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Impact of Residential Relocation on Livelihood of Slum Dwellers – A Case Study of Three Slums in Khammam Municipal Corporation

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ABSTRACT

Andhra Pradesh is the second most slum populated state in the country as per Census 2011. It accounts for 34.4 percent of slum population to the total slum population of the country. Most of the slum dwellers live in unhygienic conditions with lack of basic facilities such as toilets, drainage etc. The study aims to develop the conceptual framework for enhancing livelihood of slum dwellers through enhancing capabilities and functions. The chosen study area is Khammam Municipal Corporation where 13 slums have been relocated to 3 different slums outside the city.

Keywords: *Khammam, livelihood, slum, capability, function, relocation*

1. INTRODUCTION

Developing countries have mostly suffered from problems of urbanization where India is considered as one of them. Growth of urbanization leads to increase in slums in urban areas. For urban poor slums are considered as easily accessible and affordable. The increase in rural urban migration has the main reason for the slums rapid increase. In India the percentage of urbanization is significantly increased from 10.8 percent in 1901 to 31.2 percent in 2011. Andhra Pradesh contributes 34.4 percent of slum population to the total slum population of Indian cities. 35.7 percent of the urban households are slum dwellers in the state. Slums in the urban areas are increasing everyday because they are the only place that is easily accessible for the rural and urban migrants to stay.

Governments, Non-Government Organization (NGO) etc. have attempted to relocate and redevelop the slums thereby lessening their vulnerable situation. However, relocation has created more problems than earlier due to lack of involvement of slum dwellers in decision-making process.

2. Objectives and Methodology

The research was undertaken keeping certain objectives in mind which were as follows:

- i. To analyze the link between livelihood activities of slum dwellers in relation to *capabilities* and location
- ii. To analyze the link between livelihood activities of slum dwellers in relation to *functions* and location
- iii. To analyze the land-use change of slums pre and post relocation

The study included different stages of which the stage one was the literature review. The literature study was divided into different themes. The first theme was to understand the definition of Livelihood, Slum, Relocation and Resettlement. Second theme was the conceptual understanding of various related theories related to livelihood. Third theme was to understand the theoretical understanding in terms of various urban poverty alleviation programmes and schemes. Fourth theme was to study policies related to skill development, vulnerability and poverty that have been

adopted in India. Finally, fifth theme was case study specific where different case studies were refereed to understand the situation before going to field visit. After the literature review was carried out from five different themes, the parameters were identified. Based on the parameters the questionnaire was prepared and data was collected from both primary and secondary sources at the time of field visit.

3. Study area: Khammam

Khammam has been chosen as the care to conduct this research. It was a deliberate decision to choose Khammam as already of couple of studies have been done on metropolitan areas with population more than 100,000 areas but not in urban centers with population between 100,000 to 999,999. Khammam city is in Khammam District of Telangana state and, it is the headquarters of the district. The City is located on the banks of a river called Munneru, which is a tributary of the Krishna River. In 2012 it was announced as a Municipal Corporation. The municipal corporation is spread over 93 sq. km. with a population of 3,56,000. The population of the city is increasing manifold due to constant migration of people from rural areas who do not get housing in the city and thus contribute to the slum population. Around 28.82 percent of people reside in slum's i.e. 72,664. There are 71 slums (notified 28 and non notified 43) in Khammam municipality. When Khammam was declared as Municipal Corporation in 2012, the municipal corporation chose 13 slums to be relocated to three different slums in sub-urban areas (Figure 1) namely Indiramma Colony, Y.S.R Colony and K.C.R Colony (figure 2).

4. Data

The collected data can be divided into two types: primary data and secondary data. Primary data was collected by through primary survey. Secondary data is second hand data that was collected by some other surveyor for some other (or for his own) purpose. Several methods were used to carry out primary survey that includes survey through questionnaire, focus group discussion and personal interview. Questions were framed based on exiting literature. The parameters to prove the hypothesis have been derived from the Capabilities approach given by Amartya Sen. Individuals differ greatly in their abilities to convert the same resources into valuable functionings ('beings' and 'doings'). To realize those functionings (such as their genuine opportunities to be

educated, their ability to move around or to enjoy supportive social relationships) what is required are capabilities in terms of subjective things (such as happiness, satisfactory levels etc.) and on material means to well being (such as resources like income or wealth). Capabilities in this research have been studied through skills, knowledge acquired by slum dwellers and multiple jobs available to them, proximity to school and proximity to hospital. The associated functionings to the capabilities have been measured through proximity and availability of jobs, proximity and availability of multiple opportunities, attending school and access to hospital.

Type of sampling considered for primary survey was Simple Random Sampling method in the study area. Cochran sampling technique, 1977 has been used to calculate sample size:

$$X = \frac{t^2 * P(1-P)}{ME^2} \quad \text{Where,}$$

X= number of samples,

t= Appropriate Value from the normal distribution for the desired confidence 95% i.e., 1.96,

P= Anticipated prevalence (Total population in one slum/ total slum population in Khammam Municipal Corporation),

ME² = Marginal error (5% margin of error i.e., 0.05)

The household survey, focus group discussion and face-to-face interview were conducted in the study area to collect the data relating to livelihood, capabilities and functions before and after relocation of slums.

