Livelihood Status of Selected Slums of Visakhapatnam District, Visakhapatnam

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Abstract: *Mostly slum dwellers are living below the poverty line; poverty is the worst form of deprivation. One who is poor has little or no access to income, employment, education, housing, health and other basic necessities of the life. In fact, it is poverty which forces one to suffer agonies and hardship including social discrimination. Slum areas have substandard houses, high density and congestion overcrowding, in sanitary conditions and absence of basic amenities like drinking water, electricity and fair price shops, etc., the slums environment is responsible for the mental outlook of the dwellers, especially its effects on growing children is most remarkable. Children daily witness scenes of violence, drunkenness and crime. The personal hygiene is poor and is reflected in their clothing and living condition. Due to unhealthy environmental conditions prevailing in the slums, diseases like TB, Cholera, Malaria and Jaundice are common Visakhapatnam slums.*

The present study collects primary data from the study area and tries to explore the Population characteristics, Housing, Health and Socio-economic characteristics. It was found that most of the facilities are below the average. People are living in a very pathetic situation. The basic needs of people are not fulfilled. Such as Water, Sanitation, Health etc.

Keywords: *Slum, Population Characteristics, Health, Education, Work, Disease, Drinking water, Sanitation*

1. INTRODUCTION

Human development and improvement in the quality of life is the ultimate objective of all planning programmes leading to higher economic and social development. There exists a very strong linkage between attaining economic prosperity and enriching the quality of life, which is reflected in the social indicators of health, longevity, literacy and environmental sustainability. These indicators serve as valuable inputs for developing suitable policy initiatives. In true sense, environment development with progressive transformation of economy and society with its major objectives lie in the satisfaction of human needs and aspirations. Country like India is vast culturally and geographically in which we have 28 states and 7 union territories. Present study is a humble attempt to explore the environmental health scenario of Visakhapatnam city-financial capital of Andhrapradesh.

2. PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY

The conditions in slums are deplorable. The settlements are built in small, congested areas, near airports, railway lines and industries, rivers and other water bodies, and markets. The settlements are built with whatever material people there can find be if corrugated sheets or gunny bags or polythene bags. This is not only unhygienic but also creates complications during monsoon when there is flooding during heavy rains.

There is no regular supply of water through pipes. This makes obtaining clean drinking water very difficult. Used and dirty water is not properly disposed off through covered pipes, but is just roughly directed away from the settlements. Since there is no proper sewage or waste disposal system, garbage is accumulated near the slums or thrown into the water bodies in case the slums are near a water body. There are no proper sanitation facilities, and people tend to defecate in public. There is no regulated supply of electricity in slums, making living conditions very poor. In conclusion, the standard of living is extremely poor. The existence of such conditions makes it easier for people living here to contract diseases and easily spread infectious diseases because many people live in close quarters.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

A slum area means any areas where such dwellings predominate which by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement of design of building, narrowness of faulty arrangement of street, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, inadequacy of open spaces and community facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morale. Sewage, industrial wastes, and agricultural chemicals such as fertilizers and pesticides are the main causes of water pollution. In developing nations, more than 95 percent of urban sewage is discharged untreated into rivers and bays, creating a major human health hazard. Water runoff, a nonpoint source of pollution, carries fertilizing chemicals such as phosphates and nitrates from agricultural fields and yards into lakes, streams, and rivers.

Smart architecture as a concept of sustainable development in the improvement of the slum settlements in Bandung by Asep Yudi Permana, Sugiono Soetomo, Gagoek Hardiman Iman Buchori. (2013). ISSN: 2319-1821, vol.2. The existence of Cikapungungriver that runs across the area should have become good potential for the environment but, instead has become the problem that has given Tamansari- Cihampels an impression as a slum.

Health And Nutritional Status Of Children Under3 Years Of Age In Urban Slums Of Mumbai, India By Agarwal Nisha, Acharya Shrikala, And Shinde Ratnendra. (2014), ISSNNo2277-8179 Vol.3. Across sectional observational study was conducted among 470 children less than 3 years of age, selected by simple random sampling from the enrolment registers maintained in the Aganwadis of an urban slum located in north-western part of Mumbai.

Nutritional Status Of Women Living In Slums Of Allahabad City, Uttarpradesh, India By Amirulhassan And Vandanashukla (1 Jan-March 2013),ISSN2320-7876 Vol. 2 The objective of this study was to assess nutritional status of women living in slums of Allahabad. It was found that slum women have various deficiencies, they are anemic, and they have dental cares. Malnutrition and nutritional anaemia are the major health problems of slum women along with dental caries. Weight and height are correlated to anaemia and vegetarian diet is more responsible for anaemia.

The Challenges of Slum Development In India: A Case Study Of Melatala-Dasnagar Slum Area Of Howrah Municipal Corporations'. International Journal Of Advanced System And Social Engineering Research By Biplab Das, Utpalkhara, Pradipgiri And Aditya Bandyopadhyay. (2012). ISSN:-2278-6031. Developing countries like India presently suffer to the enormous growth of urbanization and the urbanized area similarly carried the problem of slum. Presently, Indian population is 1/6th of the world population. Accelerating urbanization is forcefully effecting the transformation of Indian society. Nearly 21.68% of the urban population lives in slum. Rapid growth of industrialization creates enormous employment opportunity. It attracted the lower income peoples and the unskilled labours from the rural area. The high rate of migration from the rural to the urban sector formulated slum area, because these men are unskilled labours to industries.

The Impact Of Slum Resettlement On Urban Integration In Mumbai: The Case of the Chandivali Project by Damien Vacquieroccasional Paper (2010).ISSN-0972-3579. Slums are a salient feature of Mumbai's landscape. The increasing demographic pressure on the built-up structure of the city has pushed 54% of its population to find alternative housing solutions, most of the time in environmentally protected areas. The Chandivali resettlement process benefiting the parks slum dwellers is everything but a conventional resettlement project for Mumbai.

Levels of Some Basic Amenities In The Slums And Their Impacts On Ecology:A Case Study Of Jorhat City, Assam By Diganta Kumar Phukan, Assistant Professor, Department Of Sociology, Jorhat(1 Jan 2014).ISSNOnline2319-7064. The phenomenon of slum is regarded as a challenge for the jorhat city of Assam, India where seven slum areas have already been emerged. This study was conducted in all the slums to investigate the level of some basic amenities such ashosing, sanitation system and water facilities etc. In this study it was found that these aspects of their livelihood are poor which generates several problems especially it degrades urban ecology.

Awareness Of Right To Education Act Among Urban Slum Dwellers: A Case Study Of JJ Resettlement Colony Of Madanpur Khadar Of New Delhi By Gunjan Rajput And Talat Aziz. (2013) ISSN NO: 2320-4559. Right to education act is one of the most important prestigious acts that have been passed in Indian history but implementing it is not going to be a cake walk and there are various

challenges ahead. One of the major challenges is lack of awareness among people about this act. So the present study was an attempt to check the level of awareness been chosen, it is expected that the findings of this study would have implications for awareness of right to education among the deprived in urban areas in general and among those of slums in particular.

