A STUDY ON URBAN SLUMS AND TRIBAL MIGRANTS : Identification of Problems and An Agtion Module for Egonomic Rehabilitation

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE

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A STUDY ON URBAN SLUMS AND TRIBAL MIGRANTS: Identification of Problems and An Action Module for Economic Rehabilitation

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SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES RESEARCH AND TRAINING INSTITUTE ODISHA, BHUBANESWAR

ST & SC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA, BHUBANESWAR

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FOREWORD

The push and pull factors of urban and industrial areas are responsible for growth of slums. The city with its promise of employment attracts a vast majority of these rural and tribal migrants accompanied by rapid urbanization and industrialization. Gradually these migrants become assimilated to urban system, though they are denied of securities/facilities at par with the urbanites.

Slums therefore are pockets of migrants mostly comprising of economically weaker sections of society including tribal communities drawn from rural/tribal pockets having scarce employment opportunities. The Slum dwellers mostly live in insanitary, unhygienic, squalid areas on encroached land and are devoid of basic amenities and earn their livelihood engaging themselves in unorganized sectors characterized by illiteracy, low income, unhygienic living conditions and such other maladies which contribute to the poor as well as sub human living condition of the migrants. The tribal people constitute a sizable chunk of the slum dwellers. The problems faced by these poor migrants are multifarious. The residents of both authorized and unauthorized slums have accepted the problems they encounter as fate accomplished.

There are many growth centers in urban pockets of Odisha where slums have come up and the migrant population reside occupying encroached Government land. The slums are found to be in large number in two cities of Odisha, Bhubaneswar (the capital city of the State) and Rourkela (the Industrial City of the State). When Bhubaneswar and Rourkela were planned as capital and industrial city of Odisha, requirement of large number of artisans, construction workers, utility service men, rickshaw pullers and daily workers- were not conceived as a permanent sector of city's growing population. As a matter of fact, the city's growth potential was very much underestimated and planner's obviously did not envision the phenomenal population pressure on city's civic services and space over last seven decades. The municipal boundaries expanded thick and fast. Though the slums grew along with the city and were taken as a necessary evil, by 1990's serious consideration was given to them. It was realized they have to be given due consideration for their relocation, rehabilitation and improvement of living conditions. In fact, in urban areas population residing in Slums has become a necessary part for providing man power support who reside in the Slums. The activities in the city/urban centers will come to a grinding halt without the slum dwellers. Realizing this, Government in recent times have come up with packages and have started relocating them by either upgrading the slums in-situ or by relocating the slum dweller in places in close vicinity of city. Notwithstanding the steps initiated by the Government, slum and its inhabitants are experiencing a lot of problems.

Realizing this, SCSTRTI with the financial support of Ministry of Tribal Affairs had taken up a study 7 sample slums and 6 sample slums in Bhubaneswar and Rourkela Municipal Corporation areas (authorized and unauthorized) to identify problems encountered by Urban Slum dwellers, especially the tribal migrant population and to come up with a suggested framework for their development for better quality of living with basic facilities.

Although large number of studies have been done in various parts of the country on slums and its residents, the present study which focuses on the tribal migrant population have identified issues that plague the tribal migrant slum dwellers. It has identified several issues which Government can take in to cognizance and take as input while addressing the problems of the slum dwellers with special focus oon the tribal segments.

Hope the findings of the study will help Government in addressing the slum dwellers and particularly the tribal segment of the slums.

> **Prof (Dr.) A.B. Ota, I.A.S.** Advisor-cum-Director and Special Secretary

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Prof (Dr.) A.B. Ota, I.A.S. Advisor-cum-Director and Special Secretary

Bhubaneswar

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The study on 'Urban Slums and Tribal Migrants' was conducted in thirteen slums both authorized and unauthorized. 07 slums including one slum where pilot study was conducted and 6 slums (authorized unauthorized) in the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) and Rourkela Municipal Corporation (RMC) in the district of Khurdha and Sundargarh respectively covered under the smart City. The very purpose of the study was to identify problems of tribal migrants residing in the slums and to suggest action plan for their economic rehabilitation. Data was collected from both secondary and primary sources through a well structured and pre-tested Schedule/ questionnaire. All together 2160 households were covered during the field survey, 12FGDS, one at each slum were held and case studies were conducted. All stake holders were also interviewed/ consulted in the data collection process.

The introduction, conceptual frame work, definitions, slums in India, migrations, causes and consequences of slums, constitutional provisions and legislation and organization of report have been dealt in chapter-I. Ideologically the emergency of slums is associated with exploitative modes of production and further distribution. As long as capitalist mode of production, in any form, small or large continues to persist, the quality of life of workers and tribal migrants could not be solved in isolation. Poverty, lack of employment in villages, natural calamity and over population are some of the factors which are responsible for migration of tribals and rural mass to urban and industrial centers.

Slums have many names and connotation varying from state to state. Not only names but factors associated with these also vary. Thus, some names carry the meaning that slums are breeding grounds of crime, some are vote banks, some are squatter homes, while some are islands of poverty. Slums can't be taken for granted to be full of vices, immoral and illegal activities or factional politics. It is not a common feature of slums of all cities. However, some commonalities like concentration of population largely inhabited by poor and socially weaker sections migrated from rural tribal villages under the garb of both push and pull factors. As a result, they have been deprived of basic amenities and miserable plight of the slums dwellers in general and poor tribal migrant in particular goes in an accelerated pace without the realization of the fact that these poor slum dwellers are real builders and sustainers of the city.

Various literatures/studies on slums and migration were reviewed to know about the findings and in identifying the gaps on the present research, in probing into different aspects which have been hither to, totally neglected. The review of various studies undertaken by different scholars namely Manohar Rao, Roy and Bijlani, Kaldate, Dr. Tubussum, Dr. Tripathy, Dr. Nayak, Dr Acharaya, M.S.A Rao to mention but a few , on urbanization, slum improvement, slum problem in India not only high lights several issues which are relevant for further intensive probing and is also helpful for policy planners. The authors who have studied on socio-economic condition have indicated that a majority of them are unskilled with low economic status and low incomes, drawn from tribal/rural areas. Consequently, they have no option but to live in houses of sub-standard quality and more buffeted with different problems of various magnitude and dimensions. Some others have evaluated the quality of life and have stated that housing is the basic necessity. Some have mentioned that alcoholism is a disease endemic to slums and it leads

to moral and economic degradation. Some also have expressed concern over health and sanitation issue of slum dwellers and some have highlighted on the lack of basis amenities in slums for survival. Many have put emphasis on need for improvement of quality of life and peaceful community living of slum dwellers. The need to check migration and mushroom growth of slums have also been suggested by many scholars. Several studies also indicate that there is no uniform treatment of problems and many a times problems have been tackled in piecemeal fashion instead of looking at the whole problem in an integrated manner. It has also been derived from different studies that gap exists as far as the micro-level realities, theoretical constructs, and methodical issues are concerned. It is matter of utter dismay that these studies have not been able to throw any alternative perspective with regard to formulation of national policy on development of slum residence, slum clearance and development of slums.

The objectives of study, Universe of study, selection of sample, geographical location of authorized and unauthorized slums of both Bhubaneswar and Rourkela Municipal Corporation, techniques and methods of data collection and limitation of the study are included in the Chapter-III of the report.

A detailed picture on 13 slums covered under study have been mentioned in chapter-IV. Ethnic composition of slums, number of households physical infrastructures and basis amenities like road, drainage, sewerage system, disposal of garbage, toilet facilities, sanitary condition, drinking water facilities, educational and health care facilities, PDS, Self-help group, Community center, etc. available in the slum have been mentioned in respect of each slum to know about the ground reality. Study revealed that the living condition of people residing in unauthorized slums was poor in comparison to authorized slums. Further, the unauthorized slums dwellers were found residing in apprehension and having the feeling of insecurity as they do not have the right over the occupied land. Improvement in the supply of safe drinking water, garbage disposal, sewerage system, maintenance of internal roads, individual toilet facilities, electricity facilities to individual households, sanitary conditions are needed in almost all slums more specifically in the unauthorized slums. Open defecation was found to be the common practice among slum dwellers causing environmental nuissance. People having individual toilets also prefer to go outside to attend the call of nature. They need motivation in this regard through awareness camps to stop this practice. Study found that housing condition of 20-30% people are not good, congested and lack proper ventilation. Urgent attention in this regard is required and they need to be covered under the housing schemes of Government on priority basis.

The socio-economic condition of slum dwellers in general tribal migrants in particular has been elaborated in chapter-IV. In the seven slums of Bhubaneswar there are 980 households with a total population of 4388 of which tribal migrant households are 602, having a population of 2757, that constitutes 62.8% of the total population. Whereas in RMC six slums having 1180 households having a total population of 4903, of which tribal migrants are living in 700 households comprising 2827 population. The males comprise 51.9 per cent as against 48.1 per cent females in RMC. In RMC tribal migrant households comprise 59.3 percent of the total population.

The age group wise distribution shows that the real workforce in age group of 19-40 years comprise 38.8 per cent in BMC as against 43.1 per cent work force in RMC. Further, 18.9 per cent

workers are available in the age group 41-60 years in BMC as against 21.9 per cent in RMC. It is interesting to note that 35.6 per cent population depends on 64.4 per cent work force in RMC and BMC 42.1 per cent population are dependent on 57.9 per cent work force.

The family household size in BMC varies from 3.9 to 5.4 and the average household size in 4.5. In RMC the household size varies from 3.8 to 4.2 having an average size to 4.03.

The marital status of migrant household reveals that in BMC 47.8% are married as against 48.4 percent in RMC. The separated/divorced comprise a negligible percentage. The reason for separation or divorce has been attributed to extra-marital relation, physical torture and excessive drinking habits. Widows/widower comprise 6.2 per cent in RMC as against 6.0 per cent in BMC regarding educational status of the slum dwellers, it was found that 28.7 per cent are illiterate in BMC, of which 320 male comprise 11.7 per cent and 473 females comprise 17.1 per cent. The percentage of illiterate account for 22.0 per cent of the total population in RMC. The beginners in Anganwadi and KG-I comprise 1.3 per cent in RMC as against 2.3 per cent children in BMC. The high school pass outs comprise 32.2 per cent males and 27.6 per cent females in BMC as against 60.5 per cent (32. 2 per cent males and 28.3 per cent females) in RMC. The higher qualified persons account for 4.6 per cent who have real from +2 to post-graduate level in BMC as against 13.1 per cent in RMC.

The house type reflects that 42.5 per cent households live in Katcha/mud houses in BMC as against 28.2 per cent in RMC. The pucca households are found in case of 57 households comprising 9.4 per cent in BMC and RMC (65 households). These are found in authorized slums where the residents have ownership right over land and the same has been attributed to better economic condition. Further, this is to mention that 3 percent households in BMC and 19.6 percent household live on rented basis it has been reported that in authorized slums puccka houses could not constructed owing to joint Patta and the house holds living in katcha houses having nuclear family. It has come to surface that 18 households comprising 3 % in BMC and 19.6 % households living on rented basis have reported that the house owners are residing in other unauthorized slums with the hope of getting another piece of land in future. This is the state of affairs in case of unauthorized slums of BMC and RMC.

In RMC there are 1209 workers engaged in different sectors of employment of the total population of 2827. It indicates a work participation rate of 42.7 per cent and average number of workers per household stands at 1.17. Whereas in BMC there are 1068 worker comprising 38.7 per cent of the total population of 2757 and average worker per household is 1.7. The difference in work participation is attributed to the number of industries located in Rourkela and more number of jobs of different nature are available and the urban center of Bhubaneswar has become a labour surplus market.

In RMC 724 persons comprising 59.8 per cent are working as wage earners as against 640 persons comprising 59.3 per cent in BMC. 171 female workers (14.1%) in RMC and 112 female workers (10.3%) in BMC are working in housekeeping /housemaids activities. The Government job employed person's accounts for 9.8 per cent in RMC as against 0.7 in BMC.

The average monthly income shows that average per household income per month in RMC is Rs.16494/- as against Rs.13270/- in BMC. On the other hand per worker per household income comes about Rs.7480/- in BMC as against 9550/- in RMC. The average per household income

range between Rs.12450 /- to Rs.18260/- in RMC and it ranges from 15096/- to Rs.17135/- in BMC.

Distribution of all households in the slums according to total income from all sources reveals that though poverty cut off line remains at a Rs. 47/- per head that comes to Rs.16920/- per household per month. In the situation of BMC almost all households are under the clutch of poverty. In BMC the tribal residents of Nayapalli Munda Sahi, Patia Jali Munda Sahi and Laximpur Santal Basti are below poverty line. Other hand, in RMC the tribal migrant residents of Kharia Bahal are below poverty line. It is apt to mention that Government has lifted the poverty cut off point and have taken the ration card holders to be under BPL category. Hence, in this context 522 households comprising 79.20% are below poverty line in BMC as against 85.6 % tribal migrant residents in RMC.

It was found out that per household expenditure in BMC is Rs.16358/- as against Rs.16445/- in RMC. It was observed that more than 48 per cent household have been in debt from various sources. The total expenditure on food items at 72 percent as against 28 per cent expenditure on non-food items.

The principal source of borrowing is from friends and relatives and neighbours within or nearby the locality. But more that 20% households in debt have incurred loans from money lender in both areas of study. In both areas 28 percent households in debt have paid no interest and 31.7 per cent migrant households have paid more than 24 per cent interest. The exploitation and harassment meted out by money lenders have reached unbearable magnitude both in authorized and unauthorized slums of BMC and RMC.

Chapter-V deals with problems of migration and of living environment. The State of Odisha has been experiencing intra state migration and migrants mostly belong to coastal districts to Western belt and from drought prone districts to the industrial belt of the state. Both push and pull factors were found as reason of migration. Among these factors unemployment, abject poverty, small size land holding low agricultural productivity, natural calamity, halt on shifting cultivation, regular crop loss are playing as push factors. However, employment opportunity, aspiration for better prospect, free from poverty and hunger and cosmopolitan nature of urbanites are major pull factors operate to migrate from native places.

Tribal migrant of Odisha have also followed the same network system i.e. prearranged jobs at place of destination by their friends and relatives or contractors/agents which attract more to migrate. It has been ascertained that in BMC 297 migrant household reached their place of destination as against 55.2 % in RMC through their friends and relatives. On the other hand 14.2 per cent households in BMC and 16.9 per cent households in BMC and 16.9 per cent households in RMC have migrated through contractors and unlicensed agents. Further, 53 households (8.8%) in BMC and 16.1 per cent in RMC have reached the destination place basing on their previous visit.

In the initial days they suffered financially and remained without work for 15 to 20 days in the new environment and were fed by their slum brethren.

It was revealed from the study that search for livelihood employment and hope for high wages/ income was the principal motive that constitute 57.5 per cent in RMC as against 46.8% in

BMC. Whereas, acute poverty and unemployment has driven out 25.1 per cent in BMC as against 16.8 per cent in RMC.

Survey revealed that 700 households of RMC have migrated from Sundergarh and surrounding areas of the district. Further 54 households comprising 4.6 per cent have moved from one slum to other owing to the problem of accommodation, rude behavior of the slum house owner or for distance of work place. It has also been revealed that 56 households (8%) in RMC and 77 households (12.8%) in BMC have migrated due to the advance of petty amount taken from contractors or agents, have worked in brick kiln/stone quarries and massive construction work till the end of the contract period facing all odds. In BMC 139 households (23.1%) have migrated due to poverty unemployment followed by 105 households (17.4%) who have migrated owing to regular crop loss and drought like condition.

The study revealed that 78.8 % households in RMC have been staying in the slums for more than 15 years with 12.8 % households who have been residing for 10 to 15 years and 7.8 % households with living of less than 10 years. Whereas in BMC 86.2 per cent have been living for more than 15 years, followed by 8.0 per cent households for 10 to 15 years as against 5.5 per cent with less than 10 years.

It was ascertained from the study that 72% households in BMC have migrated permanently as against 90.7% in RMC. The seasonal migrants comprise 28% in BMC as against 9.3% in RMC.

The district of migration reveals that in BMC respondent have migrated from 11 districts and a sizeable proportion of 20.1 per cent have migrated from Ganjam district. The migrants of Badagada Shabar Sahi, Nayapalli Shabar Sahi and Gadakana Shabar Sahi are permanent inhabitants, as they are having ownership right over land, having 33.2 % of the total households of 602. It is pertinent to mention here that 38 % have migrated from Mayurbhanj district. On the other hand, in RMC 610 households (87.1%) have migrated from Sundergarh district as against 70 households comprising 10% have migrated from Chattishgarh, Bihar and Ranchi to eke out their livelihood.

It is revealed from the studies that in BMC Shabars are preponderant comprising 38.1 % of the total population and is followed 23.2 % Matia, 15.3% Munda, Kolha and Bhumij (1.1 % each), Kondh (0.5%) and Oraon (0.6%). It has been established that tribal communities of coastal Odisha have preferred Bhubaneswar urban center owing to its growth and expansion. Whereas, in RMC Oraons comprise 46.5 %, followed by Kharia (13.9%) and 8.9 % Munda, Bhumij, Santal (2.2%), Mahali (1.9 %), Binjhia (2.4%) , Gond (2.7%) and Matia, Shabar and Mahali households are having negligible percentage.

More than 90 % migrants (BMC 96.6% and RMC 90.7%) have settled permanently and the rest are residing temporarily are seasonal migrants who migrate from the month of January to June. It is a process occurred throughout the year.

It was found out during survey that 5.7 % respondent households wanted to go back to their place of origin without any repentance, as there are no scope of regular earning with prescribed wage rate and non-availability of Government facilities.

The location of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela is conducive for drainage of water in appreciable manner. Unfortunately, the rain water is not totally drained out, but stagnates on low lying areas where dwellers, creating condition for breeding of mosquitoes and other insects slum.

The authorized slums are in a better condition in so far as unauthorized slums. It has been reported by 56.7 % respondents of unauthorized slums disinfectants are hardly sprayed. The drainage system is totally absent in both slums. The sullage water in both areas of study is directed to accumulate first in pet dug outside the house that receives sullage water, gradually decomposed and turns into a sort of black fluid, affecting the health condition of the residents.

One or two garbage bins for each slum is quite inadequate and these are overloaded and are hardly cleaned. Hence dumping of garbage in open space creates health hazards.

Availability of latrine is an important indicator of sanitation. A large number of households both in BMC and RMC have not been covered under individual latrine programme. The coverage is only 20-30 %. As required under the scheme, people have to invest among for construction of latrine and to get it reimbursed subsequently. In this regard poor economic condition of slum dwellers stands as a barrier. So alternate arrangement is to be done so that people come forward and the scheme can be successfully implemented in achieving the target.

Health is a major concern of the people living in slums. Poor sanitary condition in almost all slums leads to illness and different kinds of diseases like malaria, jaundice, typhoid, dysentery, diarrhoea, respiratory infections etc. it is good that slum residents prefer to avail government medical facilities for treatment. However, initially they resort to their traditional method of treatment and offer sacrifice to their god and goddess. Coverage of insurance scheme was found negligible.

Institutional delivery was found very common. The pregnant mother seek the help of ASHA worker in this regard. Pre-natal and post-natal care was found poor. People do not have the proper knowledge about various methods of family planning for which adequate spacing between children was not found. Knowledge of immunization was also found very poor and people are not serious about it.

The respondents have expressed their anguish over immunization personnel for their unscheduled time of arrival, that cause more financial burden on them and have advocated for same during leisure time or they be compensated for loss of their man-day. In BMC fully immunized percentage is 34.5 as against 54.2 in case of RMC.

Most of the houses in both slums areas do not have individual water supply. Public tap although available, the pressure on the same is very high and many have become defunct. Hence, households depend on open wells and nearby pond, wherever available for the purpose.

Living condition of the respondents, in almost all slums were found bad. More than 60% houses were one roomed house, inadequately ventilated, and having inadequate space for living. In this regard, the authorized alums are somewhat better

Electricity connection was found in 48 % households of BMC as against 77 % households in RMC. The unauthorized connection accounts 25 % in both areas and 14 % residents do not have electricity. It is due to their poor economic condition.

The women workers engaged in different activities face multifaceted problems in managing their household chore, earning, socializing children, taking care of the aged and attending to the needs of their better halves. As a result, young children become deviant and exhibit unbecoming behaviors. Further, the women are deprived of all basic amenities due to their dual role and are very often harassed in their work place.

Nearly one fourth of adolescent girls in both areas of study have been working in unorganized sector, for supplementing family income as well as to meet their own expenses. The wages they get is lower than that of adult women workers. They were found to work for more hours under the pretext of inadequate skill and also at times harassed by their employers. The knowledge of menstrual hygiene was lacking among the adolescent girls. Uses of sanitary napkins were found very rare. Myths and misconception relating to menstruation/ puberty were found prevalent among adolescent girls and their family members. They are also not aware of legal age of marriage and various methods of contraception.

The slum children are most neglected where both parents are working. The school going children are worst affected in pursuing their home work and studies, due to inadequate space and absence of proper lighting, inadequate study materials and their role in working as helping hand in household chore. Poverty stricken condition of parents, apathetic attitude of teachers, unscheduled school timing and improper curricula have not only made the slum children disinterested towards study but also has resulted in more number of dropouts. The slum children under the age of 14 sell their labour in helpless subordinated condition in order to supplement family purse and for their own need. They are also not entitled for paid leave and other facilities. They are also not aware of child labour law and legal provision in this regard.

Drinking or alcoholism is a popular pass time in addition to taking of other drugs like *Bhanga* and *Ganja*. The, cut-throat uncertain labour market, hard physical toil, frustration of employment and under employment have been attributed as reasons by the respondents.

The aged are uncared for and treated as beast of burden in addition to deplorable economic condition. The aged contribute their labour as per their might, in serving as baby sitter and also in managing household work in the absence of working members, but hardly looked after by their offspring.

The study revealed that in BMC 1.2 % are covered under old age and widow pension schemes as against 0.3% in RMC. During the survey it was revealed that there were left out cases and respondents have urged for inclusion of all those cases in social security scheme.

There are wide coverage of public distribution system (PDS) both in BMC and RMC. It has been revealed from Shabara household respondents that 50% of their brethren have not been covered under the scheme. It was found out that seasonal migrants and some permanent migrants are in the habit of collecting the same from their native place incurring expenditure for to and fro journey. As a result, they are loosing learning's for the days of absence at place of destination.

Mahila Arogya Samiti, where in ASHA workers acts as secretary and a slum resident is inducted as a member are addressing different issues of slum residents with massive awareness camps for development in conjunction with ward Kalayan Samati. It need be strengthened and be given more funds for making aware the residents and also in rejuvenating the living conditions of slums. People, mostly the seasonal migrants who do not have their own houses were found staying on rented basis. The rent varies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 2000/- per month depending on the number of rooms, type of house and the facilities available on discussion, it was ascertained that these tribal migrant residents be covered under government housing scheme and right be conferred over homestead land.

As per the data collected, the economic condition of the slum dwellers has not been improved substantially. But, there is a slight improvement in the economic condition of the tribal migrants who have migrated and settled permanently for more than 15 years.

It was found that some respondents were selling country made liquor and rice beer (Handia) for consumption of people in slums, which is the main reason for social disturbances and petty crimes.

During discussion, it was learnt that people are not interested to live in flat as per the new scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for all) with 20% share of the beneficiary under credit clink scheme. They are not interested because of their poor economic condition and accommodation will not be enough for a family with 4 to 5 members. Further, they will be facing problems in rearing their livestock.

When Bhubaneswar was planned as the capital city and Rourkela as the industrial city, the real builders and sustainers of the city the tribals, artisans, construction workers, daily labourers were not conceived as a permanent sector of city's growing population. As a matter of fact, the city growth potential was very much underestimated and the planners did not envision the phenomenal population pressure on the city's civic services and space over last seven decades. The municipality boundaries expanded again and again. Hence, development of slums should be made an integral part of city planning. Otherwise, it will cause severe problems for city in future. As economic reason is the main motive for migration, focus must be made on food security, agricultural production, and ensuring 100 days of work under MNAREGA, other livelihood opportunities in villages. Further, focus should be given on early settlement of land under individual forest right with convergence of departments for proper utilization of land and in getting better yield at the place of source.

It is revealed from the present study that bourgeoning growth of slums in and around Bhubaneswar and Rourkela has been attributed to unintended consequences of the process of urbanization and industrialization. Poverty replete with social backwardness and unemployment living in countryside to a large extent account for such migration. In addition to social and economic reason, drought or crop loss, restriction on collection of minor forest produce, stoppage of shifting cultivation or other unfavorable natural calamity of the source place are also responsible in compelling many people to migrate in search of livelihood opportunities. So these people have been almost continuously pouring to the city, occupied some vacant place unauthorizedly. On the other hand, in authorized slums, the residents do have ownership over the homestead land, may it be a joint one. What has been extremely disappointing that authorities who are in charge of the city development failed to take cognizance of the fact. The slum dwellers went on living against all odds, which has skiffed-off the notice of local administration. It is to add that there hardly exist any policy frame work on the part of government to take stock of the continuous influx of people. The initial complacency on the part of local administration is that, the slum dwellers will not pose any formidable threat to urbanites that ultimately proved wrong and cost heavy price to government in clearing and rehabilitating them that started in early 90.

Furthermore, the administration did not learn any lessons from the horrible experiences, the big cities have been facing with respect to rapid proliferation of slums. When the civic authorities started taking stern action it was already too late.

It is a fact that tribal migrants including ruralites contribute to the mushroom growth of slums on account of urban pull factors, which of course, is a natural phenomena. The flow tribal migrants need to be checked by creating and providing employment opportunities in rural areas, may it remains by providing the land to landless, creating employment opportunities, individual forest right vis-à-vis traditional and modern agricultural practices including seeds and manures.

Various welfare programmes implemented for teeming million poor must aim at ensuring sustainability in socio-economic Development. Unless the poverty stricken condition of tribal migrant, may be for various reasons is tackled properly, it may not be possible to tackle the problems of urban slums with particular emphasis on tribal migrants. Hence, it is imperative to develop proper ways and means for their development at source place and also at the place of destination.

The problems of migrant households of slums can't be solved overnight, that requires a long term strategic coordinated planning and action. It should be borne in mind that these poor, underpriledged tribal migrants and other slum dwellers are real builders and sustainers of the city.

The urban development authorities hardly take strong action against contractors, builders traders and industrialists who are by and large are responsible for slum menace. They not only exploit the labourer by paying low wages, that too without any security measures at the work place but also are squarely responsible for their sub human condition of living, for which they are hardly bothered. What seems appropriate at this stage is to suggest that urban development authorities to evolve long term strategic action plan for arresting continuous flow of uncontrolled tribal population to the city. The following are some of the suggestion in this regard.

- (a) Compulsory labour registration system be evolved both for organized and unorganized sectors particularly with reference to tribal migrant households.
- (b) The organized and unorganized sectors be directed to register all tribal migrant labourer with instruction to take care of their shelter, housing and living environment.
- (c) Proper surveillance system be evolved to provide time to time feed back to urban authority relating to the growth unauthorized settlement on government land.

Even if, such draconian measures are taken, one question which emerges at once whether migration from tribal/rural areas is desirable and hence must not be checked or is it unhealthy and undesirable and hence, must be discouraged. The answer is not that easy to get. The problem may be looked from two angles (a) from the administrative point of view, which would certainly blame on congestion, dilapidated housing, resultant increase of slums with continuous influx of tribal/rural population to city and (b) from the point of view of urbanites the tribal migrants render a great deal of service without whose presence life would not be that easy going.

The initiative taken by Central and State governments for improvement of life and living conditions is half hearted. The plans and programmes had little bearing for which government should come forward with programme specifically for tribal migrants living in slums, ensuring access to public utilities, social security, livelihood and skill building etc.

Whenever in situ development is possible such tribal preponderant slums need to be identified and taken up for the same.

The slums located in the congested and unhygienic condition where equitable distribution of space is not feasible should be cleared and tenement should be taken up.

If neither the tenement scheme nor in situ development is possible, rehabilitation and resettlement in nearby localities in consultation with tribal slum dwellers in consonance with their cultural fabric.

The Government has not developed any programmes specifically for tribal migrant households living in slums. Hence, special programmes be envisaged ensuring access to public services, social security and livelihood skill building.

It is also suggested to have Migration Information Resource Centre (MIRC) in addressing ST migration issues at place of destination and in playing a supportive role for various line departments. It is further suggested to provide toll free help line number for benefit of tribal migrants in resolving their problems at the earliest.

Further, a bench mark survey be conducted to assess the type and number of tribal communities entering slums. It is pertinent to ascertain the type of shelter in which they are living with their traditional skills and craftsmanship. They are to be given adequate training for furtherance of the same, in fetching income for them and for the state to receive revenue out of the same.

A state level coordination committee be formed for convergence of schemes of different departments for benefit of the tribal migrants. Holistic development strategies be resorted to, realizing the varied problems and diverse nature of different tribal communities living in slums.

Multi purpose cooperatives be formed by motivating them about the benefit of cooperation and self-help. These cooperatives should take up various activities in encouraging the habit of thrift and in making provision for credit to the needy that will save them from the clutches of greedy money lenders. These cooperative can also undertake housing, health, sanitation and other social security activities. The importance of such cooperative has been acknowledged by United Nations Habitat programmes. The paragraphs 56 of the Habitat Agenda have recognized the role of cooperatives in implementing and supplementing the efforts of Government in meeting housing needs.

It is suggested that the unauthorized slums be accorded authorized status with in situ development or they may be rehabilitated in other areas with ownership right.

The housing of migrant tribal slum residents is a critical issue and hence, they need be covered under housing scheme free of cost by Government in phased manner.

The seasonal migrants stay mostly in rented house be taken care of by Government in accommodating dormitory or with a nominal user's fee realizing their wage earning.

All eligible persons deprived of social security schemes be covered through a proper survey and payments be made to beneficiaries through Adhar link to avoid fake and ghost payment.

It is felt that migrant welfare Board may be formed in consonance with Kerala model in formulating and implementing labour friendly policies.

Annual audit of contractors employing migrants should be done and should be scrutinized by legislature, stringent action be taken for anomalies.

Economic reason is the main motive behind migration. The relationship between ruralurban development is conclusive and vary complex. The process of migration is related to the concept of development Migration. Can be entirely stopped but it can be restricted by focusing on food security, ensuring 100 days of employment under MNARGA and early settlement of Individual Forest Right(IFR). Focus should be on identification and physical delivery of possession, correction of RoR and convergence of line departments to ensure proper utilization of land in getting maximum yield. Further, problems of unemployment under employment at the village level need to be answered by creating employment opportunities and providing skill development training to the village youth for job employment or self-employment.

Skill development training at the place of destination is also required to enable the youths to earn their livelihood. The training module should in consonance with the innate skill.

Self-help groups need to function more effectively under the banner of mission shakti in indulging them in small income generations activities.

State Government should develop protective mechanism to save the scheduled tribe women, girls and children, who are working as domestic maid, hotel boys. A system should be in operation for voluntary disclosure of engagement by private persons or patrons with details of remuneration paid per month, working hours, leave given and other facilities provided. A detail guideline in this regard, need to be prepared and make people aware of the same with the help of print and electronic media.

The Government may think about the portability of PDS benefits within the State which will help seasonal migration in procuring items without any difficulty. This may be an administrative issue not a budgetary constraint. This suggestion may be undertaken on pilot basis to know about the success and can be implemented accordingly. Similarly portability of social security, schemes may be considered for migrants.

All slum dwellers should be provided with indentify card by Government after proper survey that will help-facilitate the migrants to avail government benefits and facilities.

A system need to be developed for registration of migrants of village level, Gram Panchayats of the concerned village be entrusted with this ordeal.

There is a need for financial inclusion of slum dwellers as they do not have much access and familiarity to the formal banking system. It is required for migrants remittance transfer and Banks can undertake this exercise.

Tribal migrants' access to food should be guaranteed under National Food Security Act and through PDS so that they will not suffer from starvation.

Migrants slum dwellers, who live in the web of poverty, borrow money from private money lenders with high rate of interest face problems to reply debt, need to be checked by effective mechanism.

Vocational and other skill up gradation training should be imparted at regular intervals to potential migrants during their leisure for additional income. NGOs interested in education, literacy and awareness building should be involved in the process.

Family centred approach should be undertaken in which every family of the areas should be enlisted according to their felt-need, locating resources of family, deciding priority among these needs as far as resources are available and this would develop the habit of adhering to planned expenditure. Income generation porgrammes launched by Government such as Priministers Rojagar Jojyan for self- employment, Mahila Samrudhi Yojana, Employment Assurance Schemes etc. should be implemented in the missionary spirit.

Craft-cum-Production center may be established by the Government and non-government agencies to render training to tribal men and women for augmenting gainful livelihood. Old Age homes should be established within or near slum areas to accommodate the aged and destitute in reducing their burden on low income dependents.

Slum is the outcome of poverty, where residents remains illiterate, suffer from malnutrition disease and face early death. Environmentalists, the planners, academicians, researchers, voluntary agencies have felt that slumming will continue regardless of various plans and programmes. The slum eradication programme remains only a wishful thinking as slums have become a part of urban scenario and should therefore be tackled in systematic manner. The answer is not in driving them away or in putting a halt but in improving their lot. The migration can be minimized by providing land, seeds, manures, fertilizers and other developmental benefit including social security and food security at the source of migration for the landless poverty stricken tribal households.

CHAPTER –I

1.1 Introduction

- On the face of accelerated pace of urbanization and industrialisation and dismantling of 1.1.1 rural social and economic set up, people from rural base migrate to urban and industrial centres, in search livelihood opportunities to eke out their living. Large influx of ruralites to urban centres resulted in the loss of lusture and degradation of quality of life, owing to overcrowding of population. It is no doubt a fact that urban settlements are facing the unpleasant scenario of slums. It is due to migrant population, who find it difficult get suitable accommodation in the urban centres, consequently they occupy vacant places adjacent to urban centres, build their hutments, thereby make the area congested and slum like conditions. The bourgeoning growth of slums in cities is an inescapable byproduct of urbanization. The larger the city higher is the growth of slums. The proliferation is likely to continue as urbanization process marches ahead. The overall growth of slum settlements in urban centres culminates in crystallisation of problem of human survival and quality of life. It cannot be denied that these rural/tribal migrants never hesitate to occupy city planning area meant for expansion of cities; as a result Government is facing a lot of social and political resistance for eviction of encroached land.
- 1.1.2 It would be apt to mention here that improper settlement, inhospitable environment, abject poverty, social and cultural integration, pollution of living environment are some of the glaring problems, each and every slum faces even in a planned city. It is believed that slums are breeding places of various criminal activities. The poor living environment, improper drainage and sewerage system, dumping of garbage, open defecation, logging of rain water etc. are main sources of communicable diseases that endangers with different type of health hazards for nearby urban neighbourhood. On the other hand, slums contribute significantly to the growth and development of cities, its economy by providing labour force support. The slum dwellers work as construction worker, domestic servant, hawkers, vendors, rickshaw and trolley pullers to mention but a few. All these jobs are an essential part of smooth urban livelihood. They play a major role in the urban supply chain and thus comprise an integral part of the economic growth process of urban centres. Migrants from rural areas and so also from tribal areas, being pushed out of their natural habitat, owing to drought, family conflict, inadequate landed property, abject poverty stricken condition and have been continually attracted by the pull factors of the urban centres for better livelihood, better education and to have a good quality of life. It would be pertinent to mention here that there is a wide gap between their aspiration and achievement/endowment and have been partly assimilated to urban culture maintaining or developing a sub-culture within the ambit of rapid urbanization. It is more pitiable especially in case of permanent tribal migrants who reached urban centres, maintained their livelihood under all sorts of subjugation being devoid of basic amenities of life. All those steps have been taken for their

development, have been made in piecemeal without caring and giving a particular thrust on tribal migrant households living in different slums. Developmental benefits have reached the slum residents to some extent, relegating the tribal migrant households to back bench, being devoid of these benefit to have accrued to them.

The National slum Development Board in 1996 emphasized on the development and upgradation of slums. On the other hand Odisha urban sanitation strategy and slum Rehabilitation and Development Policy for providing an enabling environment for slum dwellers, ex-Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi's 20 point programme embedded with a slum environment improvement and other programme, implemented both by Central and State Government have failed to improve the quality of life of the slums dwellers in general and migrant tribal households in particular.

- **1.1.3** Studies conducted by different social scientists on slum issues have entailed the problems of slums in piecemeal perspective without making cohesive integration of the problems.
- **1.1.4** Realising the problems of slums in general and tribal migrants in particular the present study intends to identity the facets of tribal life and problems in the urban slums that too in a holistic manner and to suggest action module for their economic rehabilitation. The analysis of the problems of the slum dwellers, vis-à-vis associated social, economic, cultural, health sanitation and other aspects, will no doubt have a tremendous implication on the policy of slum rehabilitation.

1.2 Conceptual Framework

1.2.1 The second half of this century has spectacular uproar in the growth of urban population all over the world. Such phenomenal demographic revolution has been caused by migration. Besides, natural increase of slums is a consequence of centralised economic activities in the urban centres. The developed countries have marched ahead keeping pace with advancement in science, technology and improved quality of life. Whereas developing countries are lagging behind. The rapid growth of urbanization accompanied by increasing concentration of urban population on developing countries has tremendous social, economic, institutional progress, health and environmental problems, as increasing numbers of urban poor live in crowded slums and squatter settlements with limited access to basic resources necessary for healthy and productive life.

The overriding effects of urban population are vividly manifested in the formation of large number of slums. With nearly 20-40 percent of the population of big cities and township living in slums and poor neighbourhood, poses a serious challenge to urban development authorities and functioning development apparatus. It becomes difficult to provide basic infrastructural facilities, housing and other minimum needs of living for all.

1.2.2 Slums seems to have developed as an outgrowth of urban centres. It is construed as a byproduct of industrialisation and urbanisation. So the phenomenon of slum is world wide. They spread from Bombay to Bermuda and Manchester to Manila (Desai etal,1971). The scholars from different fields have focussed on definition, evolution, trend pattern, magnitude, structure and function of slums in different countries. While dissecting minute details of slums, they attribute euphemisms, such as blighted area, deteriorated neighbourhood, low income area (Hunter 1964:2), low and squalid neighbourhood (Webster 1931:22), deserts of stone, pathopolis (Desai etal, 1971:20) to mention but a few.

1.3 Definition of slum

1.3.1 The word slum has been derived from 'slumber' which refers to majority unknown, back streets or alleys. Chambers dictionary defines slum as thickly populated area inhabited by the poorest people and is considered to be low in status.

Encyclopaedia Britannica defines slum as a dwelling in which lack of space, dilapidation, lack of sanitary services or overcrowding making it impossible for satisfactory family life to be lived within it" (Vol. 20.1768:282).

- **1.3.2** According to Webster, slum is a foul back street of a city, especially one with a slovenly and often vicious population, a low or squalid neighbourhood (1931:213). In 1953, a more charitable feeling prevailed and a slum was defined as a thickly populated street or alley by squalor or wretched living conditions.
- **1.3.3** As per UN Habitat (Human Settlement programme) a slum is characterised by lack of durable housing, insufficient living area, lack of access to clean water, inadequate sanitation and insecure tenure.
- **1.3.4** The term slum indeed is always relative. It connotes the worst structural and sanitary conditions and the most degraded occupancy usually by the lower income group of any given period (Encyclopaedia of social science vol.13 1768:322). Justifiably, thus, the slum is viewed as a cancer in the city. However, for euphemistic reasons or just to get away from tired old words, like slums, other terms such as 'blighted area', 'deteriorated neighbourhood', 'gray area', 'lower class neighbourhood' and 'low income area' have been invented (Hunter 1964 : 2). According to urban sociologists like Gist & Halbert, slum is an area of poor houses and poor people. It is an area of transition and decadence, a disorganised area occupied by human derelicts, a catch-all for criminal, for defective, the sown-and-out. Sociologist Bergel conceives slum as substandard housing conditions within the city.
- **1.3.5** Under section-3 of the slum area improvement and clearance Act, 1956, slums have been defined as mainly those residential area where dwellings are in any respect unfit for human habitation, by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement, and designs of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light, sanitation facility or any combination of these factors, which are detrimental to safety, health and morals.
- **1.3.6** A slum is always an area of overcrowded, unplanned and unhygienic habitation (Kaldate, Sudha, et al 1983 P.3). Nelse Anderson views slums something more that is when seen in relation to urban change and growth than is usually defined by some writers "slum may be an (according to him) interstitial area of apparently static character, surrounded by areas in the process of change or in time perspective, it may be a habitation area in an interim position between a former better use and coming new use of the space (1970. P.-45).
- **1.3.7** Desai and Pillai departing from consentional physico temporal analysis, view the slum as an area of darkness, despair and poverty (1970:163). Cities and slums are based on complementarily and contradiction. In cities one notices "the world view, outlook, ethos, values, attitudes and personality traits as depersonalized, emotionally shallow and atomized, unstable, secularised, blaze, rationalistic, cosmopolitan, highly differentiated, self critical, time coordinated, subject to sudden shifts in mood and fashion, other directed". Herrington describes "A slum is not merely an area of decrepit building, rather it is a social fact. These are neighbourhoods in which housing is run down, yet people do not exhibit hopelessness (1972:83)". Thus, it is evident from the above definitions that slum life is part and parcel of the urban way of life.

- **1.3.8** According to an Expert Group of the United Nations, a slum is an area that combines to various extent in the characteristics such as (i) inadequate access to safe water (ii) inadequate access to sanitation and other infrastructures (iii) poor structural quality of housing (iv) over crowding (v) insecure residential status.
- **1.3.9** The slum population in India has increased as compared to 2001. Major reasons for upcoming slums are urbanization, industrialization. Higher productivity in the secondary/ tertiary sector against primary sector which make cities and towns, centres of economic growth and jobs. Cities act as beacons for rural population as they represent higher standard of living and offer opportunities to people not available in rural areas. This results in large scale migration from rural to urban areas. Three types of slums have been defined in census 2011normally as Notified, Recognized and Indentified.
- **1.3.10** All areas on a town or city notified as 'Slum' by state, union Territories Administration or local Government under any Act 'including the slum Act' may be considered as 'Notified Slums'.
- **1.3.11** All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State, Union Territories Administration or Local Government, Housing and Slum Boards, which may not have been formally notified as slum under any act, may be considered as 'Recognized Slum'. 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 poor sanitary and drinking water facilities. Such areas should be identified personally by charge officer and inspected by one officer nominated by Directorate of Census operation, which is to be duly recorded in the charge Register. Such areas may be considered as Identified slums.

1.4 Slums in India

- **1.4.1** Although Slums exist in various parts of the world, in the contextual frame work of analysis, it is necessary to go through significant studies on slums in India.
- **1.4.2** In Ahmadabad, which is a major industrial centre, 15 out of 29 municipal wards have slums, over 54% of slum dwellers share a single room with number of persons ranging from 4 to 9 (Trivedi: 1961).
- **1.4.3** The Greater Bombay has at present nearly 350 slums, of which 218 are in the city proper. In Madras, there were 189 slums in 1940,s and inspite of three decades of efforts to solve the problem, the number has increased to 589 in 1961 and increased to more than2,000 by 1990 (Nambiar:35)

In Calcutta, on the whole, 25% to 26% of the households, containing roughly a quarter of the total population of the city live in 'bustees'. This calculation has taken into account house structure and availability of basic amenities (Sen-1958). During 2001 Census, 1743 towns in India spread over 26 states and Union territories reported 40 million slum population in India, out of which 21.5 million were males and 18.8 million females. Maharashtra topped the list with 10 million slum dwellers followed by Andhra Pradesh (5 million) and Uttarpradesh and West Bengal, 4 million each. The matter of concern was that 40 million slum populations included 5.5 million children and infants, who suffered social deprivation. According to 2011 census 2613 towns were found having slum population to the tune of 6,54,94,604 in India , whereas in Odisha , 76 towns out of 107 reported slum population of 15,60,303. The decadal growth of (2001-2011) of slum households of India remains at 37.1% and decadal growth rate of slum population was 25.1%, which is a matter of great concern. If one peeps into urban slum, child population in slum (o-6 years), the increase was of 6.71% during 2001-2011. There was substantial increase of SC and ST population in slum in India over the period 2001-2011 which is

38.0% and 51.8% respectively. The decadal growth in literacy among slums population in India was 30.6% among males and 48.6% among the females. The work participation rate among the slum population was 33.1% during 2001 and increased to 36.4% in 2011. The male work participation rate was found very high i.e. 54.3% as compared to females having 17.1%. As per 2011 census data, 86.5% people (male 89.4% females 76.4%) work as main workers whereas only 13.5% people work as marginal workers (male 10.6%, female 23.6%). Among marginal workers, 15.7% work for less than 3 months in a year whereas 84.3% work for a period of 3-6 month. House hold industry workers represent only 5% (male 3.8% and female 9.2%) to the total workers of slum population in India. The percentages of other worker is 85.8% (male 88.5% and female 76.5%).

- **1.4.4** As per 2011 Census, the Odisha state share of slum population to total slum population of India was found to be 2.4%, which was 2.1% during 2001 census. This shows an increasing trend in the slum population (primary census abstract for slums 2011).According to India smart city profile, the total population of Bhubaneswar city is 8, 40, 834 (State urban-7003656 India urban 377,106,125) out of which 8.27% are Scheduled Caste (State urban-13.85% and India Urban 12.60%) and 5.04 % are Scheduled tribes (State urban 8.5 % and India Urban 2.7%) to the total population. There are 436 slums (authorised and unauthorised) in and around Bhubaneswar Municipality Corporation. Similarly 112 slums (authorised and unauthorised) having identified in Rourkela Municipality Corporation.
- **1.4.5** The geographical area of Bhubaneswar city has expanded five times whereas it's population has expanded 50 times during 1995-2011 census. The population density of the city has grown up from 638 to 6205 per Sq. K.M. during 1951 to 2011 census. The annual slum population growth rate is 7.76 which is more than the city population growth rate.

1.4.6	India's urban population which was 17.29% in 1951 has reached 31.16% during 2011. It
	is expected to jump upto 42% by 2025. The following table shows the growth trend of
	urban population from 1901 to 2011.

<u>CENSUS</u>	URBAN POPULATION	PERCENTAGE GROWTH OF
<u>YEAR</u>	<u>(IN MILLIONS)</u>	<u>URBAN SECTOR</u>
1901	25.85	10.84
1911	25.94	1029
1921	28.07	11.17
1931	33.46	11.99
1941	44.15	13.86
1951	62.44	17.29
1961	78.94	17.97
1971	109.11	19.91
1981	159.46	23.84
1991	217.18	25.72
2001	286.12	27.86
2011	377.11	31.16

Source : Bhagat and Mohanty (2009) Bhagat (2011) UNESCO-UNICEF National workshop on migration and Human Development in India

1.5 Migration

Migration has been defined as a permanent or semi permanent change of residence (Lee: 1969:285). It refers to a movement of human beings from one's native place to another with the intention of getting better living along with other basic amenities. The constitution of India has guaranteed freedom of movement and freedom to settle within territory of India as fundamental right of all citizens under Article-19. Rural households move to cities for better income and job opportunities to overcome their socio-economic deprivation of their traditional social environment. This seems to them, the only pragmatic solution for achieving social mobility which may not be possible in a relatively closed system of choices and opportunity at the village community level. In fact, the 'push' of the city are not exchanging rural deprivation with urban misery as it is generally made out to be.

- **1.5.1** If one peeps into the qualitative difference between two social categories, it has come to surface that people living in urban areas are located in an open and large society, whereas those in the villages are encapsuled in small closed communities where their status and position are fixed by their birth. The relationship in the village community revolves round jajamani relation (patron-client relationship) which speaks of interrelated rights and obligation between groups and different caste levels. On the other hand there are possibilities of overcoming of limitation of caste, of finding employment, of acquiring education and new skills and organisation methods which could alter their life pattern and other scope of mobility, achievement and development of social capabilities. Whether or not they achieve their aspiration is separate issue. We are only referring to the availability of the alternative choice which urban social situation provides for.
- **1.5.2** The disintegration of joint family, landlessness, pauperism owing to unavailability of job opportunity, exploitation of landlords, lack of education facilities and medical facilities and so on and so forth, have pushed out the ruralites to cities or urban areas, with the hope of getting all those deprivation fulfilled.
- 1.5.3 Push and pull factors responsible for migration of rural households have brought them to cities and towns. Hopes and aspires of this rural/tribal migrant households fade away facing several hurdles in accessing civic amenities, housing and employment. They also face restriction on their cultural right because of their linguistic and cultural differences. They lack residential security and are compelled to live and work in crowded slums and unauthorised public land with substandard basic amenities. It is a multi faceted phenomenon, which is of utmost importance for economic development, manpower planning, urbanization and social change. This has not been envisioned by social scientist as desired. In developing countries like India and also in the state of Odisha, migration mostly take place, not only due to pull factors of the place of destination but also due to abject poverty, unemployment, natural calamities and under development at the place of origin. In realising the problems of the migrant, the United Nations migrant day observed on December18 has embarked upon and curb all kinds of violence and abuse faced by the migrant and their family members and advocate respect for their primary human rights. The doctrine of United Nations appear to be spectacular, but a very little has been achieved by the concerned authorities, who are looking after the development of slums.
- **1.5.4** Migration is essential development parameters for cities growth relegating the migrants to the back bench relating to their sub-human living condition. The migration is not

desirable, if it is distressed migration, resulting overcrowding of cities and mushroom growth of slums. If well managed, migration can ensure a better living for rural poor, as a result of which they can contribute substantially for economic development and can provide sound base for national prosperity.

- **1.5.5** Migration is being attributed to push and pull factors. While push factors are mostly repelling and compelling one, the pull factors are largely the attracting one. The push factors includes lack of livelihood opportunities, poverty; unemployment, landlessness, disintegration of joint family system, declining of agricultural yields, crop failure, lack of credit facilities, population pressure etc. at the place of origin, whereas the pull factors include better employment opportunities, educational and health care facilities and craze for urban life. Rural migration is still largely seen as a survival or a subsistence strategy for the rural mass. People migrating to urban areas are mostly seen earning their livelihood by rickshaw puling, vendors, construction workers, domestic workers, casual labour, scavengers, hawkers, rag pickers etc.
- **1.5.6** There is also a new class of migrants who are called Environmental Refugees. This is due to lack of secure livelihood at their home lands because of drought, deforestation, soil erosion and other environmental disasters due to setting up of big Industrial/Hydro electric projects and mining operations.
- **1.5.7** Migration aids in urbanization. The UN also estimates that about 40% of the urban growth is due to migration. Migration to urban areas results in rural depopulation. As most of the productive work force migrates from rural areas in search of better opportunities, the rural areas are left behind with the old and unable.
- **1.5.8** Migration helps in cultural diffusion and cultural assimilation as people from different cultures settle at one place and in due course of time they share and exchange their cultural values and ethos, thus, helping in cultural diffusion.
- **1.5.9** Rural migrants are more vulnerable to discrimination and exploitation, as many of them are illiterate and poor and live in hazardous locations that are prone to natural calamities and disasters. Migrants feel better off at the cost of poor living in terms of housing, sanitation, drinking water, health and education etc. and face lots of problems at the urban centres.
- **1.5.10** Migration is both permanent as well as seasonal in nature. Many rural urban migrants retain strong links with their home villages to the benefit of household members, who are left in the village through food supplies, remittances and also extending help during harvest time. The seasonal migrants go back to their villages whenever agricultural works start and come back to the city in search of work during the off season.
- **1.5.11** India's urban population which was 17.29% in 1951 has reached 31.16% during 2011. It is expected to jump to 42% in 2025. This shows that there is persistent rise in urban population. The increase will be on account of migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. During the last 50 years, the rural population in India has decreased from 82% to 68.9%. According to 2001 Census, internal migrants in India constitute a large population i.e. 309 million which represented 30% of India's total population. The recent estimate done by NSSO, 2007-08, this was 28.5% of the population. It is also estimated that, in India, approximately 2 million people are shifting from rural to urban areas

annually. This flow can be checked only if they are offered better livelihood opportunities in rural areas and by providing urban facilities in rural areas (PURA). It may be mentioned that the concept of PURA is the brain child of the former President of India Late A. P. J. Abdul Kalam. According to this programme, amenities like drinking water, sanitation, sewerage, drainage, solid waste management, skill development etc. are to be provided in rural areas under the framework of Public Private Partnership involving Gram Panchayats.

- **1.5.12** According to the 64 NSSO Report on Rural Migration (Report No.533) migration in India is largely confined to within the same States. The construction industry is the dominant employer which provides employment to 41.6% of the rural migrants. This is followed by manufacturing sector (17%), transport (16.8%) and trade (7.3%). According to this report, majority of the households migrated from rural areas for employment related reasons. According to the Population Division of the United Nations, most of the migrants are low skilled and semi-skilled. They work at the lowest level of the economy under highly risky and difficult work environment.
- **1.5.13** Migration of rural people or household is positively correlated with cities for growth of production. Migrant population may be of rural or tribal areas, though are contributing substantially to city's economic growth but top-down process for their welfare reaches them in piecemeal, for which they remain within the ambit of culture of poverty, accepting the same as fait accompli.

1.6 Causes and consequences of slum

- **1.6.1** Even though there are slums prior to industrial revolution, the problems of slum have been aggravated since the industrial revolution. Lewis Mumford write that "the main elements in the new complex were factory, the rail, road and slum" (1970:15). These elements co-existed together in the city. The construction of factories alongwith the concentration of population gave momentum to the erection of the shelter of ugly standard dwellings in haphazard manner with cheap construction material without street frontage, open courtyard, civic amenities and without sewerage facility. This is particularly true in case of industrial cities. A number of causes given for the rise of this slums. These causes are broadly economic, social, political and administrative. Among them economic (poverty) is one of the most fundamental cause. The poor people who flow to the cities in the search of jobs are employed in factories or in some other places of work on low wages. The better housing remains a dream for them because of high land value, exorbitant cost of building material, and rental values of dwellings.
- **1.6.2** The existing socio political structure is held responsible for the creation of the slums. In this order poor and destitute have no place, their hardship are not given due consideration, and hence they continue to live in dehumanized conditions Bergel writes "Neither the conscience of the rich nor the suffering of destitute acted as stimuli for empowerment". (1970:P-42)
- **1.6.3** There is wide gap between the political system we have evolved and the political system we practically implement. The political party's game of politics of power, though assures the poor of their betterment, utilising them as their vote bank, but the poor and

destitutes seem to have hardly any place in the system. So long as the slums dwellers are their voters, their interest may be in the perpetuation of slum society.

- **1.6.4** The inefficient civil administration and corrupt practices followed by it, have always been blamed for their unwise policies. As a policy matter, it prepares master plan, but for some reason or other emphasis is given on partial implementation to the master plans. The inadequate financial resources are said to be the hurdles in its way. But the financial resources available for the purposes do not seem to have been widely utilized. A sizeable amount is spent on administration. It has not been fully realised that the slum problem is not the problem of slum alone. The society is equally affected as it is treated as a cancer of the city.
- **1.6.5** The slum dwellers are equally to be held responsible for their dehumanized conditions in which they live. They unauthorizedly squat other's land and allow their housing areas to be substandard and unhygienic. The over increase of slumming areas is evidence of their negligence.
- **1.6.6** The slum residents who are accustomed to their dehumanized living do not show much on their own to improve their life. They solely depend for their total welfare either on municipal corporation or Government or other agencies; they seem to have a dependency of culture. The research analysis of 07 slums of Bhubaneswar and 06 slums of Rourkela (both authorized and unauthorized), have also shown the prevalence of dependency of culture.
- **1.6.7** Oscar Lewis talking about 'culture of poverty' (in the urban areas of New-York and Latin America) has vividly mentioned, the setting is a cash economy, with wage labour and production for profit and persistently a high rate of unemployment and underemployment, at low wages for unskilled workers. The society (in which such a culture occurs) fails to provide social, political and economic organization for the low-income population. There is bilateral kinship system centred on the nuclear progentive family, as distinguished from the unilateral extended kinship system of lineage and clan. The dominant class asserts a set of values that prizes thrift and accumulation of wealth and property, stresses, the probability of general mobility and explains low status as a result of individual personal inadequacy and inferiority (1975:9).The development and perpetuation of this way of life is referred to as culture of poverty.

1.7 Constitutional Provisions and Legislations

1.7.1 There are many Constitutional provisions which are directly or indirectly related to migrant tribal's residing in slums for their safety, security and prevention of social discrimination and injustice, exploitation, atrocities against them. To start with, it is necessary to mention about Article 46 of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation" This is a comprehensive article comprising both the developmental and regulatory aspects.

- **1.7.2** According to Article 23 of the Constitution, trafficking of human beings, beggary, and other forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence, punishable in accordance with law. Although, this Article does not specifically meant for STs, it has a special significance, as majority of the STs are victims of human trafficking and Bonded/forced labour. In pursuance of this Article, Parliament enacted the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and for its effective implementation, the Ministry of Labour is running a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for identification, liberation and rehabilitation of bonded labour.
- **1.7.3** Article 24 prevents child labour. It provides that no child below the age of 14 years shall be engaged in any work/ hazardous work. This Article is significant for STs as many ST children work as child labour to supplement family income due to poverty. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 provides safeguards, inter alia, to Scheduled Tribe children, who are compelled to work as child labour.
- **1.7.4** Article 154 empowers the State to make special provision for the educational advancement of SCs & STs. This provision was added to the Constitution through the Constitution (First Amendment) Act 1951 which enabled the State to reserve seats for SCs and STs in Educational Institutions. Right to Education Act, 2009 provides opportunity for ST children residing in slums for reading in good private educational institutions free of cost alongwith children of affluent people. Article 29(1) provides that any sections of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part there of having a distinct language, script, or culture to its own shall have the right to conservation of their distinct language, script and culture.
- **1.7.5** Article 350A of the Constitution mentions that every State and every local authority within the State must make endeavour for providing adequate facilities for instructions in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority group. This provision is beneficial to the ST children reading at the primary stage, whose mother tongue is different from States official language Under Article 338 & 338A, the National Commission for Sch. Caste and the National Commission for Sch. Tribes have been constituted to safeguard the interest of SC & ST people, as provided in the Constitution and to look into their complaints in the matter of exploitation, social injustice, discrimination, atrocity, untouchability & socio-economic development. It has been made the duties of the Commission to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the Constitutional safeguards or under any law and also to enquire into specific complaints in respect to the deprivation of rights of SC/ST people, among other things. The SC/ST migrants residing in the slums can approach the respective Commissions for redressal of their grievances and providing them desired relief.
- **1.7.6** In case of violation of Human Rights, the ST migrants residing in slums can approach the National Human Rights Commission or State Human Rights Commission for redressal of their grievances. Human Rights, generally speaking, are regarded as those fundamental and inalienable rights that are essential for life as human beings. Most of the Authors have described Human Rights on the context of Human nature, human dignity and existence of healthy society. It may be mentioned that the first documentary use of the

term Human Rights took place in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and two other International Covenants namely International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) with the consent and approval of the United Nations. The first Covenant was drafted in terms of individual rights and second in terms of State's duties. Under the heading of Civil and Political Rights, all Government are expected to protect the life, liberty and security of their citizens. Under the caption Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, all Governments are supposed to improve living conditions of the people (basic amenities) and protect their cultural rights specifically of the vulnerable minorities.

