

Indore & Bhopal Study Report

GOVERNMENT LED EXCLUSION OF THE URBAN POOR A Greater Contributor though a Lesser Recipient

The objective of the study is to look into the economic contribution, standard of living and the service delivery by the government in informal settlements



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DISCLAIMER

The conclusions derived in the study are purely on the basis of primary survey conducted. The data documented are from the households of informal urban settlements. This study was conducted in 50 growing cities of India. This is a city level report, which talks about the present condition and status of Urban poor living in respective cities. An attempt has been made to produce micro level city findings. There are certain gaps and the conclusion derived cannot be comprehensive in nature therefore.

ACRONYMS

| | |
|------|------------------------------|
| BSUP | Basic Service Urban Project |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GSDP | Gross State Domestic Product |
| PPP | Public Private Partnership |
| SAM | Social Accountability Matrix |
| IDA | Indore Development Authority |
| IMC | Indore Municipal Corporation |
| BMC | Bhopal Municipal Corporation |
| MP | Madhya Pradesh |
| LPG | Liquified Petroleum Gas |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index |

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I. INTRODCUTION

The phenomenon of increased urbanization in India is facing one of its foremost challenges in the form of disparity between redistribution of economic opportunity and growth. The centre of poverty is gradually shifting towards urban centres and this situation is further worsened by already high population densities, poor infrastructure and a general lack of effective housing policy and provisioning for the poor. The Census of India 2011 suggests that 66% of all statutory towns in India have slums, with 17.4% of total urban households currently residing. However, this estimate of slums takes into account certain criteria set by the Census for a settlement to be featured as a slum. A large proportion of households who are living in similar or poorer dwelling conditions than those living in slums have been omitted. This study encompasses all those settlements that comply with the definition of slums (as given by the Census of India) as well as those with similar or poorer dwelling conditions that those of slums as 'Informal Settlements', because these are primarily dwelling units where most of the urban poor live. Interventions should be targeted at all these informal settlements instead of only slums as defined by the Census, since the quality of life and infrastructure in these informal settlements are similar to those of slums. (PRIA, 2013)

II. PURPOSE OF THE REPORT

The objective of the present study is **to look into the present conditions and status of informal settlement households living in urban India**. The primary reason for looking at this particular question is to determine whether the informal settlement households, who normally form the poor strata of the urban population, do contribute to the urban economy to a significant extent or not. If they do contribute to urban economy, whether providing proper urban services to them should be treated as their legitimate right? For greater comprehension, this study attempts to discover the role of informal settlement population as a productive agent in urban economy, which is in contrast to the general notion that this section of population is "burden to the city."

(PRIA, 2013)

III. METHODOLOGY

A primary survey of 50 top cities in India was conducted to achieve the study objective. The survey captured various socio-economic–demographic dimensions of urban informal settlements dwellers in these cities. A total of about 5350 households and about 24500 individuals were covered in the survey. The focus of the questionnaire was to capture information about income–expenditure, employment, nature of job, education, living conditions and the similar information to understand the economic component of their life as well as their standard of living. Subsequently, we construct a social accounting matrix (SAM) of India that includes urban informal sector as a component. SAM is the best possible tool that takes into account the inter-linkages among various economic agents within an economy. One of the advantages of that it can incorporate certain sections of households into a framework whereby the impact of that section on the economy in terms of contribution to income (GDP) as well as the multipliers can be computed, thus allowing precise quantification of the informal settlement population's contribution to urban economy. In addition, the study also captures the perceptions of non-informal settlement households regarding the role of the target segment of population in a city life. This qualitative analysis provides an understanding of the shadow cost of non-existence of this section of population in the urban centres. (PRIA, 2013)

IV. POSITIVE ROLE OF INFORMAL SETTLERS

On the contrary to the general notions, the study suggests that informal settlement dwellers play positive roles in urban economy as well as urban life apart from a few known adverse roles. Their contribution to urban GDP, and some of the “difficult to replace” nature of jobs they are engaged in, makes them an integral productive economic agent of the urban economy. Based on the Census of India 2011 data, as well as primary survey data of informal settlements of 50 cities, the study also suggests that a large proportion of the households do not even have access to the basic facilities. As the services provided to this section of population are often considered as favour to the community rather than their basic right, the approach and attitude of the authorities needs to be re-examined. Certainly the informal settlement dwellers deserve the basic facilities that other urban dwellers enjoy as their right. This needs to be translated into policies by the policy makers and opinion leaders of the country. (PRIA, 2013)

V. URBAN POVERTY GETS ITS DUE RECOGNITION IN CENSUS 2011

No uniform methodology existed to identify urban poverty and states have been using their own parameters to reach out for providing benefits. Census-2011 has attempted to enumerate socio-economy data also at household level such as quality of housing, water, electricity, literacy, access to education etc. Hashim Committee report (full citation) states that as per ninth plan document the features of urban poverty are: proliferation of slums, increasing casualization of labour, fast growth of informal sector, increasing stress on civic amenities, increasing education deprivation and health contingencies.