Living In India's Slums by Hans Schenk (2001).ISBN: 81-7304 -270-5 by Menorah Publishers & Distributers New Delhi. This study focuses on inter-slum differentials; cognitive aspects of living in a slum; industrial activities and pollution in slum-areas; slums in the urban periphery, gender dimensions of coping with life in poverty and under slum-conditions, lack of provision of basic infrastructural facilities; slum improvement policies; etc.

Urban Slums and Children Health in Less-Developed Countries by James Rice (2008).American Sociological Association, Vol. XV111, Number 1, Pages 103-116.ISSN:-1076-156x. The study was on the direct effect of urban slum prevalence on national level measures of under-5 mortality rates over the period 1990 to 2005. They utilized data on 80 less developed countries, the results illiterate increasing urban slum prevalence over the period is a robust predictor of increasing child mortality rates. This effect obtains net the statistically significant influence of gross domestic product per capita, fertility rate, and educational enrolment. The results confirm urban slum prevalence growth is an important contextual dynamic whereby the social production of child mortality is enacted in the less developed countries.

Existing Practices and Barriers to Access of Much Services-A Case Study Of Residential Urban Slums Of District Mohali, Punjab, India. By Priyanka Pahwa And Aditya Sood. (2013) ISSN:-2277-9604. So the present study intends to assess the utilization of maternal Health services by women residing in urban slum areas of district Mohali, Punjab. 49% women in the slums delivered their child at home, 81% of these deliveries were conducted by trained dai while 19% of the women delivered their child without any sba.

Strategizing Slum Improvement in India: A Method to Monitor and Refocus Slum Development Programs by Robert M. Buckley, Mahavir Singh and Jerry Kalarickal.(2007) ISBN 0198060254. In order to support the goi to achieve the goals delineated in 10th five year plan development program concerning slum improvement and poverty alleviation in urban areas, the bank has agreed to consider a program that will focus on : (a) refining the national policy frame work for the upgrading and sanitation in underserved areas in India. (b) working with the states and various beneficiaries to establish a methodology which measures program performance of both goi and the states, and identifies concrete monitor able steps that can be taken to improve this performance.(c)developing appropriate monitoring mechanisms to enable the evaluation and modification or redesign of the programs which would improve the transparency, efficiency, administrative simplicity and targeting of the assistance and (d) developing funding schemes for slum improvement and sanitation that Could provide incentives so that resources are used more effectively and the program reach expand.

Society, Slums: A Critical Perspective by Rajni Balaand Sudesh Kumar (2013). ISSNNo. 2320-1797. Since the dawn of urbanization in India, there has been a UN precedential increase in the growth of slums. The current research paper seeks to bring out a conceptual understanding of a slum through an Indian social perspective. The factors responsible for the growth of slums have been highlighted by interrogating the characteristics features thereof which include infrastructure, housing and health. It also seeks to uncover the problems of slum dwellers at the round level. This study has made use of the previous studies done on slums in various Indian states in this regard.

Occupational Health and the Environment in an Urban Slum in India by Shukla A. Kumar S. Ory FG. (1991). ISSN 2224-607X The Indo-Dutch environment and sanitary engineering project under the ganga action plan in Kanpur and Mirzapur is being executed within the Indo-Dutch bilateral development cooperation framework. The project aims to integrate physical, social and health related improvements. It is expected that the development approach and methodology can be replicated in other urban settlements in India. The project is being supplemented by a training and institutional strengthening program to facilitate the transfer of new technologies and improvement of operation and maintenance of the new facilities. The project is also aimed at the improvement of the living conditions of the population, by installing drinking water and drainage systems.

Assessment of Socioeconomic Status Of Marginalized Semi-Urban Slum-Dwellers On The Basis Of Attainment Of Education: A Case Study In Patharghataslum, Ballavpur Mouza, Midnapur District, West Bengal By Sandip.

Tripathy. (2013) Journal Of Business Management And Social Sciences Research. ISSNNo: 2319-5614 the assessment of any area has been always relative to time. Education, income and occupation are the basic three factors that are causes of fluctuation of ses. It is already proved that not only economy influences the poverty but also there are so many factors like education, occupation, type of assets, livelihood status. This multidimensional poverty concept already been developed by UNESCO. Sees is always influenced by multidimensional poverty in marginalized areas of urban outskirts.

3.1. Objective of the Study

- To study the geographical background of the study area.

- To study the demographic structure of the slums area.

- To identify the reasons and problems of slums area.

- To identify different health condition of the slums area.

- To identify major problems of slums people.

- To give appropriate suggestions

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Phase of Study

For the foundation of the research works, the study has been generated by Primary data. The field study has three different stages they are Pre-field stage, Field stage and Post-field stage.

4.2. Pre-Field Stage

Questionnaire has been prepared for collection of data. The first stage is the pre-field stage, wherein to initiate the field survey various types of information regarding the field area have been collected from different books, journals published, Government report, using internet etc.

4.3. Field Stage

Extensive field Survey had been carried out in different word of the Vishakhapatnam city for collecting the primary data of the present study area.Different method was taken during the field survey. Data are collected form primary and secondary sources. Primary data was collected randomly from the slums families of the study area with the help of questionnaire prepared by me. The study was done by taking 50 houses.

4.4. Post Field Study

The most crucial stage of the field study is at this stage. The collected data were tabulated and the data was arranged. Statistical and cartographic method used. Data calculated and presented graphically where the data was prepared in Microsoft Excel. Later, it was interpreted and analyzed. Analysis of the data was made on diagrammatic presentation, pictures were then added and analyses are finally done in order to draw the concluding observations.

4.5. Data Source

To study the above mentioned objectives primary as well as secondary data have been used. for the primary data we collected total 50 Household sample collected from four selective word hazardous slums samples are collected with simple random sampling techniques. Secondary Data, obtained from the Census Reports of Government of India, District Statistical Handbook of Statistics, and various Government reports published by Bureau of Economics and Statistics, Government of Andhra Pradesh.

4.6. Study Area

Study was conducted in Visakhapatnam city of Andhra pradesh state in India. The area of focus was in and around words of Visakhapatnam city. Four words were selected for study namely words no 20,

28, 30, and 31. The study area is located in between 17°32'30"-17°52'30" northern latitude and 83°04'30" 83°24'30" eastern longitude with an area of 545 sq km. The total population of the city is 20, 35,922 as per census 2011 with an altitude of 45 metres. The city is abutting Bay of Bengal on the eastern side, Duvvada hills on the western side, Yarada Konda on the southern side and Madhurawada dome is on the Northern side.

