Research Paper

Migration and Livelihood Status of Slum Dwellers: A Sociological Study In Paradeep , Jagatsinghpur ,Odisha

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Abstract
Improving life in slums is a global concern, since the portion of people resides in slum rises dramatically. The presence of slum is a sign of several socio-economic problems like poverty, lack of basic services ,and different types of social issues. As an urban problem slum growth continues with urbanization. The present paper based on empirical study conducted at Bauria Palanda slum, Paradeep aims to explore the migration details, livelihood pattern, the infrastructure and living condition of slum dwellers. The findings of the paper reveals that reveals that all respondents have been migrated to the study area in search of livelihood which revolves around informal occupations. Further though some facilities are available in the slum, basic amenities like drainage system, proper road and insufficient number of community toilets has increased their sufferings. The papers conclude with a suggestion that, the conditions of the people can be improved with appropriate administrative action.

I.   Introduction

A large number of 1st world, 2nd world and 3rd world nations are facing the issue of slums and it is said that, there is no solution to eradicate this urban issue from the earth .Illegal migration from other countries and from rural areas to urban centers are two major factors of slum growth. Person's livelihood is the fundamental building block of their existence Greater living and economic opportunities are the main reason why people move to cities. Urban places always have pull factors that draw people from rural belt to urban belt. But due to low income and high cost in urban areas they are not able to provide themselves a better life. Which compels them to reside in some unhealthy corners of urban areas which is called slum. As per the latest Census 2011, Out of total urban population 65.49 million people are slum dwellers in India. Maharashtra, Andhrapradesh, Tamilnadu and Madhya Pradesh are highly slum populated states gradually slum population is growing ,in India as per 2001 census it was 52.4 million now it has reached to 65.49 million. Out of 4041 statutory towns 2613 statutory town have reported having slum population. If the slum population will grow in this rate the future of Indian slum areas will be predicted in overcrowding, lack of ventilation, unhealthy environment, crime illiteracy social disorganization, family disorganization, personality disorganization and poverty. Most of the Indian slum dwellers are informal sector employee they don't have any job security Slum people lack basic amenities like food, shelter and clothing. Poor slum dwellers are creating more urban problems. Infrastructure facilities like housing, electricity, safe drinking water, transport, medical facility, anganwadi and schools for children, healthy environment and parks, etc. are unavailable in slums without such facilities slum dwellers are spending very miserable life which is a joke to post industrial society. Now urbanism has become a way of life, large number of people are preferring to live in urban area especially the young generation are more attracted towards urban culture than rural culture.Keeping in view the increasing number of population in urban area infrastructure should be developed by the urban administration neither the condition of urban area is going to very worse in coming future. Odisha is a costal state of India also facing the problem of slum in this paper migration and livelihood status of slum dwellers of Paradeep city has been analyzed through field study.

Urbanization and slum population growth in Odisha

Day by day Odisha becoming more urbanized, in 1951 there were just 39 towns were in Odisha ;today there are 223 towns due to growing urbanization.odishas total urban population is 16.68,according to the latest census 2011 of these 23% are living in different slums ,the largest concentration is found in Cuttack where there are 27.35 slum dwellers, followed by Berhmpur with 26.16 and Bhubaneswar with20.8 percent(Swami 2017).

Definition of Slum

According to government of India (2011 Census)''Slum as residential areas where dwelling are unfit for human habitation by reason of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and design of such buildings, narrowness of faulty arrangement of street, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to the safety and health''.

According to National Sample Survey Organization India(NSSO 2017-18)'' A slum as a compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions".

Types of Slum

2011 Census (Govt. of India) defined there are three types of slums in India.

Notified Slum – All notified areas in a town or city notified as ''slums'' by state, UT administration or local government under any act including a 'slum act''.

Recognized Slum - All areas recognized as ''slums'' by state, UT administration or local government, housing and slum boards, but it may not be formally notified as slum under any act.

Identified Slum - A compact area of at least 300 populations or about it should have 60-70 households. It is poorly built congested tenements, with unhygienic conditions usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper services such as sanitary and drinking water facilities.

