

A Study on Slums Population in India

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Abstract

Slums are worldwide events and are present in almost all cities throughout the world. Unlucky children and adults living in slums are rejected from the various facilities and services needed by children and other adults, those who live in non-slum areas, so slum children need attention special. Slums provide many geographical constraints for service delivery. Most of them are built-in lowland areas and are prone to flooding; most do not have adequate drainage to avoid standing water during the rainy season including flooding, water lodging, excessive population, and narrow or muddy roads. Houses are usually made of fragile material and are vulnerable to fire and monsoon rains. Very high population density, very bad environmental conditions and very low socio-economic conditions are ubiquitous practical features. This is an important feature that has proven to be an obstacle to the education system for slum residents. Poor drainage, flooding and poor housing are mostly slums.

Keywords: Slums, Living Conditions, Slum Populations in India, Urbanization and Industrialization, Very High Population Density, Environmental Conditions.

Introduction

The word 'slum' is often used for informal settlements in cities that have inadequate housing and sad living conditions of slum populations in India. They are often crowded, with many people crammed into a very small living space. Slums are not a new phenomenon. They have become part of the history of almost all cities, especially during the phase of urbanization and industrialization. Therefore slums are generally the only type of settlement that is affordable and accessible to the poor in cities, where competition for land and profits is enormous. The main reason for the proliferation of slums is a fast and non-inclusive pattern of urbanization, which is catalyzed by increasing rural migration to urban areas.

Slums are worldwide events and are present in almost all cities throughout the world. Unlucky children and adults living in slums are rejected from the various facilities and services needed by children and other adults, those who live in non-slum areas, so slum children need attention special. As of 2011 Census reports in India around 1.37 crore households or 17.4% of urban households live in slums, in Kolkata, it is estimated at 29.6%. Education plays an important role in placing the right basis for overall socio-economic development in any field.

In India has witnessed rapid economic growth in this country, almost one in every six urban household's lives in slums. More than a third of India's slum population lives in more than 46 million cities.

Of the four metro cities, Mumbai has a maximum proportion of slum-dwelling households (41.3%) followed by Kolkata, which is 29.6% and Chennai, which is 28.5%. Delhi, the capital of India, has 14.6% of households living in slums. Among all the million cities plus Vishakhapatnam, the highest population of slum dwellers is 44.1%. Decadal's growth over the period 2001-11 shows that the population has increased by more than 181 million, the percentage of growth is 17.64, literacy has increased from 64.83% to 74.04% and slum population has increased from 75.26 million to 93.06 million.

The majority of families that contributed 98.75% were found to dwell in a small dark room, humid, without ventilation and adequate electricity supply that served them for multi-functional activities namely, life, eating, sleeping, storing, bathing, washing, cleaning, cooking etc. In slums, a single room is often used to accommodate all family members and their varied daily activities. The condition of a calm and calm environment to focus on study and reading at home is almost non-existent. The entire surrounding environment is usually found to be polluted, muddy, unhealthy and vulnerable to various diseases such as malaria, jaundice, dysentery, tuberculosis, asthma, respiratory infections, and so on.

Slums provide many geographical constraints for service delivery. Most of them are built-in lowland areas and are prone to flooding; most do not have adequate drainage to avoid standing water during the rainy season including flooding, water lodging, excessive population, and narrow or muddy roads. Houses are usually made of fragile material and are vulnerable to fire and monsoon rains. Very high population density, very bad environmental conditions and very low socio-economic conditions are ubiquitous practical features. This is an important feature that has proven to be an obstacle to the education system for slum residents. Poor drainage, flooding and poor housing are mostly slums. Lack of electricity, gas cooking, running water, garbage collection, and NGO services each affect a small part of the slum area, such as a poor land tenure system, intimidation of the eviction and destruction of slums, and the need to share water and latrines with many others. Household.

The 2011 Indian Census revealed that the country's urban population reached 377 million or 31.2 per cent of the total population. The number of cities increased from 5,161 in 2001 to 7,936 in 2011. The number of cities has increased by 2,775 since the last Census. The number of million-plus cities has grown from 35 in 2001 to 53 in 2011, accounting for 43% of the urban population of India. The High Strength Expert Committee (2011) report 1 estimates that by 2031, India will have more than 87 metropolitan areas and the country's urban population tends to surge to more than 600 million, adding around 225 million to the current urban population. The speed and scale of this urbanization are unprecedented in India and will be the fastest in the world outside of China. The growth of the Indian urban population is mainly organic, along with the reclassification of rural areas and the expansion of city boundaries.

