Socio-Economic Condition of Slum Dwellers In surveyed Slums in Kota City, District Kota, Rajasthan

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ABSTRACT

The rapid growth of slums and squatter settlements has largely contributed to the social, economic and environmental problems in urban areas especially, metro cities. Economically weaker section people migrants from villages and small cities to big cities for better opportunities. These people start to live within city without housing and infrastructure nearby pond, river land, railway land, footpath etc. In this context, it affects city's ecology system. Present study is based on primary data in surveyed slums in Kota city. The 11 slums are selected for survey and survey was conducted through detailed questionnaire. The data was collected for Housing, Socio economic conditions, education etc. This research paper provides a more holistic synthesis of the problem

Keywords: Slum, Population, GIS, Housing, Bathroom, Latrine

Definitions of Slum:
The characteristics associated with slums vary from place to place. Slums are generally characterized by urban decay, high rates of poverty, illiteracy and unemployment. Population density is found very high in slums. In poor and developing countries, a lack of sanitation facilities leads to the spread of deadly diseases in slums. Drug trafficking and very high crime rates are found in slums. Slums are also characterized shortage of housing without land tenure. Slums are located in hazard-prone areas with a high life risk for residents. Slums are defined on many stages some are mentioned below: -

The Oxford Dictionary defines slums as "A street, alley, court, etc., situated in a crowded district of a town or city and inhabited by people of a low class or by the very poor; a number of these streets or courts forming a thickly populated neighborhood or district where the houses and the conditions of life are of a squalid and wretched character. **According NSSO,** "A slum is a compact settlement of at least 20 households with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions.

According to the Census of India in 2001, the slum areas can be broadly defined as follows:
(i) Any specified areas in a town or city that have been officially designated as "Slum" by the State/Local Government and Union Territories (UT) Administration under a relevant Act, such as a "Slum Act";
(ii) Any areas that have been recognized as "Slum" by the State/Local Government and UT Administration, Housing and Slums Boards, even if they have not been formally notified as such under any act; and
(iii) A compact area with a minimum population of 300 or approximately 60-70 households, characterized by poorly constructed and overcrowded tenements, unsanitary conditions, and inadequate infrastructure, including insufficient access to proper sanitation and drinking water facilities.

Based on the aforementioned definitions, we can define slum as an area where living conditions are poor but where economically poor people are trying to live their lives despite the risks.

INTRODUCTION

Study Area
Kota city is an industrial and educational town as well as district headquarter of Kota District of Rajasthan is bounded by the state of M.P. in the North-east; Baran District of Rajasthan in East; Jhalawar in South; Chittaurgarh in South-west and Bundi in West. Kota city has an area of about 527.03 km². The city had a population of over 10 lakhs as per 2011 Census which makes it the third largest city in the State of Rajasthan after the city of Jaipur (state capital) and Jodhpur. The slum population was 315794 of city as per census 2011.

Location of Study Area
Flourished along the eastern bank of Chambal River; The city of Kota is located on 25°18' North Latitude and 75°83' East Longitude at an altitude of 271 m. above mean sea level in the center of the southeastern region of Rajasthan

(regions widely known as Hadoti the land of Hadas) is well connected to the State Capital – Jaipur and other major towns & cities of the Rajasthan State and the Country as well by Road, Rail and Airway.

Map 1: *Location of study area*
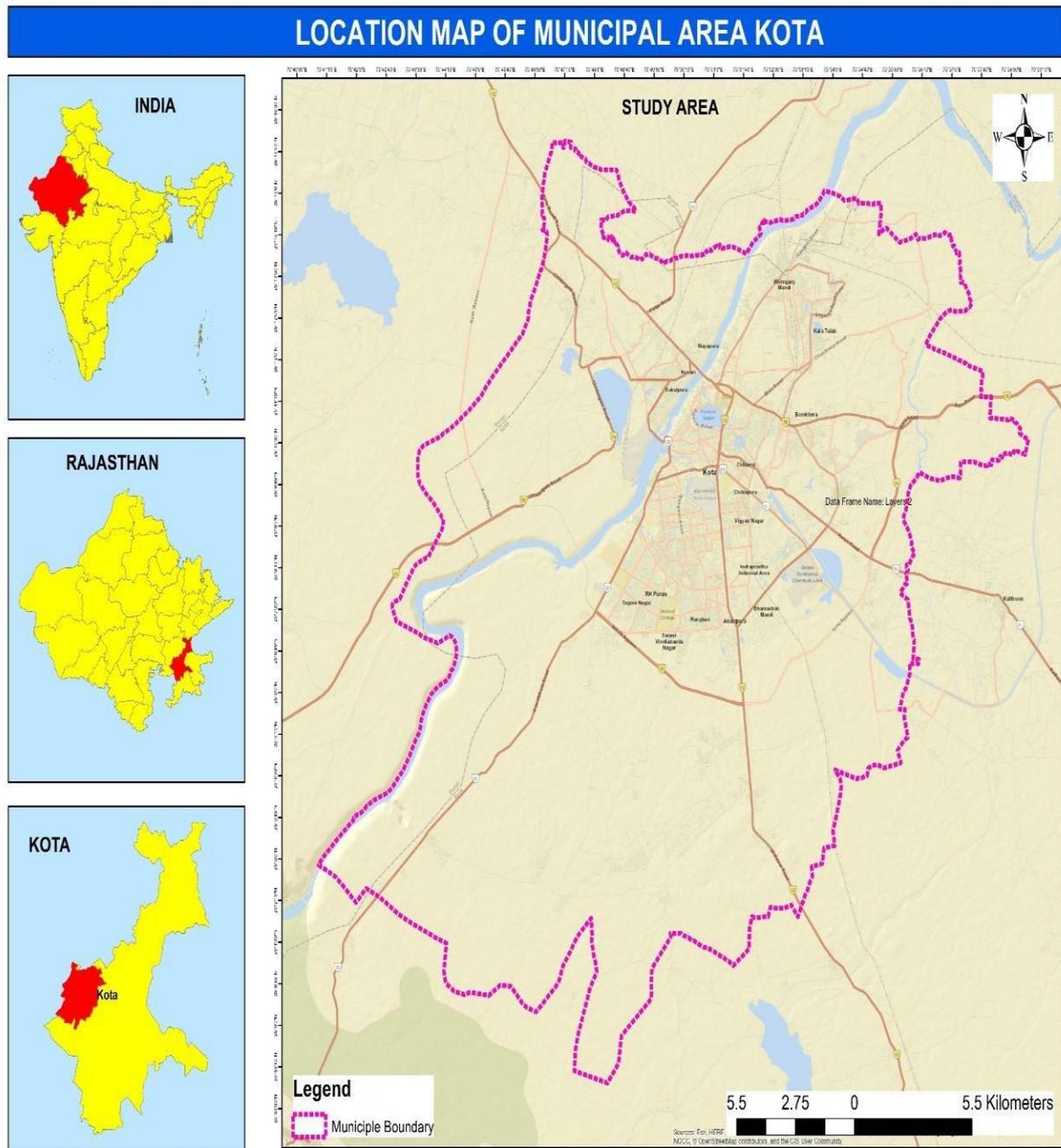
Source: Prepared by researcher & prepare with the help of Arc GIS

