

# Studies on Changing Pattern of Population Dynamics Characteristics of Slum Dwellers in District Headquarters of Rajasthan

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**ABSTRACT:** Rapidly growing population increases the rate of urbanization in our country. The population problem is one of the very strong issues being faced by the country; it surmounts all the problems of our country. In-migration of workers is one of major reasons of tremendous pressure on cities which results emergence of slums, ghettos and squatters settlement in urban areas. This increasing pressure is giving rise to more number of slums and this is multiplying the problems in the urban areas as health is the first casualty in slums, besides they are suffering from economic hardship, lack of education, overcrowding, absence of basic services and many more. This worse condition of slum dwellers becomes worst when they are called “burden to the city”. This paper mainly evaluates the socio-economic condition of slum dwellers and their changing pattern in the DHQs of Rajasthan. Slums have come to form an integral part of the phenomena of urbanization in India. Comprehensive information on the slums will be helpful for the formulation of effective policy for their improvement. The present study is based on city/town level slum Primary Data Abstract (PCA), obtained from the Directorate of Census Operations, Jaipur, Rajasthan. The data are concerned to the census 2001 and 2011. Research scholar has also made a survey of slum dwellers in some DHQs having highest percentage of slum dwellers; the visit was only to know the living standard of the slums. For evaluation simple statistical method has been adopted. Because in census 2001, only eighteen DHQs has recorded slum population; so for the ease of comparative study the same DHQs are been selected in 2011. The result will be obtained in percentage. Circles are used to symbolize location of DHQs and they are filled with shades according to their percentage.

**KEYWORDS:** Slum Dwellers, Slum concentration, Social structure, Work participation Rate, Literacy Rate.

## I. INTRODUCTION

The population problem is one of the very strong issues being faced by the country. It surmounts all the problems of our country. The exceptional population growth has contributed too many problems such as poverty, unemployment, food problem, housing, clothing which are the basic necessities of life and also directly related to the quality of life. One-fourth of India's population is still living below poverty line in addition death due to starvation is common in India. India has to accommodate sixteen per cent of total world's population in 2.3 percent of total land. Forty-four children take birth every minute. Our population is rising by 2.9 per cent per year. Thus every year an extra 26 million people are added to the existing population. Availability of better food, better hygiene and above all modern facilities in medicines, surgery and health care have caused longevity and decline in the rate of mortality. It has further aggravated our population problems. The developing countries which are been mostly rural are now hastily becoming urban. Population explosion is resulting in increasing migration of rural poor to the urban areas in search of jobs. India's urban population is increasing at a faster rate thus the slum population is also increasing constantly and has been doubled in the past two decades. The current slum population is more than the population of Britain. In India the population of slum dwellers increased from 27.9 million in 1981 to above 40 million in 2001, now in 2011 it reaches near about 93.06 million. The increasing pressure on the urban areas is giving rise to more number of slums and this is multiplying the problems in the urban areas as health is the first casualty in slums. Every citizen has the right to live in a good living condition with employment, safety and other facilities. R.L Singh (1984) and Bhaskar Majumdar (2004) both have studied the slum's socio economic condition in Allahabad. Pinku Paul has also studied the same. Formation and identification of slum enumeration blocks prior to the conduct of 2001 Census has made it possible to compile and

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prepare special tables for slums. It is for the first time in the history of census in the country that the slum demography is being presented on the basis of the actual count.

The systematic explanation of slums for collection of primary data on their population characteristics during population enumeration itself may perhaps be the first of its type in the world. For the purpose of Census of India, 2001, the slum areas broadly constitute of:

1. All specified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration under any Act including a 'Slum Act'.
2. All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Administration, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act;
3. A compact area of at least 300 populations or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.

The definition of slum would be as per the definition of the Dr.Pronab Sen Committee Report on Slum Statistics / Census i.e. "A slum is a compact settlement of at least 20 households with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions" for all States except the North Eastern and Special Category States. In these States compact settlements of 10-15 households having the same characteristics as above would be considered as slums. There were 42.58 million slum populations in India during 2001. Among all the states Maharashtra has the highest population of slum dwellers of 18.15 million according to slum census 2011. According to the Primary census abstract for slum 2011, Rajasthan has recorded 20.68 lakh identified slums. In the Study area out of 32 DHQs eighteen have slum population (Figure-1a) in 2001 and in 2011 out of 33 DHQs twenty six has recorded slum population.



**Aims and Objectives:** Slums have come to form an integral part of the phenomena of urbanization in India. Comprehensive information on the slums will be helpful for the formulation of effective policy for their improvement. Because slum pockets are being the major problems in urban areas, so the objective behind the study is to evaluate the socio-economic condition of slum dwellers in the DHQs of Rajasthan.

## II. METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on city/town level slum Primary Data Abstract (PCA), obtained from the Directorate of Census Operations, Jaipur; Rajasthan. The data are concerned to the census 2001 and 2011. Research scholar has also

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made a survey of slum dwellers in DHQ Jaipur, Kota, Baran, Barmer, Ganganagar and Hanumangarh, the visit was only to know the living standard of the slums. For evaluation simple statistical method has been adopted. Because in census 2001, only eighteen DHQs has recorded slum population; so for the ease of comparative study the same DHQs are been selected in 2011. The result will be obtained in percentage. Circles are used to symbolize location of DHQs and they are filled with shades according to their percentage.

**Study Area:** The western most biggest and beautiful state Rajasthan has been chosen as study area. This state exhibits unique feature in respect of its geology and geomorphology. This state is spread over 342,239kms located between 23°3' to 30°12' Northern latitude and 60°30' to 78°17' Eastern longitude. The world's oldest mountain divides the state into two halves. Tropic of cancer passes through the southern tip of this state. The climatic condition of the state is arid and semi arid. This state has challenge of desert and desertification. The state is also facing the shortage of drinking water. In 2001 there were 216 towns in this state which increased to 278 in 2011 it means that 62 towns were increased in only one decade (2001-11). Out of 185 statutory towns slums were reported in 107 towns in this state.



**Slum population in the DHQs:** Rajasthan share of slum population to total slum population in the country is 3.2 percent. It has witnessed a rise of 0.2 percent from the last census 2001. Table 1 explains the percentage of slum population in the DHQs during 2001 and 2011 and Figure 1a is showing their location.

