A STUDY ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION ANALYSIS IN URBAN POOR
(With Reference to Urban Slums Visakhapatnam City Andhra Pradesh)

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Abstract: **Present study is an approach to socio economic and domestic consumptions, especially concentration on selected slums in greater Visakhapatnam city of Andhra Pradesh state. Slums are an urban phenomenon which comes into existence on account of industrialization in and around cities thereby attracting in migration of population from country side. Though slums are a rich source of un-skilled and semi-skilled manpower, they tend to result in burden on the existing civic amenities. India's urbanization is often termed as over urbanization, pseudo- urbanization. The big cities attained inordinately large population size leading to virtual collapse in the urban services and followed by basic problems in the field of housing, slum, water, infrastructure, quality of life etc. Slum dwellers often lack adequate access to clean water and sanitation facilities. Water supplies may be unreliable, expensive or contaminated.. The lack of adequate sanitation in slums results in the pollution of groundwater, water sources and coastlines. The environmental impact of poor sanitation in unplanned urban settlements may be hidden in statistics that consider access to improved sanitation.**

Keywords: **population size, crucial factors, urban settlements.**

I. INTRODUCTION:

The largest proportion of world population increases will occur in third world war countries and will be concentrated in already overburdened metropolitan areas. In 1980s out of the 5 cities with 5.0 millions populations the share for developing countries was only one. In 1984 it was 22 out of 34 and by the year 2025 it would be 50 out of possible 93. Such a rapid growth may also cause breakdown of system and creates chaos. The city of the Calcutta, India along with Mexico and logos is already suffering from sprawling slums, traffic jam and shortage of water, education and schools, health and recreational facilities. Urban demographers predict that by the end of the century half of the world's population will be urban and one-fifths of this population will concentrated in mega cities of population of four millions plus. International migration will play a significant role, and contrary to the traditional model of urban growth, much of it will take places in third world war countries. Irrespective of the present of present levels, experts estimates that by the year 2025 urbanization levels will be 74 percent for developing countries and 77 percent of developed countries.

II. STUDY AREA:

The study area is located in and around of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, Andhra Pradesh. The area covered in this investigation is about 621.52 sq.km, Visakhapatnam District is one of the North Coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh and it lies between 170 30' and 170 86' N latitude and 830 08' and 830 40' E longitude. It is bounded on North side partly by Orissa state and partly by Vizianagram district, towards South by East Godavari district, towards West by Orissa state and towards East by Bay of Bengal. In this study we are taken the three slums from the Visakhapatnam city they are fallows PedaJalaripeta, Indira Nagar Colony, and Chitti babu Colony slums geographical details are the three slums PedaJalaripeta Slum Peda Jalaripeta slum was bounded in the east by Bay of Bengal, in the west by PedaWaltair, in the South by VUDA Park and in its north by the PedaWaltair Bus Depot. It located in the North East corner of Visakhapatnam city Indira Nagar Colony Indira Nagar Colony is one of the oldest colonies in Visakhapatnam. The Indira Nagar Colony is located near Railway New Colony. It is almost centrally located between Bus Complex and Railway Station. Indira Nagar Colony. The Chittibabu is located beside NH5 along the Port Hospital.

III. METHODOLOGY WITH OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:
The present study is based on primary data in which door to door survey was done through questionnaire. As a pilot study a few slums were selected at random and socio-economic data were collected to analyze the quality of life. The fallowing objectives of the study.

3.1. Demographic characteristics of the sample slums:

3.2. Characteristics of Civic Amenities:

3.3. Socio-Economic Status of Household Facilities:

V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION OF THE STUDY:

4.1 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE SLUMS:

Age: About one fifth of the sample households of Chittibabu Colony and closer to one third of the total sample respondents of IndiraNagar and Peda Jalaripeta Colonies were below 15 years of age. On the other hand, nearly 2/3rd of sample respondents of Chittibabu and Indira Nagar Colonies and over half of those in Peda Jalaripeta Colony were adults from 15 to 45 years of age.