LOCATION MAP
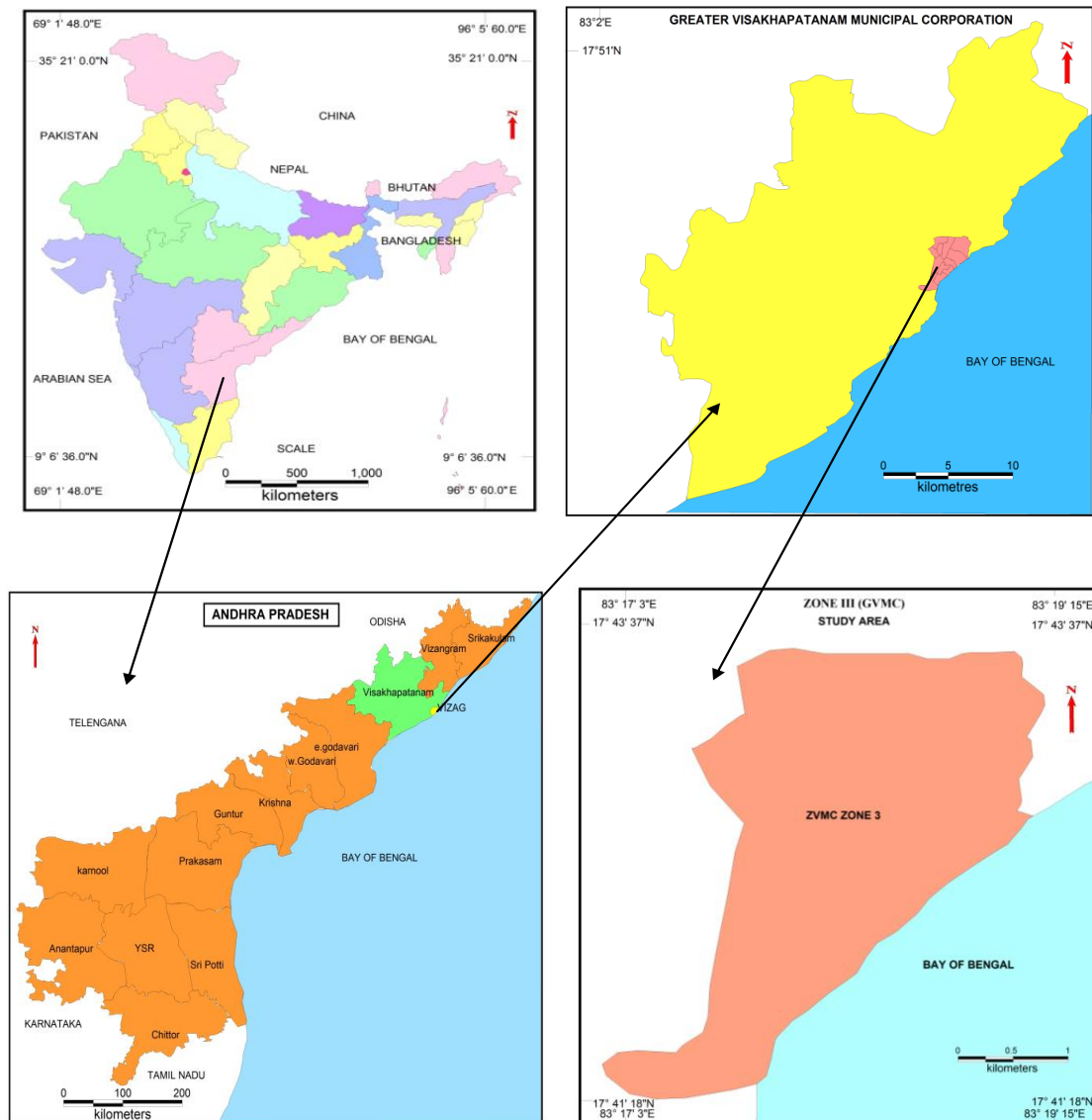
Visakhapatnam District is one of the North Eastern Coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and it lies between 17°15' and 18°32' Northern latitude and 18°54' and 83°30' in Eastern longitude. It is bounded on the North partly by the Orissa State and partly by Vizianagaram District, on the South by East Godavari District, on the West by Orissa State and on the East by Bay of Bengal.

5. HISTORICAL ASPECTS AND ETYMOLOGY

Inscriptions indicate that the District was originally a part of Kalinga Kingdom subsequently conquered by the Eastern Chalukyas in the 7th Century, A.D. who ruled over it with their Head Quarters at Vengi. This District was also under the occupation of various rulers such as the Reddy Rajahs of Kondaveedu, the Gajapathis of Orissa, the Nawabs of Golkonda and the Moghal Emperor Aurangazeb through a Subedar. This territory passed on to French occupation in view of succession dispute among Andhra Kings and finally it came under the British Reign. There were no geographical graftings till 1936 in which year, consequent on the formation of Orissa State the

Taluks namely Bissiom, Cuttack, Jayapore, Koraput, Malkanagiri, Naurangapur, Pottangi and Ryagada in their entirety and parts of Gunpur, Paduva and Parvathipur Taluks were transferred to Orissa State. The Visakhapatnam District was reconstituted with the remaining area and residuary portions of Ganjam District namely Sompeta, Tekkali and Srikakulam Taluks in entirety and portion of Parlakimidi, Ichchapuram, Berahmpur retained in Madras presidency. With the passage of time, the reconstituted District was found administratively unwieldy and therefore it was bifurcated into Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts in the year 1950. The residuary district of Visakhapatnam was further bifurcated and the Taluks of Vizianagaram, Gajapathinagaram, Srungavarapukota and portion of Bheemunipatnam Taluk were transferred to the newly created Vizianagaram District in the year 1979.

Coming to etymology of the name Visakhapatnam, tradition has it that some centuries ago a King of Andhra Dynasty encamped on the site of the present Head Quarters Town of Visakhapatnam on his piligrimage to Banaras and being pleased with the place, had built a shrine in honour of his family deity called Visakeswara to the South of the Lawson's Bay from which the district has derived its name as Visakheswarapuram which subsequently changed to Visakhapatnam. The encroachment of waves and currents of the sea supposed to have swept away the shrine into off shore area.

5.1. Physical Features

The District presents two distinct Geographic divisions. The strip of the land along the coast and the interior called the plains division and hilly area of the Eastern Ghats flanking it on the North and West called the Agency Division. The Agency Division consists of the hilly regions covered by the Eastern Ghats with an altitude of about 900 metres dotted by several peaks exceeding 1200 metres. Sankaram Forest block topping with 1615 metres embraces the Mandals of Paderu, G.Madugula, Pedabayalu, Munchingput, Hukumpeta, Dumbriguda, Araku Valley, Ananthagiri, Chinthapalli, G.K.Veedhi, and Koyyuru erstwhile Paderu, Araku Valley and Chinthapalli taluks in entirety. Machkhand River which on reflow becomes Sileru, drains and waters the area in its flow and reflow and is tapped for Power Generation. The other division is the plains division with altitude nowhere exceed in 75 metres watered anddrainedySarada, Varaha and Thandava Rivers and rivulets Meghadrigedda and G ambheeram dda. Since no major Irrigation system exists significant sub regional agronomic variations exist in this division. Along the shore lies a series of salt and sandy swamps.