**Table: 1. Percentage of slum population in the DHQs of Rajasthan**

NAME	%age of slum pop 2001	%age of slum pop 2011
Ganganagar (M Cl)	20.45	21.27
Hanumangarh (M)	19.4	28.45
Bikaner (M Cl)	18.51	18.91
Alwar (M Cl)	5.99	1.18
Bharatpur (M Cl)	14.38	12.4
Sawai Madhopur (M)	2.15	13.79
Jaipur (M Corp.) (Part)	15.87	11.07

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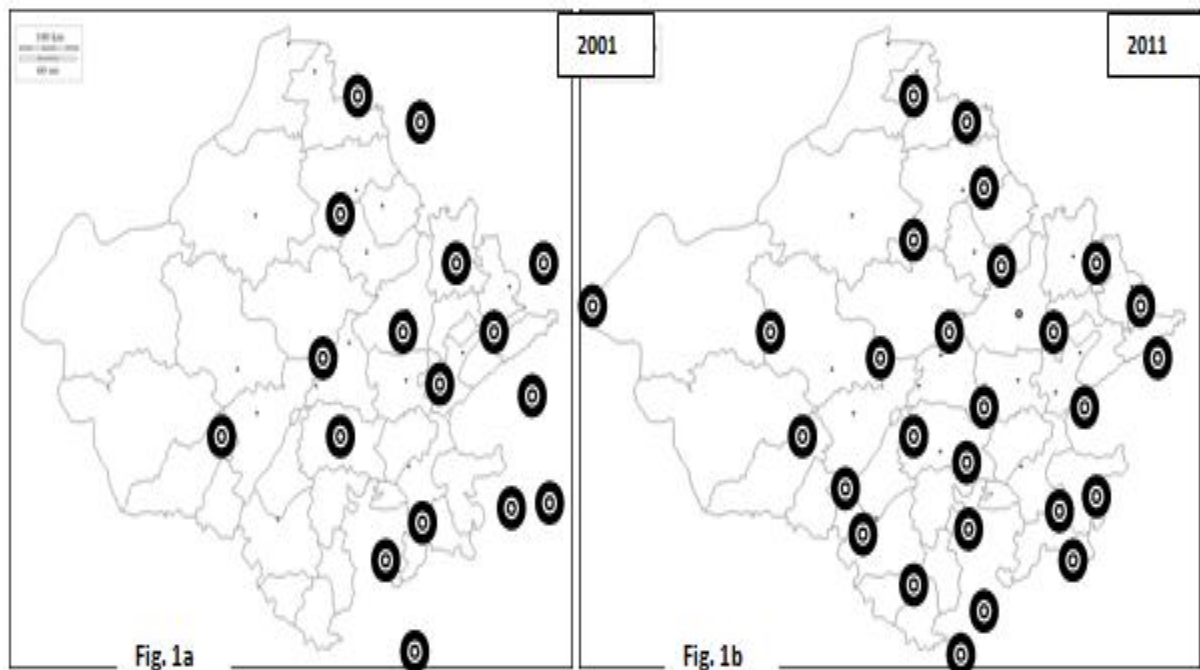
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Sikar (M CI)	3.89	1.31
Nagaur (M)	10.17	11.52
Jodhpur (M Corp.)	17.9	24.06
Barmer (M)	28.03	41.29
Pali (MCI)	18.98	17.31
Ajmer (M CI)	24.78	20.41
Udaipur (M CI)	11.53	14.36
Banswara (M)	11.84	12.18
Chittaurgarh (M)	11.99	15.91
Kota (M Corp.)	21.98	31.88
Baran (M)	29.92	34.35
Churu	NA	9.5
Bhilwara	NA	4.35
Jalor	NA	8.29
Jhalawar	NA	4.04
Jaisalmer	NA	22.52
Sirohi	NA	30.96
Dhaulpur	NA	2.18
Pratapgarh	NA	21.35

Source: Slum PCA; directorate of census operation, Jaipur.

## Location of Slum Dwellers in Rajasthan



**Growth pattern 2001-2011:** More than 70 percent DHQs have recorded positive growth. In this decade out of eighteen DHQs four (22.2 percent) has recorded negative growth, whereas seven (38.9 percent) has shown very high growth rate. Moderate growth has been observed in 38.9 percent DHQs.

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**Table: 2. Growth rate (2001-2011)**

	Category	Range	No. of DHQs	Percentage	Name of the DHQs
Negative	Low	Below 0	4	22.2	Alwar, Sikar, Jaipur, Ajmer
Positive	Moderate	0 to 50	7	38.9	Bharatpur, Ganganagar, Pali, Banswara, Bikaner, Nagour, Udaipur,
	High	Above 50	7	38.9	Chittorgarh, Jodhpur, Barmer, Hanumangarh, Baran, Kota, Sawai Madhopur
<b>Total</b>			<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>	

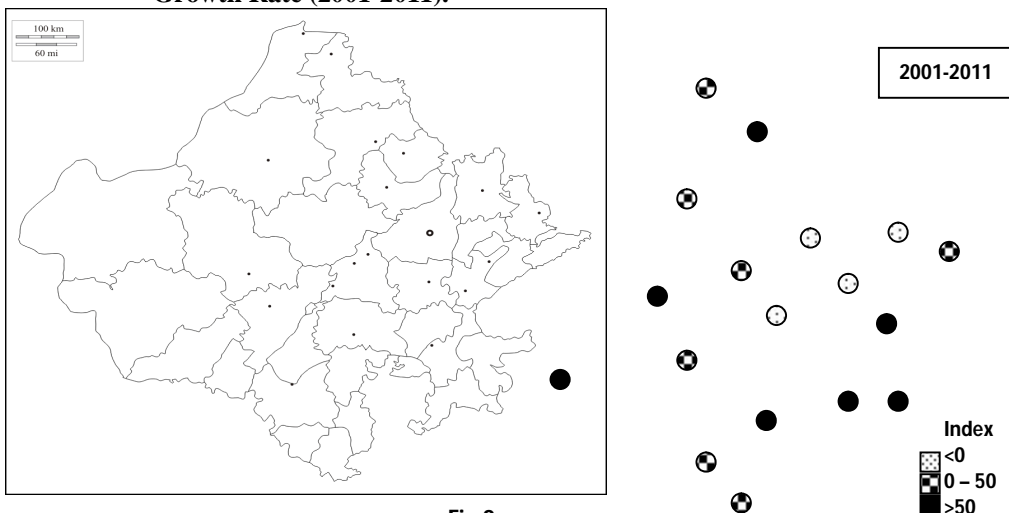
Source: Slum PCA; directorate of census operation, Jaipur.

