

A CASE STUDY ON SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF SLUM-DWELLERS
With reference to Ananthapuramu city, Andhra Pradesh
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ABSTRACT

The Anantapuramu Municipal Corporation covers an area of about 2683 hectares. The Anantapuramu Municipal Corporation is geographically located at 16 0 .41 1 North latitude and 77 0 .36 1 East longitude. It is the district head quarter of the Anantapuramu district. The major urban problems of the Anantapuramu municipality are unbalanced development of the Municipal Corporation, pollution (air, noise,wateranddustpollution)development of urban slums, shortage of housing, highly congested central business area of the Anantapuramu Municipal Corporation, high intensity of residential concentration in the old town, absence of organized commercial areas and shopping centers with sufficient parking and storage facility, in adequate city services like water supply, drainage, traffic and transportation, narrow circulation pattern of roads in the old town area, development of slums, encroachment of tanks and solid waste disposals. An analysis is found the quality urban life is poor and moderate. The environmental impact assessment index is low.

Keywords: : unbalanced development, encroachment, disposal, urban life, environmental impact.

Concept of slum:

A slum is a highly populated urban residential area consisting mostly of closely packed, decrepit housing units in a situation of deteriorated or incomplete infrastructure, inhabited primarily by impoverished persons while slums differ in size and other characteristics, most lack reliable sanitation services, supply of clean water, reliable electricity, law enforcement and other basic services. Slum residences vary from shanty houses to professionally built dwellings which, because of poor-quality construction or provision of basic maintenance, have deteriorate.

NSSO Definition:

Compact area with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly temporary in nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. An area, as defined above, is considered as 'slum' if at least 20 households live in the area. Slum dwellings are commonly known as "Jhopad Patti" in Mumbai and "Jhuggi Jhopri" in Delhi. Some of the slums in the urban areas only may be found to be declared slum. The remaining slums are considered as undeclared slums.

According to Andhra Pradesh

Slum Definition Adopted by Andhra Pradesh government:

a) The Definition of Notified Slum Area as provided in "Andhra Pradesh Slum Improvement (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1956. Act. No. XXXIII of 1956" is "Where the government is satisfied that any area is or may be a

source of danger to the public health, safety or convenience of its neighborhood by reason of the area being low lying, insanitary, squalid, or otherwise, they may by notification in the Andhra Pradesh gazette declare such area to be a slum area."

b) The Slum areas recognized by Local Governments (ULBs) but not notified by the State Government as above are "Non-notified Slum areas" Slum Dweller

"Slum Dweller" means any person who has been residing within the limits of a slum area for a minimum period of one year.

"Slum area" means any area declared to be a slum under Section 4.

Objectives:

1. To know the process of identifying slum dwellers in Andhra Pradesh
2. To identify the socio-economic problems of slum dwellers in Anantapuramu City in Andhra Pradesh
3. An examination of the various government schemes for the Eradication of urban slums
4. To suggest best practices to improve the Socio-Economic conditions of slum dwellers in Anantapuramu city

Significance of the study:

'Cities without slums and poor' is a slogan of urban planning, which however desirable, is believed to be unreachable. But it is a serious thought of urban planning and development concern. Certainly the degree of effort to upgrade slums to a more habitable level is of paramount importance.

Clearance or upgrading slums is not a problem of individual urban settlement, but it is ubiquitous and a national problem. Improvement of the environmental situation, education standards, better civic conditions, planned housing and consciousness of health and improving the standard of living and quality of life in general are very important to eradicate the slums in particular. Geographically, a slum is an area of any size possessing quite contrasting spatial, structural and socio-economic characteristics of urban environment. Though slum is a part and parcel of urban sprawl, it has its own spatial identity and functional behavior. Being a part of the urban spread and environment analyzing the site and situation of slums as well as their socio-economic dialectics is of paramount importance for clean urban environment and urban development. It is in this perspective that the present study of "Socio economic conditions of slum dwellers in Anantapuramu Municipal Corporation" is an attempt with a view of provoking more detailed and profound information on origin, evolution of slums and socio-economic problems of slum dwellers. It is hoped that this diagnostic study will help to evolve both prophylactic and curative measures and ultimately to upgrade the slums and improve the quality of life of slum dwellers of Anantapuramu city.

Methodology:

The present research work is considered as an explanatory study aimed primarily going on socio economic problems of slum dwellers in Anantapuramu city. By keeping in view of all these aspects and socio economic implications a number of hypotheses have been formulated and scheduled along with general questionnaire have been planned to gather detailed information.

Sources of Data:

The present study is based upon two sources of data. viz primary source and secondary source. Data concerning is derived from the secondary sources, such as D- series of census publications in India records of various government offices such as, Chief Planning Officer, Mandal Revenue Officer, and Office of the District Labor Commissioner, Books, Articles and Papers written by eminent scholars both published and unpublished. The Guntur city is primarily selected for the present study, the location which is recently

developed and characterized with high density will be selected. The selection of location with high concentration of slums will also be identified with the help of municipal authorities.

Identification of Slums in India:

Slums have been categorized and defined as of the following three types:

- Notified Slums
- Recognized Slums
- Identified Slums

All notified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State, UT Administration or Local Government under any Act including a 'Slum Act

All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State, UT Administration or Local Government, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act.

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 Identified.

