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Population Management in India a Study Slum People

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ABSTRACT

A slum is a heavily populated urban informal settlement characterized by substandard housing and squalor.http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slum - cite_note-whyslums-1 While slums differ in size and other characteristics from country to country, most lack reliable sanitation services, supply of clean water, reliable electricity, timely law enforcement and other basic services. Slum residences vary from shanty to poorly built, deteriorated buildings.http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slum - cite_note-UN-HABITAT_2007_Press_Release-2 Slums were common in 19th and early 20th century urban history of the United States and Europe In the 21st century, slums are predominantly found in urban regions of developing and undeveloped parts of the world, but also found in developed economies.

According to UN-HABITAT, around 33% of the urban population in the developing world in 2012, or about 863 million people, lived in slums The proportion of urban population living in slums was highest in Sub-Saharan Africa (61.7%), followed by South Asia (35%), Southeast Asia (31%), East Asia (28.2%), West Asia (24.6%), Oceania (24.1%), Latin America and the Caribbean (23.5%), and North Africa (13.3%). Slums form and grow in different parts of the world, for many different reasons. Some causes include rapid rural-to-urban migration, economic stagnation and depression, high unemployment, poverty, informal economy, poor planning, politics, natural disasters and social conflicts. Strategies tried to reduce and transform slums in different countries, with varying degrees of success, include a combination of slum removal, slum relocation, slum upgrading, urban planning with city wide infrastructure development, and public housing projects.

KEYWORDS : slum population in India

Slum Population in India - 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.

Slum Population in Mumbai - The financial capital of India known as Mumbai is home to estimate 6.5 million slum people. Nearly half of Mumbai's Population lives in small shacks surrounded by open sewers. Nearly 55% of Mumbai's population lives in Slum areas. Slum Population in Delhi - After Mumbai, Delhi has the second largest slum Population in India. Nearly 1.8 million people lives in slum areas in capital of India - New Delhi. These people are mostly unemployed or daily wage workers who cannot even afford basic necessities of life.

Future Slum Population in India

According to recent estimates, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh will be having largest share of slum population in India by 2017. These states are already home to a large number of slum populations which mostly lives in and around urban areas. By 2017, Maharashtra will be home to more than 20 million of slum population in India followed by Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. It is estimated that by 2017, India's total Slum population will be 104 million. More

Total Slum Population in India

S No.	State / UT	Total Slum population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	India	42,578,150	22,697,218	19,880,932
2	Andaman & Nicobar Is.	16,244	8,855	7,389
3	Andhra Pradesh	5,187,493	2,625,745	2,561,748
4	Assam	82,289	43,472	38,817
5	Bihar	531,481	282,772	248,709
6	Chandigarh	107,125	62,762	44,363
7	Chhatisgarh	817,908	422,096	395,812
8	Delhi	2,029,755	1,140,334	889,421
9	Goa	14,482	7,469	7,013
10	Gujarat	1,866,797	1,020,288	846,509
11	Haryana	1,420,407	778,734	641,673
12	Jammu & Kashmir	268,513	143,416	125,097
13	Jharkhand	301,569	158,532	143,037
14	Karnataka	1,402,971	714,413	688,558
15	Kerala	64,556	31,699	32,857
16	Madhya Pradesh	2,417,091	1,269,757	1,147,334
17	Maharashtra	11,202,762	6,137,624	5,065,138
18	Meghalaya	86,304	43,078	43,226
19	Orissa	629,999	330,054	299,945
20	Pondicherry	73,169	36,012	37,157
21	Punjab	1,159,561	629,326	530,235
22	Rajasthan	1,294,106	681,541	612,565
23	Tamil Nadu	2,866,893	1,441,437	1,425,456
24	Tripura	29,949	15,093	14,856

25	Uttar Pradesh	4,395,276	2,348,679	2,046,597
26	Uttranchal	195,470	103,895	91,575
27	West Bengal	4,115,980	2,220,135	1,895,845

Source: Census of India 2001

Slum Population in India by States

State	2011	2017 (Projected)
Maharashtra	1.81	2.05
Uttar Pradesh	1.1	1.2
Andhra Pradesh	0.81	0.86
Madhya Pradesh	0.64	0.71
Gujarat	0.46	0.52
Delhi	0.31	0.37

Source: Census of India 2011

All figures in crores

Total and Slum Population of Million Plus Cities in India, Census 2001

Million Plus cities	T. Popn. (in '000)	Slum Popn. (in '000)	%of Slum to T. Popn.	Sex Ratio in Non-Slum areas	Sex Ratio in Slum areas
Greater Mumbai	11,978	6,475	54.06	859	770
Delhi M. Corp.	9,879	1,851	18.74	836	780
Kolkata	4,573	1,485	32.48	841	805
Banglore *	4,301	431	10.02	915	947
Chennai *	4,344	820	18.88	953	974
Ahmedabad	3,637	474	13.46	891	850
Hyderabad *	3,520	627	17.23	930	938
Kanpur	2,551	368	14.42	857	857
Pune	2,538	492	19.39	920	928
Surat	2,433	508	20.89	794	701
All India	73,346	17,697	24.13	874	820

***Million Cities of South India**

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Slum population up by 25% in 10 years



Sources the Hindu paper

The census defines a slum as "residential areas where dwellings are unfit for human habitation".— Photo: AP



Sources Hindu paper

Newly released census data shows families living in slums have a far better child sex ratio than the urban Indian average. Over a third of India's slum-dwellers live in unrecognised slums.

