Abstract
This study analyzes the socio economic status of slum dwellers in Trivandrum city. With the objectives to understand the education and employment conditions of slum residents this study engaged 60 samples which are divided into 30 and collected respondents from two major slums of Trivandrum city. A descriptive research design is adopted for the study and the tool for data collection is self-prepared questionnaire. The collected data is entered into Microsoft excel and analyzed and interpreted. The study mainly focuses on strategies for the prevention health and social condition of urban slums and to understand the involvement of Governments and development boards and other organizations on socio economic issues of slums.

I. INTRODUCTION
A slum is considered as a highly populated urban casual settlement. Slums can be seen everywhere around the world in various sizes and sorts. As the populace and conjunction expands the absence of sanitation and cleanliness increments in a deplorable range. As indicated by UN natural surroundings around 33% of the urban populace in the creating scene in 2012, or around 863 million people, living in slums. Slums are basic in the eighteenth to mid twentieth hundreds of years in both joined United States and Europe.
All the creating and undeveloped nations over the world are having the nearness of slums and the slum occupants are confronting a few issues. The greater part of the slums on the planet encounters nonattendance of supply of clean water, reliable electricity, law requirement and other essential administrations. Slums occupants are helpless parts of the general public. They are confronting different sorts of the issues like wellbeing and cleanliness related issues, low level of wage, poor lodging conditions and absence of social pleasantries. Unfortunately living states of slum tenants are the aftereffect of an absence of essential administrations, with obvious, open sewers, absence of pathways, uncontrolled dumping of waste, dirtied situations, and chaotic building developments and so forth. The presence of the slum is a worldwide marvel. Some social researcher said that, slum is the by-result of present day time.

The advancement of the city is critical, however the arrangement for the slums populace is needful. There is have to build up the arrangements and approaches for the up degree of the slum occupants as far as infrastructural advancement and fundamental comforts. Slums are progressively confronted with negative outcomes such as polarization of populace in vast urban areas, high thickness, slums and squatter settlements, intense deficiency of lodging and essential metro conveniences, debasement of condition, movement clog, pollution, poverty, unemployment, wrongdoing and social agitation. Because of efficient geographical and other social issues, slum tenants everywhere throughout the world are confronting a few issues that are influencing their living conditions. These individuals are extremely helpless against a few maladies as a result of poor framework and sanitation facilities. Economic backwardness straightforwardly influences their instruction division likewise unachieved training status causes serious misfortune in the advancement of society. The populace records of slum occupants additionally show a few issues like credibility issues and so forth. The objective of the review is to break down the living conditions and current issues they are confronting. Since slum inhabitants are the most defenceless class of individuals in a general public this learn about their issues has got incredible pertinence.

The primary explanation for the development of slums is the stream or relocation individuals from rustic territories to urban regions for better openings for work and living status. They assemble little hovels to incidentally survive and letter forms into homes which contains whole family. The ladies of these homes get occupations in little businesses and men additionally get occupied with various ventures. They likewise brings their relatives and begins living in slums. The unending stream of individuals makes a few financial issues and misses the mark regarding needs. Development of slums is an issue impossible to miss to the urban territories. Slums come up close modern territories, railway lines, ports, platforms, river banks, large channels and around discount markets. They develop in metropolitan urban communities and in the million or more urban communities. In significant metropolitan urban areas 25% of the populace lives in slums. The biggest slum in Asia is Dharavi which is situated in the heart of Mumbai. The houses in slums are for the most part made up of bricks, mud, tin sheets,
bamboo, and canvas sheets and so on the living range inside their home is not more than ten square meters, which is utilized primarily for capacity of family unit item, whereas cooking, and bathing and resting is done chiefly in the open space. There are regular water taps and open accommodation. Slums are frequently defenceless against surges and deplorable likewise, there is no appropriate seepage and water borne maladies like cholera, gastro-enteritis and jaundice. Slum occupants are for the most part vagrants from country ranges, since they can't manage the cost of high transportation costs. For the most part specialists from same group or those originating from same area and working at the same place, live together.

The endeavours by different governments for the resettlements of slum inhabitants were not compelling and effective, on the grounds that a large portion of the proposed places for these settlement settlements are on the out skirts or far away from their work places. There is wide idea or thing called neighbourhood impact it has both negative and constructive outcome on slums and slum inhabitants.