Distribution of Slums in study area:

Kota city has divided in two parts by Government of Rajasthan namely Kota South & Kota North. Kota north is divided into 70 administrative wards with population of 457540 and Kota South is divided into 80 administrative wards with population 544154.

There are 97 Slum pockets, 59 slums are under the jurisdiction of Urban Improvement Truest; remaining 38 slum pockets are under the jurisdiction of Nagar Nigam Kota.

66413 households are living in slums and slum population is 315794. This is around 31.88 percent of total population of Kota city

Map 2: *Slum Map of Kota City*

Source: Prepared by researcher & prepare with the help of Arc GIS & UIT Kota

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature review should objective evaluate the subject related pervious research. Significant researches have been outlined. Here I have studied different researches on slums, writers, geographers, planners and various people from beginning study of slums to till date.

Brijendra Singh Nath (2016), This paper attempts to demonstrate the theoretical ideas relating to socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers and its reasons and to extend appropriate measures for the improvement in the conditions of slum dwellers. Since, slum dwellers are the stock of the potential human resource; it can be developed through skill enhancement programmes initiated by the government and through appropriate public action relating to social provisions and redistribution social amenities.

Shweta Sharma and AkhilChhibber (2017),in their study, they present that health security affects livelihood security the most, followed by social and economic security. The study is defined along three different slums locations helps to identify the slum cluster located along environmentally sensitive zone i.e. along Nalla/drain is highly vulnerable to livelihood security when compared with other slum location. Gazipur slum i.e. the case area located along drain was highly vulnerable to livelihood security in the three slum locations. It is necessary to propose facilities in terms of infrastructure, social, economic etc. for the slum dwellers so as to make their livelihood secure. The study finds out that the education and food security to be least vulnerable in comparison to health, social and economic vulnerability. All the three slums need intervention in terms of provision of infrastructure.

Pooja Raghav and Aparna Joshi (2019), approaches current scenario of slums in Gurugram city.The Gurgaon city landscape presents a very contrasting picture where hundreds of jhuggis located in the slums can be seen with high-rise buildings and residential complexes in the backdrop. These slums are occupied with thousands of people which provide cheap workforce for the residences and offices in the nearby vicinity. The study attempts to investigate the condition of the slums in sector 57. The study is reviewed for its primary survey and socio-economic condition of slum residents.

Swati Sharma (2019), Gives the indication of publicly surplus society due to their misdeeds, joblessness, poor quality, diseases etc. The study reveals the rise of slums in Jammu city can be owed to immigration as there is considerable movement into the city largely from MP, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The majority of the slums have full-fledged in the surrounding areas of railway station, bus stand and places which primarily offered work to these inhabitants. The study reveals that distribution of slum population in Jammu City is highly clustered as there are 12 big slums settlements in Jammu. In Jammu City, 66.7 percent Slum Population is literate and 29.8percent of slum population is indulged in an assortment of economic activities, while the rest of the population is reliant upon population comprising of small children and old age people.

Anil Sharma (2020), the study presents that the slums refer to makeshift housing or shanties found especially in urban areas, and are characterized by lack of basic facilities, squalor and overcrowd. Slum is the areas which indulge in all sorts of antisocial activities like gambling, alcoholism prostitution, delinquency, organized crime and bootlegging. As there is a marked sex imbalance in the slum society because of the selective male migration, the crimes of adultery to and prostitution prostitute are rife. Here discussed about social factors such as rural-to-urban migration, poor urban governance and policies that fail to address the needs of slum dwellers, along with various locational choice factors, have led to the present state of slums today. With such an approach in place, it is only then that we can address the specific social, economic, environmental and policy issues necessary for addressing the challenge of slums in different cities, countries and regions of the world. The study want to pretend that 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.

NileshThakre (2022), The study talk that urban degradation is caused principally by urbanization process, however, most of the environmental problems in metropolis suburbs result largely from its unplanned land uses, swampy nature of built areas and weak development control. Other critical problems that bother minds also include lack of open space, poor management of flood channels and substandard housing. This study discusses the possible intervention strategies in the regeneration effort of slum area.

SarathiNaik et. al. (2022), In their study, they attempt to analyse the monthly income & expenditure of slum dwellers, occupational structure, savings of residents of slum dwellers in Bhubaneswar city. The objective and subjective approaches to studying economic activities of slum inhabitants have been balanced in the current study. The majority of the analysis is based on a field study that was done in 500 families.