Odisha is one of the developing states of India the industrialization process is going on through the effort of both state government & central government. So the rural people are migrating to urban areas for income & the number slum growing day by day with the process of industrialization. As per latest Census (2011) nearby 23% people are staying in slum areas out of total population. Odisha slum dwellers are facing lot of problems their socio-economic condition &living conditions is very poor due to poor economic status and poor living condition they are facing different challenges. Generally most of the slum dwellers are working in informal sector and engaged in manufacturing industry hotel, hawking transport mainly consisting rickshaw puller.

II.   Review of literature

A study was conducted in the slum of Varanasi to examine the socio-economic status and to scrutinize what types of measures have taken by the government for the improvement of slum dwellers. Researcher found that people are living a challenging life, majority of dwellers are poor Housing condition of the slums area is very poor. Sharma concluded that socio-economic condition of slum dwellers is very poor, their educational status, environmental condition health condition is very miserable. The studied population facing lot of problem and they are suffering in different types of disease due to lack of proper awareness (Sharma, 2016).

A study was conducted in Kerala to examine the health and socio-economic condition of slim dwellers. Researcher studied the socio-economic and health behavior of five social classes, upper class, upper middle, lower middle, upper lower, and lower in the utilization of health services in Kannur slum. The study observed that slum area are effected with poor household conditions, educationally backward, high level of diseases, lack of available health services. Gangadharan, (2005).

A comparative study was conducted in Kannur municipality of Kerala state to s examine, the socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers in both notified and non- notified slums the study was conducted in two slums kannurmunicipality. The study concluded that the notified area conditions of slum dwellers are better than that non-notified area because the facilities are provided by municipality to the notified slum. The developmental activities in urban centre provide employment to the rural migrants well as the local urban population, the government have implemented a number of scheme for the slum dwellers. But health &living conditions are continues to be very poor and disgusting. In short multiprolonged strategy required not only to address the needs of slum dwellers for shelter but also the problem of urban poverty, unemployment low incomes and lack of access to basic urban services (Sufaira,2013).

An investigation on the reasons behind the migration of slum dwellers was carried out in the Bhubaneswar city of Odisha .as per the findings almost 87% of Bhubaneswar's informal sector are migrants, the study concluded that migrants workers dominate the citys informal economy approximately 355 of all migrant worker in the Is sample units in Bhubaneswar were included in the study.in comparision to other migrant worker

in the sample is hired worker both Odisha and other states were the the source of migrants in Bhubaneswar. (Mohapatra, 2013).

III.   Methodology

Research methodology is a systematic way to solve a problem. It is a science of studying how research is to be carried out. Essentially, the procedures by which researchers go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena are called research methodology. It is also defined as the study of methods by which knowledge is gained. Its aim is to give the work plan of research.

Objectives of the Study
➢   To examine socio -demographic profile of slum dwellers
➢   To examine the migration Details of slum dwellers
➢   To study the livelihood pattern of slum dwellers
➢   To identify the slum infrastructure and living condition

Research Design

In this study descriptive and exploratory research design have been used by the researcher. Descriptive research design has been used to describe the situations of slum dwellers and exploratory research design has been used to gain better understanding of socio-economic and health status of slum dwellers.

Sampling

Sampling is a process used in statistical analysis in which a predetermined number of observations are taken from larger population, it is difficult to study the whole universe, So it is easy and conventional to pickup selected sample. So here sampling method has been used by the researcher

Sample size: Total 100 respondents have been taken from theBauriaPalanda slum for the primary data collection. The simple random sampling has been utilized for the present study.

Sources of Data Collection
*Primary source -*Primary data has been collected from the field, by asking questions to the respondents of BauriaPalanda slum dwellers.
*Secondary sources -*Secondary sources of data have been collected from several journals, reports book article and publications.

Method and Tools for Data Collection
Data has been collected from respondents by researcher through interview and direct observation. Interview schedule has been used by the researcher for the present study.

