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**Dr. Y Janaki Ramudu**  
Senior Research Scholar,  
Department of Economics,  
Andhra University,  
Visakhapatnam, Andhra  
Pradesh, India

**Dr. N Tulasi Lakshmi**  
Lecturer in Economics, Govt.  
Degree College,  
Mummidivaram, Ambedkar  
Konaseema, Andhra Pradesh,  
India

**Dr. C Balakotaiah**  
Associate Professor of  
Economic, Department of  
Humanities and Social  
Sciences, AU Engineering  
College, Andhra University,  
Visakhapatnam, Andhra  
Pradesh, India

**Dr. M Rambabu**  
Lecturer in Economics, Govt.  
Degree College, Kotadibba,  
Eluru, Andhra Pradesh, India

**Corresponding Author:**  
**Dr. Y Janaki Ramudu**  
Senior Research Scholar,  
Department of Economics,  
Andhra University,  
Visakhapatnam, Andhra  
Pradesh, India

## State wise status of urban slums in India: Census data

**Dr. Y Janaki Ramudu, Dr. N Tulasi Lakshmi, Dr. C Balakotaiah and Dr. M Rambabu**

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### Abstract

The word “slum” is often used to describe informal settlements within cities that have inadequate housing and miserable living conditions. They are often overcrowded, with many people crammed into very small living spaces. The slum population enumerated constitutes 5.4 percent of the total population of the country. As per Census of India 2011, Tamil Nadu has the largest number of cities and towns (507) reporting slum population, Andhra Pradesh has the highest proportion (36.1%) of slum population to the total population. Slums in the 189 towns of Maharashtra accounts for 2499948 slum households, which is 17.96 percent of the total slum households of the country. The Government of India started programmes towards inclusive city development with focus on slums, including the provision of basic services and affordable housing to the urban poor people.

**Keywords:** Urbanization, slums, population, households, census, urban

### Introduction

Slums are not a new phenomenon. They have been a part of the history of almost all cities, particularly during the phase of urbanisation and industrialisation. Slums are generally the only type of settlement affordable and accessible to the poor in cities, where competition for land and profits is intense. The main reason for slum proliferation is rapid and non inclusive patterns of urbanisation catalyzed by increasing rural migration to urban areas.

Slums manifest deprivation that transcends income poverty. They are characterized by acute over-crowding, insanitary, unhealthy and dehumanizing living conditions. They are subject to insecure land tenure, lack of access to basic minimum civic services such as safe drinking water, sanitation, storm drainage, solid waste management, internal and approach roads, street lighting, education and health care, and poor quality of shelter. Many of these habitations are located in environmentally fragile and dangerous zones prone to landslides, floods and other disasters that make the poor residents highly vulnerable. A significant proportion of the slum dwellers also face social burdens and health problems worse than their non-slum and rural counterparts. Civic bodies do not provide the required municipal services in slums on the plea that these are located on ‘illegal’ space. Moreover, the scale of the problem is so colossal that it is beyond the means of Municipalities which lack a buoyant fiscal base.

The major programmes started by the Government of India towards inclusive city development with focus on slums, including the provision of basic services and affordable housing to the urban poor, were the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) – Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) & Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and the 2 schemes entitled Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) and Affordable Housing in Partnership.

Another major scheme by the Government of India for the slum dwellers and the urban poor (2013-2022) was Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). This scheme aimed at providing support to States for a multi-pronged approach focusing on:

- Bringing existing slums within the formal system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town;
- Redressing the failures of the formal system that lie behind the creation of slums; and

- Tackling the shortages of urban land and housing that keep shelter out of reach of the urban poor.

The Government has launched a new scheme Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- “Housing for All (Urban)” Mission, which will be implemented during 2015-2022. This Mission will provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all eligible families / beneficiaries by 2022. The Mission seeks to address the housing requirement of urban poor including slum dwellers through following programme verticals:

- Slum rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers with participation of private developers using land as a resource
- Promotion of Affordable Housing for weaker section through credit linked subsidy
- Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public & Private Sectors subsidy for beneficiary-led individual house construction/ enhancement.

“*In-situ*” slum rehabilitation using land as a resource with private participation for providing houses to eligible slum dwellers is an important component of the “Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Housing for All (Urban)” mission. This approach aims to leverage the locked potential of land under slums to provide houses to the eligible slum dwellers bringing them into the formal urban settlement.