5. Analysis and discussion

5.1 Socio-Economic Profile

There are more females than males in the slum, the distribution of gender is equal in KCR Colony and males are more than females in case of YSR Colony. In terms of education, more than 60% of the people are uneducated in Indiramma Colony KCR Colony, however less than 50% of people are uneducated in YSR Colony. The occupational suggests that while most of the men are engaged as auto drivers in Indramma Colony and YSR Colony, and females are housewives, KCR Colony on the other hand has a predominance of men engaged in construction activities and women being primarily housewives.

5.2 Comparative profile of slums pre and post relocation

5.2.1 *Income Levels*

The income levels have decreased post relocation of slums in all the three slums. More people have come within the income bracket of ₹ 1000-₹ 3000 per month, which happens to be the lowest income bracket.

Cost of travel:

Similarly cost of travel to work, school and hospitals increased substantially post relocation. In case of travel to work and school, the costs have doubled for an average being spent as ₹ 20 per day pre-relocation to ₹ 60 per day being spent post relocation. With regard to medical facilities, the travel cost has gone beyond ₹ 100 per visit, while it was ₹ 40 per month on average pre relocation.

5.2.2 *Distance to work:*

The increasing cost of travel is a direct result of increased distance to schools, hospitals and places of work. The average distance to work for the males has increased from 2-5 Km pre-relocation to more than 8 Km post relocation. For females, distance to work has decreased from 7-8 Km to 5-6 Km because they used to work as agricultural labors earlier but need to go to far off places now to work as maids (figure 3,4).

5.2.3 *Distance to hospital and school*

Proximity to hospital and schools is considered as capability. Distance to facilities has increased per trip and cost per trip has also increased which are considered as functions. Because of the increase in distance and cost of travel to schools and hospitals (Figure 5,6,7,8), functions to school and hospitals decreased. According to URDPFI guidelines, distance of facilities to residential location of slum dwellers is should be maximum 4Km for Hospital and 0.5-1Km for schools. Before relocation facilities were accessible as per standards, however, after relocation facilities are not in proximity. Proximity to school and hospitals is important because it will help in increasing the capabilities, which will lead to functions, as a result this will lead to better livelihood prospects.

5.3 Regression Analysis

A regression analysis was done to ascertain how the parameters are related to income in case of the three slums. The formula for regression was as follows:

$$\text{Income} = \text{intercept} + \text{coefficient} * dtw + \text{coefficient} * ctw + \text{coefficient} * ds + \text{coefficient} * cts + \text{coefficient} * dh + \text{coefficient} * cth$$

where:

ctw = cost of distance to work;

cts = cost of travel to school;

cth = cost of distance to hospital

Here income is the dependent variable and remaining all parameters are independent variables affecting income.

5.3.1 *Regression: Indiramma Colony*

The regression equation for Indiramma colony is as follows:

$$\text{Income} = 2.94 - 0.02 \text{ ctw} - 0.08 \text{ cts} - 0.07 \text{ cth}$$

The equation reveals a major impact of cost of travel to school on the income levels of residents in Indiramma colony. Pre-relocation, 69% of slum dwellers were spending no money on sending their children to schools as the schools were within walking range of 0.5-1 km. However, post relocation the distance to school increased to 5kms and thus 86% people are spending ₹ 40-50 per day to send their children to school. The interesting thing is the cost of travel to work does not have a strong bearing on income, as the residents have been able to find work opportunities near to their residential location post-relocation.

5.3.2 *Regression: KCR Colony*

The regression equation for KCR colony is as follows:

$$\text{Income} = 6.45 - 0.23 \text{ ctw} - 0.23 \text{ cts} - 0.41 \text{ cth}$$

As per the regression analysis, the cost of travel to hospital has increased substantially and it has a major bearing on the income levels of residents in KCR Colony. While pre-relocation, 60% of slum dwellers used to spend between ₹40-50 per visit to the hospital, however, post-relocation the cost of travel per visit to the hospital increased to more than ₹ 100.

5.3.3 *Regression: YSR Colony*

The regression equation for KCR colony is as follows:

$$\text{Income} = 11.24 - 0.32 \text{ ctw} - 0.08 \text{ cts} - 0.14 \text{ cth}$$

The cost of travel to work has a major impact on the income levels of residents of YSR colony. While the

average cost of travel to work of the 13 re-located slums was ₹ 20 per day, the cost of travel has risen to ₹ 40-50 for 60% of the residents of YSR colony. Similarly, cost of travel to hospital per visit has risen from ₹ 40 to ₹ 100 on average post relocation.

5.4 Land Use Matrix

The land use matrix analysis reveals the major land uses, pre and post relocation, in the 1.25 meter buffer. This 1.25 meter buffer is based on the average work distance proposed by the RAY scheme in India (figure 9,10). A variety of land uses provide multiple livelihood opportunities for residents. If land use composition is poor, then opportunities for slum

dwellers will decrease and will lead to provision of a single job or no job. It was observed that post-relocation, the land use composition was low (table 1). Hence the relocation was negatively impacting the livelihood of slum dwellers.

5.5 Cause and effect analysis

The officials in Khammam Municipal Corporation are following top down approach without considering people's viewpoint while relocating the slums.