Table 2 :shows the negative growth in Alwar (76.18), Sikar (55.98), Jaipur (12.26) and Ajmer (8.02). Highest growth has been observed in Chittorgarh (60.59), Jodhpur (64.92), Barmer (69.56), Hanumangarh (70.91), Baran (72.2), Kota (109.27) and Sawai Mahopur (662.47). Among the Million plus cities with high proportion of slums, Kota ranks among the top ten cities in the country. There are 31.8 percent of slum households in the city. Figure 2 defines that the DHQs of southeastern and southwestern parts of the state has high growth, whereas north eastern DHQs are showing negative growth.

## Slum Concentration:

Concentration has been calculated by dividing the Local Quotient by Regional Quotient. In the census 2001 out of eighteen DHQs nine (50 percent) has recorded high concentration of above 1 percent, whereas three (16.7 percent) has shown concentration of less than 0.5 percent. Out of eighteen DHQs six (33.3 percent) DHQs has recorded moderate concentration in between 0.5 to 1 percent (Table 3). In 2011 highest concentration of above 1.5 percent has been observed in four (22.2 percent) DHQs, whereas 50 percent DHQs has recorded low concentration of less than 1 percent and concentration ranging from 1 to 1.5 percent has been observed in five (27.8 percent) DHQs. While analyzing decadal variation out of eighteen DHQs, eight (44.4 percent) has recorded negative growth ranging from -0.5 to 0; besides seven (38.9 percent) DHQs have shown moderate growth. Out of eighteen three (16.7 percent) has experienced highest growth of above 0.5 percent. DHQ Banswara has recorded no variation during the decade 2001 and 2011.

**Growth Rate (2001-2011).**



**Fig.2**

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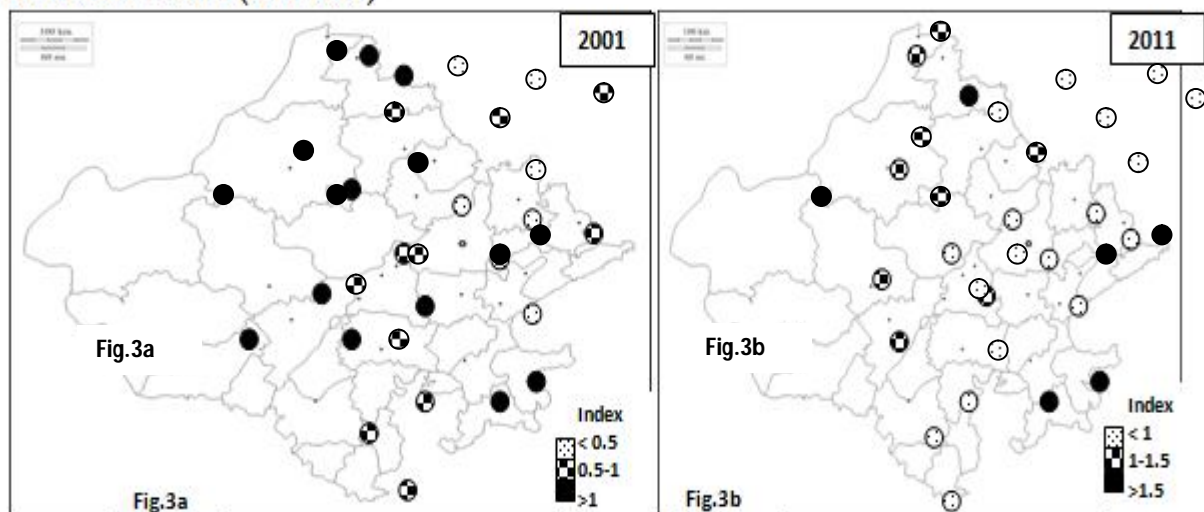
Table: 3. Slum Concentration (2001-2011)

DHQ	Concentration 2001	concentration 2011	variation
GANGANAGAR	1.22	1.24	0.02
HANUMANGARH	1.16	1.65	0.49
BIKANER	1.11	1.1	-0.01
ALWAR	0.36	0.07	-0.29
BHARATPUR	0.86	0.72	-0.14
S.MADHOPUR	0.13	0.8	0.67
JAIPUR	0.95	0.65	-0.3
SIKAR	0.24	0.08	-0.16
NAGOUR	0.61	0.67	0.06
JODHPUR	1.07	1.4	0.33
BARMER	1.68	2.39	0.71
PALI	1.14	1.01	-0.13
AJMER	1.48	1.19	-0.29
UDAIPUR	0.69	0.84	0.15
BANSWARA	0.71	0.71	0
CHITTAURGARH	0.72	0.93	0.21
KOTA	1.31	1.85	0.54
BARAN	1.79	1.99	0.2

Source: Slum PCA; directorate of census operation, Jaipur.

Figure3a: Illustrate that DHQs of northern, western and northeastern part of the state has high concentration in 2001. Moderate concentration has been observed in southern and eastern parts of the state during 2001.

Slum Concentration (2001-2011)



In census 2011 high concentration has been observed in only three DHQs, one in each northern and western parts of the state, and two in southeastern region. All the DHQs of eastern and southern region are showing low concentration

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whereas a few DHQs of northern and central regions have moderate concentration. The four DHQs namely Hanumangarh, Barmer, Baran and Kota has recorded highest concentration in 2001 and as well as in 2011.

**Sex ratio:**In slum population, sex ratio ranges from lowest of 842 to highest of 981 in census 2001 and in 2011 it ranges from 854 to 991. In 2001, out of eighteen DHQs seven (38.9 percent) has recorded highest sex ratio of above 920, as well only four (22.2 percent) has shown low sex ratio of less than 880 females per 1000 males, these are Barmer, Hanumangarh, Bharatpur and Ganganagar (Table 4).