5.2. Climate

The district has differing climatic conditions in different parts of it. Near Coast the air is moist and relaxing, but gets warmer towards the interior and cools down in the hilly areas on account of elevation and vegetation. April to June is warmest months. The Temperature (at Visakhapatnam Airport) gets down with the onset of South West Monsoon and tumbles to a mean minimum of 21.0o C by December after which there is reversal trend till the temperature reaches mean maximum of 32.6o C by the end of May during 2006-2007.

5.3. Rainfall

The District receives annual normal rainfall of 1202 MM, of which south-west monsoon accounts for 72.0% of the normal while North-East monsoon contributes 13.9% of the normal rainfall during 2006-2007. The rest is shared by summer showers and winter rains. Agency and inland Mandals receive larger rainfall from the South West Monsoon, while Coastal Mandals get similarly larger rainfall from North-East monsoon.

5.4. Soils

Red Loamy soils predominate with coverage of 69.9% of the villages of the district. The Soils are poor textured and easily drained. Sandy loamy soils come next with 19.2% villages coverage, largely confined to the coastal areas of Nakkapalli, Payakaraopeta, S.Rayavaram, Rambilli, Atchutapuram, Paravada, Visakhapatnam, Pedagantyada, Gajuwaka and Bheemunipatnam Mandals and to certen streches in the interior Mandals of Chodavaram, Narsipatnam, K.Kotapadu and Madugula. Black cotton soils come up next having sizeable chunks of area in K.Kotapadu, Devarapalli, Cheedikada, Paderu and Hukumpeta Mandals. 45% of the soils in the district are low in organic content and 55% in Phosphorous content.

5.5. Land Use

The total geographical area of the district is 11.16 lakh hectares of this 36.45% alone is arable area while 39.53% is forest area. The rest is distributed among "Barren and uncultivable land" about 11.7% and "Land put to non agricultural uses" about 9.0%. Out of the arable area, the net area sowed form 27.2% while cultivable waste and fallow (current and old) lands constitute about 9.2% during 2006-2007.

5.6. Slum

The word 'slum' often used to describe informal settlements within cities that have inadequate housing and miserable living conditions. They are often over crowded, with many people cramped into very small living spaces. They have been a part of history of almost all cities, particularly during the phase of urbanisation. Slums are generally the only type of settlement affordable and accessible to the poor in cities, where competition for land and profits is intense. The main reason for slum proliferation is rapid and non inclusive of

Urbanisation catalysed by increasing rural migration to urban areas.

6. DEFINITION OF SLUMS

- A review of the definitions by national and local governments, statistical offices institutions involved in slum issues and public perception reveals the following attributes of slums.

- Lack of basic services: Lack of the basic services is one of the most frequently mentioned characteristics of slum worldwide.

- Substandard housing or illegal and in adequate building structure, Factors contributing to a structure being considered standard are, for examples earth floor, mud and wattle walls or straw roofs.

- Overcrowding and high density: many slum dwelling units are overcrowded, with five or more person sharing a one – room unit used for cooking, sleeping and living.

- Unhealthy living conditions and hazardous locations: The layout of the settlement may be hazardous because of a lack of access ways and high densities of dial lapidated structures.

- Insecure tenure: The main factors contributing to non compliance are settlement builds on land reserved for non residential purpose, or which are invasions of non urban land.

- Poverty and social Exclusion: It is no seen as inherent characteristics of slums, but as a cause of slum conditions. Slum conditions are physically and statutory manifestations that create Barrie's to human and social development.

6.1. Slum Definitions Adopted at the State Level

The definition of slum area adopted by the State Governments is based on Slum Acts of the respective States i.e. based on legal stipulations unlike the definitions adopted by RGI and NSSO. The concept, perception and definition of slums vary across the states, depending on their socio-economic conditions but their physical characteristics are almost similar. Slums are usually a cluster of hutments with dilapidated and infirm structures having common toilet facilities, suffering from lack of basic amenities, inadequate arrangements for drainage and for disposal of solid waste and garbage. There are discrepancies between the parameters adopted by State Governments, RGI and NSSO. Generally the State laws provide for a procedure to 'notify' or 'recognize' slums but the stipulation regarding the number of households in the definition of slums, which is part of the Census and NSSO definitions, is absent in the definitions adopted by State laws which do not place a limit on the number of households for the purpose of identifying a slum.

6.1.1. Andhra Pradesh

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 are satisfied that any area is or may be a source of danger to the public health, safety or convenience of its neighbourhood 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."

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

6.2. Acteristicks of Slum

The main characteristics of slum are listed below:

- High rate poverty;

- High incidence unemployment;

- Huge extent of urban decay;

- Breeding ground for social problems like crime, drug addiction, alcoholism etc; High rate of mental illness and suicide;

- Low level of economic status and it's residents.;

- Inadequate infrastructure facilities;

- Acute problem of malnutrition;

- Lack of drinking water;

- Low standard of living or poor quality of life.

- Causes for creating slum: Following are the major cause that create slum,

- Poverty: Urban poverty encourages the formation and demand for slums with rapid shift from rural to urban areas, poverty migrants to urban areas.

- Urbanisation: The formation of slums is closely linked to the urbanisation.

- Politics: many local and government have for political interest, subverted , efforts to remove , reduces or upgrade slums into better housing option.

- Poor housing planning: Lack or affordable low housing and poor planning encourages the supply sides of slum.

- Poor infrastructures and social exclusion: It's forces people to adopt the conditions beyond his / her control. Poor families that can't effort transportation, or use who simply tack any form of affordable public transportations.

6.3. From Census Slum highlights 2011 and National Sample Survey-69th Round, 2012

6.3.1. Census 2011Slum Population

- A total of 65.49 million slum inhabitants live in 13.92 million

- Households;

- Out of 4041 statutory towns, 2613 cities/towns (including 19 censuses

- Towns in NCT of Delhi and one census town in Uttar Pradesh) have

- Reported slums;

- These towns are spread across 31 States/UTs of the country;

- Four States/UTs- Manipur, Daman & Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep have not reported any slum;

- The non-slum population was 311.61 million;

- The slum population constitutes 5.4 percent of the total population of the country;

- The slum population constitutes 17.4 percent of the total urban

- Population;

- The slum population constitutes 22.4 percent of the total population of the 2613 slums reporting towns.

6.3.2. Slum Housing Stock

- Out of total 17.35 million Slum Census houses,

- 1.26 million (7.3%) are vacant slum census houses.

- 16.1 million (92.7%) are occupied slum census houses.

- 13.67million slum census houses are used as residence and residence cum other uses;

- 7.99 million (58.4%) occupied slum census houses (including residence and residence-cum-other use) are in good condition,

- 5.13 million (37.5%) are in liveable condition

- rests 0.55 million (4.0%) are in dilapidated condition

- Out of 15.99 million census houses (excluding vacant & locked).

