A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF SLUM HOUSEHOLDS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO SHOLINGANALLUR SLUM AREA, CHENNAI CITY

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ABSTRACT

The dimension of the slums is presumed as something that is deteriorating urban areas that is densely populated and contains dilapidated housing, often in multiple occupations, poverty, social disadvantage and other forms of physical and social deprivation. Sprawl is a universal occurrence knowledgeable by inexpensively highly developed fine mounting nations. Hurried sprawl appropriate to "pull factor" or the livelihood occasion fashioned in the city and "push factor" owed to the be deficient in of the equivalent in rustic regions and together with ecological dilapidation, has fascinated settlers not barely as of the rustic state but in addition commencing supplementary fractions of the state. Expansion of mechanization roughly in capital of Tamil Nadu, in deprivation condition in the rustic locale, too little drizzle in the rustic part, castism, hastily and enormous edifice creation doings and approximately the city and in sequence expertise commons, has specified surety for accomplished, inexperienced, semi-skilled employments are existing to the justified citizens. In the present study main aims are income and expenditure activities of the Sholinganallur slum areas in Chennai city.

Key words: Slums, urban slums, slum poverty, Urbanization and slum

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Prelude

The municipal authorities are independent group and their roles are most important contribution in the lives. While the urban authorizes functions are classified beneath the required and flexible actions, the local caverns are finds the not easy to enlarge the mandatory functions outstanding to inadequate resources and deficiency of scientific cleverness. The corporation authorities can validate its position lone by the flourishing rescue of the planned requisite and unrestricted functions. The state government should guide them to overcome the difficulties encountered in the delivery of the listed functions (Gopinath, 2020a).

Today, urban local bodies are deemed as an asset distribution centers, every citizen is demanding the services without realizing their individual roles. 'We' feeling among the urban citizen has to be developed (Gopinath, 2016a). Unless each citizen realize his role the tasks of the municipality cannot be easily realized. Moreover, role of the urban local bodies be supposed to not hold back to stipulation of community facilities. Prerequisite of municipal services is not to end the trouble; it ought to befall signify to lengthen domestic benefit. It can subsist accomplish barely through the devoted supporting force and candid managerial (Gopinath, 2020b).

Slums are mortal for urban being and no attempt must be safe to eliminate them. Indubitably, they are expression of socio-economic circumstances customary in the nations but if no pay attention to is paid to enclose them, town existence motivation develop into just despondent but excruciating (Gopinath, 2016b). A severe strategy of municipal expansion, pedestal on sound standard of municipality preparation and resourceful supervision, devoted to the examiner of the people through gigantic economic supply and influence preserve solitary productively contest the dilemma of slums.

They are a derivative of sprawl and mechanization. Hovel-seekers are the authentic planner of municipal amenities but their possess existence is dying out through unfortunate services through offered to them. Since of the negligence on the fraction of the urban management, these slums mechanism up and presently on turn into complicated to manage (Gopinath,2016c).

Slum is definite as that region where the buildings are in any high opinion to flabby for individual occupancy; or by motive of decay, congestion, ability understanding of constructions, avenues, ventilation failure, light or sanitation facilities or combination of these factors, are harmful to protection, wellbeing or ethical (Slums Improvement and Clearance Act, 1956).

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The idea of slum is very lucid. The dimension of the slums is presumed as something that is deteriorating urban areas that is densely populated and contains dilapidated housing, often in multiple occupations, poverty, social disadvantage and other forms of physical and social deprivation. Urbanization is a global phenomenon experienced by economically advanced as well as developing countries (Gopinath, 2020c). The increasing movement o f people from villages to towns and cities continue to scale up, as countries place emphasis on industrial development. In general, cities and towns provide large economics o f agglomerations and provide a variety of choices in terms o f economic opportunities and urban life styles for the people. Rapid urban development has brought in its wake an alarming inevitable and persistent growth o f slums where living environment is pathetic. In India there is an acute problem o f slums are apart from big districts but also medium and tiny regions. As an observation, most o f the Indian small towns are much congested and unhygienic although their effect on an individual is mitigated by the openness of the environment (Gopinath, 2020d). For a planned

healthy growth o f a small town it is essential to check the problem of slums at their primary stage. The study of dynamics of slum formation is not limited with the information o f the physical aspects, but to understand the process through the experience o f the dwellers and using the same for evaluation. Such is the magnitude o f the shelter problem in a mad world o f profit hunt, urbanizing chaotically. 2 The slum became part of the urban complex created by industrial revolution. As Lewis Mumford puts it, the factory, the railway road and the slum existed together. There are various characteristic features o f a slum like inadequate housing, lack o f basic amenities, overcrowding, unhygienic surrounding etc, however it is a community in process and a way o f living (Gopinath, 2020e). Moreover it is a subsystem in a large urban system which is characteristic by attributes. Most of the immigrated families who could not afford formal housing satisfy their need for housing by occupying available vacant land illegally and solving their housing problem and contribute to the creation of slums (Gopinath, 2019). In this study on socio-economic conditions of the slum household with special reference of the Sholinganallur slum areas in Chennai city and also it assumed that there is a significant relationship between the income and expenditure of the sample respondents. In this study mainly based on primary data with the help of schedule and also take 580 samples from 5369 households.

