

# Slum Dwellers and Their Conditions in Indian States<sup>1</sup>

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## Abstract

Population of the any cities are increasing very fast rate. Cities are the gravitation center and source of attraction point for the people. Migration toward the cities from the rural areas affects the city life. Resources of the cities are limited in nature but due to the heavy concentration of the people within the city causes some problems like as transportation problems, traffics, energy crisis, water related problems, electricity problems, housing facility etc. Big cities attract the rural people to migrate toward the urban areas. Better job opportunity in the cities, is the one of the important factor responsible for the migration. Some people who go to cities for the job opportunity, they choose the slum areas for the living purpose because they cannot afford the room rents within the city. Slum areas are the less rented areas; they have to pay fewer amounts for the room rent so they choose these types of the areas for living purpose. Slum condition in India mega cities is very pathetic in nature. The existence of Slum is a global phenomenon. As described by social scientist, slum is a by-product of modern era. In the rapid spread of slums, resulting not merely from shortage of housing but also from the low earnings of the workers engaged in less productive activities has become an endemic feature of the urbanization process in developing countries.

**Keywords:** Migration, Resources, Slum Condition, Mega Cities, Urban Areas.

## Introduction

India is one of the fastest developing countries with many metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Delhi and Chennai. During last two decades; migration from villages and small towns to metropolitan areas has increased tremendously in India. This leads to the degradation of urban environmental quality and sustainable development especially in the metropolitan cities. The problems faced by the people living in the urban areas of India have become major concerns for the government. Slums are considered to be the major issue within many urban areas;

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particularly problems related to transportation, population, health and safety. Considering today's poor urban environmental quality in India, the majority of families affected by urban development projects are located in slum areas which are under consideration for resettlement and/ or rehabilitation. The aim of this paper is to study and examine slum areas and their living conditions of the slums.

In India, emergence of slums started during the last three decades of last century because of fragmentation of land in rural areas and galloping growth in population. This led to unwarranted unemployment, famine, floods, pestilence, social class conflicts and caste tensions which caused for the emergence of slums in a vicious circle. The other basic factors that govern the growth of slum are immigration, industrialization, informal sector employment, policy of the government and others. Slums are created mainly because of poverty, social backwardness and unemployment of the people living in the countryside. Slums are usually considered to be low-cost habitants of the marginalized people, mostly made up of make shift shelters, in overcrowded and unhealthy conditions on land "encroached" upon and worsened further by the lack of basic civic amenities. Slums are also temporal and material space for the poor rural masses in India. The outgrowth of slums in India is the fall out of poverty and deprivation. Majority of the slum dwellers are engaged in informal sector. While unemployment across households is not significantly high, it is its concentrated distribution among the young adults and women that brings the household income below the poverty line in two thirds of the households, this has some obvious implications. The purpose of this study is to examine the factors which attract slum dwellers to settle in slums and to know their economic activities as well as their socio economic profiles. The study is based upon the compilation and critical analysis of a board spectrum of information.

### **Current Value of the Theme**

This is the very current issue of the any country. This is the most important issue in the current scenario of the society. The development of the slums within the city and outside of the city is the most problematic situation of the any urban city. There is no anyone city without the slums. The development of the city is very important, but the provision for the slums is also needful. People who lives within the slum areas they faces many problems like as poor sanitation, water scarcity, poor health facility, lack of the living spaces, lack of drainage facility, lack of lighting facility etc. There are needs to develop better plans and policies for the rehabilitation reconstruction of the slums dwellers. Unsatisfactory housing conditions with its resultant slums and social decay and misuse of land, traffic congestion and environmental pollutions are the some of the most important problems associated with slum dwellers.