Objectives of the Study:
The rapid growth of slums and squatter settlements has largely contributed to the social, economic and environmental problems in urban areas especially, metro cities. So, keeping in the mind, to find out the increasing problem of slum dwellers in Kota, the basic objectives of the present study are: -

(i)   To study the social condition of slum dwellers
(ii) To study the economic condition of slum dwellers
(iii) To study the living condition of slum dwellers

METHODOLOGY

GIS based mapping & sampling method is used for slum selection to complete research work.

GIS Mapping for identify slum location
Maps were prepared through GIS software by collecting data from various departments. The physical location of all the slums was analysed. Physical location was delineated in four categories. The general category means that a slum has zero vulnerability and has characteristics like an ordinary city. Those slums were located nearby a major road or major transport facility placed in the second category. The third category includes those slums are located on the banks of the river/major nalla/drainage. In category four, those slums are placed that are located near the railway line or on railway land. Out of 97 slum pockets located in Kota city, 11 slums were identified.

Table no 1: Physical Location of Slums

Sr. No.	1	2	3	4	5
Physical Location	General	Along Nallah / River	Along major Road/ Transport Facility	Along Railway line	Total
Number of Slums	36	37	17	7	97

Source: Researcher prepared location map with the help of Arc GIS 10.3

Slum selection for data collection
Random sampling method is adopted to identify the slums for sample survey. Slums were digitized on map with ward map and slums were categorized based on slums population data. Eleven slums were identified from 97 slums from four categories. 10 percent slums were selected from each category. 20 percent households were surveyed and total sample size was finalized 1332 households.

Table no2: Selected Slums Details

Sr. No.	Slum Name	Location	Slum Household	Population	Surveyed Households	Surveyed Population
1	Hanuman Nagar Basti	Along River/ Nalla	744	3260	149	690
2	KhedaliPhatak (Purohit) Nanda Ji kiBadi	Along River/ Nalla	687	2217	137	616
3	KunhariKatchiBasti	Along River/ Nalla	549	3104	110	601
4	Nanda Ji Badi	Along River/ Nalla	447	2217	89	489
5	TullapuraHarijanBasti	Along Railway line	132	605	26	133
6	KotadiGoverdhanpura	General	895	5426	179	1085
7	Adharsila	General	555	2847	111	664
8	Shivpura	General	1273	5870	255	1173
9	Sanjay Nagar (Bus Stand) KatchiBasti	General	457	1914	91	389
10	DadabadiUdiyaBasti	Along Major Transport Area/Road	241	1205	48	245
11	KhandGawari	Along Major Transport Area/Road	680	3538	136	699
	Total		6660	32203	1332	6784

Data Collection method

The data collected mode was primary survey because study was based on primary survey and secondary data was collected from different government departments. Primary data is collected through interview of respondents based on questionnaire. The data was collected for housing, economic, physical infrastructure and social infrastructure facilities of slums and slum dwellers.

Data Analysis method

The collected data was tabulated and analysed via simple calculation tools though Microsoft excel sheet.

SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITION OF SURVEYED SLUMS

Distribution of slum population by religious group

Surveyed slums comprise disparity in slums based on socio-economic survey while majority of population is Hindu. The figure given below indicates religion wise distribution of slums.
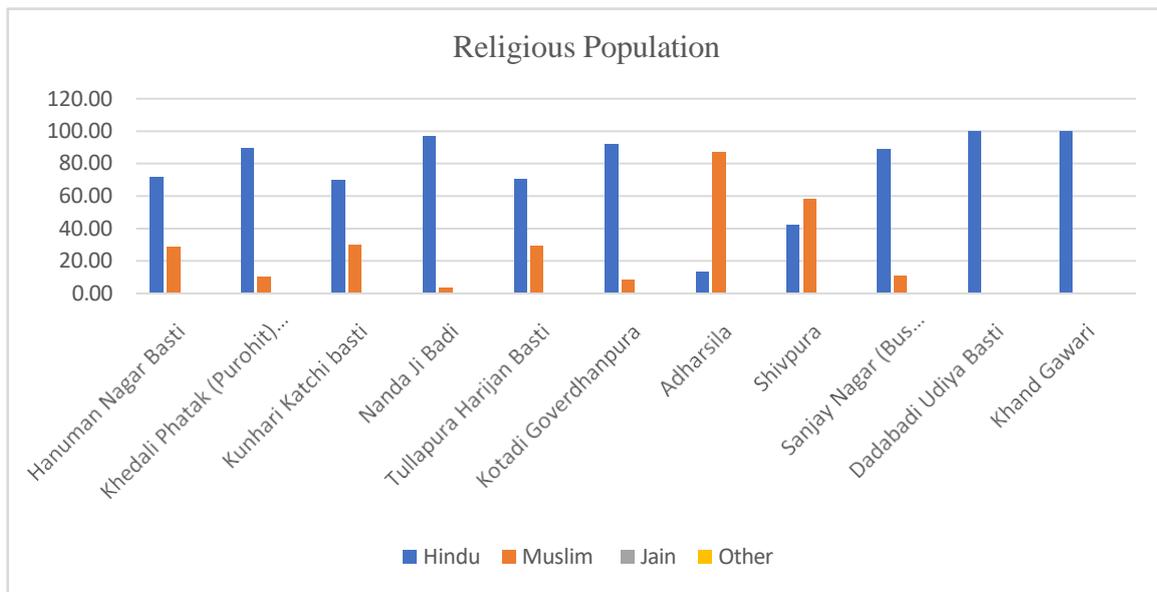
Figure No .1: Religious Population