- **1.7.7** Clause (3) of Article 15 of the Constitution of India, inter alia, have empowered the State to make special provisions for children. A child has been defined as a person below the age of 18 years. The Government of India has acceded on 11th December,1992, to the Convention on the Rights of Child adopted by the General Assembly of United Nations which has prescribed a set of standards to be followed by all parties in securing the best interest of the child for his/her healthy, physical, emotional, intellectual and social development.
- 1.7.8 The children residing in slums are subjected to various forms of sexual exploitation. To protect the children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and keeping in view, the Constitutional provisions and rights of the children mentioned above, "The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 was enacted by the Parliament and came into operation on 20 June, 2012. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is a Central Act which came into operation on 30th January, 1990. Subsequently, Rule was framed in March, 1995 to carry out various provisions contained in the Act. This Rule has been amended thrice in the year 2011, 2014 and also in the year 2016. The latest amendment to the Act was also made on 31 December, 2015. The main objective of this Act is to prevent atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to provide relief and rehabilitation to the victims of atrocities. This Act is an important weapon for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to protect themselves from atrocities by the general caste people. The migrant tribal's residing in slums can take advantage of this tribal friendly law, whenever they become victims of atrocity.
- **1.7.9** The term Witch, Witch-craft and Witch-hunting is very common in tribal society. Which is locally known as 'Dahani', 'Dayan' Çhudail" etc. Common People believe that Witch is in possession of evil power for causing harm to any person or his property. A woman who is branded as Witch is subjected to numerous forms of torture like beating. burns, killing, paraded naked in the village, forced to eat human excreta and also raped. In some cases her hair is cut off, her teeth are pulled out and her children are socially ostracized. Witch-craft means use of supernatural or magical power with evil intention. Witch-hunting means identifying, accusing, or-defaming a woman as witch and killing her or harassing her mentally and physically or damaging her property. Witch hunting is prevalent in 12 States of India including Odisha. To prevent witch-hunting, the Odisha Prevention of Witch-hunting Act, 2013 came into operation on 25 February, 2014. This

Act can provide protection to ST women residing in slums whenever such situation arises and if any woman is branded as Witch. The Government of Odisha have established Legal Aid Cells since July,2011 in all the Blocks, Sub-divisions and District Headquarters for providing free Legal Aid and Advice to SC/ST people. In each Cell, two Legal Retainers are working, one of them belong to SC/ST community supported by one Data Entry Operator. Initially, this scheme started only in the TSP Blocks and subsequently rolled out to other Blocks, Sub-Divisions and District Headquarters. This is a centrally sponsored scheme and the funding of the scheme is borne by the State and Central Government on 50:50 basis. This is a very good initiative of the State Government and the tribals residing in the slums can avail benefit of this scheme for legal help. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 ensures payment of minimum wages prescribed by the Government for different skilled, semi-skilled and un-skilled workers and protect them from exploitation in the matter of payment of low wages by the labour contractors, private firms, landlords and others. As most of the migrant tribals work in the unorganised sector and unable to raise their voice, when they are paid low wages, this Act will definitely work as an important instrument to protect their interest. The ST slum dwellers are required to know about all the above Constitutional provisions and Legislations, which was found lacking, during the study.

1.8 Organization of the Report

1.8.1 To achieve the objectives of the Study and to draw meaningful conclusions, the study has been organized into the following Nine Chapters:

Introduction

In this Chapter contextual sub-heads relevant to the study like Background and Importance of the Study, Definition and Characteristics of. Slum and Migration, and Constitutional Provisions for Migrants has been discussed in length and breadth.

1.8.2 Review of Related Literatures/Studies on Slums and Migration

1.8.3 In Chapter-11 related literatures and studies on slums and migration in respect of Odisha and India has been critically reviewed to find out the opinion and views of various scholars on the subject and also to know the key findings of their study.

1.8.4 Research Methodology

This Chapter deals with objectives of study, the Universe of the Study, selections of sample, Methodology adopted, Limitation of the Study, Geographical location of authorised and unauthorised slums of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela city. It also includes the Focused group Discussion held in the Study area and Case Studies undertaken on different categories of migrants like flourished, deteriorated and desperate.

1.8.5 Socio-Economic Conditions of ST Migrants

A detailed discussion has been made in this Chapter on the issues like means of livelihood, income and expenditure, borrowing and indebtness, literacy, duration of the stay in the slum, composition of the workforce, child labour, exploitation of the slum residence with a thrust on tribal migrants, awareness and access to the Government facilities, living conditions of the families, food security, chronic diseases suffered, major problems faced, social/ethnic conflicts and adjustments, and child marriage.

1.8.6 Migration

This chapter deals with labour migration, conceptualising migration, characteristics of tribal economy and reasons for migration.

1.8.7 Problems of living environment

This chapter includes disposal of house sullage water, disposal of house refuge, habits of defecation, water supply, housing, health problems, immunization, slum women, adolescent girls, slum child, leisure, recreation, drinking or alcoholism and problems of the aged.

1.8.8 Summary

This chapter includes summary and conclusion of all chapters.

1.8.9 Action module for economic rehabilitation

In this chapter an honest attempt has been made to suggest action module for economic rehabilitation of ST migrant households

1.8.10 Suggestion and Recommendations

In this chapter an attempt has been made to suggest and recommend the appropriate authority to solve the problems of the poor slum dwellers on war footing basis.

CHAPTER-II

2.1 Review of literature on slums in Indian cities

- 2.1.1 In recent years problems of urban slums have attracted the attention of social scientists as well as Govt. of India. Many slums studies have been made by various social scientists different cities like Bombay (Desai and Pillai 1972) Gore in (1970).Ramachandran(1972), Lunch(1974), Calcutta(Sen 1970 Metropolitan Development Authority), Delhi (Bharat Sevak Samaj),1958 (Singh),1978, Majumdar (1978), Sabir Ali (1990), Madras (Weibe 1975 Arangannal 1976) Bangalore (Benkatrayapa 1972, Woodruff 1960, Institute for social and economic change 1976, Bhatt 1978), Chandigada (D souza, 1968), Visakhapatnam (K. Ranga Rao and Raju 1972, K Ranga Rao etal 1977) Aurangabad (Sudha kaladate and B.L Joshi,1989), Hyderabad, Secundrabad, (Naidu, 1978) Cousins and Govder 1979, Bijlani and Roy 1991) and other cities. The authors have substantially contributed through valuable discussion to the understanding the problems of abysmal poverty, social degradation and cultural life in slums.
- **2.1.2** The studies conducted by Gadgil (1959) and Sen (1970) in Poona and Calcutta have unravelled overcrowding conditions. Whereas Madan(1969)emphasized on problems of poverty that lead to disorganization of their social life. Ramachandran(1967)has provided conceptual framework on the growth of slums and their spatial structure amidst the socio-ecological problem arising out of negligence and inadequate amenities, D souza (1968) has opined slum dwellers being incapacitated to pay rent.
- **2.1.3** Ghosh and others (1972) have studied organic growth of city which is linked with degeneration of old slum areas and their benefits to the new areas which once again turned to overall growth of cities. The concentration of squatter settlement near railway crossing, local bus depots and low-lying areas in the heart of the city, causing problem for utility services and has become disastrous for slum residents. Sinha (1974) has studied the cost aspect of the slums of Patna and has suggested administrative remedial measures for eradication of problems of the city. Majumdar (1978) studied the social

characteristics of urban poor, who are lying at the bottom of the social structure and suffered from social inequalities and has also explained the failure of institutional help in meeting the problems of the 'bustee' residents (pp-29-60). Khan 1978 while making a comprehensive analysis of Hyderabad's urban geography has come to the conclusion that lack of employment opportunities has given rise to the 'blighted area' in southern part of Hyderabad. Shah (1978) has focussed on the dilapidated, badly ventilated and poorly sewered chawls attributing to poor socio economic condition of residents.

2.1.4 Mohsin (1980) found high degree of illiteracy among slums children of Patna owing to lack of educational facility, with poor socio-economic conditions of the households. Mani (1980) has laid stress on occupational insecurity and large migration in Madras (PP-21-22). Rao and Rao (1948) in studying Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) has thrown light on examination of programmes and policies of slums clearance, improvement and control and have advocated for several measures in the urban ideology of town planning and municipal development in favour of urban poor. Kaldate (1989) in studying slums of Aurangabad has emphasized on provision of income and shelter with private latrine and descent infrastructure facilities could be able to improve quality of life and could ensure peaceful and cooperative community living of slum residents. Dr. Henna Tabussum (2011) in her study among slum residents has given deep insight to various dimensions and has mentioned that alcoholism is a disease to slums that leads to moral and economic degradation and housing condition with dirty floor, poor ventilation and overcrowding is a threat to their health conditions.

2.2 Odisha study in Slums

- **2.2.1** In Odisha the literature on slums is though scanty, yet serious attempts have been made by some scholars and organizations in studying different dimensions of Odisha slums. The Bureau of statistics and Economics, Odisha (1977) have brought out a status report on the economic conditions of slum residents in Odisha.
- **2.2.2** Das (1980) in his study slums of Sambalpur has argued that slums are result of social discrimination by caste Hindus against Harijans. The department of Anthropology (1979, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1986, 1990) have conducted survey on health, nutritional aspects, socio-economic condition, migration pattern and problems of slum dwellers of the urban centres of Bhubaneswar, Mohanty and Acharya (1990) have highlighted on involuntary displacement and rehabilitation of slum dwellers of Bhubaneswar city. The Department of geography 1990 has attributed faulty planning to be the cause of cancerous growth of slums without basic amenities for survival. Again in early and late 80's many socio-economic surveys have been conducted by NGO's like CYSD, (Centre for Social-Development), OSCARD (Organization for Social change and rural development), PCC (Project consultancy Company) in Bhubaneswar and have opined that low level of literacy, lack of civic amenities and poor socio-economic conditions of the slum residents prevalent in Bhubaneswar city.

2.3 Odisha study on migration

2.4.1 Dr. P. K. Nayak (1993), NKC centre for Development studies has focused on the problems of migration of Ganjam and Puri district. He has emphatically mentioned that migrant's remittances has help facilitated the enhanced level of income and have improved their life styles. The study reveals that migration is rarely a solitary affair and many of the migrants do not have a choice of destination of their own. Their movement is regulated

by either through a contractor or an agent, sometimes to a place, where friends and relatives already settled and provided them initial assistance.

- **2.4.2** S. N. Tripathy in his book Tribal migration study has mentioned that migration takes place from backward/ rural areas to advanced/urban areas mostly for employment, higher wage, larger income and better life. He has further mentioned that migrants are exploited in various ways at the destination areas.
- **2.4.3** A research study on impact of increasing migration of women in Odisha, conducted by Sansristi in the district of Bolangir and Nuapada concentrated on migration pattern and transformation process and its impact on women security in the context of work, food, health and violence. The study also focused on the condition of the female headed households created due to migration.
- 2.4.4 HARMONY, an NGO, conducted a study on 'incidence' of migration in the Malkangiri district of Odisha covering 1047 migrant households in 53 villages of 07 blocks of the district and explored the dynamics, trends and consequents of migration especially on women and primitive tribal groups in the study area. The study reveals that 64% of the migration was due to distress condition and gross failure of Government social security schemes which acted as a major propellant for the poor tribal people to migrate in distress. The report of this Centre for Migration and Labour Solution (CMLS) Udaipur on 'seasonal labour migration and migrant workers from Odisha' have focused on the plight of seasonal migrants, incidence of migration , socio-demographic profile of migrant workers ,hazardous work condition, vulnerabilities related to safety , nutrition, hygiene, health and also on the education of migrant children.

CHAPTER-III

3.1 **Objectives**

- (i) To study the socio-economic conditions of selected urban slums vis-à-vis tribal migrants households residing in the slums and to help suggest action modules for improvement of quality of life.
- (ii) To examine the pattern of migration, causes of migration, demographic compositions of the migrants and its impact on urban economy and to suggest how to arrest migration.
- (iii) To have a comparison of ST Migrants living both in authorized and unauthorised slums.
- (iv) To identify role and efforts of the Government and NGOs in the improvement of the living conditions of the slum dwellers.
- (v) To identify problems of tribal migrants settled in the slums and need for their development strategy.
- (vi) To suggest individual and community action plan for the economic rehabilitation of the ST slum dwellers.
- (vii) To make policy recommendations for implementation both at source and destination.
- 3.2 Universe of study

- **3.2.1** The universe of study constitute urban slums Vis-a-vis tribal migrant household living within the slums with other migrant households of the rural areas. The study is confined to slums of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela Municipality Corporation of Odisha, located in the district of Khordha and Sundergarh.
- **3.2.2** Odisha or Kalinga, the land where emperor Ashok renounced war, has always held an important place in India's history. Formerly a part Bengal and Madras presidency, Odisha attained statehood on 1st of April 1936 and comprises of 30 districts. It lies on the east-cost of India within 17' 48' North latitude and 81' 24' E- 87'29' East longitude. It is surrounded by Madhya Pradesh on the West, Bihar on the North and West Bengal on the North- East while Andhra Pradesh encircles it on the South-Eastern side and Bay of Bengals on its eastern periphery. The total land area is 155707 Sqr. Km. accounts for 4.8% of the area of the country.
- **3.2.3** On the other Bhubaneswar or the no. 1 smart city where survey of 7 slums was under taken is located between 20 14' o" north and 12 15'5" north latitude and 85 5'30" east longitude in the costal plains and 46 meters above the sea level. The total area of Bhubaneswar is 65.03 Sq. KM. It has got 436 slums, the total population which is 1/4th of the total urban population. Six slums both authorised and unauthorised have been surveyed in Rourkela, the industrial centre located in the district of Sundergarh and also is declared as a smart city. This is to mention that Rourkela is located between 20° 14'57" north latitude and 52'58" east longitude. The total area is 90 Sq. K.M with a total population 640750 having density of 6504 persons per Sq. Km. Rourkela the industrial centre, has 117 slums.

3.3 Selection of sample

- **3.3.1** The slums list of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela were collected from secondary sources in respect of authorised and unauthorised with population, and number of the households that too with the concentration of households of tribal migrants. The slums with preponderance of tribal migrants households were selected on purposive random sampling method with following criteria from two pockets. One is the urban centre and other one is an industrial centre. Seven slums of BMC including the slum where pilot study was conducted and six slums of RMC have been selected with preponderance of tribal migrant households.
- (i) Authorised and unauthorised
- (ii) Number of ST households
- (iii) Year of establishment of the slum
- (iv) Covered under smart city

The geographical position of both authorised and unauthorised slums of both Bhubaneswar and Rourkela Municipality Corporation are given below.

3.4 Geographical position of slum Rourkela

3.4.1 BANDHPOSH

The slum is situated 500 meters (approx) from the Rourkela airport. The internal road of the slum is Semi Pucca type. It is situated in a high land area. The total number of households in Bandhposh is 60 having a total population of 251on the other hand, tribal migrant households is 47 with a total population of 198.

3.4.2 BANKIA BASTI

The slum is situated 700 meters (approx) from the Rourkela airport. The internal road of the slum is Semi Pucca type. It is situated in a high land area. The total of households in the slum is 57 with a total population of 244. Whereas the tribal migrant households is 53 with a total population of 230.

3.4.3 KHARIA BAHAL

The slum is situated 300 meters (approx) from the Panposh railway station. The internal road of the slum is Pucca type. It is situated in a high land area. The total households in the slum is 401with a total population 1706. On the other hand tribal migrants are having 163 households with a total population of 620.

3.4.4 MANTOLA-2

The slum is situated 100 meters (approx) from the LIC office. The internal road of the slum is Mud Kachha type. It is situated in a low land area, as always water logging is a big issue. There are 164 households in this slum with a total population of 646, of which tribal migrants households comprise 91 with a total population of 357.

3.4.5 PRADHAN PALLI

The slum is situated 1KM (approx) from the Rourkela Airport. Biramitrapur-Rourkela railway line is beside to the slum. The internal road of the slum is Mud Kachha type. It is situated in a low land area, as always water logging is a big issue. The total households in the slum is117 having a total population of 554, of which tribal migrant households are 91 in number having a total population of 450.

3.4.6 RUPATOLA

The slum is situated 100 meters (approx) from the forest colony. The internal road of the slum is Pucca type. It is situated in a high land area. There are 381households in the slum with a total population of 1502. On the other hand, tribal migrant households 251 with a total population of 972.

3.5 Geographical position of slum of Bhubaneswar

3.5.1 PRADHAN SAHI-2

The slum is situated in 300 meters (approx) from Xavier Institute main road and it is surrounded by XIMB in North, Jayadev bihar to Nandan Kanan road in south, Loyala School in west and Pradhan sahi -1 in east. It is situated in a low land area, as always water logging is a big Issue. It is also next to the Salia sahi cluster. The internal road of the slum is mud/kachha type. There are 189 households in the Slum with a population of 821. On the other hand, the tribal migrant households comprise 124 with a total population of 552.

3.5.2 NAYAPALLI SHABARA SAHI

The slum is situated in 200 meters (approx) from Kalinga stadium and it is surrounded by AG colony in north, Nicco park road in south, Kalinga stadium in west and Nayapalli Asharm School in east. It is situated in an upland area. There are 82 household with a population of 360 of which tribal migrant households are 65 having a population of 298.

3.5.3 PATIA JALI MUNDA SAHI

The slum is situated in 500 meters (approx) from KIIT College. It is situated in low land area. The internal road of the slum is semi pucca type. 183 households are there in this slum with a total population of 816. On the other hand, there are 130 tribal migrant households having a population of 587.

3.5.4 BADAGADA SHABAR SAHI

The slum is situated 500 meters (approx) from BJEM School. It is situated in upland area. The internal road of the slum is pucca type. There are 105 households in the slum with a total population of 496. Whereas tribal migrant comprise 37 households having a total population of 186.

3.5.5 LAXMIPUR SANTHAL BASTI

The slum is situated 300 meters (approx) from the Govt. Poly technique. The internal road of the slum is kachha type. It is situated in a low land area as always water logging is a big issue. It is next to the salia sahi cluster. It is surrounded by Chandaka forest. The is having a total of 235 households total population 905 whereas there are 137 tribal migrant households with a total population of 546.

3.5.6 GADAKANA SHABARA SAHI

The slum is situated 500 meters (approx) from the Kendriya Vidyalaya. The internal road of the slum is Pucca type. It is situated in a high land area. There are 160 households in this slum with a total population of 867 of which tribal migrant households are 96 with a total population of 526.

3.5.7 NAYAPALLI MUNDA SAHI

It is located in ward no 38. This slum is having 26 households with a population of 123. On the other hand, the tribal migrant households are 13 with a population of 62.

3.6 Techniques and methods adopted for data collection

- **3.6.1** The study is both exploratory and explanatory in nature. Data have been collected from both primary and secondary sources. A detailed data collection framework /checklist was developed to collected required data/information,.
- (i) Structural and pretested scheduled questionnaire for collection of data from the household by personal interview method.
- (ii) Structural and pretested scheduled questionnaire for collection of data about the slum.
- (iii) Schedule and questionnaire for collection of data about the slums
- (iv) Observation both participant and non-participant have been utilised to study their life style in details.
- **3.6.2** Primary data were collected from 2160 slums households both of BMC and RMC through a well structured and pretested schedule /questionnaire. Different stakeholders namely Anganwadi, Asha worker, concerned corporator, Primary, secondary school teachers community organiser, Deputy commissioner (concerned zone of BMC and RMC) were consulted in the data collection process to know their views on slum development. Initiative taken by the Government and further initiative needed to be taken for improvement of the quality of life of the slum dwellers. In each FGD discussion 15-20 community members, both males and females participated and expressed their views /opinions freely and frankly. Case studies were conducted to know whether their

economic condition have been improved or deteriorated after settling in the slum. Close observation on water supply, health and sanitation housing condition, sewerage drainage system, road and lighting, garbage disposal mechanism, functioning of Anganwadi canters, schools, living condition of the people in the slum, toilet facility and its use are made by observational checklist. Secondary data were collected from various source like Census report, NSSO report, BMC and RMC survey reports and different study conducted on slums and migration.

3.6.3 Data feeding, data cleaning, data processing and analysis of data was done by the application software of descriptive statistics through Ms Word and Excel.

3.7 Limitation of the study

3.7.1 The limitation of the study is mostly availability of required data from government sources as the information on STs are not maintained separately at the BMC and RMC level. The officials stated that in the absence of caste certificate with the slum dwellers, it was very difficult to identify the people as STs. As the departmental officer fails to provide required data, data collected from alternative sources were used. Due to time constraints the source of migration could not be done and data on that was collected only from migrant tribals at the place of destinations, hence adequate information regarding livelihood opportunities at the sources of migration could not be generated. Being illiterate, it is nearly impossible for most of the ST migrants to remember all the developmental activities undertaken in the slums by Govt, and could not provide accurate data in this regard to the study team. Last but not the least, many slum dwellers do not want to disclose information on crimes and criminals, unfair and illegal trade and also sexual exploitation of women and girls. Those who have permanently settled in the recognised authorised slums for more than 10-15 years and have no links with the place of origin, were also reluctant to disclose place from where they have migrated. Rather they tried to identify themselves as the original inhabitants of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela.

CHAPTER-IV

4.1 Socio-Economic Condition

4.1.1 India lives in villages both rural and tribal. The village economy revolves round agriculture may it be settled or shifting cultivation and allied activities. Agriculture contributed 17 Per Cent of gross domestic products and supported 70 percent of the population. The occupational diversification on agrarian economy across caste categories at the rural village level and self-sufficient economy of the tribal village along with selling of minor forest produce with surplus food grains contributing indirectly to market economy has been the hallmark of Indian community life. Consequent upon large scale of urbanization and industrialization as symbols of modernization, large chunk of agrarian and a small segments of tribal population being devoid of all modern amenities, started migrating to urban and industrial centers in the pursuit of better employment opportunities and better livelihood. The traditional occupation with some sorts of mobility did not yield better economic returns to the people in the village. It is apt to mention here that the tribals being influenced by modernization accompanied with urbanization and industrialization, with the stoppage of shifting cultivation,

deforestation, reserve forest, decrease of collection of minor forest produce to a great magnitude along with fuel wood collection have affected their livelihood system. These factors to great extent induce the mindset of the tribals to migrate, having contact with agents, contractors, previous visit, friends and relatives living in slums in towns, not only for their subsistence but also to have a better living condition.

- **4.1.2** Socio-economic conditions are of utmost in importance for study of any society. General observation and empirical data indicate that slum dwellers lead a sub-human existence. In order to understand the socio-economic condition of slum dwellers, the characteristics of culture of poverty need to be highlighted. At the social level, culture of poverty is characterized by lack of effective participation and integration of the poor in the main stream of the large society.
- **4.1.3** In the present study attempt has been made to provide a sketch of socio-economic condition of family respondents of urban slums with a thrust on scheduled tribe migrant households/family respondents among the selected slums of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela Municipal Corporation. The socio-economic profile of slum dweller households provide a vivid picture of factors such as population, age, sex, education, marital status, health status, living environment, house pattern, occupation, income and expenditure pattern, development inputs and felt-needs etc. along with action module for economic rehabilitation.
- **4.1.4** The study was conducted in seven (07) slums including one (01) where pilot study was undertaken in Bhubaneswar (BMC) and six (06) slums of Rourkela Municipal Corporation (RMC) covering both unauthorized and authorized ones.
- 4.1.5 In seven (07) slums of BMC there are 980, households having a total population of 4388, of which males comprise 50.2 percent as against 49.8 percent females. In these slums scheduled tribe population accounts for 62.8 percent having preponderance. The tribal migrant households are having dominance in all the slums of Bhubaneswar. Distribution of households by social and religion reflect the clear picture of households residing in slums. The households belonging to Christian religion comprise only 0.6 percent who are tribal convert households, following two tradition of Hindu and Christian. As depicted in the tables in BMC, a significant category belong to Hindu religion. The households of Muslim religion comprise 1.5 percent of the total households of 980. Regarding social group categories, OBC stands at 2.1 percent and general castes constitute 23.4 percent of the total households. In the six Slums of RMC, there are 1180 households having a total population 4903, of which males comprise 58.2 percent and females' population accounts for 31.8 percent. Whereas in RMC 20.8 percent are Muslims followed by 1.8 percent OBC households and 9.2 percent general castes out of total households of 1180. The tribal migrant households' accounts for 57.6 percent as against 10.6 percent scheduled caste households.
- **4.1.6** The age-group wise population figure of Bhubaneswar slums indicates that 36 percent belong to the age groups of 0-18 years as against 1734 persons comprising 39.5 per cent belong to the age group of 19-40 years, who constitute the potential work force. Further 5.1 percent in the age group of 61-90 years are to be looked after by earning members. But, it has come to surface during data collection that more than 40 percent of them are working as wage earners to supplement the household income and are also paid low

wages in relation to potential work force. On the other hand, in RMC, the age group wise population figure explains 2071 persons comprising 42.2 percent in the age group of 19-40 years of the total population, are highest among all age groups, is the real workforce. It is followed by 20.4 percent in the age group of 61 to 90 years. It is followed by 20.4 percent, in the age group of 61-90 years. It is evident that 32.5 percent are in the group of 0-18 year's having 9 percent in the age group of 0-5 years and 23.5 percent in the age group of 6-18 years. It has come to surface during survey that more than 35 percent belonging to this group are engaged in wage earning in supplementing the household income so also to meet their pocket expenditure.

- **4.1.7** In the slums of Bhubaneswar (Badagada Shabar Sahi, Nayapalli Munda Sahi, Nayapalli Shabar Sahi, Patia Jali Munda Sahi, Pradhan Sahi-2, Laxmipur Santal Basti and Gadakana Shabar Sahi) 2171 males comprising 49.4 percent are married as against 1988 persons amounting to 45.4 percent are unmarried, followed by 5.1 percent widow/widower and 0.1 percent separated/ divorced ones. On the other land, in the slums of RMC, 2361 persons comprising 48.1 percent are married as against 46.6 percent unmarried persons of the total population of 4903, followed by 5 percent widow/widower and 0.3 percent separated/ divorced persons.
- 4.1.8 Educational achievement is the pathway for employment and gainful activities. It is evident from the literacy/ educational status of slums of BMC that 29.1 percent are illiterate as against 71.9 percent educated persons. It has come to surface that 2607 persons comprising 59.4 percent are educated up to high school level as against 5.2 percent having +2 qualification and 2.6 percent are graduate and (114 persons) with only 1.12 percent postgraduates Diploma/ITI level technically qualified persons. Further, it is to mention here that 23.9 percent are school going children. From among the total children 48.2 percent are reading in class I to V. 94 percent children are pursuing their studies in Government schools as against 6 percent who are reading in private schools comprising 63 children. It is due to their better economic condition and high ambition for their children. The slums under study on Rourkela Municipal Corporation reveals that 22.0 percent persons are illiterate and 3004 persons comprising 61.2 percent of the total population have read up to high school level and it is followed by 6.8 percent +two pass outs, 4.8 percent graduates, 2.2 percent post graduates with 1.2 percent technically qualified persons. From among 12.7 percent, school going children comprising 360 boys and girls. 45.5 percent are reading in class I to V, followed by 22.7 percent, who are educated upto VIII-X standard. 8.3 percent reading in Anganwadi and 5.3 percent children are in the Primary stage. It is worthwhile to mention that 75.2 percent children are pursuing their studies in private school may be due to economically well-off condition, aspiring for a better future. A sizable proportion of nearly 80 percent of the children are in the age group 5-16 years. It is revealed from the study that in BMC 11 percent children are not going to school as against 13 percent in RMC. The dropout rate is 8 percent both in BMC and RMC, as they are not interested, whiling away their time, at times indulging themselves in filthy activities.
- **4.1.9** It is evident from the house type of all slums taken together both in BMC and RMC that 562 households comprising 57.3 percent are semi pucca as against 7 percent houses having Katcha structures, and only 7 percent houses are pucca houses. In BMC 92.2

percent households have own the houses as against 7.8 per cent households are living on rented basis. It has come to surface during field study that these households are living in separate slums nearer to their place of work and have rented out their own houses. Whereas, in RMC 767 households constituting 65 percent are having semi-pucca houses with 22.9 percent mud/katcha houses and 3.1 percent households are having pucca houses. It is quite pertinent to mention here that 81.8 percent have ownership over the house and 18.2 percent households are living in houses on rented basis. These house ownership rights in BMC are more than that of RMC slums.

- **4.1.10** The employment status is given in the annexed table. Statistics related to economically active population and nature of employment give an insight into the extent to which the human resources are being actually utilized. Such information is of great value for socio-economic development of slum dwellers and proper utilization of human resources. This assessment depicts the source of livelihood and sources contributing to the income of the slums dwellers. The employment pattern of the household determines their different sources of income. Such statistics is a vivid picture of understanding about income flow and level of dependency of slum households on the varied occupations which help-facilitate in formulating socio-economic development plan.
- **4.1.11** As depicted in the table related to employment status, the employment pattern entails varied occupational sources of income. As seen from figures in slums of BMC 22.2 percent are wage earners followed by 3.3 percent self-employed with 2.7 percent pension holders. The percentage engaged in housekeeping as house maids comprise 2.2 percent comprising 100 persons mostly females. The total working population in BMC accounts for 37.4 percent as against 62.6 percent of non-worker, who depend on the income of the earners for their subsistence. The picture is different in case of wage earners in the slums of RMC that comprises 25.6 percent. On other hand 6 percent are engaged in housekeeping as against 2.2 percent in BMC owing to its demand in the industrial city. Both authorized and unauthorized slums have a similar picture with a little variation in different occupational categories.
- **4.1.12** The employment status is a basic indicator of economic soundness of households. The quality of life is measured directly with help of family income. The low monthly income of the household revealed economic deprivation among them and their standard of living. The findings pertaining to the income of the respondent households of Bhubaneswar slums has been given in the annexed tables. It is evident from income table that income of the respondent households ranges from a minimum of Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 30,000/- and above per month. 215 households comprising 1.8 percent earn Rs. 1000/per month followed by 197 households (20.1%) are earning Rs- 1000/- to 4000/- per month and the income of 305 respondent household ranges between Rs. 4001/- to Rs.7000/-. The income of 253 respondents fall between Rs. 7000/- to Rs. 10,000/-, 118 respondent households having income of Rs. 10,000/- to 15,000/-, 38 respondent households earn between Rs. 15,000/- to 20,000/- and 37 respondents comprising 3.7 percent earn between Rs. 20,000/- to Rs. 30,000/- and only 14 respondents earn Rs. 30,000/- and above per month. It is interesting to note that 47 per cent households are earning Rs. 7001/- to Rs. 30,000/- per month, that too they belong to wage earners group. On the other hand, the slums under study in RMC reveals that there are 1805

earners of which a majority of workers comprising 27.5 percent wage earners followed by 95 workers comprising 2.2 percent are engaged in private jobs. Further, selfemployed workers who are engaged in Agarbati and candle manufacturing, doing petty business in selling vegetables and tiffin items either in the slum or in local areas for furthering their livelihood. The auto driver, rickshaw and trolley pullers comprise only 0.9 percent as against 48 numbers mostly females are engaged in housekeeping in the nearby local residential area. The distribution of households according to income range depicts that 292 households comprising 25.1 percent are earning Rs. 1000/- to 4000/per month and 33.3 percent households are within the income range of 4001/- to Rs. 7000/- per month and only 5.4 percent households are earning Rs. 30,000/- above per month, with 6.2 percent households whose income per month varies between Rs.21, 000/- to 30,000/-. Further 165 households constituting 13.9 percent are earning between Rs. 15001/- to Rs. 20000/- followed by 11.8 percent households whose monthly income falls between Rs. 7001/- to Rs. 10,000/-.

- **4.1.13** The table on average monthly income shows that average per household monthly income of the slums under study in RMC is Rs. 7945/- per month. There are 1805 earning members of which male comprise 70.2 per cent as against 29.8 percent female. The monthly income range of all slums of RMC under study reveals that average monthly income per household varies between Rs. 7084/- to Rs. 10,151/- per month. The average monthly income of Pradhan Palli is maximum and in Rupatola, the monthly average income is minimum i.e. Rs. 7084/- per month. Per earner per month income depicts that in the slum of Kharia Bahal it is highest i.e. Rs. 7364/- as against earners of Rupatola with Rs. 4298/-, is the lowest income. The variation in income of the households is mainly due to surplus of labour and non-availability of work on many days. The slum dwellers have revealed that they hardly get work for 15 to 20 days in a month that too they sell their labour at cheap prices offered by the patrons for maintaining their livelihood. The incidence of child labour though with negligible percentage are also found in the slums of both BMC and RMC. The maximum earners are within the age group of 15 -40 years.
- **4.1.14** In the slums under study in BMC, the male workers comprise 70.3 percent as against 29.7 percent as against 29.7 percent female workers. Further the working population in the age of group of 18-60 years comprise 89.3 percent of the total workers. The average income of the household per month varies between Rs.4166/- and Rs.6787/- per month is lagging behind the minimum income of Rs. 7500/- per month as per human development indicators. It is heartening to note that 103 children consisting 2.3 per unit of the total workers are working to supplement household income that too are being paid low wages for more hours of work.
- **4.1.15** According to Human Development indicators, annual income of any house hold to have access to minimum Rs.7500/- per month. As income of most of the households is below the aforesaid benchmark income, it is evident that they are still in subhuman stage of living and their quality of life is not sound. People spend their entire earning mostly on food items, clothes, medicine and other non-food items. They have little savings or no savings to meet the emergency financial requirement and as a result they are prone to suffering.

- **4.1.16** The distribution of household expenditure of RMC slum as annexed to reveals that 251 households comprising 21.3 per cent are spending between Rs. 1000/- to 4000/-. In this category 31.6 per cent households being the highest and in Mantola it is lowest that comprise 16.4 per cent of the total households. It is apt to mention that maximum of 320 households comprising 27.1 per cent incur expenditure of Rs. 4001/- to Rs.7000/-, wherein Bandhposh slum being the unauthorized one, comprise 38.3 percent, and the lowest percentage of households are found in Pradhan Palli having 13.6 percent. On the other hand 204 household comprising 17.3 % of the total households incur expenditure of Rs. 7001/- to 10,000/- followed by 16.1 percent (190) household incurring an expenditure of Rs. 10000/- to Rs. 15000/-, 81 households comprising 6.9 percent spend between Rs. 15001/- to Rs. 20000/-, 70 households comprising 6 percent are spending Rs. 20001/- to Rs.30000/- and only 64 households comprising 5.3 per cent of the tribal households incur an expenditure of Rs. 30000/- and above. Further it has been estimated that the average per household expenditure varies from Rs. 7441/- to Rs. 10160/-. In Pradhan Palli authorized slum per household per month expenditure is highest and in Mantola the house expenditure is lowest i.e. Rs. 7420/-. In Bandhaposh the average household expenditure stands of Rs. 9800/- followed by Rs. 8980/- in Bankia Basti, Kharia Bahal with Rs. 8100/- and Rupatola with Rs. 7440/-.
- On the other hand in BMC 168 household comprising 17.1 per cent incur an monthly 4.1.17 expenditure from Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 4000/- as against 21.3 percent in RMC, 257 households comprising 26.2 per cent have incurred expenditure from Rs. 7001/- to Rs. 10,000/-. It is followed by 239 households (24.4%) incurring expenditure Rs. 7000/- to Rs. 10,000/-, 19.8 per cent household with expenditure of Rs. 10001/- to Rs. 15,000/-, 26.2 percent households (257) have incurred expenditure from Rs. 7000/- to Rs. 10,000/-, followed by 6.4 percent households with expenditure of Rs. 20,001/- to Rs. 30,000/- and only 19 households comprising 2.0 percent have incurred expenditure of Rs. 30,000/- and above. In BMC average per household expenditure is highest that is in Badagada Shabar Sahi, the authorized one and is lowest i.e. Rs. 4100/- in case of Laxmipur Santal Basti. It is pertinent to mention that not only pre household expenditure has been invariably low on the face of family size in the slum pocket but also the pattern of consumption reveals a glaring account of poverty. A disproportionately higher expenditure on food items by the households constitute roughly 70% of the total and only 30 % is spent for other purposes. Though there is an inverse proportion between per household income and ratio of expenditure on food items, it is sometimes disturbed owing to permanent settlers and temporary settlers (I.e. authorized and un-authorized slum pockets). In the authorized slums the households are somehow in a better condition than the households of un authorized slums owing to the record to right in their names.
- **4.1.18** The total migrant households of 7 slums of Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation comprise 61.4 percent of the total households 602. The total population is 2757 of which 49.7 percent are males as against 40.3 percent female population. On the other hand, 06 slums of Rourkela Municipal Corporation have 700 household with a total population of 2827, of which male members account for 51.9 percent as against 48.1 percent female population. The age group wise distribution of tribal migrant population shows that 4.8 percent male and female are in the age group 61 to 90 yers as against 6.1 percent belong to the same age group are there in the slums of RMC. It is important to mention here that as the tribal migrant households have mostly migrated from Sundergarh district or nearby place have brought their elderly persons to the slum habitat for taking care of

those persons. In BMC 38.8 percent male and females are in the age group 19-40 years, who are the potential workforce as against 43.1 percent workers in the same age group of RMC. Further 21.1 percent children belonging to the age group of 6-18 years of which more than 50 percent are working either as canteen boy or as servant in cleaning utensil that is not desirable, but is a fact, in RMC, as against 26.3 percent in BMC, of which more than 38 percent in BMC have been engaged as child labour, though it has been banned by Government legislation.

- **4.1.19** In BMC marital status of the 07 slums both authorized and unauthorized reveals that 1319 persons comprising 47.8 percent are married as against 46.1 percent unmarried persons with 60.2 percent widow/widower. Whereas, in case of RMC the percentage of married persons are more i.e. 48.1 as against 46.6 percent unmarried population and widow/widower comprises only 0.3 percent. As regards to the educational status, it is revealed from the table that 694 persons comprising 24.8 percent are illiterate, in the slums covered under RMC as against 793 persons comprising 28.7 percent in BMC. In RMC 59.8 percent have read upto high school level as against 60.5 percent in BMC. The +2 pass outs comprise 2.9 percent in BMC as against 7.3 percent in RMC. The Rourkela being an advanced industrial centre with steel plant and many other allied industries, the persons have furthered their educational attainment with the hope of getting a permanent and semi-permanent job in the industrial centre to eke out a better living. The +2 pass out consists 2.9 percent in BMC as against 7.3 percent in RMC, due to availability many higher secondary schools located nearby the location of the slums, those have accelerated the hopes of slum resident to have better employment opportunities in improving the quality of life of their incoming generation. Only 2.3 percent comprise 40 persons are Post Graduate, technically qualified (1.5%) and pharmacy pass outs , who are engaged in salaried jobs that too on contractual basis in RMC as against 2.2 percent population in the slums covered under BMC.
- **4.1.20** In RMC school going children comprise 12.6 percent as against 25.1 percent children in slums of BMC 95.5 percent children are pursuing their education in government schools as against 4.5 percent who are reading in private schools. Whereas in RMC 75.2 percent of the total children are reading in Govt. high school as against 24.8 percent pursing their studies in private schools. It is definitely due to the better economic condition of slum residents of Rourkela.
- **4.1.21** The house type and ownership of house, reveals that in BMC 9.4 percent comprising 57 households have pucca houses as against 48.0 percent semi pucca houses. Those structures have come up in Nayapalli Shabar Sahi, Badagada Shabar Sahi, Gadakana Shabar Sahi and Patia jali Munda Sahi which are authorized one and they do have ownership over land. 256 households comprising 42.5 percent have kacha structure as they have encroached upon Government land. On the other hand, 65 households comprising 9.4 percent are having pucca structure in RMC as against 62.4 percent of semi pucca houses with 28.2 percent of kutcha house. In RMC Pradhan palli , Bondhposh and Bankia Basti are authorized Slums. The Municipal Corporation with its prescription has been extending money to the tune of Rs.2 lakh with 10% of beneficiary contribution for the construction of houses. In the authorized slums more number of pucca houses could not be erected mostly due to the joint Patta (RoR) with households, wherein no brother is willing to give consent nor they are prepared to live in the same house, as they

have been separated much earlier having their own/ separate hutments in the slum. In RMC 563 households out of 700 households have owned the house as against 19.6 percent (137 households) have been living in rented house. Where as in BMC 97 percent have ownership over the house as against 3 % who have rented out their houses. The households living in rented house are new comers and in BMC 10 household who are living in other unauthorized slums by renting out their own. Though they have attributed that the place of their workplace is nearer, that in reality, as opined by the neighbors, they have gone to the new settlement with the hope of getting another house to be constructed under PMAY by Bhubaneswar Development Agency.

- **4.1.22** During field survey it was found that, in authorized slums although people have constructed their own houses, they do not have ownership rights over homestead land for which they have a feeling of insecurity. But in case of authorized slum as per information collected, people have given right over their homestead land by the Govt.
- **4.1.23** As revealed from the table of RMC, the employment pattern entails varied occupational sources of income. It is seen from the table that pension holder constitute 0.2 percent. A sizable proportion of 59.8 percent are wage earner in RMC as against 59.3 percent in the tribal migrant households of BMC. The job employed slum dwellers comprise 3.48 percent in RMC as against 13.3 percent of tribal migrant slum dwellers of BMC. A meager percentage of tribal slum dwellers comprising 4.8 percent are self employed in RMC as against 5.5 percent in BMC. It is interesting to note that 14.1 percent tribal migrant slum dwellers are engaged in housekeeping in the slums under study in RMC as against 10.3 percent in BMC. The self employed workers of 4.8 percent in RMC and 5.5 percent in BMC have been running vegetable shop, Tiffin shop, candle manufacture, tea shop, beetle shop and small grocery shop in their locality. 39 percent constituting 3.2 percent in RMC and 10.3 percent in BMC are working as trolley/rickshaw pulling, and only a negligible percentage are working as auto and car drivers on salary basis. The Government job employed people comprise 9.8 percent in RMC as against 0.7 percent in BMC are doing jobs of menial nature. If is a fact that the qualified persons are mostly engaged in such type of jobs of lower cadre in the Government. On the other hand, 4.8 percent in BMC and 1.2 percent in RMC are engaged in contractual job. It is quite pertinent to note that 53 persons (4.4%) and 09 persons (0.8%) are engaged in other profession. They do not have any stability, they engage themselves in the job readily available to them and have no fixed choice for any particular job. If one peeps at the monthly income table, it reveals in the slums of RMC that 1209 earning members comprising 42.7 percent of the total tribal population constitute the real workforce, as against 39.1 percent workforce of the total tribal population of slums in BMC. The male workforce is 66.1 percent as against 39.1 percent female tribal workers of the total working population. In case of the authorized and unauthorized slums of BMC, male workers comprise 66.6 percent as against 33.4 percent female workers. The per worker tribal household income per month comes about Rs. 7480/- in BMC as against Rs. 9558/- in RMC owing to their work in the industrial center. The average per household income in the tribal migrant households ranges between Rs. 12450/- and Rs. 18260/- per month in RMC whereas in BMC average per household per month income is Rs. 13270/- and per household per month average income ranges between Rs. 15096/- and Rs. 17818/-.

The average income earners per family remains below two (02) indicating that in a family one may be a full time earner and one more member may be acting as a supplementary workforce. Further average family size ranges from 3.8 to 5. This is to mention that 1019 persons in the age group 19-60 years comprising 95.4 percent are the workforce, on whom 578 persons in the same age group (20.9%) to the total population depend for their subsistence. It may be noted that they are not getting jobs of their choice and are interested to get into the salaried job or contractual jobs. Some of the potential workforces enter into service activities in supplementing their household income. In RMC there are 1209 workers comprising 42.7 per cent of the total population, whereas 388 persons (13.7%) of the total population are not working and dependent on the earning members, for which expenditure has exceeded their income. The average earning member per household is 1.7. In Bandposh, the authorized slum and in Mantola-2, the unauthorized slum earning member per household is 2 (two). The locational disadvantage from the place of residence to industrial centre may be the reason for nonengagement or part time engagement. The per earner average income per month is Rs. 9550/- to Rs.9960/-. In Bankia Basti and Pradhan Palli are having highest income i.e. Rs. 16988/- to Rs.17522/- owning to able bodied persons engaged in various economic activity.

The consumption expenditure gets higher with more number of potential persons with more number of non-workers. In BMC, the average per household expenditure stands Rs. 16358/- varying between Rs.15890/- and Rs.17830/-. The households of Nayapalli Shabar Sahi, Patia Jali Munda Sahi have more consumption expenditure than their average household income. The reason may be attributed to non-working potential workforce (in the age group 19-60 years), labour surplus market and distance of the work place.

- **4.1.24** Households consumption expenditure is another important indicator of the level of living of people in general. In fact, this determines the capacity of the household not only to meet the basic minimum need, but also to provide social image by providing some comforts and/or even luxuries. The consumption expenditure, covers besides food items, necessary items relating to clothing, housing, fuel, light, food wear etc, but also all other items of comforts and luxuries. The data relating to household expenditure was obtained from the sample households indicating, as nearly approximate an idea as possible, of how much money was spent on different items. Respondents were free to provide information on different items of expenditure on a daily, monthly or yearly basis, depending upon their ways of accounting. Most often, it was found that the amount spent was reported on daily basis or in lump sum. It was difficult for the tribal migrants to account for the expenditure on the basis of average, monthly or daily. However, for the presentation of data, the information provided by them was converted into monthly average expenditure.
- **4.1.25** There were several problems in precisely estimating the household expenditure. Many of the households earned on a day-to-day basis. The actual amount of money spent thus depended upon cash available to them, on a particular day. It was their way of spending the income, irregular as it was in many cases, to meet the necessities of life. Another,

problem was that a number of households were 'incomplete' so that the total membership of the household varied from time to time. Moreover, the expenditures were made seasonally outside the normal pattern of consumption. These related to amounts spent on a wide variety of social ceremonies considered important by them for maintaining a meaningful social life. Such expenditure depended upon their economic capacity and willingness to go into debt. This resulted in fluctuation between the money spent and income earned. For a better understanding the efforts have been made to include food and non-food items under the same monetary expenditure incurred by tribal migrant households, of both authorized and unauthorized slums of Municipal Corporation of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela.

- **4.1.26** In Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation 124 households of different slums comprising 24.3 per cent spending Rs. 7001/- to Rs. 10,000/- per month on both food and non-food items. It is followed 20.5 per cent households spending between Rs. 4001/- to Rs.7001/and 14.4 per cent households spending between Rs. 10,001/- to Rs.15, 000/-. Further, this is to mention that 67 households comprising 11.1 per cent of different slums spend Rs. 15,001/- to Rs. 20,000/- per month per household and 15.5 per cent households spend between Rs. 20001/- to Rs. 30,000/- above. The expenditure depends on number earners and type of work in which he/she is engaged. The expenditure is more in case of mason, auto and car driver; job oriented households and skilled construction workers. The average per household expenditure ranges Rs. 8227/- to Rs. 10,815/- per month. The highest amount of average monthly expenditure is per household is found in Nayapalli Shabar Sahi, followed by Badagada Shabar Sahi Rs. 10,724/- per month. It has got a declining trend found in case of Pradhan Sahi, Patia Jali Munda Sahi and Laxmipur Santal Basti which varies between Rs. 7940/- and Rs.8267/-. During field survey it was revealed by the slum dwellers engaged in wage earning, that they are not in a position to get work for the entire month, rather they hardly get work for 10 to 15 days, as there is a cut-throat labour market and at times they even accept work with less wage to supplement their household living. In RMC there are 700 tribal migrant households out of 1180 households in total, in six authorized/unauthorized slums. In RMC 254 households comparing 36.2 per cent do have average monthly expenditure i.e. from 7001/ to 10,000/-, followed by 30 percent households in the range of Rs 4001/- to 7000/- and 123 households comprising 17.5 percent are spending within Rs. 4001/- per month. The household expenditure maximum in case of Pradhan Sahi that stands at Rs. 10,001/- per month followed by Rs.9447/- per household in Rupatola. The slums respondents of Bandhposh incur lowest expenditure i.e. Rs.8467/- per month per household. The wide variation in average per household expenditure to be correlated to the days of availability of work, nature of work and the wages.
- **4.1.27** To cross check the consumption on food, a separate question was asked on each item consumed, its frequency and expenditure involved in each of the item. However, data regarding expenditure for nearly half of the households could not be taken into account, since the statement of money spent exceeded by a margin of more than 20 per cent of the income. The post facto correction has affected the sample distribution within various income groups. But the gain in the quality of data for general understanding of the consumption pattern of low-income tribal migrants compensated more than the loss in quantity. In any case the results obtained were not being used for estimation of demand.

4.1.28 Subject to limitation stated above, the proportion of expenditure on various items of consumption, for every 100 rupees spent by low income tribal migrants shows the following pattern.

Food and non-food items	Proportion of money spent (in Rs.)		
Food	57.4		
Теа	7.8		
Fuel	7.7		
Sub Total	72.9		
shelter	1.9		
Clothing	9.2		
Transportation	2.5		
Medicine	1.6		
Education	1.9		
Total	17.1		
Recreation			
(i) Entertainment	1.7		
(ii) Drinking	1.4		
(iii) Smoking	4.7		
	4.8		
Social ceremonies	2.2		
Total	100.0		

4.1.29- An examination of the expenditure pattern revealed that out of total consumption of Rs. 100 as much as Rs.72.9 was made on food alone. A sum of Rs. 13.6 was spent on clothing, medicine, shelter and transportation. Thus, the necessities of life accounted 85.6 per cent of the expenditure incurred. It was worth noting that the amount spent on shelter and transportation was nominal considering the urban setting of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela. This was mainly achieved by living in self-built shelters of make shift materials or asbestos or tin, on illegally occupied land and on the land where they have got ownership of land. The growth and formation of settlements near places of work in most large cities as the habitat for the poor was general manifestation of the trade-off between food and other items of expenditure. This emerges as an important finding which must be considered when formulating any programme of development for meeting housing needs of the poor so that it does not lead to a situation where they have to spend more on transportation and shelter. Otherwise, this would lead to the reduction of food intake at current levels of income, resulting in further deterioration of even the existing marginal levels of nutrition.

4.2 Saving and Indebtedness

4.2.1 Information on actual amount of saving was not available as very few of the households had any cash savings. In Bhubaneswar 448 households comprising 74.4 per cent and in Rourkela 622 tribal migrant households comparing 88.8 per cent have reported that they did not save any money. While 25.6 per cent in Bhubaneswar as against 11.2 percent in RMC households have indicated that they save money each month from their earnings. Among those savings, the main motivations for savings are indicated in the following table.

Reasons for Savings	Percentage		
For investment in households requirement and social ceremonies	72.6		
For repayment of debt	11.5		
For old age security	6.3		
For education of their children	5.9		
No response	3.7		
Total reasons for savings	100.0		

The sample households, although living in the impersonal urban environment of cities, were basically dependent on informal social security prescribed by the extensive social network such as those involved in (kinship and tribe). Only those who are regularly employed were able to save money from what they earned. Most of the personal savings are for a short duration and made mainly to fulfil specific social obligations such as child birth, marriage and other ritual rites.

4.3 Indebtedness:-

- **4.3.1** More than half of the lower-income tribal migrant households borrowed money. They were asked three questions: (i) the extent of their indebtedness, (ii) persons or agencies from whom they borrowed, and (iii) the rate of interest paid on their debt. The amount of debt varied from household to household. The range of variation in the amount of debt extended from less than Rs.100/- for 1.2 percent to more than Rs. 2000/- for 15.4 per cent households. For 35.1 per cent of households, the amount of debt varied between these two ranges.
- **4.3.2** The data on borrowings according to household income revealed that those earning higher incomes had a relatively greater degree of indebtedness than those in the low income groups. Even the quantum of indebtedness increased with income.

Percentage Distribution of Indebted Households of both slums according to amount of Debt

Amo	ount of debt of households (in Rs.)	Percentage		
(i)	Having no debt	36.8		

	Total	100.00
No re	esponse	6.7
(viii)	Over Rs. 2000	10.4
(vii)	1000 to 2000	10.8
(vi)	501 to 1000	18.7
(v)	301 to 500	9.6
(iv)	201 to 300	2.8
(iii)	101 to 200	3.0
(ii)	100 or loss	1.2

4.4 Sources of Borrowing

- **4.4.1** Informal credit mechanisms served the financial need of the sample households. The main sources of taking loan were friend, relatives and small money lenders either living at their place or in the nearby areas of urban centre of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela. Most of these money lenders are shopkeepers, contractors and employers. Of the households borrowing money. 44.3 percent have taken loan from their friends and relatives, 44.6 per cent from money lenders and the remaining 9.1 percent from self-help group, private Banks or Private Financial institution visiting their habitat having acquaintance.
- **4.4.2** Generally, the loans involving large sums of money were taken from the money lenders while smaller amounts were borrowed from relatives and friends. 11.7 percent of respondent households paid no interest. The rate of interest varied from less than 12 percent for 7 percent households to over 25 percent for 50.7 percent of them. The rest paid interest between 12 to 24 percent.

Rate of Interest	Percentage of the Households
1. No Interest	11.7
2. Less than 12 percent	7.0
3. 12-18 percent	7.2
4. 19-24 percent	23.5
5.25 percent or more	50.7
Total	100.00

Households with debt classified according to rate of interest.

4.4.3 An examination of the economic profile revealed that households of low income tribal migrant coped with poverty by following a course of action that optimized the resources while minimizing the expenditure. This involves adopting several mechanisms. To agument household income, they expanded household employment by using all available labour, the social network helped these strategies, enabling them to reduce the burden of

dependency. They bought the cheapest goods and purchase them in smaller quantities or by appropriating finances sparingly enough to meet the reduced need. To save expenses, they accepted low-nutrition level, poor living environment and substantial housing in case of unauthorized slums, hardly with any basic amenities. Clothing needs were reduced to minimum while transportation requirement too minimized.

- **4.4.4** These methods enabled the low income tribal migrant to cope with their economic situation. However, these entailed certain negative social cost namely poor health, malnutrition, lack of opportunity for upgrading skills, inadequate education for children, indebtedness at high rate of interest, insecurity of residence and lack of accessibility to general amenities of life. Despite, all these acute deprivations, the mechanisms, they devised were continued with the intentions of securing a better future for their children if not a better life for themselves at present.
- 4.4.5 Slums are considered disadvantaged as far as source of drinking water is concerned. The households were enquired about the accessibility of drinking water. The survey reveals that a majority of slums dwellers are using ground water. In BMC, a significant proportion of 72 percent uses drinking water from tube well/ bore well. Only 27.6 per cent households use public tap for drinking water purpose. In case of RMC 57 % people depend on tube well/bore well as against 36.6 % on public taps, and 6 % on open well. During survey it was found out that those existing facilities for drinking water is sufficient to meet the requirement of people. Situation in unauthorized slums was found worst than authorized slums. People also demanded for pipe water supply to each and every household. As per guidelines of the Municipal Corporation the households are required to bear the cost of pipe connection and tap used for which they are required to pay rent, but the households have reacted by saving that this is to be provided free of cost. The slum households in general and tribal migrant households in particular have demanded for repairing of defunct tube wells and for cleaning of the open wells, these demands have not been taken care of.
- **4.4.6** Living conditions have direct impact on health. Poor sanitary condition leads to illness, morbidity and different kinds of water borne diseases. Availability of latrine is an indicator of sanitation. In RMC only 25.3 % percent have access to latrine facility. A significant portion of 74 % percent household does not have an individual latrine. The reason as attributed by Municipal Corporation Community based organizers that the households are required to contribute labour for construction of the latrine, for which the slum households are not prepared taking plea of the loss of man days that will affect their family livelihood. Only 20% households have this facility. Open defecation is very common both in case of BMC (94%) and RMC (96%). People are habituated to open defecation. Even if, they have their latrine; they prefer to go outside to attend call of nature. Further, a meager respondents comprising 4-5 % use public latrine.
- **4.4.7** Garbage disposal was found to be very poor in slums, both in BMC and RMC. Most of the people were seen dumping garbage in open space, here and there. Some respondent households used to dump at a common collection place. But, as per the information collected, lifting of garbage is not done regularly causing environmental pollution.

- **4.4.8** Health is a major concern of people in slum. During the survey, it was found out that people mostly go to Government hospitals for their medical treatment. In BMC, a sizable population of nearly 88.4 percent of the households goes to Government dispensaries for the purpose of health check-up. Only 11.4% of the respondent visit private hospital/clinics. Similarly, in RMC, 86% people were found depending on Government hospitals and 11.5 on private hospital and clinic. Their poor economic condition prevents them to avail better medical facilities, as opined by the respondent households.
- **4.4.9** The survey probed into the electricity facility and the households in the slums using electricity. As depicted in the table 67% of the households have electricity. In BMC 7% households use electricity through sub-let mode as against 77% have electricity facility with 13 % using electricity in sub-let mode in RMC.
- **4.4.10** The households were enquired about the need based activities for meaningful solution of the problems. Living condition has direct impact on health. Availability of adequate water and sanitation facility significantly contribute to good health in reducing morbidity, illness and common ailments. The slum dwellers realize the acute shortage of safe drinking water and water for use for other purpose. It is revealed from the study of slums in BMC and RMC that whopping majority of 80% people slum dwellers expressed urgent need of adequate drinking water facilities. 37% people of BMC and 59% in RMC have demanded for improvement of sanitary condition in slums. Housing for all was the demand of 8% people in BMC where in RMC; this demand was made by only 2% people. In both cases educated youth have demanded for employment (Govt. or private) as per their educational qualification.
- **4.4.11** The respondents were enquired about having access to different social security benefits provided under different government schemes. The benefits included widow pension, old age pension and health insurance schemes etc. in BMC 12% of the slum dwellers were found getting old age pension with 10% who are getting widow pension. As reported a significant number eligible slum dwellers are still out of the opportunities of getting social security benefits. No one got benefit under disabled pension scheme. Whereas, in RMC 11% people are found covered under old age pension as against 10% under widow pension and only 1% got benefit under disabled pension. All the informants demanded for suitable enhancement in the amount paid under above schemes.
- **4.4.12** In BMC and RMC, cases of child labour were found during field study. Children below the age of 14 are reported working in hostels, shops, garage, tea stall and also in urban households as domestic help so also as construction workers. As per the information collected, there is no fixed hours of work and the payment is very low that too it is based on the whims' and caprices of master or the employer. During work they also face ill treatments very often are scolded, or beaten for petty mistakes. People are not aware of child labour law and due to their poor economic condition they allow their children to work in supplementing household income. During focus group discussion, respondents opined that such children need to be rescued by Government machinery and be given an opportunity to study or for self employment.

- **4.4.13** Cases of respondents suffering from malaria, diarrhea, dysentery, viral fever, common cold and cough and respiratory infections like bronchitis and asthma were covered. As per information collected, people are availing Government medical facilities for their treatment. They are not health conscious amidst their poverty stricken condition and worried for next day employment in maintaining the household livelihood system. They take suffering very casually and visit the hospitals, when it becomes acute. Initially, they resort to their own method of treatment by Puja/sacrificial offering to their gods/goddesses. It is a fact their economic conditions hardly allow them to avail specialized medical treatment as and when required.
- **4.4.14** Malnutrition of children is very common among the slum dwellers. The Anganwadi Centre located in the slum although addressing to this issue to some extent, by providing supplementary nutrition to children, to both pregnant mother and children in the age group 0-6 years. More focused attention is required in solving malnutrition problem. Also awareness need to be created among the parents which is lacking. People should be motivated to develop kitchen garden in case of authorized slums. At the same time they should be made aware about food value and vitamin contents of the seasonally/locally available vegetable/ leaf, vegetables/fruits and to include the same in the dietary habit of their children.
- **4.4.15** Institutional delivery was found very common among the slum dwellers. Survey revealed that about 95% of the respondents prefers institutional delivery and take the help of ASHA. ANGANWADI worker, in this regard. Only 5% people take the help of 'Dhai' available in the community for delivery. Respondents are not aware of the maternal health. Adequate spacing between children was not found. People are also not aware of the various methods of family planning. Knowledge of immunization was found very poor among the slum dwellers and very rarely they go for periodical immunization of the new born babies. Due to lack of pre-natal and post-natal care, there are incidences of infant mortality in slums.
- **4.4.16** During survey, it was found out that adolescent boys and girls (10-19 years) are facing many problems to overcome this transitional phase of life. Many adolescent youths were found habituated with smoking, chewing of tobacco and taking hemp drug/liquor. They are not conscious about personal hygiene and reproductive health. Similarly, the adolescent girls do not have proper knowledge on reproductive health and menstrual hygiene. It was learnt that due to poverty stricken conditions they are not in a position to purchase sanitary napkins available in the market. They demanded for supply of low cost sanitary pads by Government agency, so that they can use it. There are many myths and misconceptions relating to menstruation of adolescent girls practiced by the households. This need to be removed by creating awareness among the parents and adolescent girls. The adolescent boys and girls were required to know about the legal age

of marriage, various methods of contraception, ill effects of smoking/drugs/liquor, negative impact of child marriage, child labour laws etc., which is lacking among them.