## **Statement of the Problem**

Slum Population simply refers to people living in slum areas below the poverty line. As India is still on the path of development, there is large number of people living below the poverty line. These people usually live in slum areas connected to the city. According to Government sources, the Slum Population of India have exceeds the population of Britain. It has doubled in last two decades. According to last census in 2001, the slum-dwelling population of India had risen from 27.9 million in 1981 to 61.8 million in 2001. Indian economy has achieved a significant growth of 8 percent annually in last four years, but there is still large number of people nearly 1.1 billion still survives on less than 1 \$ (around 46 INR) in a day. Increase in Indian Population over a period of time has also resulted in slum population growth. Despite of Government efforts to build new houses and other basic infrastructure, most of the people living in slum areas do not have electricity, water supply and cooking gas. Overall improvement and development in the public utility services, such as water supply and sewage facility, are the pressing need of the city. Improvement in health and medical services, removal of educational and cultural backwardness are the some of the leading problems of the city. The insanitary and unhygienic conditions of the different areas, the lack of open spaces, the scarcity of parks, playgrounds and public spaces, pose several problems to city dwellers. Slums are the most vulnerable parts of the urban society. A slum is understood to be an area of overcrowded, squalid, closely built and unhygienic housing. Basically an area of the darkness, despair and property is generally regarded as slums. The lower class residential area of the city are scattered throughout the city in the form of the slums. These slums are generally one room tenements, very often kacha. Regarding the occupancy status of the slum dwellers, it was found that most of the slums dwellers have illegally occupied government of nazul lands. These slums localities had developed haphazardly, presenting an unpleasant look of the poor inhabitants living in squalid surroundings.

These dwellers are low paid work as domestic servants, labourers, riksha and thela pullers, sweepers and brick kiln labourers etc. It may be pointed out that the property dragged them to live in such conditions and also to push them into indebtness, illiteracy, anti social activities and fatal diseases. Due to absence of the proper drainage, water logging is frequent. Narrow and dingy lanes and streets with insufficient lighting and ventilation appear filthier by throwing of the rubbish and crowding on the road itself. Inadequate number of the public and private latrine compel resident to use nearby fields, more often even side and corner of the roads, for easing themselves shamefully. It is the worth mentioning that there are some temporary hutments and shelter which have been erected by poor people, sometimes along the main roads even in the slum part of the city.

The majority of these hutments are the beggars and squatters, and when in group they form a regular bus tee. In fact the condition of the living in the inner zone of the city are far from satisfactory and the whole of the area may be designated as slums requiring immediate redevelopment and rehabilitation.

### **Relevance of the Study**

This study provides the bases for the rehabilitation of the slums in society and policy implementation for the fulfillment of their needs. In India there are many problems associated with the slum dwellers within the mega cities and towns. With the help of the study we can solve the problems associated with slum dwellers. This study provides a detail about the major ideas which can protect and serve the slum dweller and provides the helpful needs for the better life quality. With the help of the study we can reduce the problems associated with slums dwellers within the Indian cities and also in the nation. With the help of the study researcher can bust-up their knowledge and provides the solution for the slums dwellers within the city and can solve their problems like as water availability, sewer, light, drainage facilities. Thus we can say that the study has a relevance to protect the slums which are the most vulnerable parts of the societies and nation.

### **Review of the Literature**

Patel, Joshi, Ballaney & Nohn (2011) acknowledges the importance of tenure history and upholds formal and informal rights of Landowners, Communities and the Government. It describes a network of local, state and national agencies for rapidly structuring and implementing slum planning schemes, promising rapid and sustainable improvement and integration of slum communities within the formal city. The urgency to scale up slums-improvement and integration programs makes it imperative that SPS institutional structure be highly decentralized. Decentralization will better allow the use of detailed local knowledge, encourage the structuring of locally suited SPSs and make it possible to mount the levels of effort required to tackle the slum problem in Indian cities.

Mitra (2010) deals with significance of social capital. The concept of „Social capital“ provides substantive basis to the understanding of how the urban labour markets in developing countries function. Relating to social capital, the study notes its significant roles in providing job market information to low income householders in urban areas. In accessing the minimum source of livelihood, social contacts are indeed helpful to the bulk of the workers engaged in the lower rungs of the internal sector.