Table 1: Land-use matrix

Slum Name	Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Public/semi public	Green cover	Agricultural	Forest land
Sweepers Colony	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No
Pakabanda Dhobhiwada	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Shukravaripeta	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Nizampet	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ricob Bazar	Yes	Yes	No	Yes		No	No
Parsibandam	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Sambhani Nagar	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Srinivas Nagar	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Labadi Thanda	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
sharada nagar	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Ramana Gutta	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
S.T. Colony	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
S.C. Colony	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
Indiramma Colony	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Y.S.R Colony	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
K.C.R Colony	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes

The rural people are migrating from rural to urban areas, in search of better livelihood. This is leading to rapid increase of slums in urban areas. As a result, relocation of slums is happening in urban areas, which is affecting their capabilities and functions and finally impacting their livelihood negatively. The cause and effect of this cyclical proves is explained in figure 11. The major issues in the relocation process done for slums in Khammam city are that the land from

where the slums have been relocated is being used for commercialization instead of using for low income housing, the new land has not benefitted the poor, current framework does not respond to economic issues, capabilities (opportunities) and functions (performing opportunities) have decreased and the residents of the three relocated colonies have not received any payment as promised by government officials (table 2).

Table 2: Average income and expenditure per month

Relocated colony name	Relocation status	Income (Rs.)	Cost of travel to work (Rs.)	%	Cost of travel to school (Rs.)	%	Cost of travel to hospital (Rs.)	%	Total Cost of travel %
Indiramma colony	Pre	5319.6	134	2.5	170	3.19	38.86	0.73	6.42
	Post	4523.5	1368	30.24	664.56	14.69	80	1.76	46.69
2.K.C.R Colony	Pre	7251.5	729	10.05	360	4.96	34.75	0.47	15.48
	Post	6964	1774.8	25.48	601.9	8.64	99	1.42	35.54
3. Y.S.R Colony	Pre	8659.1	453	5.23	258	2.97	40.91	0.47	8.67
	Post	7859.1	1698	21.6	731.64	9.30	100	1.27	32.17

6. Conclusion

In Khammam City, the relocation of slums did not happen according to standards. 13 slums were relocated to three different areas, which are all in the peripheral areas of the city. The various analysis conducted during the research revealed that the relocation is negatively impacting capabilities and functions, which negatively impacts the livelihood of the slum dwellers.

This is perhaps due to the top-down approach followed by Municipal Corporation during relocation. The people migrated to cities for better livelihood but again they were relocated to sub-urban areas that are vulnerable in terms of provision of various facilities and opportunities for the residents of the relocated colonies. Thus it is strongly recommended that the future relocation exercises for slums in urban areas should be essentially bottom-up where all the bodies and agencies (government and non- government) and private sector should coordinate and give the

proposals based on the survey and view points of people to build a better society. Due to time constraints, the study was only limited to the slums relocated over the last two years. However, if a similar research would be conducted for slums relocated for a longer duration, then it would generate interesting results. Also, as a matter of convenience, only notified slums were considered for research. However, future research can also concentrate on non-notified slums as well. This research paves a way for future work to be done in context of understanding impact on capabilities and functions of slum dwellers rather than simply looking at their income and expenditure patterns in the process of relocation.