Table 1 Monthly income wise expenditure details

Monthly expenditure / Month income	Below Rs 2000	Rs 2001 to Rs 4000	Rs 4001 to Rs 6000	Above Rs 6000	Total
Below Rs 3000	40	110	-	-	150
Rs 3001 to Rs 6000	40	150	130	-	320
Rs 60010 to Rs 9000	-	-	50	20	70
Above Rs 9000	-	-	-	40	40
Total	80	260	180	60	580

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

Table 2 Monthly income wise savings details

Monthly Savings / Month income	Below Rs 1000	Rs 1001 to Rs 1500	Rs 1501 to Rs 3000	Total
Below Rs 3000	150	-	-	150
Rs 3001 to Rs 6000	210	90	20	320
Rs 60010 to Rs 9000	-	-	70	70
Above Rs 9000	-	-	40	40
Total	360	90	130	580

Source: Compiled from Primary Data.

3. MAJOR FINDINGS

- The respondents yearning of the month represents of the sum of Rs. 3001 to Rs. 6000 is the maximum 55.1 per cent and the above Rs. 9000 are minimum 6.9 per cent. It depends upon the occupation of the sample respondents.

- The monthly expenditure on food items of the sample respondents in this present study, the expenditure on food item Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000 is high 69.0 per cent and the above

Rs. 2000 expenditure is the minimum 10.3 percent. It depends upon the monthly income and number of family members of the sample respondents.

- The expenditure on dress materials of sample respondents in this present study. Dress materials expenditure below Rs. 1000 is the maximum 79.3 per cent and the above Rs. 2000 is the minimum 8.6 per cent. It depends upon income and lifestyle activities of the sample respondents.

- Expenditure on children's education of the sample respondents, expenditure Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000 is the maximum 58.6 percent and above Rs. 2000 is the minimum 15.5 per cent. It is clearly shows that the respondents are higher priority to spent the educational purposes.

- The expenditure on fuels of the respondents in this study, expenditure Rs. 1001 to Rs.2000 is the maximum 48.3 per cent and the above Rs. 2000 is the minimum 8.6 per cent. It depends upon the consumption pattern and income of the sample respondents.

- The expenditure on electricity of the sample respondents in this present study, electricity expenditure on Rs. 101 to Rs. 200 is the maximum 58.6 per cent and below Rs. 40 to 100 is the minimum 6.9 per cent. It depends upon the usage of the home appliances.

- The monthly expenditure on social functions of this present study, Rs. 1001 to Rs. 2000 is the maximum 51.7 percent and the above Rs. 2000 is the minimum 13.8 percent. It depends upon the income and maintain the social status of the sample respondents.

- The monthly expenditure details of the respondents in this study, Rs. 2001 to Rs. 4000 is the maximum 44.8 percent and the above Rs. 6000 is the minimum 10.3 per cent. It depends upon the income and consumption activities of the sample respondents.

- The monthly savings details of the selected sample respondents, the private finance is the maximum 32.8 per cent and the insurance premium is the minimum 10.3 per cent. It depends upon income of the respondents and availability of saving sources.

- The monthly amount of saving of the sample respondents below Rs. 1000 is the maximum 62.1 per cent and Rs. 1001 to Rs. 1500 is the minimum 3.4 per cent. It depends upon the income sources and various saving source of the sample respondents.

4. CORRELATION

Table 3

Variables	Size	Mean	Std. Deviation	Pearson Correlation	P Value
Monthly Income Vs Monthly Expenditure	580	22540.3226	5969.80162	.318	.000**
	580	5679.800	9286.27		

*** Correlation is Significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).*

There is a momentous connection flanked by the monthly income, monthly expenditure on health in the sample households. Since the P value is 0.000, the hypothesis is validated at 1 percent level of significant. Households' monthly income increases the monthly expenditure on health also increase due to increasing disposable income of the sample households. It is mainly based on the monthly expenditure of the respondents, age of the family members, and availability of medical facility from Government hospitals and nature of the diseases. Therefore

the income increases the monthly expenditure on health also increases (Gopinath & Chitra, 2020).

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