area, because of cheap accommodation. The study of Madhusoodhanan V [7] examined the problems of slum dwellers and various governmental measures implemented for their rehabilitation. The study observed that both the pull and push factors were influenced for the growth of slums. In the light of the above studies to fulfil the gaps, a study has been conducted on the socio-economic and other living conditions of slum dwellers in Ananthapuramu Municipal Corporation of Andhra Pradesh.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To examine the urbanization and increased slum population in Indian cities/towns
- To analyse the socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers in the study area
- To assess the dwelling conditions of slum people under study
- To know the educational standards of slum dwellers
- To describe the general living conditions of slum dwellers in the study area
- To suggest possible measures to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

For the purpose of the study, the district headquarters town of Ananthapuramu in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh has been purposively selected. There are 50 Municipal divisions and 64 slums in the town. From among 61 slums, 4 slums namely (1) Rani Nagar (S1), Munna Nagar (S2) (3) Hanuman Colony (S3) and (4) Maruthi Nagar Railway Track (S4) are selected for the study. From each slum 25 slum dwellers from different social category were selected for the study. This altogether covers 100 sample slum dwellers from Ananthapuramu Municipal Corporation. In the following lines, the names of slums can be read simply as S1, S2, S3, and S4.

Urban Poor of Ananthapuramu Municipal Corporation

Out of the total population of 2, 63,898 of Ananthapuramu town, 74,964 are living in notified and non-notified slum and poor areas. Majority of them leading their life as daily wage labourers, under employed labourers, seasonal labourers etc. At present

there are 64 slum and poor settlements in the town, out of which 43 are notified and 21 are non-notified slums. The condition of living environment like roads, drainage facilities, housing, electricity, basic education, health are not at satisfactory level and definitely needs improvement for better health and hygienic conditions of slum poor.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Based on the field survey data, the socio-economic and other living conditions of slum dwellers in Ananthapuramu Municipal Corporation of Rayalaseema region in Andhra Pradesh has been discussed in the following pages.

Age of the Slum Dwellers

In an empirical study, the sample households play an important role in assessment of their knowledge towards education, employment, social awareness and other living conditions of their community. In this regard, the age of the respondent slum dwellers was categorised in to four categories such as less than 25 years, 26-40 years, 41-60 years and above 60 years. The respondent slum dwellers interviewed in Rani Nagar slum (S1), 16% belongs to less than 25 years of age, 32% in the age group of 26-40 years, 28% belongs to OC category and 24% belongs to 41-60 years of age. In Munna Nagar slum (S2) area, 36% are in the age group of 41 to 60 years, 24 5 are between 26 and 40 years and 20% each in the age group of less than 25 years and more than 60 years (Table 3).

In hanuman colony slum (S3) area, only 8% of respondent slum dwellers are in the age group of less than 25 years, 40% are in the age group of 41-60 years of age, 28% fall under the age group of 26-40 years and remaining 24% are above 60 years of age. Regarding Maruthi Nagar Railway Track Slum (S4) area, 24% under less than 25 years of age, 32% are between 26 and 40 years of age, 16% fall in the group of 41-60 years and 28% of the respondent slum dwellers are in the age group of above 60 years. Out of 100 sample respondents, 17% are in the age group of less than 25 years, 29% each are in the age group of 26-40 years and 41-60 years and remaining 25% are above 60 years of age.

Table-3: Age of Respondent Slum Dwellers

Slum/Age	< 25 Years	26-40 Years	41-60 Years	> 60 Years	Total
S1	04 (16)	08 (32)	06 (24)	07 (28)	25 (100)
S2	05 (20)	06 (24)	09 (36)	05 (20)	25 (100)
S3	02 (08)	07 (28)	10 (40)	06 (24)	25 (100)
S4	06 (24)	08 (32)	04 916)	07 (28)	25 (100)
Total	17 (17)	29 (29)	29 (29)	25 (25)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Religion of the Slum Dwellers

Out of 100 sample respondent slum dwellers in four slum areas, 44% are Hindus, 30% are Muslims, 22% are Christians and 4% belongs to other religion like Jains, Buddhist etc., as the slum population are not originally natives of local area, mainly migrated from different parts of the state and country and so that mixed religion and cast people are staying in the slums (Table 4). In S1 slum area, 40% are Hindus, 20% are

Muslims and 32% are Christians and 8% are from other religions who migrated from other states like Rajasthan, Bihar etc., in S2 slum area, 36% are Hindus 44% are Muslims, and 20 % are Christians. It reveals that in S3 slum, 48% are Hindus, 32% are Muslims, 16% are Christians and 4% are other. As shown in the table 4, 52% of Hindus, 24% of Muslims, 20% of Christians and 4% of other religions are the respondent slum dwellers in S4 slum area.