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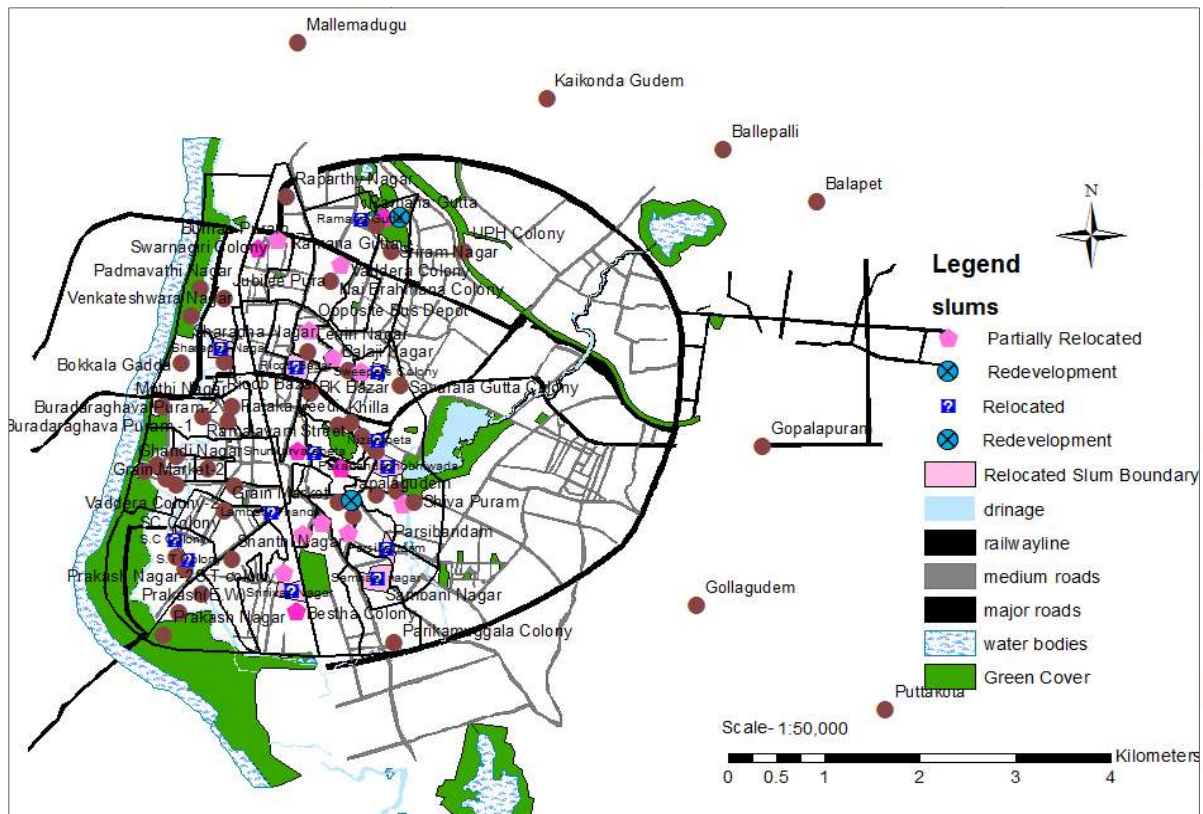
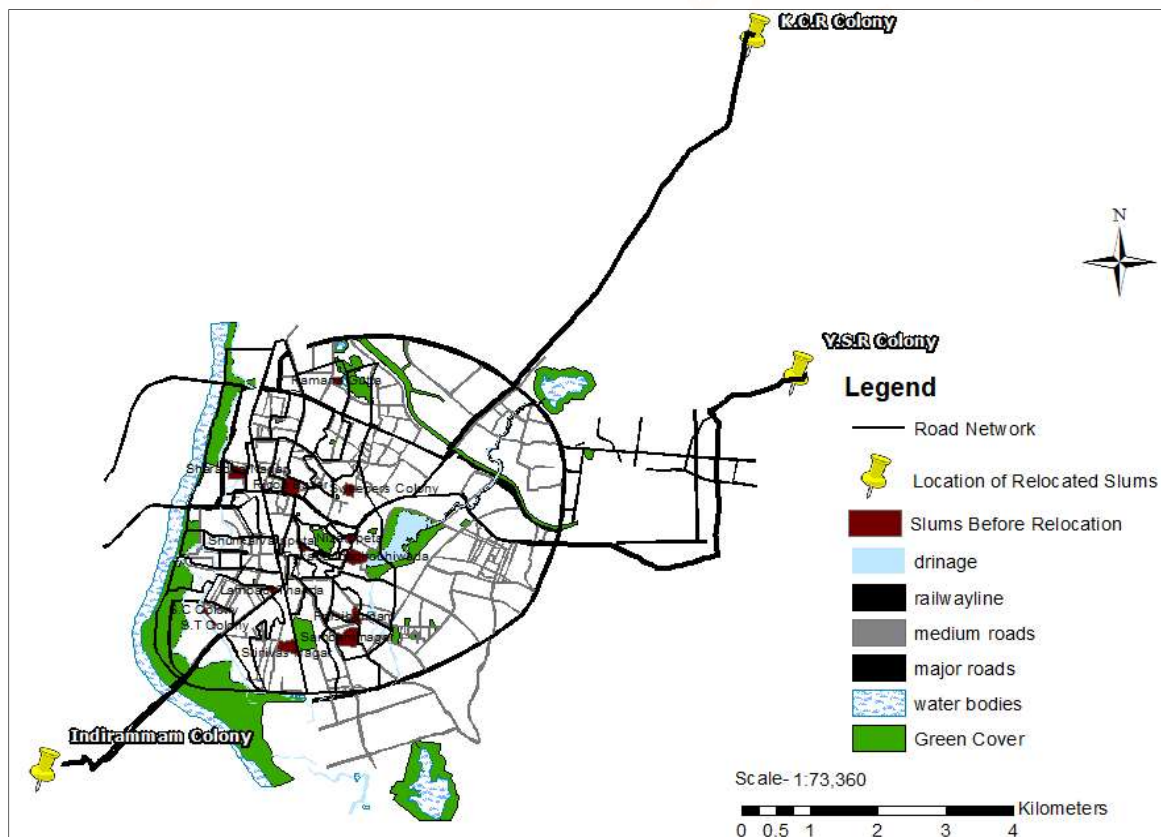
Figure 1: Slum Map of khammam

