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**STUDY ON THE SOCIAL ECONOMIC AND
DEMOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS OF SLUMS IN
RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

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Study on the Social Economic and Demographic Conditions of Slums in Rural Development

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Abstract – Urbanization develops; we may expect that slums will in general become much quicker. Gulbarga is a second level city and a significant business center point for the Hyderabad-Karnataka district situated in the north eastern piece of Karnataka state. It draws in the rural people from adjoining areas and the city is going through quick changes as far as populace development just as in the level of urbanization because of which the ghetto populace is expanding. There are 60 slums that record for 11% of city's populace. This study plans to contribute some maintainable philosophies for better execution of ghetto development projects to propel the day to day environments of ghetto inhabitants. Ghetto cosmology has been worked to distinguish slums from exceptionally high-goal satellite information that will profit all partners. The created cosmology was approved with field study and the assistance of field photos, the physical and financial conditions were recorded. According to the ghetto cosmology, fundamental contributions for the Cellular Automata (CA) model were recognized and measures maps with scores were created. The reasonableness map was made by giving fitting load to the variables. At the point when the ghetto map arranged dependent on ghetto cosmology was overlaid on the end-product, the CA model yield has given solid outcomes with respect to current ghetto conveyance and furthermore a trace of the conceivable event of slums later on. Since the proposed land use plan for 2021 has been finished by the Urban Local Body (ULB), the reasonable region for creating moderate lodging stock was recommended for forestalling slums from emerging. The Spatial Decision Support System (SDSS) was worked for choosing ghetto development alternatives. The plan and running of the SDSS model were exhibited with one contextual analysis Borabai nagar ghetto to empower the ULB to apply the way to deal with other ghetto regions for successful execution of ghetto development programs.

Keywords – Slums, Changes, Economic Conditions

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INTRODUCTION

Slum considers present an image of slum ladies physical, demographic, economic and medical issue alongside swarming conditions and dissemination of occupants as indicated by spot of beginning and length of home. Piece feast endeavors to work on the state of slums in the past have achieved some improvement in the existences of the slum inhabitants. The everyday environment of slum occupants is still a long way from fulfillment. Slum occupants have not gotten due consideration in metropolitan arranging and have generally stayed a space of disregard. Slum tenants have been contributing essentially to the economy of any city by giving reasonable work to formal also casual areas of the economy. There is no denying truth that slums have become a necessary piece of urbanization and in a manner appearance of generally speaking financial arrangements and arranging in the country. Thorough data on the slums covering the various parts of their life is fundamental for definition of compelling projects and composed strategies for development and recovery of slum occupants.

It is notable that the wellbeing status of the slum ladies is significantly affected by everyday environment they live in. Slum blockage, destitute families, road kids, extreme seepage deficiency, air contamination, smelling water bodies, stores of trash, unhygienic working condition are on the whole special to metropolitan climate. While studying Mumbai and Pune slums found that slum inhabitants live in an assortment of conditions on asphalts, other than rail line tracks, in muggy and on steep slants and absence of appropriate pay turns into the main consideration helpless lodging. The general circumstance is excessively disturbing. The corrupted climate in which they live takes cost for the physical, mental and moral wellbeing of the slum tenants. Because of absence of appropriate everyday environments slum youngsters are helpless against the runs, typhoid, jungle fever and other such illnesses.

To work on the everyday environment of slum tenants better offices relating to water, sterilization and wellbeing instruction ought to be given. Demonstrated that constant non-transferable and transmittable

sicknesses like hypertension, diabetes, purposeful and accidental wounds, tuberculosis, and rheumatic coronary illness and HIV disease exist in slums. In the light of above it very well may be thought that the endurance of low pay families in a metropolitan continuum involves extraordinary concern.

The registration of India characterized slums as regions where structures are unsuitable for human home for reasons like incapacitation, stuffing, and broken game plan of roads, and absence of ventilation, light or clean offices. In other words slums are a gathering of structures, or regions described by congestion, crumbling, unsanitary condition or nonappearance of offices or conveniences which due to which these conditions or any of them imperil the wellbeing, security or ethics of its occupants or the local area.

