**Title: Migration and cultural diversity in urban Slums:**

**A Case Study of Saliasahi, Bhubaneswar**

**Date: 12 January 2025**

**Abstract**

Migration plays a pivotal role in shaping urban demographics, particularly in developing nations. This study examines the migration patterns, causes, and socio-economic conditions of tribal migrants residing in Saliasahi, Bhubaneswar, one of the largest slums in Odisha, India. Employing both qualitative and quantitative methodologies, data were collected through structured questionnaires, interviews, and focus group discussions. The findings reveal that economic opportunities, environmental factors, and social networks significantly drive migration. Despite their contribution to the urban economy, migrants face challenges, including inadequate housing, poor sanitation, and limited access to healthcare and education. The study highlights the need for strategic planning, infrastructure development, and policy interventions to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers while addressing the root causes of migration. Recommendations include in-situ development of slums, better access to financial systems, and skill development programs to empower migrants. These insights aim to guide policymakers and urban planners in fostering inclusive and sustainable urban development.

**Introduction**

Cultural differences play a key role in shaping migration patterns. The idea that immigration leads to the dilution of Western values and institutions is a recurring theme of right-wing nationalists, ranging from outright conspiracy theories of a Great Replacement to milder calls for the protection of the besieged native culture and its values. The idea that immigration leads to the dilution of Western values and institutions is a recurring theme of right-wing nationalists, ranging from outright conspiracy theories of a Great Replacement to milder calls for the protection of the besieged native culture and its values. The conventional proxies for cross areas' cultural differences, such as common language ethnicity, genetic traits, or religion, implicitly assume that cultural proximity between two areas is constant one time and symmetric. Migration leads to an increase in cultural similarity between the host and home country and provides evidence that this cultural convergence is caused by a diffusion of values and norms from the host to the home country, i.e. cultural remittances.

The cultural mixing idea is that migrants may also affect the preferences, norms, and values of the host population. This means that even with smaller migrant groups, the cultural formation of natives can be substantially influenced and therefore lead to cultural convergence between the host and home countries. Natives enjoying ethnic cuisine are often used as an illustrative example of how preferences can be transferred from the migrant to the host population. However, champions of cultural integrity lament the deterioration of more fundamental Western ideals, such as religious norms, and democratic or family values caused by the Dissemination of culture from migrants to natives. Despite its prominence in the public debate, there is very little to no empirical (non-anecdotal) evidence of this. Migrants are agents of cultural change. They affect the cultural dynamics of the societies they join as immigrants and of the societies they leave as emigrants.

**Background**

Saliasahi was founded about 30 years ago when people from the Saliasahi tribe moved into the area searching for work in Bhubaneswar. The slum is situated on forest land which is owned by the Central Government, and ruled under the notion of the Ministry of Forest and Environment. It is divided into two wards (number 15 and 16) by the BMC and consists of approximately 40 notified but unauthorized slums, which means that the slums in Saliasahi are on the lists of BMC (notified) but that the dwellers cannot claim possession of the land where their houses are situated (unauthorized). The project will take a multidisciplinary approach, drawing insights from economics, sociology, anthropology, and geography. By examining case studies from various regions, both urban and rural, the project will trace the historical trajectories of livelihood patterns, identify the factors driving change, and assess the consequences of these changes. Humans have always migrated in groups and as individuals to seek freedom from war and conflict, to escape hunger and poverty, to find new economic opportunities and employment, to flee from religious tolerance or political repression or even to trade and travel to new place. My intention has been to create proposals which later could be evaluated and then our continuing work focuses on the pros and cons of different work methods. This chapter constitutes the practical part of our case study and thesis where i will present our thoughts and proposals for this redevelopment project and finish with an assessment of our plan proposals. According to latest Census information the location code or village code of Padhansahi village is 407720. Padhansahi village is located in Airfield tehsil of Khordha district in Odisha, India. It is situated 10km away from sub-district headquarter Airfield (Kapila Prasad) (tehsildar office) and 19km away from district headquarter Khordha . As per 2009 stats, Pradhan Sahi is the gram panchayat of Padhansahi village. The total geographical area of village is 285 hectares. Padhansahi has a total population of 1,569 peoples, out of which male population is 857 while female population is 712. Literacy rate of padhansahi village is 81.64% out of which 84.34% males and 78.68% females are literate. There are about 465 houses in Pradhan Sahi village. PIN code of Pradhan Sahi village locality is 751002.