There is change in approach and indicators in the current census than the previous census. The census 2011 has released data for slum blocks in more details for the first time. In earlier Census, it was more at demography level limiting the study to blocks having 20,000 populations. In Census 2011 slum blocks have been identified based on living conditions irrespective of population size - poor quality of living based on combination of factors such as dilapidation, faulty arrangements and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of street, lack of ventilation, light, or sanitation facilities etc. (Planning Commission, 2012)

Status of Urban Slums at National Level (Census 2011)

Out of 4041 towns in country slums have been reported from 63% of towns (1.08 lakh slum blocks in 2543 towns comprising 137.49 lakh households). 37072 slum blocks have been notified, 30846 have been recognized and 40,309 have been identified.

17.4% of 789 lakh household in country are slum households. Andhra Pradesh tops the list with 35.7%, Kerala has least slum households as percentage of total households with 1.5%.

VI. MADHYA PRADESH DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Madhya Pradesh is the second largest state of India, located in the centre of the country and spans an area of 3.08 lakh square kilometre. The state is home to rich cultural heritage, monuments, mountains, rivers and forests.

The state comprises 51 district, divided in 362 tehsils and 313 community development blocks, 54903 villages and 476 towns. 14 urban towns are governed through municipal corporations, 100 through municipalities and rest through nagar parishad.

MP has an overall population of 7.26 crores, out of which 3.76 crores are males and 3.50 crores are females. 72% of population live in rural areas. The decadal population growth has been 20%. the population density is 236 per sq km as against 382 per sq km of India. The gender ratio is 931 against 1000 males.. The literacy rate is 80.6% among male and 60% among female.(Government of Madhya Pradesh , 2012-13)

- MP has 149.68 lakh households. 52% households are considered good for living, 44% are considered in livable condition and 4% are considered dilapidated.
- Out of 149.68 lakh households 24% have water source in their home itself. Out of rest 76% households, 46% have water source near their house and 30% of the households have to travel far. In urban areas 55% households have water source in their premise.
- 16% of households get treated tap water and rest are a combination of untreated water, well, river, hand pumps etc.
- 67% of the households get electricity. In urban areas 93% have electricity.
- 29% of households have latrine facility within their home out of which, 20% have piped sewer system. 71% households openly defecate or use public latrine. In urban areas 74% households have latrines, 3.5% use public latrines and 22.5% households (8.64 lakh households) openly defecate.
- 47% of the households avail banking facilities. In urban areas it is higher at 64%.
- 32% of the households have televisions. 1.4% of the houses have computers with internet connection, 44% of the households have mobile. In urban areas these asset ownership is higher with 71% households having TV, 4.9% households having internet and 70% houses having mobile.
- 18% of household uses LPG and 66% uses firewood. In urban areas 60% households have LPGs and 31% use firewood.

VII. STATUS OF SLUMS IN MADHYA PRADESH CENSUS-2011

Madhya Pradesh slums households indicators from Census 2011

- There are 10.87 lakhs households in Madhya Pradesh. Out of which 57.84% is good, 38.41% is livable and 3.71% is dilapidated.
- 79.01% slum households live in their own homes, 17.24% households live in rented homes and rest live in other forms of home.
- Households having number of dwelling rooms. 1.46% households have no exclusive rooms, 32.53% households have one dwelling room, 34.84% households have two dwelling rooms and 31.17% households live in three and above rooms.
- 39.86% have water source in their homes, 20.49% have water source in nearby area and rest 39.65% of the household have to travel far off for water source.
- 48.37% of household have access to treated tap water, 12.48% tap water from untreated source, 16.91% hand pump, 13.08% tubewell and rest 9.16% use other sources of water.
- In Madhya Pradesh slums 89.80% of households have electricity. Other sources of lighting used are 9.35% kerosene, 0.12% is solar energy, 0.20% is other oil is used, 0.19% have some other form of lighting. Rest 0.34% household does not have any lighting system.
- 62.86% households have latrine facility within their homes. Out of which 13.57% of household have piped latrine facility within their homes, 44.26% use septic tank, 5.03% have other forms of latrine facility within their house premises. 37.15% households have no latrine within their household. Out of which 5.50% use public latrine and 31.65% openly defecate.
- 23.606% of Slum Households in Madhya Pradesh have electricity, tap Water and latrine within their home premises.
- 50.32% of households use banking services
- 14.58% have radio, 63.51% have television, 1.75% have computer with internet, 5.96% have computer without internet, 57.45% of the houses have mobile phones.
- Type of houses 66.32% are permanent in nature, 27.09% are semi-permanent in nature, 5.83% are temporary in nature and rest 0.86% are non-categorized.