Caste wise distribution of households

As the given figure demonstrating that highest no. of households was under OBC caste with 44per cent out of total households while lowest households were under ST caste with 6per cent. It is following by General category which had 25per cent households and remaining 25per cent households were under SC caste.
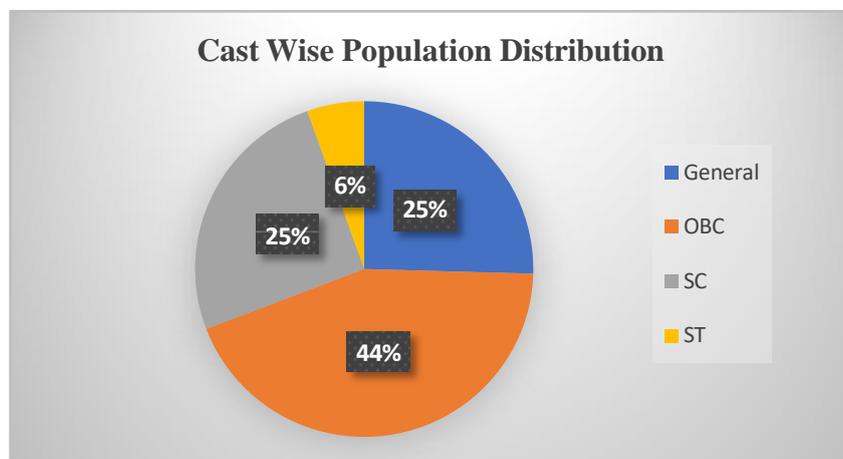

Figure No .2: Caste wise distribution

Women-headed households

Total 140 (10.48 per cent of total) women headed households have been identified during socio-economic analysis. Below figure has shown women-headed households.
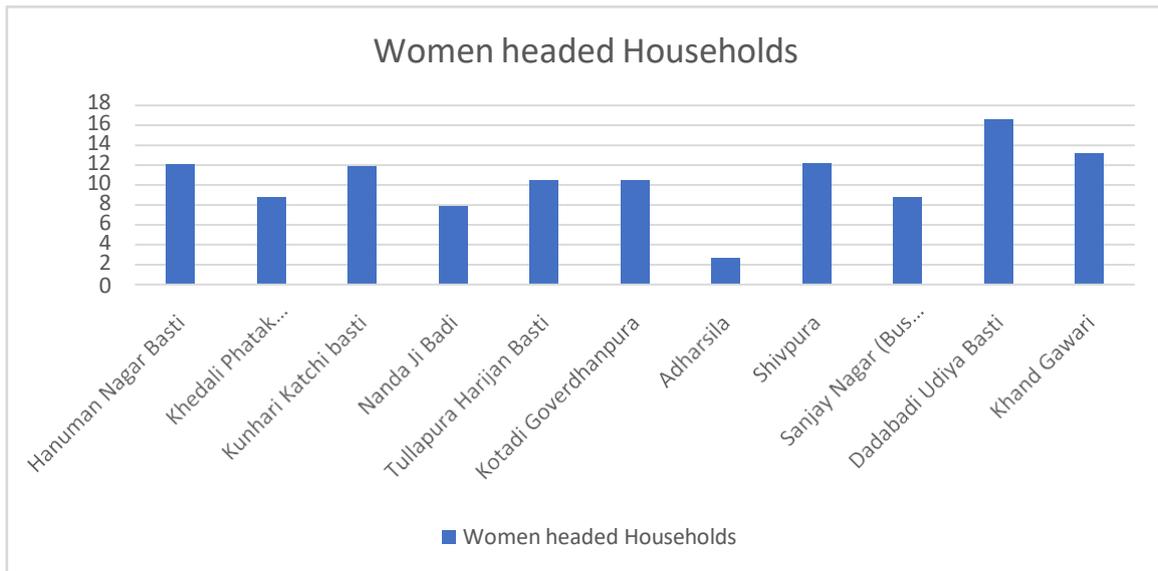
Figure No .3: Women headed households

Literacy

33per centpersons are illiterate in the surveyed slums of Kota city. Following this figure 30per cent persons are studied up to 5th standard. 18per cent persons have education level up to 8th standard. 1per cent persons have post graduate degree in surveyed slums. The below figure showed the education conditions of slums.
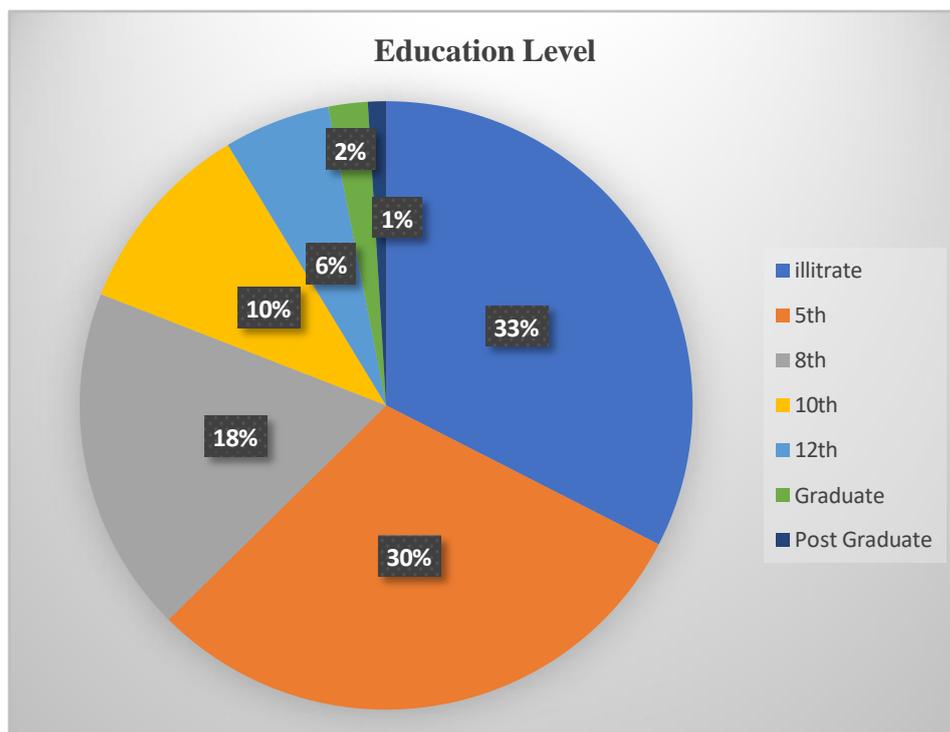

Figure No .4: Literacy Rate Of Slums

Migration

As per social-economic survey migration status is mainly permanent in slums mostly people were staying in town more than five years.