**Table: 4. Sex Ratio (2001-2011)**

DHQ	Sex ratio 2001	Sex ratio 2011	Variation
GANGANAGAR	877	991	114
HANUMANGARH	860	942	82
BIKANER	910	901	-9
ALWAR	881	906	25
BHARATPUR	868	890	22
S.MADHOPUR	981	961	-20
JAIPUR	893	865	-28
SIKAR	922	949	27
NAGOUR	922	935	13
JODHPUR	889	928	39
BARMER	842	922	80
PALI	891	902	11
AJMER	929	891	-38
UDAIPUR	921	938	17
BANSWARA	935	881	-54
CHITTAURGARH	940	854	-86
KOTA	903	910	7
BARAN	899	944	45

**Source: Slum PCA; directorate of census operation, Jaipur.**

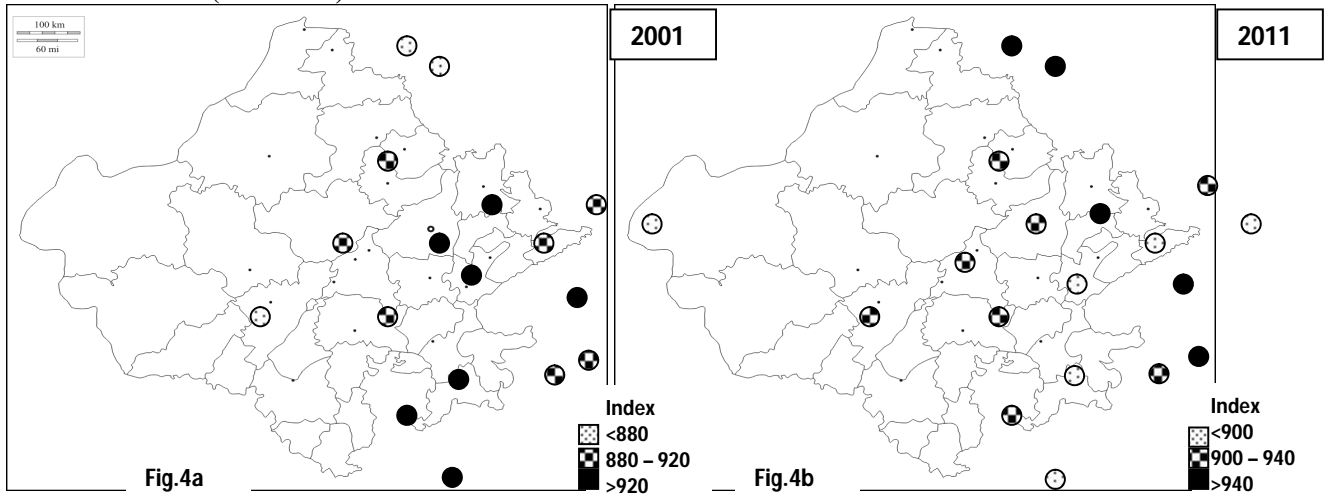
ex ratio of moderate category ranging from 880 to 920 includes seven (38.9 percent) DHQs. In 2011, out of eighteen five (27.8 percent) DHQs has recorded low sex ratio of less than 900 and eight (44.4 percent) has registered moderate sex ratio ranging from 900 to 940. Five out of eighteen DHQs has recorded high sex ratio of above 940, these are Hanumangarh, Baran, Sikar Sawai Madhopur and Ganganagar . According to figure 4a, DHQs of southern and central part of the state has high sex ratio whereas in northern part and one DHQ in each eastern and western region, low sex ratio has been observed. Figure 4b explains the changed scenario, now in 2011 the DHQs of northern most region and southeastern region has displayed high sex ratio. Low sex ratio has been observed in southeastern part while moderate sex ratio has been

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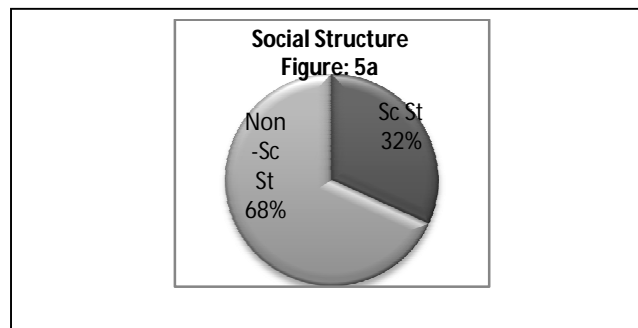
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**Sex Ratio (2001-2011)**



experienced by all the DHQs of western and by one DHQ of eastern region. While calculating decadal variation out of eighteen DHQs six (33.3 percent) has shown negative growth, 50 percent DHQs have registered moderate growth ranges from 0 to 50 and high growth rate has been experienced by three (16.7 percent) DHQs of more than 50, these are Barmer, Hanumangarh and Ganganagar.



**Social Structure:** Amazing facts has been drawn while analyzing social structure. In 2001, the Sc St Slum carves up 31.77 percent while share of non Sc St was 68.23 percent. In 2011, the proportion was almost same, it clears that a huge slum population belongs to General and OBC category (fig 5a). During 2001, out of eighteen DHQs four (22.2 percent) has recorded low percentage of slum Sc ST population of below 25 percent; moderate category ranging from 25 to 50 percent includes ten (55.6 percent) DHQs and high percentage has been observed in four DHQs they are Bharatpur, Sikar, Alwar, and Sawai Madhopur.