**Review of literature**

S. N. Tripathy in his book tribal migration study has mentioned that migration takes place from backward/ rural areas to advanced/rural areas mostly for employment, higher wages, larger income, and better life. He has further mentioned that migrates and exploited in various ways at the destination areas. The first two categories are the inhabitants of Saliasahi and asking representatives of the society for the promotion of the area resource center (SPARC) and (UDRC) for additional information we have out on field trips.

The Department of Anthropology (1979, 1980, 1982, 1983, 1986, 1990) surveyed health, nutritional aspects, socio-economic conditions, migration patterns, and problems of slum dwellers of the urban centers 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 the cancerous growth of slums without basic amenities for survival.

Recent studies suggest that the growth of migration studies involves coming-of-age interns of growing diversity of research within the field. The diversification of migration studies has occurred along the lines of internationalization, disciplinary variation, and methodological variation. Nonetheless, in this study, I attempt to trace the development of migration studies in the 21st century and seek to find evidence to claim that migration studies have evolved to involve a broadening of the field.

**Objective of the Research**

1. To examine the pattern of migration, and causes of migration.
2. To study the cultural benefits and traditional patterns of migrants.
3. To study the socioeconomic conditions of selected urban slums vis-a-vis tribal migrant households residing in the slums.
4. To find out the complexity of everyday life and the way that habits, text, objects, and beliefs are socially patterned with values and meaning.

**Research Methodology**

Within the realm of this thesis, our ambition is to investigate both a practical problem and a research problem, as stated in the previous section. 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.

* Structural and pretested scheduled questionnaire for collection of data from the

household by personal interview method.

* Structural and pretested scheduled questionnaire for collection of data about the slum.
* Schedule and questionnaire for collection of data about the slums
* Observation both participant and non-participant have been utilized to study their life style in details.

Primary data were collected from 2160 slums households from BMC through a well structured and pretested schedule /questionnaire. Different stakeholders namely Anganwadi, Asha worker, concerned corporate, Primary, secondary school teachers community organizer were consulted in the data collection process to know their views on slum development. 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 different study conducted on slums and migration. Data feeding, data cleaning, data processing and analysis of data was done by the application software of descriptive statistics through Ms Word and Excel.

**Sampling**

The slums list of Bhubaneswar was collected from secondary sources in respect of authorized and unauthorized with population, and number of the households that too with the concentration of households of tribal migrants. The slums with preponderance of tribal migrant households were selected on purposive random sampling method with following criteria from two pockets.

1. Authorized and unauthorized
2. Number of Tribals households

After stressing the above-mentioned sources is decided to work from the notion that there are 30 households residing in Saliasahi, with almost 150 inhabitants as derived from the slum profile survey of UDRC (2010a).

Research will focus on their migration pattern, causes of migration, demographic compositions of the migrants and its impact on urban economy and to suggest how to arrest migration.

**Primary sources:**

Interview-

Questions have been asked of the residents of Bhubaneswar about their viewpoints.

Do slum dwellers have access to financial systems and savings?

1. It has observed during the study that the monthly income of the maximum people is around 400-500 per day. The survival of the Saliasahi slum dwellers critically depends on daily earnings.

2. It noticed that while talking to the inhabitants, men are involved in labor and most of the women are in house making.

3. It was noticed that tribals were not actively included in the biggest skill development schemes of India Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKY) and Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana. PMKY does not have a specific mandate to include ST candidates in the scheme.

4. The living conditions of slum dwellers are poor and inadequate income and employment the housing conditions of slum dwellers are poor.

5. It was revealed that around 60 percent of the respondents were non-savers and lack of resources to open and maintain a bank account was one of the important reasons for their financial exclusion. The study also revealed that the families of the sample population do not have an account either in the bank or post office despite being surrounded by several bank branches.