**Review of Literature**

About 72 percent of the slums were using water from tap, 20 percent from tube well and 8 percent from other sources. The source of water to the slums is major cause of the various water borne diseases. All-India level about 20% of both notified and non-notified slums were within half a kilometre of a government hospital/health centre. The proportion of slums more than 2 km away from a government hospital or health centre was 24% and 12% proportion was more than 5 Kilometer in India (Digambar Abaji Chimankar, 2016) [2].

Density of house hold is larger in notified slums in comparison to non- notified slums. A large number of houses are not pucca in nature and the problem is more acute in the non-notified slums. 71% of the notified slums have a pucca road while only 37% of non-notified slums have a pucca road within the slum. There have been improvements in terms of electrification; Provision of electricity is left only 1% in the notified slums and about

16% of the non-notified slums. Inadequate water supply facilities and poor sanitary conditions are the major problems in the slums (Abir Bandyopadhyay and Vandana Agrawal, 2013) [1].

One way of keeping the total cost down is to aim for sanitation systems that provide additional income, such as renewable energy, reclaimed water and recyclable solid materials. Recyclables are most easily recovered when the different waste streams are kept separated; separation concentrates risks in small volumes and allows better control and limits negative environmental impacts (Kujawa-Roeleveld and Zeeman, 2006) [3].

**Objectives**

The study has been initiated to fulfill the following objectives:

- To identify the state wise Urban and Slum population in Indian
- To study the dimensions of changing households and family size among the states.

**Methodology**

The study has been accomplished mainly through secondary data which have been collected from Census records published by the Government of India. Sample Registration System Bulletin published by the Registrar General of India. Apart from these a number of articles published in various National and International journals have also been consulted for the purpose.

**Population & Slum Population in India**

A total of 65.49 million population living in 13.9 million households have been enumerated in slums of 2613 cities / towns spread across 31 States and Union Territories in the 2011 Census of India. The non-slum population was 311.61 million. The slum population enumerated constitutes 5.4 percent of the total population of the country. The slum population constitutes 17.4 percent of the total urban population of all the States and Union Territories; 82.6 percent of the urban population was non-slum population in 2011. The slum population enumerated was 22.4 percent of the total population of the 2613 statutory towns (including 19 Census Towns in NCT of Delhi and 1(one) in Uttar Pradesh) reporting slums. Table 1 gives population profile of the country, slum and non-slum population as per census 2011 in India.

**Table 1:** Population & Slum Population Profiles of India -2011

Area	Population	In Percentage		
		Total Population	Total Urban Population	Slum Reporting City 2613) Population
All India / Total	1,210,569,573	-	-	-
Rural	833,463,448	68.85	-	-
Urban	377,106,125	31.15	-	-
Total Population of 2613 Towns/ Cities	291,838,124	-	-	-
Slum Population of 2613 Towns/ Cities	65,494,604	5.41	17.37	22.4
Total Non- Slums - All Urban	311,611,521	-	82.63	-
Non-Slums Cities / Towns	226,343,520	-	-	77.6

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

**State-wise Number of Slum Reporting Town in India**

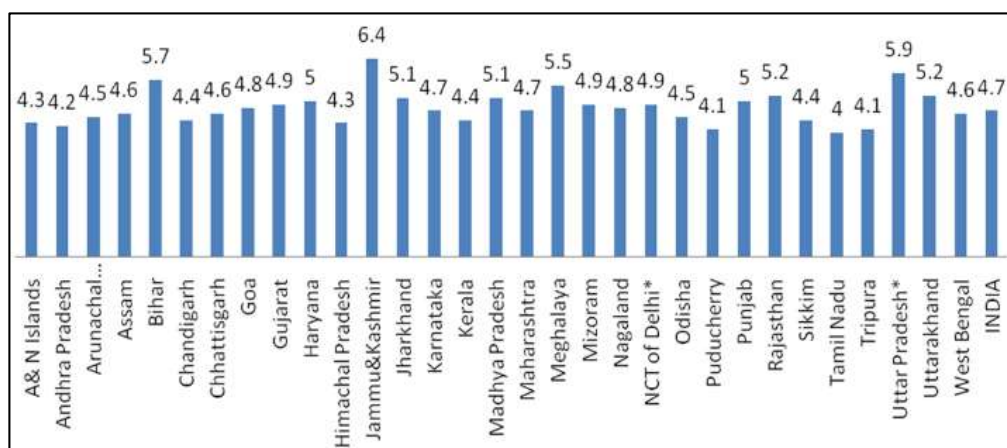
The distribution of the 2613 slum-reporting towns among States and Union Territories is presented in Table 2. Among the States, Tamil Nadu has the largest number of cities and towns (507) reporting slum population, followed by Madhya