**Table: 5 Social Structures**

DHQ	% of SC-ST 2001	% of non SC-ST 2001	% SC-ST 2011	% non SC-ST 2011	variation SC-ST	variation non SC-ST
GANGANAGAR	34.49	65.52	40.14	59.87	5.65	-5.65
HANUMANGAR H	10.97	89.04	21.11	78.9	10.14	-10.14
BIKANER	23.11	76.9	26.39	73.62	3.28	-3.28
ALWAR	59.6	40.41	58.57	41.44	-1.03	1.03

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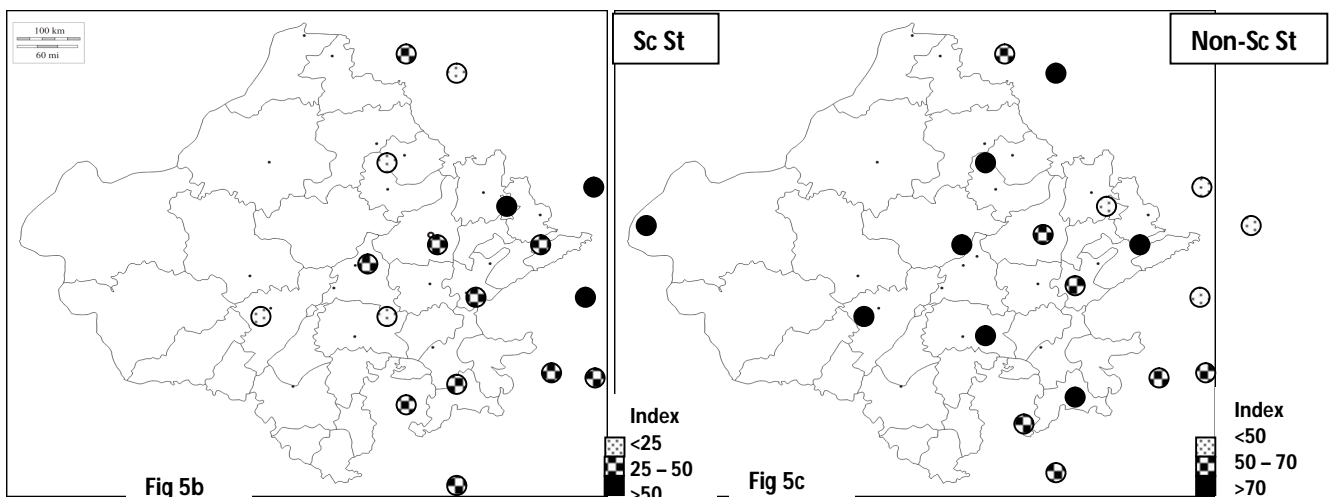
BHARATPUR	50.17	49.84	46.32	53.69	-3.85	3.85
S.MADHOPUR	83.89	16.12	33.32	66.69	-50.57	50.57
JAIPUR	30	70.01	29.16	70.85	-0.84	0.84
SIKAR	58.06	41.95	28.36	71.65	-29.7	29.7
NAGOUR	48.57	51.44	38.35	61.66	-10.22	10.22
JODHPUR	28.78	71.23	33.82	66.19	5.04	-5.04
BARMER	12.27	87.74	20.81	79.2	8.54	-8.54
PALI	20.04	79.97	30.98	69.03	10.94	-10.94
AJMER	41.3	58.71	43.08	56.93	1.78	-1.78
UDAIPUR	37.58	62.43	28.84	71.17	-8.74	8.74
BANSWARA	40.25	59.76	50.15	49.86	9.9	-9.9
CHITTAURGARH	29.41	70.6	32.12	67.89	2.71	-2.71
KOTA	32.94	67.07	31.18	68.83	-1.76	1.76
BARAN	37.85	62.16	40.08	59.93	2.23	-2.23

Source: Slum PCA; directorate of census operation, Jaipur.

Out of eighteen DHQs four (22.2 percent) has registered low percentage of Slum non-Sc St Population of below 50 percent; seven (38.9 percent) were in moderate category ranging from 50 to 70 percent and high percentage has been observed in 38.9 percent DHQs in the census 2001. During 2011, low percentage in Sc St Population of below 30 percent has been observed in six (33.3 percent) out of eighteen DHQs; five (27.8 percent) DHQs falls in moderate category ranging from 30 to 35 percent and high percentage of above 35 percent has been observed in seven (38.9 percent) DHQs they are Nagour, Baran, Ganganagar, Ajmer, Bharatpur, Banswara and Alwar. In non-Sc St Category low percentage of below 58 percent has been recorded in four DHQs and six (33.3 percent) falls in moderate category ranges from 58 to 68 percent. High percentage has been recorded in eight (44.4 percent) DHQs of above 68 percent, they are Kota, Pali, Jaipur, Udaipur, Sikar, Bikaner, Hanumangarh, and Barmer.

## Social Structure 2001

Eastern part of the state has high percentage of Sc St Slum dwellers whereas DHQs of western part have low percentage of Sc St Slum dwellers during 2001. Moderate category has been observed in southern and central part of the state (fig 5b). In same census under non Sc St Category, high percentage has been observed in western and northern region and low in eastern region. DHQs of southern, central and one DHQ of northern region are showing moderate percentage of non Sc St slum dwellers (fig 5c).