6.3.3. Slum Population in Million-plus Cities

About 25.09 million populations live in slums in the cities with population more than million, which is about 38.3 per cent of the total slum population in the country reported at the 2011 Census. In absolute numbers, Municipal Corporation area of Greater Mumbai has the highest slum population of around 5.2 million, followed by Hyderabad (2.2 million), Delhi (1.6 million) and Kolkata (1.4 million). The slum areas of Bangalore, Pune, Indore, Meerut and Agra have more than half a million population each. The concentration of slum population in the million plus cities is evident from the fact that 38.3 per cent of the total slum population of the country resides in these cities. Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai alone accounts for about one thirteenth (8.0%) of the total slum population reported in the country and more than one fifth (20.7%) of the total slum population of the million-plus cities. Six Municipal Corporations Namely Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Nagpur, Hyderabad and Chennai together account for around 20.0 per cent.

6.4. Households by Type of Structure of House Occupied

Census of India 2011 has distributed the households into three main groups according to the structure of house occupied: (i) households occupying pucca houses (permanent); (ii) households occupying semi-pucca houses (semi-permanent); and (iii) households occupying kutcha houses (temporary). 137.5 lakh slum households in 2011 (excluding institutional households) were categorized as households occupying pucca (permanent) houses, semi-pucca (semi-permanent) houses and kutcha (temporary) houses. Households occupying kutcha houses were further sub-grouped as: (a) serviceable kutcha; and (b) non-serviceable kutcha according to the structure of the house occupied. In 2011, households occupying permanent pucca houses numbered 106.9 lakh (78 %), while semi-pucca (semi-permanent) houses were 22.1 lakh (16%) and kutcha houses were 7.2 lakh (5%). Out of the 7.2 lakh households occupying kutcha houses in 2011, 4.4 lakh households' occupied serviceable kutcha and 2.8 lakh households occupied non-serviceable kutcha houses. Unclassified category households numbered 1.3 lakh (1%).

6.5. Slum Conditions – National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)

Human well-being is broadly considered to include, not only consumption of goods and services but also the access to basic 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 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. In order to understand the magnitude of the problems in slum settlements, the housing status of the slum dwellers and their living conditions have to be analysed 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. 1.2 The first survey on slums (31st Round), namely "Conditions of Slum Area in Cities" was conducted in 1977, which was restricted to Class I cities. The second survey (49th Round): "Slums in India" was conducted in 1993; slum data was collected separately for rural and urban areas. The third survey (58th Round), namely "Conditions of Urban Slums 2002", and was conducted exclusively for urban slums. The fourth (65th Round): "Some Characteristics of Urban Slums 2008-09" was conducted for urban slums. The fifth and the latest survey (69th Round): "Urban

Slums in India, 2012" was conducted for Urban Slums. These survey findings show the actual conditions prevailing in slums. In particular, these results bring out the status of slum dwellers, access to basic civic requirements like drinking water, sanitation, electricity, and availability of other basic services in slums.

6.6. Details Information of Slums

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 deteriorated.

Due to increasing urbanization of the general populace, slums became common in the 18th to late 20th centuries in the United States and Europe. Slums are still predominantly found in urban regions of developing countries, but are also still 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%). Among individual countries, the proportion of urban residents living in slum areas in 2009 was highest in the Central African Republic (95.9%). Between 1990 and 2010 the percentage of people living in slums dropped, even as the total urban population increased. The world's largest slum city is found in the Neza-Chalco-Ixtapaluca area, located in the State of Mexico.

Slums form and grow in different parts of the world for many different reasons. Causes include rapid rural-to-urban migration, economic stagnation and depression, high unemployment, poverty, informal economy, forced or manipulated ghettoization, 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 citywide infrastructure development, and public housing.

Visakhapatnam is the largest city in the new state of Andhra Pradesh. Situated on the eastern coastline of India, it is a significant port and industrial city thus consistently experiencing the influx of migrant population in search of employment opportunities, not only from different regions of coastal Andhra, but other states as well. Over the last few decades, Visakhapatnam has witnessed a considerable rise in population, owing to both natural growth and migration from the neighbouring areas.

According to the Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation's (GVMC) 'City Development Plan' (2005); there has been successive increase in the number of slum dwellers who came from adjacent villages and with the extension of the city limits, areas which were already poverty stricken, got included within the city's peripheries.

According to the 2011 Census, Visakhapatnam (under GVMC) was identified as the city (amongst 'million-plus' cities) with the highest slum population (44.1%) in the country, in relation to its total urban population. The GVMC in its official documents talks about the prevalence of 741 slums however; there is no available record which provides a comprehensive account on the total number of notified and non-notified slums in the city. Nevertheless, as one travels across the city, it is not hard to find these settlements, located in both private and public lands in different corners of urban Visakhapatnam. The GVMC as an urban local body, has received several awards for its Basic Services to the Urban Poor programme, by the JNNURM, in the last couple of years, however, a look at the slums and its residents depicts a contradictory picture and throws open various concerns. Besides the issues of eviction, in-situ, ex-situ development among others; the access to civic amenities such as electricity, water, sanitation, safe housing conditions and so on is still sufficiently questionable. Under these conditions, the outrage of the cyclone Hud-Hud has had devastating effects on the slum population, recovery from which is both a time-consuming and a cost effective process.

Many slums in Visakhapatnam are located along the railway track. There was an in-principle decision taken by the Railways and the Union Urban Development Ministry that such slum dwellers could be

rehabilitated in situ, provided the local revenue authorities identify twice the area to be given up by the Railways, in exchange for it. GVMC and the local authorities have indeed identified the land to be given to Railways but, pending a final decision, no further progress could be made in settling the slum dwellers by giving them ownership rights.

While pre Hud-Hud situation of the slum dwellers was bad, it is these slum dwellers who bore the main brunt of Hud-Hud, as their makeshift shelters were blown off and whatever little they had was damaged.

In any cyclone relief operation, the highest priority needs to be given to providing timely relief to the poor in the slums. Still, there are several slums where the residents have no roof to stay under. Many slums face the threat of snake bites. ARTD is an NGO working closely with these slums and taking up the problems of each slum with the local authorities for long-term solutions.

7. POPULATION COMPOSITION

The population composition is the number of male and number of female in a region. In Vishakhapatnam city's total population of surveyed households is 203 Out of which 54% are male and 46% are female. In word no 28, percentage of male and female is equal. In Word no 30, 52 percent male and 48 percent female population. In word no 20 and 31, 55 percent are male and 45 percent are female population.