Slums are important for the city in many agricultural nations. Yet, a few nations deny their reality. The purposes for the nonexistence of slums might be fundamental philosophy held by these nations. The intense lodging issue/condition and destitution should be significant explanations behind the mushrooming development of the slums everywhere. Slums are tended to with various names in various pieces of the world. In the United States the old ethnic slums are known as the "Kerry fix", the "Ghetto", "Little Italy" and so forth. If there should be an occurrence of urban communities of Southeast Asia, slums are alluded as "Indian quarter" in Rangoon, "Chinese quarter" in Singapore, "Samphonthawang" in Bangkok and "Kampong" in Indonesia. In India, slums have an assortment of names. They are known as "Jhopadpatti" in Mumbai, "Jhuggi" in Delhi, "Bustee" in Kolkata, "Cheris" in Chennai and "Keris" in Bangaluru.

Metropolitan industrialization changes the substance of metropolitan region, its capacities as well. Because of metropolitan industrialization city's past capacities are essentially benefits, providers. City's conventional capacity served to ideal limit, however today it served more edge through multi-working. It has turned out better revenue in analyze of rural region. So the encompass rural populace has drawn in towards closer city or metropolitan region. This metropolitan gave the entire season work. It drives the cycle of movement. Rural limit has been moved towards city or metropolitan region looking for occupations. These transients are low taught, incompetent and gifted workforce for metropolitan industrialization. This sort of occupations turned out low revenue, workforce. For open reason the work are looking for house. In any case, city has higher land cost; because of this the work can't buy their own home in city region. So they cover out in the open land, other open bits of city, puts closer to mechanical region and furthermore pathway. This cycle brings forth development of slum and slum region. Numerous individuals move to metropolitan regions principally on the grounds that urban communities guarantee more positions, better schools for helpless' youngsters, and various pay openings than resource cultivating in rural regions.

MEANING DEFINITION OF SLUM

The beginning of the word slum is believed to be the Irish expression 'S lom e (pron. s'lum ae) signifying "it is a disheartening or penniless spot." Others propose slum is a slang word importance room, which developed to "back slum"

Slums: Slum as-neighborhoods which are genuinely and socially crumbled and in which agreeable everyday life is incomprehensible.

Violence: Violence is a demonstration of physical, passionate, economic, socio-social maltreatment by at least one individual or other.

Slum implies any region where such inhabitants prevail, which by reason of frailty, packing, flawed courses of action of roads, absence of ventilation, light or disinfection offices deficiency of open space and local area offices or any blend of these elements are deterrents to fulfill, wellbeing or ethics

CHARACTERISTICS OF SLUMS

Slums regularly start at the edges of a city. After some time, the city may extend past the first slums, encasing the slums inside the metropolitan border. New slums sprout at the new limits of the growing city, ordinarily on freely possessed grounds, thereby making an endless suburbia blend of formal settlements, industry, retail zones and slums. This makes the first slums important property, thickly populated with numerous accommodations alluring to poor people. At their beginning, slums are ordinarily situated in least helpful terrains close to the town or city that are state claimed or generous trust possessed or strict substance possessed or have no reasonable land title. In urban communities situated over a hilly territory, slums start on hard to arrive at slants or start at the lower part of flood inclined valleys, frequently stowed away from plain perspective on downtown area yet near some regular water source. In urban areas situated close to tidal ponds, marshlands and waterways, they start at banks or on braces above water or the dry stream bed; in level territory, slums start on lands unsatisfactory for farming, close to city junk dumps, close to rail route tracks, and other evaded bothersome areas.