Table-4: Religion of Respondent Slum Dwellers

Slum	Hindu	Muslim	Christian	Others	Total
S1	10 (40)	05 (20)	08 (32)	02 (08)	25 (100)
S2	09 (36)	11 (44)	05 (20)	00 (00)	25 (100)
S3	12 (48)	08 (32)	04 (16)	01 (04)	25 (100)
S4	13 (52)	06 (24)	05 (20)	01 (04)	25 (100)
Total	44 (44)	30 (30)	22 (22)	04 (04)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Sex-Wise Distribution of Respondent Slum Dwellers

As shown in table 5, in S1 slum, 76% are male and 24% are female respondent slum dwellers. In S2 slum area, 56% of the respondent dwellers are male and remaining 44% are female. Out of 25 respondent slum

dweller households in S3 slum area, 72% are male and 28% are female. It may also notice that 6% of male and 32% of female respondent slum dwellers are identified in S4 slum under study. Out of the total slum dwellers under study, 68% are male and 32% are female.

Table-5: Sex-Wise Distribution of Respondent Slum Dwellers

Slum	Male	Female	Total
S1	19 (76)	06 (24)	25 (100)
S2	14 (56)	11 (44)	25 (100)
S3	18 (72)	07 (28)	25 (100)
S4	17 (68)	08 (32)	25 (100)
Total	68 (68)	32 (32)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Marital Status of Slum Dwellers

The marital status of slum dwellers under study is presented in table 6 and it reveals that out of total respondent slum dwellers, 70% are married, 12% are unmarried, 10% are widowed and remaining 8% are divorced or single living respondent households. It may be noticed that in S1 slum area, 68% are married, 16% are unmarried, 12% are widowed and only 4% are

divorced/single. In S2 slum, 68% are married, 12% are unmarried, 8% are divorced and another 12 % belongs to divorced/single living. In S3 slum, 68% are married, 12% each are unmarried and divorced respectively and 8% are widowed. Out of 25 respondent slum dwellers in S4 slum, 72% are married, 12% each are unmarried and widowed and only one respondent slum dweller is divorced.

Table-6: Marital Status of Respondent Slum Dwellers

Slum	Married	Unmarried	Widowed	Divorced/Single	Total
S1	17 (68)	04 (16)	03 (12)	01 (04)	25 (100)
S2	18 (72)	02 (08)	02 (08)	03 (12)	25 (100)
S3	17 (68)	03 (12)	02 (08)	03 (12)	25 (100)
S4	18 (72)	03 (12)	03 (12)	01 (04)	25 (100)
Total	70 (70)	12 (12)	10 (10)	08 (08)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Age at Marriage of Slum Dwellers

It reveals that 49% of sample slum dwellers were married at the age of less than 18 years. 31% were married at the age of 18-21 years, 15% married at 21-25 years of age and only 5% were married at the age of above 25 years. It shows that majority of the slum dwellers are getting married at their early age. As shown in table 7, 48% in S1, 52% in S2, 40% in S3 and

56% in S4 slum were married less than 18 years of age. Another 24% in S1, 32% in S2, 36% in S3 and again 32% in S4 slum area were married between 18 and 21 years. It may also noticed that 20% in S1, 12% each in S2 and S4 slums and 16% in S3 slum area were married between 21-25 years of age. It reveals that 8% each in S1 and S3 slum areas, and 4% in S2 slum area, the slum dwellers were married at the age of above 25 years.