Gender: The gender based distribution of sample respondents of the study slums areas indicate that the share of male groups of both Chittibattu and Peda Jalaripeta colonies were about 51% while that of Indira Nagar Colony was 59%. The females share fills the remaining percentages in each of these sample urban slums of GVMC.

Family size: the distribution of sample respondents by family size in the three selected slums of GVMC. It shows from the table that19.0 percent of respondents from Indira Nagar colony, 30.5 percent from Chittibabu colony and 38.1 percent from Jalaripeta slums have 1 to 3 family members. It explains that 3 to 5 family members is the dominant family size in all the three slums. In Chittibabu colony It is 67.4 percent, 79.0 percent in Indira Nagar colony and 61.1 percent in Jalaripeta. It infers that 5 family members households are (2.1%), (2.0%) and (0.9%) in Chittibabu Colony, IndiraNagar and PedaJalaripeta respectively.

Type of the Family: It is interesting to say that most of the households (98%) are Nuclear families and very few (2%) are living in Joint Families. In Indira Nagar Colony cent percent of the households are nuclear families, but 95% of the households in Chittibabu colony and 98% of the households in Pedajalari peta are living in Joint family.

Education: The distribution of sample respondents by Education in selected three slums of Visakhapatnam City. According to the total respondents, 40% of household heads in Chittibabu colony, 27% in Indira Nagar Colony and 23% of in Jalaripeta colony are not applicable. It shows that 29% of household heads in Chittibabu colony, 27% in Jalaripeta colony and 20% in Indira Nagar colony are at their primary level of education.

Social Category: The dominated groups of sample households of the three urban slums belongs to Backward Castes (BC) that accounts for over 45% (ranging from 45% to 48%) followed by Other Castes (OC) that is about 37% (with ranges from 35% to 40%). Whereas, the proportion of sample household that belong to Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) is relatively low that ranges from 6% to 14% and from 3% to 7% respectively. It can be concluded that the sequential order of the social categories of the study slum areas are BC, OC, SC and ST, with the exception of the Indira Nagar Colony where SC and ST are relatively exchange their orders with a variation of only 1%. Therefore, in the case of Indira Nagar Colony, the sequences are BC, OC, ST and SC with regards to their proportion among sample households.

Ration Card: Closer to 2/3rd of the sample households in all the selected three slums in Visakhapatnam are having ration cards. Most of the households in Chittibabu Colony (68%) and in both Indira Nagar (65%) and Peda Jelaripeta Colonies (65%) hold ration cards (Table 9). Conversely, 1/3rd of the sample respondents did not have ration cards.

Occupation: The distribution of sample respondents by occupation in selected three slums of Visakhapatnam City. The main type of occupation of sample respondents of slum residents is daily laborers that accounts for about 31%, 18% and 22% of those at Chittibabu, Indira Nagar and Peda Jalaripeta Colonies, respectively. Those of the sample respondents who categories under 'no-work' (unemployed or jobless) were 12%, 9% and 6% for Chittibabu, Indira Nagar and Peda Jalaripeta Colonies, respectively. On the average the share of sample households who were employed under private sector were about 6% while those under government employment were nil. There are about 3% of the sample households in the case of Indira Nagar and Peda Jalaripeta Colonies that they were involved in small scale business activities. This may give a bright way for intervention in the sustainable development of slums by running micro-entrepreneurship in the study area. The rest are due to housewives and students, with their respective proportions of about 24%, 26% and 19%, and 21%, 25% and 41%, respectively of the afore stated colonies.

Income: The sample households of the urban slums where the current study is conducted, the range of annual income is from Rs.2000/- to over 6000/-. On the average, about 60% of them obtain income from Rs.2000/- to 4000/- and nearly 1/3rd of them get Rs.4001/- to 6000/-, with the highest share of these category was in Chittibabu Colony where 42% of sample household heads fall under this category while in the remaining two of the urban slums (namely Indira Nagar and Peda Jalaripeta Colonies) it was 30% and 32%, respectively. There are no sample respondents from Chittibabu Colony which obtain an income of over Rs.6000/-. About 10% of those from Indira Nagar Colony and 4% from Peda Jalaripeta Colony have relatively higher income of above Rs.6000/-. Despite this slight variation, the study slums are resided by large proportion of people who depend on meager income for their livelihood.