7.1. Age Sex Composition

Age sex composition is a method used in population geography that describes the ages and number of males and females within given population. It is also a graphically illustration that shows the distribution of various age groups in a population which forms the shape of a pyramid when the population is growing. The distribution of the study area has been categories into 4 age group, i.e. below 5 years, 5-17, 17-60 and above 60 years of age. The fig 4.2 below shows the age sex composition of the selected study area.
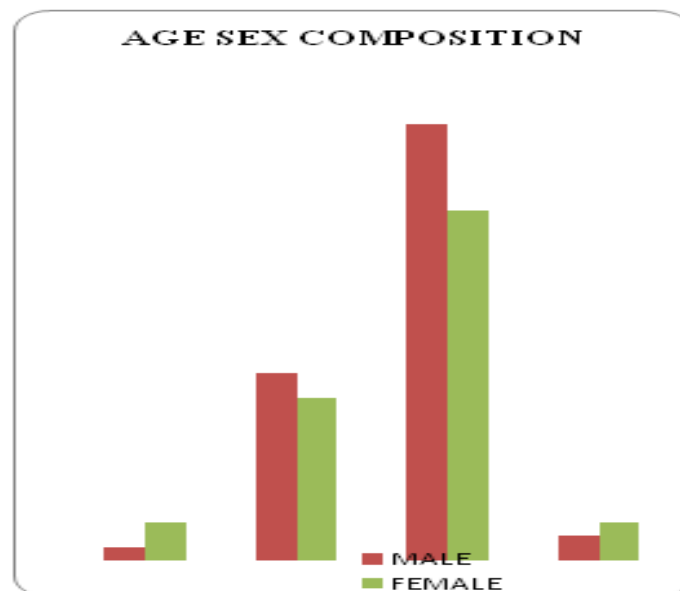
The age sex composition of the study area shows the percentage of female is higher than the male in the age group of below 5 and the age group of above 60 years. The percentage of male population is higher than the female population in the age group of 5-17 and 17-60 year of age.

7.2. Marital Status

Marital Status is any of several distinct options that describe a person's relationship with a significant other. Married, single, divorced, and widowed are examples of marital status. A status of married means that, a person is wed in a manner legally recognized by law. The figure below shows the marital status of the household head in the selected four wards.

Out of the total surveyed population of the age between 24-20 are highest married whereas 32-28 age group are lowest married. The age group of 28-24 and 20-16 married people is almost equal.
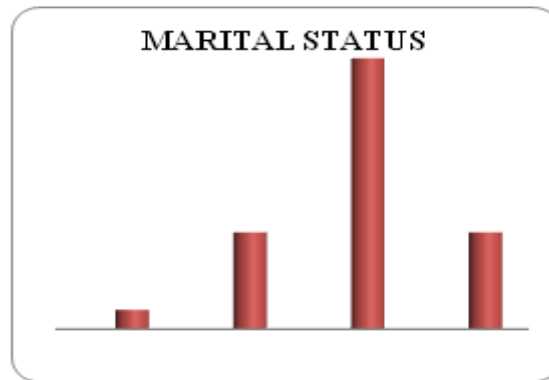
7.3. Religion

In general, religion refers to a set of tenets and practices regarding what are sacred or spiritual tenets and practices held in common by a group. Religion usually encompasses beliefs about the origin and meaning of the world and of human life as well as guidelines for moral behaviour.
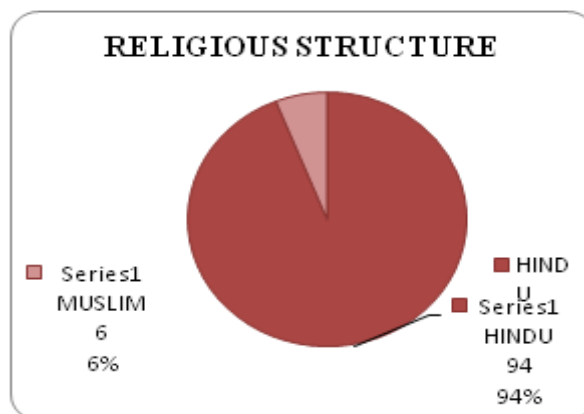
From the above diagram it shows that majority of household is concentrated with Hindu family (94%) whereas Muslims accounts 6%.

7.4. Caste Structure

An ethnic group, or an ethnicity, is a category of people who identify with each other based on similarities such as common ancestry, language, society, culture or nation. Ethnicity is usually an inherited status based on the society in which one lives. Membership of an ethnic group tends to be defined by a shared cultural heritage, ancestry, origin, myth, history, homeland, language or dialect, symbolic system as religion, mythology and ritual, cuisine, dressing style, art, and physical appearance.
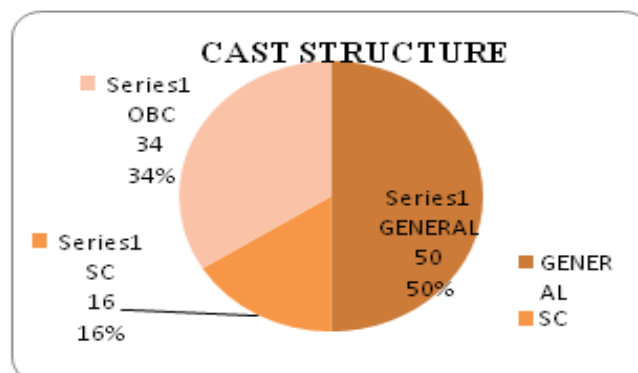
Ethnic groups, derived from the same historical founder population, often continue to speak related languages and share a similar gene pool. By way of language shift, acculturation, adoption and religious conversion, it is sometimes possible for individuals or groups to leave one ethnic group and become part of another (except for ethnic groups emphasizing racial purity as a key membership criterion).

In our survey the ethnicity has been categorized into three groups namely SC, OBC and General. In average all of the words are dominated by the General categories. Out of the 50 household survey 50% of them are of General category followed by SC (16%) and OBC (34%).

7.5. Language

Language spoken in India belong to several language families, the major one being the Indo-Aryan languages spoken by 75% of Indians and the Dravidian language spoken by 20%of Indian.
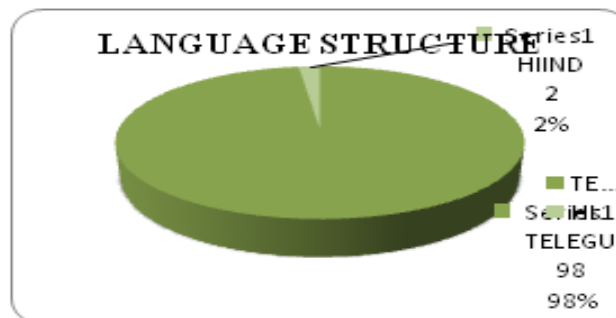
98% of the household speaks Telegu, whereas only 2% of the households speak Hindi and rest speaks other languages. Four of the surveyed word are the dominant of Telegu peoples so the average speakers also Marathi language.