Insecure tenure

Casualness of land tenure is a critical trait of metropolitan slums. At their beginning, slums are ordinarily situated in least advantageous terrains close to the town or city that are state claimed or generous trust possessed or strict element claimed or have no reasonable land title. A few foreigners see abandoned land as land without proprietors and therefore involve it. At times the neighborhood local area or the public authority designates terrains to individuals, which will later form into slums and over which the inhabitants don't have property rights. Casual land tenure likewise incorporates control of land having a place with

another person. Now and again, when the slum has numerous inhabitants, the early occupants structure a social gathering, a casual affiliation or a posse that controls rookies, charges an expense for the right to live in the slums, and directs where and how new homes get worked inside the slum. The novices, having paid for the right, feel they have business right to the home in that slum. The slum homes, assembled prior or in later period as the slum develops, are built without checking land possession rights or construction standards, are not enrolled with the city, and regularly not perceived by the city or state governments.

SUBSTANDARD HOUSING AND OVERCROWDING

Slum regions are portrayed by inadequate lodging structures. Shanty homes are frequently constructed quickly, on impromptu premise, with materials unsatisfactory for lodging. Frequently the development quality is deficient to withstand substantial downpours, high breezes, or other nearby environment and area. Paper, plastic, earthen floors, mud-and-wattle dividers, wood held together by ropes, straw or torn metal pieces as rooftops are a portion of the materials of development. At times, block and concrete is utilized, yet without consideration regarding appropriate plan and underlying designing prerequisites. Different space, staying situation ordinances and nearby building regulations may likewise be widely disregarded. Congestion is another quality of slums. Numerous abodes are single room units, with high inhabitation rates. Each abode might be lived together by different families. Five and more people may share a one-room unit; the room is utilized for cooking, dozing and living. Congestion is likewise seen close to wellsprings of drinking water, cleaning, and disinfection where one latrine may serve many families.

INADEQUATE OR NO INFRASTRUCTURE

One of the distinguishing attributes of slums is the absence of or insufficient public foundation. From safe drinking water to power, from fundamental medical care to police administrations, from moderate public vehicle to fire/rescue vehicle administrations, from sterilization sewer to cleared streets, new slums ordinarily do not have these. Set up, old slums in some cases gather official help and get a portion of this framework, for example, cleared streets and untrustworthy power or water supply. Slums frequently have exceptionally slender back streets that don't permit vehicles (counting crisis vehicles) to pass. The absence of administrations, for example, routine trash assortment permits waste to collect in enormous amounts. The absence of framework is brought about by the casual idea of settlement and no getting ready for the poor by government authorities. Flames are regularly a difficult issue. In numerous nations, nearby and public government regularly decline to perceive

slums, in light of the fact that the slum are on questioned land, or due to the dread that speedy authority acknowledgment will support more slum arrangement and capture of land illicitly. Perceiving and informing slums frequently triggers a production of property rights, and necessitates that the public authority offer public types of assistance and framework to the slum occupants. With neediness and casual economy, slums don't produce charge incomes for the public authority and therefore will in general stand out enough to be noticed. In other cases, the tight and indiscriminate design of slum roads, houses and unacceptable shacks, alongside tenacious danger of wrongdoing and violence against foundation laborers, makes it hard to format dependable, safe, savvy and productive framework. In yet others, the interest far surpasses the public authority organization's capacity to convey. Low socioeconomic status of its inhabitants is another normal trademark credited to slum occupants.

REVIEW LITERATURE

Undertaking any examination realize what has been expounded on the subject you wish to explore By embraced a writing survey you can fundamentally rundowns the flow information nearby being scrutinized, recognizing any qualities and shortcomings in past work, so assisting you with distinguishing them in your own exploration and subsequently kill the likely shortcomings, while bringing to the front the possible qualities. Furthermore, a decent and full writing search will give the setting inside which to put your study. It is focused on that endeavor a writing audit requires fostering a mind boggling set of abilities and this you can just do by attempted writing surveys. Therefore, prior to starting composing research thesis you should designate opportunity to peruse the writing that is pertinent to your proposed research study.

Akthar M (2012) calls attention to that financial state of the travelers in slums of Faisabad city. The investigations saw that day to day environment of the slum occupants were poor. The offices for legitimate removal of trash were restricted. The study uncovered that about 46% of rural travelers were incompetent and 18% were untalented laborers. Absence of toilets constrained the slum tenants to utilize the open space around. This would in general make a significant issue of disinfection. The study exactly demonstrated that financial variables influencing everyday environments of rural travelers.