Figure 2: Three relocated slums


Figure 3: Distance to work pre-relocation

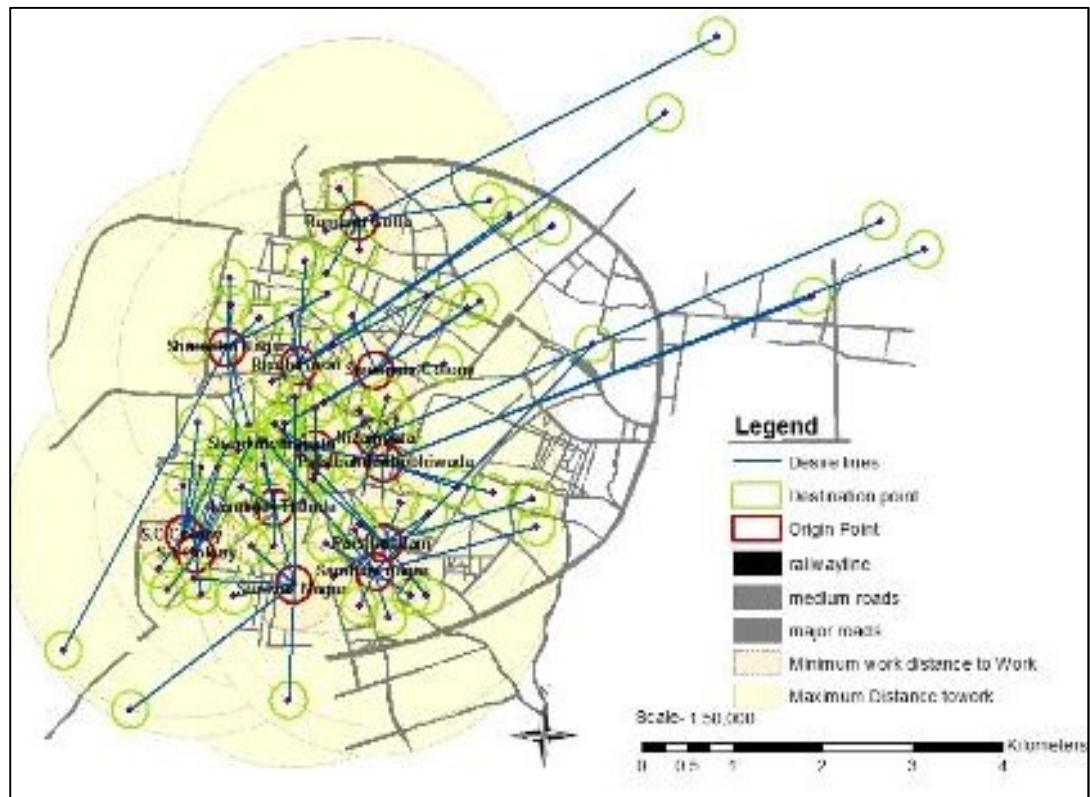


Figure 4: Distance to work post-relocation

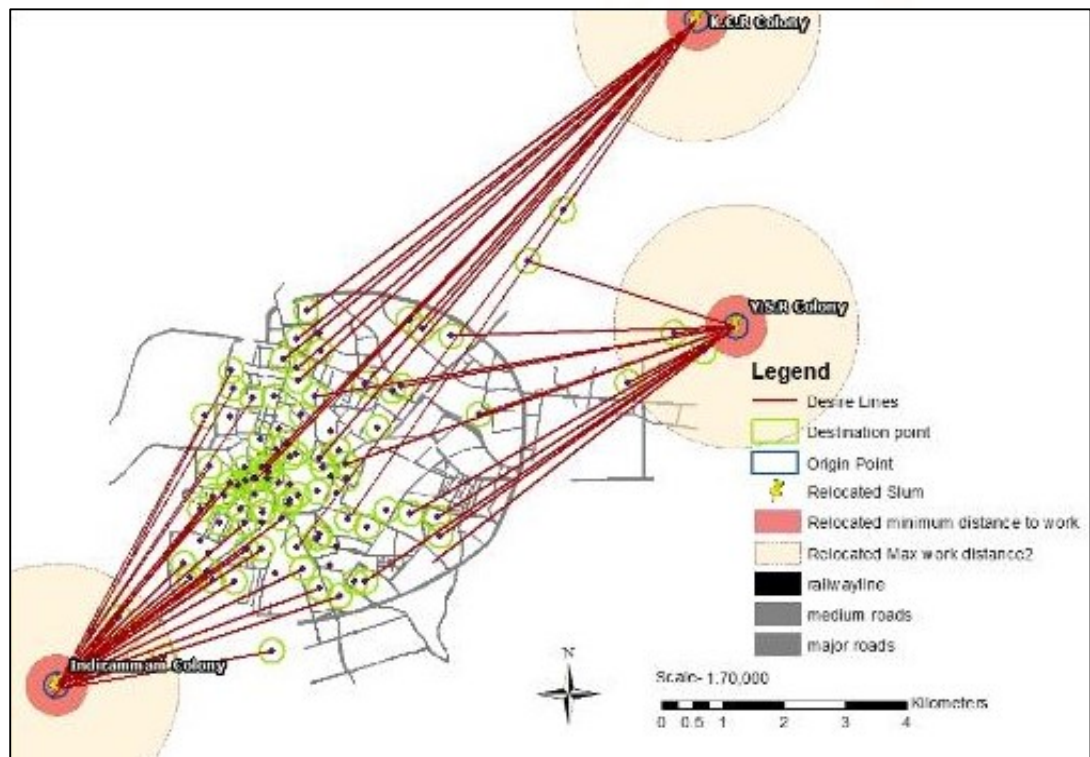