Table 7: Age at Marriage of Respondent Slum Dwellers

Slum/Age	< 18 Years	18-21 Years	21-25 Years	>25 Years	Total
S1	12(48)	06 (24)	05 (20)	02 (08)	25 (100)
S2	13 (52)	08 (32)	03 (12)	01 (04)	25 (100)
S3	10 (40)	09 (36)	04 (16)	02 (08)	25 (100)
S4	14 (56)	08 (32)	03 (12)	00 (00)	25 (100)
Total	49 (49)	31 (31)	15 (15)	05 (05)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Educational Status of Slum Dwellers

The health, education and social welfare assume greater importance in programs of slum improvement than housing and other public services. Of them education is the foremost single factor responsible in the economic development of slum dwellers. The educational level of slum dwellers is very low in India and there is a need to improve the educational levels of slum dwellers. Table 8 reveals that 28% of slum dwellers in S1 slum and S4 slum, 32% in S2 slum and 24% of slum people in S3 slum area are illiterates. It

shows that 24% in S1 slum, 32% in S2 slum, 28% in S3 slum and 20% in S4 slum have an educational level of up to primary level. It may noticed that 20% each in S1 and S2 slums, 16% in S3 and 32% of slum dwellers in S4 slum are studied up to Upper Primary (7th Class) level. The secondary level educational standards are 12% in S1, 8% in S2, 20% in S3 and 16% in S4 slum area. It shows that 8% each in S1 and S2 slums, 4% each in S3 and S4 slums were studied up to intermediate and only 8% in S1 and S3 slum areas were studied up to degree level education under study.

Table-8: Educational Status of Respondent Slum Dwellers

Slum	Illiterate	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Intermediate	Degree & Above	Total
S1	07 (28)	06 (24)	05 (20)	03 (12)	02 (08)	02 (08)	25 (100)
S2	08 (32)	08 (32)	05 (20)	02 (08)	02 (08)	00 (00)	25 (100)
S3	06 (24)	07 (28)	04 (16)	05 (20)	01 (04)	02 (08)	25 (100)
S4	07 (28)	05 (20)	08 (32)	04 (16)	01 (04)	00 (00)	25 (100)
Total	28 (28)	26 (26)	22 (22)	14 (14)	06 (06)	04 (04)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Occupational Status of Slum Dwellers

The slum dwellers are mainly migrated from different places to urban India in search of getting some employment to earn money to meet their family expenditure and other living purpose. Table 9 reveals that 40% of total respondent slum dwellers' major occupation is daily labour. Out of these 40 samples, 32% are from S1 slum, 36% are from S2 slum, 48% are from S3 slum and 44% are from S4 slum area. It may be noticed that 16% of S1 slum area, 20% of S2, 24% of S3 and 28% of respondent slum dwellers from S4 slum are doing business for their livelihood. House construction is the major occupation for 20% of S1

slum, 16% of S2 slum, 8% of S3 slum and 12% of S4 slum. The street vending like sale of flowers, vegetable or vegetable leaf, fruits etc. is the main occupation for 12% in S1 slum, 8% each in S2 and S4 slums and 16% in S3 slum under reference. Doing job on temporary in Govt. organizations or in private sector is the major occupation for 12% of S1 slum dwellers, 8% of S2 slum dwellers and 4% each of S3 and S4 slum dwellers. Other activities such as welding work, painting, carpentry, tailoring etc. are the major occupations for 8% in S1 slum, 12% in S2 slum and 4% in S4 slum areas under study.

Table-9: Occupational Status of Respondent Slum Dwellers

Slum	Daily Labour	Business	House Construction	Street Vending	Job	Other	Total
S1	08 (32)	04 (16)	05 (20)	03 (12)	03 (12)	02 (08)	25 (100)
S2	09 (36)	05 (20)	04 (16)	02 (08)	02 (08)	03 (12)	25 (100)
S3	12 (48)	06 (24)	02 (08)	04 (16)	01(04)	00 (00)	25 (100)
S4	11 (44)	07 (28)	03 (12)	02 (08)	01 (04)	01 (04)	25 (100)
Total	40 (40)	22 (22)	14 (14)	11 (11)	07 (07)	06 (06)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Origin of Slum Dwellers

Generally the population living in slum areas is migrants from rural areas within the district or outside the district and from other states for their better

livelihood, or for their children's education or to do some business in urban areas. As shown in table 10, 40% of respondent slum dwellers are migrated from rural areas of Ananthapuramu district and out of them