6. It revealed that the reasons for their low or no savings could be attributed to their low earnings, bigger family size with single-earning members, and poor money management skills. The saving options exercised by the respondents included keeping money at home to meet exigencies and saving in a bank by the inhabitants having salary accounts in banks.

What is the root cause and patterns of migration?

1. Forced migration- The moment they leave is when they determined that they can no longer survive where they are, and the causes could include numerous, interrelated factors including ethnic genocide, civil war, hunger, extreme poverty, drought/flooding. The KONDH and ORAONS tribe women are involved as maid.

2. Irregular migration- Economic factors are often a primary driver of migration. People moved in search of better job prospects, higher wages, and improved living standards. The growing of different industries in several sites in Bhubaneswar are constantly sought which are mostly the natural dwelling places for the tribes.

3. Seasonal migration- Majority Santala tribes have moved to there before 45-50 years back because of shortage of farmland, debt, lack of viable non-farm activates locally, and the desire to earn additional income are the major reasons for seasonal migration of labor. The research found that single men are predominantly involved in migration while the participation of women is negligible. The Dongria tribal laborers working in the smallscale industries are more than heavy industries. This is because they are naturally trained in many skills, from making handloom products, sericulture, basket making, herbal medicine manufacturing, painting, handicraft etc., which are funded by the smallscale industries of Government of India.

4.Permanent migration-

* Education purpose: According to Mr. Bijaya kumar Mohanty (MLA), and the inhabitants there are several Government and private school as well (Maharishi school, shamrock Orion preschool, BMPS Takshila school etc). There are Government colleges as well.
* Social and religious reasons: The willingness to reside among our community or religious group. The Push factor involved here is a feeling of insecurity that is driving individuals. According to the study the KANDHA/KONDHA tribes are migrated from the districts Rayagada, Koraput, Balangir and Boudh.
* Poverty: It is one of the main causes of migration towards rural to urban.
* Better healthcare
* Environmental factors

The main objective of the interview is to get a personalized view and detailed experiences of the people.

Questionnaire-

This research method is for supplementing interview methods. Various short questions were asked to the respondents. The languages used were Odia and English. Anyone above 18 years of age was allowed to become respondents. This verbal information helped us both with understanding the case of Saliasahi better.

What is the economic contribution (labor, production aspects) of the urban poor to the city’s economy?

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. Generally, the loans involving large sums of money were taken from the money lenders while smaller amounts were borrowed from relatives and friends.

2. Survey revealed that maximum no of the respondents prefers institutional delivery and take the help of ASHA. ANGANWADI worker, in this regard.

3. 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 neighbours 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. 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.8500/- to Rs.10,500/- per month. The highest amount of average monthly expenditure is per household is found in Nayapalli Shabar Sahi, followed by Badagada Shabar Sahi Rs. 10,000/- per month. It has got a declining trend found in case of Pradhan Sahi, Patia Jail Munda Sahi and Laxmipur Santal Basti which varies between Rs. 7500/- and Rs.8000/-. 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 labor market and at times they even accept work with less wage to supplement their household living.

What are the infrastructure facilities (health, education, water, mobility, sanitation) that are available?

1. In Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation majority households have been living in the slums for more than 15 years, followed by less per cent households who have been living for 10 to 15 years as against several household living between 5 and 10 years as against minimum households, who have been staying for 0-5 years.

2. The main drains constructed in a haphazard manner, hardly carry forward the sewage and rain water to the uninhabited areas of the city. 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.

3. 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. The open well without parapet get contaminated with focal matter. The drinking water supplied is thoroughly inadequate, as it is available.

4. In the unauthorized slums of BMC 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. In 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.

5. 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.

6. They have expressed their anguish that they have been refused immunization of their children as they could not reach immunization center’s 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.

7. The relegated tribal migrants living in slums owing to their poverty stricken conditions are compelled to sell their labor in the uncertain urban economic environment not only for a better living but also for a better future of their family. In the slums most of the tribal migrant women work as wage laborer's, household maids vendor, petty business women, and other self enterprising jobs to substantiate family living. Adult women are similarly disadvantaged with respect to health care.

8. 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 handiwork or cheap alcohol or other drug so as to overcome anxieties.