Lack of basic services The lack of basic services is one of the most frequently mentioned slum definitions in the world. Lack of access to better sanitation facilities and better water sources is the most important feature, sometimes coupled with the absence of waste collection systems, electricity supply, roads and trails, street lights and rainwater drainage. Illegal housing or illegal and inadequate building structures Many cities have building standards that set minimum requirements for residential buildings. Slums are associated with a large number of substandard housing structures, often built with non-permanent materials that are not suitable for housing given the local climate and location conditions. Factors that contribute to structures that are considered substandard, for example, ground floor, mud-and-pial walls or thatched roofs. Various laws on the placement of space and shelter can also be widely violated.

Objectives

This study mainly focuses on several aspects of slum development in India. The main driving force of this research is to test various concerns about slums. The following objectives have been framed for this study. These are as follows:

- To examine the demographic characteristics of slum residents.

- To examine the nature and extent of slums and the factors responsible for growth.
- To evaluate community participation in slum improvement programs.

Result and Discussion

The increasing pace of urbanization and the lack of affordable housing have resulted in people in slums in India. They are found in all cities the prevalence of various radical slums in cities in India in 2011. 65.5 million or 22.5% of the population live in slums distributed among 2613 cities and towns. Distribution in all slum city-states and united territories is not uniform in India. The Indian states that are larger than slum dwellers and slum towns on the other side of the state union include the slums of state states in India. Thus a high positive concentration on slum populations states in the Indian state. The ever-increasing slum population is a sustainable phenomenon in urban cities to urban areas providing facilities that are good at their growth rates will surely benefit all slum dwellers. The issues discussed above highlighting slum conditions argue that there is a need to address this situation for long-term sustainable development.

High Density and Density

Density is associated with low space per person, high occupancy rates, living together by different families and a high number of single-room units. Many slum dwelling units are crowded, with five and more people sharing a one-room unit used for cooking, sleeping and living. Bangkok needs at least 15 residential units per rai (1600 square meters).

Unhealthy Living Conditions and Dangerous Locations

Unhealthy living conditions are a result of a lack of basic services, with visible open sewers, lack of lanes, uncontrolled waste disposal, polluted environments, etc. Houses can be built in hazardous locations or land that is not suitable for settlements, such as floodplains, near industrial plants with toxic emissions or landfills, and in areas affected by landslides. The layout of residential spaces may be dangerous due to the lack of access and the high density of the dilapidated structures.

Insecure Ownership; Irregular or Informal Settlement

Some definitions regard the lack of security of land tenure as the main characteristic of slums and consider the lack of formal documents that give residents the right to occupy land or buildings as prima facie evidence of illegality and slum occupation. Informal or unplanned settlements are often considered synonymous with slums. Many definitions emphasize job informality and settlement non-compliance with land use plans. The main factors that contribute to non-compliance are settlements built on land that is reserved for nonresidential purposes, or which are invasions of non-urban land.

Poverty and Social Exclusion

Income or capacity for poverty is considered, with a few exceptions, as the main characteristic of slums. This is not seen as a characteristic inherent in slums, but as a cause (and, for the most part) of slum conditions. Slum conditions are physical and legal manifestations that create barriers to human and social development. Also, slums are socially excluded areas that are often considered to have high crime rates and other social dislocation actions. In some definitions, these fields are associated with certain vulnerable population groups, such as new immigrants, internally displaced persons or ethnic minorities.

Minimum Settlement Size

Many definitions of slums also require a minimum size of settlement for an area to be considered a slum area, so slums are a different area and not a single place to live. An example is a definition of a slum city from Kolkata that requires a minimum of 700 square meters to be occupied by a hut, or an Indian census definition, which requires at least 300 populations or 60 households living in residential clusters.

Slum in India

In India, the definition of slums is carried out by the Census and NSSO, and also each State in India has a unique definition of slums according to distinctive socio-economic characteristics.