Figure 5: Distance to hospital pre-relocation

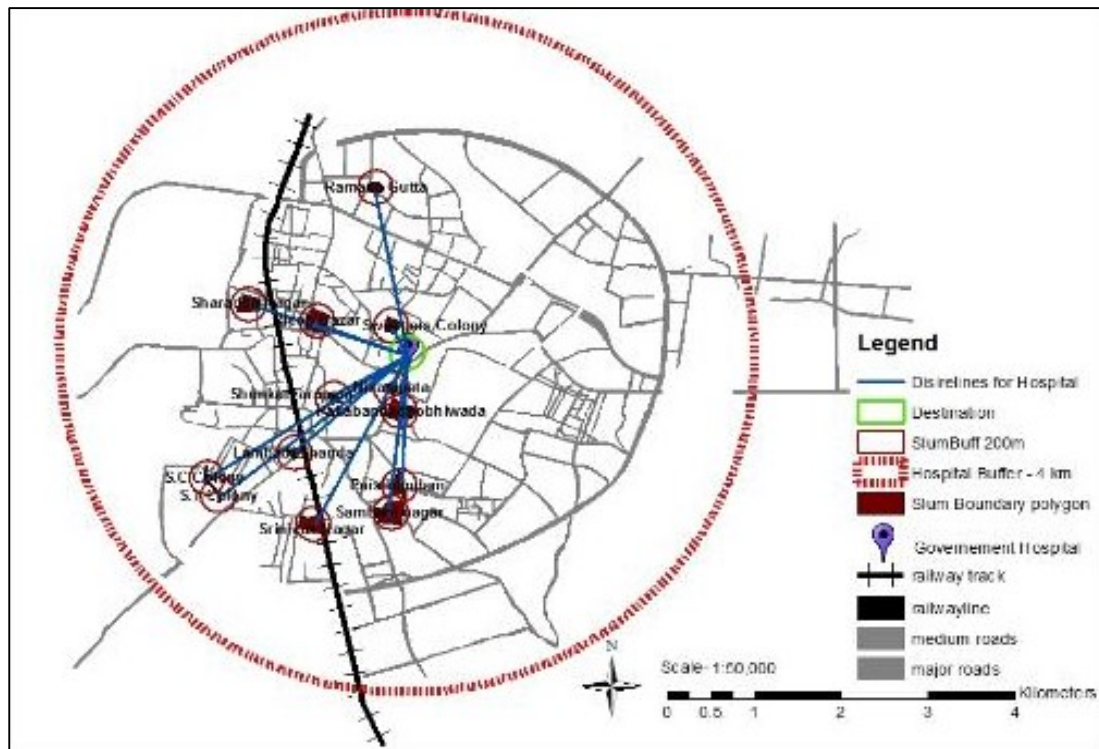


Figure 6: Distance to hospital post-relocation

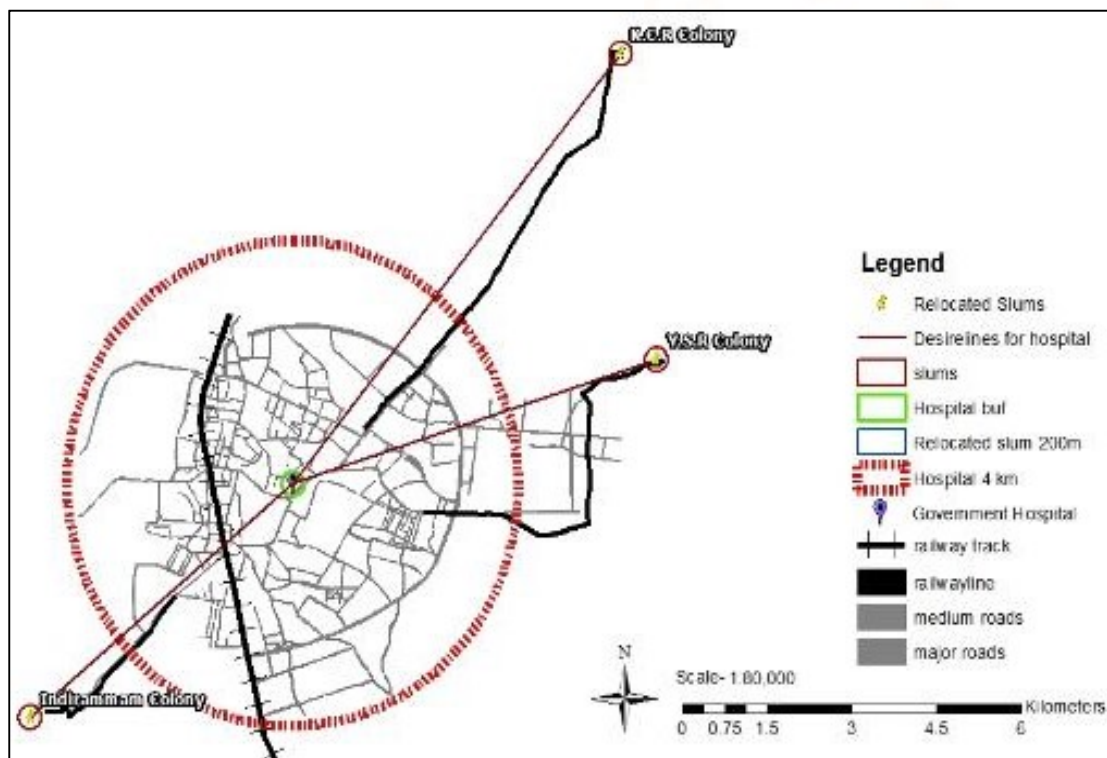