Neighbourhood impact can bring about the spread of illnesses in a particularly quick way and furthermore inoculations and comparable exercises should be possible fastly in slums. Slums are particularly defenceless towards illnesses and surges. In the event that surge hits a city slum occupants are the primary classification of individuals get influenced likewise their protect missions and medicinal aids get influenced as a result of poor framework and waste framework. A great many people lives in slums on the grounds that they have no other feasible lodging choices however even slum redevelopment plots in spots, for example, Mumbai have fizzled on the grounds that the restored individuals tend to offer their allocated lodging and search for lodging in slums once more. The vast majority relocate to urban ranges looking for business. Once in the city they find just came up short on untalented occupations in the domain division, with these employments slum individuals can't bear the cost of reasonable lodging subsequently they are forced to discover settlement in slums. Socially slum stays disconnected from rest of the urban culture and display neurotic social side effects like medication manhandle, liquor abuse, crime, vandalism and other degenerate conduct.

The absence of incorporation of slum occupants into urban life reflects both the absence of capacity and culture boundaries. Living conditions in slums directly affect individuals' wellbeing. One of the real difficulties that face urban organizers comprehensively is the multiplication of slums in urban zones and the host of wellbeing dangers that they carry alongside their wake. Be that as it may, the productive spread of slums has been a wild issue in urban ranges around the world. The living conditions in slums are generally unhygienic and opposite of all standards of arranged urban development. Human advancement and change in the personal satisfaction is the extreme goal of all arranging programs prompting higher financial and social improvement. There exists a exceptionally solid linkage between accomplishing financial thriving and advancing the personal satisfaction, which is reflected in the social markers of wellbeing, life span, education and ecological manageability. These markers
fill in as important contributions for creating appropriate strategy activities. In genuine sense, condition advancement with dynamic change of economy and society with its significant targets lie in the fulfilment of human needs and goals. Nation like India is immeasurable socially and topographically in which we have 28 states and 7 union domains. Exhibit ponder is an unassuming endeavour to investigate the natural situation of Raipur city-capital of Chhattisgarh (A state of India). The general population in slums live under the most wretched conditions, with little access to viable social and human services administrations, consumable water, sanitation offices and are along these lines more helpless against pandemics what's more, formative difficulties. Their low financial status, low level of training and high ripeness what's more, mortality-all demonstrate that they require uncommon consideration as far as general wellbeing, family arranging and conceiptive wellbeing programs. Be that as it may, lamentably turnaround is the situation with such portions of slum populace. Quick slummification has brought on wide spread of natural corruption in the city. The government has surrendered that regardless of inconvenience of administrative measures; the extent of contamination from mechanical sources in the city has not demonstrated any obvious abatement amid the most recent couple of years. Increment in contamination levels in slum zones is likewise fuelled by ever-growing activity. The development of substantial number of country vagrants to the urban territories has broad social suggestions in changing the nature and character of urbanization in India. The vagrants moves into the city not just physically additionally bring along their way of life, style of life, values, and so forth. The new gatherings are attempting to pick up access to the city's financial framework, regularly by shaping groups of their own, in rivalry with the old gatherings of more instructed, gifted and rich urban occupants who make divisions and pressures. The rising urbanizing society is progressively turning into a rustic urban condition, both as a method for life and physical frame. It must be comprehended that the quickly extending urban condition is not taking shape as a straightforward projection of the financial and social structure of the past. The purpose of this study is to understand and analyse the present socio economic status slum dwellers. Self-prepared questionnaire are distributed to the respondents and obtained details directly from them.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

- In the work the durable slum she portrays a decade of work and more than of one year direct research in Dharavi slums. She was quite successful in bringing the extreme threats slums are facing through all these years. The Dharavi district, best known from Slumdog Millionaire, is one of Asia’s largest slums where nearly one million squatters live in makeshift housing on one square mile of government land. The book provides details about how the mega slum of India survived from the eradication. (The durable slum: Dharavi and the right to stay put in globalizing Mumbai by Liza Weinstein (2014)}
According to their study it is found that in the development of every major cities the influence of slums are very high and relevant. This problem is found all over the world.

