

QUALITY OF LIFE IN SLUMS- A CASE STUDY OF MYSORE CITY

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Abstract— The rise of pragmatism in port-modern Geography has attracted the attention of Geographers towards social problems which have ultimately been the root cause not only of backwardness but also of a slow process of socio-economic transformation. Equality in quality of life is one of the new domains of Geographical investigation whose spatial pattern &temporal changes need to be studied for the welfare &development of society in totality. The early studies in this field had given more emphasis on the quality of life of the living population in General in a given universe but the recent emphasis has shifted or has begun to give more emphasis on the quality of life of the poor section of the society. This paper examines the quality of life of the Mysore city slums in terms of selected parameters Housing condition, Ownership of house, Separate kitchen, Bathroom toilet facility, Source of drinking water, Water logging during monsoon, Sewerage system, Drainage system, Garbage disposal system Electrification, Recreation facility, Nutrition.

Index Terms— Slums, Quality of Life, Society, Mysore

I. INTRODUCTION

Concept of Quality of life Slums are a characteristic, feature of major cities of the world. The term slum is a contraction of the word slump meaning to fall or sink. It may be inferred that the term slum refers to decline or deterioration in standard of living. In the Context of urban society, it is related to a decline or deterioration in standard or quality of the environmental both physical & social in which people live.

Today, the study of the quality of life seems essential to portray the socio-economic pattern of society. This is particularly relevant to give socio-Geographical expression to urban communities. This was first realized by Vidal al lo blucher in Geography. But, the real work began by the work of D.M. Smith in 1977 some international banks & credit agencies also took interest in the process of identification of quality of life parameters.

In present time human resource development is being emphasis as it is felt that human resource development is instrumental in reassuring the economic, cultural &political set-up. They're by enticing the quality of life.

Based on some parameters Examine the quality of life of slums in Mysore city. All the selected wards 15house holds are selected using systematic sampling technique from every ward to get the entire spread of the ward. Number 15 was fixed for every ward. &Households are selected based on different age group, sex, Income. A few details were also collected through personal observations, field work was carried out during the period July-2016. Houses are selected in each ward based on different age group, gender income & occupation for the analysis purpose.

The distribution of slums in 23 different wards are grouped into four zones for the spatial analysis, they are north, south, east and west. 120, 75, 120, 30 households are selected from respective zones for assessing quality of life.

II PROFILE OF MYSORE CITY SLUMS

Before evaluate the quality of life in slums it is essential to discuss the basic information about the slum's households. There are populations of the selected households, age group Income, caste &Education level of the peoples.

Table-1: Total population & Sex Composition of selected households

No of Wards	Selected Households	Total Pop	Male Pop	%	Female Pop	%
North	120	542	258	47.6	284	52.3
South	75	339	157	46.3	182	53.3
East	120	588	280	47.6	308	52.3
West	30	136	62	74	74	54.4
Total	345 (%)	1605 (100)	757 (47.1)		848 (52.83)	

Above table shows the total population &sex composition of the selected households in farer regions of Mysore city North region covers the 8 wards, south region covers 5wards East covers the 8wards &west region covers the 2wards.totally 23wards has to covered with in 23 wards I have selected 345 households in the 345households total population is 1605. 757 males &848 females living in slums In percentage 47.1%male population are there in the Mysore city slums In all four regions female population is more than the male population. In North region 52.3%, South 53.6% East 52.3%West54.4%of female populations are there.

Table-2: Age Composition of the Selected Households

Regions	Population of Selected HH	15	%	16-30	%	31-45	%	45	%
North	542	177	32.6	209	38.5	109	20.1	47	8.6
South	339	115	33.9	121	35.6	68	20.0	35	10.3
East	588	201	34.1	211	35.8	123	20.9	53	9.0
West	136	36	26.4	54	39.7	25	18.3	21	15.4
Total	1605	529		595		325			
	1605	32.9		37.07					

This table shows the different age group population &percentage. If. We have to consider the 1605 population is 100% with in this population 32.9%is <year age population, 37.07%is16-30 years population 20.24%is 31-45-year age group population &only 9.71%of the population is >41 age. In all the regions in between 16-30-year population is more above 45aged population is less.

Table-3: Cast composition of selected households

Regions	Selected HH	ST	%	SC	%	Muslims	%	others	%
North	120	52	43.3	35	29.1	20	16.6	13	10.8
South	75	36	48	28	37.3	-	-	11	14.6
East	120	30	25	51	42.5	28	23.3	11	9.1
West	30	12	40	9	30	-	-	9	30
Total	345	130		123		48		44	
	100	37.68		35.65		(13.91)		(12.75)	

Above the cast composition of slum areas in Mysore city SI population is more than the other caste population 37.68%of the SI population is there in city slums 35.65%of sc cast population &13.91%of Muslim population only 12.75%of the population is other caste.