52% are located in S1 slum, 36% are staying in S2 slum, 32% in S3 and 40% are living in S4 slum under study. It may also noticed that 24% of S1 slum dwellers, 20% of S2 slum people, 36% of S3 slum and 16% of S4 slum dwellers are migrated from other districts and settled in the slums of Ananthapuramu town. It reveals that 12% in S1 slum, 32% in S2 slum

and 24% each in S3 and S4 slums were migrated to Ananthapuramu town from other states of India. They are mainly involving in house construction, carpentry, street vending etc. The remaining 13% of total selected slum dwellers are the residents of local slums and out of them majority of 20% are living in S4 slum under review.

Reasons for Migration of Slum Dwellers

Table-10: Origin of Migration of Respondent Slum Dwellers

Slum	Within District	Other District	Other State	Non Migrant	Total
S1	13 (52)	06 (24)	03 (12)	03 (12)	25 (100)
S2	09 (36)	05 (20)	08 (32)	03 (12)	25 (100)
S3	08 (32)	09 (36)	06 (24)	02 (08)	25 (100)
S4	10 (40)	04 (16)	06 (24)	05 (20)	25 (100)
Total	40 (40)	24 (24)	23 (23)	13 (13)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Reasons for Migration to Slum Areas

As shown in table 11, 22% of slum dwellers were migrated from rural to urban areas, due to debt burden in their native places. 37% of slum dwellers were migrated in search of employment, 21% migrated for their children's education purpose, 16% of slum people migrated to do some business in urban area and remaining 4% of respondents were migrated for other reasons. It reveals that 20% in S1 slum, 16% in S2, 24% in S3 and 28% of slum dwellers in S4 were

migrated to the slums to overcome their debt burdens at their native places. It may also observed that 48% in S1, 32% in S2, 36% in S3 and another 32% in S4 slum area were migrated for getting employment in urban town. For the purpose of children's education, 20% of dwellers in S1, 16% in S2 and 24% each in S3 and S4 slum areas were migrated. For the reason of business, 12% each in S1 and S3, 24% in S2 and 16% in S4 were migrated to urban area. 12% in S2 slum and only 4% in S3 slum were migrated to the slums for other reasons.

Table-11: Reasons for Migration to Slum Areas

Slum	Debt Burden	Employment	Children's Education	Business	Other	Total
S1	05 (20)	12 (48)	05 (20)	03 (12)	00 (00)	25 (100)
S2	04 (16)	08 (32)	04 (16)	06 (24)	03 (12)	25 (100)
S3	06 (24)	09 (36)	06 (24)	03 (12)	01 (04)	25 (100)
S4	07 (28)	08 (32)	06 (24)	04 (16)	00 (00)	25 (100)
Total	22 (22)	37 (37)	21 (21)	16 (16)	04 (04)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Type of Family of Slum Dwellers

In many of the rural villages and urban areas, joint families are very low due to changes in the aptitude of the people. However, the present study reveals that 38% of the families in the slum areas are living with joint families. This may be mainly non-

availability of shelter to the poor in urban slums. Table 12 shows that 68% in S1 slum, 56% in S2 slum, 64% in S3 slum and 60% in S4 slum have Nuclear families. On the other hand, 32% of slum dwellers in S1 slum, 44% in S2 slum, 36% in S3 and 40% in S4 slum have joint families with more than 6 members in a house.

Table-12: Type of Family of Respondent Slum Dwellers

Slum	Nuclear	Joint	Total
S1	17 (68)	08 (32)	25 (100)
S2	14 (56)	11 (44)	25 (100)
S3	16 (64)	09 (36)	25 (100)
S4	15 (60)	10 (40)	25 (100)
Total	62 (62)	38 (38)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Ownership of Dwelling of Slum Dwellers

Out of the total respondent slum dwellers in the study area, 59% are residing in owned houses, 38% are in rented houses and only 3% are residing in their friends or relatives houses on temporary shelter basis (Table 13). It reveals that 52% in S1 slum area, 56% in S2 slum area, 68% in S3 slum and 60% of slum

dwellers in S4 slum area are residing in their own dwellings. On the other hand, 44% in S1, 36% of slum households in S2, 32% in S3 and 40% of dwellers in S4 slum are staying in rented houses and one respondent in S1 and two respondents in S2 slum are living in their friends/relatives' houses.