Description of the Field
Paradeep the "Port city of Odisha" is taken as the area of study. It is situated in the district of jagatsinghpur. It is necessary for the researcher to depict the nature and characteristic of it in a wider setting. In 1963 Paradeep port was established. Paradeep city is situated in the bank of bay of Bengle. Now different companies like IFFICO, ESSAR PPL & IOCL etc. are established in Paradeep. So many people are coming to Paradeep for income those are not getting job in the companies they are depending on sea for fishery business or others .So now there are 25 slums in Paradeep. There are 15 unauthorized and 10 rehabilitated slums. Paradeep city is governed by Paradeep municipality. The Paradeep city is divided in to 18 words. The Paradeep municipality has population of 68, 585 of which 37,300 are males while 31,285 are females as per report released by (District Census hand book,Jagatsinghpur,2011).

Population of children with age of 0-6 is 7403 which is 10.79% of total population of Paradeep. In Paradeep municipality, female sex ratio is of 839 against the state average of 941. Literacy rate of Paradeep city is 85-93% higher that state of 72.87%. In Paradeep male literacy is around 90.25% while female literacy rate is 80.77%. Paradeep municipality has total 17, 485 houses to which it supplies basic amenities like water &sewerage**.**Bauriapalanda in Paradeepis one of the largest unauthorized slum which consist 253 households and 1312 slum dwellers (District Census hand book, Jagtsinghpur ,2011) .This slum had been selected by the researcher for this present study.

Data Analysis and Findings
Data analysis is an important work in every social research the quality findings depends on the quality of data analysis. In this chapter an attempt is made to analyze primary data which has been collected from respondents during field work this chapter contains four section (1)Socio demographic profile (2)Socio-

economic profile of respondents(3)Migration and livelihood issues of respondents (4) Slum infrastructure and living condition of respondents.

Socio-Demographic Profile.
    It's a Hindu dominated area majority of Hindus are staying here. most of the respondents are daily labor. The researcher draw the conclusion that majority of respondent i.e. 37% are between the age group of 41-50 and 73% are male, 89% are belongs to Hindu religion, 43% are belongs to OBCs category. 73% are married living with their spouse. Most of the respondents i.e. 61% are literate, 90% respondents are staying in unstructured houses. All respondents are staying in their own houses and 53% respondents have family size within 4-6. 44% occupation is daily labour majority of respondents are connected with informal sector.
Source; Data collected during fieldwork (2019)

Socio-economic profile
    The researcher drawn the conclusion that majority of respondents i.e78% are staying in *kutcha* and polythein houses,63% have only single room,45% respondents monthly personal income between 6000-10000 and 61% respondents monthly family income is between 1,000-5000.most of the respondents 100% have bicycle ,100% have simple phone and 42% family member using smart phone.88% respondents have ration card,59% respondents have L.P.G connection through *Ujjwalayojana*,100% respondents have electricity connection .Nobody has not received land patta through Odisha government scheme ''JAGA MISSION''no body haven't got benefit through P.M AwasYojan.So the respondents are living in a very miserable condition. Most of the respondents cooking and sleeping in single room. Most of the respondents are living in *kutcha* and polythein houses .the condition of houses are very poor, they don't have any basic assets to maintain a healthy socio-economic life.
Source; Data collected during fieldwork (2019)

Migration and Livelihood Issues
    The researcher drawn the conclusion that all 100% respondents are migrant ant all have been migrated for income. Majority of respondent's i.e 72% were engaged in farming. 77% respondents monthly personal income was under 1000-5000, 84% respondents are current engaged in informal sector, 44% are daily labour among the 100 respondents. Only 16 % respondents are engaged in industry.54% respondents reveled that they are not happy with their present life.26% gave mixed answer regarding satisfaction of their present life, 20%satishfied with their present life. Majority of the respondent's i.e 87% respondents houses being fully damaged during natural disaster because Paradeep is disaster porn area. All reveled that their livelihood being affected due to natural disaster they are facing lot of problems due to natural disasters. all respondents expressed that they are getting livelihood assets in post disaster period and all have received polythein most of the respondents 44% have received 500-1000.Respondents revealed that all are not getting same price due to political reason and which amount they are getting from the government that is not sufficient to recover their livelihood. All are dissatisfied with the post disaster assistance of government.
Source; Data collected during fieldwork (2019)