Slums are an important part in the urbanisation. Slum dwellers are contributing very much in the overall labour supply in the development functions of a city. The economy of a city is also influenced by slums by providing adequate manpower supply and all. (Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India (2001)

Raipur city has total 154 slums in which 135 slums are declared formally by the government located in various places within the city boundary. Some of these are situated in the heart of the city. It should be noted that out of 135 slums only few are densely populated whereas others are thinly populated. These slums have 22777 dwelling units with total population 1,59,120. This study discusses the demographic, environmental and economical quotients of the slums in Raipur. It also deals with the skill development programmes and infrastructure facilities they are having. (Urban Poor Living in Slums: A Case Study of Raipur City in India by Dr. Sribas Go swami & Prof. Samita Manna)

Melatala- Dasnagar slum area which is situated in the Ward no. 22 and 49 of the Howrah municipality in Kolkata. Dasnagar is very famous in India for its small and medium range iron industry, designer is called as the Sheffield of India. The rapid growth in the iron industry during the end of 90s caused several flow of people to establish small industries and also to work in them in the meatal danger. This flow of migrants and workers caused the establishment of slums in Howrah municipality.(The Challenge Of Slum Development In India A Case Study Of Melatala-Dasnagar Slum Area Of Howrah Municipal Corporation 1Biplab Das, 2Utpal Khara, 3Pradip Giri and 1Aditya Bandyopadhyay 1 Indian Institute of Engineering, Science and Technology, Kolkata, India)

Slums are a salient feature of Mumbai’s landscape. The increasing demographic pressure on the built-up structure of the city has pushed 54% of its population to find alternative housing solutions, most of the time in environmentally protected areas. The Chandivali resettlement process benefiting the parks slum dwellers is everything but a conventional resettlement project for Mumbai. (The Impact Of Slum Resettlement On Urban Integration In Mumbai: The Case of the Chandivali project by Damien Vacquier occasional Paper 2010)

The study briefly discuss about the infrastructure of the slum settlements and the factors that are responsible for the growth of slums. A slums derives their own culture sometimes they generalize things for their entire group. They provide its own rationale, structure and difference mechanisms. In the conclusion they said that slum dwellers are not satisfied in their houses, most of them were kucchs and not built for their living conditions these houses cannot survive all the climate and environmental conditions. In most of the homes they are facing lack of space and rooms. (Society culture economy of Indian slums a critical perspective
Rajni Bala and Sudesh Kumar: This study discuss about the development of slums, as the name indicates from the formation of the early slums to the present status of slums this study gives the reader an idea about the slums and their establishment in the society. As per 2001 Census data, in 1981, nearly 28 million persons lived in the slums, in 1991 there were 45.7 million slum dwellers and in 2001, 40.6 million persons living in slums. Countries need to recognize that the urban poor are active agents and not just beneficiaries of development. (Slums In India: From Past to Present Dr. Abir Bandyopadhyay, Vandana Agrawal)

As study conducted by Bhandari and Basu (2000), it is found that migrated slum occupants are most adversely affected by quality of life why because they are forced to settle in places that are unhygienic and unhealthy because they can afford such places, these migrant workers faces several economic problems also so they chooses such places that are vulnerable to their health. Due to insufficient income levels these people settle into places which lack of proper drainage system, sanitation, and infrastructure. Also these places act as the breeding grounds of crimes and illegal activities. (Bhandari and Basu (2000)

This kind of guide is a hard work to understand the cultural reality of slums centring after the structural and process dimensions they are present and operate in the slums. The publication Seeks to delineate deprivations and sufferings as an individual dominant realities experienced by the slum dwellers. The structures and processes of cultural deprivations, sufferings and exploitation have been talked about as they exist in sociological structure of slums. The contents of this book are poverty, inequality And exploitation, slums: conceptual and theoretical appraisal, city slums, informal le Siedlung Information, social structures, monetary composition, material possessions and fashions of Life, deprivations and sufferings in slums, social fact of slums. (Urban slums and poverty by Mirdula Bhatnagar. (2010).Shiv Kumar Sharma, Ritu).

This paper discuss about the role of women in community development of the developing nations. For the past decade slums in the developing nations have attained a greater attention and they are recognised as the key challenge to urbanisation. This paper is based on the field work conducted in Jaipur during 2009. Several countries have adopted slum redevelopment model even though it is a very long run. Women and their empowerment is a very great factor in slum redeveloping and enhancement, in most of the plans the key factor of women empowerment in slum development is neglected. (“A case study of slum redevelopment in Jaipur, India: Is neglecting women an option?” Malvika Singh Parma)

Illegal and deprived areas of living can be found in everywhere in the world. Being one of the topmost cities of India the case of Bangalore is not different along with Mumbai and Kolkata the IT city of India also got several slums which controls illegal and crime activities. This book features contributions from different anthropologists, sociologists and geographers from all over the world. A special attention is given to the social relation of slum dwellers with the wider urban societies. The book also
looks into the special programmes and plans implemented for the development of slum dwellers.