Mitra (1994) examines the pattern of urbanization particularly city growth in India, employment structure in the cities, impact of rural urban population movement on the urban informal sector, interlink ages between rural and urban poverty, incidence of

slum population and shortage of basic amenities in various cities and the residual absorption of slum inhabitants in low productivity activities. In order to tackle these problems it reinforces the importance of productive employment generation in the urban areas.

Mohapatra (2009) deals with causes and motives of rural urban migration in general and growth of slums in Bhubaneswar, the capital of Orissa in particular. It shows that the economic conditions of slum dwellers mostly scheduled caste and scheduled tribes in Bhubaneswar have improved after their migration from their native places. Finding of his study suggest that the “push” factors in the rural areas rather than “pull” factors constitute that main factor in the process of rural urban migration and creation of slums in the urban areas. Thus, there is dearth of studies on economics activities of slum dweller. No serious study on slum’s economy culture has been undertaken and completed. In view of this, our study will try to focus on the socio-economic activities of slum dwellers and affect of various government programs targeting the slum areas. Socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers indicated that a majority of slum dwellers were migrants from different places, and were of unskilled with low occupational status and low incomes. Therefore the policy makers should recognize that just providing a house and even a better environment to live cannot solve the problem of growth of slums which has its roots in the very demand for low valued informal occupations (Rao, 1991).

Quality of life of the migrants in slums is most adversely affected; living in unhygienic and congested places devoid of basic necessities for a healthy life like housing, water supply, drainage and sanitation, slums are also the breeding ground for crime, pollution and health hazards (Bhandari and Basu, 2000). Women and children are the worst victims. Physically, mentally and emotionally they are affected. The rapid growth of slums and squatter settlements has largely contributed to the social, economic and environmental problems in urban areas. The rehabilitation programme of slum clearance board is totally inadequate in relation to the mushroom growth of slums. (Sundari, 2001).

Providing adequate shelter in cities of developing countries has been a fundamental problem for national and municipal governments for more than a quarter of a century (Rondinelli, 1990).The term ‘slum’ is used to indicate housing which falls below a certain level, better housing is necessary the human development (Aldrich and Sandhu, 1995).

### **Objectives of the Study**

- To study the Conditions of the slum dwellers in Indian states.

- To examine whether economic conditions of slum dwellers has improved due to their migration from their origin.
- To identify what are the Probable Reasons for Upcoming Slums.
- To suggest measures for improvement of socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers.
- To extent appropriate suggestions for development of slum dwellers.

### **Meaning of the Slums**

Many governmental agencies have provided the definition of the slums on the basis of the physical and socio cultural conditions. According to United Nation Habitat slums are defined as “a group of individuals living under the same roof that lack one or more (in some cities, two or more) of the following conditions,

- i. Security of tenure
- ii. Structural quality and
- iii. Durability of dwellings
- iv. Access to safe water
- v. Access to sanitation facilities and
- vi. Sufficient living area.

### **Definition of Slums According to Census of India**

The Census of India has adopted the definition of slums specified/declared “slums” through State/UT or local government under any act. In additions it also consider the following area as slum : “A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities”.

### **National Sample Survey Organization (58th Round)**

“A compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. Such an area, for the purpose of this survey, was considered as “non-notified slum” if at least 20 households lived in that area. Areas notified as slums by the respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities are treated as “notified slums”.

### **Slum: An Urban Phenomenon**

According to the government of India slums are an urban phenomenon. They are directly related to the level of urbanization. Under Section-3 of the Slum Area Improvement and Clearance Act, 1956, slums have been defined as mainly those residential areas where dwellings are in any respect unfit for human habitation by reasons

of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and designs of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light, sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and morals.

According to United Nation Habitat, A slum is characterized by lack of durable housing, insufficient living area, and lack of access to clean water, inadequate sanitation and insecure tenure.