Ali AM and Toran K (2003) dissected about entomb and intra relocation and furthermore the financial layers of the slum occupants of Gandhi agar Slum. A large portion of the slum tenants have moved from the southern piece of the city. Based on pay and use, financial conditions of individuals were bad. Houses were very much fabricated substantial designs. Fundamental conveniences, waste, water supply, road lighting was acceptable. Yet, they deal with the

issue of absence of library. The investigations showed that greater part of the transients have resulted in these present circumstances specific region in light of modest convenience. The vast majority of the slum inhabitants have a functioning after work life, being standard outside sporting spots and making continuous visits to family members. In light of NSSO and Census information.

Chandrasekhar S (2005) gives an image of contrast in the conditions of slums in India and looked at the conditions winning in the non-slum metropolitan, rural regions and the slums. Based on statistics report shows that there is a decrease in the individual's lived in the slums. The study showed that education rate in rural regions is higher than the slums in states like Kerala, Goa, and Delhi. In any case, the less fortunate states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, proficiency rate in slums was higher than rural regions. on account of sex proportion, slums is higher than in rural regions. In rural regions accessibility of power is higher than slums. The study uncovers that for each month to month per capita utilization consumption class, the level of rural family without access power, lavatories and water offices was higher than comparing families in slums and non-slum metropolitan regions. In this way the study found that slums are like rural regions in certain angles and divergent in some other perspectives.

Geetha S and Swaminathan Madhura (2008) in a field study in the slum space of Mumbai uncovered that shortfall of fundamental community conveniences, for example, protected and sufficient water supply, sewerage and disinfection, latrines are the main driver of numerous sicknesses prompting under nourishment in slum regions. The sex astute dietary status, kids matured five and underneath showed that young ladies have higher commonness of under sustenance contrasted with young men. In this study weight for age and Mid-arm boundary pointers were utilized. Based on weight for age, 60.9% of young men and 72% of young ladies were undernourished. The MAC pointer showed that 19.8% of young men and 36.8% of young ladies were undernourished and another 25.2% of young men and 33.1% of young ladies were respectably undernourished. Both the markers show that the frequency of under sustenance was essentially higher among young ladies than young men.

Hatekar Neeraj and Rode Sanjay (2003) saw that there were socio social and conduct obstructions like female lack of education, poor economic status of ladies and so on which influence the wholesome status of youngsters. Based on dietary pointers the study showed that serious malnourishment was discovered to be higher in Mumbai than in Jawaharlal province. The study showed that occasional squandering occurrence is probably going to be higher in young ladies. Malnourishment is probably going to happen when lacking wages exist together with helpless inclusion of fundamental conveniences and wellbeing administrations. Young ladies in

metropolitan regions tend to better compared to those in rural regions. And yet metropolitan slum occupants are undernourished. Extent of undernourishment was exceptionally high in slum regions. The study exactly demonstrated that the frequency of malnourishment among metropolitan slum kids was extremely near the occurrence of jawahar ancestral.

Madhusoodhanan V (2008) had directed a study in Trivandrum city to analyze the issues of slum occupants and different administrative measures executed for their restoration. The study showed that both the draw and push factors were impacted for the development of slums. The push factors are family explicit and the draw factors comprise of business connected movement, political help and any desire for admittance to better social framework. There has been a marvelous expansion in the absolute space of slums and the quantity of families. The increment in the number and the size of the slums might be clarified as far as the normal development of populace and net in movement. The idea of social design of the slums was resolved position gatherings and economic layers. Segregation dependent on the political affiliations of individuals is an unconventional element of slum in Trivandrum. The study saw that pay from business was not reflected in the everyday environments of a greater part of the specialists. Around 33% of the families didn't have any family furniture and almost one 6th of the families didn't have offices like drinking water, power and latrine fittings. The study uncovered that few meriting slum occupants were denied the advantages of developmental plans since they don't have pattayam to the land that they possess, individuals who don't have pattayams are more powerless and underestimated than the individuals who have profited with legislative plans, that is the moderately good segments figure out how to additional a larger number of advantages than the individuals who are more awful off.