Table-13: Ownership of Dwelling of Slum Dwellers

Slum	Owned	Rented	Friends/Relatives	Total
S1	13 (52)	11 (44)	01 (04)	25 (100)
S2	14 (56)	09 (36)	02 (08)	25 (100)
S3	17 (68)	08 (32)	00 (00)	25 (100)
S4	15 (60)	10 (40)	00 (00)	25 (100)
Total	59 (59)	38 (38)	03 (03)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Type of Dwellings of Slum Dwellers

It reveals that 20% each in S1 and S4 slums, 16% in S3 slum and 24% of slum dwellers in S4 are living in RCC buildings with low square area (Table 14). The respondent slum dwellers residing in Pucca house are 20% each in S1 and S3 slums, 24% in S2 slum and 28% in S4 slum. 28% of slum people in S1 slum, 32% in S2 slum, 24% in S3 slum and 36% in S4 slum are residing in Kuchcha houses with insecurity.

About 32% of slum dwellers each from S1 and S3 slums, 28% from S2 slum and 16% from S4 slum are living in Thatched house with very insecure and to be spoiled for rains and winds at any time. Out of 100 respondent slum dwellers, 20% of dwellers are residing in RCC building houses, 23% are living in Pucca houses, 30% are living in Kuchcha houses and the remaining 27% of respondent slum dwellers are living Thatched houses.

Table-14: Type of Dwelling Resided of Slum Dwellers

Slum	RCC	Pucca	Kuchcha	Thatched	Total
S1	05 (20)	05 (20)	07 (28)	08 (32)	25 (100)
S2	04 (16)	06 (24)	08 (32)	07 (28)	25 (100)
S3	06 (24)	05 (20)	06 (24)	08 (32)	25 (100)
S4	05 (20)	07 (28)	09 (36)	04 (16)	25 (100)
Total	20 (20)	23 (23)	30 (30)	27 (27)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Toilet cum Bath Room Facility Available in the Dwellings of Slum Dwellers

It reveals that out of 100 sample respondent slum dwellers in four selected slums of Ananthapuramu town, only 46% of slum dwellers have toilet cum bath room facilities (Table 15). Some dwellers have bath rooms without toilet rooms. Even though the toilet room facilities are available, some are not utilizing the toilets and prefer for open defecation. 52% of dwellers

in S1 slum, 44% in S2 slum, 48% in S3 slum and 40% in S4 slum have toilet cum bath room facilities. On the other hand, 54% of the total respondent slum dwellers have no toilet cum bath room facilities as majority of 57% are living in Kuchcha and Thatched houses. It is necessary to educate them for using toilets on one side and to provide toilet facility for each and every dwelling in slum areas to avoid open defecation.

Table-15: Toilet cum Bath Room Facility Available in the Dwelling of Respondent Slum Dwellers

Slum	Yes	No	Total
S1	13 (52)	12 (48)	25 (100)
S2	11 (44)	14 (56)	25 (100)
S3	12 (48)	13 (52)	25 (100)
S4	10 (40)	15 (60)	25 (100)
Total	46 (46)	54 (54)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Source of Drinking Water for Slum Dwellers

Safe and ready available drinking water is important for public health, whether it is used for drinking, domestic use, food production or recreational

purposes. Improved water supply and sanitation and better management of water resources can boost countries' economic growth and can contribute greatly to poverty reduction. In this context, every individual

needs safe drinking water regularly. The data reveals that 58% of slum dwellers getting water from public taps in their slums, 26% of the respondent slum dwellers have Municipal tap connection for their dwellings and about 16% are purchasing mineral water for drinking purpose (Table 16). It may also noticed that 64% in S1 slum, 60% in S4 slum, 56% in S2 and 52%

of slum dwellers in S3 slum area are getting water from public taps. 32% of dwellers in S2 slum, 28% in S3 slum, 24% in S4 slum and 20% in S1 slum have Municipal taps at their houses. 16% each in S1 and S4 slum, 20% in S3 slum, and 12% in S2 slum are purchasing mineral water for drinking purpose.