VIII. BHOPAL DISTRICT

Bhopal is the capital city of MP. It is known as city of Lakes due to numerous natural and artificial lakes. The metropolitan area is about 835 sqkm, having a population of about 18 lakhs. The population density is about 2575 per sqkm. Area covered by BMC is 285 sqkm. (Bhopal Municipal Corporation , 2014)

Bhopal slum households, Census 2011

- There are 1, 01,702 households in Bhopal. Out of which 45% is livable, 50.60% is livable and 4.39% is dilapidated.
- 77.28% slum households live in their own homes, 18.59% households live in rented homes and rest live in other forms of home.
- Households having number of dwelling rooms. 1.27% households have no exclusive rooms, 47.36% households have one dwelling room, 33.89% households have two dwelling rooms and 17.48% households live in three and above rooms.
- 27.12% have water source in their homes, 21.96% have water source in nearby area and rest 50.92% of the household have to travel far off for water source.
- 57.90% of household have access to treated tap water, 9.01% tap water from untreated source, 13.98% hand pump, 11.92% tubewell and rest 7.18% use other sources of water.
- In Bhopal slums 96.04% of households have electricity. Other sources of lighting used are 5.01% kerosene, 0.14% is solar energy, 0.40% is other oil is used, 0.15% have some other form of lighting. Rest 0.26% household does not have any lighting system.
- 64.13% households have latrine facility within their homes. Out of which 17.29% of household have piped latrine facility within their homes, 41.01% use septic tank, 5.83% have other forms of latrine facility within their house premises. 35.86% households have no latrine within their household. Out of which 6.95% use public latrine and 28.91% openly defecate.
- 19.145% of Slum Households in Bhopal have electricity, tap Water and latrine within their home premises.
- 49.04% of households use banking services
- 17.82% have radio, 65.24% have television, 2.06% have computer with internet, 5.86% have computer without internet, 57.4% of the houses have mobile phones.
- Type of houses 69.15% is permanent in nature, 21.53% are semi-permanent in nature, 8.61% are temporary in nature and rest 0.71% is non-categorized.

IX. INDORE DISTRICT

Indore is the largest city of MP and is the commercial nerve centre of MP. It is densely populated with population of 21.7 lakhs covering an area of 526 sqkm. The metropolitan area has a population of 32.77 lakhs with population density of about 3727 per sqkm. (Government of Madhya Pradesh)

Indore district urban households, Census 2011

- There are 4,62,075 urban households in Indore District. Out of which 74% is good, 23% is livable and 3% is dilapidated.
- 59% have water source in their homes, 29% have water source in nearby area and rest 12% of the household have to travel far off for water source.
- 53% of household have access to treated tap water, rest use untreated source, hand pump, tubewell etc.
- In Indore district urban households, 98% of households have electricity and 1.3% use kerosene as source for lighting.
- 90% households have latrine facility within their homes. Out of which 58% of household have piped latrine facility within their homes, 28% use septic tank, 14% have other forms of latrine facility within their house premises. 10% households have no latrine within their household. Out of which 3.7% use public latrine and 6.1% openly defecate.
- 67% of households use banking services
- 84% have television, 10% have computer with internet, 76% of the houses have mobile phones.
- 83% of urban households in Indore districts use LPG as fuel, 10% households use firewood, 5% households use kerosene and rest use crop residue, cow dung etc.

X. BHOPAL AND INDORE SLUMS

- Out of 364 statutory towns in MP, slums have been reported from 303 towns, where slum population is about 56.9 lakhs in 11.18 slum households.
- Bhopal has 1.03 lakh slum households, second in rank after Indore having 4.8 lakh slum population. 27% of bhopal population lives in slums.
- Indore has 5.90 lakh population in 1.14 lakh slum households, which is highest in MP. 27% of Indore population lives in slums. (National Informatics Centre, Madhya Pradesh)

XI. LOCAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

1. State Government Budget Provision 2013-14 - Urban Administration (Government of Madhya Pradesh)

- Provision of 5168 crores for urban administration and development which is 22 percent higher than last year.

- Provision of 258 crores for Mukhya Mantri Shahri Peyjal Yojana ,Mukhya Mantri Shahri Swachhata Mission and Mukhya Mantri Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme.
- Initiation of schemes for conservation and development of ponds and lakes.
- New Urban Reform Scheme for reforms in urban bodies for financial, administrative, e-governance, wealth tax and consumer tariff.
- Initiation of Valmiki Yojana to inspire cleanliness drive.
- Provision of ` 150 crores for Simhastha-2016.