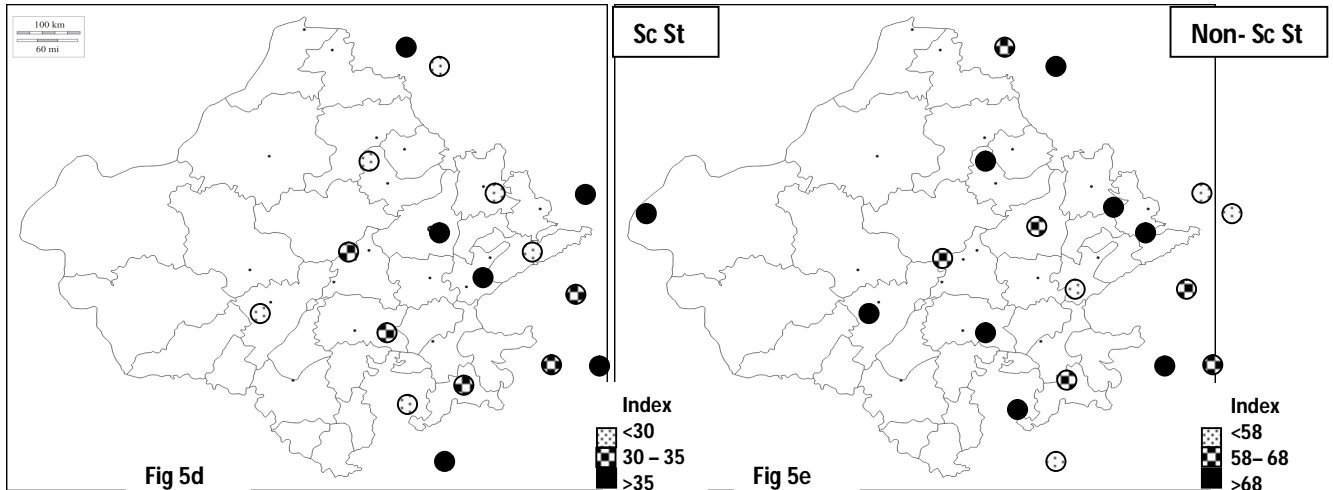


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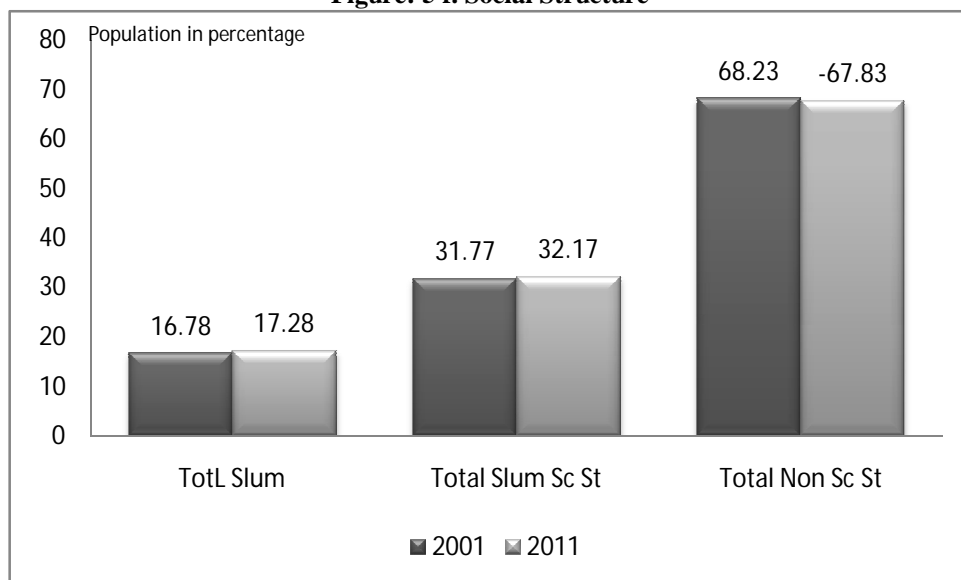
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## Social Structure 2011



In the category of Sc St Slum in 2011, high percentage has been observed in northeastern, southern and central parts of the state. DHQs of western, southwestern and northern parts have low percentage of Sc St Slum (fig.5d). DHQs having high percentage of non-Sl Sc St are observed in all over the state, DHQs having low percentage are viewed in northern and southern parts of the state (fig 5e). Figure 5 explains the decadal growth of slum Sc St and slum non- Sc St Population.

Figure: 5 f. Social Structure



Source: Slum PCA; directorate of census operation, Jaipur.

Negative growth of 0.4 percent has been recorded in total slum non Sc St Category while growth of 0.3 percent has been observed in Sc St Category (fig 5f). When decadal variation was evaluated, in Sc St Category out of eighteen DHQs eight (44.4 percent) has shown negative growth and ten (55.6 percent) has registered positive growth. DHQ Jodhpur, Ganganagar, Barmer, Banswara, Hanumangarh and Pali have recorded growth of above 5 percent (table5). In non-Sl Sc St Category ten (55.6 percent) DHQs have shown negative growth and eight (44.4 percent) has recorded positive growth. Four (22.2 percent) DHQs Udaipur, Nagour, Sikar and Sawai Madhopur has recorded hike of above 5 percent (table 5).

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**Literacy rate:** In total slum population 54.2 percent slum dwellers were literate in the census 2001; it increased to 60.9 percent in 2011. Out of eighteen DHQs three has recorded low literacy rate of below 50 percent, these DHQs are Nagour, Sawai Madhopur and Jaipur. Eight (44.4 percent) has shown moderate literacy rate ranging from 50 to 55 percent while seven DHQs has experienced high literacy rate of above 55 percent in 2001. In top three DHQs having highest literacy rate, Ajmer has recorded 67.06 percent followed by Hanumangarh (59.65) and Ganganagar (59.31). In 2011, out of eighteen DHQs six (33.3 percent) has recorded low literacy rate of below 58 percent. Lowest literacy rate has been recorded by Sikar of 13.65 percent followed by Nagour (43.99) and Jodhpur (55.02). Eight (44.4 percent) DHQs has shown moderate literacy rate between 58 to 62 percent on the other hand only four DHQs has registered high literacy rate of above 62 percent, these are Bharatpur, Kota, Ajmer, and Udaipur (table 6).

**Table: 6. Literacy Rate (2001-2011)**

DHQ	lit 2001	rate 2011	variation
GANGANAGAR	59.31	60.87	1.56
HANUMANGARH	59.65	56.55	-3.1
BIKANER	54.4	58.71	4.31
ALWAR	56.91	61.18	4.27
BHARATPUR	53.4	63.89	10.49
S.MADHOPUR	45.58	57.78	12.2
JAIPUR	49.35	58.99	9.64
SIKAR	50.78	13.65	-37.13
NAGOUR	32.79	43.99	11.2
JODHPUR	51.18	55.02	3.84
BARMER	55.19	60.02	4.83
PALI	50.88	59.43	8.55
AJMER	67.06	68.35	1.29
UDAIPUR	56.6	71.72	15.12
BANSWARA	52.04	60.38	8.34
CHITTAURGARH	52.47	57.9	5.43
KOTA	58.37	65.62	7.25
BARAN	53.3	60.97	7.67

Source: Slum PCA; directorate of census operation, Jaipur.

**Literacy Rate (2001-2011):** eastern part of the state has shown low literacy rate. Western and southern region exhibits moderate literacy rate. In 2011, DHQs of southeastern part of the state shows high literacy rate whereas a few DHQs in central southeastern and northern region exhibits low literacy rate (fig 6b). On evaluating decadal variation only two DHQs has recorded negative growth out of eighteen DHQs (table 6). Sikar has recorded worse decline of 37.13 percent followed by Hanumangarh (3.1). Sikar has also recorded turn down growth in slum population. Highest hike of literacy rate has been observed in Udaipur of 15.12 percent followed by Sawai Madhopur (12.2), Nagour (11.2) and Bharatpur (10.49). Figure 6a described that southeastern and northern region have high literacy rate whereas a few DHQs in the central and

**Work Participation Rate (WPR):** While analyzing WPR of slum population, very worse rate of work participation was observed in the census 2001, only 28.9 percent slum dwellers were employed; but in 2011 a raise of 32.67 percent has been observed.