Table-16: Source of Drinking Water Available for Slum Dwellers

Slum	Public Taps	Municipal Tap Connection	Purchase of Mineral Water	Total
S1	16 (64)	05 (20)	04 (16)	25 (100)
S2	14 (56)	08 (32)	03 (12)	25 (100)
S3	13 (52)	07 (28)	05 (20)	25 (100)
S4	15 (60)	06 (24)	04 (16)	25 (100)
Total	58 (58)	26 (26)	16 (16)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Source of Entertainment and Reading News Papers for Slum Dwellers

As shown in table 17, 44% of slum dwellers in S1, 40% in S4 slum, 36% in S3 and 32% in S2 slum have TV for entertainment of family members and to know daily news on various issues. Out of 100 sample slum dwellers, only 6 are getting entertainment and news by purchasing daily newspapers. It reveals that for 17% of respondent slum dwellers under study, Radio is the main entertainment. 12% in S1 slum, 20%

each in S2 and S4 slum and 16% in S3 slum have radio facility in their dwellings for entertainment. For 32% of respondent slum dwellers in S3 slum, 28% of dwellers in S1 slum, 24% each in S2 and S4 slums are using mobile phones for entertainment and to get the daily news. Out of 100 sample households in the study area, 12% of slum dwellers have no facilities for entertainment and for news and they are depending on others.

Table-17: Source of Entertainment and News for Respondent Slum Dwellers

Slum	TV	News Papers	Radio	Mobile Phones	Hear from Others	Total
S1	11(44)	00 (00)	03 (12)	07 (28)	04 (16)	25 (100)
S2	08 (32)	03 (12)	05 (20)	06 (24)	03 (12)	25 (100)
S3	09 (36)	02 (08)	04 (16)	08 (32)	02 (08)	25 (100)
S4	10 (40)	01 (04)	05 (20)	06 (24)	03 (12)	25 (100)
Total	38 (38)	06 (06)	17 (17)	27 (27)	12 (12)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Number of Adult Family Members in Respondent's Dwellings

As shown in table 18, 11% of total respondent house hold families have less than 2 members in the family with 12% each in S1, S2 and S3 slum areas and 8% of households in S3 slum area. It may also noticed that 12% of slum dwellers each in S1 and S4 slums and 8% of slum dwellers each in S2 and S3 slums have 2-3 family members in the house. It reveals that there are 3-5 family members in 32% of the

families of S1 and S2 slums, in 36% of families in S3 slum and in 28% of the families in S4 slum under study. There are 5-6 members in a family in 28% of the families of S2 slum, 20% of the families each in S1 and S2 slums and 24% of the families in S4 slum area. It may also noticed that above 6 members are there in a family in 24% of the families each of S1 and S4 slums, in 28% of the families in S2 slum and 20% of the houses in S3 slum area under review.

Table-18: Number of Family Members of Respondent Slum Dwellers (in Numbers)

Slum	<2	2-3	3-5	5-6	>6	Total
S1	03 (12)	03 (12)	08 (32)	05 (20)	06 (24)	25 (100)
S2	03 (12)	02 (08)	08 (32)	05 (20)	07 (28)	25 (100)
S3	02 (08)	02 (08)	09 (36)	07 (28)	05 (20)	25 (100)
S4	03 (12)	03 (12)	07 (28)	06 (24)	06 (24)	25 (100)
Total	11 (11)	10 (10)	32 (32)	23 (23)	24 (24)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Household Furniture/Assets of Slum Dwellers

The standard of life and the living conditions of the households can assess on the basis of availability of household furniture and other assets with them. TV is one of the essential entertainment item for rich and poor or for small and big families. Out of total respondent slum dweller households, only 38% are using TVs in their dwellings (Table 19). It may be observed that 44% of slum dwellers in S1 slum, 40% of S4 slum area, 36% of S3 slum and 32% of dwellers in S2 slum area have

TV facility. Only 12% out of 100 sample respondent dwellers have Fridge facility in their dwellings. 21% out of total selected dweller households have chairs and fans in their houses. A majority of 94% of total respondent households has a facility of mobile phones and in some dwellings they have more than one mobile phones which are essential for now days for all sections of society. They are using mobiles for entertainment purpose also.