Period of stay in town

87per cent households were living from more than fifteen years in city. Now they were permanent residence of slums. Following these 8 per cent householdswere living in city 11-15 years. Newly migrants those were living in city from 0-1 year are 1per cent. Details are given in below figure:
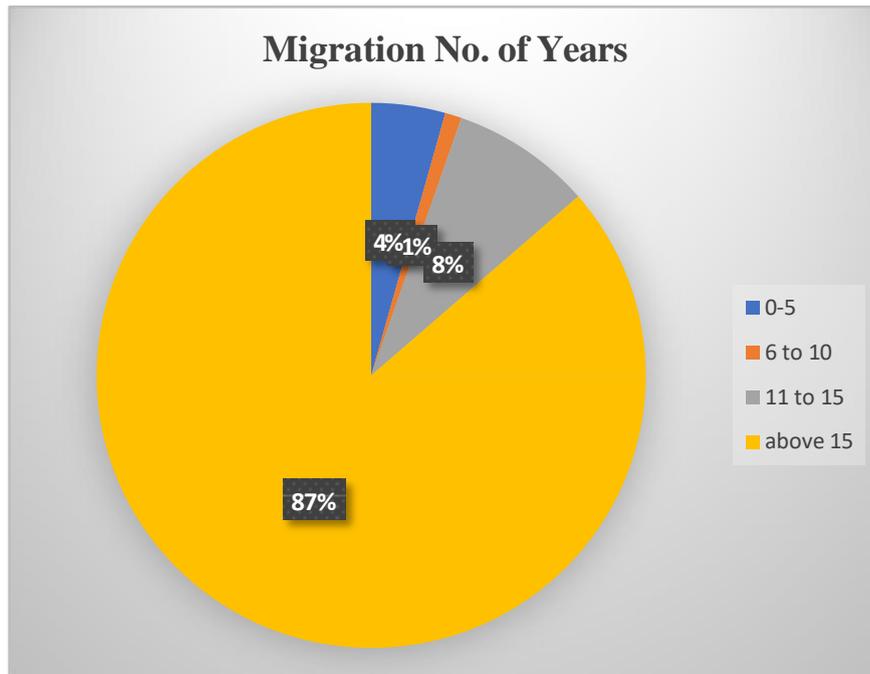
Figure No. 4: Migration status in slums

Migration from: 100per centhouseholds are migrants from villages find out during survey.

Reason of migration: Mostly people were migrants from villages. So, it an important aspect to know what is the cause of migration. As per socio-economic survey it was analysed that unemployment is basic cause of migration. Second largest cause of migration was low wages. In recent era these are the major causes of migration and slum formulation in cities.

Type of Migration: The socio-economic survey indicated that 92per cent households are permanent. Only 8per cent households are living on seasonal basis.
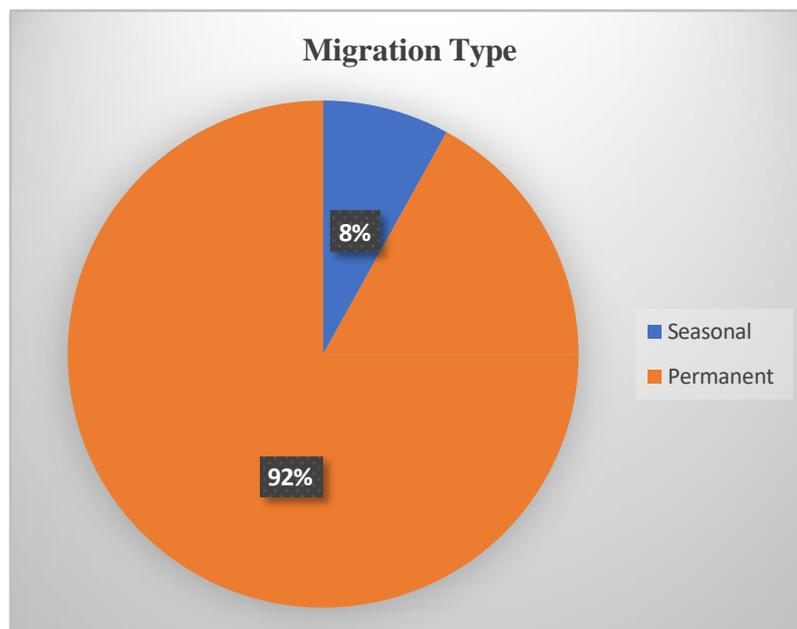

Figure No .5: Migration Type in slums

Economic profile

The significant sectoral composition of economic base and structural changes take place within different period influencing the city growth which cannot be denied. Advantageous geographical location and abundant productive rich fertile land has contributed majorly to the economy of the city. Kota city has good geographical location in stone-mining which is a contributing factor in developing industries in the city. Another side, Kota is the major educational

hub in country. More than three lakh students are getting coaching of Medical-IIT each year. It's a big service level benchmark for Kota city economy. It is very helpful to generate employment in city. There is a huge significance upon secondary and tertiary economic sectors such as roadside stalls/shops, informal sector due to the coaching institutes.