Pradesh (303), Uttar Pradesh (293), Karnataka (206), Maharashtra (189), West Bengal (122), Rajasthan (107) and Gujarat (103). On the other hand, in nine States / Union Territories, namely, Chhattisgarh, Bihar, Odisha, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu & Kashmir, Assam, Jharkhand and

Uttarakhand, slums have been reported from minimum of 30 cities / towns and maximum 94 cities / towns. In the remaining States / UTs, i.e. Himachal Pradesh, NCT of Delhi, Kerala, Tripura, Nagaland, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Puducherry, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram, A & N Islands and Chandigarh, slums have been reported from minimum of 1 city to 22 cities / towns.

Slums in the 189 towns of Maharashtra accounts for 2499948 slum households, which is 17.96 percent of the total slum households of the country. This is followed by Andhra Pradesh 2431474 (17.47%), Tamil Nadu 1463689 (10.51%), West Bengal 1391756 (10%), Madhya Pradesh 1117764 (8.03%), Uttar Pradesh 1066363 (7.66%) and

Karnataka 707662 (5.08%). In fact, these 7 states namely Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka account for about 76.71 percent of the total slum households of the country. Eight States / Union Territories namely Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, and Bihar have reported one – three percent between share slum households in its cities / towns in 2011. The remaining 20 UT/States are less than one percent of the Slum households in the Country. Table 2 shows total slum households enumerated by States and Union Territories in the 2011 Census.



State/UTs-wise Slum Households Size in India - 2011

**Table 2:** Number of Slum Reporting Town, Households and Household Size in India – 2011 Census

States / UTs	Number of Slum Reporting Town		Total Slum Households		Average Slum Households Size
	No.	%	No.	%	
Andhra Pradesh	125	4.78	2431474	17.47	4.2
Arunachal Pradesh	5	0.19	3479	0.02	4.5
Assam	31	1.19	42533	0.31	4.6
Bihar	88	3.37	216496	1.56	5.7
Chhattisgarh	94	3.60	413831	2.97	4.6
Goa	3	0.11	5497	0.04	4.8
Gujarat	103	3.94	345998	2.49	4.9
Haryana	75	2.87	332697	2.39	5.0
Himachal Pradesh	22	0.84	14385	0.10	4.3
Jammu & Kashmir	40	1.53	103633	0.74	6.4
Jharkhand	31	1.19	72544	0.52	5.1
Karnataka	206	7.88	707662	5.08	4.7
Kerala	19	0.73	45417	0.33	4.4
Madhya Pradesh	303	11.60	1117764	8.03	5.1
Maharashtra	189	7.23	2499948	17.96	4.7
Manipur	0	0.00	NS	NS	0.0
Meghalaya	6	0.23	10518	0.08	5.5
Mizoram	1	0.04	15987	0.11	4.9
Nagaland	11	0.42	17152	0.12	4.8
Odisha	76	2.91	350032	2.51	4.5
Punjab	73	2.79	293928	2.11	5.0
Rajasthan	107	4.09	394391	2.83	5.2
Sikkim	7	0.27	7203	0.05	4.4
Tamil Nadu	507	19.40	1463689	10.51	4.0
Tripura	15	0.57	34143	0.25	4.1
Uttar Pradesh	293	11.21	1066363	7.66	5.9
Uttarakhand	31	1.19	93911	0.67	5.2
West Bengal	122	4.67	1391756	10.00	4.6
A & N Islands	1	0.04	3324	0.02	4.3
Chandigarh	1	0.04	21704	0.16	4.4
D & N Haveli	0	0.00	NS	NS	0.0
Daman & Diu	0	0.00	NS	NS	0.0

NCT of Delhi	22	0.84	367893	2.64	4.9
Lakshadweep	0	0.00	NS	NS	0.0
Puducherry	6	0.23	34839	0.25	4.1
India	2613	100.00	13920191	100.00	4.7