2. Urban Governance in Madhya Pradesh

The urban Madhya Pradesh has 377 ULBs comprising 14 Municipal Corporations, 100 Municipal Councils and 263 Nagar Parishads. The urban sector faces a number of challenges to effectively implement infrastructure improvement programs. The heightened economic activity in urban areas create employment opportunities, education, health facilities and other social infrastructures and attracts rural population to cities. The growth of employment in urban areas is not accompanied by corresponding rise in the availability of urban amenities particularly housing stock compel them to live in slums, without adequate access to health or sanitation. (Government of Madhya Pradesh)

3. Urban Governance in Bhopal

Bhopal Municipal Corporation is the principal provider of civic services to the residents of Bhopal. BMC covers an area of 285 sqkm. BMC elects 66 councillors and a ten member council steers the activities of BMC. The executive wing comprises commissioner and his team of officers. Key activities under BMC comprises (Bhopal Municipal Corporation)

- Street Lighting
- Citizen services
- Health & Sanitation
- Heritage cell
- Garden
- Water supply
- Fire services

4. Urban Governance in Indore

Indore governance is formed of two tiers. Development activities are administered by the Indore Development Authority (IDA). IDA is responsible for planning and co-ordination of development activities in the Indore Metropolitan Region (IMR) comprising Indore and its agglomeration covering an area of 399sqkm. IDA board comprises collector of district, Chairman, IDA, Municipal Commissioner of Indore and five members form Town and Country Planning Department, Forest Department, Public Health Engineering, Public Works Department and MP Electricity Board.

Indore City has been a metropolitan municipality Indore Municipal Corporation (IMC), established in 1956 under the *Madhya Pradesh Nagar Palika Nigam Adhiniyam*. The IMC is responsible for public

education, correctional institutions, libraries, public safety, recreational facilities, sanitation, water supply, local planning and welfare services. The mayor and councillors are elected to five-year terms. The Indore Municipal Corporation consists of 69 Council members whose districts are divided into 12 zones and these zones have been further divided into 69 wards defined by geographic population boundaries. (Indore Municipal Corporation)

XII. PRIA STUDY

PRIA had conducted a study in 50 cities of India. Where Indore and Bhopal were also among them.

a. Key Findings

BHOPAL

- 68% of families have Ration card thus indicating satisfactory use of Public Distribution System. Should improve further.
- Aadhar enrolment is 67% among the urban poor
- 90% people have voter id cards and have exercised their right to vote
- 64% family in slums have savings account either in Bank or Postal account.
- Credit facilities from financial institutes are negligible. Our sample showed that 39% have debts, Very limited borrowing from Bank or micro finance organizations. Borrowing mostly from informal sources and friends/relatives.
- 31% families in slums are migrants, 62% of migrant slum dwellers have been living for more than 5 years. Out of 31%, 13% are inter state and 18% are intra state migrations.
- Spending on education is about 7.4%, which is above national average.
- Spending on health is about 10%, which is above national average.
- Our sample had 20% illiterates.

INDORE

- 68% of families have Ration card thus indicating satisfactory use of Public Distribution System. Should improve further.
- Aadhar enrolment is 73% among the urban poor
- 79% people have voter id cards and have exercised their right to vote
- 29% family in slums have savings account either in Bank or Postal account.
- Credit facilities from financial institutes are not existing. While 91% households in our sample have debts, none of them have borrowing from Bank or micro finance organizations. All the borrowing were from informal sources and friends/relatives.
- 79% families in slums are migrants, 62% of migrant slum dwellers have been living for more than 5 years. Out of 79%, 51% are inter state and 28% are intra state migrations.
- Spending on education is very low at 1.3% much lower than national average.
- Spending on health is very low at 3.7% much lower than the national average.
- Our sample had 51% illiterates.

b. Profiling of sample households

| Demographic Variable | Classification | Proportion of Respondents (%) Indore | Proportion of Respondents (%) Bhopal |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Gender | Male | 50 | 52 |
| | Female | 50 | 48 |
| Age | Less than 20 | 48 | 46 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|----|----|
| | 20 – 39 | 33 | 34 |
| | 40 – 59 | 14 | 16 |
| | Above 60 | 5 | 5 |
| Educational Qualification | Illiterate | 51 | 20 |
| | Literate but did not complete Primary school | 24 | 10 |
| | Primary school completed but not Middle school | 17 | 15 |
| | Middle school completed but not High school | 7 | 12 |
| | Class 12 pass but not graduate | 0 | 19 |
| | Graduate/Post Graduate | 0 | 24 |
| Source of Earning/Livelihood | Industrial Worker | 51 | 35 |
| | Skilled service worker | 25 | 18 |
| | Unskilled service worker | 17 | 26 |
| | Business owner | 7 | 21 |
| Employment Status | Self Employed | 55 | 45 |
| | Regular/ Salaried Wage | 26 | 22 |
| | Casual Labour | 19 | 33 |

c. Participation in elections

In Bhopal, High percentage of urban poor participation in all forms of elections. 90, 88 and 89 percent of urban slum dwellers have voted in the last municipal, state legislative and loksabha elections. There is 1% membership in Slum dwellers association, 1% membership in Youth association and 10% membership of women in MahilaSamitis. Various analyses in newspapers state that political parties primarily use the slums for electoral gains and hence this percentage is found high.