Livelihood profile
Two types of labour exist in all economies skill and unskilled. Skilled labour is the portion of workers in an economy that have specific, technical industry skill relating to business and the production of goods. Unskilled labour is the cheaper and less technical portion of the workforce that makes up a large part of an economy's labour market.

Distribution of slums households by occupation status
Occupation structure is the main factor which shows economic condition of any city. As per slums socio-economic survey in slums, majority of household were involved in labourwork as regular wages whichwas669 households. Following these 508 householdsweredependenton casual labour Below table has shown the comparatively distribution of occupational structure of surveyed slums.

Table 1: Occupation Structure In Surveyed Slums

Sr. No	Name of Slum	Self-Employed	Salaried	Regular wage	Casual Labour	Other	Total
1	Hanuman Nagar Basti	21	0	32	96	0	149
2	KhedaliPhatak (Purohit) Nanda Ji kiBadi	21	0	87	29	0	137
3	KunhariKatchibasti	3	0	64	43	0	110
4	Nanda Ji Badi	9	0	37	43	0	89
5	TullapuraHarijanBasti	3	0	14	9	0	26
6	KotadiGoverdhanpura	11	6	134	28	0	179
7	Adharsila	8	5	64	34	0	111
8	Shivpura	27	5	155	68	0	255
9	Sanjay Nagar (Bus Stand) KatchiBasti	6	8	45	32	0	91
10	DadabadiUdiyaBasti	0	0	8	40	0	48
11		21	0	29	86	0	136
Total							1331

Household Daily Income
On the basis of daily earning of household, it was analysed that 38per cent of households have less than 500 rupees daily income. following these 50 per centhouseholds have daily earnings 500-1000. 10per cent households have 1000-1500 daily earnings. The below figure showed details of daily earnings of surveyed slums;
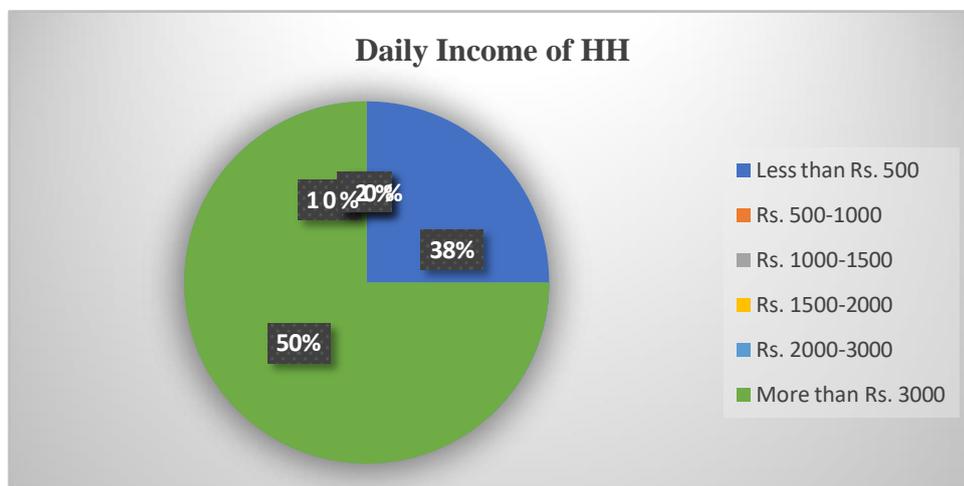

Figure No .6: Household Daily Income

HOUSING CONDITIONS

Housing Type

It is observed that 73per cent houses werepucca in surveyed slums. Following these 17 per cent householdswere living in semi pucca houses. 10per cent houses wereKucca.
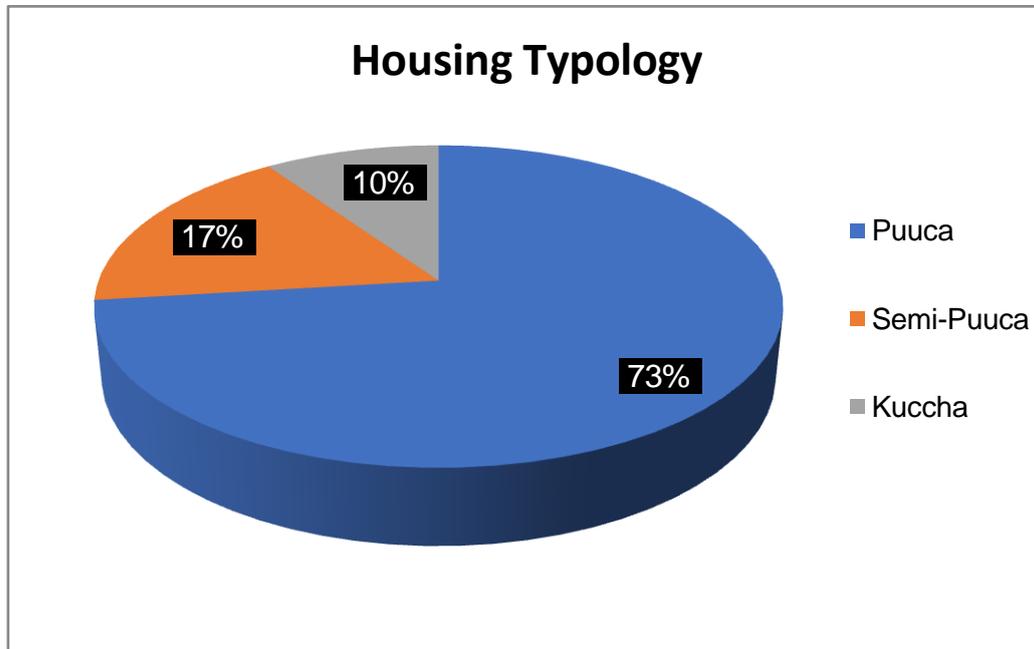