7.6. Educational Status

Education in India is provided by the public sector as well as the private sector, with control and funding coming from three levels: central, state and local. The ratio of public schools to private schools in India is 7:5. India has made progress in terms of increasing the primary education attendance rate and expanding literacy to approximately three-quarters of the population in the 7–10 age groups, by 2011.In order to study the educational status of this word, it has been categorized into 5 categories namely, primary, secondary, M.P, H.S, Graduated.
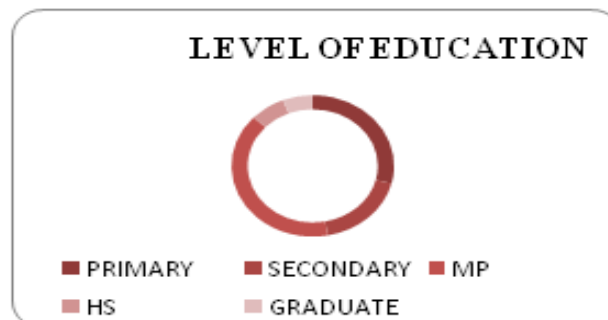

7.7. Housing Condition

Housing is a major element of people's material living standards. It is essential to meet basic needs, such as for shelter from weather condition, and to offer a sense of personal security, privacy and personal space. Good houses conditions are also essential for people's health and affect childhood development. In our survey maximum households have their own house (76%) and one third of household were rented (24%).
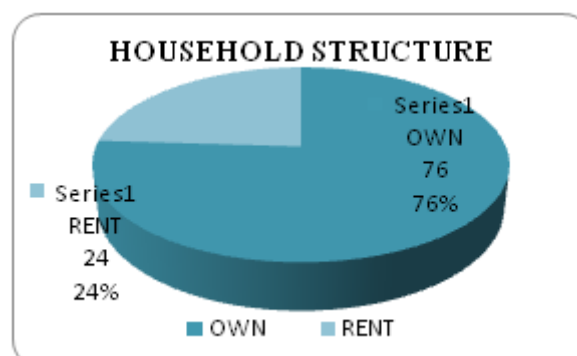
7.8. Occupational Structure

Occupation or source of income is one of the indicators of a person's social status and well being. In today's society broadly 3 types of activities or occupations are recognized, these are primary activities, secondary activities and tertiary activities. Agriculture and agriculture related all the activities fall under the primary activities. In India as per the 2011 census, around 68% of the people are dependent on agriculture related activities. Fig below shows the occupational structure of the study area. Majority of the household are main worker and secondary worker are less than the main workers.
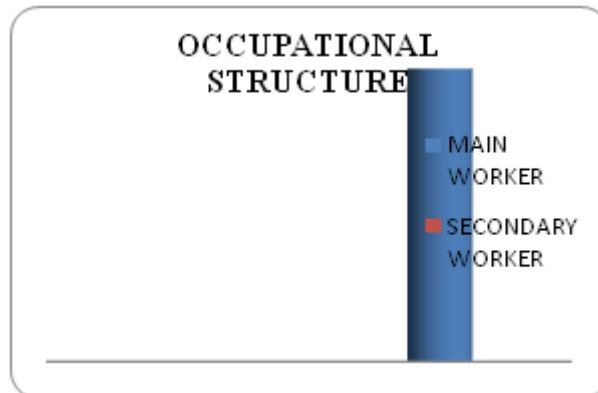
7.9. Percentage of Workers

According to census of India 2011, among the main workers, female workers, are only 23.3 % and 76.7% are male workers. Majority of female workers (87.3 percent) are from rural areas. This is also twice that of male workers, which may be due to their being employed predominantly in activities like cultivation and agricultural labour. In the urban areas, majority of female workers are engaged in Households industry and other work.In our study area the percentage of workers are almost equal, 50% are the male workers and 50% are the female workers.
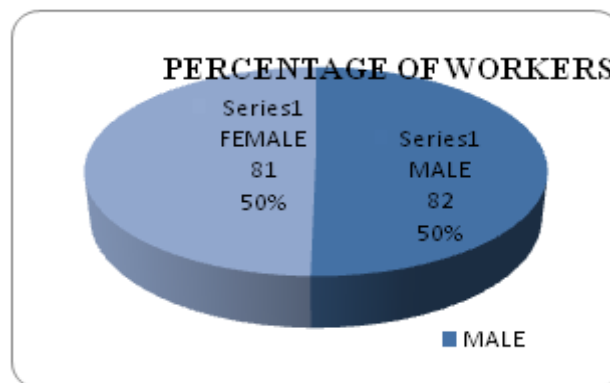

7.10. Monthly Income Pattern

The flow of cash or cash-equivalents received from work (wage or salary), capital (interest or Profit), or land (rent), Accounting, An excess of revenue over expenses for an accounting period. Also called earnings or gross profit. Amount by which total assets increase in an accounting period.
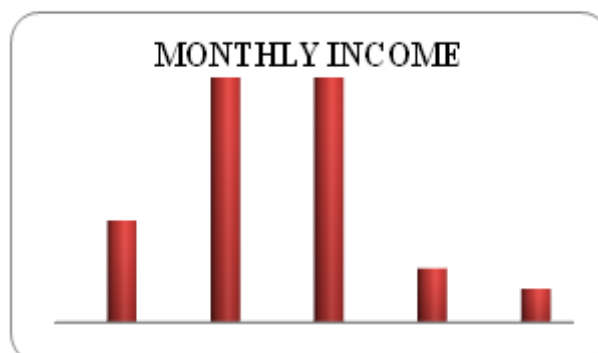
As per the survey, the majority of the household has a total income of 9,000-12,000 per month followed by 6000-9000 income per month. Around 21.05% earns 9,000-12,000 whereas very few households have income above 15000.

7.11. Kind of Disease

A disease is any condition which results in the disorder of a structure or function in an organism that is not due to any external injury. The study of disease is called pathology, which includes the study of cause.In our study area majority peoples suffer from fever followed by measies. Dengue and diabetic also attacked the slum area's people of our study area.
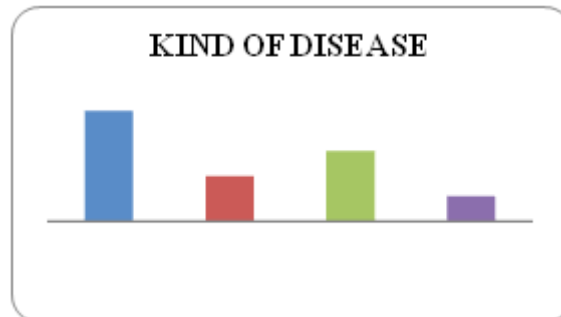

7.12. Disease Pattern of Slums

The term disease broadly refers to any condition that impairs the normal functioning of the body. For this reason, diseases are associated with dysfunctioning of the body's normal homeostatic processes. Vishakapatnam slum area's people affected by the different type of disease.In our study area 60 percent of the people respond they suffer from the different type of disease and 40percent of the people respond they have not been suffering from different type of disease.
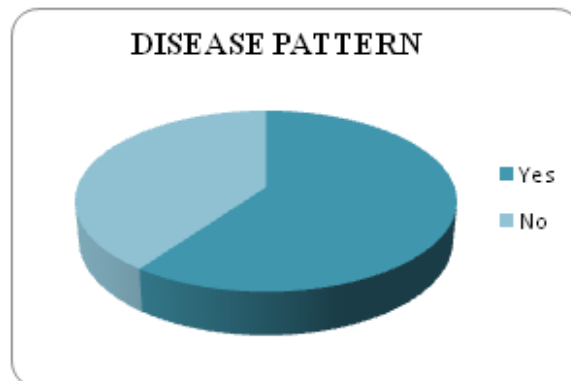
## 7.13. Drinking Water Facilities