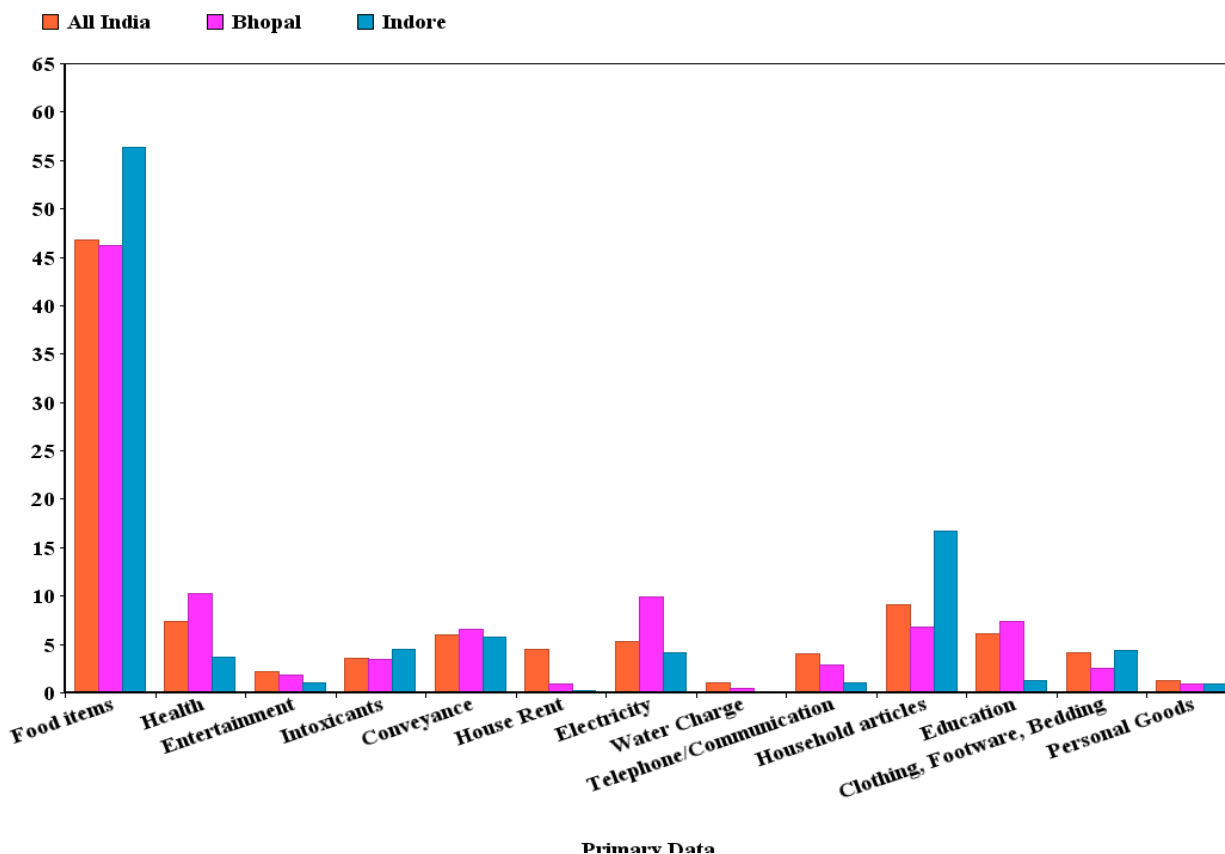
In Indore, comparatively less households have voted in the elections. 79, 75 and 69 percent of urban slum dwellers have voted in the last municipal, state legislative and loksabha elections. The membership in Slum dwellers association, Youth association and women associations is nil.

d. Expenditure pattern of Indore and Bhopal slums Vs All India slums

Bhopal city urban slum dwellers earn an average income of Rs 6283 per month out of which they spend Rs 5,480. The average savings of the households surveyed is only Rs 803 per month. Only 53% households save and rest does not save.

In Indore city, urban slum dwellers earn an average income of Rs 5189 per month out of which they spend Rs 4872 per month. Only 58% of the households save an average amount of only Rs 317 per month.