**Secondary sources:**

* Publications of the Odisha Government
* Studies from Odisha Government official websites
* Publications of the Indian Government
* Studies from Indian Government official websites
* Books of renowned Anthropologists.
* Newspaper articles
* Research papers by UN

**Research Design**

The research includes the qualitative as well as quantitative research methods to understand the problem in depth. The survey will discuss all the different prerequisites that we found relevant within the area, and this will be the basis for our analysis and further on for the plan proposals.

Qualitative-

**A: Focus Group Discussion (FGD)**

These surveys are made as parts of mapping who and how many that resides in a specific slum, hence focusing on persons and their proximity to different services rather than buildings or planned structures.

PRADHAN SAHI - 2

The slum is situated in 300 meters (approximately) from Xavier Institute main road and it is surrounded by XIMB in north, Jayadev Bihar to Nandan kanan road in south, Loyola 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 Saliasahi cluster. The internal road of the slum is mud/kachha type. There are 189 households in the slum with a population of the slum 821. On the other hand, tribal migrant households comprise 124 with a total population 552.

1. 70% of the household are of Mud/Kaccha/pucca 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 and Malkangiri 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 400 meters away.
10. There is availability of one Anganwadi in which 35 children are studying for the preprimary classes and there are two Anganwadi 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 micro-finance companies like SKS Micro-finance 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.

HATIASUNI BASTI

* Most of the household are of Kaccha/ Semi Pucca type.
* The slum comes under ward no -21 of BMC and it is an unauthorized slum. 3. 85% of the household belongs to Munda Community (Scheduled Tribe). Several 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.
* As per the survey the slum dwellers are residing in the slum for more than 60 years.
* Survey shows people are migrated from Malkangiri, Sundargarh and Kandhamal Dist.
* As per the slum dwellers they have the problem of drainage facility in the slum.
* Slum dwellers are also facing sanitation issue and open defecation is there.
* 95% of the people don’t have their official electricity connection and 5 % people using by sublet mode because they have no documents to avail it or due to financial crisis.
* There is one Anganwadi Centre and several children are studying for the pre primary classes.
* 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.
* Most of the people are doing sweeper work in BMC which was allotted by the corporation.

**B: Key Informant Interview (KII)**

Members joined in the discussion: Dt- 25/03/2024

Name of the slum- Bahparam

Representative of how many households are present here- 07

No of participant- 35

Male- 27

Female- 08

Land title of the slum- Own Public land

+State Government

Location of the - Loyala School

How old it is- More than 45y

How many family members have their individual toilet- n26

Is the children below 5 yrs using the toilet- No

If not using why- By habit

Why other people defecate in the open? Lacks of individual toilet

Where do you defecate? Open space

How much expenditure did they incur in making those changes? 6000

How much families have septic tank? None

Does the slum have open drain channel? No

Mahila samiti- Yes

Is there any Anganwadi center in the slum/how many? Yes/1

Is there any functional toilet in the Anganwadi? No

All the people have Aadhar card/Voter ID card or not. Yes

Maximum people have which type of house. Mud /Kaccha

What is the drinking water facility? Public tap/Tube well

Street Light Facility Available Properly

Is there any provision of health centre in the slum? No

What about violence or missing cases in the slum ? Not at all

Provision of solar light or CCTV Need to be supplied

Students are going to school or doing any labor work Both

Does any family members have live stocks. hen, goat, cow

From where all you migrated? Malkangiri, ganjam

Does the old age persons availing the pension scheme. Yes

Is there any constraint facing while observing the festivals No

What is the major problem Water facility Drainage facility

Transport facility

**C: Case Study**

After stressing the above-mentioned sources is decided to work from the notion that there are 30 households residing in Saliasahi, with almost 150 inhabitants as derived from the slum profile survey of UDRC (2010a).