Retnaraj D (2001) analyzed that the remarkable development of metropolitan slums in Kerala as of late ensuing on the climb in the cost of pucca asylum and land in metropolitan habitats. There is a substantial convergence of populace in class first urban areas in Kerala. Because of the climb in lease of houses and costs of land metropolitan individuals in Kerala had to live in slums. There is a positive connection among urbanization and land costs. The main consideration, which prompted a spray in land costs and housing markets in Kerala in the 1980's and in the start of 1990's was inflow of tremendous unfamiliar settlements. This prompted development of slums in Kerala. Drinking water offices, toilet offices and electric associations are lacking among the slum inhabitants in Kerala. Numerous investigations present slum lodging issues, ecological condition and slum overhauling related strategy examination. Among the numerous weak areas in Kerala, quite possibly the most ignored is the populace in the metropolitan slum. Not many examinations identified with financial conditions of metropolitan slums in Kerala. Against this foundation

the current study focuses a point by point examination of the financial conditions of slum.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

1. To study the financial and demographic foundation of slum in Hyderabad Karnataka locale.
2. To realize the enthusiastic hood profile of slum in the study region.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The current study is attempted to dissect observationally the social status, instructive level, working condition and dangers of slums in the slum spaces of Gulbarga city. The current study has endeavored to find some kind of harmony between an unbiased and abstract methodology in examining the economic exercises of the slum occupants. The examination is basically founded on a field overview led in 500 families. To have an agent test, consideration has been given to incorporate families occupied with various economic exercises like relaxed specialist or perpetual laborer in formal or casual area, independently employed and endeavors. The determination of the slums is done intentionally. The economically dynamic populace among the slum tenants in Gulbarga city was considered as the universe. For serious and solid examination inside accessible time a little example is drawn. For this, ten slums have been chosen based on financial markets, the geological area of the slum, the age of the slum, the idea of the slum and so forth. The determination of families is done based on straightforward irregular testing technique and ten percent of the families situated in each of these slums are chosen. Inside the slum, care has been taken that significant provinces inside a given slum get the portrayal based on their populace share. Before the finish of the example size and the survey plan a pre-testing was completed in eight slums (ten families for each slum). The last plan was shown up at after such pre-testing. The actual poll was getting itemized data pretty much all individuals from the families. Aside from the families area, the poll had separate segments for every one of the pay representatives, independently employed, neglected laborers and jobless.

A nearby study has been completed by choosing the slum kids, male and female from 52 slum regions in Gulbarga City and the technique in social exploration contains choice of study region, choice of test and assortment of both essential and optional information for the study. The examples are limited to just slum understudies and the universe for information assortment is confined to the Gulbarga city.

Methods of data collection

In any experimental study, besides, strategies matter most as the very legitimacy and unwavering quality do exclusively rely upon the sufficiency and complexity of techniques apparatuses and procedures utilized in the acknowledgment of expressed targets. The legitimacy of the speculations causal connections and the precision and legitimacy with which the marvel could be anticipated would be in direct extent to how much the strategy embraced are refined and complex.

Optional information: The auxiliary information are drawn grouped from the Govt. Distributions of books, month to month diaries slum youngsters instruction, including the yearly reports of medical services. Any place, vital reference was additionally made in various issues of announcements, on slum understudies, web sites and aside from this, diverse version of every day papers, like the Hindu, Vijay Karnataka, Indian Express, Kannada Prabha, and so on, were likewise utilized with the end goal of assortment the data.