Expenditure comparison between slums



The urban slum dwellers of Bhopal and Indore spend 46% and 56% of their income on food items. Bhopal spends very high on healthcare at 10%, much higher than all India slum average of 7.38% and Indore average of 3.69%. Among intoxicants Indore spends highest at 4.51% of their expenditure. Expenditure on education, shows significant variance between two cities. Slum dwellers of Indore spend only 1.29% of their expenditure on education as against Bhopal average of 7.36%, and All India average of 6.12%. The maximum expenditure of Indore is on household requirements, which includes, furniture's, appliances etc. Indore spends 16.71% on it.

e. Comparison with CPI of Chhattisgarh Urban Vs Raipur Slums

An attempt has been made to compare CPI of urban poor of MP urban with CPI of Indore and Bhopal slums

| S.No | Groups | MP Urban | Bhopal Slums | Indore Slums |
|------|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| I | Food, beverages and tobacco | 35.63 | 49.66 | 60.9 |
| II | Fuel and light | 9.04 | 9.87 | 4.11 |
| III | Clothing, Bedding and Footware | 4.27 | 2.52 | 4.37 |
| IV | Housing | 17.54 | 0.89 | 0.25 |
| A | Education | 6.02 | 7.36 | 1.29 |
| B | Medical care | 4.28 | 10.21 | 3.69 |
| C | Recreation and amusement (Entertainment) | 1.77 | 1.84 | 1.02 |
| D | Transport and communication | 13.38 | 9.48 | 6.71 |
| E | Personal care and effects. (Purchase of personal vehicle and other personal goods) | 2.72 | 0.31 | 0.65 |
| F | Household requisites (other articles) | 4.50 | 5.64 | 15.58 |
| G | Others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Furniture and Fixtures • Utensils • Household appliances • Jewelry • Water charges | 0.83 | 2.17 | 1.43 |

Marked in red are important

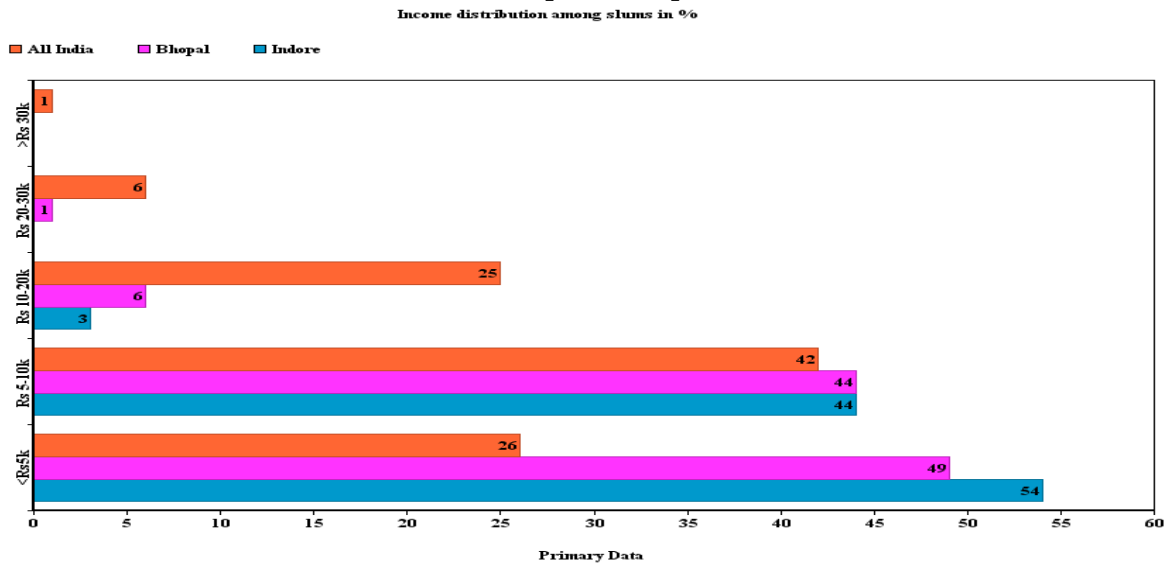
(Central Statistics Office, February 11, 2014)

From the above table we can see large variance in some areas. Such as:

- Bhopal and Indore slums spend 50% and 60% of their expenditure on food and intoxicants against 35.63% by MP urban average.
- Bhopal and Indore slums spend negligible amount on housing whereas MP urban spends 17.54% on housing.
- Indore slums spend negligible amount on education whereas Bhopal slums spend 7.36% as against MP urban spends 6.02% on education.
- Bhopal slums spend very high 10% on healthcare whereas MP urban and Indore slums spend almost same on healthcare.

This shows that even Bhopal and Indore differ in their expenditures. The above matches with our sample profile which had 51% illiterate in Indore sample, and 20% illiterate in Bhopal sample.