- **4.4.17** During field study, tribal migrants did not say anything on social/ethnic conflicts and socio/cultural problems faced by them. However, they stated that they are pulling on well with their neighours by adjusting themselves to the situation. It is learnt that as and when any small conflict arises, it is settled mutually to have peaceful living. People observe their social and cultural festivals without any hurdles.
- **4.4.18** The major problem faced by the tribal migrants in slums related to the availability of sufficient safe drinking water and water for other use like bathing, cleaning of utensils, clothes etc. Sanitary condition is another important problem causing health hazards. They are also facing problems in getting regular wage employment and the situation becomes worst in rainy season. As stated by them, on an average, they are getting work for 15-20 days in a month and they maintain their livelihood with much difficulty, for the days when they do not get any work. In unauthorized slums right over land is a major concern of the tribal migrant slum dwellers. House for all with full subsidy, provision of electricity to each household, proper sewerage and drainage system, regular lifting of garbage, proper internal roads with lighting system are some of the major concern of the slums for which they pleaded Government intervention.
- **4.4.19** No missing cases were reported in slums covered under study. Although there are incidence of crime, informants hesitated to name the people who are involved in criminal activities perhaps due to fear. They stated that such information are available with the Police Satiation and can be collected from them. Similarly, it was also very difficult to get detailed information on unfair and illegal trade. However, it is learnt that some people are doing it secretly. Informants opined that Police and Excise department should keep a close vigil on slums to prevent it, so that people can live peacefully with their family.
- **4.4.20** As per the information collected, there is little improvement of economic status of the people, who have settled permanently in slums for more than 10 years and above in comparison to their previous economic status. But, this is at the cost of sub-human living in slums.
- **4.4.21** Intoxication is widely prevalent in slums. Both young and old are in the habit of taking country liquor, and very rarely foreign liquor. Use of harmful drugs like opium and ganja are very common. People spent their leisure time indulging in gambling and playing cards. Youths pass their leisure time in playing outdoors games like foot ball, badminton and hockey. Hockey was found very popular among the tribal youths residing on slums of RMC. They demanded for Government help in promoting and in strengthening it.

CHAPTER – V

5 Migration and allied problems

5.1 Labour Migration

Human pollution has witnessed migration since time immemorial. War, prosecution, climatic changes, and economic forces have been principal mover of the people. Internal migration refers to the movement, which results in a change of usual place of residence, that too crossing of the village or town boundary. The change of residence as corollary to the concept of migration results in redistribution of population, both at its origin and place of destination. Movements of individuals is simply an element of disassociation from usual and familiar world. Besides, it leads to an involvement with a new environment, a new context of physical space and social relationships. Migrants may be known to a new environment, or totally unfamiliar with the place. Labour being crucial factor of production, turns other resources as goods and income and thus, to the satisfaction of the population. It is a fact that out migration of labour which overwhelmingly occurs from poorer tribal regions to the richer regions of the country, helps the migration receiving regions more than the migration sending regions in terms of production of goods, the generation of income and satisfaction of needs.

5.2 Tribal Migration

The tribals lost their moorings from tribal economy, tribal social organization, tribal religion and tribal cultural life during the British Regime, owing to new politicoadministrative measures. A large section of the population reduced to the status of bonded-slaves or agnostic serf of money lenders, Zamindars and contractors. Another section was reduced to the category of mear slave labourers or 'Dadan' labourers contributing hard toil it in plantation, in mines, railways, road construction and other projects (J. P. Singh-1986).

- **5.2.1** Prof. Saha in his study among tribals of Bihar has cited 'Kamia' or bond servant system, where they work as bond servant in the fields of money lender or creditors (1987). The Sanatals and Mundas of Mayurbhanj district of Orissa were migrating to Assam tea gardens in (1840). By 1930's santals of Mayurbhanj district have become regular migrants to Assam tea gardens. The tea District Labour Association was formed to recruit labour from outside the state. From Odisha initial recruitment was primarily from Mayurbhanj and other district near Bihar border, inhabited mainly by santals and Mundas. (1995, women and seasonal migration, Indo- Dutch study on Development Alternatives).
- **5.2.2** Because of deforestation, heavy pressure on land, lack of irrigation, recurring drought, poverty, unemployment tend the tribals to move to outside district and states to engage themselves in construction work, brick kiln and other manual works (Tripathy & Das-Bonded Labour in India,1989). A large segment of migrant labourers in Odisha belongs to the category of landless agricultural labourers and very often scheduled, backward tribe and caste. In few cases those who have limited and do not possess the needed resources to develop the same and as a result the barren land is left uncultivated for

years, that compel them to work as agricultural labourers in the land of landlords or Zamindars of the same village or adjoining villages. The employment being seasonal and wages being low, they find it difficult to make both ends meet. Thus, the insufficiency of such laboures income to over the living expenses even on a subsistence level seem to be basic underlying factor of their indebtedness.

- **5.2.3** It would be apt to mention that the social customs and drinking habits play an important role in forcing the poor to resort to borrowing. The money lenders used to take the advantage of the deteriorating economic condition of the poor. They very often advance them small loans from time to time in exchange of binding them to work as agricultural labourers till the final payment is made. Thus, indebtedness has been generally believed to have emerged as a factor challenging economic self-sufficiency of these labourers who find it difficult to pay. The dues accumulate due to exorbitant rate of interest, they are forced to work creditors at extremely low wages and venture to repay the debt by hard toil. At this critical time Sardars or Khatadars or agents may be primary or secondary of the construction site approach the tribal labourers with false promises, allure the poverty stricking condition of the labourers to the distant land. They make no payments or they make payments in part and assure them for payment after the contract period on case of 'Dadan' workers.
- **5.2.4** Further, migration either within State or inter-state effect the distribution of resource especially human capital. The economic and social effect of migration is important to the both the place of origin and place of destination. But, the irony is that the tribal migrants of Odisha are exploited in the payment of wages. Besides, the tribal migrants fail to remit substantially for their economic upliftment rather partially repays the debts undertaken at exorbitant rate of interest leading to distressed living condition.
- **5.2.5** Dr. Panda (1992) has highlighted on inter country colonial migration intra-country colonial migration and interstate migration in India with reference to Odisha. The study has critically examined the legal provisions protecting migrant workers and the work is based on historical analysis of migration alongwith legalframe work. But no in-depth analysis has been made into socio-economic problems nor a strategy for tackling the problems of inter-State migrant as has been advanced.
- **5.2.6** Nayak (1993) has studied the problems of migration in Ganjam and Puri districts of Odisha. The study focuses on remittance received by rural households not only to enhance the level of income through increasing productivity of the rest of household members by adjusting newer technology in their productive process enhancing their living style. The study also points out that migration is rarely a solitary affair. Most of the migratory flow indicates that the labourers to migrate in group mostly with kith and kin. Many of the migrants do not have a choice of destination, their movement is regulated either through a contractor or an agent, sometime to a place where friends and relatives stay and provided with initial assistance.
- **5.2.7** Neetha (2004), based on a study of female domestic workers in Delhi, highlighted the primary role of women in migration and survival of family. Women domestics are found assuming vital functions and roles in migration, the settle down process and in search for jobs. Women are seen as central in accessing and mobilizing social networks, which not only directs the course of migration, but survival of the migrant family in the urban milieu. Women are thus, part of migration system and sub systems and take up numerous functions. The study also reveals that friends and relations also play an

important role in migration. They disseminate basic information and availability of employment opportunities, when visit their villages during vacation.

5.2.8 Chaganti (2004), in his research write up pointed out that the creation of cheap labour economics in the third world results in the creation of cheap labour economics in the first world. Thus, wage rates are depressed all over the world, making greater profits for capitalists. According to him the essential precondition to the depression of wage rates, therefore is the labour migration both interstate and international.

5.3 Conceptualizing Migration

- **5.3.1** Labour migration may be defined as a form of labour mobility towards district or states or outside where industry, Urban centers and employment are expanding. To put it in different manner, it can be said that migration may be the phenomenon of the flow of people over shorter or longer distances from one origin to a destination either for temporary or permanent settlement. A group of migrants with common origin with a place of destination is called migration stream. The stream of migrants becomes a host to a new society, new environment or to a new culture. Thus, migration may be defined as a physical transition of an individual or group from one society to another, this moves learning one social setting and entering a different one. (Tripathy & Das, 1997).
- **5.3.2** Migration of people from rural environment to urban environment for pursuing studies or earnings is often-found in modern times. This migration may be of two types- a permanent or Semi permanent settlement, in which worker or student stays in an urban environment for fairly long periods and goes back to his or her dwelling occasionally and a daily migration, in which the person goes back to his rural environment at the end of the day. Both these types of migration tax the rural environment, each in its unique way, habitation counts as one of the foremost urban problems of such migration. It is crucial for the city planners to be aware of the housing problem, so as to be able to predict the impact of such migration on urban dwelling, opportunities and make future plans accordingly.
- **5.3.3** Many social scientists have analyzed migration in term psychological difference between movers and non-movers. Some have attempted to illustrate movements in terms of individual migrant's revealed reasons'. Some have highlighted on socio-economic and structural characteristics of different areas and some others have discussed on geographical or natural resource factors. Thus, conceptualizing migration is a complex process which includes four crucial elements-space, residence, time and activity changes. It may be classified on the basis of duration of stay. Labourers may more 'permanently' or for a prolonged period. They move for a shorter period- are called as circular migrants or turn over-migrants or short-term migrants.

5.4 Pull & Push factors in migration theory

- **5.4.1** Internal migration is viewed as one of the most important factors in affecting the course of development in a number of developing countries including India. Researchers have laid emphasis on the understanding the causes and effects of internal migration is vital in putting in place policies to cope with the stresses and to harness the potential to the optimal level.
- **5.4.2** On the other hand, the potential impact of rural income level and productivity, land utilization, and availability of shell in relatively depressed areas, is a major concern, but there is no way out for the migrants owing to their handicapness and hopes and

aspiration for future generation. Concern has also been expressed over the economic, social and political exclusion of migrant workers, especially of those unskilled people moving from relatively depriver and depressed areas in search of gainful employment and living. The subject matter of migration has gathered momentum in relation to the emergence and development of informal labour market in the third world communities. It has come to the surface that the bulk of migration flows to urban areas, has been absorbed in the informal sector in form of self employment or wage employment. Increased rural-urban migration had much to contribute forwards inflation, over crowed housing, open sewerage, street congestion.

- **5.4.3** Swain (2005) has highlighted on the causes and determinants of rural-urban migration in his study on three villages of Odisha in Eastern India, and has analyzed the impact on land, labour and credit relations in source areas. Uneven capitalist development and the lack of employment opportunities in source area cause emigration. The pauperized and proletarianised peasants out migrate to cities and get employed in the informal sector at low wages. The out migration of marginalized peasantry is not due to any pull factors of growth and income but under the push factors of indebtedness, pauperization and unemployment and as a survival strategy of the last resort. Due to emigration land owning households, there has been a large increase in land leasing in the source areas and immigration of labour from drought prome tribal areas. Due to remittance money the resource base of the migrant households in the source area has been strengthened and borrowing from trader money lenders or Sahukars for cultivation of cash crops have declined.
- **5.4.4** Thus, there is no paucity of research studies on the problems of labour migration, as has been presented by various authors, researchers, which throw light on various aspects of migrant labourers in various parts of India including Odisha. It would be proper to mention here that, such studies in Odisha mostly confined to Dadan migrants of Ganjam and Puri districts. But, so far no in-depth study has been made in the inland districts of Odisha and more particularly the tribal dominated backward village of different districts who have migrated in large numbers though high hopes and aspiration relating to employment and equality of life. But, all their hopes have been shattered in the process of high urbanization and large influx tribal population to the urban and industrial districts, confronted all ads of life.

5.5 Migration

5.5.1 Characteristics of Tribal economy

- (i) The tribals depend on two kinds of occupation, shifting cultivation and exploitation of forest sources products, which are uneconomic in character moreover, due to lack of incentives and proper technological change, they are still outside the fringe of modern civilization.
- (ii) Tribal economy is both organized and unorganized, which results in all kinds of exploitation. Further, they are not equated by monetary incentives to produce more so as to get the benefits of economic motivation.
- (iii) The Dhebar Commission report (the report of Scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribe Commission) makes reference to the magnitude of debt and exorbitant rate of interest prevailing in tribals areas. Generally tribal require credit mostly for consumption and ritual purpose. In the absence of durable productive enterprise, they became victim of money lenders for meeting their financial requirements during lean period.

- (iv) Tribal products remain isolated due to absence of communication and transport facilities. Lack of contact with other general civilized people and absence of basic minimum facilities of life have made them primitive in their outlook.
- **5.5.2** Many five year plans and programmes have come and gone, that could not benefit the tribals to the fullest extent. The failure of various tribal development programmes have been observed by many economists. In fact, in the Government Report, approach to tribal development in the sixth plan: A preliminary perspective it has been observed in the name of tribal development we have spent lot of money during last several plan, but when accounting was made at the end of the last period of the safeguard to the tribals in constitution, it was found that actual benefits trickling down to the tribals have not been consistent with the promise, we have made 75 percent of the tribal benefits have not reached the tribals, ... we cannot have development at this rate.
- **5.5.3** The tribals constitute about 8 percent of the country's tribal population, are concentrated in 21 states and five Union Territories. The tribals are more vulnerable among the weaker section of the community. Because of their abject poverty, ignorance, simplicity and illiteracy, the middleman, traders and contractors exploit the tribals. The money lenders have been charging exorbitant rate of interest, traders buying their products at rock bottom price, exploiting them in both ways. Two things are of greatest importance for tribals i.e. land and forest. The tribal people are either hunters or forest land gatherers, settled or hill cultivators, shepherds or craftsmen. They cultivate land by their traditional methods and thus get very low returns. As a result they live in bare subsistence economy. But there is something inherent in the tribal philosophy, which has kept these people, contained with fulfillment of their necessities.
- **5.5.4** Economic exploitation of tribals have resulted in heavy migration, value adulterations, increased bonded labour and subversive activities. They are exploited in various ways. The most important form of exploitation is alienating them from their lands by non-tribals, making them landless. They are the cheap source of labour supply for non-tribal agriculturists. The tribal labourer is paid less than the non-tribal and are also not given other benefits as permissible under labouer legislation by their employers. The forest produce exchanges also don't fetch much, as the traders' offers throw away price.
- **5.5.5** Several development schemes during plan periods in ameliorating their socio-economic issues have been undertaken. But, not withstanding plan measures, it was found interalia that majority of tribals have remained isolated and backward, the tribal areas are the field of socio-economic exploitation of non-tribals. Further, about 2 lakh families of about 5000 forest villages do not possess even non-right to land, which they cultivate, for which appropriate remedial measures are to be taken by Government.
- **5.5.6** According to working group on development of the Scheduled tribes, during 7th plan, despite all the strategies and efforts of all these years 80 percent of tribal families remain below poverty line compared to national average of 38 percent.
- **5.5.7** As it has been said-economic development depends on both attitudinal and institutional change. Because no institution can effectively function unless people are interested to make themselves work. In order to prevent isolation of tribal people and to make them an integral part of economic process of the country, we have to create awareness in them regarding their rights and duties, their responsibilities and involvement and the changing pattern that is envisaged for them and the task that they have to do in bringing about such desired changes.
- **5.5.8** In the process of economic development migratory relates to the change in the socioeconomic structure. Rural labour out migration has far reaching repercussions on the

village economy. Rural-urban migration has both economic and non-economic consequences which can be examined in studying socio-economic linkages on different variables.

- **5.5.9** In Odisha, the push factors constitute the main determinant for rural to urban migration in the urban informal sectors. It is also observed that, migrant workers of Odisha who instead of going the other part go the world, their moving within the country i.e. nterstate migration. Beyond inter-state migration, the state also has been experiencing intrastate migration. In intra-state migration migrants mostly belong from coastal districts to Western part of Odisha and from drought prone districts to the industrial belt of the State.
- **5.5.10** There are several factors operating to act as push and pull factors in the state. Among these factors, unemployment, abject poverty, small size of land holding low agricultural productivity and natural calamities are playing as push factors to force the people to migrate. However, employment opportunities, aspiration for better prospect, free from poverty and hunger and cosmopolitan nature of urbanites are major pull factors operate to migrate people of the State. As like other State migrants, the Odisha migrants have also followed the same network system i.e. prearranged job at destination may be by their friends, relatives or contractors/ agents at destination, which attract more of migrate.
- **5.5.11** Thus, it is imperative to examine the problems of tribal migrant vis-à-vis migration to reach at suitable models for their economic rehabilitation and evolve policies to arrest large scale migration in 07 slums of Bhubaneswar and 06 slums of Rourkela Municipal Corporation.

5.6 Media of migration

5.6.1 The main media of migration is illustrated on the table. It has been assorted that in BMC 297 households comprising 49.3 percent have reached the place of destination through their friends and relatives whereas 158 households (14.2%) have migrated to the destination through the contractors and unlicensed agents. Further 53 households of different slums in Bhubaneswar comprising 8.8 percent have migrated owing to their previous visit to this urban centre in different occasion that has help facilitated those households to reach the destination place. In the initial days they suffer financially and remained without work for 15 days to 20 days in this new environment. On the other land, 86 households (14.2%) have reached destination place on their own initiative coming to know about the place from different primary and secondary sources. In the slums under study in Rourkela, 75 households (10.7%) have reached destination place ontheir own initiate as against high percentage of households that is 55.2 comprising 387housholds who have migrated through their acquaintances with their friends and relatives. on the other hand 118 households comprising 16.9 per cent have reached through contractors and unlicensed agents followed by 16.9 per cent households have been attracted to this industrial centers owing to their previous visits. It is worthwhile to mention that 1.1 per cent households both RMC and BMC could not recollect the exact media rather have attributed that they were living in the nearby areas of the destination place.

5.7 Reasons for migration

5.7.1 The main motive of migration as reported by the sample households are depicted in the table divergent reasons are reported even from same households having two migrant workmen. It is inferred from the table that search for livelihood and employment and hope for high wages/income is the dominant motive force of migration (57.5 % in case of RMC and 46.8 % in case of BMC) followed by poverty/ unemployment (23.1 % in BMC,

16.8 % in RMC). Expected better income or high hopes for better income or better wages as main reasons of migration has been reported by 139 households (23.3 % in BMC and 216 households comprising 30.9 % in RMC). Thus, survival migration in the motive force behind the tribal migrants of slums of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela Municipal Corporation.

- 5.7.2 The survey probed into the years of migration of tribal households vis-à-vis their movement pattern, may be due to search for livelihood, or better prospect of their life styles, reveals that 94.5 per cent households have migrated from rural areas to urban areas. It has come to surface that out of these 700 households in Rourkela, who have migrated mostly from Sundergarh district or its vicinity, more than 50 % of them, started working in brick kiln industries located in the outskirts of the city and on compliance of the contract period, they left that work place and settled in the slums of RMC, on being buffeted with the problems in the lungs due to flying ash that stood as health hazard. The contractor did not take any precautionary measure for the same, hence they left the workplace. On the other hand, 54 households (4.6 %) have moved from one slum to other slum realizing accommodation problems, rude behavior of the slum house owner or for the reason that the work place is nearby the slum and they can attend to their work without much involvement of expenditure in thoroughfare and it is followed by 0.5 % households who have changed their residence from on house to the other in the same area. Further, this is to mention that 78.8 % households have been staying in the location for more than 15 years, followed by 12.8 % households who have stayed in the slum for 10 to 15 years and 7.8 % households, who have stayed here for 5 to 10 years. The percentage is negligible only in case of 11 households (1.0%) who are newcomers and have been staying on rented basis to eke out their living.
- **5.7.3** In Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation 86.2 % households have been living in the slums for more than 15 years, followed by 8.0 per cent households who have been living for 10 to 15 years as against 5.5 per cent household living between 5 and 10 years as against 0.3% households, who have been staying for 0-5 years. On the other hand 92.9% households have migrated from rural areas to urban areas followed by 2.7% households moving within the same area and 4.4 % households have been shifting from one slum to the other slum, due to family conflict of younger children and for easy access to their work place. In BMC 72% households have migrated permanently as against 90.7% in RMC who have migrated permanently to both urban center and the industrial city. The seasonal migrant constitute only 28 percent in BMC as against 72 % permanent migrants. On the other hand in RMC permanent migrants comprise 90.7% as against 9.3% seasonal migrant households.
- **5.7.4** It was revealed from the survey conducted in seven slums of BMC that respondents migrated from 11 districts out of 30 districts of the State. A sizeable proportion of 20.1 percent have migrated from Ganjam district. It is worthwhile to mention that 33.2 per cent household belong to Khordha district, it is due to the fact that Badagads Shabarsahi, Naypalli Shabar Sahi and Gadakana Shabar Sahi are authorized slums, wherein the respondents households have record of right in their name. It is a remarkable feature that 229 households comprising the highest percentage i.e. 38.0 per cent have migrated from the different of Mayurbhanj and three households comprising 0.4 percent have migrated from other places, which they could not remember. On the other hand, in RMC

610 households comprising 87.1 Per cent have migrated from within Sundergarh district and it is followed by 70 households (10 %), who migrated from Chatishgarh, Bihar and Ranchi to eke out their livelihood. The migrant households from other district are negligible. It can very well be said that tribal migrants have migrated to the nearby urban or industrial centers, on being attracted by both push and pull factors for augmentation of their livelihood.

- **5.7.5** It is revealed from the table relating to tribal migrant households that in BMC Shabars are preponderant. The Shabars comprise 38.1 percent of the total population and is followed by 641 persons comprising 23.2 percent and Matia population of 480 persons comprising 17.4 percent. The Munda population of 422 persons comprise 15.3 percent of the total population. Other tribal migrant households like Kolha (1.1%), Bhunjia (1.1%), Mahali (0.1%), Ho (0.9%), Kharia (0.7%), Kondha (0.5%) and Oraon (0.6%) who are quite negligible. It is an established fact that the tribal groups of coastal Odisha have preferred to shift to urban center of Bhubaneswar, realizing its expansion of the boundary and jobs could be easily available to them both in constructions sites and also in housekeeping activities. On the other hand, in RMC Oraon tribe is preponderant having 46. 5% of the total population, followed by Kharia (13.9%) and 8.9 percent Munda, of the total population. The Bhumij and Bhunjia comprise 8.0 percent and 6.8 percent of the total population respectively.
- **5.7.6** The other tribrs like Kisan (4.4%), Santala (2.2%), Mahali (1.4%), Bhunjia (1.1%), Binjhia (2.4%), Gond (2.7%), Matia (0.2%), Shabar (1.1%) and Mahali (1.4%) who are negligible. The nearness of the industrial centers and expansion of industries in the allied sectors has prompted the tribal respondents of the Sundergarh district and its nearby villages to move to Rourkela and settled down in slums unauthorizly constructed by them.
- **5.7.7** More than 90% migrants (BMC 96.6%, in RMC 90.7%) have settled permanently and the rest are staying temporarily, who are seasonal migrants. The peak period in migration is from January to June. However, migration is regular process occurred throughout the year.
- **5.7.8** It was found that, although the migrants initially faced problems of accommodation, finding out work for livelihood, though have been helped out by their friends and relatives staying in the locality, gradually adopted themselves to new environment and preferred to stay permanently in urban slums. But, as per data collected, they maintain link with the place of their origin or at source and are not totally cut off from village. In comparison to authorized slums, the migrants living in unauthorized slums were found having strong links with their village.
- **5.7.9** Many migrants were having their parents, siblings at their place of origin, for which they maintain socio-economic link with them. They all share little earning for the maintenance of their old parents left behind at the source place and having financial hardship. As the place of origin of migrants could not be visited the persons left behind could not be contacted to know the type of hardship they faced. Only the versions of the respondents at the place of destination were taken into consideration. It may be mentioned here that a family of most of the migrants staying in the village solely depend on remittances to maintain their requirements.

- **5.7.10** During field survey, it was found that 5.7 % respondents wanted to go back to their village. Although, they did not express their repentance for migration, wanted to go back as they could not get scope for regular earning and could not avail Government facilities. Their only concern was that they may not get assured income facilities in the village to maintain their family, if they will go back. They further stated that facilities available in the cities should be made available at the villages so that people will not migrate.
- **5.7.11** The construction sector is mostly attracting the tribal migrants. They are meeting the labour demand of the city and thus contributing to the infrastructural and housing growth of the urban areas. They are also bridging the gap of labour requirement of small industries and facilitates their production through contribution of hard toil.

SI. No.	Name of the Slums	Total No. of H.H	Own initiative	Contractor / Agent	Friends/ Relatives	Previous visit	Any other
1.	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	03	14	15	04	01
2.	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	01	02	08	02	
3.	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	15	17	21	11	01
4.	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	19	32	66	12	01
5.	Pradhan Sahi	124	18	24	62	15	05
6.	Laxmipur Santal Basti	137	21	33	78	05	
7.	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	09	36	47	04	
	Total	602	86 (26.2)	158 (26.2)	297 (49.3)	53 (8.8)	8 (1.5)

Distribution of tribal migrants according to their media of migration. Media of migration, Bhubaneswar.

CHAPTER-VI

6.1 Problems of living Environment

- **6.1.1** The slums communities are formed spontaneously by rural and tribal migrants who migrate from their native places to cities and towns in search of gainful employment for sustaining life and maintaining their family. Slums, which absorb these migrants, constitute a distinctive form of human settlement in cities. They are organized independently of the civic authorities and outside formal structure of the city. They form a part of urban environment comprising roughly 25 percent of the city's population.
- **6.1.2** The data on problems of the tribal migrant residents are important for making general appraisal of the conditions of slums of both authorized and unauthorized ones under Bhubaneswar and Rourkela Municipal Corporation. Moreover, such data also represent archetypical situation of the slums irrespective of time and place.
- **6.1.3** The slum communities in these two areas constitute the principal focus of environmental study, for they represent a low quality of life. This is due to deprivation of adequate basic civic amenities, with underlying allied problems. Lack of such facilities endanger social well-being and degrade levels of living.
- **6.1.4** Bhubaneswar and Rourkela are located uneven land and the topography is conducive for drainage of rain water in an appreciable manner. The surface formation of both cities is sloppy in nature. Such conditionality no doubt acts as a boon in the sense that even after

a heavy shower, the rain water finds its way to low lying areas in a very short time. Unfortunately, the rain water is not totally drained out, but stagnate in lowing areas, where majority of the slummy residents live.

- **6.1.5** The main drains constructed in a haphazard manner, hardly carry forward the sewage and rain water to the uninhabited areas of the city. Therefore, during rainy season drain water carries all rubbish materials of the slums located in low lying area without any hindrance. The slum dwellers rarely try to scoop out rain water. Less pools of water make their living miserable in that unhealthy environment. After the water of drained out gradually, the pools of water still remains in the depressed pockets in and around the slum, creating conducive to breeding of flies, mosqitoes' and other insects. Further dumping of garbage and open defecation no doubt contributes enormously to the degradation of quality of living.
- **6.1.6** The drainage system is haphazard or absent in case of unauthorized and so also in authorized slums (two each in Bhubaneswar and Rourkela). In the authorized slums the main lane is provided with metalled road and drains on both sides of a little distance. But the ditches dug up nearby for taking out mud for construction of houses cause similar problems of water logging which causes environmental hazards for the households near these ditches. Open well and tube well near these ditches is contaminated through flow of human faecal matter, urine, household wastes and the like. This condition has been created by traditional cultural habit of the residents.
- **6.1.7** It is heartening to that cleaning of drains and spraying of disinfectants are done by civic authorities at their whims and caprices. The reasons are both cultural as well as economic. Economic hardships have allowed these residents to get along with taking any insanitary and unhygienic living environment without taking any initiatives to clean it. Culturally speaking these poverty stricken people are not used to take care of cleaning of drainage, stagnant water, cleaning, disinfecting of the contaminated surrounding and so on.

6.2 Disposal of House sullage water

- **6.2.1** The water which is used for such domestic purposes as washing utensils, clothes, bathing etc. is termed as house sullage water. While in the main city the drainage system helps in disposal of such water. In the slum areas of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela, drainage partly exists that too in irregular manner, having no drains in different lanes. In and around both areas of study, one can notice a number of ditches and pits full of garbage which are breeding places of mosquitoes, flies and worms.
- **6.2.2** The house wives usually clean the utensils and wash clothes in a corner of the central end of the house. A platform made of bricks of rough stones are at times used for the purpose. Only in case of 102 households comprising 16.9 per cent in Bhubaneswar and 93 household constituting 13.2 per cent have constructed shallow pits of 6' X 8', with cover over them for accumulation of house sullage water.

6.3 Disposal of House Refuse

6.3.1 Two or four garbage bins have been provided for each slum under study in Bhubaneswar and Rourkela, which are quite inadequate. These garbage bins are overloaded with refuse, but are very rarely cleaned by Municipal personnel. In case of slums under study lack of adequate space has compelled the residents to dump the household refuse in front of their houses. One can notice heaps of household refuse decaying in front of the

houses. Decay and decomposition of garbage heaps continue to exert an adverse impact on the health conditions of the residents.

6.4 Habits of defecation

6.4.1 The proper disposal of human excreta is important for keeping the environmental sanitation of community free from pollution. In Bhubaneswar 135 households comprising 22.4 per cent have latrine as against 77.6 per cent households who do not have latrine. A negligible households who share latrine or use public latrine. On the other hand 73.7 per cent households prefer open defecation. Whereas, in case of RMC 231 households (19.5%) have individual latrines at against 949 households comprise 80.3 per cent do not have individual latrine. It has come to surface that members of 987 households (80.5 %) so for open defecation. Out of latrines 46.4 per cent are put up just in front of the house and these are certainly more unhygienic than the latrines constructed at the back of the house. The respondents have also reacted by saying that latrines put up on pits get jammed after a lapse of two to three years and get chocked. As there is absence of regular cleaning of the same they prefer open defecation. As a result, the area becomes insanitary, unhealthy and the surrounding atmosphere gets polluted. In the rainy seasons both areas become swampy with foul smell. The children ease themselves inside the house, and the excreta is thrown in front of house making living unhygienic.

6.5 Water supply

6.5.1 An adequate supply of pure drinking water and disposal of human excreta are not only essential for the prevention of common diseases but also for providing opportunities for a decent standard of living. The physical conditions of water supply are unsatisfactory in the unauthorized slums than authorized slum. Each and every slum has been provided with 4 to 5 tube wells, and 7 to 8 public taps on an average per slum. In Bhubaneswar 303 households comprising 5.3 per cent depend on public tap. Three open wells are there in the unauthorized slums of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela. On the other hand 297 households consisting 49.7 percent of the total households depend on tube well/ bore well. On the other, in RMC 5.7 per cent households depend on tube well/bore well of which three are having platform. Whereas 36.6 percent households depend on public taps and 69 households comprising 6 percent depend on the wells, taps, ponds of the nearby areas for their requirement. The open well without parapet get contaminated with faecal matter. Most of the public water connections are without taps, also gets contaminated owing to flow of outside water into the underground water connecting pipes. The drinking water supplied is thoroughly inadequate, as it is available for two hours in the morning and one hour in the evening. The timing is not convenient for residents as they are not available for collecting water for cooking and drinking purpose since they go out to work. The plight of women workforce engaged in construction and domestic work is pitiable. It is again shocking that 18 tube wells, 10 in BMC 8 RMC where found out of order due to low ground water level. It has been reported by women respondents that at times they return to their homes without water losing a man day for collection of water. So, the dependence on open well, lake and tube wells without platform is more although the water is contaminated and polluted. The spraying of disinfectant and repairing work of the water sources are done irregularly as per the convenience of the civic authorities.

6.6 Housing

- **6.6.1** Housing, being a basic amenity of human survival is intimately connected to have bearing on family life including health, education and future prospects of the young. In the unauthorized slums of BMC and RMC, owing to lack of space, the houses are huddled together and are poor on quality and highly unhygienic. In an authorized slums houses are arranged in zigzag way on both side of the streets within the area, excepting Badagada Shabar Sahi, where it is more congested, though 56 % of the residents have cement-mortar building to live in. In both the study area, roofs of the several huts are leaky, low and sloppy. Further, the hutments have poor flooring and have no space for adequate ventilation. Inadequate dampness and light are characteristic features of almost all households in unauthorized slums of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela, also in case 60 households of Bhubaneswar and 95 households of Rourkela Municipal Corporation.
- **6.6.1** In BMC, 42.6 per cent houses are made out of mud and assorted materials, 289 households (48.0 %) are semi-cement-mortar structure and only 57 household comprising 9.4 per cent are having cement-mortar structure. On the other in Rourkela 271 households comprising 22.9 per cent have mud/katcha structure, with 65 percent households having semi-cement-mortar house as against 3.1 per cent pucca structures. The mud structures are more in case of unauthorized slums of both Bhubaneswar and Rourkela, as they have no right over the land, they have occupied. The roofs are made of corrugated tin sheets and gunny cloth of sacks. These houses mostly belong to the wage labourers, who repair the house once in three to four years owing to poverty stricken conditions.
- **6.6.2** The term 'house type' has been used in the context of the physical features namely ground plan, size, height of plinth, number of rooms, functional use of inner space, arrangement for materials used in construction, door and window materials roof and wall. In both areas, houses of different sizes are found, namely one room, one room with backyard or front yard. One roomed house in both areas are used for living of human beings with domesticated animals in one side and a fire place for cooking. Only 60.3 per cent households have kitchen in separate room beside living room. There is no ventilation owing to absence of windows.
- **6.6.3** Two roomed houses or houses with more than two rooms are more in number in authorized slums of both BMC and RMC, in addition to the Katcha structures. In unauthorized slums of both areas 120-150 sq. ft of space is available for construction of the house, that is quite insufficient for a family with more than four members to live in. In the authorized slums on an average 225 sq. ft of space is available. As stated earlier, appropriate housing is recognized as one of the basic requirement for maintaining good health and happy living. Overcrowding can be seen everywhere, cooking indoors, sleeping on the bare wet floor where household articles and clothes are washed causes health hazards. The tribal migrants have made internal arrangements in their house to accommodate cattle and other domesticated animals and store household belongings.
- **6.6.4** The proverb, if wishes are horses, beggars would ride this epithet is widely applicable to the slum dweller. Their wishes and aspirations are encapsulated in their thoughts. Poverty and meager income are primary cause of their poor housing pattern.

6.7 Health Problem

6.7.1 The health problems of slum dwellers within a deteriorating urban setting can't be viewed in isolation from the ambient living environment. It is more often the case that the basic health services and utilities operate no matter how much capital investment for the purpose is designated. In fact, inadequate basic facilities as water supply and waste

matter disposal facilities endanger the health of slum population. Thus, although the state is largely responsible for these health problems, the respondents themselves are apt to be blamed for not being able to maintain both personal and environmental hygienic.

- **6.7.2** Morbidity is understood as the condition of living individual who is unable and unfit to perform mental and physical activities owing to illness. It is difficult to demarcate between a healthy and a morbidity state of person. There are some specific symptoms of diseases, which are diagnosed and treated after a long period. The morbidity status of the respondents belonging to both areas of study has been determined on the basis diseases that the respondents have suffered from preceding one year to the date of survey.
- 6.7.3 The diseases common in the area under study are found to be respiratory diseases, dysentery, diarrhoea, malaria, measles, jaundice, typhoid and common fever. As is observed from the study 491 persons constituting 18 % of the total population of slums of Bhubaneswar and 666 persons of RMC comprising 23.5 % of the total population have suffered from different types of ailments like communicable diseases, airborne diseases, diarrhoea, disease due to in safe drinking water, malaria, common cold, fever and many unspecified diseases. In other hand, in RMC 666 persons consisting 23.5 % are suffering from different types of diseases. It is apt to mention that 5.2 percent are suffering from common cold and fever, followed by 4.5per cent suffering from dysentery 3.5 per cent respondents are suffering from diarrhea, 5.9 per cent respondents are suffering from malaria and jaundice. The tribal migrants living in urban settlements for years together have not forgotten their traditional cultural setup, have been doing propiation as advised by local dishari or from the dishari of their villages performing sacrificial offerings and ethno medicines. They only go to hospital only when the problem aggravated. The increase in the morbidity incidence is attributed to meager earning, poverty, inhospitable living environment, personal hygiene, lack of awareness and persistent reliance on ethno medicine, magico-religious practices.
- 6.7.4 The treatment sought by the residents of authorized and unauthorized slums of both Bhubaneswar and Rourkela Municipal Corporation is reflected in the table. In the slums of Bhubaneswar, though there are three doctors visiting very often for treatment of diseases, but none of them stays in the area, for which many a time the slum residents are out of their habitat for earning their livelihood, which could have been arranged with prior notice of the residents. It is evident from the respondents of 602 households of tribal migrants that 390 households comprising 64.7 per cent avail Govt. medical facilities as against 11.0 per cent households reported that they visit private doctors to avoid long queue and ill treatment of doctors in the Govt. Sector. It is worth mentioning that 17.4 per cent are visiting Ayurvedic doctors available within and nearby areas for curing of their ailment. Whereas, 6.9 per cent households have opined that they did not go anywhere and manage with medicines purchased from nearby shops in avoiding loss of man days in earning their livelihood. In case of serious ailment they travel up to 5 Kms. to the hospital for better treatment with 43.7% households covering 2 to 3 Km. in reaching the hospital for treatment. On the other hand, in RMC 86.0 per cent household visit Govt. hospital/dispensary followed by 11.5 percent prefer to visit Ayurvedic dispensary and only 2.5 percent households prefer private doctors. It is due to the better economic condition of the residents. Further 97.1 per cent household cover 1 to2 Km. as against 2.9 per cent households at times cover 2 to 3 Kms. for availing treatment.

The reasons ascribed for non-receipt of treatment are minor ailment, poor economic condition and fatalistic attitude.

- **6.7.5** Notions about the cause of the diseases shape the nature of treatment that a patient would resort to. A fair knowledge of ailments helps prevention and proper cure. For instance, excepting 67 (11.1%) respondent households in BMC and 124 (17.7%) respondent households in RMC, no other informants mentioned unsafe drinking water and stale food as cause of intestinal disorder, enteric fever and jaundice. Exposed food is a common sight in the shops and residences and flies in abundance, its hazards' can't be over emphasized. But neither flies nor water were mentioned as sources of diseases by the respondents. Most of the respondents in both areas of study get water from taps, or from nearby well and tube wells, the conditions in which they obtain it, makes one suspect that water is one of the major causes of diseases. Such perception is lacking among the residents.
- **6.7.6** Scarcity of water during summer season and storing of water in ditches is a grave concern in both areas of study. Washing of clothes and utensils are done in ditch water. Water stored at such places accumulates dirt from surrounding areas including human excreta, which is responsible for rapid growth of worms, and bacteria in and around slum, by breeding hook worms, entamiba, histolitic, lumbicoots etc. But, despite such a situation, civic authorities, social workers are found often preaching cleanliness to slum dwellers. But despite such a situation civic authorities, social workers, are found often preaching cleanliness to slums, scarcely realizing that the necessary preconditions to cleanliness are simply absent in both areas under study. The doctors, too are found to be oblivious of the economic and environmental conditions that people live in the unauthorized slums and to a lesser degree in authorized slums. They hold the residents themselves responsible for being very unclean, unhygienic and disease-prone.
- **6.7.7** In additions to these sub-human living conditions there is the prevalence of massive alcoholism. It is rampant among the tribal migrant households, as a part of their cultural life. The addiction to alcohol (country liquor, handia or rice beer or at times foreign liquor), saps the health and vitality of those who drink. Excessive drinking habits, poor food, congested living and insanitary conditions play havoc in their wretched life.

6.8 Immunization

6.8.1 An attempt has been made to study the immunization status of the children belonging to both areas of study presented in the annexed the table. In BMC there are 310 children belonging to the age group 0-4 years comprising 10.9 percent of the total population. From among them 28.7 per cent have been fully immunized followed by 34.5 per cent children who are partially immunized and 36.8 per cent children who have not been immunized. It has come to surface that 42 children comprising 13.5 per cent have been immunized in the Govt. hospitals/dispensaries followed by 24.2 per cent children who have been immunized in the locality with visiting medical staff and 14.6 percent children have been immunized in private clinics, the reason they attribute that though it is costly, but less time consuming. This has happened in case of economically sound people. 9.1 per cent respondents have failed to recollect the place of immunization. On the other hand, RMC has 245 children comprising 8.7 per cent of the total population. From among the total children 133 comprising 54.2 per cent children have been fully immunized followed by 34.2 per cent partially immunized children and 11.6 per cent children who have not been immunized. It is worthwhile to mention that 60.1 per cent have been

immunized in Govt. hospital/dispensaries followed by 25.5 per cent within the locality and 4.6 per cent respondents who could not recollect exactly the immunization status.

6.8.2 The respondents opined that their concern for earning livelihood has deprived their children of getting fully immunized in time. Furthermore, they have expressed their anguish that they have been refused immunization of their children as they could not reach immunization centers on the scheduled date. According to some of the respondents, ignorance of time and comprehensive doses, are to some extent responsible for partial immunization. Some other tribal respondents said that they have applied their indigenous methods of herbal treatment for immunization of their children. Most of the respondents have reacted by saying that they were not able to sacrifice their day's earning which is more vital for their living than immunization. It was held that immunization camp ought to have been organized in their locality at a suitable leisure time in benefiting the slum children.

6.9 The slum women

- **6.9.1** The restrictions of traditional tribal societies gets mixed up in the urban centers owing to its impersonal characteristics. The relegated tribal migrants living in slums owing to their poverty stricken conditions are compelled to sell their labour in the uncertain urban economic environment not only for a better living but also for a better future of their family. In the urban slums most of the tribal migrant women work as wage labourers, household maids vendor, petty business women, and other self enterprising jobs to substantiate family living. Both the pull and push factors habituated them in this urban center of impersonal relationship. This has also facilitated them in developing a network with other migrant population and has helped them to form a subculture of the urban centre. The harsh economic conditions of the household, with their back drop of migrating from the tribal habitat, compell the women in slum to adhere to any type of occupation readily available to her in supplementing family income.
- **6.9.2** In the household level women are neglected in relation to their male counterpart. Such discrimination is vividly reflected so far as the sharing of food is concerned. A young mother tends to eat whatever is left after everyone has eaten. It is clear that the cultural practices and social altitudes, place the requirement of women as secondary to those of men. The physically strenuous nature of work within the household and outside are other factors contributing to their malnutrition and weak health.
- **6.9.3** Pregnancy and lactation place special demands on the nutritional state of women and it is clear that working women of slums are particularly at risk in the child bearing years, when the productive responsibilities are hardest. Women tend to work late in their pregnancies and resume work before they have fully recovered, to augment family living. The lack of rest and inadequate intake to appropriate balance diet did bring forth a degradation of working women which undermine their ability to carry out their responsibilities both productive and reproductive. The package of services provided by ICDS are meager and inadequate and are also not available to the needy, but are made use of by the pressure group in the slum.
- **6.9.4** Adult women are similarly disadvantaged with respect to health care. It has been reported during survey that the incidence of female illness is more than that of male counterparts. This is particularly a striking fact as women hardly come forward to reveal or emphasize their illness during the survey. So busy are they in carrying out domestic and outside responsibilities, they hardly have time to think of their illness and its treatment. On the other hand, the health facilities available within the slum areas are

very casual and insufficient. The women have expressed reluctance in visiting male medical personnel for treatment of their ailments. Moreover, women tend to rely on selfcare, home remedies and traditional medical care in comparison to their male counterpart who receive more modern medical treatment. Besides, the women, who are working as daily laboureres, households engaged in other self-enterprising activities face problems in managing household activities, earning and socialization of their children, taking care of the aged, attending to husbands needs and comforts etc. As a result, the school going children are becoming disobedient and exhibit unbecoming behavior to their parents and elders.

- **6.9.5** The problem of women working as wage labourers or semi-skilled labour at work place are immense. The women workers are always in the state of fear outside their habitat, while coming to the work place or even in the work place. The women workers living in subsistence economy, being illiterate, devoid of adequate skill and training have accepted it as fait accompli. The women workers face the problem of getting work every day and many a times they are not paid wages at par with their male counterpart. The contractor keeps a portion of their wage on one or other pretext. They are also at times physically harassed. The women respondents have revealed that they bear it without any protest, with the apprehension of loosing hob for the next day.
- **6.9.7** Again the women workers who are engaged in self-enterprising jobs like trading, vending, petty business activities are unable to improve their business, as they do not have enough hard cash to keep a variety of goods, for which they depend on wholesalers or retailers who provide them goods on credit with high profit margin and very often they are subject to receive poor quality of products at high rates, that affect their business.
- **6.9.8** The venders, traders, daily wage earners are confronted with different types harassments, even from the civic authorities. For example, laws regulate vending as a traffic hazard. The female workers has little clout to wage legal battle that vending is a survival strategy for the household. For managing the same, she pays cash fines, bribes or provide goods or vegetable as bride and tolerates the harassment meted out to her by contractors, retailors patron households and even at times from police personnel.
- **6.9.9** The women are subject to physical assault and sex abuse not only by outsiders but also they are always subjected to this type of treatment by their drunken husbands, after they return from home.

6.10 Problems of Adolescent Girls

- **6.10.1** The substandard living conditions of the slum residents puts pressure on young girls to earn at an early age. The slum girls assist as domestic help, as wage earners and also helps out in taking care of the younger siblings. Young girls are therefore, not only denied access to education but also tend to be more mal-nourished than their male sibling owing to unequal distribution of food in the household. That gender inequality in the household places a greater burden on women than on men.
- **6.10.2** It has been revealed from the analysis that most of the girls in both areas are not going to school regularly and the dropout rate among girls is more than that of male children and those have joined school, have joined schools between the age group of 5-7 years generally in class I. Poverty stricken conditions has been given as the main reason responsible for adolescent girls not continuing education beyond class V. Besides, inadequate conveyance, distance of school, lack of good company, distance,

inconvenience for marriage, traditional values towards girls education, incongenial atmosphere and uninteresting syllabi no way connected to their work pattern have discouraged the girls education.

6.11 The slum child

- **6.11.1** In the slums under study in both areas of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela, the child is born with weak health and is under weight owing to improper spacing of birth and lack of adequate supplementary nutrition of the expectant mother. For this, no child is blamed nor the mother. This is attributed to ignorance, illiteracy, poverty stricken conditions of the household, excess burden on the expectant mother, especially in case of working mothers engaged in informal sector, harassment of expectant mother, and inadequate health facilities available to expectant mothers in the slum. In the slum area, child is born in uncongenial, unhygienic and insanitary conditions. The child is deprived of getting fully vaccinated against different types of diseases owing either to non-availability of the services within the locality or unscheduled time of arrival of concerned personnel or owing to traditional cultural habits of tribal migrants in vaccinating their children as per their practices. It is commonly believed that the practices like oil massage, finger and body games, folk songs and lullabies have immense potential for sensorial stimulation and activities, are hardly found in uncertain economic environment. In the slums, the adults are preoccupied and the mother especially, is presurred, with her attention diverted to innumerable chores. The older siblings are equally occupied in other bread earning activities and vagrancies, which lead to the infant being left to its own devices, missing out on lot of language and touch communication. Thus, appropriate socialization with full care and attention is lacking.
- **6.11.2** While Anganwadi focus on those above three, there are no organized or adhoc arrangements for infants below three. The working mother often takes her child along with her to the place of work. The children, who are left within the household to be looked after by old persons or elder siblings, are hardly taken care of by them. The child mixes with other children of the slums and develops bad habits, which pose great problems in the future life of child and the concerned family.
- **6.11.3** Child labour is also found in the study areas of BMC (6 %) and RMC (7.4%). The children within the age group of 5.18 are forced to labour to supplement their family income and also to meet their own expenses. They work for long hours and get meagre wages as they are considered to be unskilled. Children working in unorganized manufacturing unites, in transport, in garage, and trade sectors are the most deprived ones. As the employers in these sectors operate in competitive markets, the market share of their products varies from time to time and during slack season these children are the first ones to be thrown out of job. But they find it cheaper to engage them without providing them any facilities, as they are not enlisted as workers, and are known as disguised workers. The employers take the advantage of the ban on child labour in exploiting to the maximum extent in maximizing their interest. The children engaged as domestic servants or as helping hands in trade and business are subjected to harsh treatment. They are paid less and are asked to perform all such works for which they have not agreed to and are also accused of theft or any such irregularities, if it occurs within the patron's household. Though many children are innocent yet they tolerate all these accepting it as their fate.

6.12 Leisure and Recreation

6.12.1 Leisure refers of that part of individual's daily life in which he finds himself free from the demands of his regular work load and is to enter upon any line of activity he may choose

in his own interest, whether be it work, play or meditation. Leisure activities are conditioned by social status and possession of means to participate in activities and pursuits that are available in the social environment. To most of us, leisure means relief, from labour both physical and mental. This relief is sometimes negative, as and when man uses his leisure to drown the tedium of work, in drugs and drinks. This means a misuse of employment of spare time which leads to degradation of one's personality or of the tone of social intercourse and leads to decrease in health. It can be aptly said that one's level of culture can be measured from the nature of use of his leisure either individual or collective that is free and pleasurable, has its own immediate appeal. Recreation is almost synonymous with leisure. However, the emphasis of leisure is on time element, whereas recreation refers to how leisure is spent.

- **6.12.2** The residents of slums under study in BMC and RMC, under the garb of poverty stricken living do engage themselves in amusements that are cheap, hasty and enervating in their effects. Most of residents belonging to younger generation are either under employed or unemployed. The slum residents to have enough time to engage themselves in recreational activities like seeing movies, listening to radio, religious activities, drinking and gambling. Leisure in case of most of the residents of the slums under study can be called as mis-spent leisure.
- **6.12.3** The mass media such as radio, cinema, news paper, crime thriller books and cheap magazines in regional vernaculars are important means of recreational activities. The cinema takes up a large amount of modern leisure of the labour class population. Men are more frequent movie-goers in comparison to women. Video shows in addition to road side movies are popular pastime. The young boys and girls are invariably found imitating the behavior and action pattern of their matinee idols. Most of the popular motion pictures have either sex, crime or love as their main, which are very much reflected in the real life of the slum dwellers. The younger generations are very much inspired by the heroic deed of the villain. The youth get themselves inspired for criminal activities, gambling and anti-social activities by seeing movies.
- **6.12.4** Elderly respondents of both areas of study have explained the instances of love marriage and elopement are consequential effects of these modern movies. Gangsterism alcoholism and sex crimes in slum life are similar to the incidents in films. This a heavy price to pay for the poverty stricken slum parents, both physically and mentally. The youth are only interested in listening to Hindi film songs that too high in pitch, that not only creates sound pollution but also disturbs the mental equilibrium of older and sick people and affects adversely the study curriculum of the slum children.

6.13 Drinking or Alcoholism

- **6.13.1** It has been found out that the consumptions of alcoholic drink is popular pastime. The slum dweller especially adult males and females are habituated taking Ganja, Bhang in addition to liquor. A majority of the slum dwellers belonging to wage labour class explain that intake of alcohol and other narcotics act as medicine relaxing their fatigued mind and excessively tied body. In case of tribal household, the members are traditionally habituated in taking home brewed liquor. They themselves get dead drunk during ceremonial occasions. To provide liquor to these working class inhabitants, illegal country liquor vending shop is available in the outskirts of the slum locality.
- **6.13.2** The slum population addicted to such intoxicants may be divided into two categories like habitual and casuals. It has been noticed that some habitual drinkers and smokers have become casuals owing to their self-realization, engagement in some productive work,

persuasion of parents and relatives, assistance and help rendered by trained personnel in drug counseling. On the other hand, some casual addicts have become habitual addicts that has resulted in pitiable economic condition and distorted family life. The habitual addict mostly comprise the unemployed or underemployed younger generation. The unemployed youth do not have the capacity to spend for drinking which is cost effective, hence they go for Bhanga and Ganja which are cheap and gives them temporary relief from the miseries of life. One of them being asked as to why they are taking Ganja or Bhanga replied what else are, to do get us as jobs we will leave this". This statement shows when they do not have anything to do or get tired of searching for a job, these drugs become their pastime.

6.13.3 It has been revealed from the interview of 100 respondents belonging to different economic ranges that majority of slum inhabitants initially start drinking in small doses in order to ease their aching limbs but later on they become addicted to it, which in turn results in deterioration of their health. The reasons behind drinking can be ascribed to miserable living conditions, occupational hazards, lack of proper recreational facilities, ignorance and lack of good companionship.

6.14 The Aged

- **6.14.1** The process of ageing is recognized as a significant problem in the developing countries where life expectancy is very high. In India, though ageing may not seen to be a burning problem at present, in future, however it will assume significant importance owing to changing circumstances; due to demographic transition, rapid pace of industrialization and modernization, disintegration of joint family or extended family structure into nuclear ones.
- **6.14.2** The urban centers are characterized by neolocal and nuclear family structures, where there is very little space to accommodate elderly people. The miserable plight of elderly is insurmountable especially in slum areas. They are considered as burden on the limited family purse. They are not provided with adequate care and attention by their family members partly due to the limited resources and partly due to growth of in individualism the modern industrial life. The aged people take care of the children, perform household chores according to their might in the absence of working members and also help out younger children in socialization. Their physical inabilities old age, non-availability of jobs are the main reasons for their non-participation in strenuous work. But their labour is hardly recognized. They are totally isolated, alienated and hardly consulted, owing to their non-capacity for eaning.
- **6.14.3** Aged persons have some sort of ailment like arthritis, painful corns, feeble sight hearing and loss of memory. The inability to swallow saliva is a common problem among many aged persons, owing to loss of muscular control or mental retardation. Such dribbling not only makes the aged discomfort able but also puts them in embarrassing and distressing position. The mental disorder is rampant due to depression, loss of role as bread earner, multiple and complicated biogenic brain involvement, differential attitude of children, disparities in value system and generation gap.
- **6.14.4** The empirical observation succinctly signal the message that the aged slum dwellers are undeniable, buffeted with various types of problems in every sphere of their lives, be it social or economic or health related or psychological. What is most shocking that no concrete effort has ever been made by urban authorities in identifying these causative as well as influencing factors contributing to the emergence of these problems with reference to the aged population. Therefore, the aged continue to eke out their living in utmost despair, grief, frustration and sick death as a happy release from this miserable existence.

CHAPTER-VII

7. Action Plan for Economic Rehabilitation of ST Migrants

7.1 There is a need for detailed socio- economic planning for successful transformation of tribal migrants of slums. The constraints, potential and opportunities available in one slums is very different from any other slum. Only with a well worked out plan of action is it possible to achieve any positive results, even if, there are well intended state level or national schemes with financial support. Often such plans are prepared for development authorities, without taking into consideration the local tribal migrants. Implementation of the plan will be more effective if such plan of actions are prepared in consultation with the tribal migrants as actors of development drama.

7.1.1 The Spatio-Socio economic planning should address to the following:

- Problems of physical environment and their improvement plan including infrastructure, networks and services.
- Security of land tenure.
- Appropriate technology for shelter improvement.
- Problems of employment, employment accounting and identification of suitable projects for employment generation.
- Slum credit management and public distribution system.
- Problems of nutrition and health in general with special reference to women and children.
- Problems and plan of action of the tribal migrant residents who are under poverty line.
- **7.1.2** Social conditions is inextricably linked with poor economic status of tribal migrant slums dwellers. The employment and under employment are the casual factors for their poor living conditions. The quality of life can be improved by creating gainful employment opportunities and varied sources of income through development of employable skills and self employment opportunities.
- **7.1.3** Implementation of Action Plan for Economic Rehabilitation should start with SWOT analysis that need to be done by stake holders to find out strength, weakness, opportunities, and threat at various level in the implementation process and in the programme components itself. All development actors should be involved in the process of development.
- **7.1.4** The need based intervention should include social needs, economic needs, for enhancement of capacity building and network building of the community. Community governance and community engagement should be the mode of programme planning and implementation for its success and sustainability. All programme planning be focused in consonance with the need of the beneficiary.

- **7.1.5** The tribal slum dwellers are deprived of the tenure security; hence priority should to attached to the same. All eligible slum dwellers should be covered under social safety net like old age pension, widow pension, disable pension etc.
- **7.1.6** Financial inclusion of all households in terms of availing of credit and insurance linkage should be done. This will help the slum dwellers for self-employment and enhancement of income. Need based skill up-gradation and skill development programme should be undertaken on priority basis to enable slums youths to earn their livelihood. Convergence of all programmes implemented by different departments should be for holistic development of slum dwellers and in addressing their problems.
- **7.1.7** The poor slum developers are buffeted with both social and economic problems. The miserable living conditions are direct outcome of their low income. The various problems they confront can be solved by ensuring income generation and food security programme for them. The ST migrant dwelling in the unauthorized slums should not be excluded in getting basic minimum needs. They should be involved in the development process.
- **7.1.8** Education is key to development Under Right to Education Act, it must be ensured that all slum children are imparted quality and better education in public schools free of cost.
- **7.1.9** Family centered approach should be undertaken in which every family of the areas should be enlisted according to their existing need, locating resources of family, deciding priority among those needs as far as resources are available and this would help facilitate the habit of planned expenditure. Migrant slum dwellers, who live in the web of poverty, borrow money from private money lenders with high rate of interest and face a lot of problem to reply debt. This should be checked by law enforcement and also opening different income generating avenues that may help them to get rid of these greedy money lenders.
- **7.1.10** Convergence of all programmes implemented by different departments should be for holistic development of slum dwellers and in addressing their problems. Vocational and other skill up gradation training should be imparted at regular intervals to potential migrants in augmenting additional income. Whenever in situ development is possible such slums can be identified and be taken up for in situ development by providing basic facilities and amenities.
- **7.1.11** Migration Information Resources Centre (MIRC) be set up to address issues of migrants playing a supportive role with other line departments that too in facilitating ongoing programs with a provision of toll free helpline number in the benefit of tribal migrants.
- **7.1.12** Interactions with the ST slum dwellers and the FGD conducted with specific skill groups revealed that the people have varieties of skills that are highly potential from livelihoods perspective. As such, while coming to the cities they came with certain skills, based on one's choices and liking, which became the vehicles of livelihoods earning in the early days of settling in slums. In course of time such skills have been sharpened and upgraded by themselves through work participation. Certain skills that have good employment potential includes, masonry, road and building works, construction works, earth works which are labour consuming and accommodates the different levels of skills.
- **7.1.13** Many young people ascribed new skills after coming to cities. In the early days they were engaged in petty works in shops, workshops, industries and other market related vocations. Many people at their adolescent phase started working in plywood-based workshops and industries and gradually learnt carpentry to the choice of urban dwellers,

some worked in motor workshops and gradually became motor mechanics, some worked in rexin and sofa making workshops to grow up as skilled workers. There are many who graduated themselves as skilled plumbers after years of working as assistants of skilled plumbers. However, most of the ST slum dwellers, when they came in to the cities, came with open mind to learn and earn in whatever industrial, service and market sectors where work was available.