4.2 Characteristics of Civic Amenities:

Structure of Houses: According to the NSS (2009), pucca structure is one made up of 'pucca materials'. In a nutshell, it can be stated that the type of houses in the study slum areas are pucca type. Almost the wholes of slum houses in Chittibabu and Indira Nagar Colonies are categorized under pucca whereas those of Peda Jalaripeta account for 85% are pucca andthe remaining 15% reside in katcha structured houses. *Katcha* structures are those having walls and roof made of non-*pucca* materials. They are of two

types: unserviceable and serviceable *katcha* structured houses. As can be observed from the structures of the sample urban slums, all of them are serviceable *katcha* types.

Mode of Acquisition: Almost all of the sample respondents from both Chittibabu and Indira Nagar Colonies are under government mode of acquisitions. While, in the case of Peda Jalaripeta colony about 85% and 14.1% are owned by government and self, respectively.

Annual House Tax: There is a slight variation in the distribution of taxable houses in the three urban slums under study in the GVMC. In the case of Indira Nagar Colony about 70% responded "yes" while less than 1/3rd stated the absence of annual house tax. While in those of Chittibabu and Peda Jalaripeta Colonies, nearly half of the sample respondents indicated the presence of annual house tax in their premises.

Ownership: According to the sample respondents, from over 80% to nearly 90% of them owned their own houses and they live in non-patta houses. And from over 10% to nearly 20% of them in general (or only 17% in Chittibabu colony, 16% in Indira Nagar colony and 12% in Jalari peta colony sample households) are living in Patta houses.

Monthly Rent: According to sample respondents, about 43%, 41% and 29% of sample households in PedaJalaripeta, Chittibabu and IndiraNagar colonies respectively are tenants who pay monthly rents.This implies that less than half of the sample households are monthly rent holders. With regards to the issue of partly renting of rooms by sample respondents over 96% did not involve in such system of earning their livelihood.

Electricity Service Number: About 90% and above sample respondents indicated that they have electric service number in the three urban slum areas. While about 7% of the sample respondents in all the three areas have unofficial/informal electric service numbers. When compared to others, about 6% of those from Peda Jalaripeta Colony reported the absence of electric service number either formal or informal. This may require further intervention so that informal and unofficial extension of electric service numbers should be avoided by extending the facility to the community.

Monthly Electricity Bill: the distribution of sample respondents by monthly electricity bill in selected three slums of Visakhapatnam City. It shows that 41% of households in Jalaripeta colony, 37% of households in Chittibabu colony and 24% in Indira Nagar colony households are paying monthly electricity bill below 100/-. Out of the total respondents, 76% in Indira Nagar colony, 63% in Chittibabu colony and 57% in Jalari peta colony households are paying Rs. 101/- to 300/- and remaining 2% of households in Jalaripeta colony are paying above Rs. 500/- electricity bill per month.

Toilet Facilities: The distribution of sample respondents by house facilities in selected three slums of Visakhapatnam City. Among the total respondents of the sample slums, about 91.9% do have *pucca* type of toilets while the remaining has other types of toilets. Similarly, about 92.9% do not have homestead gardens while the remaining have these gardens around their homesteads. With regards to individuals, nearly 1/5th of the whole sample households of the study slums have individual toilets but the remaining 4/5th do not have individuals. About 86.7% of the households do not have toilet facilities. The patterns of distribution of the percentage of each of these variables are almost similar in each of the study slum areas.

Drinking Water: Almost all of the sample households in these selected slums in Visakhapatnam are obtaining drinking water from municipal source through public tap, distance from home is 25yards, waiting time is below half hour, and no municipal tap. About 99% perceived that the protected water is safe for them while 95% of them responded that there are some problems near the water taps.