Table-4: Income level of the selected households

Regions	Selected HH	<1500	%	1500-3000	%	>3000	%
North	120	43	35.8	47	39.1	30	25
South	75	14	18.6	32	42.6	29	38.6
East	120	25	20.8	50	41.6	45	37.5
West	30	9	30	9	30	12	40
Total	345	91		138		116	
	100	26.37)		(40)		(33.62)	

If we take the income level of the slum people in the Mysore city that is show in the above table chart we consider <1500income is low level income 1500-300 is medium level income &above 3000 is high level income In Mysore city slums medium level income peoples are more than the high level &low level income 40%of the people are earn 1500-3000per month.26.37%of the people earn above 3000 per month based on this data we have to understand the people income level is much better.

Table-5: Education Level of the Selected households Population

Regions	Selected pop	1-7	%	8-10	%	PUC	%	degree	%	un educated	%
North	542	153	28.2	126	23.2	14	2.5	7	1.2	238	43.9
South	339	107	31.5	79	23.3	8	2.3	4	1.1	140	41.2
East	588	185	31.4	136	23.1	24	4.0	9	1.5	233	39.6
West	136	36	26.4	37	27.2	3	2.2	6	4.4	52	38.2
Total	1605	481		378		49				663	
	100	29.96		(23.55)		3				(41.3)	

Above table chart shows the education level of the Mysore city slum peoples. In city slums working class population is more because slum residence is clearly related to migration &migration is mainly for the work.41.3%of slum population is uneducated&29.96% of population is one to seventh standard, 23.55%of population is 8-10th standard only 5.09% is PUC &above.

III. PARAMETERS

Housing is more than a shelter. In adequate housing brings about perceptible changes in the behavior & attitude of a person. The type of the houses basically depends upon the Geographical environment as well as economic &social structure settlements where living conditions are poor &services as insufficient.

Table-6: Types of houses Slums

Regions	Type of Houses				
	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Kathca	Huts	Total
North	12	24	60	24	120
South	11	34	29	1	75
East	18	21	51	30	120
West	-	6	24	-	30
Total	41 (11.88)	85 (24.63)	164 (47.53)	55 (15.94)	345 (100)

If we have to see the table & chart only 11.88% of the sample households had pucca houses other than this 24.63% of the households had a semi pucca, 47.53% households had a katcha houses & 15.94% of households had a Huts.

Table-7: Ownership of the Selected Households.

Regions	No of HH	Own	Rented
North	120	102	18
South	75	47	28
East	120	87	33
West	30	27	3
Total	345	263	82
%	(100)	(75.79)	(23.76)

Above table & chart shows the ownership of the houses in Mysore city slums with in selected households (345) 76.23% house owned by respondents & the rest 23.76% are rented ones.

Table-8: Separate kitchen facility

Regions	No of HH	Yes	No
North	120	60	60
South	75	56	19
East	120	77	43
West	30	24	6
Total	345	217	128
%	(100)	(62.89)	(37.10)

This table shows the separate kitchen facility of the selected households. In Mysore city slums separate kitchen, it observed in 62.89% of the house rest of 37.10% of the houses has not a separate kitchen facility.

Table-9: Both-room toilet facilities

Regions	No of HH	bathroom		Toilet		
		inside	Outside	Inside	out side	no
North	120	49	71	23	34	63
South	75	48	27	21	43	11
East	120	51	69	18	57	45
West	30	12	18	7	22	1
Total	345	160	185	69	156	120
%	(100)	46.37	53.62	20	45.21	(34.78)

In Mysore city slums in 46.37% houses bathroom was inside the house. 53.62% of houses bathroom was inside the house. Availability of bathroom inside the house indicates two effects. In an already small house bathroom would occupy the space & also would create dampness in the house the other aspect of it is the house is big enough to include the bathroom inside giving the residents the required privacy & facility.

Toilet facility is important indicator of the living condition. Independent toilets are reported in case of 65.21% houses & remaining 34.78% are not toilet in houses within 65.21% 20% houses had inside the house & 45.21% houses had outside the houses. Within the children in the house around uses the toilet or not has a major impact on health of the residents. If the toilet is owned than there is all possibility those children may use it owned toilets are maintained properly & hence increase the use.

Table-10: Source of Drinking Water

Regions	source				
	Tap	Tube Well hand pump	Well	others	total
North	93	27	-	-	120
South	55	20	-	-	75
East	105	15	-	-	120
West	30	-	-	-	30

Total	283	62	-	-	345
%	82.02	(17.97)	(0.00)	(0.00)	100

Table & chart shows the source of drinking water of the sample householders. In Mysore city slums. About 82.02% of the households had access to a tap for drinking water requirements. 17.97% of the households got their drinking water from tube wells hand pumps there is no peoples are drinking water from wells or other sources.