- **7.1.14** Driving seems to be a growing passion among the young boys among the ST slum dwellers. While many boys having worked as helpers of drivers have learnt the driving skills and operating small and big transport vehicles. Hardly, there are people who have undergone institutional driving training. Based on their skills they have undergone driving tests to avail their license. Many drivers have also got their own auto-rickshaws and small transport vehicles and thereby have been self-employed. Similarly, there are some who have set up small motor vehicle repairing units, fibre welding workshops and other service-oriented works.
- **7.1.15** The slum dwelling ST women are adept with household chores that provided them the opportunity of earning as domestic helps and maid servants in the houses proximal to their place of stay. Adolescent girls and women easily cover up household chores in five to seven households for a cumulative income of around Rs. 15000/- per month. However, very few girls and women have expertise in handling the urban work chores such as operating washing machines, cooking in ovens and micro-wave devices, handling other mechanised devices, using different cleaning agents for specific household articles, preparation of non-conventional food items, and also handling precious artefacts and cutleries. Those who have imbibed such skills earn better than the others. Women have also taken up new vocations of earning like gardening and urban farming.
- **7.1.16** The overall impression on the skill base for income generation indicates that the ST slum dwellers primarily banked on their traditional skills. Even today the older members are earning out of their traditional skills while the adolescents and young adults are trying to ascribe new skills that are in demand and adequate employment is available. Plumbing, ply works, driving, salesmanship in malls, gardening, petty trading, vehicle servicing, buying and operating small transport vehicles, delivery boys for online marketing and so on. In all these works there are different levels of skills. Hands on training in these skills may help them upgrade their skills further and help them increase their level of income.
- **7.1.17** There are many Self Help Groups (SHG), mainly tribal women SHGs, in the slums. These women SHGs have been engaging themselves in micro-enterprises related to food processing and trading. However, they do not have common facility centers for group work. Usually they make things at home and then aggregate their products for trading. The male members also help them in trading. However, there is every need to upgrade their skills for value addition to their products and also to increase the quantity of production. Capacity building training under mission shakti and such other women empowerment programs would help their cause in a big way.
- **7.1.18** In order to help them enhance their income from trading with their products and also petty vending of other commodities government may create scopes of creating exclusive tribal vending zones. If such opportunities could be created then it will not only provide income opportunities for the ST slum dwellers, it would also help promoting marketing of specific tribal products like that are sold in trade fairs such as Sisir Saras, Pallishree mela and tribal mela in Bhubaneswar. Many geographically indicated products from

tribal areas have high demand in cities and marketing of such items would fetch the tribal slum dwellers a good income.

CHAPTER-VIII

8.1 Summary and Conclusion

- **8.1.1** The slum is a pervasive phenomenon throughout the globe whether it is a developed or developing nation. It is the product of industrial civilization, capitalist mode of production, growing urbanization, modern mechanism of urban settlement and increasing rural-urban migration. It is also true in case of slum dwellers of authorized and unauthorized slums of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela city of Odisha. The slum dwellers are real builders and sustainers of the city. Thus, the slum can't be separated from the social system of urban life. In the initial years and after establishment capital city of Bhubaneswar and even Rourkela, the rural or tribal migrant slum dwellers were not conceived as a permanent sector of city's growing population. Thus, the city's growth potential was very much underestimated and planners failed to envision the population pressure on the city's basic services and space over seven decades.
- The slums grew leaps and bounds along with city's growing population and were taken 8.1.2 as necessary evil. Later on, it was realized by planners and administrators that they have to shift from core of the city to the periphery, in giving them better surroundings, without taking into account the distance, they may have to cover in reaching their work place. The city can't live not to speak of thrive and prosper without the participation and assistance of the slum dwellers. On the other hand, there are misconceptions and vauge ideas in society about these slum migrant residents- the real serviceman, sustainers and builders of urban centers and urban facilities. A general notion is that slum dwellers are only a burden on city's basic services and a source of public nuisance. It is mostly acute poverty with allied causes in the homeland, which prompted these poor and underprivileged to migrate to urban or industrial sectors, in search of better livelihood and quality of life. These people are less sophisticated than the urbanites. However, their decision to migrate proves to be " a case of jumping from frying pan to fire", despite their hard toil of economic contribution to the urbanities, they have been considered as poor, uneducated, unskilled and deprived of all these basic amenities, prone to crime and unemployable. They are frequently uprooted for the cause of descent urban life and their resistance is put at naught forthwith. The result is that the initial confusion and frustration have to be circumvented, which make their physical and social life miserable and they are forced to nurse new habits. The requirements of these poor slum dwellers, particularly the tribal migrants are quite meager, namely shelter, housing, drinking water, electricity, sanitation and employment without any choice to earn a living. The problems of these slum dwellers should be taken care of by civic authorities or by Government.

- **8.1.3** In the following pages, major findings of the present study has been summarized and an attempt has been made to bring out the implications of those findings with action modules for economic rehabilitation of these migrants with clue for further research and for evolving need based strategies of development planning for the poverty stricken slum dwellers. As far as possible, the present study has brought to lime light various problems of tribal migrant slum dwellers. The programmes must be flexible in order to accommodate the diverse needs of the people, for enabling them to become arbiters of their own fate. Their participation are to be given priority of consideration.
- 8.1.4 Chapter-I deals with introduction, conceptual frame work, definition, slums in India, migration, causes and consequences of slums, constitutional provisions and legislations and organization of the report. Ideologically the emergence of slums is associated with the exploitative modes of production and further distribution. As long as capitalist mode of production, in any form, small or large continue to persist, the quality of life of workers and tribal migrants could not be solved in isolation. Poverty, lack of employment in the villages and over population are some of the factors which are responsible for migration of tribals and ruralties to urban and industrial areas. Slums have different names and connotation varying from state to state. Not only names but factors associated with these slums also vary. Thus, some names carry the meaning that slums are breeding grounds of crime, some are vote banks, some are squatter homes. while some are islands of poverty. Slums can't be taken for granted to be full of vices, immoral and illegal activities or factional politics. There is no doubt that such factors are there in some slums, especially in large metropolitan cities, but it is not a common feature of slums of all cities. However, some commonalities can be listed in each slum. These are concentration of population, largely inhabitated by poor and socially weaker section migrated from tribal villages under the grab of both push and pull factors. As a result, they have been deprived of basic amenities and miserable plight of the slum dwellers in general poor tribal migrants in particular goes on in an accelerated pace. Civic administration and politicians are being criticized very often that so long as slum dwellers are the builders and sustainers of the city and their vote banks, their interest may continue in the perpetuation of slum community. For the urbanities, living as neighours, the problems of the tribal migrant slum dwellers is the only problem of them alone but it is a problem that confronts every citizen of a city.
- 8.1.5 **Chapter-II** deals with review of on slums and identifies the gap on the present research and probes into different aspects which have been hitherto, totally neglected. A review of various studies undertaken by different scholars on urbanization, slum development, slum clearance and environmental improvement and slum problems in India not only highlights several issues which are relevant for further intensive probing but is also helpful to assist policy planners. The studies reviewed have been conducted during the last fifty years, which significantly cover several of the big cities, though few studies also examine smaller cities and towns, including Bhubaneswar and Rourkela city in the state of Odisha. It is found that there is a steady increase in the number of slums over the vears and subsequently resulted in the increase of socio-economic problems of various urban areas. The authors who studied the socio-economic condition of slum dwellers indicated that a majority of them are unskilled, with low economic status and low incomes. They were drawn mainly from weaker section of the tribal communities. Consequently, slum dwellers have no option but to live in houses of sub-standard quality and more buffeted with different problems of various magnitudes and dimensions. Therefore, the policy makers should recognize that just providing a house or even a

better environment to live can't solve the problem of growth of slums which has its roots in every demand for low levels of occupation and low quality of living conditions. Several studies also indicate that there is no uniform treatment of problems and many a time the problems have been tackled in piece meal fashion instead of looking at the whole problem in an integrated manner. It may be observed that most of the studies confined themselves to the big cities and neglected medium sized cities and towns, where the problems of the slums is equally heartening. Even in case where problems has been studied, it lacks generally historical perspective. The causal relations for the uncontrollable menace of slums has not been properly assessed. The scholars who studied slum in Oidsha, have attributed social discrimination, some have mentioned about faulty planning and some opined lack of civic amenities and poor socio-economic condition as characteristic features of slums. The geographers studying on slums have attributed family planning to be the cause of cancerous growth of slums without basic amenities. It has been derived from different studies that gap exists as far as the microlevel realities, theoretical constructs, and methodical issues are concerned. It is matter of utter dismay that these studies have not been able to throw any alternative perspective with regard to formulation of national policy on development of residence, slum clearance and development of slums.

- **8.1.6 Chapter-III** deals with the objectives universe of study selection of sample, geographical location of authorized and unauthorized slums of both Bhubaneswar and Rourkela Municipal Corporation, techniques and methods of data collection and limitation of study.
- 8.1.7 Chapter-IV deals with socio-economic condition of urban slums and tribal migrants. In the selected slums, the tribal migrant households are preponderant. In the seven slums of Bhubaneswar, there are 980 households having a total population of 4388 of which tribal migrant of 602 households constitute 62.8per cent of the total population of 2757. On the other hand, in RMC six slums there are 1180 households having a total population 4903, of which males comprise 58,2 percent as against 31.8 per cent of female population. The tribal migrant households is having 2827 population, of which males comprise 51.9 per cent as against 48.1 percent females. There are 700 tribal migrant households comprising 59.3 per cent of the 06 number of slums both authorized and unauthorized covered under RMC. The age group wise distribution of population reveals that in BMC, the work force in the age group of 19-40 years comprises 38.8 per cent of the total population as against 43.1 percent work force in RMC. Further, 18.9 per cent workers are available in the age groups of 41-60 years as against 21.1 per cent workers are available in the same age group in RMC. It is interesting to note that 35.6 per cent population depends on workforce of 64.4 per cent in RMC as against 42.1 per cent population depending on 57.9 per cent workers in BMC. The family/household size in BMC varies from 3.9 to 5.4. On the whole the average household size is 4.5 in BMC. On the other hand in RMC the household size is 4.03 and in different slums the size varies from 3.8 to 4.2 in RMC. The marital status of migrant households reveals that in BMC 47.8 per cent are married as against 48.4 per cent in RMC. The separated/divorced comprise a negligible number. It is to mention that extra marital relation has been assigned as the reason of divorce or separation, whereas the separated women have attributed excessive drinking habits and physical torture that has resulted in such type of consequences. The unmarried population accounts for 45.4 per cent in BMC as against 45.0 per cent in RMC. The widow/widower comprises 6.2 per cent in RMC as against 6.0 per cent in BMC. As regards to educational standard it is reported that in BMC 28.7 per cent are illiterate of which male comprise 320 (11.6 %) and 473 females (17.1 %). The

percentage of illiterate account for 22.0 per cent of the total population in RMC. The high school pass out in BMC comprise 59.8 percent (32.2 males and 27.6 % females), and in RMC 60.5 per cent (32.2 % males and 28.3 females). The beginners in the Anganwadi and KG-I comprise 1.3 per cent in RMC as against 2.3 per cent children in BMC. The higher qualified 29 persons in BMC account for 4.6 per cent who have read from +2 to postgraduate level. On the other hand, in RMC the literacy standard in this category constitutes 13.1 per cent. The technically qualified persons in BMC and RMC are negligible. It has come to surface that higher the income and higher the better economic conditions that results in better educational status. The house type reflects that 42.5 per cent households are living in Katcha/mud houses as against 28.2 per cent households in RMC. The pucca house structure is found in case of 57 households (9.4%) in BMC and it is there with 65 household comprising the same percentage in RMC. The pucca structures are there with the households in the authorized slums as they do have ownership over the land and the same has been attributed to better economic condition. 584 households (97.0%) in BMC and 563 households (80.4 %) have own house as against 3.0 per cent in BMC and 19.6 per cent in RMC who are living in rented houses. It has been reported that in authorized slums pucca houses could not be erected due to joint patta and unwillingness of the blood relatives to give their consent for the same. It has come to surface that 18 households (3.0%) in BMC and 19.6 per cent households in RMC living on rented basis have reported that the house owners are not residing in the slum rather are residing in other slums with the hope of getting another piece of land in future. This is the state of affairs mostly in case of unauthorized slums of both Bhubaneswar and Rourkela. The better economic condition and better houses are coterminous. In RMC there are 1209 workers out of the total population of 2827, which indicates a work participation rate of 42.7 per cent. The average number of workers per household is 1.17. On the other hand, there are 1068 workers in the slums of Bhubaneswar and the total population is 2757, which indicates a work participation rate of 38.7 and the average workers per household is 1.7. The difference in the work participation rate is attributed to the industrial city where more jobs of different nature are available and in Bhubaneswar, the urban centre, has become a labour surplus In RMC, 724 persons (59.8%) are working as wage earners as against 640 market. persons (59.3%) working as wage earners in BMC. 171 female workers (14.1%) in RMC and 112 females (10.3%) in BMC are engaged in housekeeping. The Government job employed people comprise 9.8 per cent in RMC and 0.7% in BMC are engaged in jobs of lower grade not in consonance with their qualification. A negligible percentage of the populations are engaged in private and contractual jobs. It is pertinent to mention that better the education better is the employment in the cut-throat job market. Lower work participation rate indicates higher dependancy which is responsible for poverty because per capita income decreases with lower work participation rate. The single most important unorganized sector that has been providing employment opportunity not only to males but also to females in both slums of BMC and RMC, is construction activities. An activity where females out number males is domestic service which has provided employment to 171 (14.4%) in RMC and 112 (10.3%) in the slums covered under BMC. The ratio has been lower in Bhubaneswar due to distance of the slums from the residential areas, where the need of the domestic service arises. However, domestic service engagements constitute 6.0 percent in RMC and 3.9 per cent in BMC. The average monthly income shows that average per household income in RMC is Rs. 16494/- as against Rs. 13270/- in BMC taking the slums of both Bhubaneswar and Rourkela. On the other hand the per worker tribal household income comes about Rs 7,480/- in BMC as against Rs. 9550/- in RMC, owing to their engagement in the industrial centre. The

average per household income of the tribal migrant household ranges between Rs.12,450/- and Rs. 18,260/- in RMC and in BMC it ranges between Rs. 15,096/- and 17,135/-. Distribution of all households in the slums of BMC according to total income from all sources reveals that though the poverty cutoff line remains at Rs. 47/- per head that comes to Rs. 16920/- per household per month, but in the slum situation of BMC, the slum residents of Navapalli Munda Sahi, Patia Jali Munda Sahi and Laxmipur Santal Basti are below poverty line. On the other hand, in RMC the tribal migrant slum residents of Kharia Bahal are below poverty line. It is apt to mention that Government has lifted the poverty cutoff point and have taken the ration card holder to be considered under BPL category. In this context 522 households comprising 79.2 percent are below poverty line in BMC as against 85.6 per cent of the tribal slum residents in RMC. It was found that per household expenditure in the slums of BMC is Rs. 16358 as against Rs. 16445/- in RMC. Among food items, cereals and pulses contributed the major portion in almost all slums of BMC and RMC. But there has been a distinct difference on beverages and intoxicants. The total expenditure on food items constitute 72% as against 28% expenditure on nonfood items. It was found that more than 48 % households in both slums of the BMC and RMC have been in debt from various sources. The principal source of borrowing is from friends, relatives and neighbours, within and outside the slum locality. But more than 20% households in debt have incurred loans from money lenders in both areas of study. In the slums of BMC 20.8 % households in debt have paid no interest. On the other hand 31.7 % households in both the slums of BMC and RMC have paid more than 24 % interest. The harsh treatment of money lenders or his emissary have reached their peak in different forms in both authorized and unauthorized slums of BMC and RMC.

Chapter-V deals with migration of tribal households to both city of Bhubaneswar and 8.1.8 Rourkela. The State of Odisha has been experiencing intra state migration and the migrants mostly belong from coastal districts to western belt of Odisha and from drought prone districts to the industrial belt of the state. There are several factors operating to act as push and pull factors in the state. Among these factors unemployment, abject poverty, small size of landholding, low agricultural productivity, natural calamity including regular crop loss are playing as push factor to force the people to migrate. However, employment opportunities, aspiration for better prospect, free from poverty and hunger and cosmopolitan nature of urbanites are major pull factors operate to migrate from the native places. Tribal migrants of Odisha have also followed the same network system i.e. pre-arranged jobs at place of destination may be by their friends, relatives or contractors/ agents of destination, which attract more to migrate. It has been ascertained that in BMC 297 migrant households comprising 49.3 per cent have reached their place of destination as against 387 migrant households comprising 55.2 % in RMC through their friends and relatives. On the other hand, in BMC 158 households (14.2%) and in RMC, 188 households (16.9 %) have reached the work place through contractors and unlicensed agents. Further 53 households (8.8 %) in BMC and 16.1 per cent households in RMC have reached their place of destination owing to their previous visit. In the initial days they suffered financially and remained without work for 15 to 20 days. In the new environment they were fed by their slum brethren. It was found that search for livelihood, employment and hope for high wages/income was the dominant motive force of migration. In RMC it constitutes 57.5 % as against 46.8 % in BMC. The acute poverty/unemployment has helped migration of 23.1 % households in BMC and 16.8 percent in RMC. Expected better income or high hopes for that has been reported by 139 households (23.3%) in BMC and 216 households comprising 30.9% in RMC. Thus, survival migration is the motive force behind the tribal migrants of slums of

Bhubaneswar and Rourkela Municipal Corporation. As regards the year of migration, it has been observed that 700 households of RMC have migrated from rural areas to urban areas of the district. On the other hand, 54 households (4.6%) have moved from one slum to other slum owing to problem of accommodation, rude behaviour of the slum house owner or for distance of the work place. This is pertinent to mention that 56 households (8.6%) in RMC and 77 households (12.8%) in BMC have migrated owing to the a petty amount of advances taken from the contractors or his agents, have worked in brick kiln/lime stone/stone quarries and construction work till the end of the contract period facing every odds, for which the patron did not have any supportive and preventive measures. In BMC, 139 households (23.1%) have migrated owing to poverty /unemployment followed by 12.8 % households, who have been residing in the slum for 10 to 15 years and 7.8 % households, who have been staying in the slum for 5 to 10 years. A negligible percentage 1.0 % comprising 11 households, who are newcomers and have been staying on rented basis. Whereas, in BMC 86.2% households have been living for more than 15 years, followed by 8.0 % households living for more than 10 to 15 years as against 5.5 % households living for 5 to 10 years with 0.3% households who have been living for less than 5 years. Further 92.9 % have migrated from rural areas to urban areas, followed by 2.7 % households moving within the same area and 4.4 % households have been shifting from one slum to other slum due to conflict and for easy access to their work place. In BMC 72 % households have migrated permanently as against 90.7 % in RMC. The seasonal migrant constitute 28% in BMC as against 9.3 % seasonal migrant households in RMC. The districts of migration reveals that in BMC respondent households have migrated from 11 districts and a sizeable proportion of 20.1 percent have migrated from Ganjam district. The tribal households Badagada Shabar Sahi, Nayapalli Shabar Sahi, and Gada Kana Shabar Sahi are the permanent inhabitants of their place of residence, as they have ownership right over land. They comprise 33.2 % of the tribal households of 602. It is pertinent of mention that 229 households comprising 38.0% have migrated from Mayurbhani district. On other hand, in RMC 610 households comprising 87.1 % have migrated within Sundargarh district and 70 households (10%) have migrated from Chattisgarh. Bihar and Ranchi to eke out their livelihood. As regards to type of tribal communities living in the slums, it is revealed that in BMC Shabars are preponderant, comprising 38.1 % of the total population. It is followed by 23.2 % Matia, 15.3 % Munda, Kolha and Bhunjia (1.1% each), Mahali (0.1%), Ho (0.9%), Kharia (0.7%), Kondh (0.5%) and Oraon (0.6%). It is an established fact that tribal communities of coastal Odisha preferred urban centre of Bhubaneswar owing to its growth and expansion. On the other hand, in RMC Oraon tribe comprising 46.5 % of the total populations are there in the six slums under study. It is followed by Kharia (13.9%) and 8.9 % Munda population. The Bhumij and Bhunjia comprise 8.0 % and 6.8 % of the total population. The other tribal communities like Kisan (4.4%) Santal (2.2%). Mahali (1.4 %), Bhunjia (1.1%) Binjhia (2.4%), Gond (2.7 %), Matia (0.2 %), Shabar (1.4%) and Mahali (1.1%) who are negligible. More than 90% migrants (BMC 96%, RMC 90.7%) have settled permanently and the rest are staying temporarily, who are seasonal migrants. The peak period in migration is from January to June. The migration is a regular process occurred throughout the year. During field survey, it was found that 5.7 % respondents wanted to go back to their place of origin, without any repentance for their migration. The reasons attributed are no scope for regular earning with prescribed wage rate and non-availability of Government facilities.

8.1.9 Chapter-VI deals with the problems of living environment of the tribal migrant households living in both authorized and unauthorized slums of Bhubaneswar and

Rourkela Municipally Corporation. The authorized slums are in a better condition so far as the services of municipal authorities are concerned. It has been reported by 56.7 % respondents of unauthorized slums that whenever they approach for spraving of disinfectants that are hardly taken care of and are sprayed on repeated requests of the residents. The location of Bhubaneswar and Rourkela is conducive for drainage of water in appreciable manner. Unfortunately, the rain water is not totally drained out, but stagnate in low lying areas, where a majority of slum dwellers live. This creates conditions conducive for breeding of flies, mosquitoes and other insects. The drainage system is either haphazard or totally absent in case of authorized and so also in unauthorized slums. In the authorized slums the main lane is provided with metalled roads and drains on both sides upto a little distance. But the ditches dug for mud for construction or repairing of the house cause similar problems of water logging which causes environmental hazards. The sullage water in both areas of study, is directed to accumulate first in a pit dug outside the house receives sullage water, gradually decompose and turns into a sort of black fluid, affecting the health condition of residents. One or two garbage bins for each slum for disposal of household refuse are no doubt quite inadequate. The garbage bins get overloaded, but are hardly cleaned by municipal authorities. Hence, most of the residents living away from the garbage bins, dump garbage in the open space. Private toilets do not exist in 467 households (77.6 %) in BMC as against 524 households (74.9%) in RMC. Only 135 households (22.4 %) do have individual latrine in BMC as against 176 households 25.1% in RMC. It is a fact that only 1.9 % households in BMC use community latrine and 2.6 % use shared latrine. The location of the latrines in front of the house has restricted the respondents in the use of the latrine. More than 70 % of slum respondents both in BMC and RMC prefer open defecation that causes environmental hazards. Common toilets, community latrine wherever exists, are not maintained properly and remained filthy.

- **8.1.10** Although, Government is making effort for construction of individual toilets under Government schemes, respondents are not coming forward for the same. Hence 100% target has not yet been achieved. It was learnt that respondents are required to construct the toilet first investing their own money prescribed under the scheme and get it reimbursed, or they will have to contribute labour or man power for same and the civic authorities will bear the cost of materials required for the purpose. The respondents are not prepared for the same apprehending loss of wages for the day and for their poor economic condition. The scheme has not made the tribals benefited more particularly; the Shabar beneficiaries who do not have caste certificate. Most of the houses in both slum areas do not have individual water supply. Public taps although available, respondents using the same are very high, which is used for drinking, bathing and cleaning purpose. Many public taps were found defunct and there is a lack of maintenance by concerned authorities. Hence, households depend on the open well, tube well and nearby pond for the purpose.
- **8.1.11** Living condition of the respondents, in almost all slums covered under the study were found bad. More than 60 % houses were one roomed house, inadequately ventilated and having inadequate space for living. In comparison to unauthorized slums the condition was found better in authorized slums. Internal lane roads in almost all slums, both authorized and unauthorized were having Katcha roads. Whereas, the main lane or road in all slums covered under study area having pucca roads, better for communication.
- **8.1.12** Electricity connection was found in 48% households in the slums of BMC and 12% households have unauthorized connection. In RMC 77% of the respondents have

electricity connection and 13% have been using electricity on sublet mode. Only 14% respondent households do not have electricity. The situation was found better in RMC in comparison to BMC.

- **8.1.13** There is a complex relationship between environment and health. Unhygienic living conditions is more prone to diseases like skin diseases, malaria, diarrhoea, dysentry, jaundice and respiratory infections. Study in 07 slums of BMC found that 64.7% depend on Government dispensary and 17.4 % depend on Ayruvedic doctor, 11 % respondents depend on private doctors and 6.9 % respondents do not go anywhere, depending on their traditional tribal medicine. Survey conducted in RMC revealed that 86 % respondents depend on Govt. dispensary, followed by 17.4 % depending on ayurvedic medicine and only 11 % respondents depend on private doctor available nearby their locality.
- **8.1.14** Immunization status revealed that 310 children in age group of 0-4 years comprising 10.9 % of the total population in BMC, from among them 28.7 % are fully immunized as against 34.5 per cent children who are partially immunized and 36.8 per cent have not been immunized. It has come to surface that 14.6 % children have been immunized in private clinics, to save their time, though it is a costly affair. In RMC the percentage of fully immunized children stands at 54.2%, followed 34.2% partially immunized children. In RMC, 60.1% children have been immunized in Government hospitals and dispensaries owing to the availability of the medical facilities nearer to the slums. The respondent households have expressed their anguish over immunization personnel for the unscheduled time of arrival and have opined that they can't get away from their days of earning, that will cause more financial burden on them. Immunization camp ought to have been organized in the respective locality during leisure time or they be compensated for the day's wage loss. In the household, women are neglected in relation to their male counterpart. The cultural practices and social attitudes place the requirement of women as secondary to those of men. Physically strenuous work within and outside the household are the factors contributing to their weak health and malnutrition.
- **8.1.14** During pregnancy and lactation period women tend to work even for more hours in household chore and in the work place. They resume work before they are fully recovered or fit to do the same, to augment their family living. The lack of rest and inadequate intake of balanced diet did bring forth degradation for working parturient women that undermines to carry out their productive and reproductive responsibilities. ICDS package of services are meager and are mostly taken away by the pressure group. On the other hand, health facilities available within slum areas are very casual and insufficient. The women do not prefer to visit male medical personnel and tend to rely more on self-care, home remedies and traditional medical care in comparison to male counterpart.
- **8.1.15** The women workers engaged in different activities face multi-faceted problems in managing their household chore, earning, socializing children, taking care of the aged and attending to the needs of the their better halves. As a result, the young children become disobedient and exhibit unbecoming behaviours. Again the women workers are deprived of all basic amenities owing to their dual role and are very often harassed in their work place. Nearly one fourth of the adolescent girls in both areas of study have been mostly found working in unorganized sector, for supplementing family income as well as for meeting their own requirements. The wages they get is lower than the wages received by adult women. They were found to work for more hours under the pretext of

inadequate skill and are also at times harassed by their employers. Whereas, the nonworking adolescent girls are relatively burdened with heavy ordeal of household work. Knowledge of menstrual hygiene was lacking among adolescent girls. Use of sanitary napkins found very rare. Myths and misconception relating menstruation puberty were found prevalent among adolescent girls and their family members.

- **8.1.16** The slum children are most neglected where both parents are working. The school going children are worst affected in pursuing home work and studies owing to inadequate space in the house, absence of proper lighting, inadequate study materials and helping aid in household responsibilities in addition to taking care of younger siblings. Poverty stricken condition of parents, apathetic attitude of teacher, unscheduled school timing, and improper curricula of study have not only made the slum children disinterested towards education but also has resulted in more number of drop-outs. The slum children within the age group 5-14 years sell their labour in helpless subordinated condition in order to supplement family income and their own requirements. They are being paid low wages, put to more hours of work under the plea of their inadequate skill.
- **8.1.17** The residents of both areas of study do engage themselves in amusements that are hasty and energizing in their after effect to pass their leisure time. Drinking or alcoholism is a popular pastime in addition to taking of other drugs like *Bhang* and *Ganja*. The cutthroat uncertain job market, hard physical toil, frustration of employment and under employment have been attributed as causes by the respondents for their dependence on handia or cheap alcohol or other drug so as to overcome anxieties. The aged are uncared for and treated as beast of burden in addition to deplorable economic condition. The aged used to contribute their labour as per their might, in serving as baby seater and also in sharing household responsibilities in the absence of working members, but are hardly looked after by his offspring. Therefore, in some cases, the aged eke out their living in utmost despair, grief and frustration.
- **8.1.18** Livestock like cow, goat, pig, hen were found only in2% households covered under study in BMC as against 9% in RMC, for augmenting additional income. In BMC 2% slum dwellers are interested to go back of their native place as against 6% in RMC, as they are unable to adjust and cope up with the urban slum environment. They are interested to go to back native place, if assured livelihood opportunities are provided at their place of origin. In authorized slums, the slum dwellers were found having their right over the homestead land. On the other hand, in all unauthorized slums, the government land on which they have settled for many years, have not been recorded in their names. The respondent households have demanded for in-situ development of the slum by early allotment in their names with basic provision of human living.
- **8.1.19** The slum children were found most neglected as both parents are engaged in work. As a result they are deprived of health care, nutrition and pre-school education due to poor economic condition of parents. Incidence of child labour is not uncommon and drop-out rate was found to be 8 to 10 per cent at the primary stage of education. The study revealed that in BMC 1.2% are covered under old age and widow pension as against 0.3% in RMC. During the survey, it was revealed that there were left out cases and respondents have demanded that all the eligible persons should be covered under the said social security scheme.
- **8.1.20** There are wide coverage of public distribution system (PDS) both in BMC and RMC study area. It has been revealed from the Shabar household respondents that 50% of their brethren have not been covered under the scheme. It was found out that the seasonal

migrants and some permanent migrants are in the habit of collecting the same from their native places, incurring expenditure for their to and fro journey. As a result, they are losing their earnings for the days of absence at the place of destination.

- **8.1.21** In all slums in BMC and RMC, Mahila Argya Samiti, a community based women group of around 50-100 households, was found in operation, to look after health, hygiene, sanitation, water, nutrition activities and creating awareness on the issues mentioned above. This is acting as a community peer group. Each MAS, consisting of 11-15 women members, is provided with Rs. 5000/- per year from untied fund for implementation of the activities. It is headed by president, Secretary and other office bearers. ASHA of that particular slum area acts as secretary of MAS and Anganwadi worker is inducted as a member. The scheme is no doubt beneficial, if implemented properly can address many important issues of slum dwellers. Further, ward Kalayan Samiti, which has been formed at the level of the ward to look after these issues, inter alia can help out effective functioning of MAS.
- **8.1.22** The study did not notice any social or ethnic conflicts in both BMC and RMC. However, tribal migrants were seen living with social and cultural adjustments. Tribal migrants residing in slums, both in BMC and RMC, have strong cultural affiliation. They are performing their traditional ritual practice with their own people. In some cases, it was found out that they were found to visit their native places for observance of such ritual or festivals with their family members left at the village level. No missing cases were reported in both study areas. But there are incidences of crimes, as stated by informants. Due to fear, they were reluctant to provide identity of such people involved in crimes.
- **8.1.23** Permanent shelter in the urban slums, records of right over the encroached homestead land and limited access to Elementary Public Services such as Health, Education, Safe Drinking water, Sanitation, food security, formal credit and social security protection are some of the major challenges faced by majority of migrant tribals residing in the study area covered under BMC and RMC.
- **8.1.24** Forty seven (47) Self-Help Group (SHGs) were found functioning in 09 (nine) slums out of 13 (thirteen) slums covered under the study. The members of SHG are actively engaged in various small economic activities with financial support of micro financial institutions to supplement family income. The group members are also availing loan with low rate of interest for their need, with laid down terms and conditions. The products, which they are manufacturing could not fetch them money, as it is not a branded one that requires intervention of appropriate authority.
- **8.1.25** Primary school was found on 08 slums out of the 13 slums covered under study, 03 high schools were located within a distance of one Kilometer from three slums, catering to the educational need of the slum children. But the attendance in the school was found poor. Parents were seen less interested in sending their children to school and prefer to engage them in household activities and in taking care of the younger children.
- **8.1.26** As per information collected, it was found that some respondents were selling country made liquor and rice beer (Handia) for consumption of people in slums which is the main cause of social disturbances and petty crimes.
- **8.1.27** During discussion, it was learnt that people are not interested to stay in a flat as per the new scheme of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Housing for all), with 20% share of the beneficiary under credit link scheme. They are not interested because of their poor

economic condition and the accommodation will not be sufficient for family with minimum 4 to 5 members to live in. Further they will be facing problems in rearing their livestock.

8.1.28 During field study, it was gathered that community organizers are unable to give more time in slums in solving their problems, as they are engaged in multifarious activities. They can play a vital role in solving many issues of slums, if withdrawn from other activities.

8.2 Further Research A leap forward

8.2.1 The migration is embedded with abject poverty, landlessness, regular loss of crop, and so in and so forth. During field survey, the source area could not be touched owing to paucity of time and the information have been aggregated as per the versions of the respondent households relating to their migration, issues they face during migration and while engaged in the work place and the study has given in-depth understanding to the problems they faced in the urban and industrial centers with a solution for betterment. Hence, there is an urgent need for conducting studies as regards to livelihood migration situation analysis of migrants, tracking the migration, women and adolescent girls migration, study on rehabilitation schemes, implementation of Forest Rights Act and forest based livelihood in tribal villages, diversed vulnerabilities of tribal migrants and suitable policy changes for intra state destination pockets to help facilitate the tribal migrants to maintain their livelihood vis-à-vis continuance of their cultural fabric.

CHAPTER-IX

9.1 Suggestion and Recommendations

- **9.1.1** Basing on the summaries of Chapters presented above, an endeavour is made here to analyze the implications of these finding so as formulate guidelines for future research and to suggest suitable measures which may be helpful towards meaningful policy planning and economic rehabilitation of tribal migrant slum dwellers.
- **9.1.2** It is ascertained from the present study that bourgeoning growth of slums in and around Bhubaneswar and Rourkela has been attributed to unintended consequences of the process of urbanization. As a matter of fact, rapid urbanization along with opening of service establishment and a small medium scale industry have indeed acted as a powerful instrument to large chunk of poor and unprivileged rural and tribal masses to migrate to the city, with the hope securing alternate source of livelihood. Poverty replete with social backwardness and unemployment of people living in the countryside to a large extent account for such migration. In addition to social and economic reasons, drought or crop loss, restriction on collection of minor forest produce, stoppage of shifting cultivation or other unfavourable natural calamities at the source place are also responsible in compelling many people having no gainful employment to earn livelihood. So, these people have been pouring in almost continuously to the city, occupied some

vacant space unauthorisedly. They went on constructing small huts to get a partial shelter. On the other hand, in authorized slum, the residence do have their land in their names, may it be a joint one. What has been extremely disappointing that authorities who were in charge of city development failed to take cognizance of the rapid flow of population to the city and growth of slums. This speaks of their lack of farsightedness. To the slum dwellers living against all odds, pollution, insanitary conditions is part of their life. One can't cast aside the fact that the local administration could neither restrain the entry of these tribal and rural populations nor could guarantee basic urban services to these people. The primary reason is that there hardly exists any policy framework on part of the government to take stock of the continuous influx of these population into the city and taking shelter in slums. The initial complacency on part of local administration is that, the slum will not pose formidable threat to urbanites may have been one of the reasons that ultimately proved wrong and cost heavy price to Government in clearing, rehabilitating the slums.

- **9.1.3** Furthermore, the administration did not learn any lessons from the horrible experiences, the big cities have been facing with respect to rapid proliferation of slums. When the civic authorities started taking stern action in evacuating slum, it was already too late. It is an established fact that tribal migrants including the ruralites contribute to the mushroom growth of slums, on account of urban pull factors, which of course, is a natural phenomenon. This flow of tribal/rural migrants need to be checked by creating and providing employment opportunities in rural areas, may it be providing land to landless vis-à-vis traditional and modern agricultural practices including seeds and manures.
- **9.1.4** The various welfare schemes being implemented for the teeming million poor's must aim at ensuring sustainability in socio-economic development. Unless the poverty stricken condition of tribal may be due to several reasons is tackled, it may not be possible to efficiently tackle the problems of urban slums with particular emphasis on tribal migrants. Therefore, it is imperative on the part of the Government to develop proper ways and means to restrict the influx of tribals to urban centre.
- **9.1.5** This problem can't be solved overnight. It requires a long term strategic co-ordinated planning and action. However, while formulating action plan it should be borne in mind that tribal migrants who dwell in slums render a lot of services in the unorganized sector including domestic services to urbanites. On the other hand, the urbanites are equally dependent on them for fulfillment of their needs.
- **9.1.6** Thus, there exists an organic link between socio-economic structure of society and urban policy, its emergence, its growth and proliferation of slums in an urban area. Furthermore, the phenomenon of slums and tribal migrants can't be simply conceived as an isolated factor and should be examined in an integrated perspective.
- **9.1.7** The urban development authorities hardly exercise any stringent measures over contractors, builders, industrialists, traders who are by and large are indirectly responsible for slum menace. They not only, exploit the labourers by paying low wages but also are squarely responsible for subhuman conditions of living for which they are seem to be little concerned. What seems appropriate at this stage to suggest that urban development authority should evolve strategic long term action plan for arresting continuous flow of uncontrolled tribal population to the city. The following are some of the suggestion in this regard.

- (a) Compulsory labour registration system be evolved both for organized and unorganized sector with special reference to tribal migrants.
- (b) The organized and unorganized sectors in the city be directed to register all tribal labours entering into city and be given direction to take care of their shelter, housing, sanitation, health, and living environment etc.
- (c) Proper surveillance system be evolved to provide time to time feedback to urban authority regarding growth of unauthorized settlement in government land.

Even if such draconian measures are implemented, one question which emerges at once is, whether the migration from tribal areas/rural areas to urban areas is desirable and hence must not be checked. Or is unhealthy and undesirable and hence must be discouraged. The answer is not that easy to get. The problem may be looked at from two angles: (a) from the administrative point of view, which would certainly put blame on congestion, dilapidated housing of resultant slums and continuous influx of tribal/rural population to the city and (b) from the point of view of urbanites, the tribal migrants render a great deal of services without whose presence life would not be that easy going.

- **9.1.8** Whenever in situ development is possible such slums can be identified and taken up for in situ development by providing basic facilities and amenities. The slums located in congested and unhygienic condition where equitable distribution of space is not feasible, should be cleared and tenement schemes should be taken up.
- **9.1.9** If neither the tenement scheme nor in situ development is possible, rehabilitation and resettlement in nearby localities should be done in consultation with the tribal slum dwellers in consonance with their cultural fabric. The initiative taken by central and state Governments for improvement of life and living conditions of slum dwellers with a special emphasis on tribal migrants is half-hearted. The plans and programmes had little bearing for which the government should bring out programmes specifically for tribal migrants living in slums ensuring access to public services, social security, livelihood skill building etc.
- **9.1.10** It is also suggested to set up dedicated Migration Information Resource Centre (MIRC) which will address Scheduled Tribe migration issues at the place of destination and can provide supportive role to various line departments like Labour, Education, Women and Child Development, Health and Municipal Corporation. This will facilitate implementation of existing programmes and policies for tribal slum dwellers. It is further suggested to provide Toll Free Help Line number for benefit of the migrants. This is pertinent to mention here that a bench mark survey be conducted to ascertain the type and number of tribal communities entering into slums for their shelter, with the hidden traditional skill and craftsmanship. They be given training for furtherance of the same in the urban set up that fetch income not only for their living also can fetch revenue for the state. It is also necessary to bring convergence of schemes of different Departments for benefit of the slum dwellers especially the tribal migrants are complex and varied in nature. Hence, focus must be made for holistic development of migrants with proper development strategy.

- **9.1.11** Multipurpose Cooperatives for slum dweller be formed by motivating them about the benefit of cooperation and self-help. These cooperatives should take up various activities for the benefit of tribal slum dwellers in particular in encouraging the habit of thrift, make provision for credit to the needy so that they will not avail loan from private money lenders on high rate of interest and also to undertake housing, health, sanitation and other social Security activities. These cooperatives can also provide desired help to the fresh migrants coming to slums and help facilitate in adjusting them to unfamiliar urban environment. If required, NGOs having capability, credibility and fair track record can be given responsibility in organizing them into cooperatives. It may be mentioned here that the importance of such cooperatives have been acknowledged by United Nations Habitat Settlement Programmes (HABITAT). The paragraph 56 of the Habitat Agenda have recognized the role of cooperatives in complementing and supplementing Government effort in meeting housing needs of the people.
- 9.1.12 The living condition of people residing in unauthorized slums was found poor in comparison to authorized slums. Also they are deprived of many basic amenities and facilities. They do not have right over their homestead land due to non-allotment of land by Government in their favour. They have not been covered under Government Housing Scheme. In view of this, it is suggested that wherever feasible, the unauthorized slums should be declared authorized status with in-situ development or they may be rehabilitated in different slums. Bhubaneswar and Rourkela are the first growing cities which have lost its earlier planned status due to massive growth of migrant population and increased slums. Hence, development of slums and migrants should be made an integral part of the city planning, otherwise migration can be a serious problem for the city. The housing of migrant slum dwellers is a critical issue. All the tribal migrant slum dwellers should be covered under housing scheme free of cost by Government in phased manner. They should be given record of right over their homestead land. For seasonal migrants, most of whom are staying in rented houses in slums, there should be provision of dormitories for accommodation or rental accommodation with nominal users fee keeping in view of their wage earning. All the eligible persons, who have been deprived of benefit of social security schemes like Old Age Pension, Widow Pension etc. should be covered with proper survey. It is also suggested to make payments to the beneficiaries through Adhar link to avoid fake and ghost payment.
- **9.1.13** There is a need to develop institutional framework to address multiple needs of migrant at source and at destination. It is suggested to sensitize the tribal migrants regarding child labour laws and policies. Strong grievance handling mechanism must be developed and implemented in the state to address discrimination, exploitation and disputes relating to tribal migrants. Annual audit of contractors employing migrants should be done which should be scrutinized further by legislature and in case of any anomally stringent action be taken.
- **9.1.14** The most disturbing, feature of the slum is growing disproportion between population growth and income growth. As population increases in slums the average per capita income decreases and dependency increases. The slum dwellers by and large live in abject poverty replete with hunger, illiteracy, inhospitable living environment. One of the ways to achieve this objective is improvement of living conditions of existing slums with special emphasis on tribal migrants and subsequent relocation in the periphery.
- **9.1.15** Economic reason is the main motive behind most of the migration. The relationship between rural-urban development is conclusive and very complex. The process of

migration is related to the concept of development. Migration can't be entirely stopped but it can be restricted by focusing on food Security, agriculture production, public distribution system, ensuring 100 days work under MNAREGA and early settlement of Individual Forest Right (IFR) at the source of migration. While settling the land under IFR, focus should be on identification and physical delivery of possession, correction of RoR and convergence of line departments to ensure proper utilization and in getting maximum yield. Further, the problems, of unemployment, underemployment at the village level need to be answered by creating employment opportunities and providing skill development training to the village youth for job employment or self, employment. Skilled development training at the place of destination is also required to enable the youths to earn their livelihood. The training should be as per demand and requirement of the people basing on their innate skills. The duration of training should be such that one can learn better. It can be imparted by Government agencies or private agencies having good track record and experience in training.

- **9.1.16** All the slum households should be covered under the toilet schemes. People should be motivated for construction of individual toilets free of cost or with support under Government Schemes. Open defecation, which is causing environment nuisance and health hazards should be totally stopped by creating awareness among residents. Community Organizers, Anganwadi workers, members of youth club, Mahila Samiti, MAS can play a vital role in motivating people in this regard. Self-Help Groups need to function more effectively by indulging in small income generating activities with financial support from Banks with nominal interest. This will help the women in supplementing family income and also in facilitating the family with the urgent financial requirement.
- **9.1.17** State Government should develop protective mechanism to save the scheduled tribe women, girls and children, who are working as domestic maid, hotel boys. A system should be in operation for voluntary disclosure of engagement by private persons or patrons with details of remuneration paid per month, working hours, leave given and other facilities provided. A detailed guideline in this regard, need to be prepared and make people aware of the same with the help of print and electronic media. Government may think about the portability of PDS benefits within the state which will help the seasonal migrants in procuring the items under PDS without any difficulty. This may be an administrative issue not a budgetary constraint. This suggestion may be undertaken on pilot basis to know about its success and can be implemented accordingly. Similarly, portability of social security schemes like Old Age Pension, Widow Pension can be considered for the migrants.
- **9.1.14** In the primary Schools at the place of destination, Government may think to appoint multi-lingual Teachers for benefit of tribal children who can be taught in their mother language. Thus, drop out can be arrested at the primary stage of education. It is necessary to organize awareness camps at regular intervals in slums on the issues like health, hygiene, sanitation, education, ill effects of liquor, child labour, child marriage etc. which would have tremendous impact on target group. NGOs with fair track record may be involved for the purpose.
- **9.1.15** Slums are breeding ground of criminal activities and illegal trading of liquor/drugs. To arrest this, the police and Excise Department should pay regular visits to the slum so that residents can live peacefully without any apprehension. Moreover, the visit will create phobia among the persons involved in such activities. Provision of safe drinking water is

a must for slum residents. Wherever possible provision pipe water, repairing of existing pipe connection be made to avoid infection of water borne disease.

- **9.1.16** Community latrines be set up in more numbers free of cost apart from individual latrines and slum residents be made motivated through local leaders, civic authorities and workers of voluntary organizations to have maximum utilization of same and in avoiding open defecation. All slum dwellers should be provided with Indentify card by Government after proper survey. This will help-facilitate the slum dwellers to avail government benefits and facilities.
- **9.1.17** System need to be developed for registration of migrants at the village level. Gram Panchayat of the concerned village be entrusted with this task. This will help to keep records about the number of persons migrated to cities from that area in stress condition.
- **9.1.18** There is a need for financial inclusion of slum dwellers as they do not have much access and familiarity to the formal banking system. It is required for migrant's remittance transfer and Banks can undertake this exercise. Migrants access to food should be guaranteed Under National Food Security Act and through Public Distribution System. So that they will not suffer from starvation. Although ST migrants feel that they are economically better off at the place of destination, but at the cost of poor living in terms of housing, sanitation, drinking water and facing a lot of problems at the urban centers. Much attention need to be taken on these grey areas so that slums dwellers can lead a descent life.
- **9.1.19** Migrant slum dwellers, who live in the web of poverty, borrow money from private money lenders with high rate of interest and face a lot of problems to reply debt. This should be checked by effective law enforcement mechanism and also by implementation of different income generating schemes.
- **9.1.20** Vocational and other skill upgradation training should be imparted at regular intervals to potential migrants during their leisure time for additional income. NGOs interested in education, literacy and awareness building should be involved in the process. The activities of Anganwadi Centers should be properly assessed and monitored either by Government or non-government agencies for migrant residents. Migrant residents should be made conscious about social evils which considerably tax them both physically and financially. So, alcoholism and drug abusers should be detected and counseling programmes should be arranged for them along with adult literacy programmes.
- **9.1.21** Family centered approach should be undertaken in which every family of the areas should be enlisted according to their existing need, locating resources of family, deciding priority among these needs as far as resources are available and this would develop the habit of adhering to planned expenditure. Income generation programmes lunched by Government such as Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana for self-employment, Mahila Samridhi Yojana, Employment Assurance Schemes etc. should be implemented in the missionary spirit. With the help of Government and Non-Government organizations, craft Training-cum- Production Centre and other training centers may be established for rendering training in different crafts to both men and women for augmenting gainful livelihood.
- **9.1.22** Old Age homes should be established within or near the slum areas to accommodate the aged and destitute in reducing their burden on low income dependants. Programmes of awareness for mass and continuous immunization, iodine deficiency disorders control, Aids awareness should be launched. Slum is the outcome of poverty where residents

remain illiterate, suffer from malnutrition disease and face early death. The environmentalists, the planners, academicians, researchers, voluntary agencies have felt that slumming will continue regardless of various plans and programmes. The slum eradication remains only a wishful thinking as slums have become part of urban scenario and should therefore be tackled in systematic manner. The answer is not in driving them away or in putting halt but in improving their lot.

- **9.1.23** Finally it is to be recognized that slum problem is a national problem and its genesis rooted in the structural inequalities of society. Thus it requires a National Policy and both Central and the State Government must combine their effort to address three interconnected issues'.
 - (a) Restricting the tribal/rural population to city.
 - (b) Improving the level of living of slum dwellers.
 - (c) Rehabilitating the slum dwellers with a special emphasis on tribal migrant residents in proper habitable sites and providing them all basic facilities.

The first issue is preventive one which can be achieved through long term policy strategies. Whereas latter two are curative in nature, which can be addressed through both long term short action strategies focusing their attention on varied problems, the migrant residents are buffed with. The strategies aiming at eradicating the problem of migrant residents and improving life conditions of the present residents that would lie in tatters, if paternallistic top-down bureaucratic approach prevails. This must change and residents must be involved as actors of development drama.

BHUBANESWAR SLUM TABLE

Table No. 4.1

Distribution of slum population according to sex

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of		Population	
No		Household	Male	Female	Total
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	258 (52.01%)	238 (47.98%)	496
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	63 (51.21%)	60 (48.78)	123
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	185 (51.39%)	175 (8.61%)	360
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	407 (49.88%)	409 (50.12%)	816
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	414 (50.43%)	407 (49.57%)	821
6	Laxmipur Santal Basti	235	460 (50.83%)	445 (49.17%)	905
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	417 (48.09%)	450 (51.90%)	867
	Total	980	2204 (50.23%)	2184 (49.77%)	4388

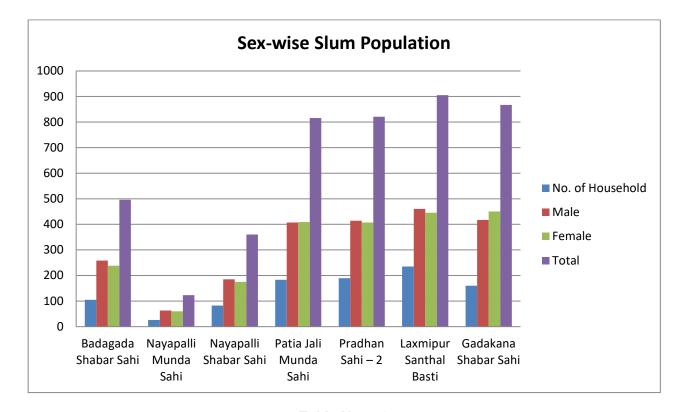


Table No. 4.2Distribution of slum population according to social category and religion

SI.	Name of	No. of				Category				Total
No.	the Slum	House- hold	SC	ST	OBC	SEBC	UR	Muslim	Christian	
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	41 (8.2%)	186 (37.5%)	7 (1.4%)	0	203 (40.9%)	59 (11.9%)	0	496
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	34 (27.6%)	62 (50.4%)	13 (10.5%)	0	14 (11.6%)	0	0	123
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	37 (10.3%)	298 (82.8%)	4 (1.1%)	4 (1.1%)	14 (3.9%)	3	0	360
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	130 (16.0%)	587 (72.0%)	0	0	68 (8.3%)	4 (0.4%)	27 (3.3%)	816
5	Pradhan Sahi –2	189	93 (11.3%)	552 (67.2%)	64 (7.8%)	13 (1.6%)	99 (22.1%)	0	0	821
6	Laxmipur Santal Basti	235	53 (5.8%)	546 (60.3%)	6 (0.7%)	0	300 (33.1%)	0	0	905
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	10 (1.1%)	526 (60.7%)	0	0	331 (38.1%)	0	0	867
	Total	980	398 (9.1%)	2757 (62.8%)	94 (2.1%)	17 (0.4%)	1029 (23.4%)	66 (1.5%)	27 (0.6%)	4388

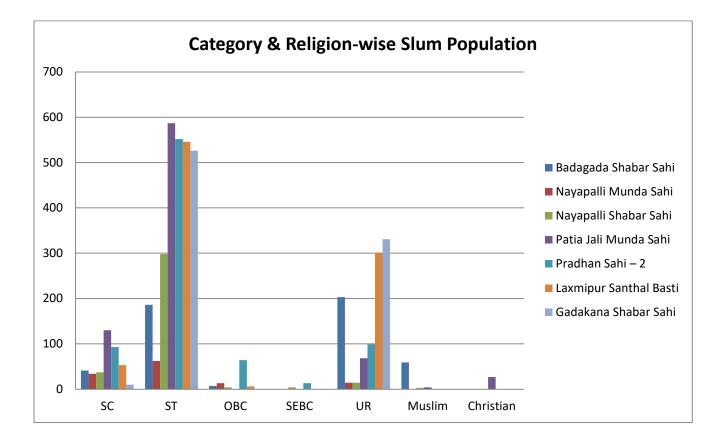


Table No. 4.3Distribution of slum population according to age group

		No. of			Ag	ge Group			
SI. No.	Name of the Slum	House hold	1 – 5 Yrs.	6 - 18 Yrs.	19 - 40 Yrs.	41 - 60 Yrs.	61 - 90 Yrs.	Above 90 Yrs.	Total
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	59 (11.9%)	114 (23.0%)	189 (38.1%)	103 (20.7%)	31 (6.2%)	0	496
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	13 (10.6%)	34 (28.0%)	50 (40.7%)	24 (19.6%)	2 (1.2%)	0	123
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	37 (10.3%)	90 (25.0%)	143 (39.7%)	64 (17.7%)	26 (7.2%)	0	360
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	117 (14.3%)	237 (29.0%)	310 (36.6%)	125 (15.3%)	27 (3.0%)	0	816
5	Pradhan Sahi–2	189	102 (12.4%)	187 (22.7%)	301 (36.6%)	182 (22.1%)	49 (6.2%)	0	821
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	67 (7.4%)	286 (31.6%)	391 (43.2%)	151 (16.7%)	10 (1.2%)	0	905
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	69 (8.0%)	171 (19.7)	350 (40.3%)	206 (23.7%)	71 (8.3%)	0	867
	Total	980	464 (10.5%)	1119 (25.5%)	1734 (39.5%)	855 (19.4%)	216 (5.1%)	0	4388

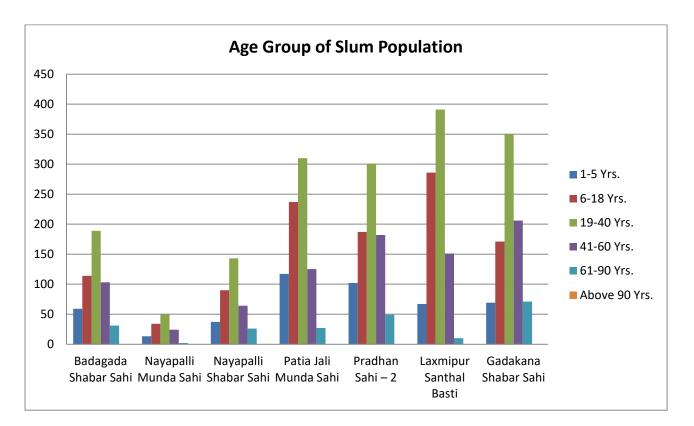


Table No. 4.4Distribution of slum population according to marital status

SI.					Marital Status		
No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household	Married	Widow/ Widower	Separated/ Divorced	Unmarried	Total
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	243 (48.9%)	20 (4.0%)	0	233 (47.1%)	496
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	60 (48.8%)	5 (4.1%)	0	58 (47.1%)	123
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	163 (45.3%)	29 (8.1%)	2 (0.5%)	166 (46.1%)	360
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	375 (46.1%)	34 (4.1%)	0	407 (49.8%)	816
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	449 (54.7%)	45 (5.5%)	3 (0.3%)	324 (39.5%)	821
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	433 (47.8%)	46 (5.0%)	0	426 (47.2%)	905
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	448 (51.7%)	45 (5.2%)	0	374 (43.1%)	867
	Total	980	2171	224	5	1988	4388

	19.4%) (5	5.1%) (0	.1%) (4	45.4%)
(4	+9.4%) (3	. 1 /0) (0	. 1 /0) (*	43.4 /0)

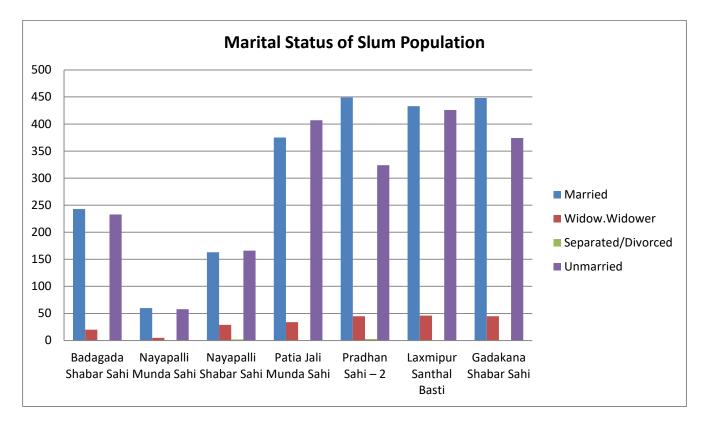


Table No. 4.5Distribution of slum population according to educational status

						Education	al Qualifica	tions			
SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of House hold	Illiterate	Angan- wadi	High School	+2	Gradua- tion	PG	Tech. Educa- tion	Pharm acist	Total
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	108 (21.8%)	8 (1.6%)	298 (60.0%)	51 (10.2%)	24 (4.8%)	6 (1.2%)	0	1 (0.2%)	496
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	38 (30.8%)	2 (1.6%)	70 (56.9%)	8 (6.5%)	4 (3.3%)	1 (0.8%)	0	0	123
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	85 (23.6%)	11 (3.3%)	217 (60.2%)	21 (5.8%)	12 (3.3%)	13 (3.6%)	0	1 (0.2%)	360
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	234 (28.6%)	15 (1.4%)	523 (64.8%)	30 (3.6%)	10 (1.2%)	4 (0.4%)	0	0	816
5	Pradhan Sahi–2	189	389 (47.3%)	25 (3.2%)	317 (38.6%)	40 (4.0%)	27 (3.2%)	18 (2.1%)	1 (0.2%)	4 (0.4%)	821
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	183 (20.4%)	32 (3.5%)	624 (68.9%)	40 (4.4%)	20 (2.2%)	6 (0.7%)	0	0	905
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	240 (27.7%)	14 (1.6%)	558 (64.3%)	30 (3.4%)	17 (2.6%)	4 (0.4%)	0	4 (0.4%)	867

Total 980	1277 (29.1%)	107 (2.4%)	2607 (59.4%)	220 (5.2%)	114 (2.6%)	52 (1.1%)	1 (0.02%)	10 (0.2%)	4388
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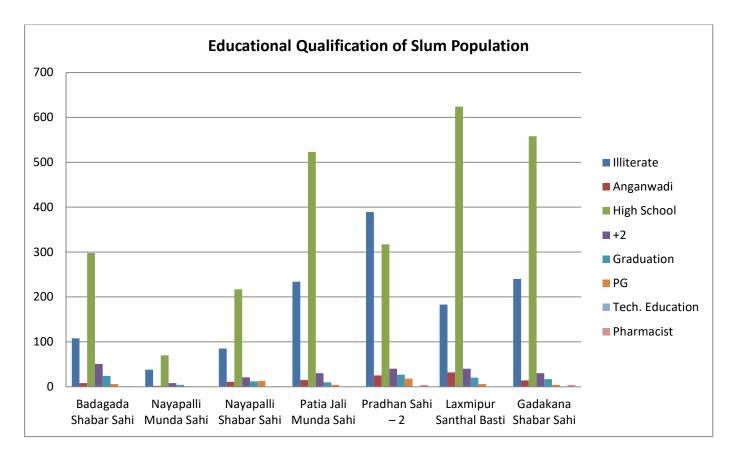


Table No. 4.6Distribution of slum children according to Sex

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	Sc	hool going Children	
No.		Household	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	66 (56.4%)	51 (43.4%)	117
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	18 (54.5%)	15 (57.6%)	33
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	37 (49.3%)	38 (46.3%)	75
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	110 (49.5%)	112 (50.5%)	222
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	83 (48.2%)	89 (51.8%)	172
6	Laxmipur Santal Basti	235	143 (52.2%)	131 (47.8%)	274
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	70	90	160