f. Income distribution of Indore and Bhopal urban poor

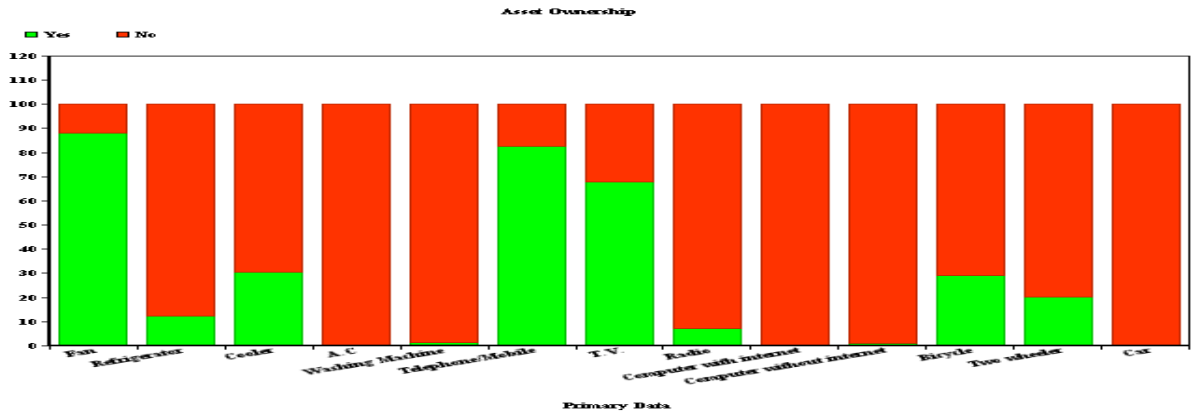


Out of the total sampled households, 53% and 58% of Bhopal and Indore save whose average monthly savings is very low. The state of Bhopal and Indore has low percentage of savings.

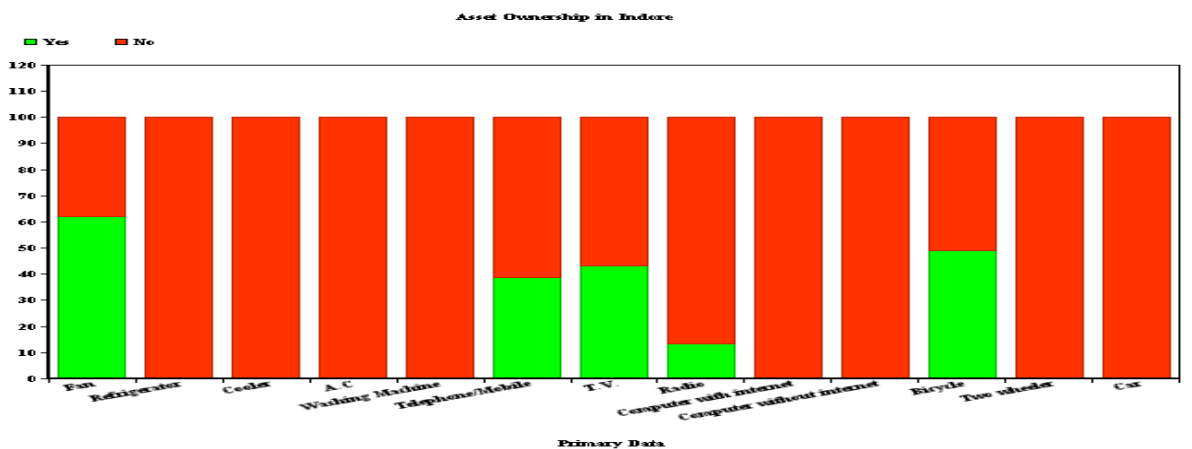
In Bhopal 49% of the households earn a monthly income below Rs5000 per month and spend 96% of their income. 44% of households earn an average income Rs5000 to Rs 10,000 and spend 88% of their income. 6% of the households earn between Rs10,000 to Rs 20,000 and spend 72% of their income. Lastly, only 1% of household earn Rs 20,000-30,000 spend 65% of their income.

In Indore, 54% of the households earn a monthly income below Rs5000 per month and spend 95% of their income. 44% of households earn an average income Rs5000 to Rs 10,000 and spend 91% of their income. 3% of the households earn between Rs10,000 to Rs 20,000 and spend 63% of their income. Here none of the families earn more than Rs 20,000.

g. Asset ownership among urban poor



In Bhopal, the ownership of assets in the form of availability of white goods among urban slum dwellers like fans, mobile phones, vehicles, coolers, computer, refrigerator et were studied. In Bhopal, electric fan and mobile phone is available in most of the households. Refrigerator is in around 12% of the households, 30% have cooler, 20% have two wheelers and 30% have bicycle. Assets like AC, washing machine and computer were not available in any household of our sample.



In our sample 62% of the households have Electric fan, 39% have mobile, 43% have Television, 49% have bicycle. Assets like refrigerator, cooler, AC, washing machine, computer and two wheelers were not available in any household.

h. Sources of Loan

In Bhopal, 39% of people had an outstanding debt. Out of which 31% people had taken loan in the past one year. Among the 31% people taken loan, 3% have taken from Bank, 6% from Microfinance, 9% from informal sources, 79% from friends and relatives and 3% from landlords. Out of the surveyed households, 61% households have a savings account, 3% households have post office account. 21% of households have Health Insurance and 22% of the households have Life insurance and 11.67% have General insurance. 1% of the households took microfinance credit to set up economic venture. No women have taken loan through microfinance for group activity. Only 10% had membership in credit societies like urban women self-help group.