Field Work Experiences during Data Collection

The data collection field work encounters uncover that one of the inadequacies of evaluation and review taking is the absence of documentation of the novel encounters of data for hands on work viewpoint. The scientist utilized individual meetings to direct 400 wedded ladies ideally mothers. This is mostly brought about by factors, for example, low education levels regions, absence of innovation just as time requirements when doing studies. Various variables distinguished like seepage regions, squander unloading regions that make a few regions out of reach for data collection, e.g., waste and loft development regions. During the time, understudies confronting occasional expiries and fevers, and so on, Socio-economic factors likewise add to the challenges experienced, for example, every day wage works are not continually inviting to us as fieldworkers because of the dread, joblessness and other reasons. The understudies don't know about why we are leading reviews on the grounds that there is no sufficient opportunity to address the networks particularly in the slum regions. All that has been referenced above immensely affects the data collection. The field examination was attempted during the time of 4 months from 12.02.2015 to 11.05.2015. The individual meeting strategy was embraced. The specialist has gotten the necessary co-activity of slums wedded ladies in Gulbarga city.

DATA ANALYSIS

Un Expert Group has made a functional meaning of a slum as a space that joins to different degrees the accompanying attributes: insufficient admittance to safe water; lacking admittance to sterilization and other foundation; poor primary nature of lodging;

packing; and shaky private status. Slums are generally described by metropolitan rot, high paces of neediness, ignorance and joblessness or absence of individual/local area land possession. They are ordinarily seen as "favorable places" for social issues like wrongdoing, illicit drug use, liquor addiction, high paces of dysfunctional behavior, and self-destruction. In numerous helpless nations they display high paces of sickness because of unsanitary conditions, unhealthiness, and absence of fundamental medical services. Nonetheless, some like Gulbarga city are a hive of business movement, for example, leather work, bungalow ventures, and so forth Fast urbanization, relocation of the oppressed from rural regions to metropolitan focuses and intense deficiency of lodging are the principle credits in the arrangement of slums.

Slum is an articulated hardship in prosperity, and includes numerous measurements. It incorporates low earnings and the powerlessness to secure the fundamental labor and products essential for endurance with pride. Destitution likewise includes low degrees of wellbeing and instruction, helpless admittance to clean water and disinfection, deficient actual security, absence of voice, and inadequate limit and freedom to better one's life". In pieces of India, slums are known as cherries, bastis, jhuggis, zopadpattis and so on in various dialects. Slums have been expanding fluctuate quickly and slum populace has been developing at rates a lot quicker than the metropolitan populace development rate. Therefore here is strain to comprehend the slums in right viewpoint.

Type of slum area surrounding

The majority of the slums of the city are situated on unutilized government land or railroad land, which remained briefly empty where development wasn't possible promptly the appropriation of respondents as indicated by age structure picked for the current study is introduced in the table 1.1.

Sl. No.	Particulars	Total	Percentage
1	Residential	346	86.5
2	Industrial	21	5.25
3	Commercial	16	4.00
4	Institutional	00	00
5	Any other	17	4.25
	Total	400	100

CONCLUSION

Urban industrialization changes the essence of urban region, its capacities as well. Because of urban industrialization city's past capacities are primarily benefits, providers. City's customary capacity served to ideal limit, however today it served more edges through failing. It has turned out better revenue in look at of rural region. So the encompass rural populace has drawn in towards closer city or urban region. This urban gave the entire season business. It drives the cycle of relocation. Rural limit has been relocated towards city or urban region looking for occupations.

These transients are low taught, untalented and talented workforce for urban industrialization. This sort of occupations turned out low revenue, workforce. For available reason the work are looking for house. However, city has higher land cost; because of this the work can't buy their own home in city region. So they cover out in the open land, other open bits of city, puts closer to mechanical region and furthermore trail. This cycle brings forth arrangement of slum and slum region. Numerous individuals move to urban regions essentially on the grounds that urban communities guarantee more positions, better schools for helpless' youngsters, and different pay openings than means cultivating in rural regions. Notwithstanding, some rural transients may not secure positions quickly on account of their absence of abilities and the undeniably serious work markets, which lead to their monetary lack. Numerous urban communities, then again, don't give sufficient minimal expense lodging to countless rural-urban transient specialists. Some rural-urban transient laborers can't bear the cost of lodging in urban communities and at last settle down in just moderate slums.

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