		(43.7%)	(56.3%)	
Total	980	527 (50.1%)	526 (49.9%)	1053

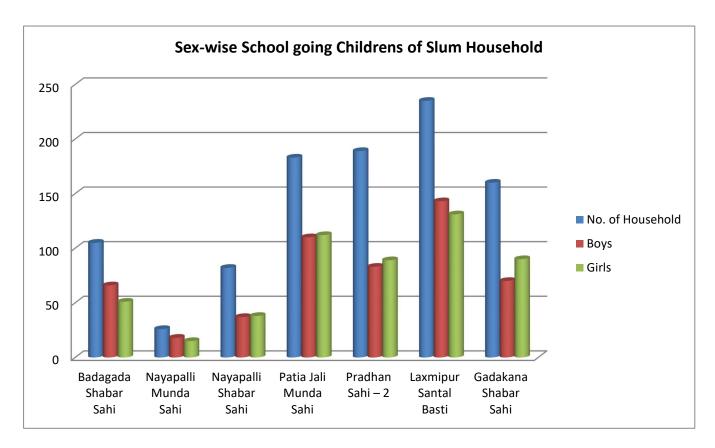


Table No. 4.7Distribution of slum children according to educational standard

SI.	Name of the	No. of			С	lass			Type of	School
No.	Slum	School going Childrens	Angan- wadi	Pre Primary	1 st to 5 th	6 th – 7 th	8 th - 10 th	+2/+3	Govt.	Pvt.
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	117	12 (10.2%)	10 (8.5%)	47 (40.1%)	21 (17.9%)	37 (31.6%)	0	117 (100%)	0
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	33	4 (12.1%)	1 (3.0%)	15 (45.4%)	8 (24.2%)	5 (15.1%)	0	28 (84.8%)	5 (4.2%)
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	75	13 (17.3%)	0	33 (44%)	16 (21.3%)	11 (14.6%)	0	67 (89.3%)	8 (10.7%)
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	222	17 (7.6%)	0	128 (57.6%)	35 (15.7%)	42 (18.9%)	0	219 (98.6%)	3 (1.3%)
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	172	0	2 (1.1%)	84 (48.8%)	33 (19.1%)	41 (23.8%)	1 (0.5%)	129 (75%)	43 (25%)
6	Laxmipur	274	37	0	143	43	51	0	272	2

	Santal Basti		(13.5%)		(52.1%)	(15.6%)	(18.6%)		(99.3%)	(0.7%)
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	34 (21.2%)	1 (0.6%)	58 (36.2%)	21 (13.1%)	46 (28.7%)	0	158 (98.8%)	2 (1.2%)
	Total	1053	117 (11.1%)	14 (1.3%)	508 (48.2%)	177 (16.8%)	236 (22.4%)	1 (0.09%)	990 (94%)	63 (6%)

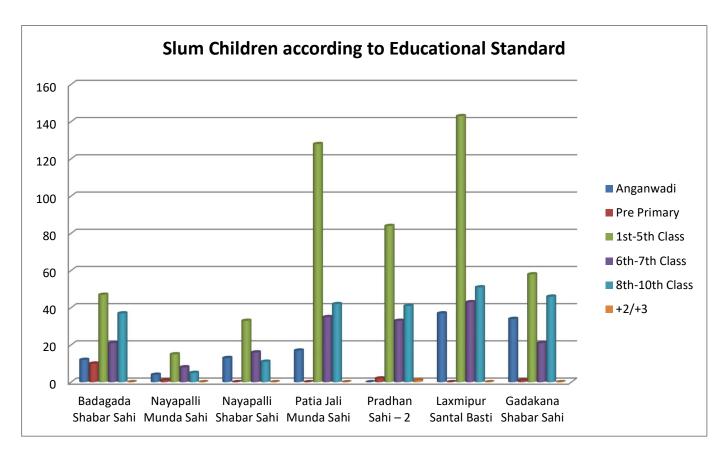


Table No. 4.8Distribution of slum household according to employment status

SI.	E	-					Employment	Status				
No.	Name of the S	No. of Household	Self Employed	Govt. Job	Contractual Govt. Job	Pvt. Job	Retirement Pension	Old age/ Widow Pension	Wage earner	Car/Auto Driver/ Trolley Pooler	Housekeeping	Others
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	31	16	3	8	26	0	45	8	14	1
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	7	0	0	0	1	0	20	8	5	9
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	19	4	4	10	7	0	62	8	12	2
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	27	5	29	9	17	0	179	11	22	3
5	Pradhan Sahi–2	189	15	1	0	16	0	0	287	9	0	2

6	Laxmipur Santal Basti	235	19	5	0	27	20	2	245	9	30	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	26	26	2	33	51	16	138	14	17	2
Total		980	144 (3.3%)	57 (1.3%)	38 (0.8%)	103 (0.8%)	122 (2.7%)	18 (0.4%)	976 (99.6%)	67 (6.9%)	100 (10.2)	19 (1.9%)

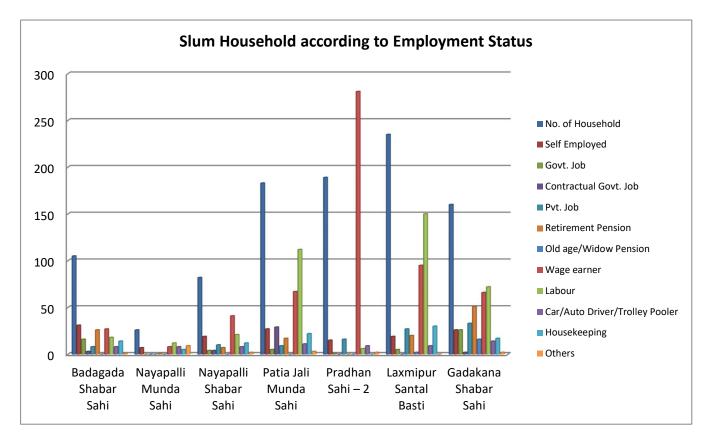


Table No. 4.9Distribution of slum household according to house type

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	House Type							
No.		Household	Mud/Kachha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca	Own	Rented			
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	18 (17.1%)	82 (78.1%)	5 (4.7%)	96 (91.4%)	9 (8.6%)			
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	8 (30.7%)	18 (69.2%)	0	22 (84.6%)	4 (5.4%)			
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	10 (12.2%)	13 (15.8%)	59 (72.0%)	68 (82.9%)	14 (17.1%)			
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	143 (78.1%)	40 (21.9%)	0	169 (92.3%)	14 (7.7%)			
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	53	136	0	176	13			

			(28.0%)	(72.0%)		(93.1%)	(6.9%)
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	117	118	0	221	14
			(49.8%)	(50.2%)		(94.0%)	(6.0%)
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	3	155	2	152	8
			(1.8%)	(96.8%)	(1.4%)	(95.0%)	(5.0%)
	Total	980	350 (35.7%)	562 (57.3%)	66 (7.0%)	904 (92.2%)	76 (7.8%)

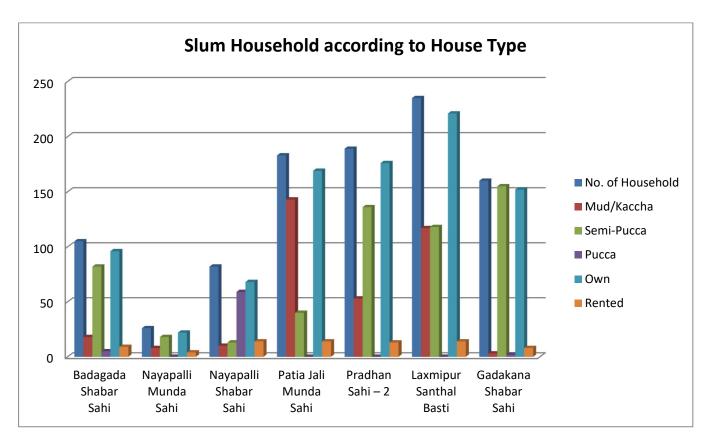


Table No. 4.10Distribution of slum household according to beneficiary cards

SI.	Name of the	No. of	No. of		Ec	conomic Catego	ory	
N 0.	Slum	House hold	Family Members	BPL	Ration Card	Annapurna Card	Antodoya Card	Job Card (NREGA)
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	496	2 (1.9%)	78 (74.2%)	0	2 (1.9%)	0
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	123	2 (7.6%)	20 (76.9%)	0	0	5 (19.2)
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	360	7 (8.5%)	43 (52.4%)	0	18 (21.9%)	7 (8.5)
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	816	0	169 (92.3%)	1 (0.5%)	0	2 (1.0%)

5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	821	14 (7.4%)	109 (57.6%)	0	0	54 (28.5%)
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	905	0	221 (94.0%)	0	0	5 (2.1)
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	867	0	121 (75.6%)	0	0	0
	Total	980	4388	25 (2.5%)	761 (77.6%)	1 (0.1%)	20 (2.0%)	73 (7.4%)

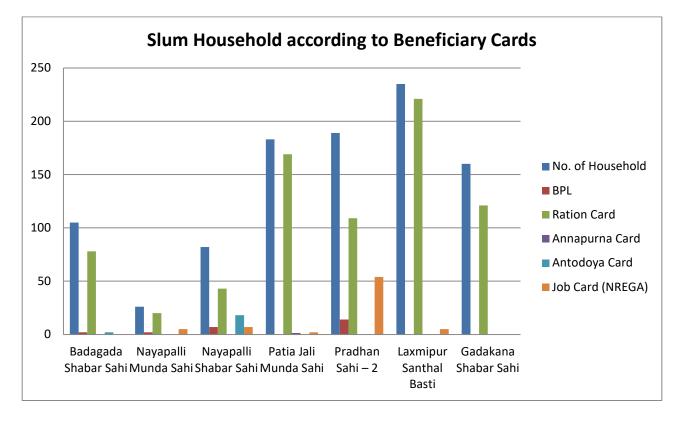


Table No. 4.11Distribution of slum population according to identification cards

SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of House hold	No. of Family Members	Voter Card	Aadhar Card	Savings Bank Pass Book	PAN Card	ATM Card	Credit Card	Other Card
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	496	314 (63.3%)	441 (88.9%)	164 (33.0%)	56 (11.2%)	133 (26.8%)	1 (0.2%)	0
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	123	67 (54.4%)	110 (89.4%)	46 (37.3%)	3 (2.4%)	21 (17.0%)	0	52 (42.2%)
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	360	222 (61.6%)	318 (88.3%)	133 (36.9%)	17 (4.7%)	64 (17.7%)	0	205 (56.9%)
4	Patia Jali	183	816	435	693	220	87	180	0	0

	Munda Sahi			(53.3%)	(84.9%)	(26.9%)	(10.6%)	(22.0%)		
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	821	413 (50.3%)	619 (75.3%)	335 (40.8%)	39 (4.7%)	140 (17.0%)	0	378 (46.0%)
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	905	554 (61.2%)	827 (91.3%)	306 (33.8%)	117 (12.9%)	269 (29.7%)	0	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	867	628 (72.4%)	781 (90.0%)	294 (33.9%)	169 (19.4%)	270 (31.1%)	0	0
	Total	980	4388	2633 (60.0%)	3789 (86.3%)	1498 (34.1%)	488 (11.1%)	1077 (24.5%)	1 (0.02%)	635 (14.1%)

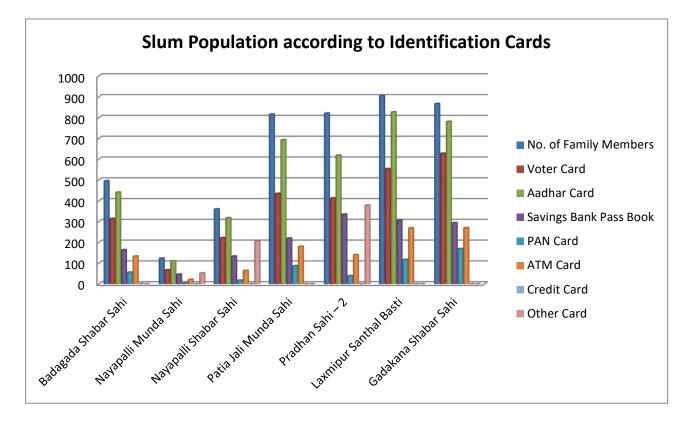


Table No. 4.12

SI.				Sour	ce of Drinking	g Water	
SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household	Public Tap	Tube Well/ Bore Well/ Hand Pump	Tank/ Pond	Government Water Tanker	Private Water Tanker
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	0	105 (100%)	0	0	0
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	20 (76.92%)	3 (11.54%)	0	0	3 (11.54%)
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	38 (46.34%)	44 (53.66%)	0	0	0
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	0	183 (100%)	0	0	0
5	Pradhan	189	105	82	2	0	0

	Sahi – 2		(55.55%)	(43.39%)			
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	0	235 (100%)	0	0	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	110 (68.7)	50 (31.2)	0	0	0
	Total	980	273 (27.8)	702 (71.6%)	2 (0.2%)	0	3 (0.3%)

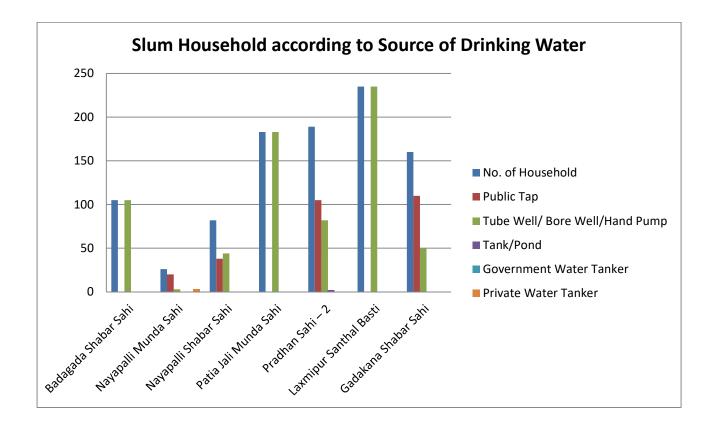


Table No. 4.13

Distribution of slum household according to sex wise earning members

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	No. of earning	Gei	nder
No.		Household members		Male	Female
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	167	131 (78.44%)	36 (21.56%)
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	48	35 (72.9%)	13 (27.0%)
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	140	90 (64.2%)	50 (35.7%)
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	308	196 (63.6)	112 (36.3%)
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	332	210 (63.2%)	120 (36.1%)
6	Laxmipur Santal Basti	235	360	253 (70.2%)	104 (28.8%)
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	289	242 (83.7%)	47 (16.2%)
	Total	980	1644	1157 (70.38%)	487 (29.62%)

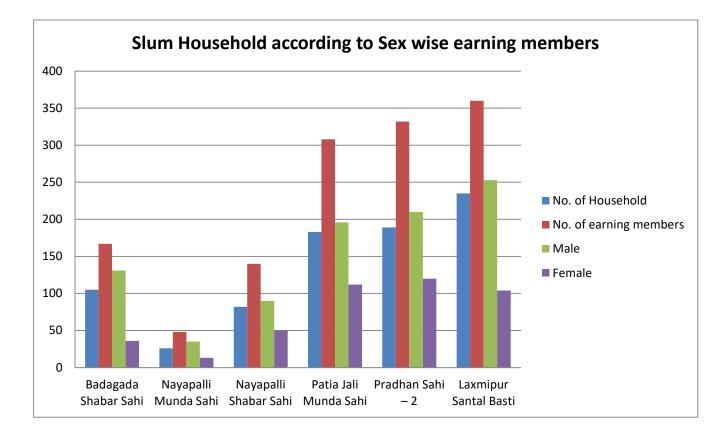
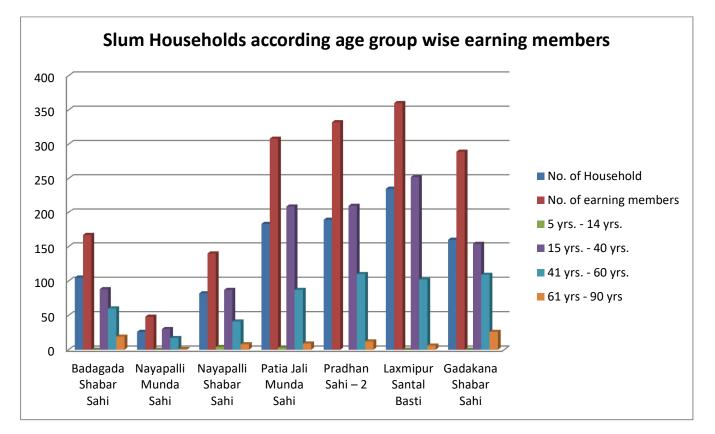


Table No. 4.14

Distribution of slum household according to age group wise earning members

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	No. of		l	\ge	
No.		Household	earning members	5 yrs – 14 yrs	15 yrs – 40 yrs	41 yrs – 60 yrs	61 yrs - 90 yrs
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	167	0	88 (52.69%)	60 (35.93%)	19 (11.38%)
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	48	0	30 (62.5%)	17 (35.42%)	1 (2.08%)
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	140	4 (2.86%)	87 (62.14%)	41 (29.29)	8 (5.71%)
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	308	3 (0.97%)	209 (67.86%)	87 (28.25%)	9 (2.92%)
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	332	0	210 (63.26%)	110 (33.13)	12 (3.61%)
6	Laxmipur Santal Basti	235	360	0	252 (70%)	102 (28.33%)	6 (1.67%)
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	289	0	154 (53.29%)	109 (37.71%)	26 (9%)
	Total	980	1644	7 (0.43%)	1030 (62.65%)	526 (31.99%)	81 (4.93%)



Distribution of slum household according to monthly income

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	No. of		Income		
No.		Househ old	earning members	Monthly Income	Average Per earner Monthly Income	Average Per HH Monthly Income	
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	167	1133500	6787	10795	
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	48	250000	5208	9615	
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	140	890300	6359	10817	
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	308	1283200	4166	7012	
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	332	1561700	4704	8263	
6	Laxmipur Santal Basti	235	360	1502080	4172	6392	
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	289	1689200	5844	10557	
	Total	980	1644	8309980	5055	8480	

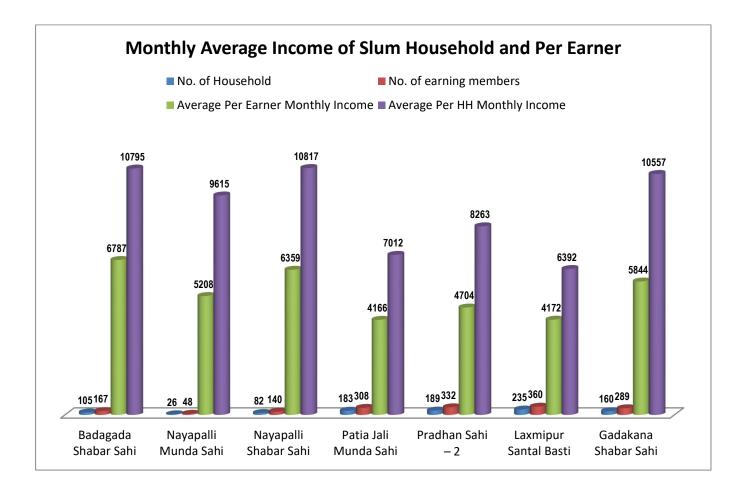
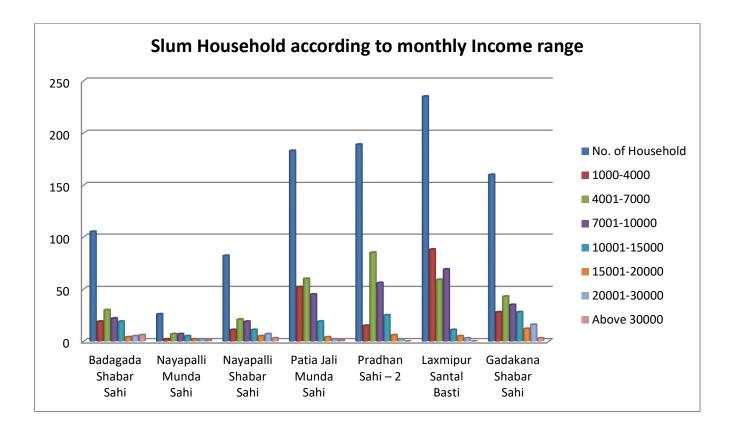


Table No. 4.16Distribution of slum household according to monthly income

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of			Inc	come Rang	e		
No.		House hold	1000- 4000	4001- 7000	7001- 10000	10001- 15000	15001- 20000	20001- 30000	Above 30000
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	19 (18.0%)	30 (28.5%)	22 (20.9%)	19 (18.0%)	4 (3.8%)	5 (4.7%)	6 (5.7%)
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	2 (7.6%)	7 (26.9%)	7 (26.9%)	5 (19.2%)	2 (7.6%)	2 (7.6%)	1 (3.8%)
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	11 (13.4%)	21 (25.6%)	19 (23.1%)	11 (13.4%)	5 (6.0%)	7 (8.5%)	3 (3.6%)
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	52 (28.4%)	60 (32.7%)	45 (24.5%)	19 (10.3%)	4 (2.1%)	2 (1.0%)	1 (0.5%)
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	15 (7.9%)	85 (44.9%)	56 (29.6%)	25 (13.2%)	6 (3.1%)	2 (1.0%)	0
6	Laxmipur Santal Basti	235	88 (37.4%)	59 (25.1%)	69 (29.3%)	11 (4.6%)	5 (2.1%)	3 (1.2%)	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	28 (17.5%)	43 (26.8%)	35 (21.8%)	28 (17.5%)	12 (7.5%)	16 (10%)	3 (1.8%)
	Total	980	215 (21.9%)	305 (31.1%)	253 (25.8%)	118 (12.0%)	38 (3.8%)	37 (3.7%)	14 (1.4%)



Distribution of slum household accordin	g to Consumption Range of Expenditure

SI. No.	Name of the Slums	No. of House -holds	Rs. 1001/- To Rs. 4000/-	Rs. 4001/- To Rs. 7000/-	Rs. 7001/- To Rs. 10,000/-	Rs.10,001/- To Rs.15,000/-	Rs.15001/- To Rs.20000/-	Rs.20,001/- To Rs.30,000/-	Above Rs.30,000/-
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	15 (14.2)	22 (22.9)	23 (21.9)	21 (20.0)	14 (13.3)	7 (6.6)	3 (3.1)
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	3 (11.3)	4 (15.3)	7 (26.9)	4 (15.3)	5 (19.2)	2 (7.6)	1 (4.2)
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	8 (9.7)	14 (17.0)	17 (20.7)	23 (28.0)	11 (13.4)	6 (7.3)	3 (3.9)
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	39 (21.3)	47 (25.6)	44 (24.0)	43 (23.4)	5 (2.7)	3 (1.6)	2 (1.4)
5	Praqdhan Sahi-2	189	13 (6.8)	62 (32.8)	59 (31.2)	43 (22.7)	6 (3.1)	3 (1.7)	3 (1.7)
6	Laxmipur Santal Basti	235	69 (29.3)	57 (24.2)	71 (30.2)	23 (9.7)	8 (3.4)	5 (2.1)	2 (2.1)
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	21 (13.1)	33 (20.6)	36 (22.5)	37 (23.1)	15 (9.3)	13 (8.1)	5 (3.3)
	Total	980	168 (17.1)	239 (24.4)	257 (26.2)	194 (19.8)	64 (6.5)	39 (4.0)	19 (2.0)

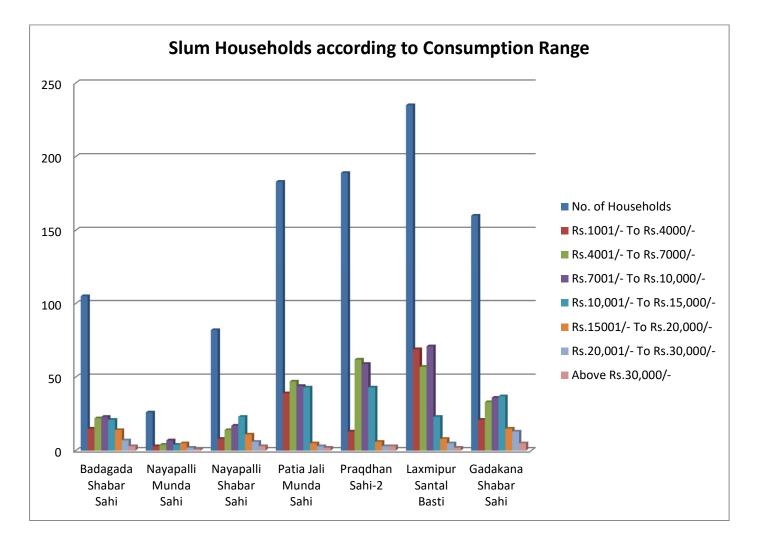
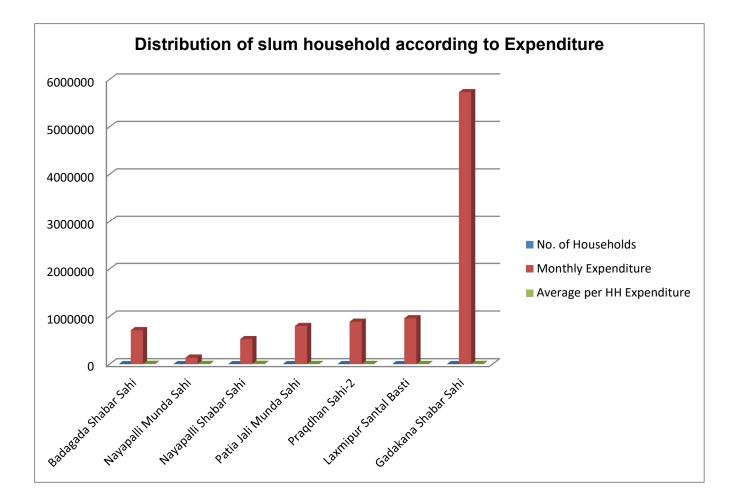


Table No. 4.18
Distribution of slum household according to Expenditure

SI. No.	Name of the Slums	No. of Households	Monthly Expenditure	Average per HH Expenditure	
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	714105	6801	
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	138580	5330	
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi 82		526440	6420	
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	Munda Sahi 183		4380	
5	Praqdhan Sahi-2	189	891135	4715	
6	Laxmipur Santal Basti	235	963500	4100	
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	Gadakana Shabar Sahi 160		5730	
	Total	980	9765460	5940	



BHUBANESWAR (ST HOUSEHOLDS)

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of House-		ST Population	
No.		hold (ST)	ST Male	ST Female	Total
1	Badagada Sabar Sahi	37	93 (50)	93 (50)	186
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	33 (53.22)	29 (46.77)	62
3	Nayapalli Sabar Sahi	65	153 (51.34)	145 (48.66)	298
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	293 (49.91)	294 (50.08)	587
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	278 (50.36)	274 (49.64)	552
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	271 (49.63)	275 (50.37)	546
7	Gadakana Sabar Sahi	96	251 (47.72)	275 (52.28)	526
	TOTAL	602	1372 (49.76)	1385 (50.24)	2757

Table No. 4.19Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to sex

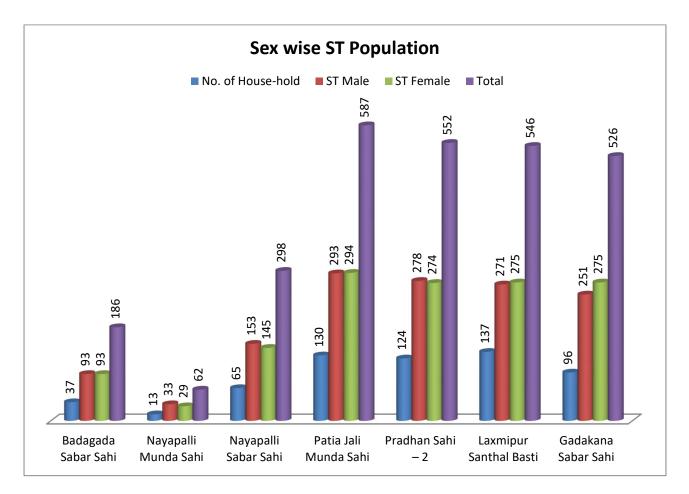
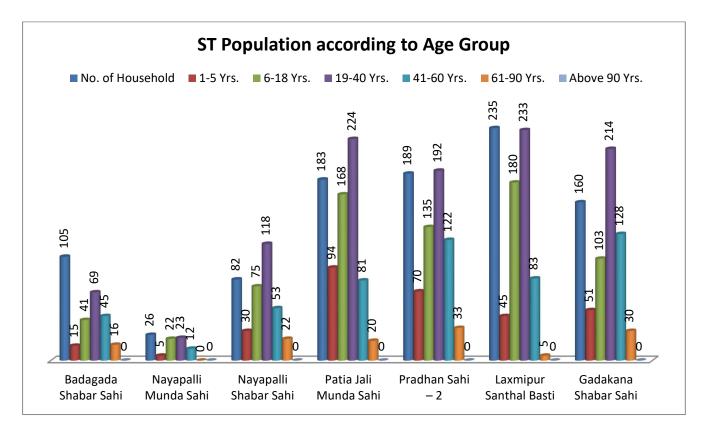


Table No. 4.20
Distribution of slum population according to age group

		No. of			А	ge Group			
SI. No.	Name of the Slum	House hold	1 – 5 Yrs.	6 - 18 Yrs.	19 - 40 Yrs.	41 - 60 Yrs.	61 - 90 Yrs.	Above 90 Yrs.	Total
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	15 (8.06)	41 (22.04)	69 (37.10)	45 (24.19)	16 (8.60)	0	186
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	5 (8.06)	22 (35.48)	23 (37.09)	12 (19.35)	0	0	62
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	30 (10.07)	75 (25.17)	118 (39.60)	53 (17.78)	22 (7.38)	0	298
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	94 (16.01)	168 (28.62)	224 (38.16)	81 (13.80)	20 (3.41)	0	587
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	70 (12.68)	135 (24.46)	192 (34.78)	122 (22.10)	33 (5.98)	0	552
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	45 (8.24)	180 (32.97)	233 (42.67)	83 (15.20)	5 (0.92)	0	546
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	51 (9.70)	103 (19.58)	214 (40.69)	128 (24.33)	30 (5.70)	0	526

Total 980	310 (11.24)	724 (26.26)	1073 (38.92)	524 (19.00)	126 (4.57)	0	2757
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Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to sex wise age group

		No. of						ST Ag	e Group						
SI. No	Name of the Slum	House Hold	1-5Yrs.		6 – 18	6 – 18 Yrs.		19-40Yrs.		41-60Yrs.		61-90Yrs		ove Yrs.	Total
		(ST)	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	Μ	F	
1	Badagada Sabar Sahi	37	8	7	20	21	36	33	21	24	8	8	0	0	186
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	2	3	13	9	12	11	6	6	0	0	0	0	62
3	Nayapalli Sabar Sahi	65	17	13	39	36	60	58	24	29	13	9	0	0	298
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	44	50	83	85	120	104	35	46	11	9	0	0	587
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	36	34	67	68	95	97	61	61	19	14	0	0	552
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	20	25	95	85	109	124	43	40	4	1	0	0	546
7	Gadakana Sabar Sahi	96	22	29	43	60	105	109	64	64	17	13	0	0	526
	Total	602	149 (5.40)	161 (5.84)	360 (13.06)	364 (13.20)	537 (19.44)	536 (19.44)	254 (9.21)	270 (9.79)	72 (2.61)	54 (19.59)	0	0	2757

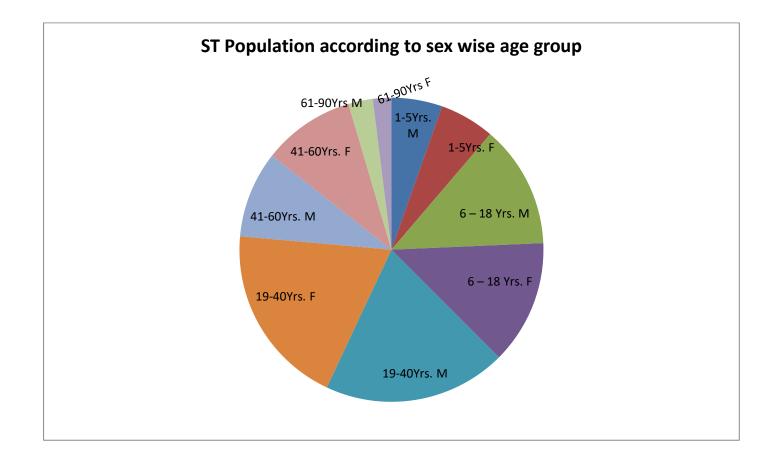


Table No. 4.22Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Marital Status

0				ST	Marital Status	;	
SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household	Married	Widow/ Widower	Separated/ Diverse	Unmarried	Total
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	84 (45.16)	11 (5.92)	0	91 (48.92)	186
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	28 (45.16)	3 (4.84)	0	31 (50)	62
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	132 (44.29)	27 (9.06)	2 (0.67)	137 (45.97)	298
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	264 (44.97)	30 (5.11)	0	293 (49.91)	587
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	298 (53.98)	34 (6.16)	0	220 (39.86)	552
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	242 (44.32)	34 (6.23)	0	270 (49.45)	546
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	271 (51.52)	27 (5.13)	0	228 (43.35)	526

Total 602	1319 (47.85)	166 (6.02)	2 (0.07)	1270 (46.06)	2757
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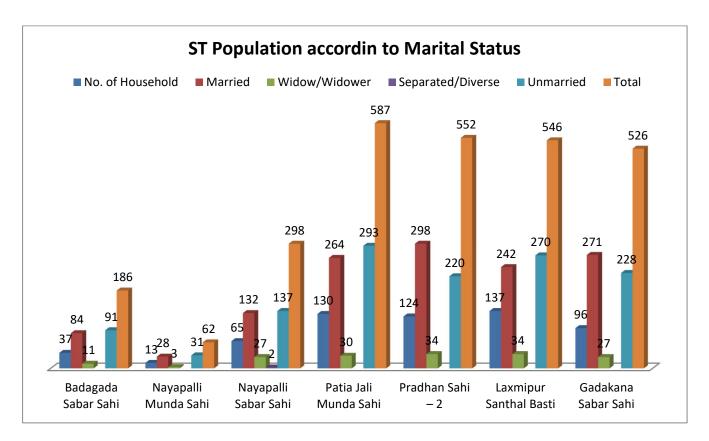
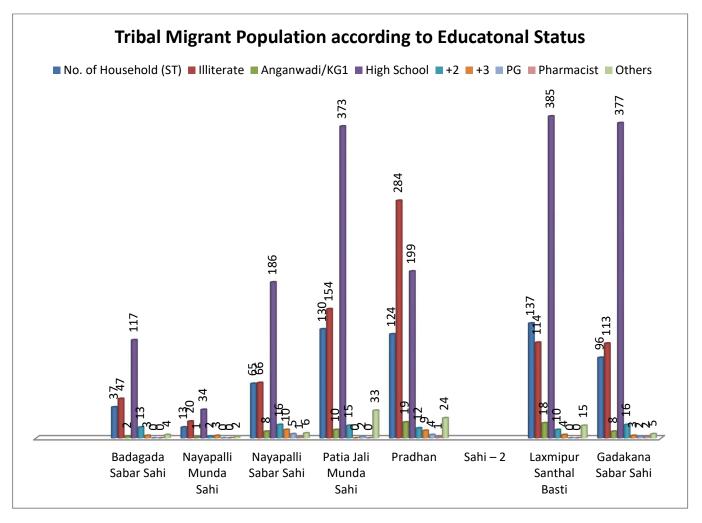


Table No. 4.23

Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Educational Status

SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household (ST)	Illiterate	Angan wadi/ KG1	High School	+2	+3	PG	Pharma cist	Others	Total
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	47	2	117	13	3	0	0	4	186
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	20	1	34	2	3	0	0	2	62
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	66	8	186	16	10	5	1	6	298
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	154	10	373	15	0	2	0	33	587
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	284	19	199	12	9	4	1	24	552
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	114	18	385	10	4	0	0	15	546
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	113	8	377	16	3	2	2	5	526
	Tototal	602	798	66	1671	84	32	13	4	89	2757



Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Sex wise Educational Status

		No.of						ST	Educa	ational	Quali	ficatio	n						
SI. No.	Name of the Slum	House hold (ST)		erate D)		anwadi KG1	1	IS -1)		2 -2)		3 -3)		G -4)	Pha aci (1-	is	Oth	iers	Total
			М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	
1	Badagada Sabar Sahi	37	16	31	1	1	63	54	8	5	2	1					3	1	186
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	2	18		1	20	14	2		3						1	1	62
3	Nayapalli Sabar Sahi	65	22	44	4	4	102	84	11	5	7	3	4	1	1		4	2	298
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	68	86	6	4	193	180	10	5				2			17	16	587
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	111	173	8	11	131	68	5	7	7	2	3	1	1		14	10	552
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	56	58	6	12	192	193	6	4	2	2					9	6	546
7	Gadakana	96	45	68	1	7	188	189	10	6		3	1	1	2		4	1	526

Sabar Sahi																	
Total	602	320	473	26	40	889	782	52	32	21	11	8	5	4	52	37	2757

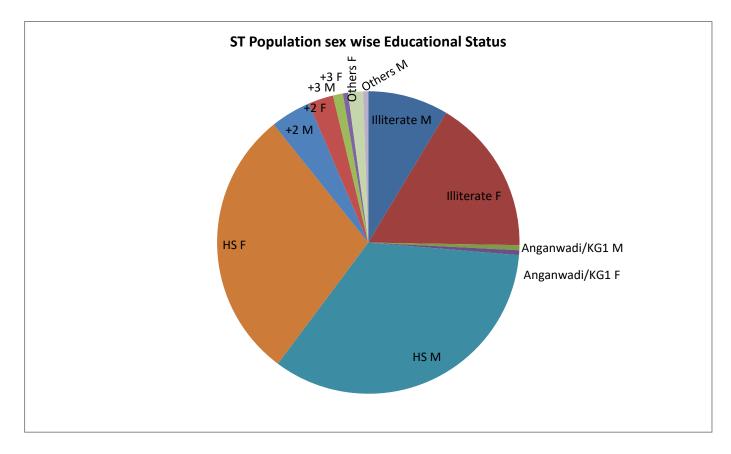
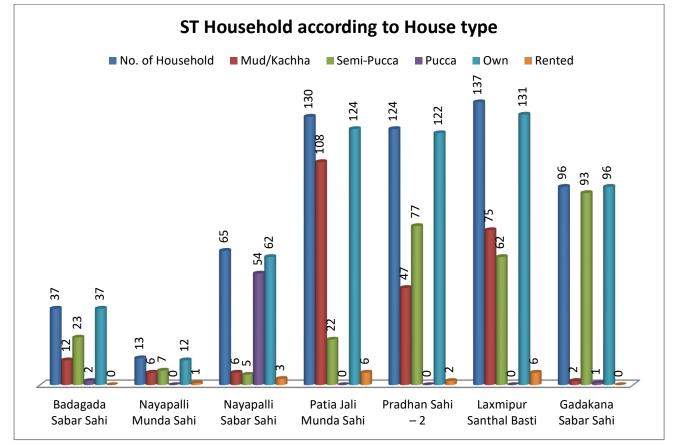


Table No. 4.25Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to House type

SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household (ST)	Mud/ Kachha	Semi- Pucca	Pucca	Own	Rented
1	Badagada Sabar Sahi	37	12 (32.43)	23 (62.16)	2 (5.40)	37 (100)	0
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	6 (46.15)	7 (53.85)	0	12 (92.31)	1 (7.69)
3	Nayapalli Sabar Sahi	65	6 (9.23)	5 (7.69)	54 (83.08)	62 (95.38)	3 (4.62)
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	108 (83.08)	22 (16.92)	0	124 (95.38)	6 (4.62)
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	47 (37.90)	77 (62.10)	0	122 (98.39)	2 (1.61)
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	75 (54.74)	62 (45.25)	0	131 (95.62)	6 (4.38)

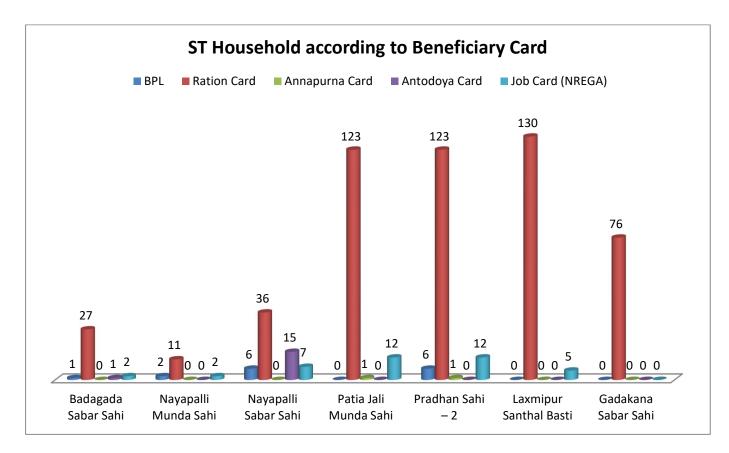
7	Gadakana Sabar Sahi	96	2 (2.08)	93 (96.87)	1 (1.04)	96 (100)	0
	Total	602	256 (42.52)	289 (48.01)	57 (9.47)	584 (97.01)	18 (2.99)



Distribution of Tribal Migrant Household according to Beneficiary Card

SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household (ST)	No. of Family Members	BPL	Ration Card	Annapurna Card	Antodoya Card	Job Card (NREGA)
1	Badagada Sabar Sahi	37	186	1 (0.54)	27 (72.97)	0	1 (2.70)	2 (5.40)
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	62	2 (15.38)	11 (17.74)	0	0	2 (15.38)
3	Nayapalli Sabar Sahi	65	298	6 (9.23)	36 (55.38)	0	15 (23.08)	7 (10.77)
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	587	0	123 (94.62)	1 (0.77)	0	12 (9.23)
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	552	6	123 (99.19)	1 (0.80)	0	12 (9.68)
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	546	0	130 (94.89)	0	0	5 (3.65)
7	Gadakana	96	526	0	76	0	0	0

Sabar Sahi				(79.16)			
Total	602	2757	15	526	1	16	60
		_	(2.49)	(87.37)	(0.17)	(2.66)	(9.97)



Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Identification Cards

SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household (ST)	No. of Family Members	Voter Card	Aadhar Card	Savings Bank Pass Book	PAN Card	ATM Card	Credit Card	Other Card
1	Badagada Sabar Sahi	37	186	39 (20.97)	56 (30.11)	19 (10.21)	13 (6.99)	46 (4.73)	0	0
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	62	32 (51.61)	53 (85.48)	25 (40.32)	2 (3.22)	12 (19.35)	0	0
3	Nayapalli Sabar Sahi	65	298	183 (45.98)	267 (89.60)	104 (34.90)	10 (3.35)	46 (15.44)	0	0
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	587	306 (52.13)	498 (84.84)	152 (25.89)	51 (8.69)	119 (20.27)	0	0
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	552	261 (47.28)	402 (72.83)	203 (36.77)	11 (1.99)	67 (12.14)	0	0
6	Laxmipur	137	546	321	497	183	58	153	0	0

	Santhal Basti			(58.79)	(91.02)	(33.52)	(10.62)	(28.02)		
7	Gadakana Sabar Sahi	96	526	375 (71.29)	471 (89.54)	180 (34.22)	109 (20.72)	160 (30.42)	0	0
	Total	602	2757	1517 (55.02)	2244 (81.39)	866 (31.41)	254 (9.21)	603 (21.87)	0	0

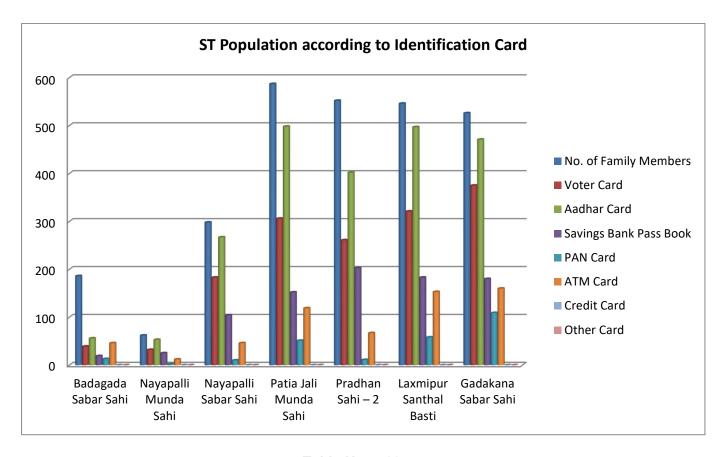


Table No. 4.28Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Educational Standard

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household	Sch	ool going Children	
No.		(ST)	Boys	Girls	Total
1	Badagada Sabar Sahi	37	21 (55.26)	17 (44.74)	38
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	11 (52.38)	10 (47.62)	21
3	Nayapalli Sabar Sahi	65	33 (51.56)	31 (48.44)	64
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	78 (47.85)	85 (52.15)	163
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	62 (50.82)	60 (49.18)	122

6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	94 (53.11)	83 (46.89)	177
7	Gadakana Sabar Sahi	96	49 (45.79)	58 (54.21)	107
	Total	602	348 (50.29)	344 (49.71)	692

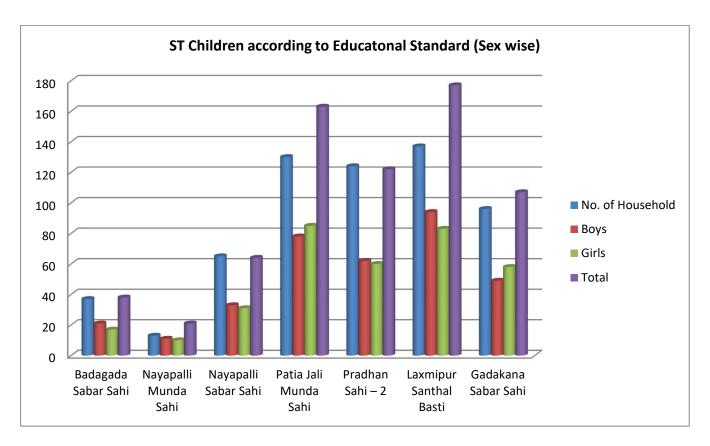
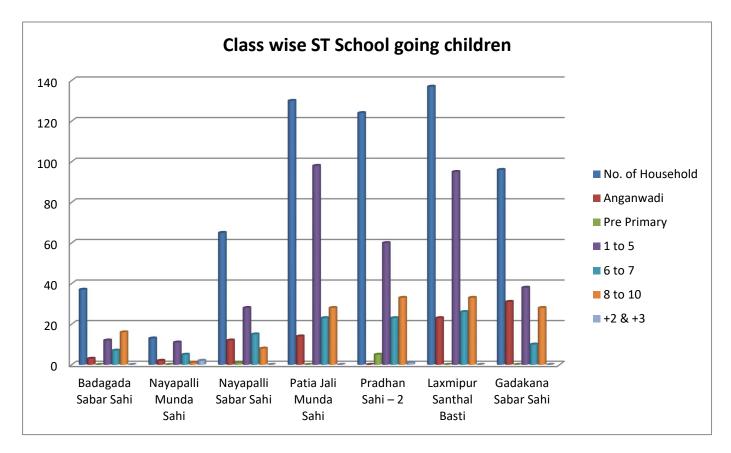


Table No. 4.29Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Educational Standard

SI.	Name of the	No. of			Cla	ass			Type of School			
No.	Slum	House hold (ST)	Angan wadi	Pre Primary	1 to 5	6 to 7	8 to 10	+2 & +3	Govt.	Pvt.	Total	
1	Badagada Sabar Sahi	37	3 (7.89)	0	12 (31.58)	7 (18.42)	16 (42.10)	0	38 (100)	0	38	
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	2 (9.52)	0	11 (52.38)	5 (23.81)	1 (4.76)	2 (9.52)	19 (90.48)	2 (9.52)	21	
3	Nayapalli Sabar Sahi	65	12 (18.75)	1 (1.56)	28 (43.75)	15 (23.44)	8 (12.5)	0	60 (93.75)	4 (6.25)	64	
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	14 (8.59)	0	98 (60.12)	23 (14.11)	28 (17.18)	0	161 (98.77)	2 (1.23)	163	

5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	0	5 (4.10)	60 (49.18)	23 (18.85)	33 (27.05)	1 (0.82)	100 (81.97)	22 (18.03)	122
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	23 (12.99)	0	95 (53.67)	26 (14.69)	33 (18.64)	0	176 (99.43)	1 (0.57)	177
7	Gadakana Sabar Sahi	96	31	0	38	10	28	0	107	0	107
	Total	602	85	6	342	109	147	3	661	31	692



Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Employment

SI.	Name of the	No. of					Emp	loyment D	etails				
No.	No. Slum	House hold	Self Employed	Govt. Job	Contractual Job	Pvt. Job	Retirement Pension	Old age/ Widow Pension	Labour/ Daily Wages	Casual Labour	Car/Auto Driver/ Trolley Pooler	Housek eeping	Others
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	10	0	1	2	1	2	50	30	23	10	0
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	1	0	15	5	2	1	10	7	0	4	3
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	8	3	2	12	1	0	3	16	12	10	2
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	13	0	14	22	7	6	87	50	21	30	0

5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	18	2	7	22	3	1	92	62	12	20	1
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	3	1	12	12	2	1	58	81	3	4	1
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	7	2	1	0	1	1	56	38	12	34	2
	Total	602	60	8	52	75	17	12	356	284	83	112	9

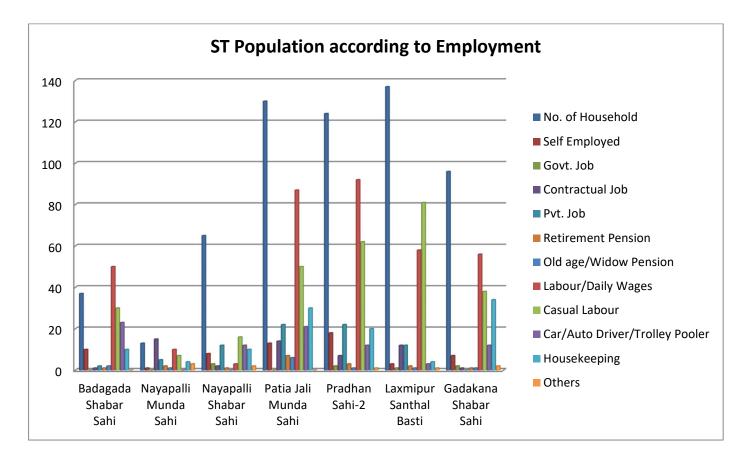


Table No. 4.31ST Household according to Earning Members Sex and Age Group wise

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	No. of earning	Gender		Age					
No.		House hold	members	Male	Female	5 yrs. – 14 yrs.	15 yrs. – 40 yrs.	41 yrs. – 60 yrs.	61 yrs. – 90 yrs.		
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	71	48	23	0	33	28	10		
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	24	19	5	0	14	10	0		

3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	113	70	43	2	70	34	7
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	222	137	85	0	158	56	8
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	242	142	100	1	152	81	8
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	221	150	71	0	162	56	2
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	185	152	33	0	105	69	11
	Total	602	1078	718	360	3	599	334	46

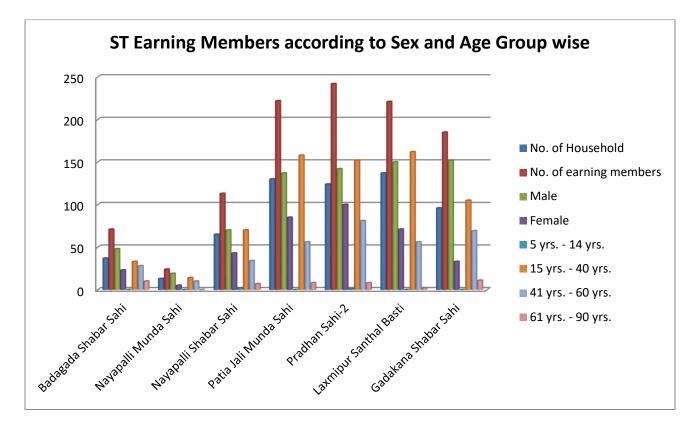


Table No. 4.32

Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Average Monthly Income

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of			Income	
No.		Househol d	earning members	Total Monthly Income	Average per Earner Income	Average HH Income
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	71	392800	5532	10616
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	24	125500	5229	9653

3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	113	702800	6219	10812
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	222	1020200	4600	7855
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	242	1019200	4212	8219
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	221	1149156	5199	8388
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	185	944200	5104	9835
	Total	602	1078	5353856	4966	8893

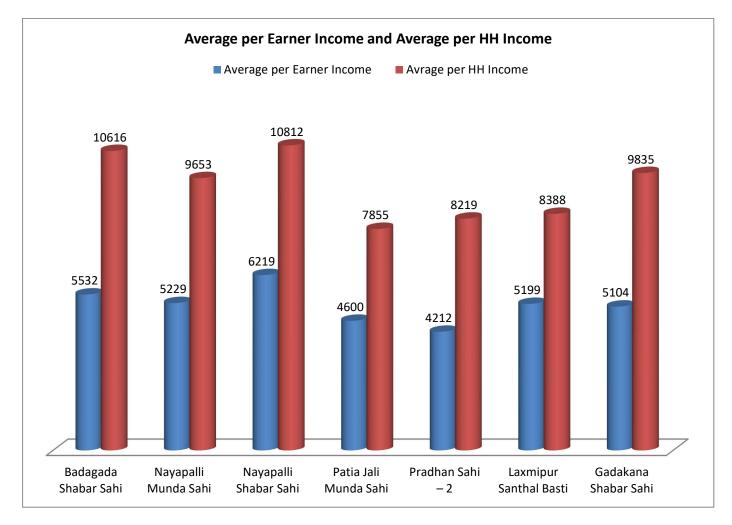


Table No. 4.33

Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Consumption Range of Expenditure

SI.	Name of the Slum				Expe	nditure F	Range			ے م	Τø
No.		No. of Household	1001- 4000	4001- 7000	7001- 10000	10001- 15000	15001- 20000	20001- 30000	Above 30000	Total Monthly Expenditure	Avg. per HH Expenditure
1	Badagada Sabar Sahi	37	06	11	08	03	04	05	0	396800	10724

	Total	602	85	124	146	87	67	50	43	5318300	8834
7	Gadakana Sabar Sahi	96	07	18	29	12	14	9	07	906500	9442
6	Gadakana Sabar Sahi	137	27	26	20	24	17	8	15	1127100	8227
5	Pradhan Sahi-2	124	23	22	27	21	13	11	07	1025200	8267
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	12	29	36	18	15	12	08	1032200	7940
3	Nayapalli Sabar Sahi	65	08	17	23	07	03	03	04	703000	10,815
2	Nayapalii Munda Sahi	13	02	01	03	02	01	02	02	127500	9807

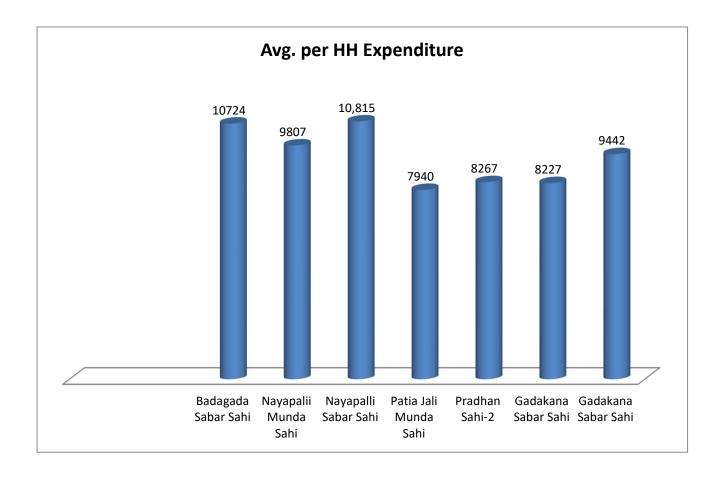


Table No. 4.34Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Average Monthly Income

SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household	No. of Earning Members	Average per HH Monthly Income	Average per HH Monthly Expenditure
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	71	10616	10724

2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	24	9653	9807
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	113	10812	10,815
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	222	7855	7940
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	242	8219	8267
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	221	8388	8227
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	185	9835	9442
	Total	602	1078	8893	8834

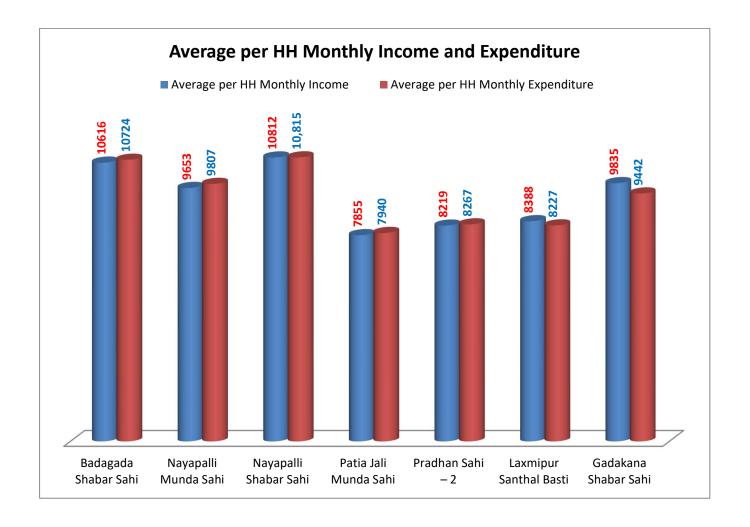


Table No. 4.35Distribution of Slum Children of Tribal Migrant Householdsaccording to Immunization Status and Place of Immunization

SI.	Name of the Slum	тол	Status & Place of Immunization
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No.			Tribal Children	Fully immunized	Partially immunized	Not Immunized	Hospital/Dis pensary	Within Locality	Private Sources	Failed to Recollect
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	15	2	7	6	1	1	0	0
2	Nayapalii Munda Sahi	13	5	3	1	1	1	1	0	1
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	30	12	13	5	6	3	2	1
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	94	15	32	47	7	5	2	1
5	Pradhan Sahi-2	124	70	22	18	30	12	4	3	3
6	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	137	45	19	18	8	8	6	3	2
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	51	16	18	17	7	6	3	3
	Total	602	310	89 (28.7)	107 (34.5)	114 (36.8)	42 (47.1)	26 (29.2)	13 (14.6)	8 (9.1)

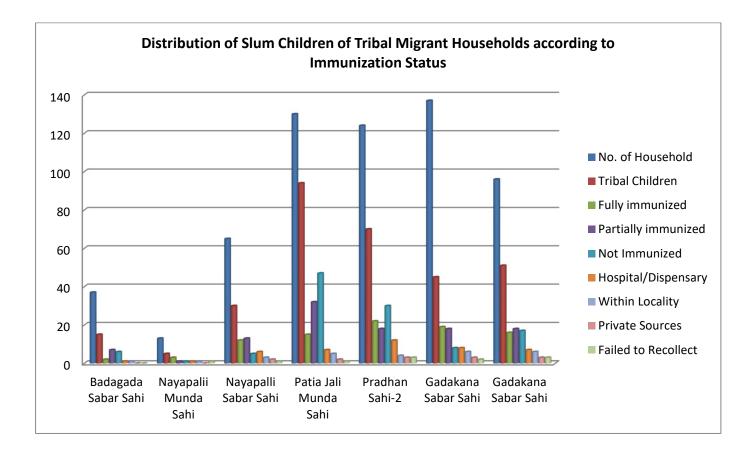
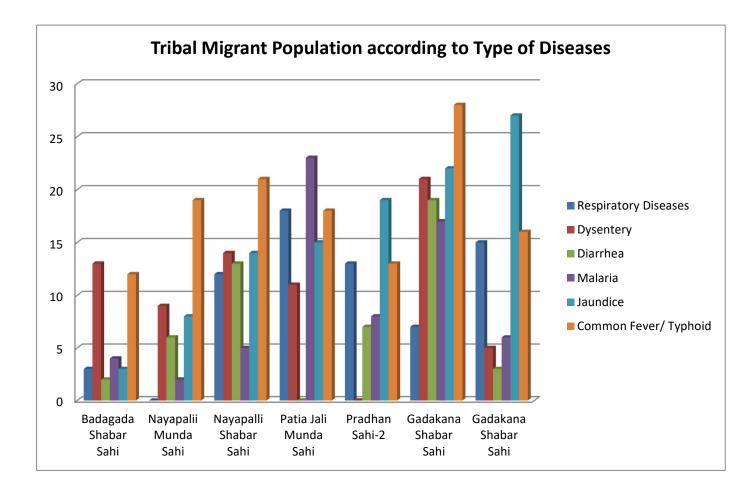