Figure No .7: Housing Typology

Floor Material

It is observed that 27per cent households were used cement for floor and 37per cent used stone for floor. 7per cent households have tilled floor in their houses. 5per cent have used mud material for floors, 13per cent brick and remaining 11per cent used other material for floor in slums. Details are given in below figure: -
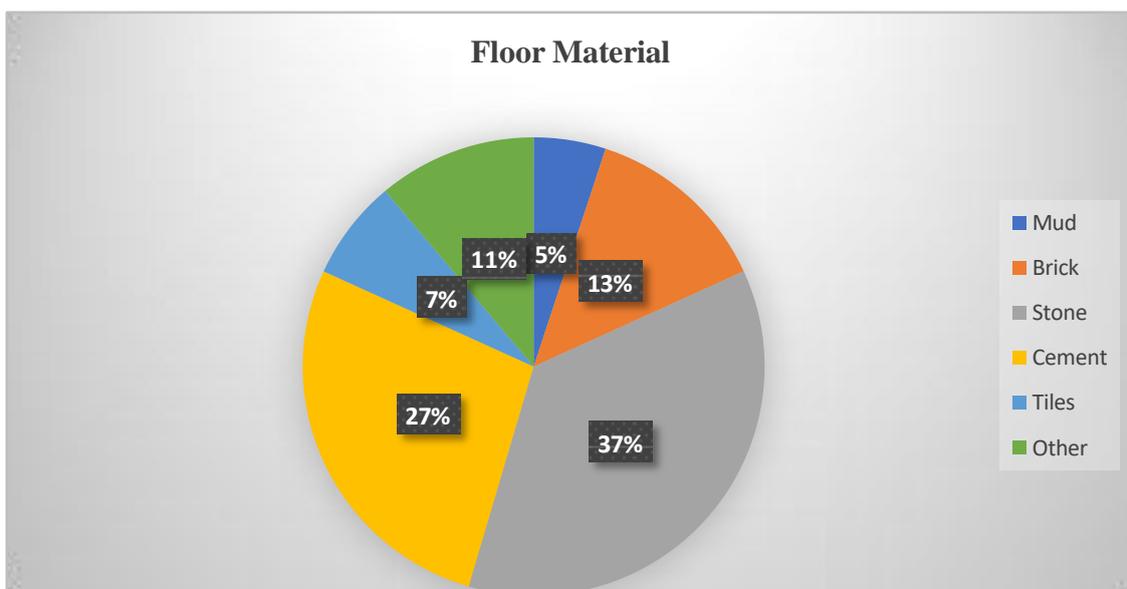

Figure No .8: Floor material used in slums

Roof Material

It is observed that 65per cent households are used cement for roof and 13per cent used tiled for roof. 4per cent households have wooden roof in their houses. 5per cent have used Tarpaulin material for roof, remaining 11per centused other material for roof in slums. Details are given in below figure:
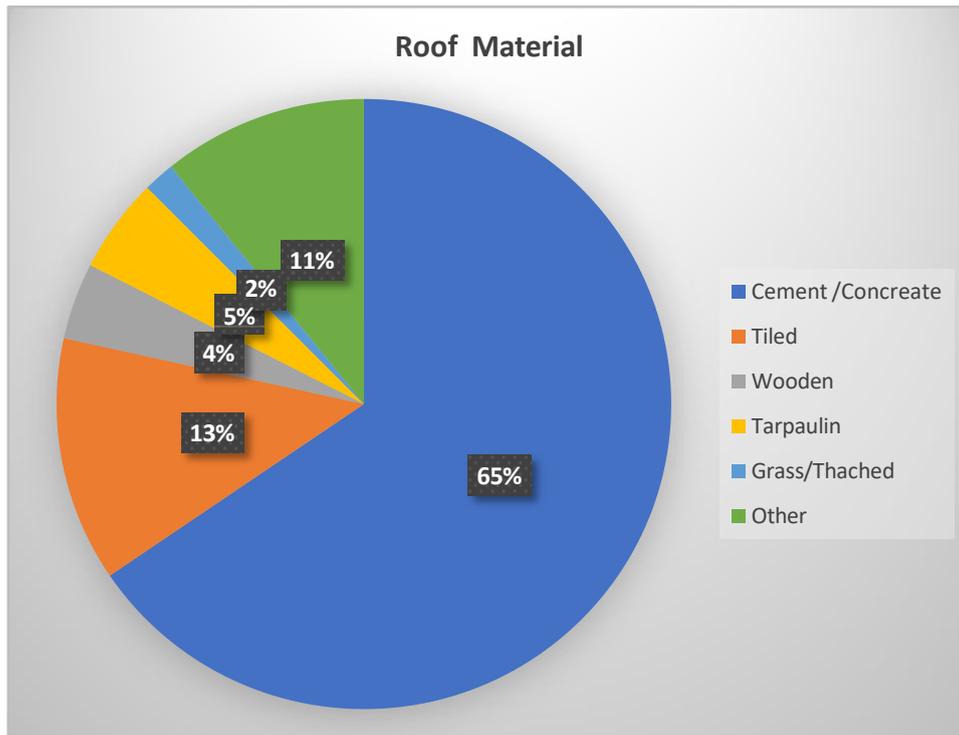
Figure No .9 Roof Materials