Over 65 million people lived in slums in 2011, up by 25 per cent from 52 million in 2001, but slum populations have grown slower than the average urban population over the last decade. The average household living in a slum is no larger than an average urban Indian household, with 4.7 family members. The child sex ratio (0-6 years) of an average slum household is 922 girls for every 1,000 boys, compared to 905 for urban India.

Scheduled Castes (SCs) are over-represented in slums, with one out of every 5 slums residents belonging to SC, compared to just over one out of 10 for urban India as a whole. The proportion of SCs living in slums has risen over the last decade. They have far better sex ratios than other urban communities.

The literacy rate in slums is now up to 77.7% but still lags behind the urban average. Both men and women living in slums participate at a higher rate in the workforce than the urban average, even though fewer have employment through the year.

The census defines a slum as "residential areas where dwellings are unfit for human habitation" because they are dilapidated, cramped, poorly ventilated, unclean, or "any combination of these factors which are detrimental to the safety and health" and covers all 4,041 statutory towns in India.

For the latest round, the census designated slums in three different ways — notified, recognised and identified. While the first two are designated as slums by some official authority, identified slums do not have legal status as a slum, but must consist of at least 60-70 tenements with at least 300 people.

The data shows that of the three types, identified slums have the largest subset of slum population, indicating that over a third of India's official slum population does not have official status as a slum, or access to legal protection and municipal services.

With over 11 million of its residents in slums, Maharashtra has the highest slum population; 4.6 million of them in 'identified' slums. Andhra Pradesh follows with over 10 million in slums, and West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh have over 6 million slum residents each. Over 1 million of Delhi's 1.7 million slum residents live in 'identified' slums.

Slums increasing in Bangalore

BANGALORE: The highrises of the IT city mask at least 25% of the city's population, though these people actively participate in the functioning of the city.

Slums are increasing by the year in Bangalore and in other urban areas

of Karnataka, which is one of the highly urbanized states with 37% of its 6.11 crore people living in urban areas.

According to official statistics from the Karnataka Slum Development Board (KSDB), the state has 2,796 slums housing 40.5 lakh people. With the expansion of Bangalore, the slums have also increased, taking the official number of slum from 473 in 2003 to 597 in 2013. Officials say 13.86 lakh out of 84.25 lakh people in Bangalore, which is 16.45%, live in slums. Experts dispute the figure and term it 'gross underestimation.' They peg the figures in Bangalore between 25% and 35%. The urban poor are living on government, private and railway lands. Most slum dwellers work as drivers, domestic helps, cooks, construction labourers, vegetable and fruit vendors, watchmen etc.

Bangalore is followed by the relatively under-developed Hubli-Dharwad with 105 slums and the heritage city Mysore houses 81 slums. However, Mangalore is an exception. The city has the least number of slums and even the existing ones have basic facilities.

Experts say Bangalore's situation is different from other cities, as it has many temporary (migrant workers living near construction sites) and scattered slums, which are hardly counted by the officialdom. The poor migrate from various parts of the country are flowing into the city.

Issac Arul Selva, convener of Slum Jana Andolana, said: "The official figures are a gross underestimation. About 50% of city's population lives in single rooms. They can be classified as urban poor, but the government doesn't want to accept this. Many servants live in cars and houses of rich people, but they are not counted as urban poor."

Kaveri RI, neuroscientist and member of People's Democratic Forum, has a word of caution. She said: "Demographic shifting of rural population to urban areas and zero planning by the government to control migration to urban areas is leading to the increase in the number of slums. If the government fails to plan at least now, the situation in the coming years will be worse. The poor will have no choice, but to live on the streets by 2017."

Phenomenal increase in the realty prices is another important reason for the mushrooming of slums. Even the government's low-cost housing has become unaffordable for the poor in Bangalore. Take for instance, the flats Bangalore Development Authority is building. The agency issued a notification on October 12, 2011, to construct 13,172 flats in 13 places on the outskirts of the city. It fixed Rs 7.5 lakh for a two-room flat. The response was so poor that the agency had to advertise multiple times calling for applications. Recently, BDA has hiked the cost from Rs 7.5 lakh to Rs 17.60 lakh, making it much more unaffordable. Another reason for the poor response to the housing porogramme is that they were outside the city, which meant the administrators had failed to take into account the livelihood option of the poor.

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