Table No. 4.36Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Type of Diseases

SI.	Name of the Slum	No.	Total	Type of Diseases
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No.		of HH	Population	Respiratory Diseases	Dysentery	Diarrhea	Malaria	Jaundice	Common Fever/ Typhoid
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	186	03	13	02	04	03	12
2	Nayapalii Munda Sahi	13	62	-	09	06	02	08	19
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	298	12	14	13	05	14	21
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	587	18	11	-	23	15	18
5	Pradhan Sahi-2	124	552	13	-	7	08	19	13
6	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	137	546	07	21	19	17	22	28
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	526	15	05	03	06	27	16
	Total	602	2757	68	73	50	65	108	127
				(2.5)	(2.7)	(1.8)	(2.4)	(4.0)	(4.6)

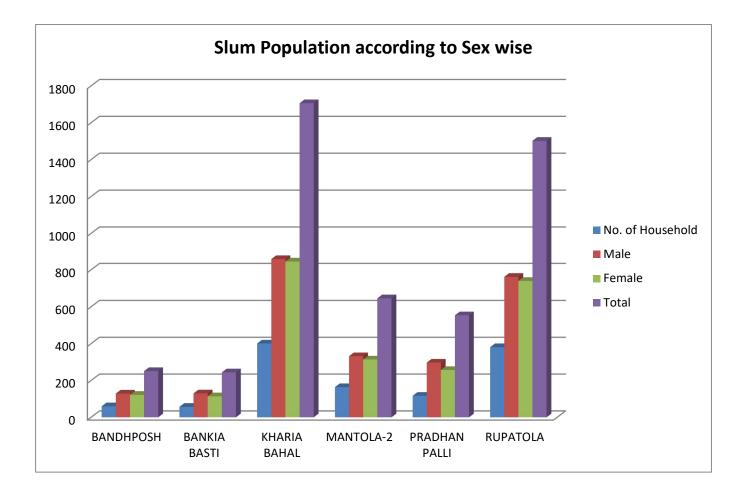


ROURKELA SLUM TABLE

Table No.-4.37

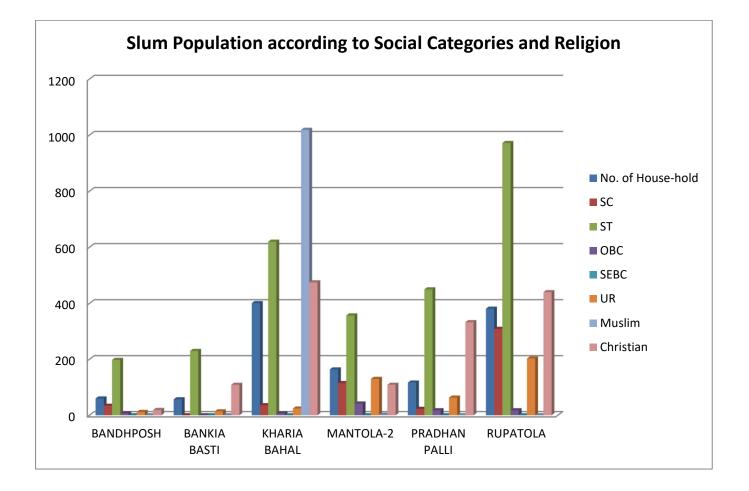
Distribution of Slum population according to Sex wise

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	Population					
No.	Name of the Sium	Household	Male	Female	Total			
1	BANDHPOSH	60	129	122	251			
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	130	114	244			
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	858	845	1706			
4	MANTOLA-2	164	332	314	646			
5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	297	257	554			
6	RUPATOLA	381	762	740	1502			
	TOTAL	1180	2508 (58.2)	2392 (31.8)	4903			



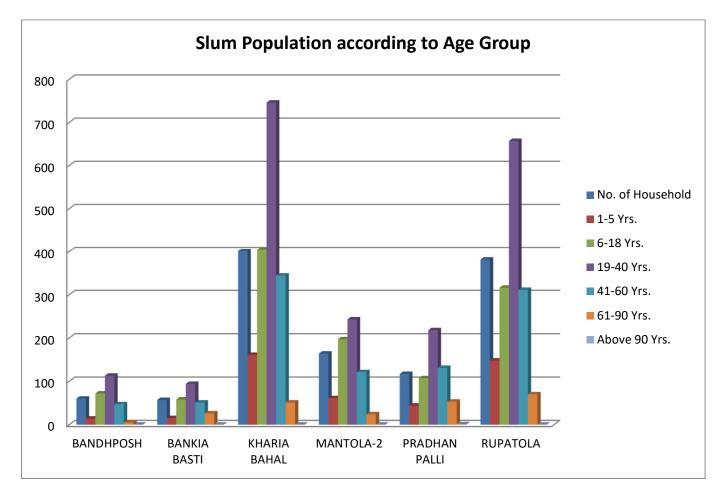
SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	Category								
No.		House- hold	SC	ST	ОВС	SEBC	UR	Muslim	Christian		
1	BANDHPOSH	60	34	198	7	0	12	0	19		
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	0	230	0	0	14	0	109		
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	36	620	07	0	24	1019	475		
4	MANTOLA-2	164	115	357	42	0	130	2	109		
5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	23	450	18	0	63	0	333		
6	RUPATOLA	381	309	972	18	0	203	0	440		
	TOTAL		517 (10.6)	2827 (57.6)	92 (1.8)	0	446 (9.2)	1021 (20.8)	1485 (30.2)		

Distribution of Slum population according to Social Categories and Religion



SI.				Age Group									
SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household	1 – 5 Yrs.	6 - 18 Yrs.	19 - 40 Yrs.	41 - 60 Yrs.	61 - 90 Yrs.	Above 90 Yrs.	Total				
1	BANDHPOSH	60	14	72	113	47	5	0	251				
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	15	58	94	51	26	0	244				
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	161	404	746	344	51	0	1706				
4	MANTOLA-2	164	61	197	243	121	24	0	646				
5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	44	107	218	131	53	1	554				
6	RUPATOLA	381	148	316	657	311	70	0	1502				
	TOTAL	1180	443 (9.0)	1154 (23.5)	2071 (42.2)	1005 (20.4)	229 (4.6)	01 (0.3)	4903 (100)				

Distribution of Slum population according to Age Group



Distribution of Slum population according to Educational Qualifications	
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						E	ducational Qua	lification	8			
SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Househ old	Illiterate (0)	Angan wadi	High School (1-1)	+2 (1-2)	Graduation (1-3)	PG (1-4)	Tech Education (1-5)	Phar maci st (1-6)	Others (1-7)	Total
1	BANDHPOSH	60	63	6	136	28	10	06	0	02	0	251
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	64	5	128	26	10	06	0	05	0	244
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	259	19	1067	137	124	59	25	14	2	1706
4	MANTOLA-2	164	227	21	314	42	29	06	2	04	1	646
5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	160	13	274	45	29	22	0	09	2	554
6	RUPATOLA	381	307	08	1085	57	34	11	0	0	0	1502
	TOTAL	1180	1080	72	3004	335	236	110	27	34	5	4903
			(22.0)	(1.5)	(61.2)	(6.8)	(4.8)	(2.2)	(0.5)	(0.7)	(0.3)	

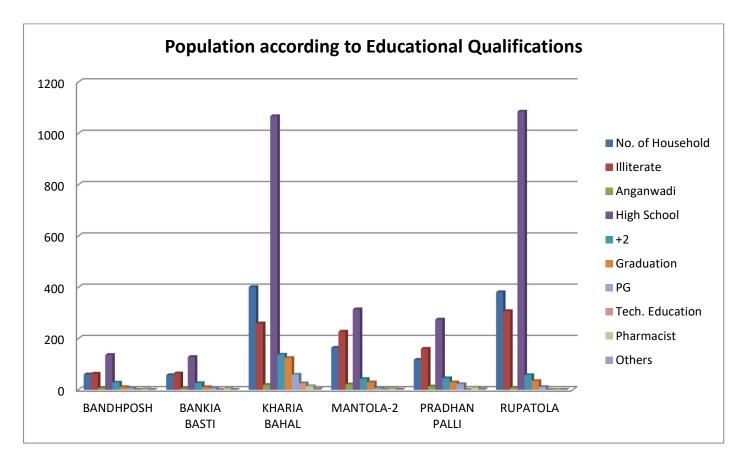


 Table No.-4.41

 Distribution of Slum population according to Marital Status

SI.					Marital Status		
No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household	Married	Widow/ Widower	Separated/ Divorced	Unmarried	Total
1	BANDHPOSH	60	97	19	1	134	251
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	107	21	1	115	244
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	836	52	0	818	1706
4	MANTOLA-2	164	299	38	4	305	646
5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	277	39	1	237	554
6	RUPATOLA	381	745	78	0	679	1502
	TOTAL	1180 (4.1)	2361 (48.1)	247 (5.0)	7 (0.3)	2288 (46.6)	4903

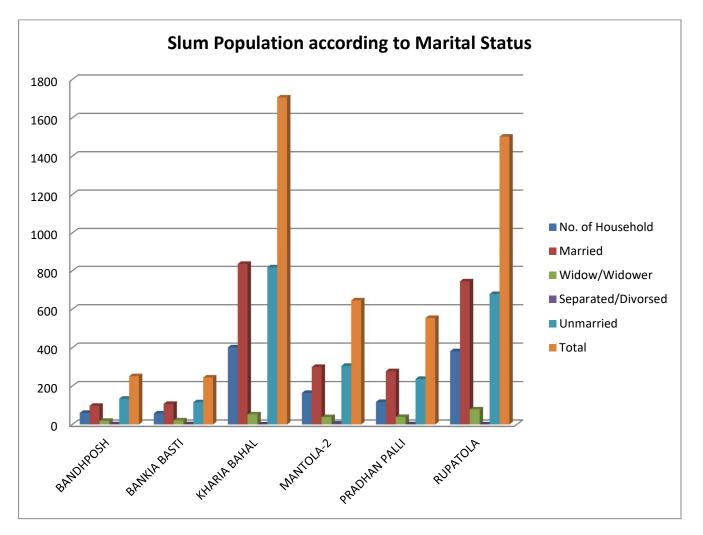


Table No.-4.42Distribution of Slum population according to House Type

SI.		No. of		ŀ	louse Type		
No.	Name of the Slum	Household	Mud/ Kaccha	Semi- Pucca	Pucca	Own	Rented
1	BANDHPOSH	60	19	36	5	54	6
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	13	36	8	53	4
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	18	294	89	330	71
4	MANTOLA-2	164	92	72	0	138	26
5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	39	49	29	116	1
6	RUPATOLA	381	90	280	11	275	106
	TOTAL	1180	271 (22.97)	767 (65)	142 (12.03)	966 (81.86)	214 (18.14)

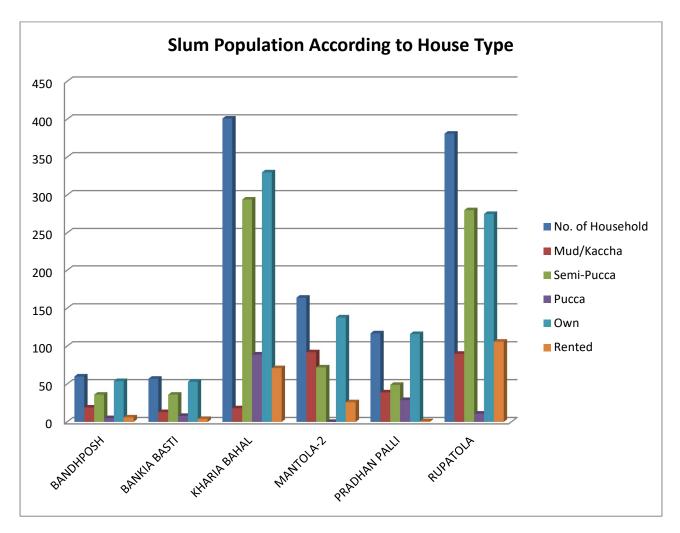


 Table No.-4.43

 Distribution of Slum Households according to Latrine facility

SI.		No. of	Latrine	Facility	Which Latr	ine Facility l	Jsed
No.	Name of the Slum	Household	Yes	No	Public/Community Latrine	Shared Latrine	Open Defecation
1	BANDHPOSH	60	20	38	0	01	37
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	17	40	0	02	381
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	38	362	0	14	347
4	MANTOLA-2	164	86	77	1	15	63
5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	42	76	0	2	74
6	RUPATOLA	381	28	356	0	4	343
	TOTAL	1180	231 (19.58)	949 (80.42)	1	38	1245

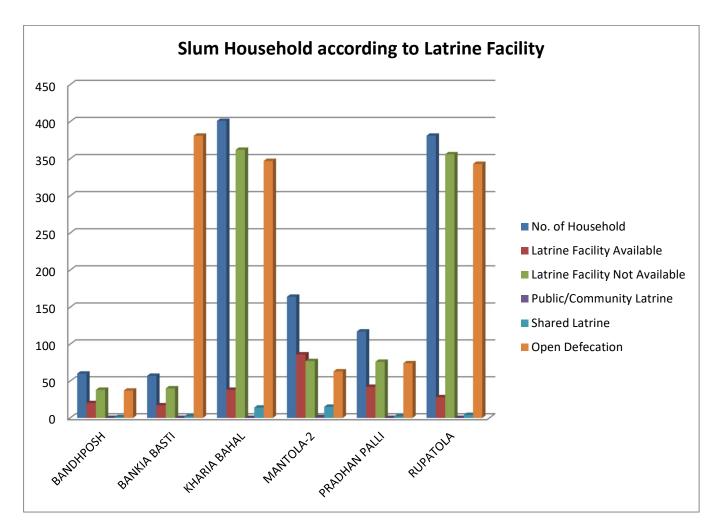


Table	No4.44
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Distribution of Slum	Households	according	Beneficiary	Card
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SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household	No. of Family Members	BPL	Ration Card	Annapurna Card	Antodoya Card	Job Card (NREGA)
1	BANDHPOSH	60	251	01	48	0	03	16
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	244	0	57	0	01	03
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	1706	0	172	0	0	0
4	MANTOLA-2	164	646	0	111	0	23	21
5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	554	01	81	0	01	0
6	RUPATOLA	381	1502	0	352	0	0	0
	TOTAL	1180	4903	2	821	0	28	40

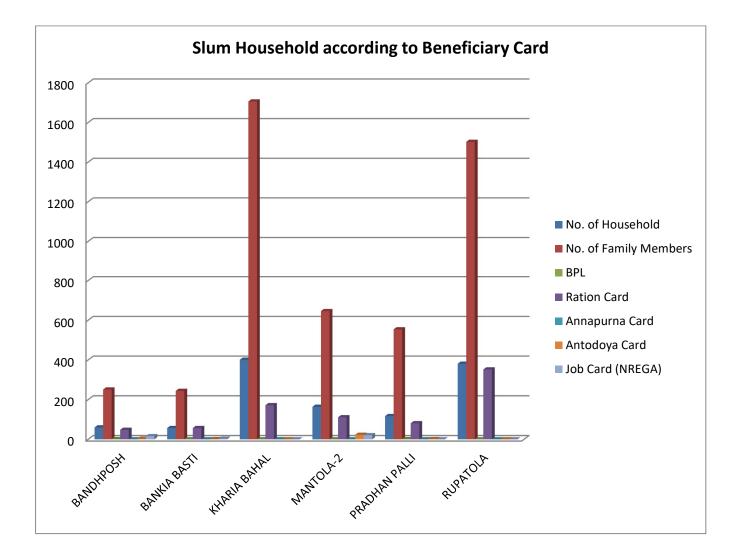


	Table	No4.45
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Distribution of Slum Households according Identification Card

SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of House hold	No. of Family Members	Voter Card	Aadhar Card	Savings Bank Pass Book	PAN Card	ATM Card	Credit Card	Other Card
1	BANDHPOSH	60	251	141	226	124	45	49	0	09
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	244	154	225	99	31	45	0	0
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	1706	288	352	148	60	85	0	0
4	MANTOLA-2	164	646	332	552	236	60	90	0	0
5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	554	357	473	184	53	91	01	0
6	RUPATOLA	381	1502	273	383	140	49	70	01	0
	TOTAL	1180	4903	1545	2211	931	298	430	2	9

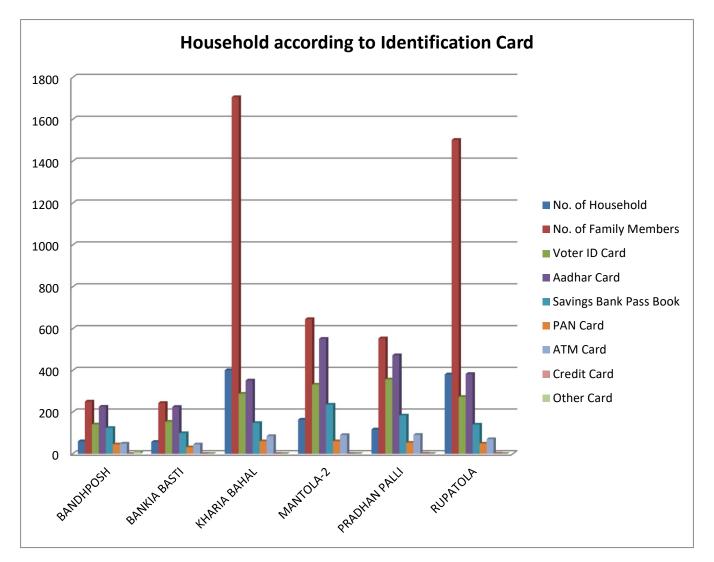


 Table No.-4.46

 Distribution of Slum Households according to Employment Details

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of		Employment Details								
No.		Househ old	Self Empl oyed	Govt. Job	Contractual Govt. Job	Pvt. Job	Retirement Pension	Old age/ Widow Pension	Labour	Car/Auto Driver/ Trolley Pooler	Housek eeping	Others
1	BANDHPOSH	60	04	07	1	8	1	0	137	1	4	5
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	5	13	3	1	2	3	92	0	0	2
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	45	7	13	35	4	2	500	7	20	18
4	MANTOLA-2	164	18	5	9	21	1	0	159	5	9	5
5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	15	7	8	12	2	3	145	9	5	2
6	RUPATOLA	381	22	9	13	18	3	6	317	18	10	9

TOTAL	1180	109	48	47	95	13	14	1350	40	48	41
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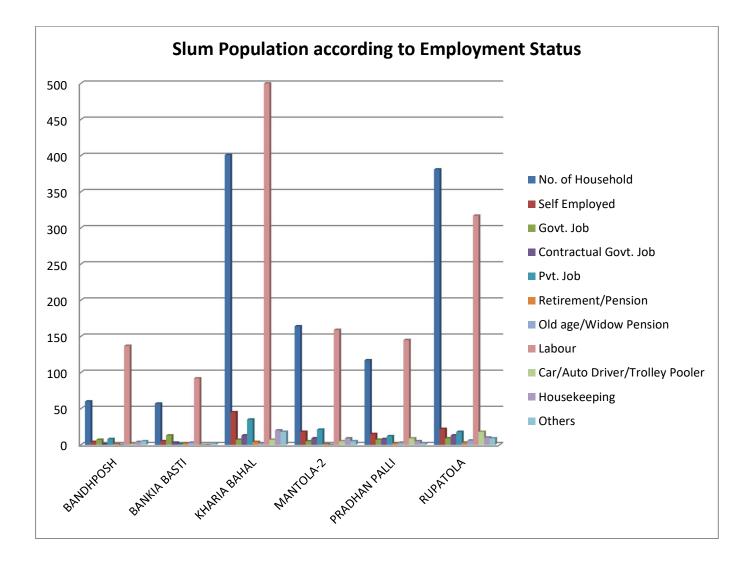


 Table No.-4.47

 Distribution of Slum Households according to Income Range

SI.	Name of the	No. of		Income Range								
No.	Slum	Household	1001- 4000	4001- 7000	7001- 10000	10001- 15000	15001- 20000	20001- 30000	Above 30000			
1	BANDHPOSH	60	15	33	6	0	0	6	0			
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	23	12	4	10	03	5	0			
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	75	139	32	102	15	18	20			
4	MANTOLA-2	164	33	68	18	17	11	9	8			
5	PRADHAN	117	37	21	10	12	16	9	12			

	PALLI								
6	RUPATOLA	381	114	118	70	24	10	24	21
	Total	1180	251	391	140	165	55	71	61

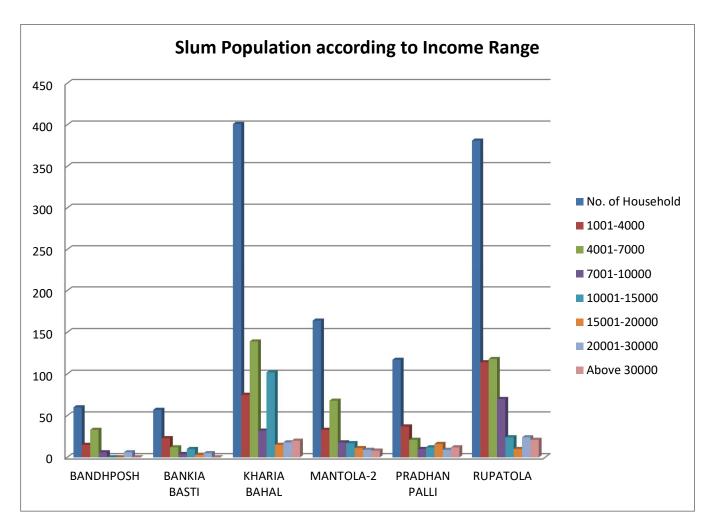
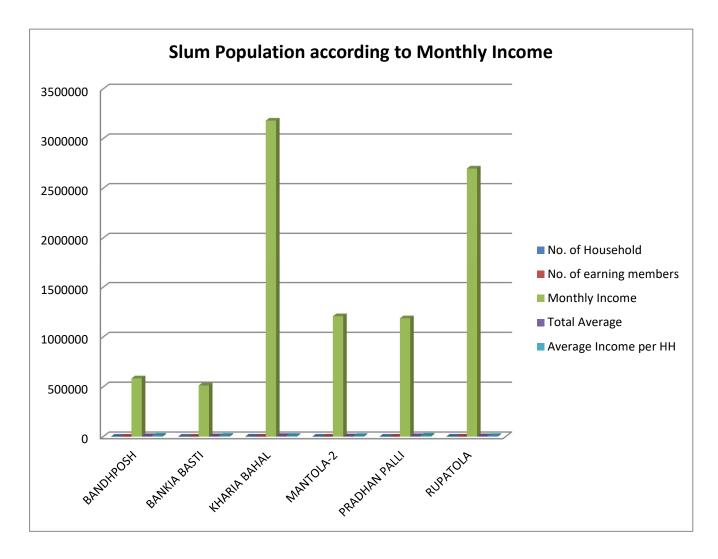


Table No. - 4.48Slum Population according to Monthly Income

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	No. of earning		Income			
No.		Household	members	Monthly Income	Total Average	Average Income per HH		
1	BANDHPOSH	60	112	585200	5225	9753		
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	108	513650	4756	9011		
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	432	3181248	7364	7933		
4	MANTOLA-2	164	311	1208700	3886	7369		

5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	214	1187730	5550	10151
6	RUPATOLA	381	628	2699000	4298	7084
	TOTAL	1180	1805	9375528	5149	7945





Slum Population according to Sex wise and Age group wise Monthly Income

SI.			No. of	Ge	ender	Age			
No.	Slum	Household	earning members	Male	Female	5-14	15-40	41-60	61-90
1	BANDHPOSH	60	112	74	38	02	75	35	0
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	108	72	36	0	54	39	15
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	432	366	66	0	248	167	17

4	MANTOLA-2	164	311	180	131	1	197	100	13
5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	214	162	52	1	110	74	29
6	RUPATOLA	381	628	413	215	0	397	213	18
	TOTAL	1180	1805	1267	538	04	1081	628	92

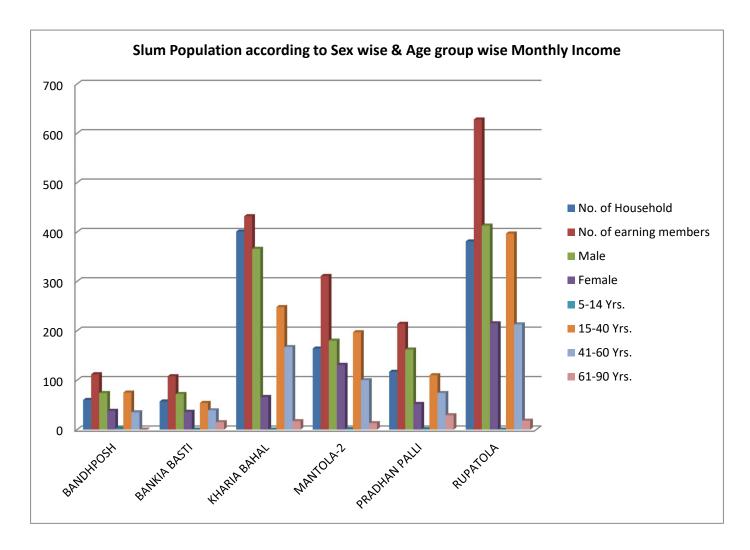


Table	No	4.50
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SI. No.	Name of the Slums	No. of House -holds	Rs.1001/- to Rs.4000/-	Rs.4001/- to Rs.7000/-	Rs.7001/- to Rs.10,000/-	Rs.10,001/- to Rs.15,000/-	Rs.15001/- to Rs.20000/-	Rs.20,001/- to Rs.30,000/-	Above Rs.30,000/-
1	Bandhoposh	60	12 (20.0)	23 (38.3)	11 (18.3)	10 (16.6)	2 (3.4)	2 (3.4)	0
2	Bankia Basti	57	18 (31.6)	15 (26.3)	8 (14.0)	7 (12.3)	5 (8.8)	4 (7.0)	0

3	Kharia Bahal	401	68 (17.0)	11.3 (28.2)	64 (16.0)	98 (24.4)	29 (7.2)	14 (3.5)	15 (3.7)
4	Mantola -2	164	27 (16.4)	44 (26.8)	31 (18.9)	22 (13.4)	16 (9.7)	13 (7.9)	11 (6.9)
5	Praqdhan Palli	117	29 (24.7)	16 (13.6)	15 (12.8)	20 17.1)	13 (11.1)	10 (8.5)	14 (12.2)
6	Rupatola	381	97 (25.4)	10.9 (28.6)	75 (19.6)	33 (8.6)	16 (4.1)	27 (7.0)	24 (6.7)
	Total	1180	251 (21.3)	320 (27.1)	204 (17.3)	190 (16.1)	81 (6.9)	70 (6.0)	64 (5.3)

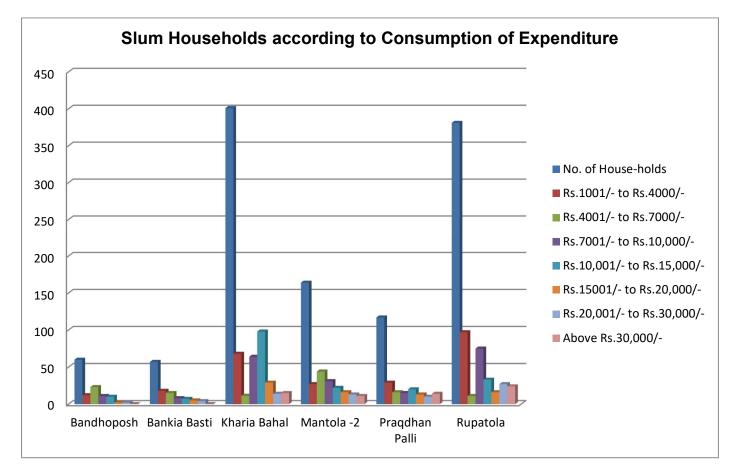
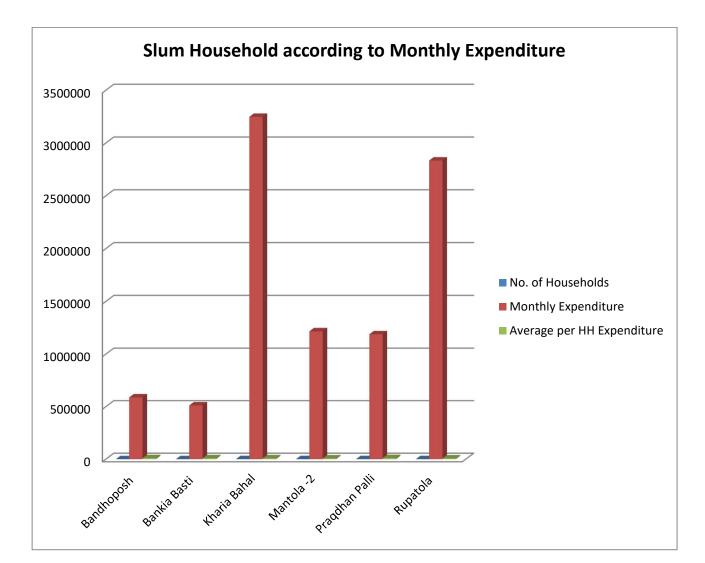


Table No 4.51

Slum Population according to Monthly of Expenditure

SI. No.	Name of the Slums	No. of Households	Monthly Expenditure	Average per HH Expenditure
1	Bandhoposh 60		588000	9800
2	Bankia Basti 57		511860	8980

3	Kharia Bahal	401	3248100	8100
4	Mantola -2	164	1216880	7420
5	Praqdhan Palli	117	1188720	10160
6	Rupatola	381	2834640	7440
Total		1180	9588200	8125



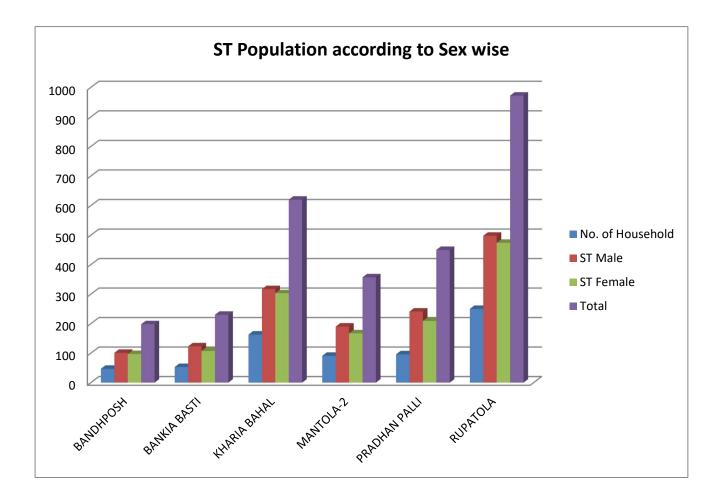
ROURKELA (ST HOUSEHOLDS)

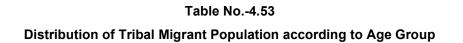
Table No.-4.52

Distribution of Tribal Migrant households according to Male and Female

SI.		No. of		ST Population	
No.	Name of the Slum	Household	ST	ST	Total
		(ST)	Male	Female	Total

1	BANDHPOSH	47	101	97	198
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	123	107	230
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	317	303	620
4	MANTOLA-2	91	190	167	357
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	241	209	450
6	RUPATOLA	250	498	474	972
	TOTAL	700	1470 (51.9)	1357 (48.1)	2827 (100)





		No. of						ST Ag	je Grou	р				
SI. No.	Name of the Slum	House Hold	1-5Y	rs.	6 – 18	Yrs.	19-40	0Yrs.	41-60	0Yrs.	61-9	0Yrs	Above 90	
		(ST)	М	F	М	F	М	F	м	F	м	F	Yrs.	Total
1	BANDHPOSH	47	4	6	27	29	49	39	21	19	0	4	0	198
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	9	3	34	23	39	46	27	23	14	12	0	230
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	32	26	63	45	146	154	62	64	14	14	0	620
4	MANTTOLA-2	91	21	12	59	47	69	66	32	40	09	02	0	357
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	24	12	52	37	91	85	50	53	24	22	0	450
6	RUPATOLA	250	56	40	99	81	214	222	101	109	28	22	0	972
	Total	700	146 (5.1)	99 (3.5)	334 (11.8)	262 (9.3)	608 (21.5)	612 (21.6)	293 (10.3)	308 (10.8)	89 (3.1)	76 (3.0)	0	2827 (100)

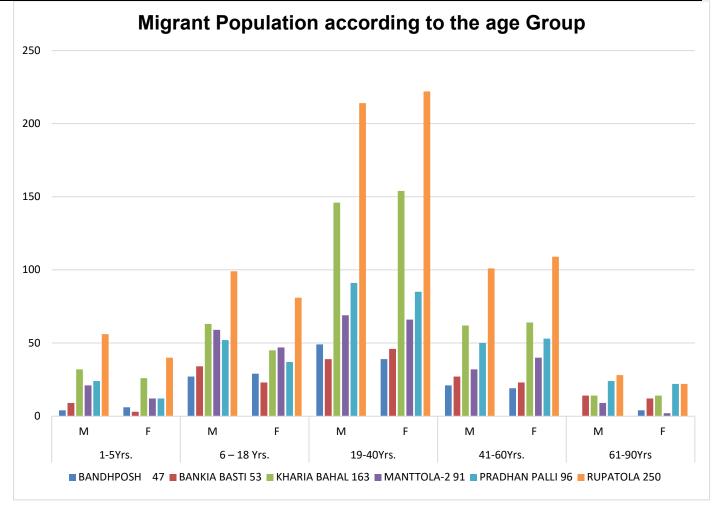
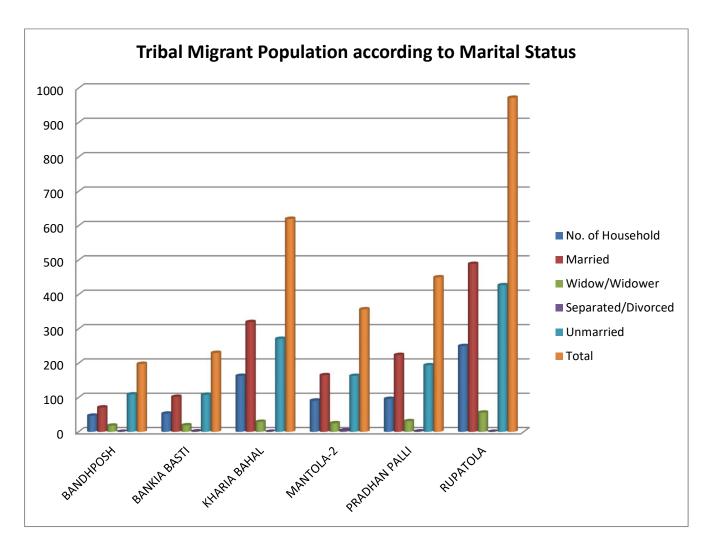


Table No.- 4.54

Distribution of Tribal Migrant population according to Marital Status

SI.				S	T Marital Statu	IS	
51. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household	Married	Widow/ Widower	Separated/ Divorced	Unmarried	Total
1	BANDHPOSH	47	71	18	0	109	198
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	102	19	1	108	230
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	320	29	0	271	620
4	MANTOLA-2	91	165	25	4	163	357
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	224	31	1	194	450
6	RUPATOLA	250	489	56	0	427	972
	TOTAL	700	1371 (48.4)	178 (6.2)	6 (0.4)	1272 (45.0)	2827



Distribution Tribal Migrant population according to educational Status

SI.	Name of the	No. of				ST Edu	cational	Qualifica	ation			
No.	Slum	House -hold (ST)	Illiterate (0)	Angan wadi /KG1	HS (1-1)	+2 (1-2)	+3 (1-3)	PG (1-4)	TE (1-5)	Pharm acist (1-6)	Others	Total
1	BANDHPOSH	47	48	3	112	24	5	4	0	2	0	202
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	62	4	121	23	10	5	0	5	0	230
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	94	9	363	77	57	13	2	3	2	620
4	MANTOLA-2	91	134	8	183	16	11	3	0	1	1	357
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	139	10	212	39	23	16	0	9	2	450
6	RUPATOLA	250	217	4	704	30	12	5	0	0	0	972
тот	AL	700	694 (24.51)	38 (1.34)	1695 (59.87)	209 (7.38)	118 (4.17)	46 (1.62)	2 (0.07)	20 (0.71)	5 (0.51)	2831

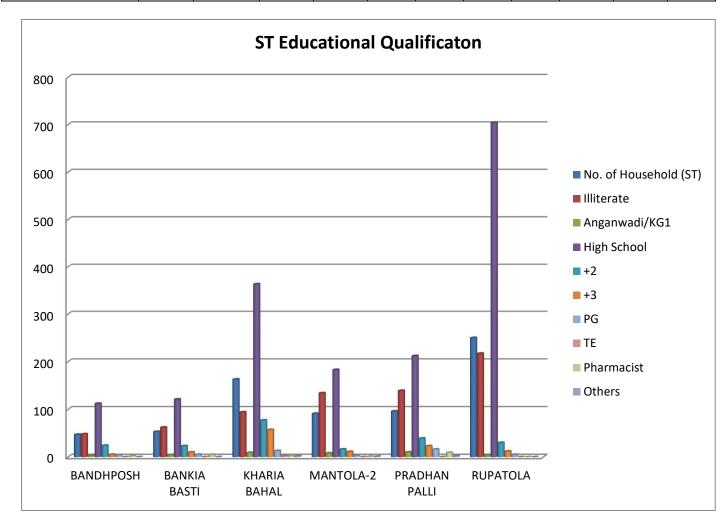


Table No.-4.56Distribution Tribal Migrant population according to educational Status Sex wise

SI.	Nama of the	No.of								ST E	ducation	ial Qua	lificatio	۱							
No.	Name of the Slum	House hold (ST)	Illitera	ate(0)	Anga /K	nwadi G1	HS(1-1)	+2(1-2)	+3(1	-3)		G -4)		E -5)	Pharm (1-		Ot	hers	Total
			М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	М	F	
1	BANDHPOSH	47	16	32	2	1	72	40	10	14	4	1	0	4	0	0	1	1	0	0	202
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	21	41	3	1	79	42	11	12	3	7	2	3	0	0	4	1	0	0	230
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	36	58	7	2	173	190	54	23	34	23	10	3	2	0	1	2	0	2	620
4	MANTOLA-2	91	60	74	5	3	109	74	8	8	5	6	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	357
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	59	80	7	3	118	94	27	12	10	13	10	6	0	0	9	0	1	1	450
6	RUPATOLA	250	104	113	3	1	362	342	18	12	7	5	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	972
ΤΟΤΑ	AL	700	296	398	27	11	913	782	128	81	63	55	28	18	2	0	16	4	1	4	2827
	%		10.4	14.4	1.0	0.3	32.2	27.6	4.5	2.8	2.2	1.9	0.9	0.6	.07		0.51	0.1		0.1	

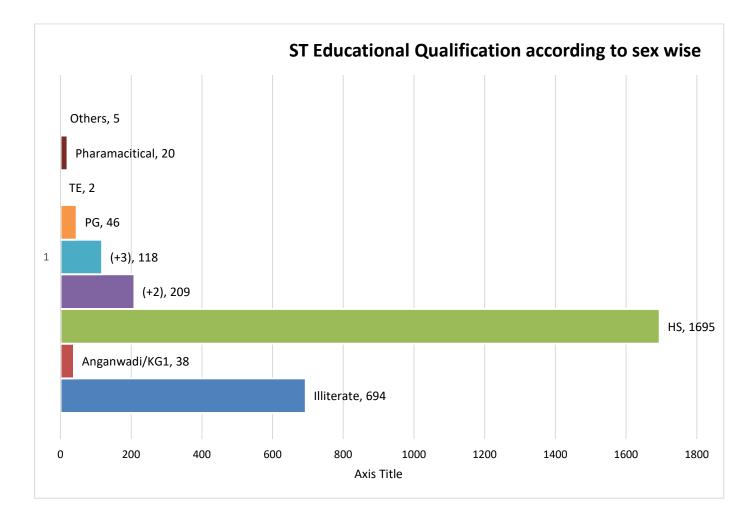


 Table No. – 4.57

 Distribution of Tribal Migrant households according to beneficiary Card

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of			ST Ident	tification Card		
No.		Household (ST)	No. of Family Members (ST)	BPL	Ration Card	Annapurna Card	Antodoya Card	Job Card (NREGA)
1	BANDHPOSH	47	198	0	40	0	3	7
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	230	0	36	0	1	2
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	620	0	95	0	0	0
4	MANTOLA-2	91	357	0	51	0	23	21
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	450	1	66	0	1	0
6	RUPATOLA	250	972	0	236	0	0	0
	TOTAL	700	2827	1 (0.1)	524 (85.6)	0	28 (4.0)	30 (4.3)

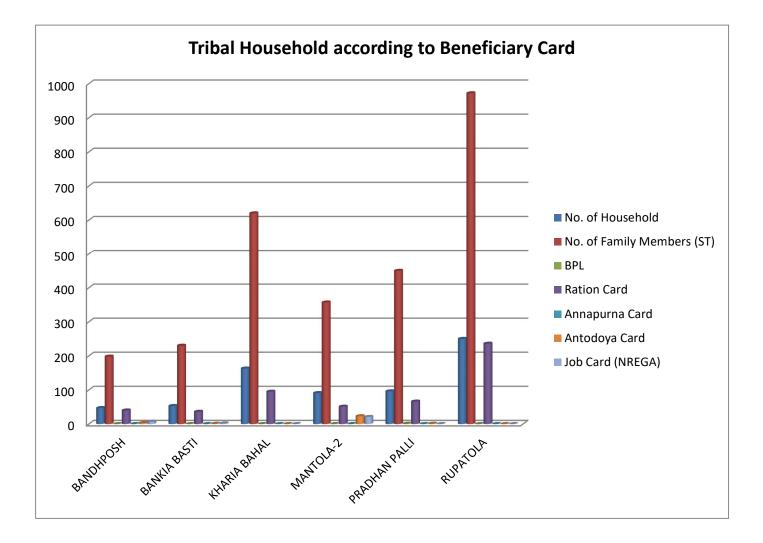


Table-4.58

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	No. of		Income	
No.		Household	earning members	Monthly Income	Percentage average income	Average HH Income
1	BANDHPOSH	47	94	858220	9130	18260
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	101	900920	8920	16998
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	225	2029500	9020	12450
4	MANTOLA-2	91	184	1762720	9580	19370
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	172	1682160	9780	17522
6	RUPATOLA	250	433	4312680	9960	17250
ΤΟΤΑΙ	L	700	1209	11546200	9550	16494



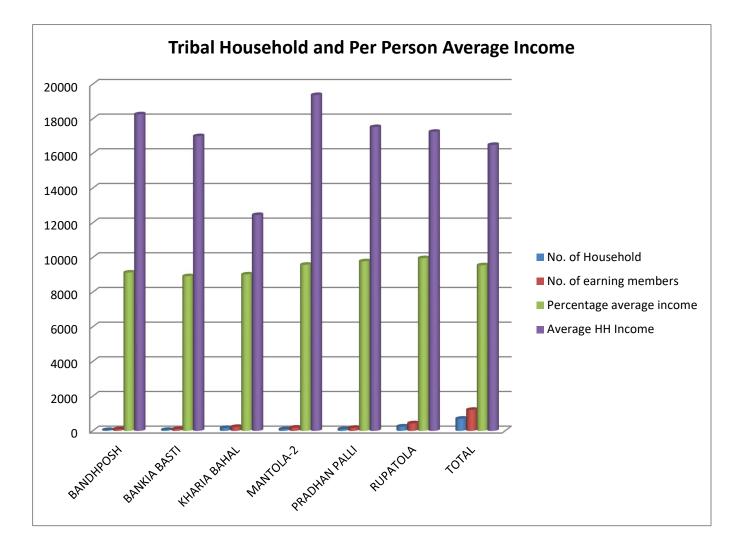


Table-4.59

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	No. of	Ger	nder	Age					
No.		House hold	earning members	Male	Female	5-14	15-40	41-60	61-90		
1	BANDHPOSH	47	94	61	33	02	60	32	0		
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	101	66	35	0	47	39	15		
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	225	172	53	0	137	74	14		
4	MANTOLA-2	91	184	103	81	1	116	60	7		
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	172	130	42	0	94	55	23		
6	RUPATOLA	250	433	268	165	0	282	137	14		
	TOTAL	700	1209	800	409	03	736	397	73		

Distribution of Tribal Migrant population according to Sex wise and Age wise earning members

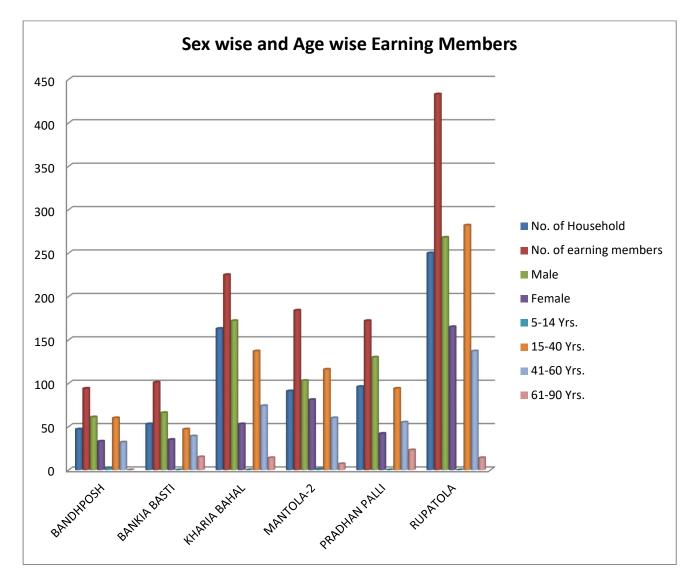


Table-4.60

Distribution of Tribal Migrant Households according consumption Expenditure

SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household	Total Monthly Expenditure	Avg. per HH Expenditure
1	BANDHPOSH	47	761400	16210
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	987160	17020
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	2089660	12820
4	MANTOLA-2	91	1655290	18190
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	1689600	17600
6	RUPATOLA	250	4328750	17315
	TOTAL	700	11511860	16445

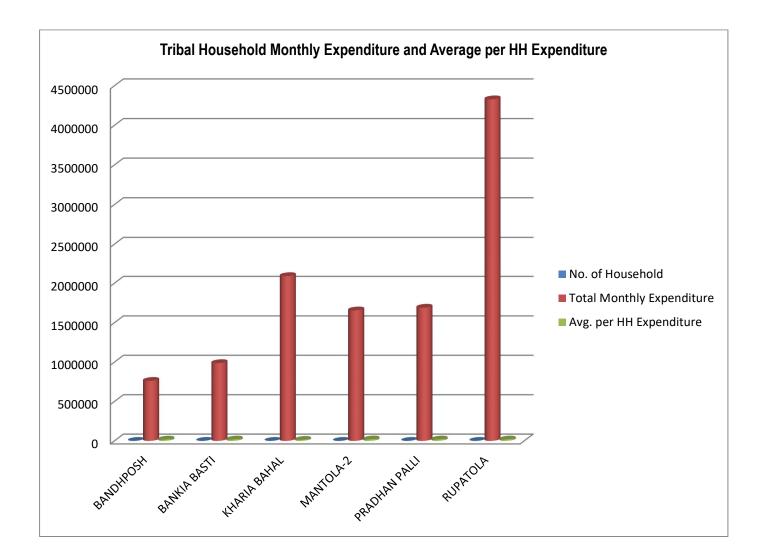
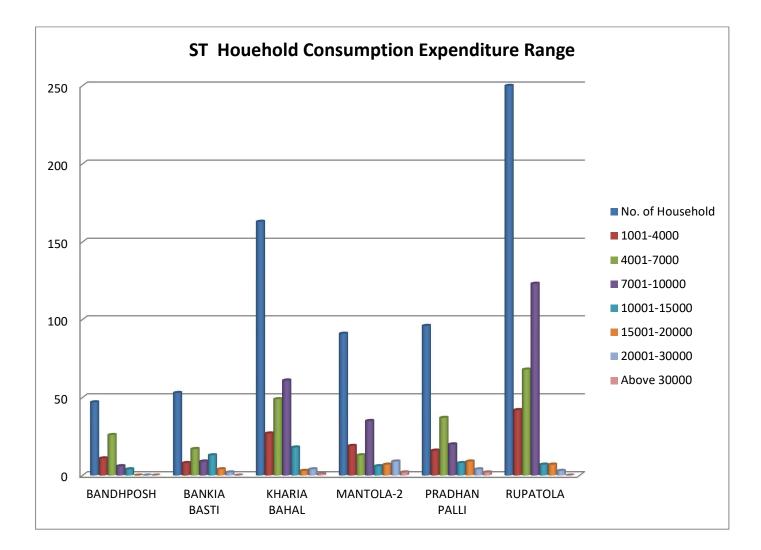


Table-4.61
Distribution of Tribal Migrant Households according consumption Expenditure

SI.	Name of the	No. of			Co	nsumptio	n Expend	iture Rang	ge	
No.	Slum	Hous ehold	1001- 4000	4001- 7000	7001- 10000	10001- 15000	15001- 20000	20001- 30000	Above 30000	Total Monthly Expenditure
1	BANDHPOSH	47	11	26	06	04	0	0	0	761400
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	08	17	09	13	04	02	0	987160
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	27	49	61	18	03	04	01	2089660
4	MANTOLA-2	91	19	13	35	06	07	09	02	1655290
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	16	37	20	08	09	04	02	1689600
6	RUPATOLA	250	42	68	123	07	07	03	0	4328750

TOTAL 700 123	210	254	56	30	22	05	11511860
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BHUBANESWAR SLUM MIGRATION TABLE

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	No. of Years Stay in this Town/City								
No.		Household ⁻	0 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	Above 15 years					
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	0	0	105 (100%)	0					
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	0	5 (19.2%)	21 (80.7%)	0					
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	2 (2.4%)	5 (6.0%)	65 (79.2%)	10 (12.1%)					
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	0	8 (4.3%)	175 (95.6%)	0					

Table No. 5.1Distribution of slum household according to migration

5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	1 (0.5%)	15 (7.9%)	173 (91.5%)	0
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	0	8 (3.4%)	227 (96.5%)	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	0	13 (8.1%)	79 (49.3%)	68 (42.5%)
	Total	980	3 (0.3%)	54 (5.5%)	845 (86.2%)	78 (7.9%)

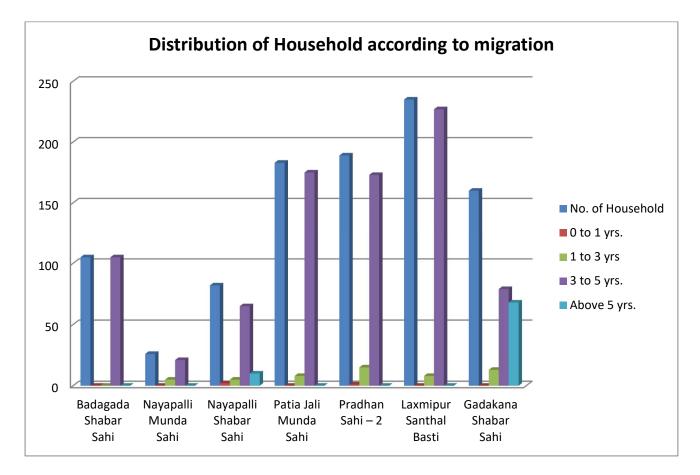


Table No. 5.2
Distribution of slum household according to migration

SI.	Name of the Slum	Slum No. of Househo Id		Migrated fro	Migration Type		
No.			Rural Area to Urban Area	Urban Area to Urban Area	One Place to another place in the same area	Seasonal	Permanent
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	87 (82.8%)	0	18 (17.1%)	3 (2.8%)	102 (97.1%)
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	24 (92.3%)	1 (3.8%)	1 (3.8%)	4 (15.3%)	22 (84.6%)
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	58 (70.7%)	20 (24.3%)	4 (4.8%)	4 (4.8%)	78 (95.1%)
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	182	1	0	6	177

			(99.4%)	(0.5%)		(3.2%)	(96.7%)
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	170 (89.9%)	18 (9.5%)	1 (0.5%)	16 (8.4%)	173 (91.5%)
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	233 (99.1%)	2 (0.8%)	0	235 (100%)	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	157 (98.1%)	2 (12.5%)	1 (0.6%)	7 (4.3%)	153 (95.6%)
	Total	980	911 (92.9%)	44 (4.4%)	25 (2.5%)	275 (28%)	705 71.9%)

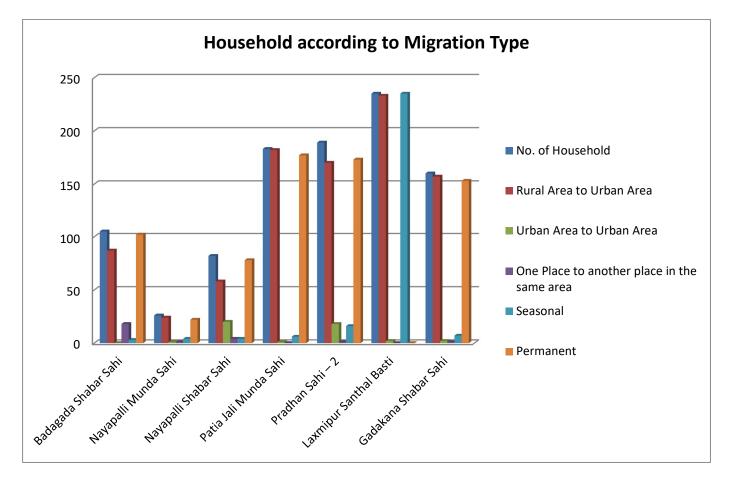


Table No. 5.3Distribution of slum household according to safe drinking water facility

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	Safe Drinking Water		
No.		Household	Yes	No	
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	1 (0.9%)	104 (99.0%)	
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	8 (30.7%)	18 (69.2%)	
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	10 (12.1%)	72 (87.8%)	

4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	1 (0.5%)	182 (99.4)
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	29 (15.3%)	160 (84.6%)
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	0	235 (100%)
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	2 (1.2%)	158 (98.7%)
	Total	980	51 (5.2%)	929 (94.7%)

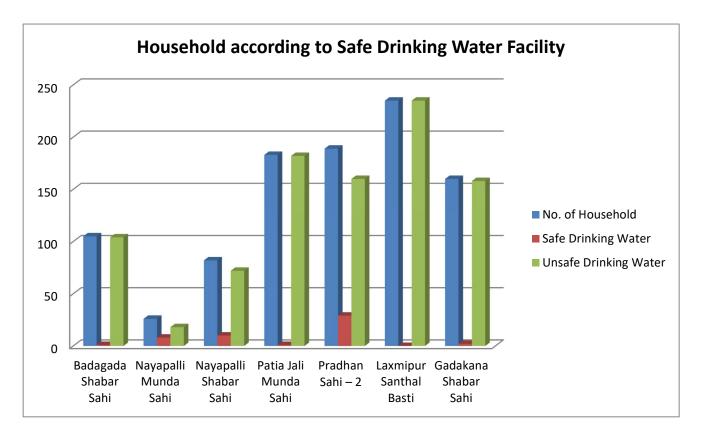


Table	No.	5.4
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SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household	Latrine Facility		Which Latrine Facility Used		
			Yes	No	Public/ Community Latrine	Shared Latrine	Open Defecation
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	58 (55.2%)	47 (44.7%)	0	5 (4.7%)	42 (40)
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	6 (23.0%)	20 (76.9%)	15 (57.6%)	5 (19.2%)	0

3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	53 (64.6%)	29 (35.3%)	3 (3.6%)	11 (13.4%)	15 (18.2%)
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	10 (5.4%)	173 (94.5%)	6 (3.2%)	165 (90.1%)	2 (1.0%)
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	100 (52.9%)	89 (47.0%)	0	2 (1.0%)	87 (46.0%)
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	20 (8.5%)	215 (91.4%)	1 (0.4%)	214 (91.0%)	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	1 (0.6%)	159 (99.3%)	0	3 (1.8%)	156 (97.5%)
	Total	980	248 (25.3%)	732 (74.6%)	25 (2.5%)	405 (41.3%)	302 (30.8%)

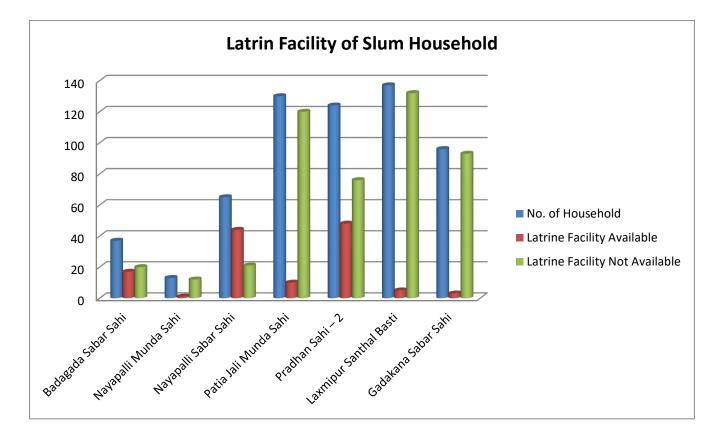


Table No. 5.5Distribution of slum households according to disposal of garbage

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	Dispose of Garbage					
No.		Household No Specific Place		Collection Point/ Common Dumpster	Open Land	Collected from Home		
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	0	104 (99.0%)	1 (0.9%)	0		
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	1	17	8	0		

			(3.8%)	(65.3%)	(30.7%)	
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	2 (2.4%)	77 (93.9%)	3 (3.6%)	0
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	1 (0.5%)	100 (54.6%)	82 (44.8%)	0
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	48 (25.3%)	130 (68.7%)	11 (5.8%)	0
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	51 (21.7%)	0	184 (78.2%)	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	0	0	160 (100%)	0
	Total	980	103 (10.5%)	428 (43.6%)	449 (45.8%)	0

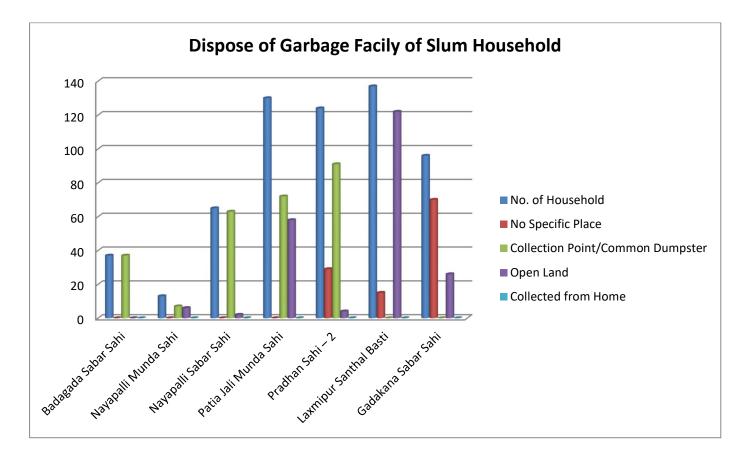


Table No. 5.6Distribution of slum households according to cleanliness

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	Cleanliness								
No.		Household	Very Bad	Bad	Good	Very Good	Can't Say				
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	0	1 (0.9%)	104 (99%)	0	0				