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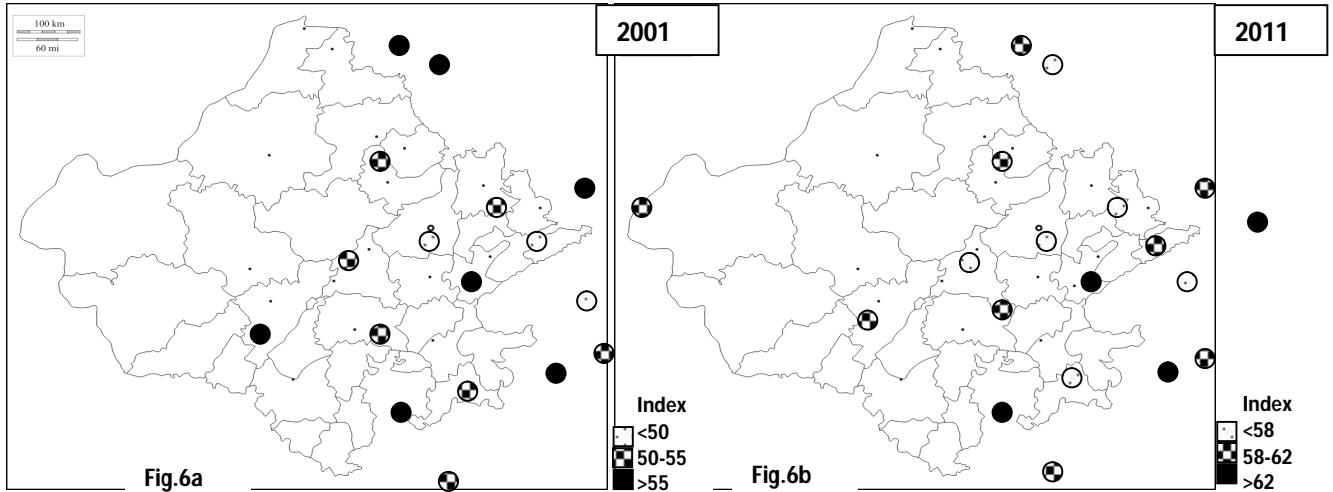


Table: 7. Work Participation Rate (2001-2011)

DHQ	WPR 2001	WPR 2011	variation
GANGANAGAR	29.9	34.46	4.56
HANUMANGARH	29.27	35.7	6.43
BIKANER	28.46	31.62	3.16
ALWAR	29.12	30.51	1.39
BHARATPUR	27.82	30.42	2.6
S.MADHOPUR	27.08	30.26	3.18
JAIPUR	29.37	32.67	3.3
SIKAR	25.55	37.1	11.55
NAGOUR	26.32	30.92	4.6
JODHPUR	28.1	31.87	3.77
BARMER	27.68	28.89	1.21
PALI	29.61	32.45	2.84
AJMER	28.91	32.84	3.93
UDAIPUR	31.99	35	3.01
BANSWARA	30.29	37.22	6.93
CHITTAURGARH	37.15	41.18	4.03
KOTA	27.86	32.66	4.8
BARAN	28.29	33.13	4.84

Source: Slum PCA; directorate of census operation, Jaipur.

Out of eighteen DHQs six (33.3 percent) DHQs has recorded low WPR of less than 28 percent. DHQ Sikar has recorded lowest WPR of 25.55 percent. 50 percent DHQs has recorded moderate WPR ranging from 28 to 30 percent (table 7). High WPR of above 30 percent has been observed in three (16.7 percent) DHQs. Chittaurgarh has recorded highest WPR of 37.15 percent followed by Udaipur (31.99) and Banswara (30.29). Out of eighteen DHQs seven (38.9 percent) has registered low WPR of below 32 percent. DHQ Barmer has recorded lowest WPR of 28.89 percent. Five

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(27.8) has shown moderate WPR ranging from 32 to 34 percent whereas six (33.3 percent) have registered high WPR of above 34 percent. DHQ Chittaurgarh has recorded highest WPR of 41.18 percent.