Figure 7: Distance to schools pre-relocation

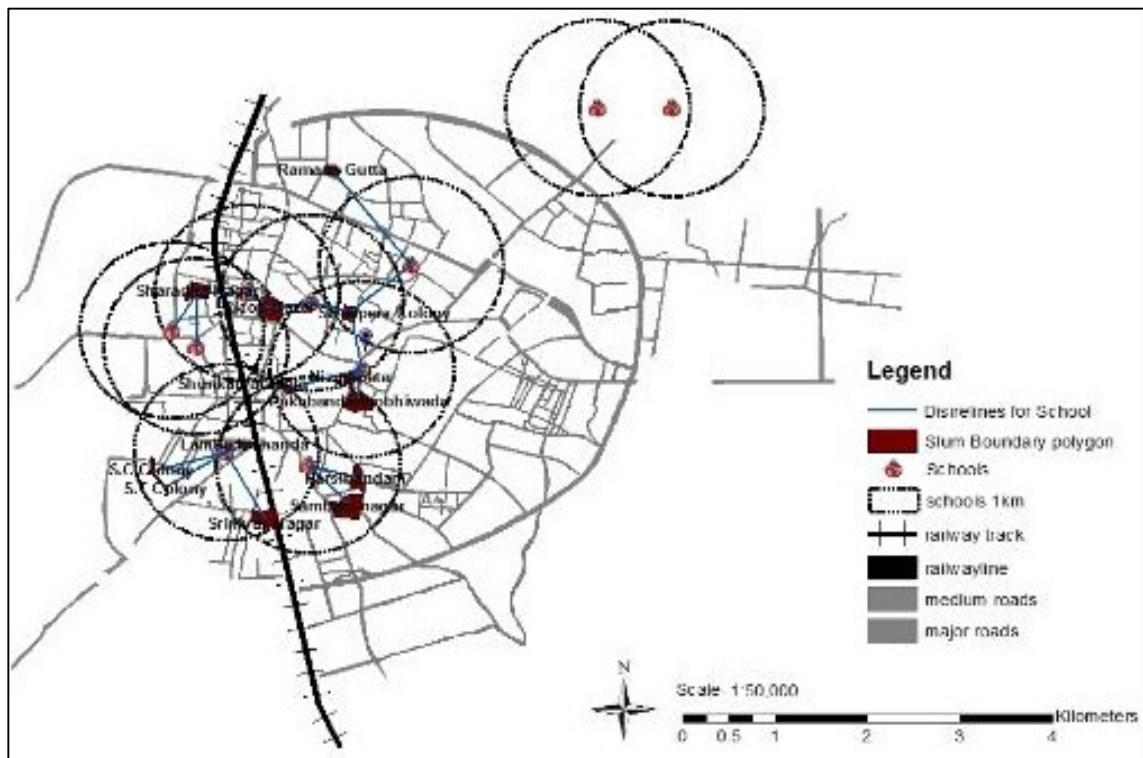


Figure 8: Distance to schools post-relocation

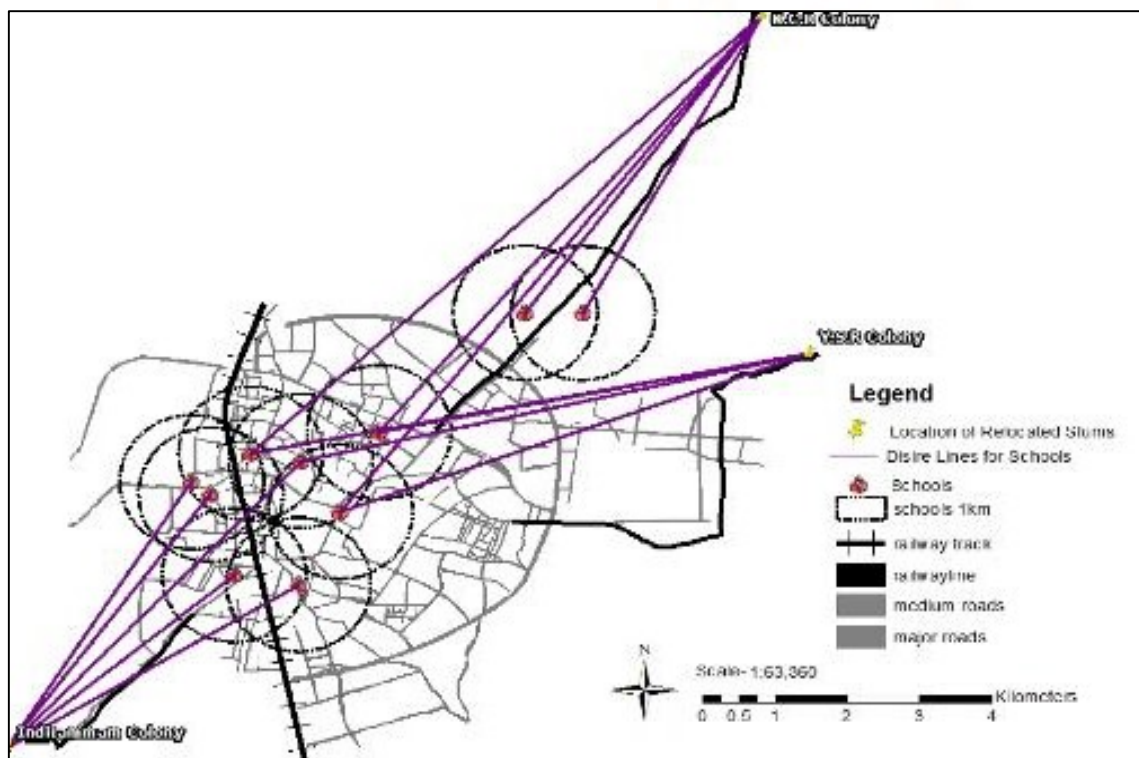