2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	0	6 (23.0%)	20	0	0
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	0	7 (8.5%)	75	0	0
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	0	34 (18.5%)	149	0	0
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	16 (8.4%)	45 (23.8%)	128	0	0
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	0	109	126	0	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	1 (0.6%)	65 (40.6%)	94 (58.7%)	0	0
Total		980	17 (1.7%)	267 (27.2%)	696 (71.0%)	0	0

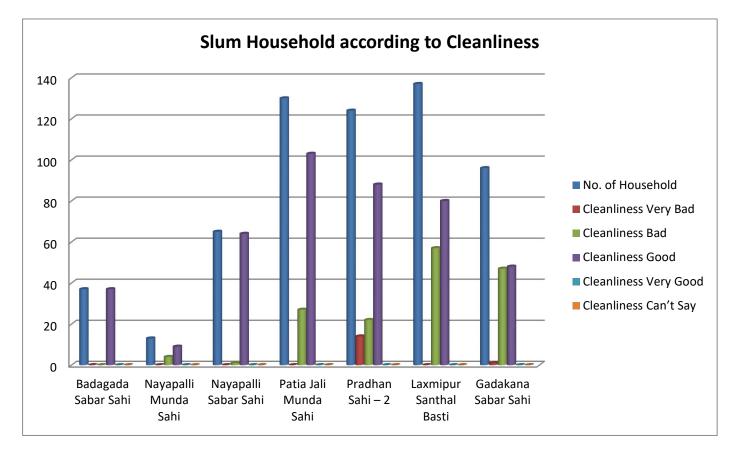


Table No. 5.7

Distribution of slum households according to health check-up standards

SI.	Name of the	No. of	Re	gular Healt	h Check-u	Distance of Dispensary			
No.	Slum	House hold	Govt. Dispensary	Private OPD	Private Doctor	Did not go anywhere	1-2 Km	2-3 Km	<5 Km

1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	104 (99.0%)	1 (0.9%)	0	0	1 (0.9%)	104 (99.0%)	0
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	23 (88.4%)	3 (11.5%)	0	0	10 (38.4%)	2 (7.6%)	14 (53.8%)
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	76 (92.6%)	6 (7.3%)	0	0	11 (13.4%)	3 (3.6%)	68 (82.9%)
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	91 (49.7%)	92 (50.2%)	0	0	86 (46.9%)	45 (24.5%)	52 (28.4%)
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	178 (94.1%)	10 (5.2%)	1 (0.5%)	0	9 (4.7%)	21 (11.1%)	159 (84.1%)
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	235 (100%)	0	0	0	1 (0.4%)	234 (99.5%)	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	160 (100%)	0	0	0	0	160 (100%)	0
	Total	980	867 (88.4%)	112 (11.4%)	1 (0.1%)	0	118 (12.0%)	569 (58.0%)	293 (29.8%)

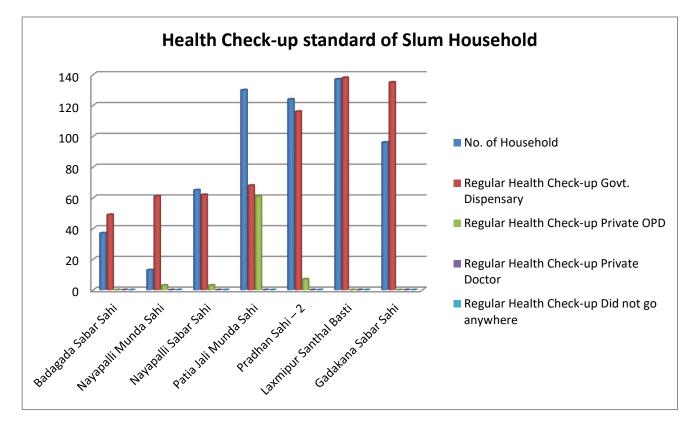


Table No. 5.8Distribution of slum households according to disease

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	No. of	Type of Chronic Diseases
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No.		House hold	Members with Chronic Disease	Cancer Terminal	Heart Disease	Tuberculosis	Respiratory Diseases including Asthma
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	1 (0.9%)	0	0	0	1 (0.9%)
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	2 (7.6%)	0	2 (7.6%)	0	0
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	6 (7.3%)	0	2 (2.4%)	2 (2.4%)	2 (2.4%)
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	0	0	0	0	0
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	11 (5.8%)	1 (0.5%)	2 (1.0%)	4 (2.1%)	4 (2.1%)
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	980	20 (2.0%)	1 (0.1%)	6 (0.6%)	6 (0.6%)	7 (0.7%)

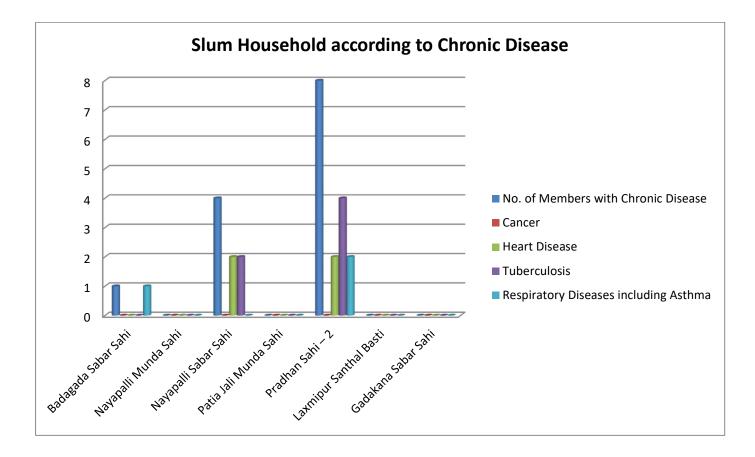
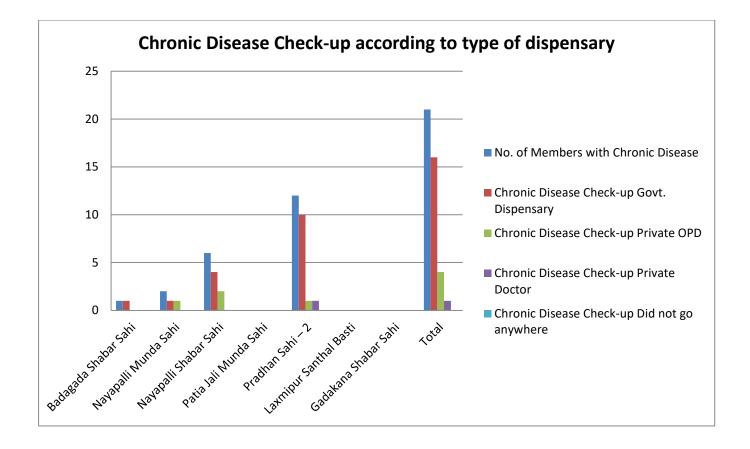


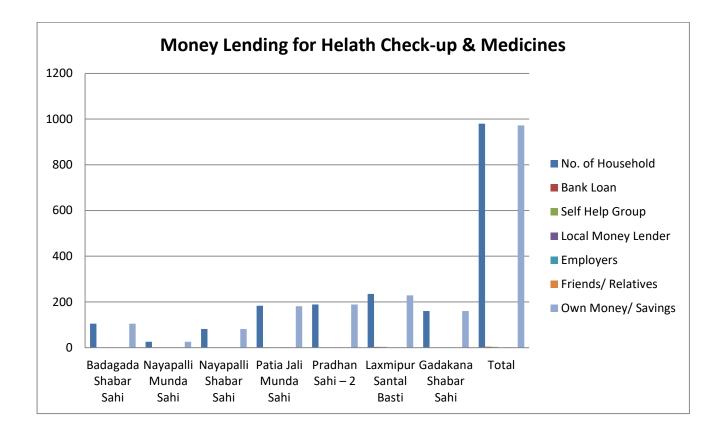
Table No. 5.9Distribution of slum households according to type of dispensary

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	No. of Members		Chronic Disea	ise Check-up	
No.		House hold	with Chronic Disease	Govt. Dispensary	Private OPD	Private Doctor	Did not go anywhere
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	1 (0.9%)	1 (0.9%)	0	0	0
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	2 (7.6%)	1 (3.8%)	1 (3.8)	0	0
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	6 (7.3%)	4 (4.8%)	2 (2.4%)	0	0
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	0	0	0	0	0
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	12 (6.3%)	10 (5.2%)	1 (0.5%)	1 (0.5%)	0
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	235	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		21 (2.1%)	16 (1.6%)	4 (0.4%)	1 (0.1%)	0



Distribution of slum households according to	borrowing of money for health
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SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of		Money	Lending f	or Health Chec	k-up & Medic	ines	
No.		House hold	Bank Loan	Self Help Group	Local Money Lender	Employers	Friends/ Relatives	Own Money/ Savings	NA
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	105	0	0	0	0	0	105 (100%)	0
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	26	0	0	0	0	0	26 (26%)	0
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	82	0	0	0	0	0	82 (100%)	0
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	183	1 (0.5%)	0	0	1 (0.5%)	0	181 (98.9%)	0
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	189	0	0	0	0	0	189 (100%)	0
6	Laxmipur Santal Basti	235	3 (1.3%)	3 (1.3%)	0	0	0	229 (97.4%)	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	160	0	0	0	0	0	160 (100%)	0
	Total		4 (0.4%)	3 (0.3%)	0	1 (0.1%)	0	972 (99.2%)	0



Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Sources of Drinking Water

SI.	Name of the	No. of				Source	e of Drinki	ng Water			
No.	Slum	House hold (ST)	Public Tap	Tube Well/ Bore Well/Han d Pump	With Platf orm	With out Platf orm	Tank/P ond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Govern ment Water Tanker	Private Water Tanker	Others
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	0	37 (100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	10 (76.92)	3 (23.08)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	38 (58.46)	27 (41.54)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	129 (99.23)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 (0.77)
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	74 (59.68)	49 (39.52)	0	0	1 (0.80)	0	0	0	0
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	0	137 (100)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	52 (54.17)	44 (45.83)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	602	303 (50.33)	297 (49.33)	0	0	1 (0.17)	0	0	0	1 (0.17)

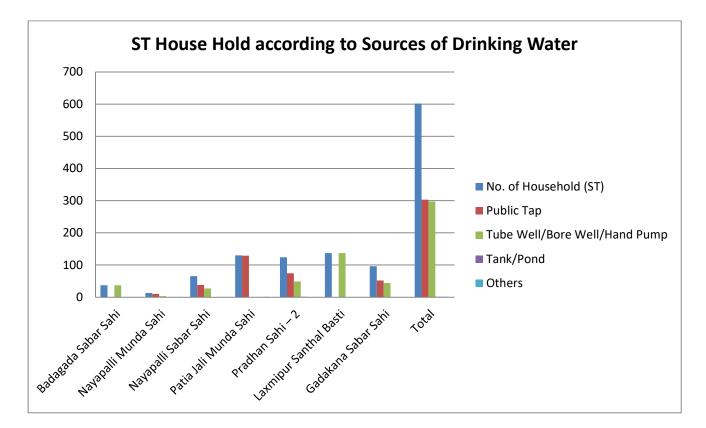


Table No. 5.12Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Safe Drinking Water

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household	Safe Drink	king Water
No.		(ST)	Yes	No
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	37 (100)	0
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	9 (69.23)	4 (30.77)
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	58 (89.23)	7 (10.77)
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	130 (100)	0
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	110 (88.71)	14 (11.29)
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	137 (100)	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	96 (100)	0
	Total	602	577	25

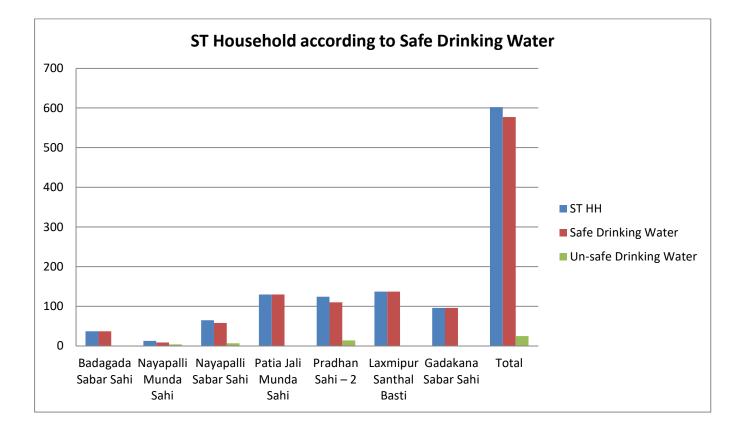
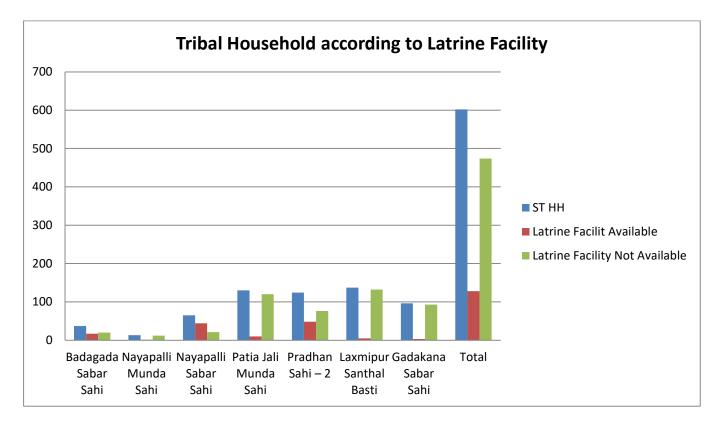


Table No. 5.13Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Latrine Facility

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	Latrine	Facility	Which Latrir	ne Facility Us	sed
No.		Household (ST)	Yes	No	Public/Community Latrine	Shared Latrine	Open Defecation
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	17 (45.95)	20 (54.05)	0	5 (25)	15 (75)
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	1 (7.69)	12 (92.31)	10 (83.33)	2 (16.67)	0
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	44 (67.69)	21 (32.31)	2 (9.52)	6 (28.57)	13 (61.90)
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	10 (0.77)	120 (92.31)	0	3 (2.5)	117 (97.5)
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	48 (38.71)	76 (61.29)	0	2 (2.63)	74 (97.37)
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	5 (3.65)	132 (96.35)	0	0	132 (100)
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	3 (3.12)	93 (96.88)	0	0	93 (100)
	Total	602	128 (21.26)	474 (78.74)	12 (2.53)	18 (3.80)	444 (93.67)



Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Disposal of Garbage

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of		Dispose of Garbage						
No.		Household (ST)	No Specific Place	Collection Point / Common Dumpster	Open Land	Collected from Home				
1	Badagada Sabar Sahi	37	0	37 (100)	0	0				
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	0	7 (53.85)	6 (46.15)	0				
3	Nayapalli Sabar Sahi	65	0	63 (96.92)	2 (3.08)	0				
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	0	72 (55.38)	58 (44.62)	0				
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	29 (23.39)	91 (73.39)	4 (3.22)	0				
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	15 (10.95)	0	122 (89.05)	0				
7	Gadakana Sabar Sahi	96	70 (72.92)	0	26 (27.08)	0				
	Total	602	114	270	218	0				

	(18.94)	(44.85)	(36.21)	

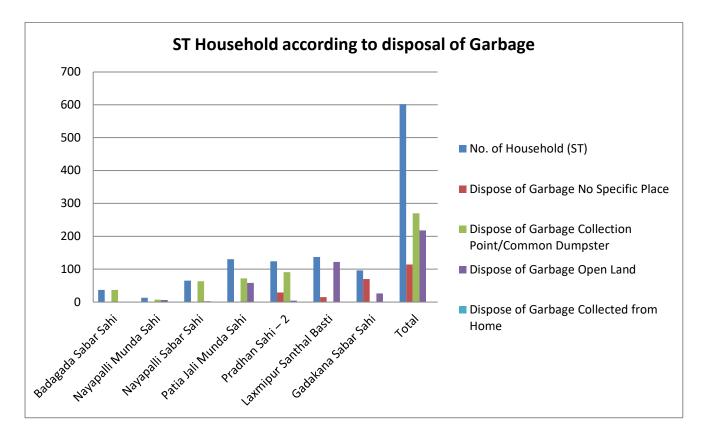
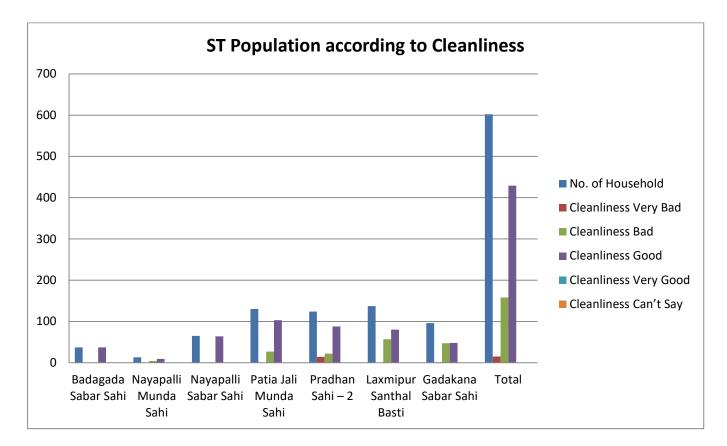


Table No. 5.15Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Cleanliness

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of			Cleanliness		
No.		Household	Very Bad	Bad	Good	Very Good	Can't Say
1	Badagada Sabar Sahi	37	0	0	37 (100)	0	0
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	0	4 (30.77)	9 (69.23)	0	0
3	Nayapalli Sabar Sahi	65	0	1 (1.54)	64 (98.46)	0	0
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	0	27 (20.77)	103 (79.23)	0	0
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	14 (11.29)	22 (17.74)	88 (70.97)	0	0
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	0	57 (41.61)	80 (58.39)	0	0
7	Gadakana Sabar Sahi	96	1 (1.04)	47 (48.96)	48 (50)	0	0
	Total	602	15	158	429	0	0

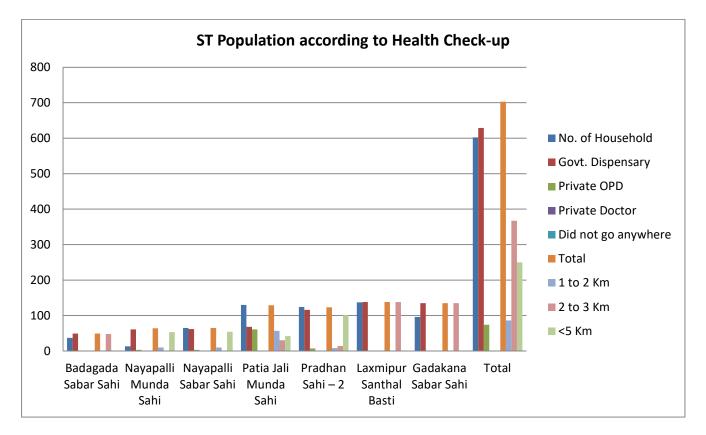
(2.49) (26.25) (71.26)				
			(71.26)	



Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Health Check-up

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of		Regula	r Health C	heck-up		Distan	ce of Disp	ensary
No.		House hold	Govt. Dispens ary	Private OPD	Private Doctor	Did not go anywhere	Total	1 to 2 Km	2 to 3 Km	<5 Km
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	49 (100)	0	0	0	49	1 (2.04)	48 (97.96)	0
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	61 (95.31)	3 (4.69)	0	0	64	10 (15.63)	1 (1.56)	53 (82.81)
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	62 (95.38)	3 (4.62)	0	0	65	10 (15.38)	1 (1.54)	54 (83.08)
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	68 (52.71)	61 (47.29)	0	0	129	57 (44.19)	30 (23.25)	42 (32.56)
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	116 (94.31)	7 (5.69)	0	0	123	8 (6.50)	14 (11.38)	101 (82.11)
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	138 (100)	0	0	0	138	0	138 (100)	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	135 (100)	0	0	0	135	0	135 (100)	0

	Total	602	629 (89.47)	74 (10.53)	0	0	703	86 (12.23)	367 (52.20)	250 (35.56)
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Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Chronic Disease type

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	No. of		Ту	pe of Chronic Dis	seases
No.		House hold	Members with Chronic Disease	Cancer	Heart Disease	Tuberculosis	Respiratory Diseases including Asthma
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	27	1	0	0	0	1
		37	(2.70)				(2.70)
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	0	0	0	0	0
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	4	0	2	2	0
		65	(6.15)		(3.08)	(3.08)	
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	0	0	0	0	0
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	104	8	0	2	4	2
		124	(6.45)		(1.61)	(3.22)	(1.61)
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	602	13	0	4	6	3
		002	(2.16)		(0.66)	(0.99)	(0.50)

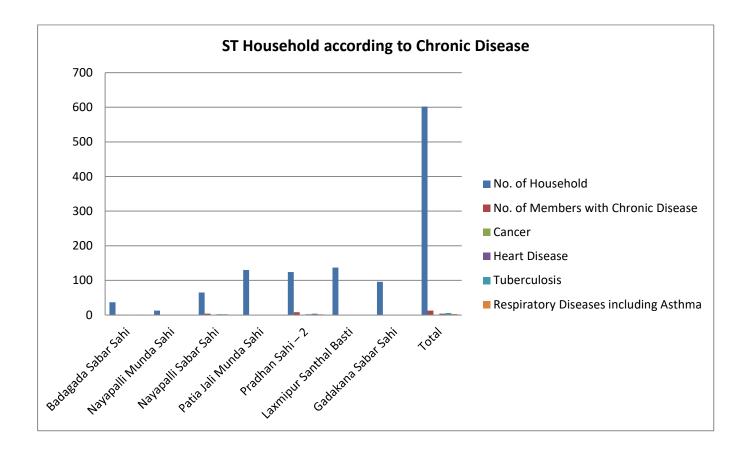


Table No. 5.18Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Chronic Disease Check-up

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	No. of Members		Chronic Disea	ase Check-up	
No.		House hold	with Chronic Disease	Govt. Dispensary	Private OPD	Private Doctor	Did not go anywhere
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	1 (2.70)	1 (2.70)	0	0	0
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	0	0	0	0	0
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	4 (6.15)	4 (6.15)	0	0	0
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	0	0	0	0	0
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	8 (6.45)	7 (5.64)	1 (0.81)	0	0
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	602	13 (2.16)	12 (1.99)	1 (0.17)	0	0

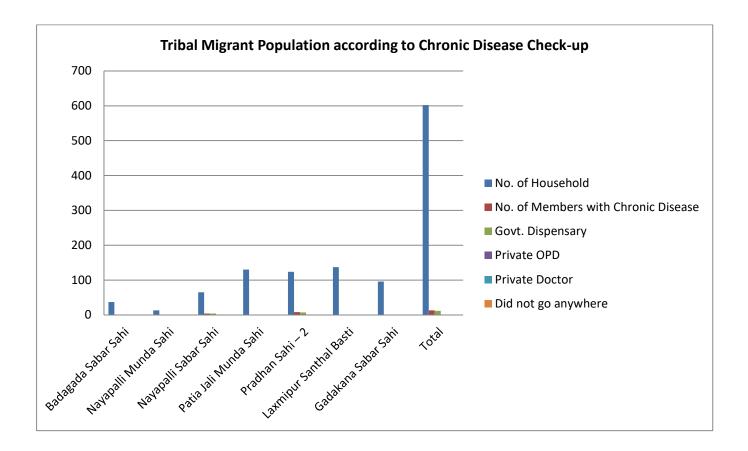


Table No. 5.19Distribution of Tribal Migrant Population according to Money Lending for Illness

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of		Money Lending for Health Check-up & Medicines								
No.		House hold (ST)	Bank Loan	Self Help Group	Local Money Lender	Employers	Friends/ Relatives	Own Money/ Savings	NA			
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	0	0	0	0	0	49	0			
2	Nayapalli Munda Sahi	13	0	0	0	0	0	13	0			
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	0	0	0	0	1	59	0			
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	1	0	0	1	0	128	0			
5	Pradhan Sahi – 2	124	0	0	0	0	0	68	0			
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	0	1	0	0	0	137	0			
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	0	0	0	0	0	134	0			
	Total	602	1	1	0	1	1	588	0			

(0.17) (0.17) (0.17) (0.17) (97.67)

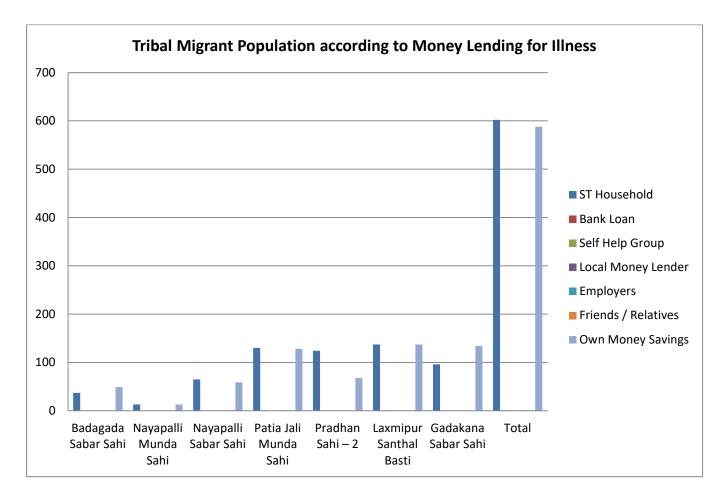


Table	No.	5.20
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Distribution of Tribal Migrant Households according to Reason of Migration

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	Reasons for Migration							
No.		Household	Poverty/ Unemployment	Search for Livelihood	Compiled by Adv. taken	High hopes for Wages/Income	Drought Condition			
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	17	06	07	03	04			
2	Nayapalii Munda Sahi	13	02	06	01	02	02			
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	20	17	09	11	08			
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	34	31	15	26	24			
5	Pradhan Sahi-2	124	23	19	10	41	31			
6	Laxmipur	137	27	31	18	38	23			

	Santhal Basti						
7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	16	32	17	18	13
TOTAL		602	139 (23.1)	142 (23.5)	77 (12.8)	139 (23.3)	105 (17.4)

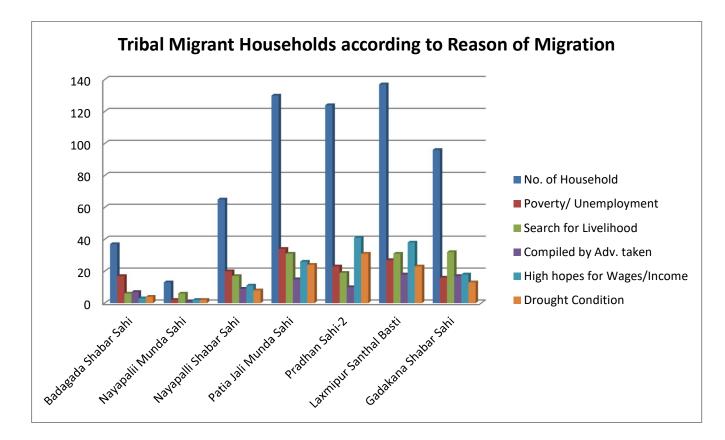
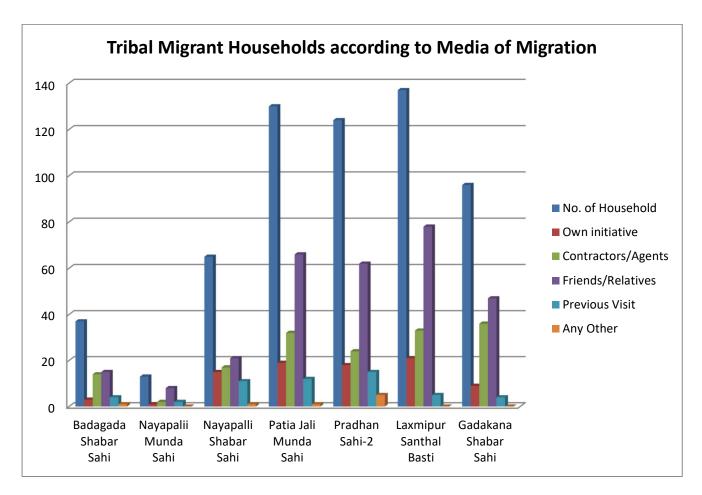


 Table No. 5.21

 Distribution of Tribal Migrant Households according to Media of Migration

SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household	Media of Migration					
			Own initiative	Contractors/ Agents	Friends/ Relatives	Previous Visit	Any Other	
1	Badagada Shabar Sahi	37	03	14	15	04	01	
2	Nayapalii Munda Sahi	13	01	02	08	02	0	
3	Nayapalli Shabar Sahi	65	15	17	21	11	01	
4	Patia Jali Munda Sahi	130	19	32	66	12	01	
5	Pradhan Sahi-2	124	18	24	62	15	05	
6	Laxmipur Santhal Basti	137	21	33	78	05	0	

7	Gadakana Shabar Sahi	96	09	36	47	04	0
	TOTAL	602	86 (14.2)	158 (26.2)	297 (49.3)	53 (8.8)	08 (1.1)



ROURKELA SLUM MIGRATION TABLE

Table No.-5.22

Distribution of Slum Households according years of migration

SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Household	No. of Years Stay in this Town/City					
			0 to 1	1 to 3	3 to 5	Above 5 years		
1	BANDHPOSH	60	2	12	46	0		
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	2	2	4	48		
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	0	36	20	344		
4	MANTOLA-2	164	3	7	13	140		

5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	0	4	0	113
6	RUPATOLA	381	0	32	63	285
TOTAL		1180	7	93	146	930

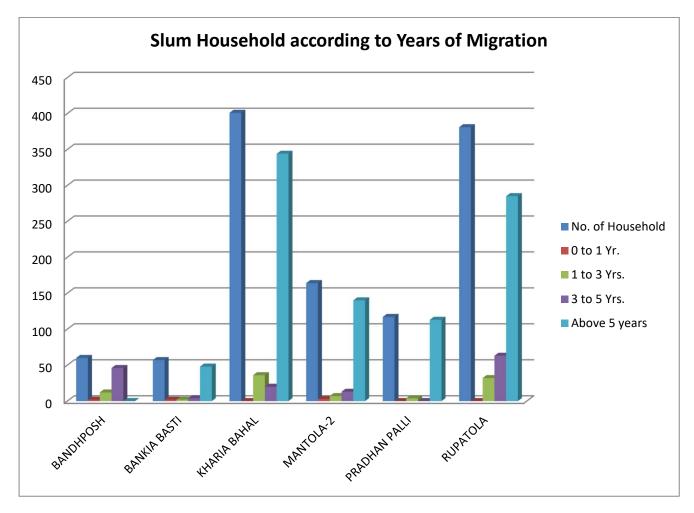
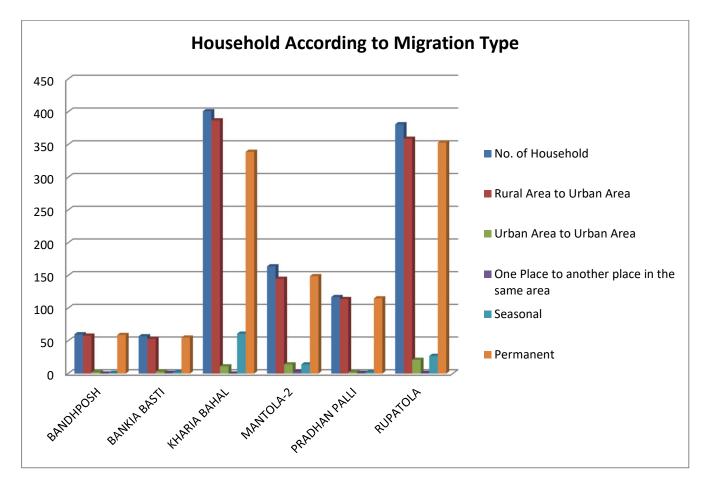


Table No.-5.23

Distribution of Slum Households according migration

SI. No.	Name of the Slum	No. of House hold	W	hether Migrate	Migration Type		
110.			Rural Area to Urban Area	Urban Area to Urban Area	One Place to another place in the same area	Seasonal	Permanent
1	BANDHPOSH	60	58	2	0	1	59
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	53	3	1	2	55
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	387	11	0	61	339

4	MANTOLA-2	164	145	14	3	14	149
5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	114	2	1	2	115
6	RUPATOLA	381	359	21	1	27	353
тот	AL	1180	1116	53	6	107	1070

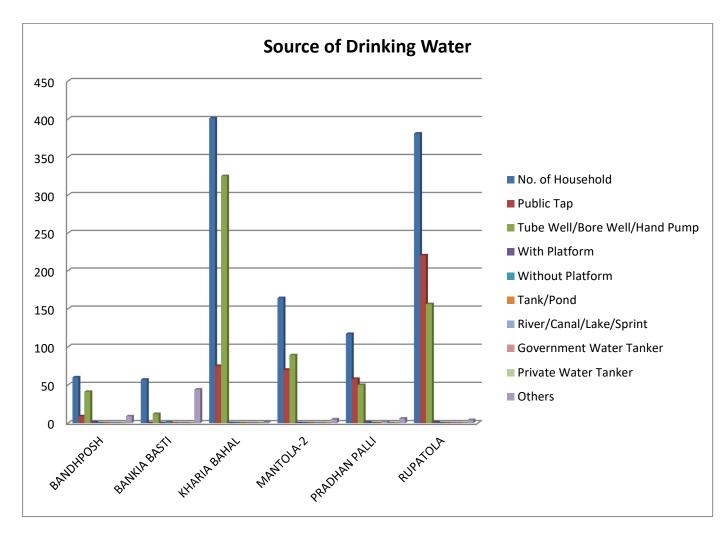




Distribution of Slum Households according to Source of Drinking Water

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of House		Source of Drinking Water							
No.		hold	Public Tap	Tube Well/ Bore Well/ Hand Pump	With Platform	Without Platform	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Govern ment Water Tanker	Private Water Tanker	Others
1	BANDHPOSH	60	09	41	01	0	0	0	0	0	09
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	0	12	0	01	0	0	0	0	44
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	75	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	01

4	MANTOLA-2	164	70	89	0	0	0	0	0	0	05
5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	58	50	01	0	0	02	0	0	06
6	RUPATOLA	381	220	156	01	0	0	0	0	0	04
тот	AL	1180	432	673	3	1	0	2	0	0	69

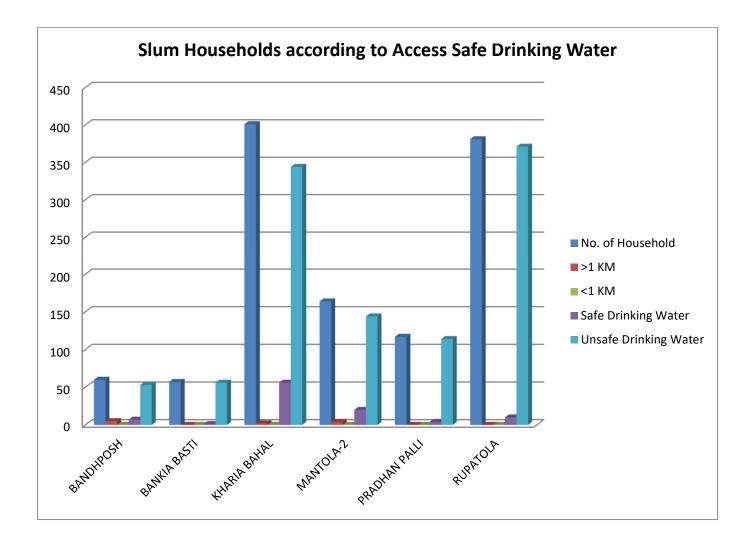




Distribution of Slum Households according to access Safe drinking water

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	Distance Covere	Safe Drinking Water		
No.		Household	> 1 KM	<1 km	Yes	No
1	BANDHPOSH	60	05	0	07	53
2	BANKIA BASTI	57	0	0	01	56
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	02	0	56	344

4	MANTOLA-2	164	04	0	20	144
5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	0	0	4	114
6	RUPATOLA	381	0	0	10	371
тоти	AL	1180	11	0	98	1082





Distribution of Slum households	s according to	disposal of garbage
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SI.	Name of the	No. of		Dispose of Garbage			
No.	Slum	Household	No Specific Place	Collection Point/Common Dumpster	Open Land	Collected from Home	
1	BANDHPOSH	60	32	3	12	13	

2	BANKIA BASTI	57	53	3	0	1
3	KHARIA BAHAL	401	5	1	394	0
4	MANTOLA-2	164	17	129	18	0
5	PRADHAN PALLI	117	114	8	0	0
6	RUPATOLA	381	321	7	52	1
	TOTAL	1180	542	151	476	15

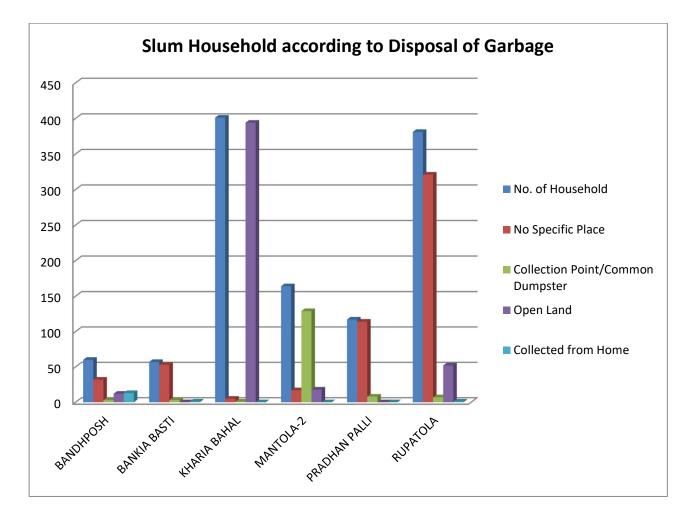


Table No. 5.27

Distribution of Tribal migrant households according house Type and ownership of house

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of		ST House Type						
No.		Household (ST)	Mud/Kaccha	Semi-Pucca	Pucca	Own	Rented			
1	BANDHPOSH	47	18	25	4	43	4			
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	13	32	8	49	4			

TOTAL		700	198 (28.2)	437 (62.4)	65 (9.4)	564 (80.4)	134 (19.6)
6	RUPATOLA	250	68	175	7	185	63
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	32	42	22	97	0
4	MANTOLA-2	91	54	37	0	80	11
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	13	126	24	110	52

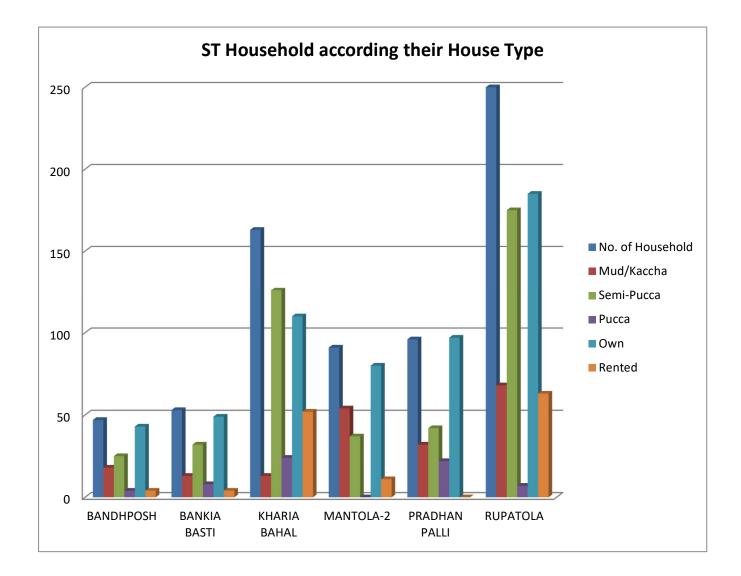
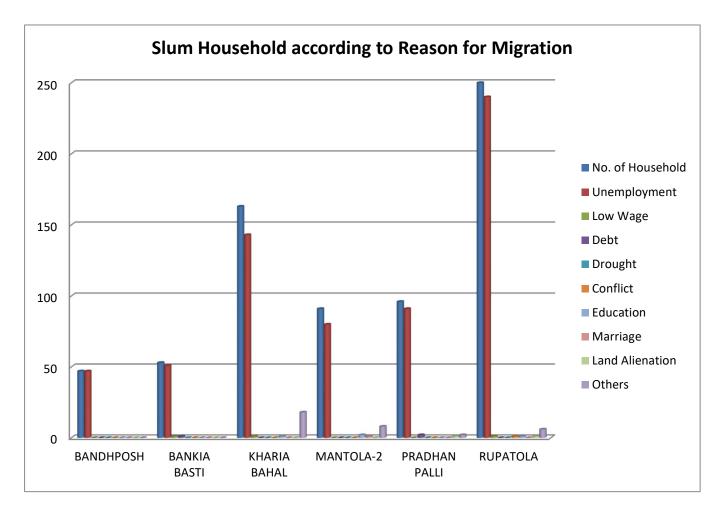


Table- 5.28Distribution of Tribal Migrant Households according to Reason for Migration

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of House	Reason for Migration								
No.		hold	Unemploy- ment	Low Wage	Debt	Drought	Conflict	Education	Marriage	Land Alienation	Others

1	BANDHPOSH	47	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	51	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	143	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	18
4	MANTOLA-2	91	80	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	8
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	91	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2
6	RUPATOLA	250	240	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	6
	TOTAL	700	652	3	3	0	1	4	1	2	34

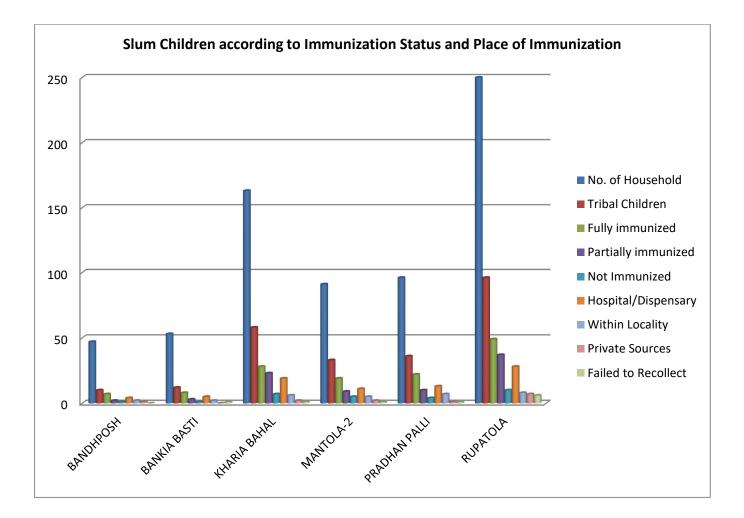




SI. Name of the Slum No. of Status and place of immunization
--

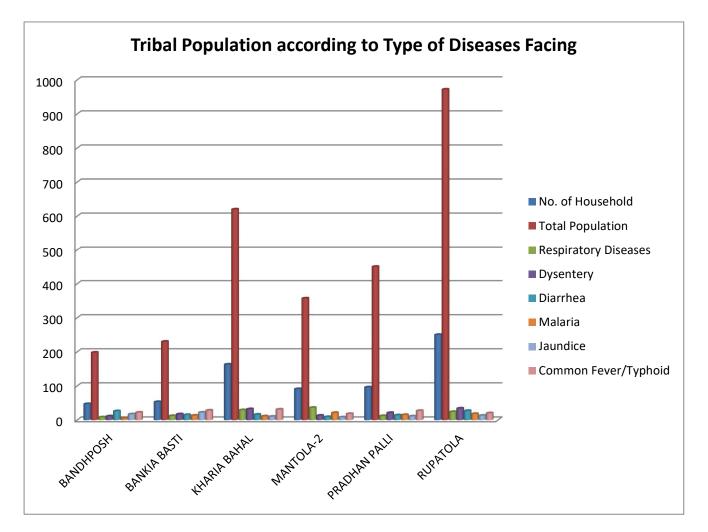
No		HH	Tribal Children	Fully immunized	Partially immunized	Not Immunize d	Hospital/ Dispensar y	Within Locality	Private Sources	Failed to Recollect
1	BANDHPOSH	47	10	07	02	01	04	02	01	-
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	12	08	03	01	05	02	-	01
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	58	28	23	07	19	06	02	01
4	MANTOLA-2	91	33	19	09	05	11	05	02	01
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	36	22	10	04	13	07	01	01
6	RUPATOLA	250	96	49	37	10	28	08	07	06
	TOTAL	700	245	133 (54.2)	84 (34.2)	28 (11.6)	80 (60.1)	30 (25.5)	13 (9.8)	10 (4.6)

Distribution of Slum Children of Tribal Migrant Households according to immunization Status and place of immunization



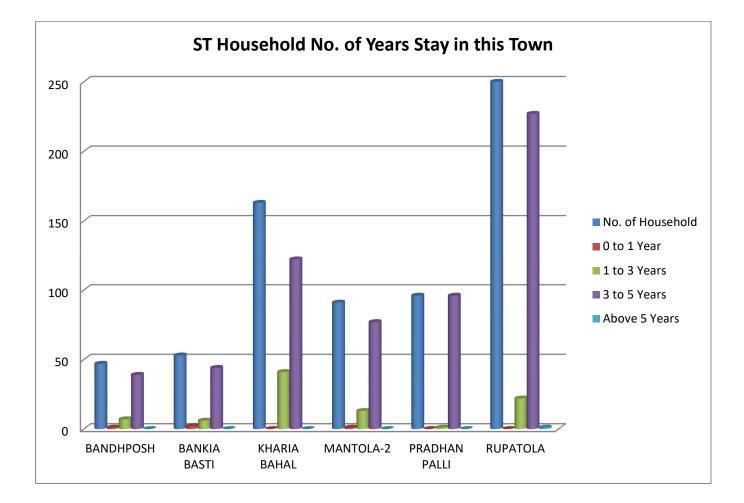
SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	Total			Type of D	iseases		
No.		Household (ST)	Population	Respiratory Diseases	Dysentery	Diarrhea	Malaria	Jaundice	Common Fever/ Typhoid
1	BANDHPOSH	47	198	08	11	26	05	17	22
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	230	12	17	15	13	22	28
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	620	29	32	16	11	10	31
4	MANTOLA-2	91	357	36	13	09	21	08	18
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	450	12	21	14	15	11	27
6	RUPATOLA	250	972	24	34	27	18	13	20
	TOTAL	700	2827	121 (4.1)	128 (4.5)	107 (3.8)	83 (3.0)	81 (2.9)	146 (5.2)

Distribution of Tribal Migrant population according to type of Diseases



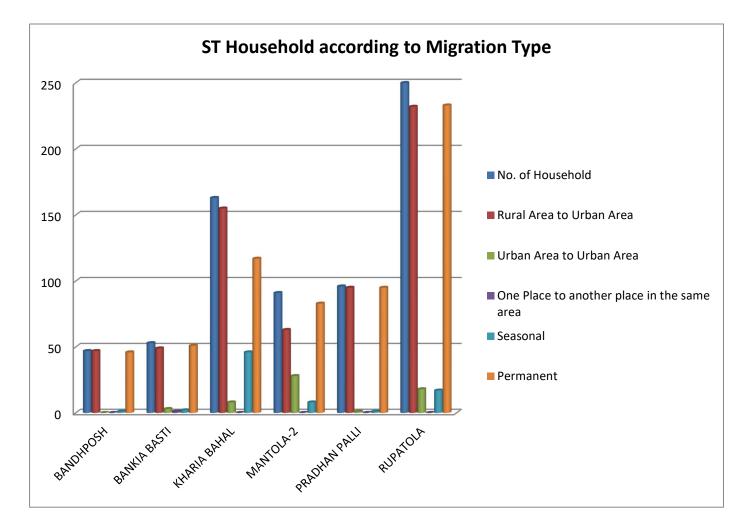
SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	١	No. of Years Stay	in this Town/C	ity
No.		Household	0 to 1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	Above 5 years
1	BANDHPOSH	47	1	7	39	0
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	2	6	44	0
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	0	41	122	0
4	MANTOLA-2	91	1	13	77	0
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	0	1	96	0
6	RUPATOLA	250	0	22	227	1
	TOTAL	700	4	90	605	1

Distribution of ST Households according migration and years of stay

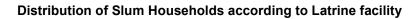


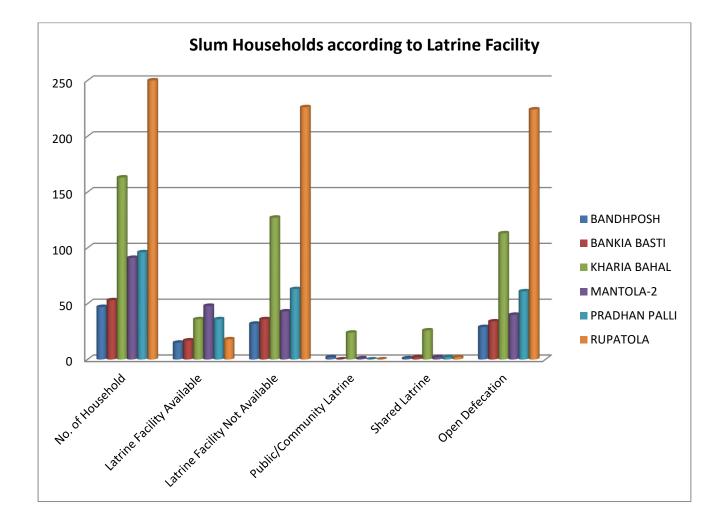
Distribution of ST Households according type of mi	gration
--	---------

SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	v	Vhether Migrate	ed from	Migrat	ion Type
No.		House hold	Rural Area to Urban Area	Urban Area to Urban Area	One Place to another place in the same area	Seasonal	Permanent
1	BANDHPOSH	47	47	0	0	1	46
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	49	3	1	2	51
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	155	8	0	46	117
4	MANTOLA-2	91	63	28	0	8	83
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	95	1	0	1	95
6	RUPATOLA	250	232	18	0	17	233
	TOTAL	700	641	58	1	75	625



SI.	Name of the Slum	No. of	Latrine I	Facility	Which	Latrine Facilit	y Used
No.		Household	Yes	No	Public/ Community Latrine	Shared Latrine	Open Defecation
1	BANDHPOSH	47	15	32	2	01	29
2	BANKIA BASTI	53	17	36	0	02	34
3	KHARIA BAHAL	163	36	127	24	26	113
4	MANTOLA-2	91	48	43	01	02	40
5	PRADHAN PALLI	96	36	63	0	02	61
6	RUPATOLA	250	18	226	0	02	224
	TOTAL	700	170	527	27	35	501





FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

BADAGADA SABARA SAHI

- 1. 60% of the household are of Semi Piucca/Kaccha type.
- 2. The slum comes under ward no -45 of BMC and it is an authorized slum.
- 3. 70% of the household belongs to Sabara Community (Scheduled Tribe).
- 4. 40% of the people in the slum are daily wage earner working in construction sites and 30 % of the house hold members are Govt. Emplyoee.
- 5. As per the survey the slum dwellers are residing in the slum for more than 40 years.
- 6. As per the slum dwellers version they have the problem of drainage and drinking water facility in the slum.
- 7. Through there are two public taps available in the slum which is not sufficient for them.
- 8. Slum dwellers are also facing sanitation issue and open defecation is there.
- 9. The garbage cleaning facility provided by BMC is available in the main road not in the interior of the slum which is situated 700 meters away.
- 10. There is availability of one anganwadi in which 30 children are studying for the pre primary classes and there are two anagnwadi workers.
- 11. There is one high school available in the slum for the higher study of the children.
- 12. Availability of one Mahilya Arogya Samiti through NRHM for the health awareness and immunization of the small child in the slum.
- 13. As survey shows for the economic development people asked for :
 - (a) Women need tailoring training.
 - (b) Educated youth need govt. help for the skill development to start their own entrepreneur.
 - (c) As they do not have awareness about the govt jobs (specifically class III & IV) they need awareness to address their issues.

NAYAPALI SABARA SAHI

- 1. 90% of the household are of Pucca type.
- 2. The slum comes under ward no -28 of BMC and it is an authorized slum.
- 3. 90% of the household belongs to Saara Community.
- 4. 80% of the people in the slum are daily wage earner working like painter, auto driver, construction works & 20% people are working in Govt. job.
- 5. As per the survey the slum dwellers are residing in the slum for more than 50 years.
- 6. As per the slum dwellers version they have the problem of drinking water facility in the slum.
- 7. The garbage cleaning facility provided by BMC is available in the main road not in the interior of the slum which is situated 200 meters away.
- 8. There is availability of one anganwadi in which 25 children are studying for the pre primary classes and there are two anagnwadi workers.
- 9. There is one ashram school available in the slum for the higher study of the children.
- 10. As we have gone through the surveys in this slum we found that the people have a problem in getting their caste certificate.
- 11. As this is a very old hamlet we found one community Hall in this slum which is being used for multipurpose work.
- 12. The majority of slum dwellers have official electricity connection and some people don't have because they have no documents to avail it or due to financial crisis.
- In the slum as per the survey microfinance companies like SKS Microfinance Ltd, Ujjiban Micro finance have lend money to the slum dwellers with 20% interest PA through their marketing agent.
- 14. As survey shows for the economic development people asked for :
 - a. Women need tailoring training.
 - b. Educated youth need govt. help for the skill development to start their own entrepreneur.
 - c. As they do not have awareness about the govt jobs (specifically class III & IV) they need awareness to address their issues.

PATIA JALI MUNDA SAHI

- 1. Most of the household are of Kaccha/ Semi Pucca type.
- 2. The slum comes under ward no -02 of BMC and it is an unauthorized slum.
- 3. 85% of the household belongs to munda Community (Scheduled Tribe).
- 4. 50% of the people in the slum are daily wage earner working in BMC sweeper work as daily wage basis and rest of the people are doing construction work.
- 5. As per the survey the slum dwellers are residing in the slum for more than 40 years.
- 6. Survey shows people are migrated from Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh and Kandhamal Dist.
- 7. As per the slum dwellers they have the problem of drainage facility in the slum.
- 8. Slum dwellers are also facing sanitation issue and open defecation is there.
- 9. The major source of drinking water is through tube well and there are 5 tube wells in good condition.
- 10. 60% of the people don't have their official electricity connection and 20 % people using by sublet mode because they have no documents to avail it or due to financial crisis.
- 11. There is one Anganwadi Centre and 30 children are studying for the pre primary classes and there are two anagnwadi workers.
- 12. In the slum as per the survey microfinance companies like SKS Microfinance Ltd, Ujjiban Micro finance have lend money to the slum dwellers with 20% interest PA through their marketing agent.
- 13. As survey shows for the economic development people asked for:
 - (a) Women need tailoring training and need loan to start home enterprenure.
 - (b) Educated youth need govt. help for the skill development to start their own entrepreneur.
 - (c) As per the discussion held with the corporator and also as our survey shows 20-25 youth need some skill development training like driving training ,carpenter training, tailoring training for the betterment of the life style.
- 14. As we gone through we found that majority of the household selling HANDIA (Local Liquor) in the slum. We do not find any restriction being applied to them by state authorities.
- 15. Most of the people are doing sweeper work in BMC which was allotted by the corporator.
- 16. There are 3 SHG group consisting of 10-12 members in each and they are doing personal benefits by taking loan from the bank.
- 17. There is one community latrine which is not working when our survey went on and we contacted to the corporator and he said it will start after inauguration.
- 18. One youth association is there named as BABA Tilak Majhi and is not functioning properly so that other youths are not interested to join the group.
- 19. 20-25 Youth male wants some skill development training so that they could able to work somewhere.

20. Skill development training means: Driving training, tailoring training, some youth also need computer centre to learn about computer.

SLUM DETAILS OF PRADHANSAHI-2

- 1. 60% of the household are of Mud/Kaccha type.
- 2. The slum comes under ward no -26 of BMC and it is an unauthorized slum.
- 3. 90% of the household belongs to Community (Scheduled Tribe).
- 4. 80% of the people in the slum are daily wage earner working in construction sites.
- 5. As per the survey the slum dwellers are residing in the slum for more than 30 years. As per the survey shows 90% people are migrated from Ganjam Dist.
- 6. As per the slum dwellers version they have the problem of drainage and drinking water facility in the slum.
- 7. Through there are three borewell available in the slum which is not sufficient for them.
- 8. Slum dwellers are also facing sanitation issue and open defecation is there.
- 9. The garbage cleaning facility provided by BMC is available in the main road not in the interior of the slum which is situated 500 meters away.
- 10. There is availability of one anganwadi in which 25 children are studying for the pre primary classes and there are two anagnwadi workers.
- 11. There is no high school available in the slum, so the children are going to 1-2 km for higher study.
- 12. There is one Mahila Samiti registered by BMC which is doing cleaning of the area and doing awareness among the people for Swachha Bharat Mission
- 13. In the slum as per the survey microfinance companies like SKS Microfinance Ltd, Ujjiban Micro finance have lend money to the slum dwellers with 20% interest PA through their marketing agent.
- 14. As survey shows for the economic development people asked for :
 - (a) Women need tailoring training.
 - (b) Educated youth need govt. help for the skill development to start their own entrepreneur.
 - (c) As they do not have awareness about the govt jobs (specifically class III & IV) they need awareness to address their issues.
- 15. Rajkishore Aruk
- 16. Father-Patitapabana Aruk
- 17. Age- 38
- 18. Address- PradhanSahi-2, Ward No.-26, Bhabaneswar
- 19. Rajkishore Aruk is basically belongs to Kedrapara Dist. of odisha. He came to this town 25 years back. At that time Patitapabana Aruk was so poor, so he came to this town for better income. He belongs to Schedule caste of kaibarta. Patitapabana father of Rajkishore needed some work to survive himself and also his family members. So he worked as a daily labour and his wife was also worked housekeeping work, so in a very less income they didn't stop the education of his son Rajkishore. Rajkishore completed 10th & +2 in this town. After completion of +2 he studied ITI in Govt. College. After completion of his ITI, he worked as plumber. Now Days he is working

very well to feed his family. Rajkishore's wife was also completed P.G in Hindi and his son is studying at Kendriya Vidyalaya. But Rajkishore didn't get any Govt. scheme yet.

- 20. The major problem of their dwelling unit is the water and drainage problem.
- 21. For economic development Rajkishore wants any job for his wife.

CASE STUDY

Rajkishore Aruk Father-Patitapabana Aruk Age- 38 Address- PradhanSahi-2, Ward No.-26, Bhabaneswar

Rajkishore Aruk, is basically belongs to Kedrapara Dist. of odisha. He came to this town 25 years back. At that time Patitapabana Aruk was so poor, so he came to this town for better income. He belongs to Schedule caste of kaibarta. Patitapabana father of Rajkishore needed some work to survive himself and also his family members. So he worked as a daily labour and his wife was also worked housekeeping work, so in a very less income they didn't stop the education of his son Rajkishore. Rajkishore completed 10th & +2 in this town. After completion of +2 he studied ITI in Govt. College. After completion of his ITI, he worked as plumber. Now Days he is working very well to feed his family. Rajkishore's wife was also completed P.G in Hindi and his son is studying at Kendriya Vidyalaya. But Rajkishore didn't get any Govt. scheme yet.

The major problem of their dwelling unit is the water and drainage problem.