Our body is composed of about 60% of water. So drinking water is important for functioning of our body fluids. Drinking water facility indicates the level of our life. If the water condition is not good then various problem may be occurred. Like dieses. Figure below shows the drinking water sources of the surveyed wards.
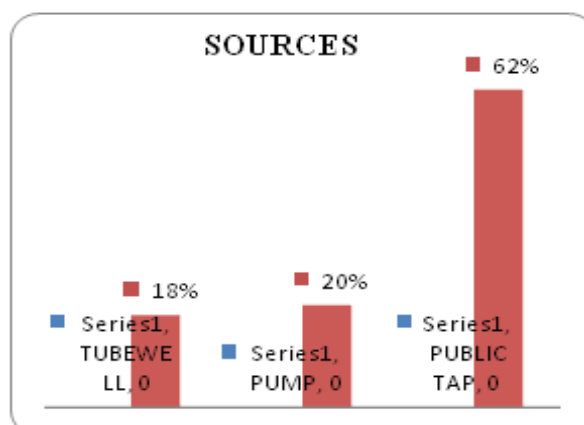
From the above figure it can be seen that the main source of drinking water of people is public tap from the water supply which is provided by the government. Around 20% of the households gets drinking water from pump, 18% from tube well, some households also depends on pond or lake. Since majority of the people take water from supply, government plays a vital role to develop the quality of drinking water. That's why the number of water borne diseases is very low.

7.14. Sanitary Facility

Also be less absenteeism. Figure below shows the sanitary facility of the surveyed wards. The sanitary facilities are necessary for workers' well-being and to prevent disease. Well-maintained sanitary facilities help to improve productivity because healthy workers are more efficient and there will.
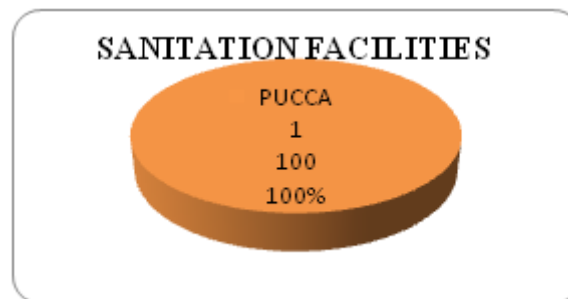
The sanitary facilities of the selected wards, according to the collected data show that 100% of the families use pucca latrines. Only few families use semi pucca types. This most important finding is that there is no kacha toilet in the wards.

7.15. Addicted Structure

More people understand now the harmful effects that smoking has on the body as well as the addictive effects of nicotine. The good news is that teens seem to be getting the message—SBB recently reported that smoking rates among 8th-, 10th-, and 12th-graders are at an all-time low
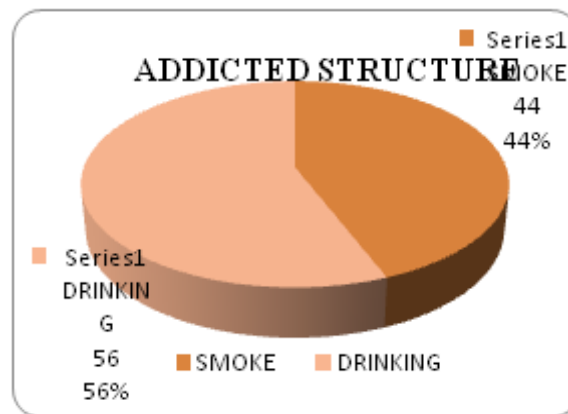
In our survey area, the percentage of drinking is more than smoke. According to our survey 56 percent of slum people were related with drinking and 44 percent were related with smoke.

7.16. Relationship between Health and Source of Drinking Water

Unhealthy conditions are creating due to absence of public facilities like water supply, sanitation, drainage etc. The sub-human conditions of the slums considerably affect the health and life of the people. Neglect of sanitation is often evidenced by heaps of rotting garbage and pools of sewage, enhances the general pollution of water and soils. In our study areas Ward no-(20, 28, 30, 31) of Vishakhapatnam slums peoples living conditions and their healthy conditions is very bad quality and 60% people are affected several disease and their economics structure is low and this disease affected long years so they are not going for private doctors and they going for governmental hospital but this purpose don't check their health in carefully so, their disease is long times effected. In our study areas source of water is various sectors .many people collected water in public tap and few people collected water in pump and some people collected water in tube well (Including ocean, river, pond ,tank and others).In our study areas water pollution is occurs so various water disease are obtained likes measles , diabetic, fever and others. The lack of piped water supply in study areas leading to high

dependence on ground water, the lack of proper waste deposal facility and poor sewage system leading to pollution and health related problems of our study areas.

7.17. Relationship Between Health and Occupation

In our study areas (Ward no 20, 28, 31) slums poor people's occupation is not for very low quality their occupational quality is medium because all houses adult male members are Workers and some families' adult female members are works. In our study areas in ward no 30 occupation structure is very low because their living condition bad and educational qualification is lower categories and this status does not added in present society. The study highlights that's low income and low quality of life exists in the slums of Vishakhapatnam.

8. PROBLEMS OF SLUMS IN OUR STUDY AREAS

- There is no regular supply of water through pipes. This makes obtaining clean drinking water very difficult.

- Used and dirty water is not properly disposed off through covered pipes, but is just roughly directed away from the settlements.

- Since there is no proper sewage or waste disposal system, garbage is accumulated near the slums or thrown into the water bodies in case the slums are near a water body.

- There are no proper sanitation facilities, and people tend to defecate in public.

- There is no regulated supply of electricity in slums, making living conditions very poor. In conclusion, the standard of living is extremely poor.

- The conditions in slums are deplorable. The settlements are built in small, congested areas, near airports, railway lines and industries, rivers and other water bodies, and markets

- The settlements are built with whatever material people there can find be if corrugated sheets or gunny bags or polythene bags. This is not only unhygienic but also creates complications during monsoon when there is flooding during heavy rains.

- The existence of such conditions makes it easier for people living here to contract diseases and easily spread infectious diseases because many people live in close quarters.

SUGGESTION

- According to this study both slums are suffering with environmental factors different aspects these two slums are hazardous slums because they must change to rehabilitate another area within the city for their live stocks.

- In view of the large scale migration from the rural to urban centres necessary steps are to be taken to meet the sanitary and hygiene problems. The Community Health Department of GVMC should prepare short run and long run programmes to meet the sanitary problems of the flooding population.

- Various Schemes for Slum Improvement programmes implemented by Central, State Government and ODA projects also but strictly allocate to the grants for Slum improvement and slum Environmental Improvement Schemes like Housing, drinking water, drainage &sewerage facilities, public health Dispensaries, and urban Infrastructure facilities. 10.3 The residents of the slums in and around that area leakage victim of pollution vigorous steps to control dust and sound pollutants.

- The residents of hazardous slum-1 lack of basic civic amenities as they are residing in a disputed area. The residents are exposed to hazardous pollutants that are causing all types of diseases. To safeguard them, the better option would be to relocate them to some other area which is slum free area.

- The general awareness on environment and public health issues are to be brought in the slums by government and NGO"s through street plays like drama, documentary movies and etc. That will have immense impact on the attitude towards living styles of the slum dwellers.

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