### **Probable Reasons for Upcoming Slums**

There are many reasons associated with the development of the slums in urban cities of India. Some important reasons are as following,

- Urbanization
- Industrialization
- Higher productivity in the secondary/tertiary sector against primary sector makes cities and towns centers of economic growth and jobs
- Cities act as beacons for the rural population as they represent a higher standard of living and offer opportunities to people not available in rural areas. This results in large scale migration from rural to urban areas.
- Negative consequences of urban pull results in upcoming of slums characterized by housing shortage and critical inadequacies in public utilities, overcrowding, unhygienic conditions

### **Slum Census of India**

#### **Census 2001**

For the first time in Census 2001, slum areas were earmarked across the country, particularly, in cities and towns having population of 50,000 or above in 1991 Census. Subsequently, the slum data was culled out also for towns with 20,000 to 49,999 population in 2001 and statutory towns having population less than 50,000 in 1991 but reported more than 50,000 populations in 2001 and were not considered for carving slum EBs earlier.

#### **Census 2011**

Slums have been earmarked in all the statutory towns irrespective of their population size based on the same definition as in 2001. Three types of slums have been defined in Census, 2011 namely, *Notified, Recognized and Identified*.

### **Definition and Types of Slums According to Census of India 2011**

According to the census of India 2011, slums areas are categorizes in to three major parts. They are as followings,

#### **1. Notified slums**

All notified areas in a town or city notified as ‘Slum’ by State, Union territories Administration or Local Government under any Act including a ‘Slum Act’ may be considered as *Notified slums*.

## 2. Recognized slums

All areas recognized as ‘Slum’ by State, Union territories Administration or Local Government, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act may be considered as *Recognized slums*.

## 3. Identified slums

A compact area of at least 300 populations or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities. Such areas should be identified personally by the Charge Officer and also inspected by an officer nominated by Directorate of Census Operations. This fact must be duly recorded in the charge register. Such areas may be considered as *Identified slums*.

### Number of Towns Having Slums in India

Day by day numbers of the towns are increasing, so the slums also increasing with fast rate. According to the census of India 2001, there are 1743 towns are reported as a slums. If we talk about the census 2011, there were 2613 towns reported as slums. On the basis of this we can say that the slum population in India has increased during 2001-11. There is need to stop this types of the issue.

**Table: 1 Number of Statutory and Slum Reported Towns With Type Wise Slum Population in India 2011**

Name of State/ Union territory#	Towns		Total Population	Notified Slums	Recognized Slums	Identified Slums
	Statutory Towns	Slum Reported Towns				
<b>INDIA</b>	<b>4041</b>	<b>2,613</b>	<b>6,54,94,604</b>	<b>2,25,35,133</b>	<b>2,01,31,336</b>	<b>2,28,28,135</b>
Jammu & Kashmir	86	40	6,62,062	1,62,909	1,36,649	3,62,504
Himachal Pradesh	56	22	61,312	60,201	0	1,111
Punjab	143	73	14,60,518	7,87,696	1,93,305	4,79,517
Chandigarh	1	1	95,135	95,135	0	0
Uttarakhand	74	31	4,87,741	1,85,832	52,278	2,49,631
Haryana	80	75	16,62,305	14,912	0	16,47,393
NCT Delhi*	3	22	17,85,390	7,38,915	0	10,46,475
Rajasthan	185	107	20,68,000	0	0	20,68,000
Uttar Pradesh*	648	293	62,39,965	5,62,548	46,78,326	9,99,091
Bihar	139	88	12,37,682	0	0	12,37,682
Sikkim	8	7	31,378	31,378	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	26	5	15,562	0	0	15,562