While in Indore 91% of household have debt, 11% of the sample had taken loan during last one year. Out of the 11% taken loan, 50% had taken from informal sources and 50% had taken from friends and relatives. 25% of people have a savings bank account; borrowing is predominantly from informal sources. Only 4% people have post office account. None of the families took loan from bank or microfinance. It shows that access to banking and micro finance is negligible. Indore does not have any active microfinance involvement among people. None of the households took microfinance credit to set up economic venture nor any women have taken loan through microfinance for group activity or any had membership in credit societies.

i. Status of various welfare benefits

In Bhopal urban slums, only 5% of the people living in the slum households get old age pension. The pension ranges across individuals from Rs 150 to Rs 1,300 per month. 3% of the urban women slum dwellers get widow pension across different levels ranging from Rs 150 to Rs 1,500 per month. Insignificant number of households get disability pension of Rs 150 per month. None of the families receive urban wage employment scheme, housing assistance or skill training. 68% of the households use PDS to get various benefits. Among them 4% have APL type ration card, 77% have BPL type ration card and 19% use Antyodaya Yojana. The various benefits availed through PDS are 2kg of sugar, 3 kg of rice, 19 kg of wheat and 5litres of kerosene. In Bhopal city, only 67% of the slum population has UID.

In Indore urban slums, only 2% of the people living in the slum households get old age pension. The pension ranges across individuals from Rs 450 to Rs 900 per month. 1% of the urban women slum dwellers get widow pension of Rs 275 per month. None of the households receive urban wage employment scheme, housing assistance, skill training or disability pension. 68% of the households use PDS to get various benefits. Among them 98% have BPL type ration card and 2% use Antyodaya Yojana. The various benefits availed through PDS are 2kg of sugar, 9kg of rice, 19 kg of wheat and 3litres of kerosene. In Indore city, only 73% of the slum population has UID.

j. Housing Status of Indore and Bhopal Urban Poor

Land is an important economic resource and the ownership of such economic resource is important for every family and household. Urban poor gets 60% of his source of income from the formal sector which he directly and indirectly contributes to city level GDP. As an economic contributor he has the aspiration to land ownership. In Bhopal, only 62% of the slum households have Patta, which is an important document given by Tehsildar for land ownerships. Households with Patta usually live in Pucca houses which are 4%. 2% of the households have Possession Certificate document and might be living by Semi Pucca structured homes which constitute 40% of slum households. None of sample surveyed live in Private encroached lands, 31% households live in public land encroachments which might be kachcha in condition constituting 56%.

In Indore, only 56% of the slum households have Patta. Households with Patta usually live in Pucca houses which are zero in Indore. 2% of the households have Possession Certificate document and might be living by Semi Pucca structured homes which constitute 6.74% of slum households. None of sample surveyed live in Private encroached lands, 46% households live in public land encroachments which might be kachcha in condition constituting 94%. Rest 1% households live in rented homes.

k. Migration

Migration is becoming a serious issue for cities like Bhopal and Indore which can be seen from the decadal city growth. Growing urbanization and employment opportunities have attracted majority of the people away from their home to earn basic livelihood.

31% among the Bhopal urban poor are migrants. The demographics show that 13% of migration is from other states to Bhopal and migration within Madhya Pradesh state is 18%. 74% Migration has been from rural to urban. 62% of the migrant households have migrated more than 5 years. 99% migration is permanent in nature. The reasons of migration had primarily for employment opportunities.

79% among the Indore urban poor are migrants. The demographics show that 51% of migration is from other states to Indore and migration within Madhya Pradesh state is 28%. 61% Migration has been from rural to urban. 62% of the migrant households have migrated more than 5 years. The reasons of migration had primarily for employment opportunities which are 79% permanent in nature.

XIII. OTHER CONCLUSIONS

- Income levels are extremely low in both cities.
- Spending on education shows significant variance. Our sample had 20% illiterates in Bhopal, and, 51% illiterates in Indore. Indore slum households spend 1.3% on education while Bhopal slum households spend 7.36%.
- Spending on health also shows significant variance. Indore slum households spend 3.7% on education while Bhopal slum households spend 10%.
- Staying in slum areas, food items and intoxicants consume bulk of the earnings. Relocating to far places for rehabilitation and resettlement of slum dwellers may make their earning unsustainable unless their job location also changes to nearby areas.
- At existing lower salary level, slum dwellers may be considered an irreplaceable part of economy. This is a complex issue having many dimensions. When the state recognizes this, it should ensure that access to basic amenities of drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, public health and education is not compromised. Present level of investment in these needs to be augmented and expedited.
- Dwellers have not spent on building their houses even after having possession documents, indicating insufficient savings and low earning. In Bhopal, our sample had 64% households with possession certificates / pattas, but 4% with pucca and 40% semi pucca houses. In Indore, our sample had 58% households with possession certificates / pattas, but 6.7% had semi pucca houses and no pucca houses.

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