Table 1 India: Total, Rural & Urban Population (in Million) & Level of Urbanization (in Percentage): 1901-2011

Year	Total Population	Rural Population	Percentage in Rural	No.of UAS/ Towns	Urban population	Urban %
1901	238.4	212.6	89.2	1,917	25.8	10.8
1911	252.1	226.2	89.7	1,909	25.9	10.3
1921	251.3	223.2	88.8	2,047	28.1	11.2
1931	278.9	245.5	88.0	2,219	33.4	12.0
1941	318.6	274.5	86.2	2,424	44.1	13.9
1951	361.1	298.7	82.7	3,059	62.4	17.3
1961	439.2	360.3	82.0	2,699	78.9	18.0
1971	548.2	439.1	80.1	3,126	109.1	19.9
1981	683.3	523.8	76.7	3,949	159.5	23.3
1991	846.3	628.7	74.3	4,615	217.6	25.7
2001	1028.6	742.5	72.2	5,161	286.1	27.8
2011	1210.8	833.7	68.84	7336	377.1	31.16

Source: Primary Census Abstract-2011, Registrar General of India

Table 2 shows the trends in total, rural and urban population in India along with the level of urbanization over 1901-2011 the trends in the growth of urban population versus total population over the same period. India's urban population is increasing at a faster rate than its total population. The current

phase of urbanization will further accelerate due to the fast increasing number of towns. While per census 2011, the total number of towns (census +statutory) has increased significantly to 7936 towns from 5161 towns in 2001.

Table 2 Decadal Growth in Population

Year	Total population	Urban population	Decadal Change in Total population (%)
1901	238.4	25.8	-
1911	252.1	25.9	5.7
1921	251.3	28.1	-0.3
1931	278.9	33.4	11.0
1941	318.6	44.1	14.2
1951	361.1	62.4	13.3
1961	439.2	78.9	21.6
1971	548.2	109.1	24.8
1981	683.3	159.5	24.6
1991	846.3	217.6	23.9
2001	1028.6	286.1	21.5
2011	1210.8	377.1	17.7

Source: Primary Census Abstract-2011, Registrar General of India

Level of Urbanization

The level or degree of urbanization or the percentage share of urban population to total population stood at 10.3 per cent in 1911. In 1951 about 17.3 per cent of the population lived in cities

and towns. The figure steadily increased to 23.3 per cent in 1981, 25.7 per cent in 1991 and reached 27.8 per cent in 2001. In census 2011 the level of urbanization was 31.16 per cent.

Table 3 Population and Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate for Total and Urban Population in India – 1901 to 2011

Census Year	Total Population	Urban Population	Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate (%) Total Population	Average Annual Exponential Growth Rate (%) Urban Population
1901	238.4	25.8	-	-
1911	252.1	25.9	0.56	0.04
1921	251.3	28.1	-0.03	0.82
1931	278.9	33.4	1.05	1.74
1941	318.6	44.1	1.34	2.82
1951	361.1	62.4	1.26	3.53
1961	439.2	78.9	1.98	2.37
1971	548.2	109.1	2.24	3.29
1981	683.3	159.5	2.23	3.87
1991	846.3	217.6	2.16	3.15
2001	1028.6	286.1	1.97	2.77
2011	1210.8	377.1	1.64	2.80

Source: Primary Census Abstract-2011, Registrar General of India

Table 4 Urbanization in Selected States

States	Total Population	Rural Population	Urban Population	% Urban Population
NCT of Delhi	16.79	0.42	16.37	97
Tamil Nadu	72.14	37.23	34.91	48
Kerala	33.40	17.47	15.93	48
Maharashtra	112.37	61.55	50.82	45
Gujarat	60.44	34.69	25.75	43

Source: Primary Census Abstract-2011, Registrar General of India

Human well-being is broadly considered to include, not only the consumption of goods and services but also the access to necessities for a productive and socially meaningful life to all sections of the population, especially the deprived slum dwellers and those who are living below the poverty line. Such a concept of wellbeing also encompasses individual attainments in areas of education, health and longevity of life as well as a security of tenure and healthy surroundings. To understand the magnitude of the problems in slum settlements, the housing status of the slum dwellers and their living conditions have to be analyzed in detail. In this regard, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) provides the basic data/information on slums from various Sample Survey Rounds conducted at different points of time

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