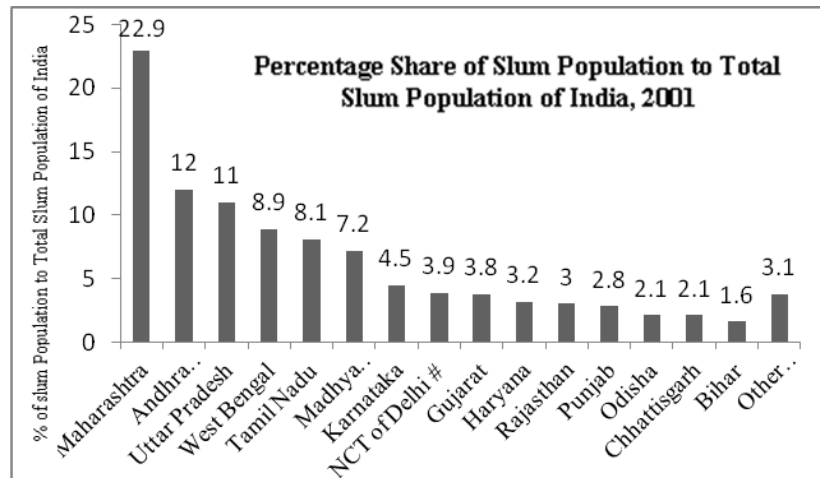


Nagaland	19	11	82,324	0	48,249	34,075
Manipur	28	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	23	1	78,561	0	78,561	0
Tripura	16	15	1,39,780	0	1,24,036	15,744
Meghalaya	10	6	57,418	34,699	8,006	14,713
Assam	88	31	1,97,266	9,163	70,979	1,17,124
West Bengal	129	122	64,18,594	48,918	37,03,852	26,65,824
Jharkhand	40	31	3,72,999	64,399	59,432	2,49,168
Odisha	107	76	15,60,303	0	8,12,737	7,47,566
Chhattisgarh	168	94	18,98,931	7,13,654	7,64,851	4,20,426
Madhya Pradesh	364	303	56,88,993	19,00,942	25,30,637	12,57,414
Gujarat	195	103	16,80,095	0	0	16,80,095
Daman & Diu	2	0	0	0	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	256	189	1,18,48,423	37,09,309	34,85,783	46,53,331
Andhra Pradesh	125	125	1,01,86,934	83,38,154	8,77,172	9,71,608
Karnataka	220	206	32,91,434	22,71,990	4,45,899	5,73,545
Goa	14	3	26,247	6,107	0	20,140
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	59	19	2,02,048	1,86,835	8,215	6,998
Tamil Nadu	721	507	57,98,459	25,41,345	19,78,441	12,78,673
Puducherry	6	6	1,44,573	70,092	73,928	553
Andaman & Nicobar Is.	1	1	14,172	0	0	14,172

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, 2011, Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

According to the table: 1, we can represent the number of statutory and slum reported towns with type wise slum population in India 2011. If we consider the data we can find out the situation of the slum reported towns in Indian states. In India the numbers of the Statutory Towns are 4041, and number of Slum Reported Towns are 2,613.

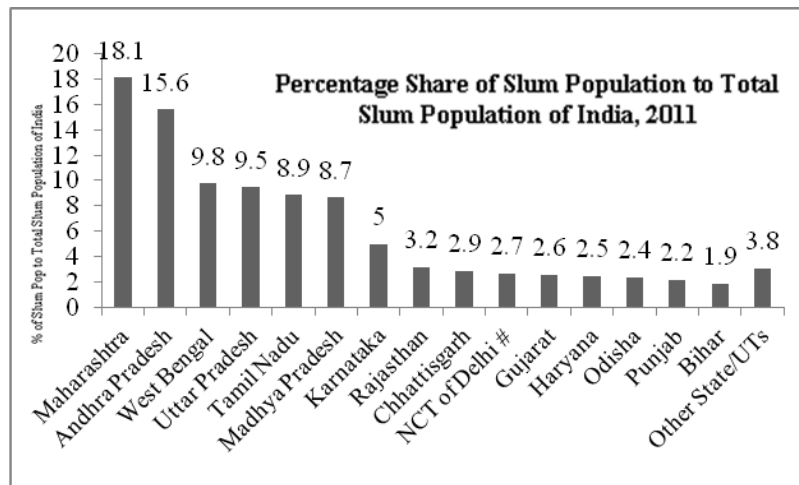
**Table: 2 Percentage share of Slum Population to total Slum Population of India 2001**



Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, 2011, Office of the Registrar  
General & Census Commissioner, India

Table: 2 represent the percentage share of slum population to total Slum population of India 2001. According to the table the beigest percentage share of the slum population compare to the total slum population of India is, Maharashtra having 22.9 %, after that the Andhra Pradesh having 12 % and with third rank Uttar Pradesh having 11%. In table 2 there are some of the states reported slum less than 1 % in census 2001 they are Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chandigarh , Meghalaya, Assam, Assam, Puducherry , Tripura and Kerala and the State/UTs Not Reported Slum they are Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Daman & Diu ,D & N Haveli , Lakshadweep and A & N Islands.

**Table: 3 Percentage share of Slum Population to total Slum Population of India 2011**



Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, 2011, Office of the Registrar  
General & Census Commissioner, India.

Table: 3 represent the percentage share of slum population to total Slum population of India 2011. According to the table the beigest percentage share of the slum population compare to the total slum population of India is, Maharashtra having 18.1 % it was less than the 2001(see table:1). Due to the government initiatives and good governance and better policy implementation slums has reduced in compared to census 2001. If we consider Andhra Pradesh having 15.6% which is higher than the census 2001 (see table: 2), in 2011 census West Bengal got 3<sup>rd</sup> position having 9.8% and Uttar Pradesh has got 4<sup>th</sup> position with the value of 9.5% (see table: 2). In 2011 census, reported slum less than 1% were Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Assam, Kerala, Tripura, Tripura,

Pondicherry, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh , Nagaland, Mizoram, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and A & N Islands and state/UTs not reported slum were Manipur, Daman & Diu , D & N Haveli and Lakshadweep. On the basis of the both tables we can concludes that the number of statutory and slum reported towns were increasing day by day. It is not a good signal for the development of the country. There is need for the effective plans and policies for the better quality of the life of slum dwellers.

### **Recommendation for the Development**

Countries need to recognize that the urban poor are active agents and not just beneficiaries of development. Developing cities requires local solutions. Local authorities need to be empowered with financial and human resources to deliver services and infrastructure to the urban poor. Cities should draw up local long-term strategies for improving the lives of slum dwellers. Local governments should develop strategies to prevent the formation of new slums. These should include access to affordable land, reasonably priced materials, employment opportunities, and basic infrastructure and social services.

Public investments must focus on providing access to basic services and infrastructure. Working with the urban poor, cities need to invest in housing, water, sanitation, energy, and urban services, such as garbage disposal. These services and infrastructure must reach the poor living in informal settlements. The transportation needs and safety concerns of a city's poorest residents should be a high priority in planning urban transportation systems, which can expand the choices people have regarding where to live and work. Building codes and regulations should be realistic and enforceable and reflect the lifestyle and needs of the local community. This means, for example, that they may have to be flexible enough to allow housing that is built incrementally, out of low-cost materials and on small plots of land. Some of the major recommendations are as following,

- Implementation of policies and programmes for the socio-economic upliftment of the socially marginalized sections of the population by the state with the active involvement of the civil society.
- The strict enforcement of land reform measures in all the states and the proper implementation of employment schemes in the rural areas.
- The provision of laws that take into consideration the interests of the slum inhabitants. This should include the conferring of legal status to existing slum clusters and working towards improving living conditions in these areas.

Wherever, slums have to be relocated, care should be taken to see that the slum dwellers are not in any way disadvantaged.