- (Living in India's Slums: A Case Study of Bangalore, Author: Hans Schenk) A study was conducted by M. S. Alamgir ET all (2009) on “Assessing the livelihood of slum dwellers in Dhaka city”, the researcher found that slum dwellers are not having the formal education. They are getting employed in small jobs for earning money and supporting their families. The formal education system is followed by none. They usually get dropped out of schools after particular age, in Dhaka both boy and girl child faces the similar issues. Slum people were usually found to get engaged in rickshaw pulling, trolley pulling, day labourer and similar small scale jobs.

- India is one of the speediest creating nations with numerous metropolitan urban communities like Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Delhi and Chennai. Amid most recent two decades; relocation from towns and residential communities to metropolitan territories has expanded enormously in India. This prompts the corruption of urban ecological quality and supportable improvement particularly in the metropolitan urban areas. The issues confronted by the general population living in the urban ranges of India have turned out to be significant worries for the legislature. (Slum Dwellers and Their Conditions in Indian States Brijendra Nath Singh)

- Patel, Joshi, Ballaney and Nohn (2011) recognize the significance of residency history and maintain formal and casual privileges of Landowners, People group and the Legislature. It depicts a system of nearby, state and national offices for quickly organizing and actualizing slum arranging plans, promising fast and reasonable change and reconciliation of slum groups inside the formal city. The direness to scale up slum change and mix programs makes it basic that SPS institutional structure be much decentralized. Decentralization will better permit the utilization of point by point nearby information, empower the organizing of privately suited SPSs and make it conceivable to mount the levels of exertion required to handle the slum issue in Indian urban communities. (Patel, Joshi, Ballaney and Nohn (2011))

- Mohapatra (2009) manages causes and thought processes of provincial urban relocation as a rule and development of slums in Bhubaneswar, the capital of Orissa specifically. It demonstrates that the monetary states of slum tenants generally booked position and planned tribes in Bhubaneswar have enhanced after their movement from their local spots. Finding of his review propose that the "push" figures the rustic ranges as opposed to "draw" variables constitute that primary consider the procedure of provincial urban relocation and production of slums in the urban zones. Along these lines, there is shortage of studies on financial aspects exercises of slum tenant. No genuine review on slum's economy culture has been embraced and finished. In perspective of this, our review will attempt to concentrate on the financial exercises of slum inhabitants and influence of different government programs focusing on the slum regions. Financial states of slum occupants demonstrated that a greater part of
slum inhabitants were transients from better places, and were of incompetent with low word related status and low wages. In this manner the strategy creators ought to perceive that simply giving a house and even a superior situation to live can't take care of the issue of development of slums which has its foundations in the very interest for low esteemed casual occupations (Rao, 1991).

- Personal satisfaction of the vagrants in slums is most antagonistically influenced; living in unhygienic and congested spots without fundamental necessities for a solid life like lodging, water supply, seepage and sanitation, slums are likewise the rearing ground for wrongdoing, contamination and wellbeing risks (Bhandari and Basu, 2000). Ladies and youngsters are the most exceedingly bad casualties. Physically, rationally and sincerely they are influenced. The fast development of ghettos and squatter settlements has to a great extent added to the social, financial and natural issues in urban regions. The restoration program of slum clearance board is absolutely lacking in connection to the mushroom development of slums. (Sundhari 2001).

- Slum is a place where a gathering of structures lay packed with the absence of sanitation offices, water shortage, and disgraceful waste frameworks. Furthermore, he additionally underlines that wellbeing offices, recreational rounds, open frameworks and so on will be missing in these spots. (George (1999)

- From the reviews directed by Bello (2002), destitution is the principle issue confronted by slums. There is no upgrade in the fields of advancement and development which is to be taken note. Due to the low natural quality and unsanitary conditions, certain irresistible diseases breakout in such terrible parts of urban zone.(Bello (2002).