Cooking Fuel

Source of cooking fuel is a major feature to show household economic conditions in present era. It is observed in socio-economic survey that 70per cent households were using gas as cooking fuel. 21 per centwere using firewood for cooking that is presenting poor condition in slums. This is also harmful for environment. 6per centwere using other mode of fuel for cooking. Details are given in below figure:
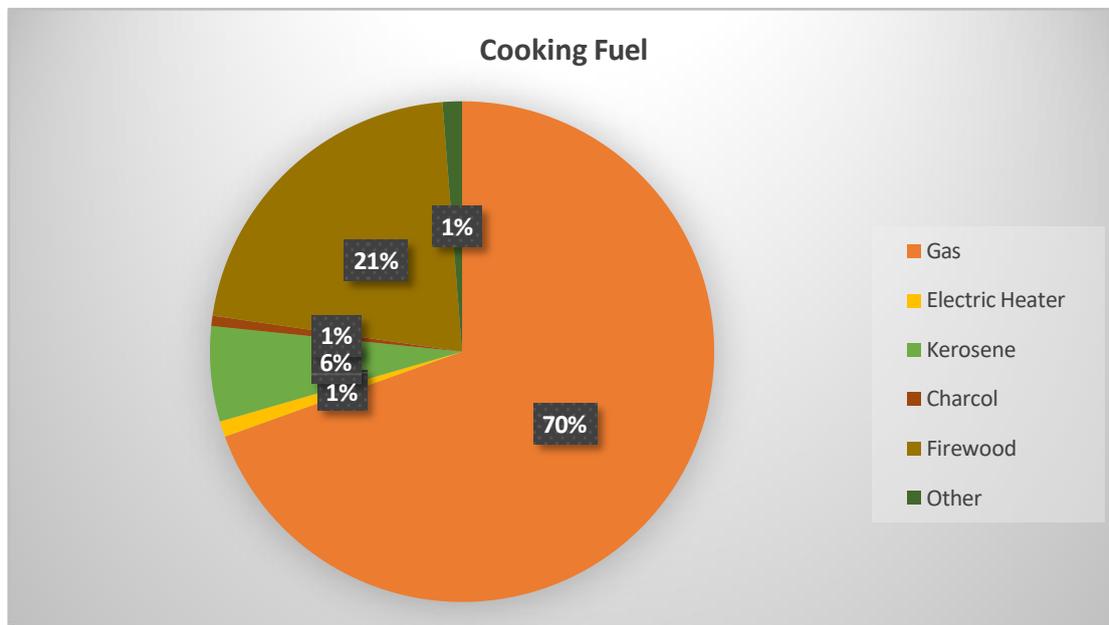

Figure No .10 Cooking Fuel

Bathroom Facilities

It is analysed from socio economic survey that 96 percent households have bathroom facilities within premises and 4 percent households didn't have bathroom and depended on community bathroom or sharing bathroom facilities.

Figure No .11 Bathroom Facility

Latrine Facility

It is analysed from socio economic survey that 77 per cent households have own latrine facilities within premises and 4 per cent households were going in open area. 16 per cent depended on community bathroom or sharing bathroom facilities.
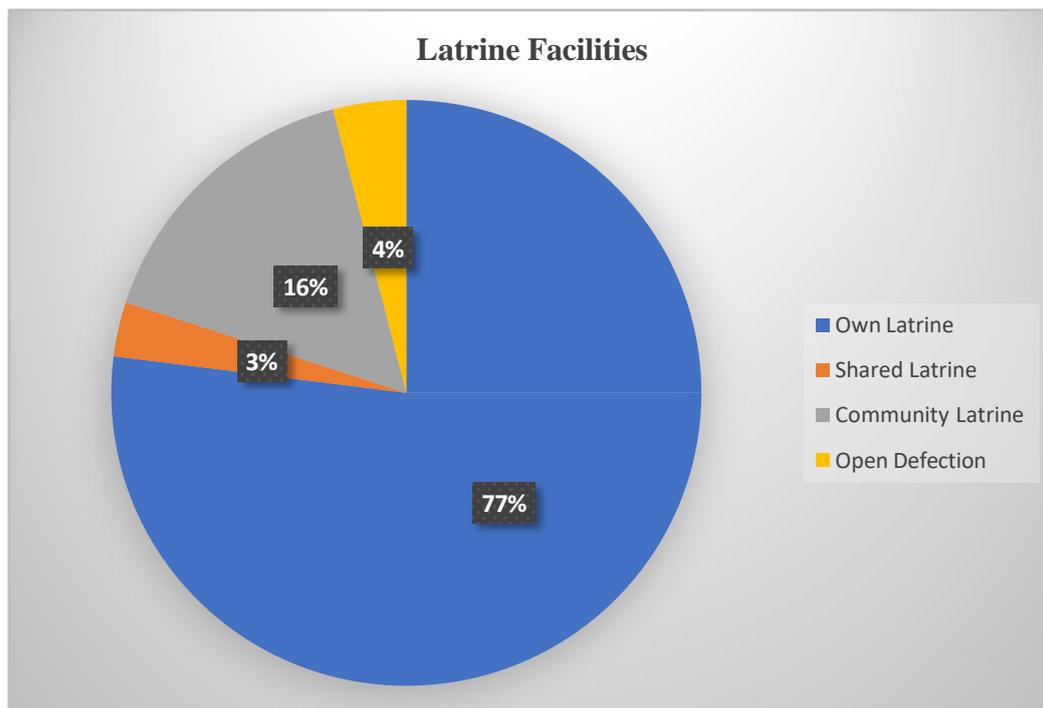

Figure No .12 Latrine Facilities

CONCLUSION

The 2011 census of India reveals that the urban population of the country stood at 377.1 million which is 31.16 percent of the total population. India's urban population is likely to double to reach 600 million by 2030, a figure twice as high as its present urban population. The government of India has made schemes for urban poor like Housing for All, SBM, Free education etc. The study showed that there was minor implementation of these schemes in slums. The education level is very low of slum dwellers around 70 per cent of slum dwellers had below 10th standard. It was also analysed that backward classes were living in slums. Housing condition also found worst conditions in slums places. Houses

were kuccha in nature. 77 per cent of slum households had bathroom facilities within premisses. 4per cent slum households were depended on open defection it was big cause of illness in slums. The slum dwellers were working as casual labour and did not have skills.

Acknowledgements

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