4.3 Socio-Economic Status of Household Facilities: The following the distribution of sample respondents by house details in selected three slums of Visakhapatnam City.   On the average, about 86.4% of the sample respondents in these three slums did not have kitchens. Similarly, about 95.5% of them did not have kitchen with exhaust fans. Over 55% and 22% of these respondents depend on gas and kerosene as their source of energy. With regard to the presence of trees in the building premises of the slum areas of the study area, about 92.5% of sample households did not have any trees. Furthermore, about 86.7% were without toilets. Regarding the disposal of garbage and solid waste gadda/open drain and road side are dominantly used by the sample households. The proportion of sample households who use municipal dustbin and open space to dispose garbage and solid waste are at the lowest level. Regarding the ownership and use of household gadgets, 91% to 100% of sample households did not own household gadgets as sopha set, dressing table, washing machine and refrigerator. While the other household gadgets such as gas stove, kerosene stove, TV, mobile phones, almerah and cycle are owned and used by the slum residents as reflected by nearly 60% to 70% of the sample respondents.

 Expenditure Pattern: Expenditure of a given household is highly related to the income and it also affects the food intake, nutrition, health and livelihood. In this regards, analysis of consumption expenditure on both food and non-food items provides an important information for useful interventions. The mean and standard deviations of the average consumption expenditure of both food and non-food items of the study urban slums in GVMC are presented in. The average monthly consumption expense on food items by sample households from the three study urban slums is about Rs. 3440.383. Those of Peda Jalaripeta Colony obtain below the mean for the three of them. Food item such as cereals, pulses and vegetations account for the major expenditure. While the remaining food items like edible oils, meat, fish, egg, spices, beverages, milk and milk products, and others are below the mean expenses on all the food items.

Average Consumption Patterns of Food Items: The highest monthly consumption expenses on food items in Chittibabu and IndiraNagar colonies are due to pulses followed by cereals and vegetables. Whereas, the sample households of Peda Jelalapeta Colony expended the highest amount on cereals followed by vegetables and milk &milk products. Among the three sample slums, PedaJalaripeta shows the lowest expenditure on food items while IndiraNagarcolony has the highest expenditure. But the overall consumption expenditure reported by sample households in the study urban slums are generally lower than the one reported by *ch. subha Kumar (2011)* in other slums of GVMC where the expenditure ranges from INR <10,000/- to INR >20,000/-.

Average Monthly Non-Food items Consumption Expenditure Pattern: With regards to the non food consumption expenses of the sample households of the study slums in GVMC, the mean expenditure is INR.5382.69. While the expenses on alcohol and education is higher than the mean for non-food expenses of the three study slums in GVMC, i.e., INR.1861.36 and 1601.85, respectively. The expenditure on non-food items of IndiraNagar and Chittibabu Colony (INR 3764.23) and INR5111.36) is lower than the total for the study slums (INR 5382.69) while those of PedaJalari peta colony are expending on the average of about INR 6367.16, which is above the consumption expenses of non-food items among the study slum areas.On the whole the expenses of non food items are far higher than those of the food items.

V. Conclusion

In Visakhapatnam, the slums have been growing as a result of rapid industrialization during the last four decades. Heavy influx of labourers from rural to the port city has meant a growth in slum population at a rate higher than 6 percent per annum. At present about one third of its population lives in slums. Most of the Visakhapatnam slum dwellers live under sub-standard environmental conditions. The health problems of the urban poor who are living in the slums can be attributed to the socio-economic features like poverty, inadequate and poor quality of nutrition, environmental factors like population, poor housing, overcrowding traffic congestion and lack of physical facilities like drains, latrines and protected water supply. Thus urban slums are to be studied for the welfare and the development of the society. Understanding the socio-economic pattern of the slums is essential in order to identify the problem areas, design the developmental plans and for their effective implementation.

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