- This paper endeavours to break down the spatial circulation of human services conveyance Framework with an emphasis on regenerative kid wellbeing and its connection to land Separate from the slum population. The socio - demography profile and its Connection to the obstructions for accessing the human services is likewise endeavoured. The proposal incorporate expelling spatial disparities a locale particular arrangement for wellbeing nurture expanding openness of the occupants in the slums and planning an Coordinated and supportable essential social insurance benefit conveyance with accentuation On enhanced family arranging maternal wellbeing and youngster wellbeing administrations in The urban poor in slums. (Need Assessment for Urban Health in Slums of Jaipur By Manoj Kumar)

- Patel, Joshi, Ballaney and Nohn (2011) recognizes the significance of residency history and maintains formal and casual privileges of Landowners, People group and the Administration. It depicts a system of nearby, state and national organizations for quickly organizing and actualizing slums arranging plans, promising fast and manageable change and coordination of slums groups inside the formal city. The desperation to scale up slums change and combination programs makes it basic that SPS institutional structure be exceedingly decentralized. Decentralization will better permit the utilization of point by point neighbourhood learning, energize the
organizing of privately suited SPSs and make it conceivable to mount the levels of exertion required to handle the slum issue in Indian urban areas. (Patel, Joshi, Ballaney and Nohn (2011)

- As study a directed on "Socio economic status of slum dwellers in Kannur District" Creators in his review found that the financial states of the slum occupants in the informed zones where the Coordinated family slum Advancement Program's actualized are superior to anything slum in non-told region. The creator has analysed different parts of slums and found that formative exercises in urban focuses give work to the rustic transients and in addition the nearby urban populace. These low wage gatherings, without appropriate safe house were settled in the slum zones portrayed by congestion, bedraggled homes, and absence of Sanitation and metro courtesies. (Sufaira C (2013)

- The main reason of the establishment of slums is the migration of people from rural other areas for job opportunities, all these people are economically backward they sleep in streets and gradually build small huts which leads to large slums. Factories and other industries offer jobs to them and they also brings their relatives and starts living in slums. The perpetual flow of people creates several socio-economic problems and fall short of needs etc. Landless labours reach cities with their families and finds jobs in several sectors of the society. (Athul Joshy, Indian express)

- Housing is recognised as one of the universal fundamental rights of citizens. This was used a political slogan in many countries during 1970s.unfortunately no government had the capacity to attain this ideal though in their political and economic landscape. The living conditions are very pathetic. Not conforming to even the most basic requirements for a healthy human existence. People residing in slums experience a highly unhygienic habitat and suscensible to terrible sufferings during extreme weather conditions. People in slums deprived of sufficient means, often with no resources to maintain their own health as well as that of their children. (Haroon Januja Pakistani journalist)

- Across the globe there is a steady increase in people residing in urban area, about one third of these urban dwellers, which amount to nearly one billion people, majority of them live in urban slums informal settings or side walk tents. In addition to rapid population growth, India is also witnessing an explosive growth in the population residing in the urban areas. It is estimated that of the nearly 30% of India’s population residing in the urban areas. In India in line with rest of the world more rapid growth of population residing in slums is also witnessed. However there is a huge deficiency of any such health care system in the urban area. (Editorial urban health issues in India- need of the day, kantharia SL)

### III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

**General objectives:**

To study about the socio economic problems faced by the slum dwellers
Specific objectives:
- Identify the common health issues among different age groups
- To determine the Employment and educational status of the residents
- Infrastructure and housing

IV. DEFINITIONS

4.1 Theoretical definition
- Slum – A squalid and overcrowded urban street or district inhabited by very poor people
- Slum dwellers- Persons living in slums with family or alone
- Socio economic problems- these are factors that have negative influence on an individual’s economic activity including lack of education cultural and religious discrimination, overpopulation, unemployment and corruption

4.2 Operational definitions
- Slum- most of the slums were formed due to the migration of people from rural areas precisely for job opportunities etc.
- Slum dwellers- slum dwellers are the people living in slums and works in nearby industries for livelihood.
- Socio economic problems- problems which results negative impact on the development of slum people. Education, overpopulations, religious factors, corruption etc.

IV. RESEARCH PROCEDURE
- Hypothesis: High economic backwardness of the slum dwellers will leads to low social status
- Research design: Descriptive research design
- Universe of the study: Slum residents in the Trivandrum city
- Population: Houses of slum dwellers
- Inclusive criteria: People belongs to slum area
- Exclusive criteria: People outside the slum area
- Sampling : Simple random sampling
- Sampling size: 60 members from 2 slums
- Tools of data collection: Self-prepared questionnaire
- Statistical method: Microsoft excel
- Ethical considerations
  - Data collections done with the informs consent of respondents
  - Confidentiality is maintained throughout the study
V. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1: Income wise distribution of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 15k</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>41.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15k to 20k</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25k to 35k</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35k to 40k</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table 50% is having an income of 15k to 20k, 41.67% is having income of less than 15k, 5% is having 25k to 35k and 3.33% is having 35k to 40k. The table clearly mention that majority of the respondents income is less than 15k.