Type of Slums:

Informal housing can also be classified according to the diverse processes of land /housing supply and varying degree of tenure security in the following manner

- Freehold land (inner city blighted areas)
- Urban villages and land owned by village panchayats
- Chaws/Bustees
- Encroachments on public/private land (squatters)
- Government/private leasehold land (resettlement colonies)
- Slums on the urban periphery
- Illegal land-subdivisions/unauthorized colonies/ revenue layouts/ gramthana layouts (where land ownership may be legal or quasi legal but land subdivision is illegal)
- Refugee Resettlement Colonies
- Pavement dwellers, although small in percentage, are found in large mega-cities.

Slum Characteristics

The economic disparity between the rural and urban population is a key factor pulling/inducing the rural poor population towards cities in search of economic betterment. Cities grow by migration, natural increase and reclassification of

rural areas as urban. The migration and urbanization process, with city authorities not being able to provide space to the increasing number of poor that cities need, has led to the mushrooming of slums. These poor quality human settlements extend to public lands or wherever else space can be found without being subjected to deterrent action by various agencies, even on road margins and vulnerable locations like river banks, drains, swamps, garbage dumping yards, etc.

About Ananthapuramu municipal corporation and slum areas:

Total number of wards	Total number of slums
50	61

Location

Anantapuramu town is the Headquarters of the district. Its geographical co-ordinates are LAT 14° 68' N and LONG 77° 60' E. Anantapuramu city is 354 km away from Capital Hyderabad, 200 km from the neighboring state's capital of Bangalore. Anantapuramu connects Hyderabad and Bangalore through National Highway-44. Bangalore International Airport is the nearest international Airport to Anantapuramu. There are no zones/and 50 election wards in this Corporation.

Climate and Rainfall

Anantapuramu town is situated in hot humid region. The climate is very hot during the summer at 50°C in May and it is pleasant in the winter at 21°C. The average annual rainfall is 520 mm. Rainfall data for 30 years is obtained from the Indian Metrological Department, Pune and analysis of the data was done for adopting the maximum rainfall intensity in the designs of storm water drains.

Demography

According to the 2011 census Anantapuramu district has a population of 4,083,315, this gives it a ranking of 52nd in India (out of a total of 640) and 7th in its state. The district has a population density of 213 inhabitants per square kilometre (550 /sq mi). Its population growth rate over the decade 2001-2011 was 12.16% it has a sex ratio of 977 females for every 1000 males, and a literacy rate of 64.28%.

Environmental Issues

The environmental infrastructure in the slums is very poor and most slums lack basic civil amenities

like proper roads, drainage, protected water supply, streetlights and toilet facilities. Studies show that the most common diseases prevalent in slums include gastro-enteritis, Malaria, diarrhea, malnutrition, ringworm etc. To over come these health problems, the health department runs one maternity hospitals and 5 urban health centers. The health deptt. Has also started reproductive child health project and it is being implemented through NGO's. There are also government dispensaries, which are visited by the poor, There is NO need to strengthen health infrastructure

Urban Poor

Out of the population of 263898 population of the town, 74964 are living notified, non-notified slums and poor areas. Majority of them are leading their life as daily wage labourers, under employed labourers, seasonal labourers etc. At present there are 64poor settlements in the town, out of which 43are notified and 21non notified slums.. The condition of living environment like roads, drainage facilities, housing, electricity , basic education, health are not bad but definitely needs improvement. Their participation in Government programmes like Janmma Bhoomi Programme, Clean & Green, Family Planning, Adult Education etc is immensely good, in fact they are the back bones to any kind of programme of the Government.

History & Culture

Anantapuramu offers some vivid glimpses of the prehistoric past. It is generally held that the place got its name from 'Anatasagaram' , a big tank, which means "Endless Ocean". The villages of Anaantasagaram and Bukkarayasamudram were constructed by Chilkavodeya, the minister of Bukka-I, a Vijayanagar ruler. Some authorities assert that Anaantasagaram was named after Bukka's queen, while some contend that it must have been known after Anantarasa Chikkavodeya himself, as Bukka had no queen by that name. Anantapuramu is familiarly known as "Hande Anantapuram" . ' Hande ' means chief of the Vijayanagar period. Anantapuramu and a few other places were gifted by the Vijayanagar rulers to Hanumappa Naidu of the Hande family. The place subsequently came under the Qutub Shahis, Mughals, and the Nawabs of Cuddapah, although the Hande chiefs continued to rule as their subordinates. It was occupied by the

Palergar of Bellary during the time of Ramappa but was eventually won back by his son, Siddappa. Morari Rao Ghorpade attacked Anantapuramu in 1757. Though the army resisted for some time, Siddappa ultimately bought off the enemy for Rs.50,000.

It then came into the possession of Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan. Tipu hanged all the male members of the Siddappa family except Siddappa who escaped from his confinement at Srirangapatnam. After Tipu's death, it was once again taken back by Siddappa. Siddappa submitted himself to Nizam because of the treaty of 1799, who took the total control of the area. He was later pensioned off when British occupied the territory.

Conclusion:

The rapid growth of population in urban centres since independence has led to the emergence and growth of urban slums in the country. The developmental activities in urban centres provide employment to the rural migrants as well as the local urban population. These low income groups, in the absence of proper shelter were settled in pockets of the slum areas characterized by overcrowding, dilapidated dwellings, lack of sanitation and civic amenities. Realizing the gravity of the situation governments have implemented a number of schemes and programmes to improve the living conditions of people living in slums.

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