Figure 9: Land Use pre-relocation

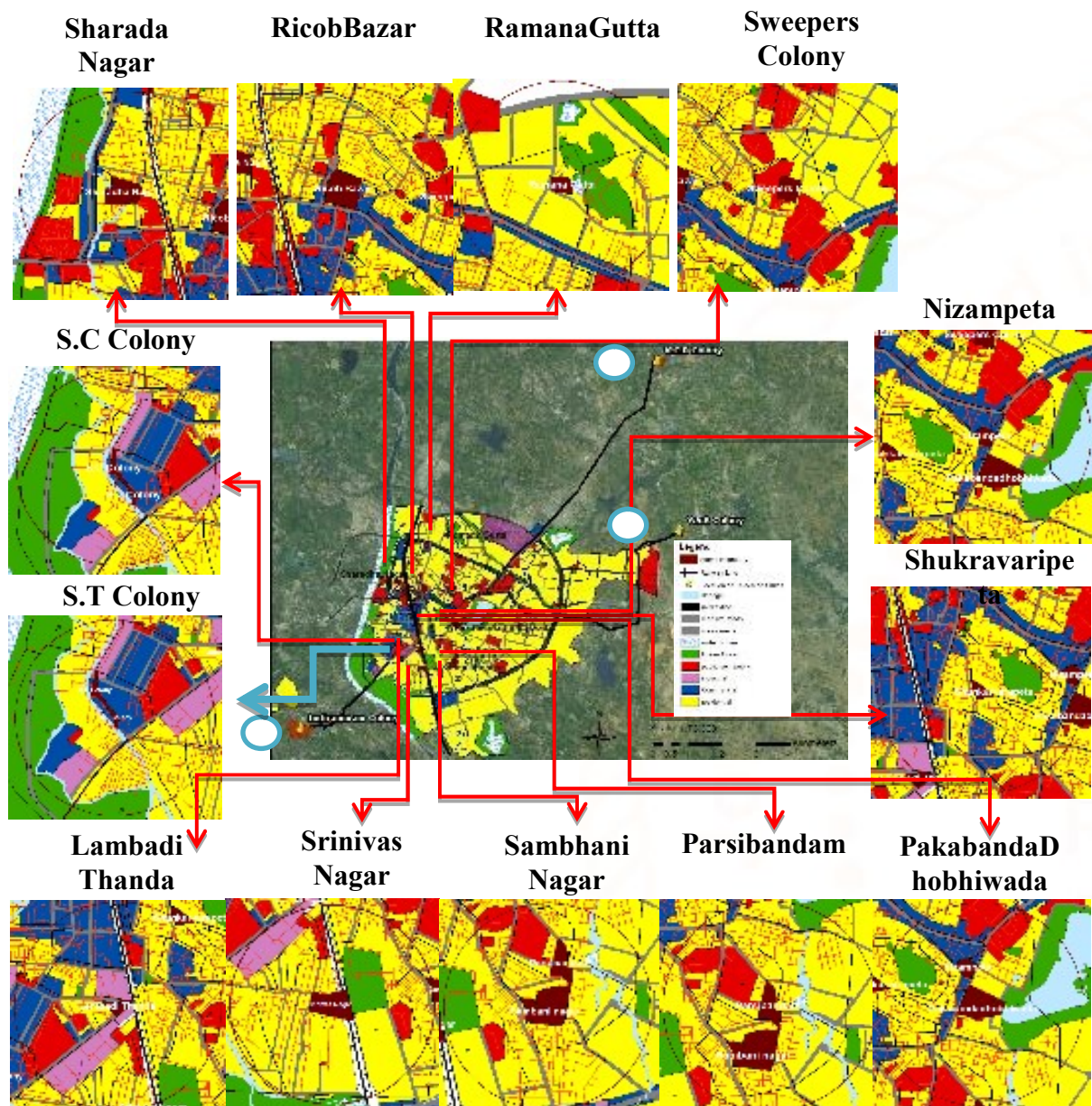


Figure 10: Land Use post-relocation

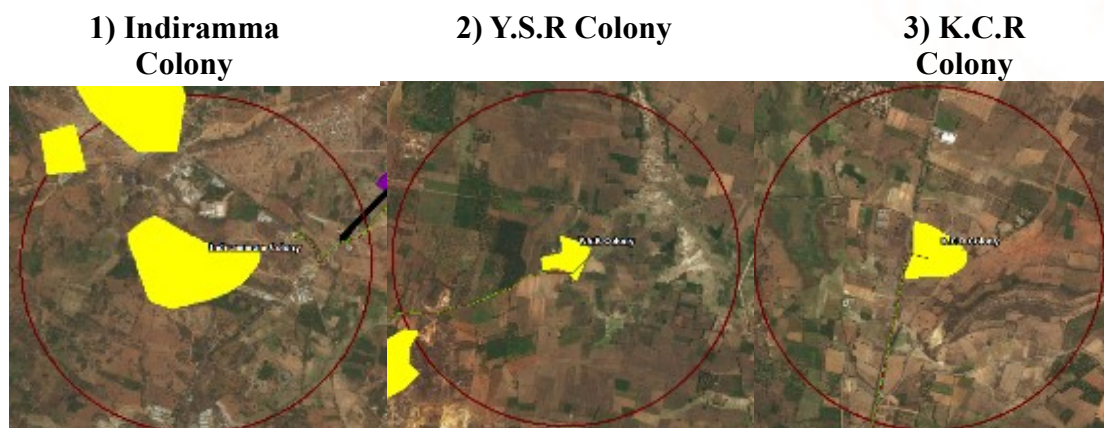


Figure 11: Cause and effect analysis