Table-19: Household Furniture/Assets of Respondent Slum Dwellers

Slum	TV	Fridge	Fans & Chairs	Mobile Phones	Two Wheelers	Auto
S1	11 (44)	03 (12)	04 (16)	25 (100)	10 (40)	03 (12)
S2	08 (32)	04 (16)	06 (24)	22 (88)	13 (52)	04 (16)
S3	09 (36)	03 (12)	05 (20)	24 (96)	14 (56)	06 (36)
S4	10 (40)	02 (08)	06 (24)	23 (92)	11 (44)	05 (20)
Total	38 (38)	12 (12)	21 (21)	94 (94)	45 (45)	18(18)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

All the sample dwellers in S1 slum, 24% of dwellers in S3 slum, 23% in S4 slum and 22% of dwellers in S2 slum area have mobile phone facility. About 45% of total slum dweller households have two wheelers as they are using it as a transport for attending their daily wage employment and for other purpose. 56% of dwellers in S3 slum, 52% in S2 slum, 44% in S4 slum and 40% in S1 slum area are using two wheelers. Auto is availing by 18% of the families with 36% in S3 slum, 20% in S4 slum, 16% in S2 slum and 12% of dwellers in S1 slum areas. They are earning money through Auto transport and for some families it is the major source of income.

Energy for Cooking Purpose

It reveals that 54% of total respondent slum dwellers are using firewood as a major fuel for cooking. 60% of dwellers in S3 slum, 56% in S2 slum, 52% in S1 slum and 48% in S4 slum are using fire wood as a fuel for cooking (table 20). About 40% of dwellers in S4 slum, 36% in S2 slum, and 32% of slum dwellers each in S1 and S3 slum areas are using Gas stoves for cooking purpose. Only 11% of total dwellers are using electrical stoves for cooking under study. It shows that 16% of slum dwellers in S1 slum and 8% of households in all the remaining slums are using electrical stoves.

Table-20: Energy Use for Cooking Purpose

Slum	Fire Wood	Gas Stove	Electrical Stoves	Total
S1	13 (52)	08 (32)	04 (16)	25 (100)
S2	14 (56)	09 (36)	02 (08)	25 (100)
S3	15 (60)	08 (32)	02 (08)	25 (100)
S4	12 (48)	10 (40)	03 (12)	25 (100)
Total	54 (54)	35 (35)	11 (11)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Income Levels of Slum Dwellers

The annual income of the slum dweller households depends on number of working adults in the family and availability of regular employment opportunities to them. Generally, the slum people are working in private sector at low wage rates and because of this reason, the income levels are also poor comparatively other urban population. The income levels of sample dwellers living in slum areas are categorized into four i.e., below Rs. 60,000, Rs.60,001 to Rs.1,00,000, Rs. 1,00,001 to Rs.2,00,000 and above Rs. 2,00,000. It is observed that 20% of slum dwellers

in S1 slum, 24% in S2 slum, 16% in S3 slum and 28% in S4 slum are in the income group of less than Rs. 60,000. 36% of dwellers in S3 slum, 32% of dwellers in S1 slum, 28% in S2 and 16% of respondent slum dwellers in S4 are in the income group of Rs.60, 001 to Rs.1,00,000. It may be noticed that 40% in S4 slum, 36% in S2 slum, 32% in S3 slum and 28% in S1 slum are in the income group of Rs.1,00,001 to Rs. Rs.2,00,000. 16% of households each in S3 and S4 slums, 20% in S1 slum and 12% in S2 slum are in the income group of above Rs.2,00,000.

Table-21: Annual Income of Respondent Slum Dwellers (in Rupees)

Slum	<60,000	60,001-1,00,000	1,00,001-2,00,000	>2,00,000	Total
S1	05 (20)	08 (32)	07 (28)	05 (20)	25 (100)
S2	06 (24)	07 (28)	09 (36)	03 (12)	25 (100)
S3	04 (16)	09 (36)	08 (32)	04 (16)	25 (100)
S4	07 (28)	04 (16)	10 (40)	04 (16)	25 (100)
Total	22 (22)	28 (28)	34 (34)	16 (16)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Expenditure Pattern of Slum Dwellers