- Proper co-ordination and co-operation between the various agencies working for slums, ensuring that these agencies are free of corruption and red tapism and consistency in slum development policies and programmes.
- The incorporation of expenditure on slums as an item in the Central Government Budget and the allocation of funds to states for the implementation of slum development programmes.
- Implementation of subsidized programmes for the educational upliftment of slum groups, particularly of those belonging to the marginalized sections, and for the provision of subsidized job oriented courses in the vicinity of the slums.
- The proper implementation of minimum wages legislation and the amendment of laws to protect the workers in the unorganized sector from exploitation.
- Provision of subsidized medical and educational institutions in the vicinity of the slums and providing the slum dwellers, including those migrants from across the borders, with ration cards. Provision of safe drinking water and electricity supply for the slum dwellers.
- Providing the slum dwellers with easy accessibility to credit at subsidized rates of interest with proper monitoring in order to avoid default of payments.

## **Conclusion**

Living in the slums is a challenging life, and lack of land tenure and fear of evictions do not make that life easier. Although there is a will to improve people's lives, many suffer because their opinion is not taken into consideration. As the years have passed, the slums have only gotten bigger. The absence of citizen participation is still a problem in the slum upgrade projects. People are involved in the beginning, but as the implementation phase arrives and as problems arise, they are pushed aside. Corruption and political manipulation are still a problem in the slums. For people in the slums, the mobile phone is not only a communication device, but also their bank and their news provider. It is important when attempting to leverage technology to get citizens more involved that the solutions used are designed for the technology that people currently have. While urban planners in developed countries have for years utilized web sites for sharing information and receiving feedback about their plans, urban planners in developing countries need to leverage mobile enabled solutions to reach citizens in slums.

The slums are often projected as “eye sores” to be cleared away under any pretext. Stereotyped notions about slums as areas of darkness, despair and poverty further aggravate the apathetic attitude towards slum dwellers by the general public. So far, the government has failed to come up with a proper action plan to improve the lot of the slum dwellers. Moreover, in recent years, there has been a reversal in slum related policy measures from one oriented at relocation and rehabilitation to one of eviction and demolition. Little attention is paid to the fact that the majority of slum inhabitants are migrants to the city who are in turn the victims of unbalanced growth processes, social injustice and inequalities. Here, the need for a holistic approach that takes into account the various dimensions: social, economic, political, cultural, etc., in framing any slum improvement policy/scheme ought to be stressed.

A large number of slum people are migrants; most of them belong to the lower socio economic group and come from different parts of the country. The majority of the slum population is concentrated in core areas of the city because they want to live nearer to their working places and contribute significantly to the economic activity of the city. Most of places where slum dwellers live are unhygienic to the lives. In rainy season they are more vulnerable to the diseases because most of the slums are in the low lying areas especially in the coastal cities like Mumbai. These slums are only congested places, but also have open sewerage and lack to have private toilets. Wherever, community toilets are available they are not properly maintained and as a result people resort to open defecation. This is a big problem in Mumbai which warrants immediate attention.

It should be accepted that the growth of the slums as fact of the unequal system and thus “Preventive and Curative” measures may be adopted. Preventive measures should include the socio-economic reforms ranging from land reforms to guaranteeing work in rural areas to regulating the concentration and growth of industries and evolving alternative towns and cities outside the metropolitan region

Living condition of urban poor is considerably poor in socio-economically according to the survey findings. Socio-economic status of slum dwellers can be characterized as mainly low income group with inadequate education. Also, poor physical environment with non-existent solid waste disposal system is very common phenomenon in slum areas. Slum improvement not only uplifts living quality of urban poor but also supports adaptation measure of climate change, while planned migration of climate induced displaced is a present-day concern.

Design of built environment including infrastructure, sanitation facilities will advance healthy living removing effects of haphazard growth, effects of environmental degradation. Decentralization of some slum settlements to nearby cities can be considered

if located elevated above the water body like natural lakes, ponds. The poor living in slums contribute to urban economy in many ways. To secure their living standard socio-economically, their income should be stable. Thus we can say that there are needs to do some arrangements for the slum dwellers to achieve good quality of life.

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