Slum Infrastructure and Living Condition
    The researcher observed during field work that there was no drainage system, there was no *Sulavsouchalaya*and street light facilities also was not available there. Only one community toilet was available there which is not sufficient two tube well were available there one tube well water is salty two tap is available there which is not sufficient for dwellers, one school is available there which is till upper primary, there dustbins are available there which are in very bad condition. No one has single bath room, latrine only 12% respondents have separate kitchen. The kitchens are made by polythene and coconut leaf. Majority of respondents 88% houses are not ventilated and lighted So from the above table it is cleared that dwellers are deprived from basic facilities.77% revealed that the status of cleanliness of community toilet is bad .All are collecting water from the tube well and taps. Among the total respondents 88% are not using toilet for defection due to primitive habit and less number of toilet it is clear government not creating awareness about the bad effect of open defection. Dengue Malaria,skindisese and lung problems are the major prevalent diseases of this slum .Alcoholism and stealing are the major problem of this area, this slum is coming under paraded model police station which is 7 km far from this slum so here most of the people are illegally making artificial wine, and stealing also happening here. All revealed that this area is not safety for them.
Source; Data collected during fieldwork (2019)

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IV.   Suggestions and Conclusion

The current chapter deals with suggestions and conclusion of the study.

V.   SUGGESTIONS

Some suggestion and recommendation have been under. The present study has gathered certain relevant suggestion in order to deal with the problem of slum dwellers living at Bauria Palanda slum, Paradeep.

➢   Government should provide land *patta* to all the slum dwellers.
➢   They should be provided *Pucca* houses since the area is prone to natural disaster.
➢   There should be proper drainage facility in the dwelling area which is a major cause of mosquito prevalence and different health hazards.
➢   Adequate infrastructure facilities like *pucca* road, community toilet, dustbins, street light etc. should be provided in the dwelling areas.
➢   Government should conduct health awareness programmes to aware the people.
➢   Number of tube wells and taps should be established there.
➢   Number of community toilets should be increased there.
➢   Government should provide job through different schemes.

VI.   Conclusion

From the above discussion it can be concluded that, BauriaPalanda slum has its own socio-cultural and economic peculiarities. The said slum is mostly inhabited by a variety of caste groups belonging to General and OBC category. A large chunk of people mostly rely upon daily labour works to maintain their livelihood. It is true that some facilities are available in the slum; however basic amenities like drainage system, proper road and insufficient number of community toilets have increased their sufferings. None of the residing people have got *pucca* houses through any government awasyojna.Majority of the people are found to be living either in polythene roofed house or *kutcha* houses. Due to the establishment of the industries at the nearby area and nonexistence of drainage facility, growing mosquitoes is a prime concern. Along with Dengue, Malaria, other diseases like Diarrhea, skin and lungs issues are also found among the slum inhabitants.Government has not extended any support to eradicate their health issues. Though municipality has kept dustbin at different places near the slum but it is found that those are of worst quality and the dustbins are even not being cleaned regularly. Alcoholism and stealing are found as the major problems of this slum. Most of the households are earning well but most of the male members are spending a large portion of their income in consumption of alcohol. This is principal cause of their livelihood crisis. Natural disaster is one of the major problems of the slum as every year it is affecting very badly to the slum dwellers. Since a large portion of people rely upon daily labour works, in rainy days they usually face economic hardship. Urban employment schemes are still a distant dream for them due to lack of political will. Moreover government machinery has to come out of its comfort zone and must design appropriate policy to deliver short, medium and long term facilities to the residing people. Protecting their livelihood, providing other viable livelihood opportunities, creating adequate public goods for holistic development of the slum dwellers must be the priority. Along with that conduct of mass campaigning regarding health and hygienic issues should be undertaken. At the same time the slum dwellers also have to understand their cleanliness issues and conduct their everyday life activities properly. They also need to aware about their rights and entitlements.

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