1.Name- Biswanath Tisku

Wife-Mani Tisku

Son- Bukai Tisku & Papu Tisku

Age- more than 45years

Address- Hatiasuni Basti (Adibashi), Ward No.-21, House no- 118, Bhubaneswar

Biswanath Tisku is basically belongs to Malkangiri Dist. of Odisha. He came to this town 60 years back. At that time Biswanath Tisku was so poor, so he came to this town for better income out of hunger. He belongs to Schedule Tribe of Munda. Biswanath father of Bukai and Papu needed some work to survive himself and also his family members.So he worked as a daily labor and his wife was also worked housekeeping work, so in a very less income they didn’t stop the education of his son Bukai and Papu. Bukai completed 10th & +2 in this town. Now Days he is working very well to feed his family. The major problem of their dwelling unit is the water and drainage problem.

2.Antaryami Routray

Wife-Damayanti Routray

Age- more than 40 years

Address- Pradhan sahi-2 (other backward class), Ward No.-20, House no- 2460

Antaryami Routray has moved from Kendrapara to saliasahi. He came to this town 35 years back. They have no kids. Antaryami drives Auto for income. His monthly income around 15,000 along with labour work. They have Indira Awas House with fully electricity and water supply. They practice their tribal festival as well as Hindu festivals. Bukai completed 10th & +2 in this town. Now Days he is working very well to feed his family. The major problem of their dwelling unit is the water and drainage problem. His wife is a member of SHG group and doing stitching work.

**D. Observation**

Documentation of our visual observations was done by taking photos as well as writing down our impressions of the area after each visit. These notes were later used in our analysis and plan proposal stages and we also went back to the site to complement and verify lacking and uncertain information. Visual observations of our case area were performed at the same time as we were walking around the area doing the GPS-mapping. There was also the advantage that the Deputy Mayor of the Bhubaneswar Municipal Corporation (BMC) and a resident of Saliasahi, showed great interest in developing the slums in her custody and also was very helpful with advice and information on the wishes of how the inhabitants of Saliasahi would like to see the area being developed. In our thesis we have further investigated how the physical conditions of slums can be improved. I found two main contradictory points of view, one focusing on providing slum dwellers with houses and infrastructure (top- down), another focusing on supporting slum dwellers to help them help themselves to better housing and infrastructure (bottom-up). The first point of view is where the state or government provides new housing for dwellers to move into, which is also the view-point closest to planning as we have been taught in scale and organisation. The implementation of development ideas can be made in several different ways and this has to be investigated for each area deriving from prerequisites such as financial possibilities.

**Suggestion and Recommendations**

(a) 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.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) The organized and unorganized sectors in the city be directed to register all tribal labor entering into city and be given direction to take care of their shelter, housing, sanitation, health, and living environment etc. Proper surveillance system be evolved to provide time to time feedback to urban authority regarding growth of unauthorized settlement in government land.

(e) 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.

(f) 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.

(g) 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. Self-Help Groups need to function more effectively by indulging in small income generating activities with financial support from Banks with nominal interest.

(h) 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. Wherever possible provision pipe water, repairing of existing pipe connection be made to avoid infection of water borne disease.

(i) 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. Income generation programmes lunched by Government such as Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana for self-employment, Mahila Samruddha Yojana, Employment Assurance Schemes etc. should be implemented in the missionary spirit.

**Conclusion**

The scope of slum clearance in Salia Sahi Slum should be enlarged to embrace slum improvement by providing them minimum amenities like sanitary-lavatories, drainage, uncontaminated water supply, approach roads, paved streets and lighting, in order to prevent them from spoiling both the physical and social environment and also uplifting them from a degrading quality of life.

Slum dwellers and rag-pickers in Salia Sahi are more prone to disease because of the sub- human conditions, which prevail due to unawareness and neglect. In order to solve this, proper efforts to educate them in the direction of health and hygiene should be made. People's participation, decentralization, and Privatization should not be taken as synonyms of each other.

The social, economic, political and cultural activities in a city play a crucial role in countering anxiety and fears associated with migration, and helping cities transition to being integrated and inclusive. It is the slum-like condition i.e., lack of drinking water, inadequate toilet facilities, garbage, heaps, lack of sewage disposal, absence of open spaces, inadequate and unsafe access that are of primary concern.

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 labor 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.

Living condition of the respondents, in almost all slums covered under the study were found bad. As a result, the young children become disobedient and exhibit unbecoming behaviors. 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. The slum children are most neglected where both parents are working. The school going children are worst affected in pursuing homework 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.

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