The expenditure on food consumption, and other daily needs, social functions, children's education and medical expenditure are common in all families. Based on the income levels of individuals they can spend the amount on various items. 14% of total respondent slum dwellers are spending less than Rs. 60,000 per annum from their sources of income. 40% of the total sample households in the slum areas are spending Rs.60, 001 to Rs.1, 00,000 per annum. 29% of sample dwellers under study are spending Rs.1,00,001 to Rs.2,00,000 per annum. About 16% of the dwellers

are spending above Rs.2,00,000 per annum. It may also observed that 20% of households in S1, 24% in S2 slum, 16% in S3 slum and 28% in S4 slum are meeting an amount of less than Rs. 60,000 for their family expenditure. 36% in S3, 32% in S1, 28% in S2 and 16% in S4 slum are spending Rs.60,001 to Rs.1,00,000 for family needs. 40% in S4 slum, 36% in S2, 32% in S3, and 28% in S1 slum are spending Rs.1,00,001 to Rs.2,00,000 for their family expenditure. 16% each from S3 and S4 slums, 12% from S2 slum and 20% from S1 slum are spending an amount of more than Rs. 2,00,000 per annum to meet their family expenditure.

Table-22: Annual Expenditure of Respondent Slum Dwellers (in Rupees)

Slum	<60,000	60,000-1,00,000	1,00,001-2,00,000	>2,00,000	Total
S1	03 (12)	12 (48)	07 (28)	03 (12)	25 (100)
S2	04 (16)	10 (40)	06 (24)	05 (20)	25 (100)
S3	02(08)	09 (36)	10 (40)	04 (16)	25 (100)
S4	05 (20)	09 (36)	06 (24)	05 (20)	25 (100)
Total	14 (14)	40 (40)	29 (29)	17 (17)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

Level of Savings of Slum Dwellers

It reveals that 36% of dwellers in S1 slum, 32% each in S2 and S4 slums and 28% in S3 slum are managing savings upto Rs.10,000 per annum. 40% of dwellers from each S1 and S4 slum, 36% in S2 slum and 32% in S3 slum are managing savings of Rs.10,001

to Rs.20,000 per annum. 20% of sample dwellers each in S1 and S4 slums, 16% in S3 slum and 24% in S2 slum are maintaining savings of Rs.20,001 to Rs. 30,000. Only 4% of dwellers in S1 slum, 8% each in S2 and S4 slums and 24% in S3 slims are generating savings of above Rs.30,000 per annum.

Table-23: Annual Savings of Respondent Slum Dwellers (in Rupees)

Slum	<10,000	10,001-20,000	20,001-30,000	>30,000	Total
S1	09 (36)	10 (40)	05 (20)	01 (04)	25 (100)
S2	08 (32)	09 (36)	06 (24)	02 (08)	25 (100)
S3	07 (28)	08 (32)	04 (16)	06 (24)	25 (100)
S4	08 (32)	10 (40)	05 (20)	02 (08)	25 (100)
Total	32 (32)	37 (37)	20 (20)	11 (11)	100 (100)

Source: Field Survey Data, **Note:** Figures in Parentheses Indicates Percentages to their Total

SUMMARY

Increased population caused for the subdivision of land holdings and resulted small land holdings which are not remunerative for farmers as well as agricultural labourers. This resulted for rural to urban migration. For the increased urban population lands are not adequate to construct the houses. With the low income of migrant labour occupying government lands and constructing temporary shelters at low cost and caused for growth of slums. The living conditions of slum dwellers are poor with their inadequate income

and employment. The housing conditions of slum dwellers are poor. The job opportunities are low and are engaging in low wage jobs on daily wage base. The educational standards are poor and are not concentrating on their children's education. Some are sending their children for wage employment at their child age. Due to poor sanitary and unhygienic conditions, the health status among the slum dwellers is also poor.

It is necessary to provide proper infrastructural facilities in the slum areas. Internal roads, drainage system to be improved. Creating awareness on maintaining health and avoiding alcohol and tobacco consumption among slum dwellers is necessary. Government should create or provide self-employment opportunities for needy slum dwellers. The educational facilities to be improved. Gas stoves to be provided to all slum dwellers to avoid fire wood for cooking purpose. Safe drinking water facility to all dwellings to be provided at free of cost by local bodies.

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