Table-11: Water logging in slums during monsoon.

Regions	Water logging in Mansoon	No Water Logging in Mansoon	Total
North	77	43	120
South	42	33	75
East	56	64	120
West	9	21	30
Total	184	161	345
%	53.33	46.44	(100)

Water logging is one of the main problems of slums during monsoon. According to the survey results, 46.66%, of the households not experienced water logging in their areas during mansoon rest of 53.33% of the households are experienced water logging during Monsoon.

Table-12: Sewerage system in slums.

Regions	Source			Total
	Open	Underground	Total	
North	105	15	120	
South	44	31	75	
East	82	38	120	
West	30	-	30	
Total	261	84	345	
%	75.65	(24.34)	(100)	

Within the total selected households 24.34% of the households had underground sewage system, which means that 75.65% of the households lacked this facility.

Table-13: Drainage system in slums

Regions	Type of Drainage System			Total
	Open	Covered	No Drainage	
North	55	30	35	120
South	40	35	-	75
East	105	-	15	120
West	21	9	-	30
Total	221	74	50	345
%	(64.05)	(21.44)	(14.49)	(100)

Shows the type of drainage system of selected households in slums. It is observed that drainage systems of slum households, whereas around 64.05% had an open drainage system. 21.44% of the households in slums had covered drainage system. 14.49% of the households in slums there is no drainage.

Table-14: Garbage disposal system.

Regions	Garbage Disposal System		Total
	no Dumping	Taken by Corp	
North	12	108	120
South	-	75	75
East	12	108	120
West	-	30	30
Total	24	321	345
%	(6.9)	(93.04)	(100)

Nearly 93% of the sample households in slums have a systematic arrangement by the municipal/corporation. Corporation sweepers are collection the Garbage from door to door house. Where garbage collection is existent in most cases & drainage tends to be good. Less growth of insects to other diseases vector. Only 6.9% of the households resorted to open dumping of garbage in streets/ditches etc.

Table-15: Electrification of the slums

Regions	Metered	Bhagya Jyothi	Undersized	Total
North	74	24	22	120
South	61	-	14	75
East	79	22	19	120
West	26	3	1	30
Total	240	49	56	345
%	(69.56)	(14.20)	(16.23)	

Regarding this parameter as one of the measurements of quality of life. It is seen that 83.76% of the households in slums had electricity in their dwelling units. Within 83.76% of the households 69.56% households had ametered & 14.20% of households had a Bhagya Jyothi lights only 16.23% of the households in slums had no electricity in their dwelling units.

Table-16: Recreation facilities in slums

Regions	TV	Radio	Mobile	Total
North	61	5	23	120
South	47	-	18	75
East	65	3	17	120
West	23	5	73	30
Total	196	13	73	345
%	56.8	(3.76)	(21.15)	(100)

Recreation facilities are available only in the form of Radio, TV, and Mobile etc. Slum households have their facilities but Generally not the hutment in the selected households 56% of the households had a TV & 21% of the households had a mobile only 3.7% of the households had a Radio.

Table-17: Food consumed by the family according to head of households

Food Consumed	Daily	Weakly	Monthly	Special Occasions	Never
Rice	345	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	295	48	2	-	-
Fruits	215	84	37	9	-
Milk	144	147	48	2	4
Egg	54	179	81	25	6
Bread	12	120	138	47	28
Meat	3	191	118	29	4
Fish	-	178	131	32	4

Intake of good nutritive diet definer to a large extent people's health, growth development Both poor nutrition & excess of liquor intake leads to several diseases. the level of nutrition attained buy the people of this slums is good. In city slums people take meals 3 times of day & 100% of people use Rice daily 85% of peoples use vegetable & 62% of peoples are use fruits daily. More than 50% of the peoples are use egg, meat, fish in weekly.

IV. CONCLUSION

Slum peoples are mostly the under privileged weakest section of our society. They are deprived of the minimum basic amenities. Physically, mentally they are affected. A Comparison of the income level of slum with general population, show that the former is slightly better off. However, there is study deterioration in the quality of life of households. In Mysore city of life is good. They have basics amenities like housing water supply drainage, Electricity, & Sanitation. Though the number and percentages speak better situation in respect of quality of life of slum dwellers the situation is not satisfactory. There are still strong efforts are required to improve the quality of life of the people. Here, the co-operation of both residents of the slums and the city administration is very much required for better importance of civic facilities in the slums. Further, the people living in slums should get awareness regarding the importance and method of their environs clean.

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