Table 2: Age wise distribution of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26-35</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36-50</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;51</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>41.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table indicates that 41.7% of respondents belongs to above 51, 31.7% of respondents belongs to 36 to 50 years, 18.3% of respondents belongs to 26 to 35 years of age, 8.3% of respondents belongs to below 25 years of age. The table clearly mention that majority of the respondents are belongs to above 51 years of age.

Table 3: Education wise distribution of respondents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduate</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PG</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PhD</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the above table it shows that 45% of the respondents are attained primary education, 40% of the respondents were illiterate, and 10% of the respondents attained secondary education. The table clearly mention that majority of the respondents have attained primary education.

From the below table 51.67% of the respondents having no job, 26.67% are self-employed, 21.67 are construction labours. The table clearly mention that majority of the respondents are unemployed.
Table 4: Employment status wise distribution of respondents.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No job</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>51.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction Labor</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>21.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self employed</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>26.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

- The study revealed that majority of the respondents (81.67%) is feeling low social status because of their current income and economical structure.
- Unemployment and natural calamities caused the increase of population in slums.
- Majority of the respondents (66.67%) are having a bank account as part of their savings activities but most of them are not using it properly saving money.
- The study reveals that majority of the respondents are having debts less 3000 rupees.
- Most of the employed respondents are working within 3 kilometres of their place permanent stay.
- The study reveals that primary health centre provides vaccinations and preventive medicines to the slum residents.
- Most of the respondents (50%) are getting the benefit of lorry water distribution daily.
- The study reveals that purity of the water supplying as good with the response of 86.67% of respondents.
- Majority of the respondents said that the problems they are facing were presented to electoral representatives.
- The study found that majority of the slum dwellers are using Govt. Hospitals for health care services.
- Majority of the respondents are safe from chronic diseases.
- Majority of the slum dwellers are spending 6k to 10k in the area of medical expense per year since they are economically backward it affects them.
- The study reveals that presence of Gold/Silver ornaments among respondents is very less.
- Majority of the respondents are not satisfied with the effectiveness Govt: programmes (65%).
- The electoral participation of slum dwellers were too low (28.33%) and 80% of the respondents are having a valid voters ID.
- Majority of the respondents (53.33) are satisfied with the help received from government for education.
- The study found that 76.66% of the respondents belongs to the BPL category.
- Majority of the respondents are not satisfied with effectiveness of housing programmes by slum development board.
VII. SUGGESTIONS

- On the basis of finding of the study the researcher has made some suggestions to improve the status of slum dwellers,
- Lack of employment programmes from the government is affecting the slum dwellers very much, low income and unemployment also contributes to formation of slums
- Govt : programs for slum developments need improvement
- Slum residents should be more focused on electoral activities only very few people are participating in the urban local body elections.
- Slum development boards developmental programmes are not implemented effectively among the slum residents
- Waste management is an important thing which is affecting the health of slum dwellers in a wide manner during rainy seasons the chances for spread of diseases are so high.
- Slum residents are not aware about the programmes and plans government imitated of them it is the responsibility electoral representatives to make them aware about their needs and rights.
- Unemployment and substance abuse interrelated among residents they require awareness campaigning’s.
- Since the income status are low slum dwellers need more skill development programs and livelihood measure other than their usual jobs.

VIII. CONCLUSION

Slum dwellers are the people who are characterised their backwardness in social, economic and health status. Due to certain serious conditions in their living environment they are facing several challenges in life. Most of the slum dwellers are staying in the settlements because of low income and unemployment. Residents find work places near the slums and engage in jobs there. Economic backwardness because of low income keeps them stay in slum for very long and long. Primary health care centres are the first contact point for slum residents also they provide preventive medicines during seasons. Slum dwellers also uses private hospitals to achieve health care because PHC can’t provide all the services they need. A very relevant number of population is residing in the slums, during election phases they have the strong influence select their own representatives leaving these opportunities without using also causes low social status in the society. The implementation of developmental programmes by Government and slum development board are not effective because of the decreased participation in electoral activities. Substance abuse is an important factor affecting the health and economic backwardness of slum dwellers. Spending money on substances like alcohol and cigarettes causes several economic insufficiency for the already economically backward slum residents.
IX. REFERENCES


TO CITE THIS PAPER