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

### Urban and Slum Population in India

Table 3 shows that, percentage distribution of Slum Population in States / UT's 2011, Maharashtra has the highest proportion of slum population (18.1%) followed by Andhra Pradesh (15.6%), West Bengal (9.8%), Uttar Pradesh (9.5%), Tamil Nadu (8.9%), Madhya Pradesh (8.7%) and Karnataka (5.0%). In nine States / Union

Territories viz., Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana, Odisha, Punjab, Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir the slum population ranges between 1 to 5 percent. In eleven States / Union Territories viz., Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Kerala, Assam, Puducherry, Tripura, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Himachal Pradesh and Meghalaya the slum population ranges between 0.1 to 0.7 percent.

**Table 3:** Urban and Slum Population in different States / UTs of India – 2011

States / UTs	Urban Population		Slum Population		% of Slum Population to Urban Population
	No.	%	No.	%	
Andhra Pradesh	28219075	7.48	10186934	15.55	36.10
Arunachal Pradesh	317369	0.08	15562	0.02	4.90
Assam	4398542	1.17	197266	0.30	4.48
Bihar	11758016	3.12	1237682	1.89	10.53
Chhattisgarh	5937237	1.57	1898931	2.90	31.98
Goa	906814	0.24	26247	0.04	2.89
Gujarat	25745083	6.83	1680095	2.57	6.53
Haryana	8842103	2.34	1662305	2.54	18.80
Himachal Pradesh	688552	0.18	61312	0.09	8.90
Jammu & Kashmir	3433242	0.91	662062	1.01	19.28
Jharkhand	7933061	2.10	372999	0.57	4.70
Karnataka	23625962	6.27	3291434	5.03	13.93
Kerala	15934926	4.23	202048	0.31	1.27
Madhya Pradesh	20069405	5.32	5688993	8.69	28.35
Maharashtra	50818259	13.48	11848423	18.09	23.32
Manipur	834154	0.22	NS	NS	NS
Meghalaya	595450	0.16	57418	0.09	9.64
Mizoram	571771	0.15	78561	0.12	13.74
Nagaland	570966	0.15	82324	0.13	14.42
Odisha	7003656	1.86	1560303	2.38	22.28
Punjab	10399146	2.76	1460518	2.23	14.04
Rajasthan	17048085	4.52	2068000	3.16	12.13
Sikkim	153578	0.04	31378	0.05	20.43
Tamil Nadu	34917440	9.26	5798459	8.85	16.61
Tripura	961453	0.25	139780	0.21	14.54
Uttar Pradesh	44495063	11.80	6239965	9.53	14.02
Uttarakhand	3049338	0.81	487741	0.74	15.99
West Bengal	29093002	7.71	6418594	9.80	22.06
A & N Islands	143488	0.04	14172	0.02	9.88
Chandigarh	1026459	0.27	95135	0.15	9.27
D & N Haveli	160595	0.04	NS	NS	NS
Daman & Diu	182851	0.05	NS	NS	NS
NCT of Delhi	16368899	4.34	1785390	2.73	10.91
Lakshadweep	50332	0.01	NS	NS	NS
Puducherry	852753	0.23	144573	0.22	16.95
India	377106125	100.00	65494604	100.00	17.37

Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India, 2011

As per Census of India 2011, Andhra Pradesh has the highest proportion (36.1%) of slum population to the total population of cities / towns reporting slums in the state, followed by Chhattisgarh (31.98%), Madhya Pradesh (28.35%), Maharashtra (23.32%), Odisha (22.28%) and Sikkim (20.43%). In Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana, Puducherry, Tamil Nadu and Uttarakhand more than 15 percent of the city population lives in slums. With Jharkhand (4.7%), Arunachal Pradesh (4.9%), Assam (4.5%) and Goa (2.9%) being the other states with less than 5 percent of the city population living in slums. Kerala

(1.3%) has the lowest proportion of city population living in slums.

### Conclusion

The slum population constitutes 17.4 percent of the total urban population of all the States and Union Territories. Slums in the 189 towns of Maharashtra accounts for 2499948 slum households, which is 17.96 percent of the total slum households of the country. The government of India is trying to improve the condition of slums through various programmes but investment should be increased for

good results. Monitoring of the various slum development programmes is also required so as to get maximum output.

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