For economic development Rajkishore wants any job for his wife.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION IN BANDHPOSH SLUM

Members joined in the discussion:	Dt-10-05-2017
A. Subhankar Routray	
B. Dibya Ranjan Mohapatra	
C. Rakesh Kumar Das	
i. Ramesh Mundari	
ii. Kamla Kissan	
iii. Sukanti Pradhan	
iv. Maria Goroti Tette	
v. Barun Majhi	
vi. Dharmu Kissan	
	Dandhuash
1. Name of the slum-	Bandhposh
2. No of household of the slum-	60
3. Representative of how many households are present here-	06
4. No of participants	Men-03
5. Land title of the slum-	Women-03 Own Public land +State Government
6. Location of the slum-	Near Airport
7. How old it is-	More than 50 yrs
8. How many family members have their individual toilet-	20
9. Is the children below 5 yrs using the toilet-	No
10. If not using why	By habit
11. Why other peoples defecate in the open?	Lack of individual toilet
12. Where do you defecate?	Open space
13. Is there any provision of public toilet?	No
14. How much expenditure did they incur in making those changes?	5300/-
15. How much families have sewerage connection?	None
16. How much families have seftic tank?	None
17. How many families have pit?	None
18. Who clean the septic tank /pit	N/A
19. How frequent is the septic tank /pit cleaned?	N/A

No

20. Does the slum have open drain channel?

21. What is the predominant method of collection of	
waste the slum?	No facility/Open space 2 No
22. Is there an active self help group in the slum /how many?	
23. Mahila samiti	No
24. How they work?	
25. How many members in each of the group?	10-12
26. Is there any anganwadi centre in the slum/how many?	Yes/1
27. Is there any functional toilet in the anganwadi?	No
28. All the people have Aadhar card/Voter ID card or not.	Yes
29. All the people have bank ac or not?	Yes
30. Janadhana Yojana is working or not	Yes/Fully
31. Maximum people have which type of house	Mud /Kachha
32. What is the drinking water facility?	Public tap/Tube well
33. What about electricity facility?	Some people have their facility But rest of the people don't
34. Street Light Facility	Available Properly
35 Is there any provision of health centre in the slum	No
35. Is there any provision of health centre in the slum	No
36. Supply of ration items is regular/irregular.	Regular
36. Supply of ration items is regular/irregular.37. What about violence or missing cases in the slum	Regular Not at all
36. Supply of ration items is regular/irregular.37. What about violence or missing cases in the slum38. Provision of solar light or CCTV	Regular Not at all Need to be supplied
 36. Supply of ration items is regular/irregular. 37. What about violence or missing cases in the slum 38. Provision of solar light or CCTV 39. Students are going to school or doing any labour work 	Regular Not at all Need to be supplied Studying
 36. Supply of ration items is regular/irregular. 37. What about violence or missing cases in the slum 38. Provision of solar light or CCTV 39. Students are going to school or doing any labour work 40. Regular wage warning is sufficient for the household or not 	Regular Not at all Need to be supplied Studying Not sufficient
 36. Supply of ration items is regular/irregular. 37. What about violence or missing cases in the slum 38. Provision of solar light or CCTV 39. Students are going to school or doing any labour work 40. Regular wage warning is sufficient for the household or not 41. Does any family members have live stocks 	Regular Not at all Need to be supplied Studying Not sufficient Yes-hen ,goat, cow
 36. Supply of ration items is regular/irregular. 37. What about violence or missing cases in the slum 38. Provision of solar light or CCTV 39. Students are going to school or doing any labour work 40. Regular wage warning is sufficient for the household or not 	Regular Not at all Need to be supplied Studying Not sufficient
 36. Supply of ration items is regular/irregular. 37. What about violence or missing cases in the slum 38. Provision of solar light or CCTV 39. Students are going to school or doing any labour work 40. Regular wage warning is sufficient for the household or not 41. Does any family members have live stocks 42. From where all you migrated? 	Regular Not at all Need to be supplied Studying Not sufficient Yes-hen ,goat, cow
 36. Supply of ration items is regular/irregular. 37. What about violence or missing cases in the slum 38. Provision of solar light or CCTV 39. Students are going to school or doing any labour work 40. Regular wage warning is sufficient for the household or not 41. Does any family members have live stocks 42. From where all you migrated? district 	Regular Not at all Need to be supplied Studying Not sufficient Yes-hen ,goat, cow Local area of sudergarh

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION IN BANDHPOSH SLUM

Members joined in the discussion:

Dt-11-05-2017

- A. Subhankar Routray
- B. Dibya Ranjan Mohapatra
- C. Rakesh Kumar Das
 - i. Mahima Naik
 - ii. Parno Oram
 - iii. Nirmala Khalkho
 - iv. Nirmala Pradhan
 - v. Sukhu Khakha
 - vi. Sara Tirkey
 - vii. Jaga Tirkey
 - viii. Narendra Pradhan

1.	Name of the slum-	Bankia Basti
2.	No of household of the slum-	57
3.	Representative of how many households are present here-	08
4.	No of participants	Men-04
		Women-04
5.	Land title of the slum-	Own Public land +State
		Government
6.	Location of the slum-	Near Airport
7.	How old it is-	More than 30 yrs
8.	How many family members have their individual toilet-	05-10
9.	Is the children below 5 yrs using the toilet-	No
10.	If not using why	By habit
11.	Why other peoples defecate in the open?	Lack of individual toilet
12.	Where do you defecate?	Open space
13.	Is there any provision of public toilet?	No
14.	How much expenditure did they incur in making those changes?	5300/-
15.	How much families have sewerage connection?	None
16.	How much families have seftic tank?	None

17.	How many families have pit?	None
18.	Who clean the septic tank /pit	N/A
19.	How frequent is the septic tank /pit cleaned?	N/A
20.	Does the slum have open drain channel?	No
21.	What is the predominant method of collection of	
	waste the slum?	No facility/Open space
22.	Is there an active self help group in the slum /how many?	1 No
23.	Mahila samiti	No
24.	How they work?	-
25.	How many members in each of the group?	17
26.	Is there any anganwadi centre in the slum/how many?	Yes/1
27.	Is there any functional toilet in the anganwadi?	No
28.	All the people have Aadhar card/Voter ID card or not.	Yes
29.	All the people have bank ac or not?	Yes
30.	Janadhana Yojana is working or not	Yes/Fully
31.	Maximum people have which type of house	Kachha/Pucca
32.	What is the drinking water facility?	Well
33.	What about electricity facility?	Some people have their
facility	,	
	have	But rest of the people don't
34.	Street Light Facility	Available Properly
35.	Is there any provision of health centre in the slum	No
36.	Supply of ration items is regular/irregular.	Regular
37.	What about violence or missing cases in the slum	Not at all
38.	Provision of solar light or CCTV	Need to be supplied
39.	Students are going to school or doing any labour work	Studying
40.	Regular wage warning is sufficient for the household or not	Not sufficient
41.	Does any family members have live stocks	Yes-hen ,goat, cow
42.	From where all you migrated?	Local area of Sundergarh
distric		
43.	Does the old age persons availing the pension scheme	Yes
44.	Is there any constraint facing while	No
	observing the festivals	

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION IN KHARIA BAHAL SLUM

Members joined in the discussion:

- A. Subhankar Routray
- B. Dibya Ranjan Mohapatra
- C. Rakesh Kumar Das
 - i. Susanti Kispatta
 - ii. Subasini Lakra
 - iii. Salma Khatua
 - iv. Sama Parbin
 - v. Alka Tappo
 - vi. Rani Asna
 - vii. Lalen Kispatta
 - viii. Pyari Kispatta
 - ix. Asexu Tappo
 - x. Sudhir Asna
 - xi. M D Ali
 - xii. Sekh Jabin Ali
 - xiii. Kishore Chnadra Tanti
 - xiv. Dharmaraj Kispatta
- 1. Name of the slum-
- 2. No of household of the slum-
- 3. Representative of how many households are present here-
- 4. No of participants
- 5. Land title of the slum-
- 6. Location of the slum-
- 7. How old it is-
- 8. How many family members have their individual toilet-
- 9. Is the children below 5 yrs using the toilet-
- 10. If not using why

14 Men-06 Women-08 State Government + PVT Land Near Panposh Railway Station More than 40 yrs 110

No By habit

Kharia Bahal

405

Dt-31-05-2017

11.	Why other peoples defecate in the open?	Lack of individual toilet=
12.	Where do you defecate?	Open space
13.	Is there any provision of public toilet?	No
14.	How much expenditure did they incur in making those changes?	5300/-
15.	How much families have sewerage connection?	None
16.	How much families have seftic tank?	None
17.	How many families have pit?	None
18.	Who clean the septic tank /pit	N/A
19.	How frequent is the septic tank /pit cleaned?	N/A
20.	Does the slum have open drain channel?	No
21.	What is the predominant method of collection	Half of the Slum available of RMC
	of waste the slum?	And rest No facility/Open space
22.	Is there an active self help group in the	3 No
23.	slum /how many? Mahila samiti	No
23. 24.	How they work?	N/A
2 1 . 25.	How many members in each of the group in SHG?	10-12
26.	Is there any anganwadi centre in the	Yes/2
20.	slum/how many?	163/2
27.	Is there any functional toilet in the anganwadi?	No
28.	All the people have Aadhar card/	Yes
	Voter ID card or not.	
29.	All the people have bank ac or not?	Yes
30.	Janadhana Yojana is working or not	Yes/Fully
31.	Maximum people have which type of house	Mud /Kachha
32.	What is the drinking water facility?	Tube well
33.	Public Tap Facility	Not Available properly
34.	What about electricity facility?	Some people have their facility
		But rest of the people don't have
35.	Street Light Facility	Available but not in interior
36.	Is there any provision of health centre in the slum	No
37.	Supply of ration items is regular/irregular.	Regular
38.	What about violence or missing cases in the slum	n Not at all
39.	Provision of solar light or CCTV	Need to be supplied
40.	Students are going to school or doing any labour work	Studying
41.	Regular wage warning is sufficient for the household or not	Not sufficient
42.	Does any family members have live stocks	Yes-hen ,goat, cow
43.	From where all you migrated?	Jharakhand & Local area of
		,

44.	Does the old age persons availing the
	pension scheme

- 45. Is there any constraint facing while observing the festivals
- 46. What is the major problem of the slum

sudergarh district Yes

No

Water facility Drainage facility Garbage Disposal Facility By RMC

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION IN MANTOLA SLUM

Members joined in the discussion:

- A. Subhankar Routray
- B. Dibya Ranjan Mohapatra
- C. Rakesh Kumar Das
 - i. Klara Horo
 - ii. Srima Soren
 - iii. Soudamini Soren
 - iv. Kiran Lakra
 - v. Surendra Lakra
 - vi. John Tete
 - vii. Bisram Badaik
 - viii. Abdon Kiro
 - ix. Raghunatha Mahanadia
 - x. Krishna Razak
 - xi. Chaitanya Soren
- 1. Name of the slum-
- 2. No of household of the slum-
- 3. Representative of how many households are present here-
- 4. No of participants
- 5. Land title of the slum-
- 6. Location of the slum-
- 7. How old it is-
- 8. How many family members have their individual toilet-
- 9. Is the children below 5 yrs using the toilet-
- 10. If not using why
- 11. Why other peoples defecate in the open?
- 12. Where do you defecate?

Mantola 248 11 Men-07 Women-04 State Government Near LIC Office More than 40 yrs 60 No By habit Lack of individual toilet Open space

Dt-30-05-2017

13.	Is there any provision of public toilet?	No
14.	How much expenditure did they incur in making those cha	inges? 5300/-
15.	How much families have sewerage connection?	None
16.	How much families have seftic tank?	None
17.	How many families have pit?	None
18.	Who clean the septic tank /pit	N/A
19.	How frequent is the septic tank /pit cleaned?	N/A
20.	Does the slum have open drain channel?	Half of the slum available
21.	What is the predominant method of collection of waste the slum?	Half of the Slum available of RMC No facility/Open space
22.	Is there an active self help group in the slum /how many?	2 No
23.	Mahila samiti	No
24.	How they work?	N/A
25.	How many members in each of the group in SHG?	10-12
26.	Is there any anganwadi centre in the slum/how many?	Yes/2
27.	Is there any functional toilet in the anganwadi?	No
28.	All the people have Aadhar card/Voter ID card or not.	Yes
29.	All the people have bank ac or not?	Yes
30.	Janadhana Yojana is working or not	Yes/Fully
31.	Maximum people have which type of house	Mud /Kachha
32.	What is the drinking water facility?	Public tap/Tube well
33.	What about electricity facility?	Some people have their facility But rest of the people don't have
34.	Street Light Facility	Available but not in interior
35.	Is there any provision of health centre in the slum	No
36.	Supply of ration items is regular/irregular.	Regular
37.	What about violence or missing cases in the slum	Not at all
38.	Provision of solar light or CCTV	Need to be supplied
39.	Students are going to school or doing any labour work	Studying
40.	Regular wage warning is sufficient for the household or not	Not sufficient
41.	Does any family members have live stocks	Yes-hen ,goat, cow
42.	From where all you migrated?	Jharakhand & Local area of sudergarh district

- 43. Does the old age persons availing the pension scheme Yes
- 44. Is there any constraint facing while observing the festivals No
- 45. What is the major problem of the slum

Water facility Drainage facility Garbage Disposal Facility By RMC

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION IN PRADHANPALI SLUM

Members joined in the discussion:

Dt-09-05-2017

- A. Subhankar Routray
- B. Dibya Ranjan Mohapatra
- C. Rakesh Kumar Das
 - i. Suman Kerketta (Anganwadi Worker)-9178519865
 - ii. Pramila Tappo
 - iii. Fulmani Lakra
 - iv. Rowanti Dadel
 - v. Tabita Tigga
 - vi. Samuel Lakra
 - vii. Alfa Tigga
 - viii. Rabi Kissan
 - ix. Sohan Lakra
- 1. Name of the slum-Pradhanpali 2. No of household of the slum-118 3. Representative of how many households 09 are present here-4. No of participants Men-04 Women-05 5. Land title of the slum-State Government+ PVT Land 6. Location of the slum-Near Airport 7. How old it is-More than 50 yrs
- 8. How many family members have their individual toilet- 30
- 9. Is the children below 5 yrs using the toilet- No

10.	If not using why	By habit
11.	Why other peoples defecate in the open?	Lack of individual toilet
12.	Where do you defecate?	Open space
13.	Is there any provision of public toilet?	No
14.	How much expenditure did they incur in	5300/-
	making those changes?	,
15.	How much families have sewerage connection?	None
16.	How frequent is the septic tank /pit cleaned?	N/A
17.	Does the slum have open drain channel?	No
18.	What is the predominant method of collection of	
	waste the slum?	No facility/Open space
19.	Is there an active self help group in the slum /how many?	Yes/6
20.	How many members in each of the group?	10-12
21.	Is there any anganwadi centre in the slum/how many?	Yes/1
22.	Is there any functional toilet in the anganwadi?	No
23.	All the people have Aadhar card/Voter ID card or not.	Yes
24.	All the people have bank ac or not?	Yes
25.	Janadhana Yojana is working or not	Yes/Fully
26.	Maximum people have which type of house	Mud /Kachha
27.	What is the drinking water facility?	Well
28.	What about electricity facility?	Some people have their facility
		But rest of the people don't have
29.	Street Light Facility	Available But not in the interior
30.	Is there any provision of health centre in the slum	No
31.	Supply of ration items is regular/irregular.	Regular
32.	What about violence or missing cases in the slum	Not at all
33.	Provision of solar light or CCTV	Need to be supplied
34.	Students are going to school or doing any labour work	Studying
35.	Regular wage warning is sufficient for the	Not sufficient
	household or not	
36.	Does any family members have live stocks	Yes-hen ,goat, cow
37.	From where all you migrated?	Local area of sudergarh district
38.	Does the old age persons availing the pension scheme	Yes

- 39. Is there any constraint facing while observing the festivals
- 40. What is the major problem of the slum

Water facility Drainage facility Transport facility Garbage disposal facility

No

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION IN RUPATOLA SLUM

Members joined in the discussion:

Dt-02-06-2017

- A. Subhankar Routray
- B. Dibya Ranjan Mohapatra
- 3. Rakesh Kumar Das
 - i. Mini Mundari
 - ii. Kamala Jena
 - iii. Susani Munda
 - iv. Saraswti Lohar
 - v. Silon Simonta
 - vi. Reena Mohanty
 - vii. Anupama Kisapatta
 - viii. Sita Sandil
 - ix. Asha Pradhan
 - x. Jagannath Mahanadia
 - xi. Premchand Nayak
 - xii. Lalchand Mahanta
 - xiii. Sukumar Sandil
 - xiv. Debasis Mahato
 - xv. Renubala Bindhani

1.	Name of the slum-	Rupatola
2.	No of household of the slum-	400
3.	Representative of how many households are present here-	14
4.	No of participants	Men-05

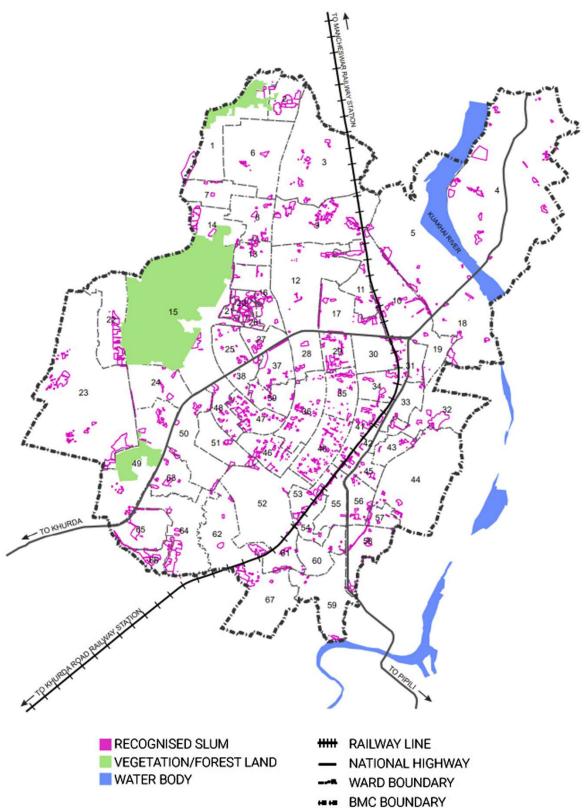
Men-05 Women-09

5.	Land title of the slum-	State Government + PVT Land
6.	Location of the slum-	Near Panposh Railway Station
7.	How old it is-	More than 40 yrs
8.	How many family members have their individual toilet-	120
9.	Is the children below 5 yrs using the toilet-	No
10.	If not using why	By habit
11.	Why other peoples defecate in the open?	Lack of individual toilet
12.	Where do you defecate?	Open space
13.	Is there any provision of public toilet?	No
14.	How much expenditure did they incur in	5300/-
	making those changes?	
15.	How much families have sewerage connection?	None
16.	How much families have seftic tank?	None
17.	How many families have pit?	None
18.	Who clean the septic tank /pit	N/A
19.	How frequent is the septic tank /pit cleaned?	N/A
20.	Does the slum have open drain channel?	No
21.	What is the predominant method of collection of waste the slum?	Half of the Slum available of RMC And rest No facility/Open space
22.	Is there an active self help group in the slum/how many?	12 No
23.	Mahila samiti	No
24.	How they work?	N/A
25.	How many members in each of the group in SHG?	10-12
26.	Is there any anganwadi centre in the slum/how many?	Yes/2
27.	Is there any functional toilet in the anganwadi?	No
28.	All the people have Aadhar card/Voter ID card or not.	Yes
29.	All the people have bank ac or not?	Yes
30.	Janadhana Yojana is working or not	Yes/Fully
31.	Maximum people have which type of house	Mud /Kacha Some are semi pacca
32.	What is the drinking water facility?	Tube well /Publica water supply
33.	Public Tap Facility	Available but not properly
34.	What about electricity facility?	Some people have their facility But rest of the people don't have
35.	Street Light Facility	Available but not in interior
36.	Is there any provision of health centre in the slum	No
37.	Supply of ration items is regular/irregular.	Regular
38.	What about violence or missing cases in the slum	Not at all
39.	Provision of solar light or CCTV	Need to be supplied
	<u> </u>	······································

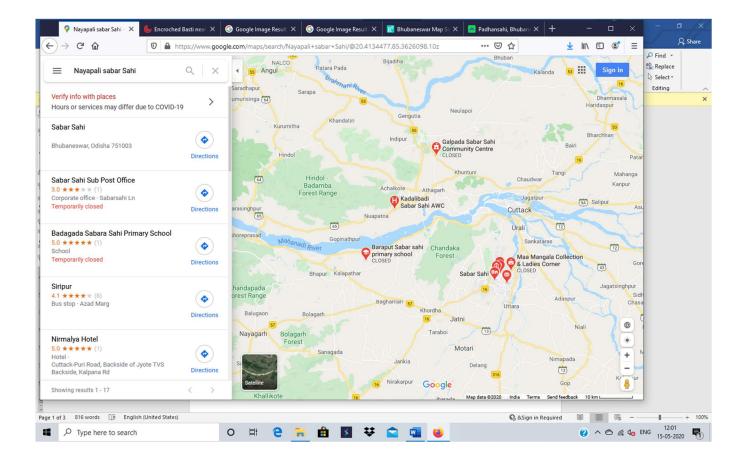
40.	Students are going to school or doing any labour work	Studying
41.	Regular wage warning is sufficient for the	Not sufficient
	household or not	
42.	Does any family members have live stocks	Yes-hen ,goat, cow
43.	From where all you migrated?	Jharakhand & Local area of sudergarh district
44.	Does the old age persons availing the pension scheme	Yes
45.	Is there any constraint facing while observing the festivals	No
46.	What is the major problem of the slum	Water facility
		Drainage facility Garbage Disposal Facility by RMC

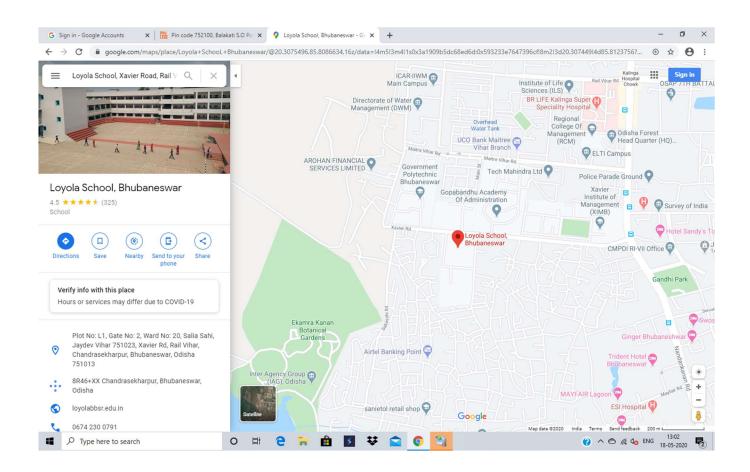
BHUBANESWAR SLUM MAPS

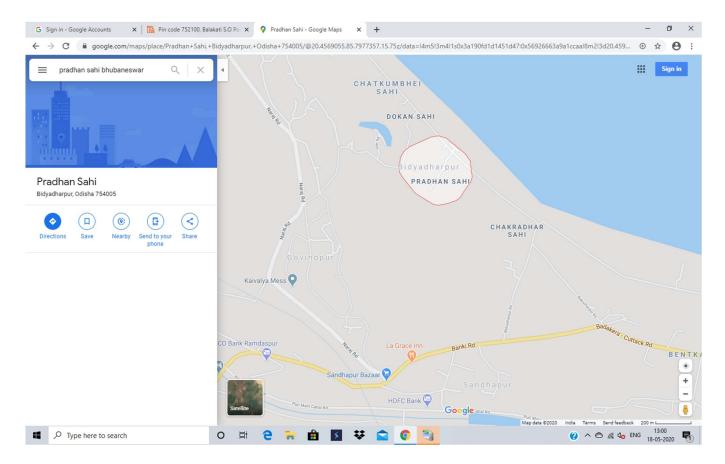




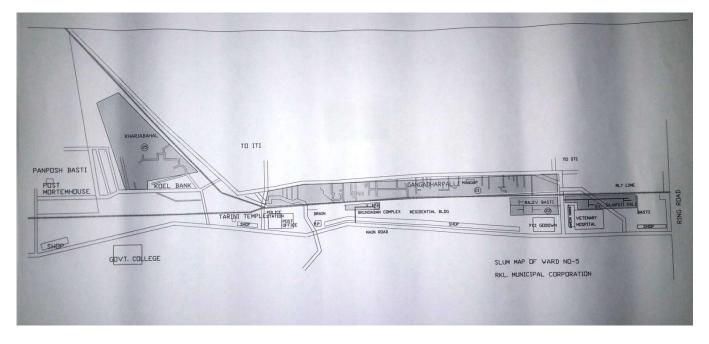




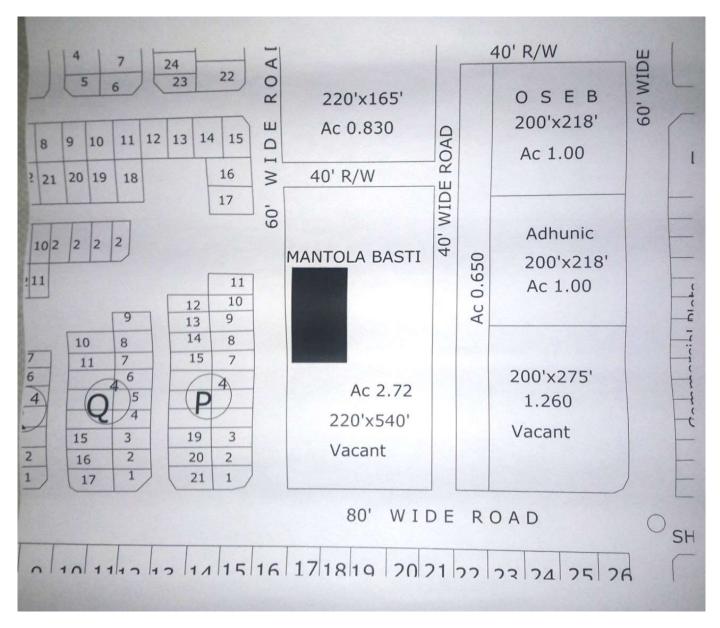




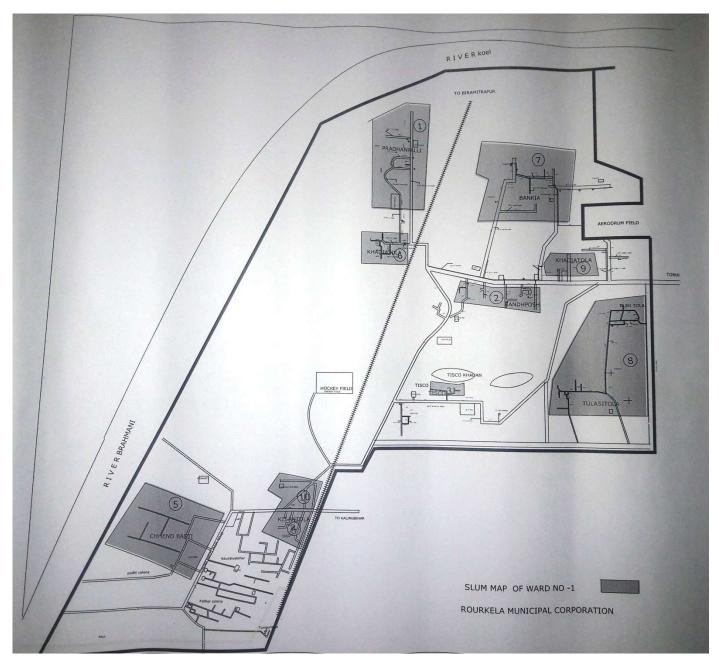
ROURKELA SLUM MAPS



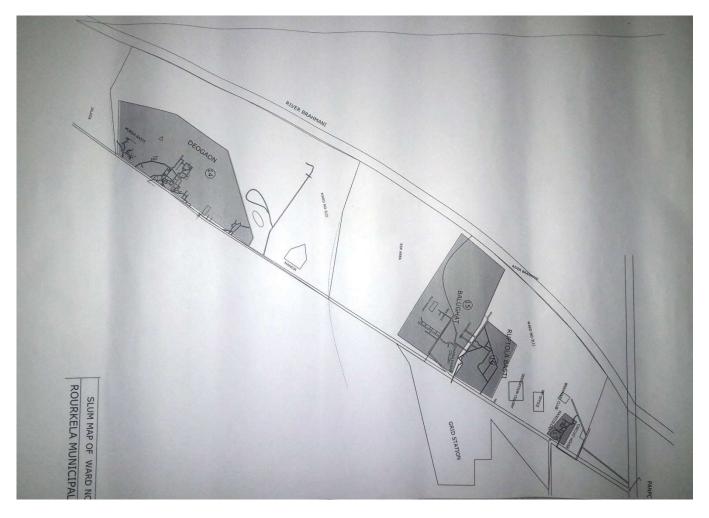
KHARIABAHAL



MANTOLA-2



PRADHAN PALI, BANKIA BASTI, BANDHAPOSH



RUPATOLA

BHUBANESWAR SLUM PHOTOGRAPHS

BADAGADA SHABAR SAHI, BHUBANESWAR



Dilapidated House and Tubewell

Slum from to go



Poor Housing

Internal Road



Stitching Training Centre

Garbage heap

GADAKANA SHABAR SAHI, BHUBANESWAR



Mass Onara Wok

Sishu Bikash Kendra



Main Entrance Road

S.T. House



Sahi Sub-road

Souchalaya

LAXMIPUR SANTHAL BASTI, BHUBANESWAR



Village Forest Area





Youth Association

Community Centre



Play Ground cum Weekly Market

Indira Awas

ROURKELA SLUM PHOTOGRAPHS

BANDHPOSH, ROURKELA



Aadhar Verification

S.T. House with Kitchen Garden



S.T. Household

Urban Centre



Anganwadi Kendra

Community Centre

BANKIA BASTI, ROURKELA



Women SSG Training



Aanganwadi Kendra

Village C.C. Road



Construction Worker Identity Card

Health Camp

KHARIA BAHAL, ROURKELA



Broken House

Indira Awas



Fenuug of a Slum Dwellers

Outside of Slum area



Houses

Railway line (Slum side)

MANTOLA, ROURKELA



Women with Child showing Aadhar Card

People throwing Garbage



Pucca Homes

Garbage area



Construction of Indira Awas

Entrance of Basti Area

PRADHANPALI BASTI, ROURKELA



Interview with the Slum Dwellers

Entrance to the Village



Interview with a Woman

Houses



Broken Home of a Slum Dweller

Village Forest

RUPATOLA, ROURKELA



Tutorial Centre

Entrance to the Village



ST Home

Village view



Trees surrounded the slum

Indira Awas

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ABBREVIATIONS USED

ASHA	:	Accredited Social Health Activist
BMC	:	Bhubaneswar Municipal Council
CMLS	:	Centre for Migration and Labour Solution
CYSD	:	Centre for Social-Development
ICCPR	:	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICESCR	:	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
FGD	:	Focus Group Discussion
IFR	:	Individual Forest Rights
KIIT	:	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology
MAS	:	Mahila Arogya Samiti
MGNREGA	:	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MICR	:	Migration Information Resource Center
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NKCDS	:	Nabakrushna Choudhury Center for Development Studies
NSSO	:	National Sample Survey Organization
OSCARD	:	Organization for Social change and Rural Development
PMAY	:	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
PMRY	:	Pime Minister's Rozgar Yojana
POCSO	:	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012

РСС	:	Project consultancy Company
PDS	:	Public Distribution System
PURA	:	Providing Urban Facilities in Rural Areas
RMC	:	Rourkela Municipal Council
RoR	:	Record of Rights
SC	:	Scheduled Castes
SCSTRTI	:	Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Research and Training Institute
SHG	:	Self Help Groups
ST	:	Scheduled Tribes
UN	:	United Nations
XIMB	:	Xavier Institute of Management Bhubaneswar

SCHEDULE

Urban Slums and Tribal Migrants: Identification of problems and an Action Plan for their Economic Rehabilitation

1.	Name of the Slum	
.a.	Slum Code	
	[A three digit unique code to be generated]	
	Location – City/Ward No/Name	
	Whether located in Core City/Town or Fringe area	
	[Core City/Town-01, Fringe Area-02]	
•	Physical Location of Slum	
•	Physical Location of Slum [Along Nallah (Major Storm water Drain)-01,Along O Major Transport Alignment-04, Along River/Water B Others (Hazardous or Objectionable)-07,Others (Nor	ody Bank-05, On River/Water Body Bed-
- - -	[Along Nallah (Major Storm water Drain)-01,Along O Major Transport Alignment-04, Along River/Water B	ody Bank-05, On River/Water Body Bed-
•	[Along Nallah (Major Storm water Drain)-01,Along O Major Transport Alignment-04, Along River/Water B Others (Hazardous or Objectionable)-07,Others (Nor	ody Bank-05, On River/Water Body Bed-
•	[Along Nallah (Major Storm water Drain)-01,Along O Major Transport Alignment-04, Along River/Water B Others (Hazardous or Objectionable)-07,Others (Nor Since when the slum is started?	ody Bank-05, On River/Water Body Bed-
•	[Along Nallah (Major Storm water Drain)-01,Along O Major Transport Alignment-04, Along River/Water B Others (Hazardous or Objectionable)-07,Others (Nor Since when the slum is started? Area of Slum (Sq. meters)(approx.)	ody Bank-05, On River/Water Body Bed- n-Hazardous/Non-objectionable)-08]
	[Along Nallah (Major Storm water Drain)-01,Along O Major Transport Alignment-04, Along River/Water B Others (Hazardous or Objectionable)-07,Others (Nor Since when the slum is started? Area of Slum (Sq. meters)(approx.) Type of Area surrounding the Slum	ody Bank-05, On River/Water Body Bed- n-Hazardous/Non-objectionable)-08]

II. LAND STATUS

9. Ownership of Land where Slum is located

[Public: Local Body-01, State Government-02, Railways-03, Defence-04, Airport-05, Government of India other than Railways - 06, Private-07, Others-49, Not Known-99]

III. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

10. Ethnic Composition

Particulars	Particulars ST			SC			OB	OBC			Others			Minorities (out of total)			Total		
	М	F	TG	М	F	TG	М	F	TG	М	F	TG	М	F	TG	Μ	F	TG	
НН	2																		
Women headed HH			÷			- -							5					2	
BPL HH																	. 4		
Particulars		·																	
Total Population in Slum			· .	2	2		. 1												
BPL Population in Slum	÷																		
No. of BPL Households										c)	-	÷	·						
No. of Women- headed Households	8																	1	
No. of Persons older than 60 Years	-																	c	
No. of Child Labourers				E		te A			5.										
No. of Physically Challenged Persons	-																3		
No. of Mentally Challenged							n Denne Patri	1.000											

Schedule -I

Persons											2	Γ	:			*2.
				м. М			-			2						
No. of													÷.			
Persons with				ж. 11					÷		-					
Tuberculosis										 						
No. of		1				•							- ⁸ 2			
Persons with													0			
Respiratory						4.1									2	
Diseases					-			- 1 .						1		
including	а 2															
Asthma																
No. of													11			
Persons with			8.5													
Other										1			ан (т. 1997) 1997 - Сан (т. 1997) 1997 - Сан (т. 1997)		1.	
Chronic		.÷											5			
Diseases																
No. of								•		E.						
Household in																
Slum		_	1												а. С	

11. Literacy – Education

Particulars		Total No. of literate Pe	rsons	No. of BPL litera	te Persons
SCs	М			2	
	F				
	TG		•		
STs	М			- 44 - 4	
	F		•		
	TG		×		2
OBCs	М				
a and a trie a tries a	F				
	TG				·
Others	M				
	F				
	TG				
Total	M				21 a
	F				
	TG				8 B
Minorities (out of total)	M		e ¹⁷		
	F				
	TG				

IV. HOUSING STATUS

12. Dwelling Units Structure

Particulars	Pucca (No.)	Semi-Pucca (No.)	Katcha (No.)	Total (No.)
Dwelling Units		9		2 A A
With Electricity				
Without Electricity				3

V. OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS

13. Occupational status

No. of	Sel		3	Sal	arie	d	Reg	gula	r		sual		Un		4	Otł	ners	5	Tota	I	
Membe	em	plo	yed		ų.		wa	ge		lab	our		em	plo	yed						
rs	M	F	TG	М	F	TG	М	F	TG	Μ	F	TG	М	F	TG	М	F	TG	М	F	TG
SC																		-			
ST																3					
OBC						-															
Others																					

VI. Access to physical infrastructure

14. Source of Drinking Water (No. of HHs covered)

Sources No of HH Covers/Stat us	Individu al Tap	Public Tap	Tube well/ Bore well/ Hand pump	Open well	Tank/ Pond	River/ Canal/ Lake/ Spring	Water Tanker	Others	Total No of HH
Total	1								
Working									
Not working									

[Less than 1 hour daily-1, 1-2 hrs daily-2, More than 2hrs daily-3, 24 hrs a daily-4,Once a week-5, twice a week-6, not regular-7,No supply-49]

14.a. Connectivity to City-wide Water Supply System

Is the slum connected to city-wide water supply trunk systems?

[Fully connected-01, partially connected-02, not connected-03]

Schedule -I

15. Drainage & Sewerage Facility

	Storm water Drainage	Underground Drainage/ Sewer Lines	Digester	Not Connected to Sewer or Digester
No. of HHs having access to				

15.a. Connectivity to City-wide Storm-water Drainage System

Is the slum connected to city-wide storm-water drainage systems?

[Fully connected-01, partially connected-02, Not connected-03]

15.b. Connectivity to City-wide Sewerage System

Is the slum connected to city-wide trunk sewerage systems?

Fully connected-01, partially connected-02, not connected-03

15.c. whether the Slum is prone to flooding due to rains:

[Not prone-01, Up to 15 days-02, 15-30 days-03, More than a Month-04]

16. Sanitation

			La	trine Facil	ity used by	the hous	seholds	м.,		
	Public/C	Community	/ Latrine	Shared	Latrine		Own Lat	rine		Open Defa cation
E ¹ 2	Septic tank/ flush	Service latrine	Pit	Septic tank/ flush	Service latrine	Pit	Septic tank/ flush	Service latrine	Pit	
No. of HHs	а. Х.								÷.,	

Schedule -I

17. Sold Waste Management

In Frequency of Garbage Disposal

[Daily ()], once in 2 days-02, once in a week-03, Once in 15 days-04, No collection-99]

17.b. Arrangement for Garbage Disposal

[Municipal staff-01, Municipal Contractor-02, Residents themselves-03, others-04, No arrangement-99]

17.c. Frequency of Clearance of Open Drains

[Daily-01, Once in 2 days-02, Once in a week-03, Once in 15 days-04, No collection-99]

18. Approach Road/Lane/Constructed Path to the Slum

[Motorable Pucca-01, Motorable Katcha-02, Non-Motorable Pucca-03, Non-Motorable Katcha-04]

19. Distance of slum from the nearest Motorable Road

[Less than 0.5 km - 01, 0.5 km to 1.0 km - 02, 1.0 km to 2.0 km - 03,2.0 km to 5.0 km - 04,

More than 5.0 km – 05]

20. Internal Road

[Motorable Pucca-01, Motorable Katcha-02, Non-Motorable Pucca-03, Non-Motorable Katcha-04]

21. Whether Street light facility is available in the Slum

(Yes - 01, No - 02)

VII. Education facility

[Please use the following codes for the information being collected in 26 to 30 Within the Slum Area – 01, Outside the Slum Area: With distance Less than 0.5 km – 02, 0.5 km to 1.0 km – 03, 1.0 km to 2.0 km – 04, 2.0 km to 5.0 km – 05, More than 5.0 km – 06]

22. Pre-Primary School

	Anganwadi	lf 01, then	Municipal	lf 01, then	Private pre-	If 01, then
	under ICDS	number	pre-school	number	school	number
Pre-Primary School						

23. Primary School

Primary School	Municipal	lf 01, then number	State Government	lf 01, then number	Private	lf 01, then number
5 A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A						

24. High School

High School	Municipal	lf 01, then number	State Government	lf 01, then distance code	Private	lf 01, then number
						×.

VIII. Health Care facilities

25. Existence of Health Care Facilities:

[Within the Slum Area – 01,Outside the Slum Area : With distance Less than 0.5 km – 02, 0.5 to 1.0 km - 03, 1.0 km to 2.0 km - 04, 2.0 km to 5.0 km - 05, More than 5.0 km - 06]

Particulars	Code	Particulars	Code
Urban Health Post		Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP)	
Primary Health Centre	۰.	Homeopathic Doctor (Govt)	
Government Hospital		Homeopathic Doctor (Pvt)	
Maternity Centre	5	AyurvedicDoctor/ Vaidya (Govt)	
Private Clinic		AyurvedicDoctor/ Vaidya (Pvt)	

- IX. Social Development / welfare Activities
- **26.** Availability of Facilities within Slum:

Facilities within the slum	Number
Community Hall	
Livelihood/Production Centre	
Vocational training/Training-cum-production Centre	
Street Children Rehabilitation Centre	-
Night Shelter	
Old Age Home	
Self Help Groups / DWCUA Group	
Thrift and Credit Societies	
Youth Associations	
Slum-dwellers Association	
Women's Associations / MahilaSamitis	

26.a. Old Age Pension (No. of Holders and non holders)

26.b. Widow Pension (No. of Holders and non holders)

26.c. Disabled Pension (No. of Holders and non holders)

26.d. General Insurance (No. covered)

26.e. Health Insurance (No. covered)

28.c. Members in Youth Associations

28.d. What type of development work they have already done in the slum area?

28.e. What are reasons of rest of the youth not joining the association?

28.g. Members in Women's Associations / MahilaSamitis ______

Schedule -I

28.h. What type of development work they have already done in the slum area?

28.i. What are reasons of rest of the Women not join in the association/MahilaSamitis?

29. Is the association / samiti affiliated to any Govt agency/NGO?

30. If yes name the association and its purpose?

31. Main problem of the slum.

32. What is the suggestion for solution of the problems?

33. Real need of the slum as per the priority

34. Time line of hazards or natural calamities faced during the last decade.

Date	Occurrence	Solutions

X. Additional infrastructure requirement (People's Version)

Item	Exist	ting	Additional Requirement
	Functional	Defunct	
Water Supply			
Pipelines (Rmts)			
Individual Taps (Nos.)			
Borewells (Nos.)			
Connectivity to Trunk Lines (Rmts)			
Drainage/ Sewerage			
Stormwater Drainage (Rmts)			
Connectivity to Main Drains (Rmts)		20	
Sewer Lines (Rmts)		1 x 1 1	
Connectivity to Trunk Sewers (Rmts)			
Roads			
Internal Roads – CC (Rmts)			
Internal Roads – BT (Rmts)			
Internal Roads – Others (Rmts)			
Approach Roads – CC (Rmts)			
Approach Roads – Others (Rmts)			
Street Lighting			· · · ·
Street Light Poles (Nos.)		20 20 - 20	
Street Lights (Nos.)			
Sanitation			
Individual Toilets (Nos.)			
Community Toilets (Nos.)	54 - C		
Seats in Community Toilets (Nos.)			
Dumper Bins (Nos.)		an a	
Community Facilities		-	
Community Halls (No. of Rooms)			
Livelihood/ Production Centers			
(No. of Rooms)		Sign Area	
Anganwadis / Pre-schools		Sortine sai	

(No. of Rooms)	а с с е в	Rai de la caración de
Primary Schools (No. of Class Rooms)		
Health Centres (No. of Rooms)		
SHG work shed		
Others (Specify)		

35. Details about slum leaders

			U	Name of the Slu	ım leaders				
					÷	2		Commu	nity
SI NO	Name	Sex	Age	Position Held	Contact No.	SC	ST	OBC	Others
1						1			
2	-								
3								0	
4									
5			B 2	<i>2</i>					
6									
7									1.
8									
9									
10									

Urban Slums and Tribal Migrants: Identification of problems and an Action Plan for their Economic Rehabilitation

11	0	110	C11	01	D S	1 1 5	>>/	rv.
п	υ	US	сп	UL	υs	UI	٢٧	ET

1.		
	HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION	Response
1.1	State Name	
1.2	District Name	
1.3	City Name	
1.4	Ward No/Location	
1.5	Name of the Slum	
1.6	Name of the Respondent/	
	Household Head	
1.7	Community of the Respondent	
1.8	Date of Survey	

2.										
		C	ETAI	LS OF TH		ERS OF	THE HOUSE	HOLD		
SI.	Name of the Head	Sex	Age	Marital	Age at	Health	Educational	Осси	upation	Remarks
No.	of the HH/Relation			Status	first marriage	Status	qualification	Primary	Secondary	-
2		1								
										· .
0										

[Marital status: Married (1), Widow/Widower (2), Separated/Divorced (3), Unmarried (4) Educational qualification: Illiterate-0, Only able to Sign (0/S)] [Sex: Male -1, Female-2, Third gender-3]

Literate- High schoool, +2, Graduation, PG, Technical education (B.Tech, ITI, Diploma), Pharmacist, Others

I- HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

	Particulars	Yes/No [Yes-1, No-2]	No of cards	No of members
	BPL			
	Ration Card			
	Annapurna Card			
Does the household	Antodoya Card			
have any of the	Job Card (NREGA)			
following beneficiary or	Voter card			
identification cards?	Adhar card			
	Savings pass book			
	Name of the Bank			
	PAN Card/ATM/Credit Card			
	No Cards available			

4. If, any other card(s) please specify

5. Since how long you are residing here?

[Less than one year-1, 1 to 5years-2, 6 to 10 years-3, 11 to 15 years-4, Entire life-5)

6. Where did you live before coming to this settlement?

[Another settlement in the city-1, another urban center-2, Rural area/ village-3, another town-4, Other-49]

7. Why did you move to this place?

[Better education-1, better communication-2,

better health facilities-3, Availability of potable water-4, Better security-5, Availability of land-6, Closer to work place-7, Evicted from previous place-8, Better income-9,Other-49]

8. Whether reside in own house or rented	dì	?
--	----	---

[Own -1, Rented-2]

8.a.If rented, then how much monthly rent you	are	paying?
---	-----	---------

[0 to 500-1,500 to 1000-2, 1000 to 2000-3, 2000 to 5000-4, More than 5000-5]

Schedule - II

9. What is the type of the house?
[Mud/Kaccha-1, Semi-Pucca-2, Pucca-3]
10. Apart from this house do you have any other house/extra room?
[Yes-1, No-2]
10.a.If Yes, how you are utilizing that?
10. b.Whether you have given your extra home/room on rent?
[Yes-1, No-2] 10.c. If Yes, how much rent you are getting in a month?
[0 to500-1,500 to 1000-2, 1000 to 2000-3, 2000 to 5000-4,More than 5000-5]
11. Is this the only road leading to your hamlet from urban centre?
[Yes-1, No-2]
11.a.If No, how many concrete path are there to your hamlet?
II. WATER AND SANITATION
 II. WATER AND SANITATION 12. Source of drinking water: [Public tap-1, Tube well/Bore well/Hand pump-2, with platform-3, without platform-4 Tank/pond-5, River/Canal/Lake/Spring-6, Government Water tanker-7, Private water Tanker-8, others-49]
12. Source of drinking water: [Public tap-1, Tube well/Bore well/Hand pump-2, with platform-3, without platform-4 Tank/pond-5, River/Canal/Lake/Spring-6, Government Water tanker-7, Private water
12. Source of drinking water: [Public tap-1, Tube well/Bore well/Hand pump-2, with platform-3, without platform-4 Tank/pond-5, River/Canal/Lake/Spring-6, Government Water tanker-7, Private water Tanker-8, others-49]
 12. Source of drinking water: [Public tap-1, Tube well/Bore well/Hand pump-2, with platform-3, without platform-4 Tank/pond-5, River/Canal/Lake/Spring-6, Government Water tanker-7, Private water Tanker-8, others-49] 13. If, the source is not in the dwelling, inform distance travelled to fetch the drinking water?
 12. Source of drinking water: [Public tap-1, Tube well/Bore well/Hand pump-2, with platform-3, without platform-4 Tank/pond-5, River/Canal/Lake/Spring-6, Government Water tanker-7, Private water Tanker-8, others-49] 13. If, the source is not in the dwelling, inform distance travelled to fetch the drinking water? [Less than 1 KM-1, More than 1 KM-2]
 12. Source of drinking water: [Public tap-1, Tube well/Bore well/Hand pump-2, with platform-3, without platform-4 Tank/pond-5, River/Canal/Lake/Spring-6, Government Water tanker-7, Private water Tanker-8, others-49] 13. If, the source is not in the dwelling, inform distance travelled to fetch the drinking water? [Less than 1 KM-1, More than 1 KM-2] 14. Do you do anything to make it safer to drink?
 12. Source of drinking water: [Public tap-1, Tube well/Bore well/Hand pump-2, with platform-3, without platform-4 Tank/pond-5, River/Canal/Lake/Spring-6, Government Water tanker-7, Private water Tanker-8, others-49] 13. If, the source is not in the dwelling, inform distance travelled to fetch the drinking water? [Less than 1 KM-1, More than 1 KM-2] 14. Do you do anything to make it safer to drink? [Yes-1, No-2]
 12. Source of drinking water: [Public tap-1, Tube well/Bore well/Hand pump-2, with platform-3, without platform-4 Tank/pond-5, River/Canal/Lake/Spring-6, Government Water tanker-7, Private water Tanker-8, others-49] 13. If, the source is not in the dwelling, inform distance travelled to fetch the drinking water? [Less than 1 KM-1, More than 1 KM-2] 14. Do you do anything to make it safer to drink? [Yes-1, No-2] 14.a. If yes, what do you usually do to water to make it safer to drink? [Boil-1, Add Chlorine/Calcium-2, Strain Through A Cloth-3,
 12. Source of drinking water: [Public tap-1, Tube well/Bore well/Hand pump-2, with platform-3, without platform-4 Tank/pond-5, River/Canal/Lake/Spring-6, Government Water tanker-7, Private water Tanker-8, others-49] 13. If, the source is not in the dwelling, inform distance travelled to fetch the drinking water? [Less than 1 KM-1, More than 1 KM-2] 14. Do you do anything to make it safer to drink? [Yes-1, No-2] 14.a. If yes, what do you usually do to water to make it safer to drink? [Boil-1, Add Chlorine/Calcium-2, Strain Through A Cloth-3, Use Water Filter-4, Other-49]

15.a. If not, how much you need to pay (monthly):
[0 to 50-1, 50 to 100-2,100 to 200-3, 200to 500-4]
 16. Duration of water supply: [Less than 1 hour daily-1, 1-2 hrs daily-2, More than 2hrs daily-3,24 hrs a daily-4,Once a week-5, twice a week-6, not regular-7,N/A-8]
17. Whether Water supply improved in this area since two-three years:
[Yes-1,No-2]
18. Whether Latrine facility is available in your house:
[Yes-1,No-2]
18.a. If No, which latrine facility used by the family members:
[Public/Community Latrine-1, Shared Latrine-2, Open Defecation-3]
18.b .what problem do you face by using public toilet?
19. Where do you dispose of garbage?
[No specific place-1, Collection point/common dumpster-2, Open land-3, Collected from home-4] 20. How do you feel about the cleanliness in your area?
[Very bad—1, Bad-2, Good-3, Very good-4, can't say- 49]
21. Did you ever file any complaint to the respective authority about the cleanliness of the area?
[Yes-1,No-2]
21.a.If yes to whom do you complain about the cleanliness of the area?
21.b. What Steps has been taken in this regard?

Schedule - II

III. HEALTH

22. Where do you go for regular check-up?
[Govt. dispensary-1, Private OPD-2, Doctor from chemist shop/ Private Doctor-3, did not go anywhere-4]
23. How far is the nearest dispensary?
One to two km-1,Two to three km-2, More than 5 km-3]
24. No. of Members with chronic diseases:
[Yes-1,No-2]
If yes, mention no./Name/Relation to Head of the HH
24.a. Type of chronic diseases:
[Cancer-1, Heart disease-2, Tuberculosis-3, Respiratory Diseases including Asthma-4]
24.b. If yes, where did you go for check-up?
[Govt. dispensary-1, Private OPD-2, Doctor from chemist shop/ Private Doctor-3, did not take any medicine-4]
24.c.Is there any provision for free health checkup by Govt or NGO?
[Yes-1,No-2]
24.d. Who helps you to arrange money for check-up and medicine?
[Bank loan-1, Self help group-2, Local money lender-3, Employers-4, friends/ relatives-5, Own money/savings-6,NA-7] Any other Specify
IV. ACCESS TO PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE:
25. Do you buy items from Fair Price Shop?
[Yes-1, No-2] 25.a. If Yes, Specify the items you get with quantity? (Rice, Wheat, Kerosene, etc.)
25.b. If No, Where do you purchase?

26. Do you ever face any problem regarding the quality of items?	
[Yes-1, No-2]	
27. Do you get regular supply of items?	
[Every month-1, regular/frequently-2, irregular-3]	
28. How is the electricity facility?	
[Adequate-1, Bad-2, Very bad-3, Need to be improved-4]	
29. Do the police visit your slum on regular basis for safety purpo	ses?
[Yes-1, No-2]	
29.a.In which cases do the police visit the slum?	
30. How safe do you feel in terms of your physical security (crime community?	and violence) in this
[Not safe-1, fairly safe-2, Safe-3, Very safe-4]	
30. a. If Not safe, then what are the reasons?	
31. Is there any missing cases in your HH?	
[Yes-1, No-2]	
32.If Yes What steps you have taken for the same and give the de	tails.
33. In your opinion, what is the best way to prevent crime and vio	lence in this community?
[Mediation between opposing groups-1, Mediation through community leader/group-2, More effect classes-4, Increasing awareness in school-5, More skills tra More sports, clubs-7, Increasing community participation-	ining for young people-6,

34. In which part do you feel there is urgent need to take action by ULBs or Government?

[Water supply-1, electricity-2, Health services-3, safety-4, employment-5]

35. Is there any provision of solar light?

[Adequate-1, Bad-2, Need to be supplied-3,Not required-4]

36. Is there any provision of C.C. TV in your slum/locality?

[Yes-1, No-2]

V. EDUCATIO	
V. LDUCAIIOI	ν.

37. Number of school going children: _____ boys _____ girls

37.a Details of School going children

Name of the children	Type of school	Sex	Age	Class	Dropout in which class	Reason for dropout
	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -					
-						

[Govt. School-1, Private school-2, Some in Govt. and some Pvt-3, Do not go to any School-4]

37.b. If children are not going to school, state reasons:

[Support their parents for livelihoods-1,

1.			

Support home when parents are going out for the work-2, school is far from the dwelling units-3, others-49]

37.c. If children are going to private school please specifies the reasons:

[Teachers are good-1, bettereducation-2, better environment/facilities-3, Teacher absenteeism in govt. school-4, Better reputation-5, Closer to home-6, any other-49, NA-8]

37.d. What are the tuition fees of the children of private schools?

37.e. How do you arrange the tuition fees?

VI. EMPLOYMENT & LIVELIHOOD:

38. Total no. of earning members in your family:

1.1	

39. Total monthly average income of the family:

39.a. Details of the earning members of the family.

Name of the earning	Gender	Age	Monthly	Type of Source of Income		come
member	8		Income	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary
j.				· .		
						<i>v</i> .
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[<u>Unskilled Labour</u>: Agriculture/horticulture - 01, Hawking/street vending - 02, Domestic servant - 03, Sanitation worker- 04, Rigpicker - 05, Watchman - 06, Construction worker - 07, Industrial worker - 08, Contract worker - 09, Casual Labourer - 10.

Skilled Labour: Electrician -11, Electronics gadget repairing – 12, Plumbing – 13, Tailoring-14, Weaving – 15, Artisan / craftsman/ handicraft and cottage based production work -16, Beautician, hairdressing & related work – 17, Driving – 18, Auto repair/motor mechanic work-19, Mechanical engineering related works – 20, Chemical engineering related works– 21, Shoe-making/leather-related work - 22, Photography and related work – 23, Work related to childcare, nutrition, pre-schools and crèche-24, Health and paramedical services related work - 25, Office related work – 26, Printing related work - 27, Hotel and restaurant related work - 28, Tourism related activity - 29, Security-related work – 30, Computer-related work – 31, Creative arts / artists – 32, Laundry related work - 33, Toy-making - 34, Candle-making - 35, Artificial jewellery -36, Embroidery/knitting - 37, Cooking-38, Bakery - 39, Mason-40, Carpenter-41, Painter-42 Food processing/preservation-43]

40. Have your family member acquired any skill development training:

[Yes-1, No-2]

40.a.If yes, mention Name

Name of the member	Gender	Age	Name of the Skilled training taken
		•	
	•		

40.b. Was the training imparted by Govt. or Private agency?

[Govt. -1, Private-2]

40.c. If Skill training was given by the private organization specify the name/agency?

41. Employment status of your family: (Specify in numbers)

Self-employed _____, Job Employed _____, Regular wage earner _____, Casual labor _____, Others _____

41.a.If Self-employed/Others, then specify _____

42. Live Stock:

.

[Yes-1, No-2]

42.a.if Yes then numbers

Particulars	Numbers	Particulars	Numbers
Buffalo		Pig	
Cow		Hen/Cock	
Sheep		Donkey	
Goat		Others	

Schedule - II

43. Have you taken any loan? [Yes-1, No-2]
43.a. If yes then, Name the person/ Institution
44. Purpose of the loan taken
45. Whether the loan has been invested for the purpose taken or not?
46. If no in which purpose it was spent?
47. Mention the quantum of loan taken (Cash/Kind)
48. When did you take the loan? (Specify the month and year)
49. Mention the condition of repayment and interest rate
50. Till now how much did you pay and what is the outstanding amount
51. What problem do you face while repaying the loan?
52. Access to welfare benefits to any family member:
[Old Age Pension – 1, Widow Pension –2, Disabled Pension –3, Health Insurance –4, General Insurance – 5, Other –49]
53. Do you have any access of Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes?
[Yes-1, No-2]
53.a. If yes then name of the schemes
(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)

Schedule - II

(vi)
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(VII)
(viii)
(ix)
(x)

VII. MIGRATION DETAILS OF HOUSEHOLD
54. Number of Years of Stay in this Town/City:
[0 to 1 year -1, 1 to 3 years- 2, 3 to 5 years- 3, Above 5 years-4]
55. Whether Migrated from: [Rural Area to Urban Area: 1, Urban Area to Urban Area: 2, One Place to another place in the same area-3]
56. Migration Type: [Seasonal-1, Permanent-2]
57. Reasons for Migration: [Unemployment-1, Low wage-2, Debt-3, Drought-4, Conflict-5, Education -6, Marriage-7, Land Alienation-8 Others-49]
58.Do you regre#t/ feel happy for migration?
59.Are you interested to go back your native place? [Yes-1, No-2]
59.a If yes why?
60. Migrated from which district/place:
(Angul-1, Balangir-2, Baleswar-3, Bargarh-4, Bhadrak-5, Boudh-6,Cuttack-7, Deogarh-8, Dhenkanal -9, Gajapati-10, Ganjam-11, Jagatsinghpur-12, Jajpur-13, Jharsuguda-14, Kalahandi-15, Kandhamal-16, Kendrapara-17, Keonjhar-18, Khordha-19 Koraput-20, Malkangiri-21, Mayurbhanj-22, Nabarangpur-23, Nayagarh-24, Nuapada-25, Puri-26, Rayagada-27, Sambalpur-28, Sonepur-29, Sundargarh-30,Others-49)
61. What are the festivals do you celebrate in the year?
Modern festivals
Traditional Festivals

62. According to you what are the most important problems in your hamlet which need immediate solution?

63. What constraint do you face while observing your traditional festival?

64. Of those problems, mentioned by you whom one should be given first priority to solve?

65. Can you suggest any measure(s) that can improve your livelihood without losing your cultural identity?

66. What do you want for your economic development?