## Work Participation Rate (2001-2011)

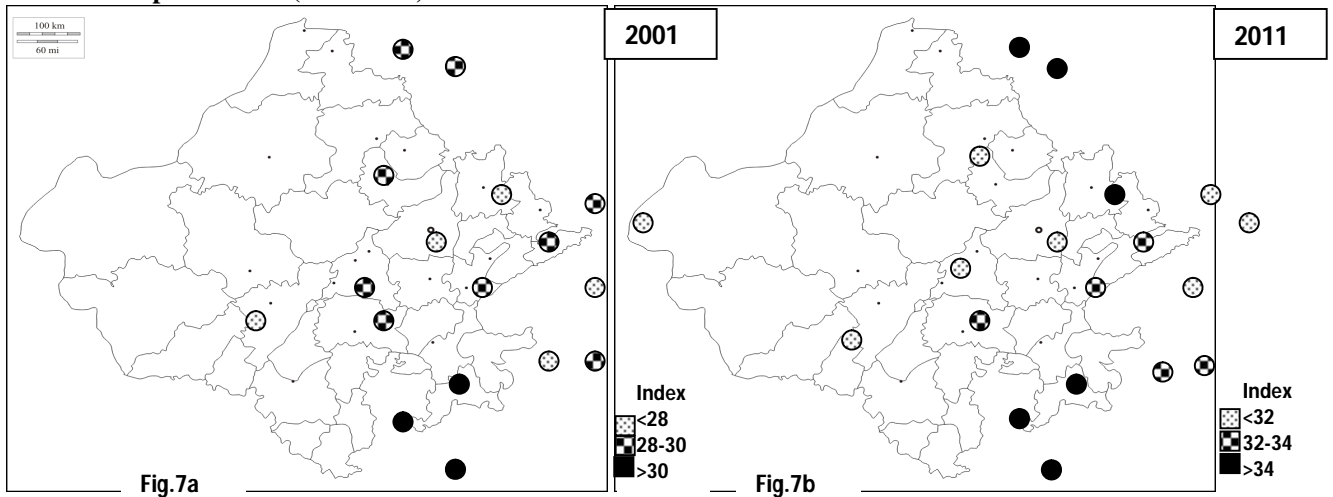


Figure 7a explicit that southern most region of the state has high WPR while eastern, central and western have low WPR. Northern and northeastern parts of the state are showing moderate WPR in 2001. In 2011, northern and southern region exhibits high WPR and eastern and western Rajasthan have low WPR (fig 7b). When decadal variation of WPR has been calculated not a single DHQ has shown negative growth. Low growth in WPR has been recorded by four DHQs out of eighteen. DHQ Barmer has recorded lowest growth of 1.21 percent followed by Alwar (1.39), Bharatpur (2.6) and Pali (2.84). Moderate growth in WPR has been observed in eleven (61.1 percent) DHQs ranging from 3 to 6 percent. Only three out of eighteen DHQs have shown high growth of above 6 percent. DHQ Sikar has recorded highest growth of 11.55 percent followed by Banswara (6.93) and Hanumangarh (6.43).

Figure: 8 Employment scenarios (2011)

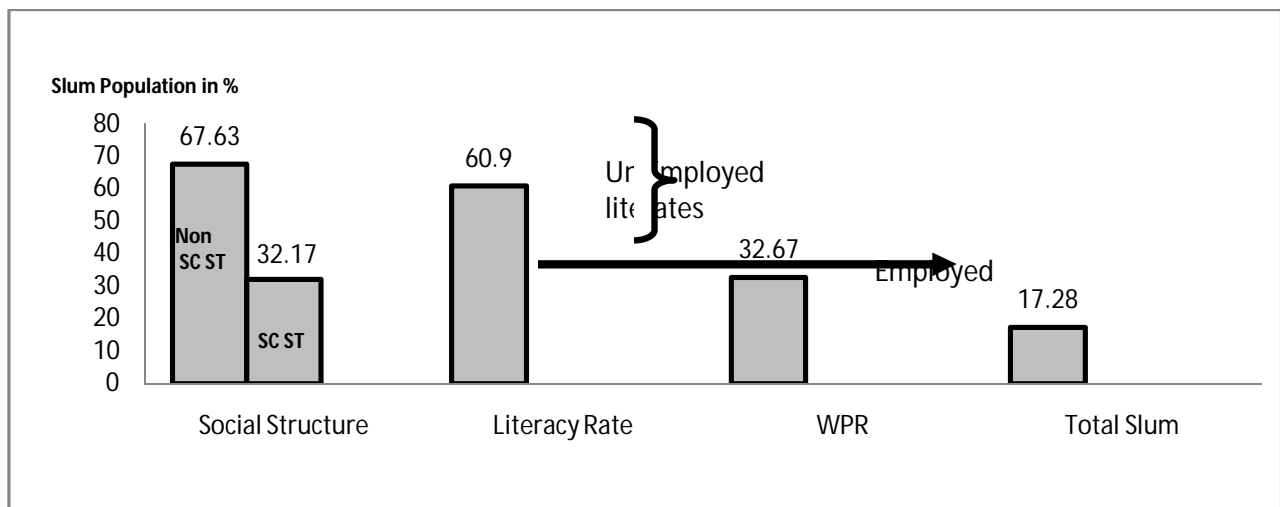


Figure 8 depicts that out of total slum dwellers in the DHQs of Rajasthan 60.9 percent are literate, but only 32.67 percent are employed, the rest 28.23 percent are literate but they are jobless.

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## III. CONCLUSION

The analysis indicates a slight improvement. In the selected study area a minor growth of only 0.5 percent has been observed in slum dwellers. In 2001 the sex ratio of all the eighteen DHQs was 898 which increased to 916 in the census 2011. Increment of 6.67 percent in literacy rate has been found and WPR has been also amplified from 28.94 to 32.67 percent during the decade 2001 and 2011. This study discerns the huge proportion of Slum dwellers of non Sc St Category i.e. 70 percent. A huge population of General and OBC have been compelled to live a life of slum dwellers. All most all the governmental policies and programs are carried out for the betterment of Sc St Category, now it is time to take strong steps to enhance the poor people of non Sc St Category. Plans and Policies should not be made on the basis of caste and category; they must be according to poverty level because Poor's never belongs to any particular caste or category. Apart from above analysis the slum dwellers are facing serious problems of sanitation, road, drinking water, waste disposal, health etc. Meanwhile, the condition of houses in the slums remains in dreadful; most of the houses are made by mud, plastic, mud and bricks, bamboos, straws etc. Out of 3, 83,134 houses only 2.1 lakh are in good condition, 1.5 are in just livable and 11,875 are in depleted state. Similarly, toilet facilities in these households are also in shoddier condition. More than a lakh households don't have toilet within their premises. Among them 8,219 use public toilets and about one lakh defecate in open. Out of 3.8 lakh slums households in the state, 1.8 lakh avail banking facilities. The recently declared Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) under which every citizen is to be provided access to basic civic and social services and decent shelter. In 2012 under this Policy, 50 percent of the cost of providing basic civic and social infrastructure, amenities and housing must provided for the redevelopment of slums. The center of attention of RAY is an integrated approach aimed at bringing within the formal system those who are enforced to live in extra-formal spaces and in denial of right to services and amenities available to those with legal title to city spaces, and at correcting the deficiencies of the formal system of urban development and town planning that have failed to create conditions of inclusiveness and equity; hereafter, new urban families, whether by way of migration or natural growth of population, have recourse to housing with municipal services, and are not forced to create encroachments and slums and live extralegal lives in conditions of deprivation of rights and amenities. The scheme would be initially implemented in Class-I towns of the State. List of such towns are: Jaipur, Jodhpur, Kota, Bikaner, Ajmer, Udaipur, Bhilwar, Alwar, Bharatpur, Shri Ganganagar, Sikar, Pali, Tonk, Kishanganarh, Beawar, Hanumanganarh, Dhaulpur, Gangapur, Sawai Madhopur, Churu, Jhunjhunu, Baran, Chittaurgarh, Makarana, Nagaur, Hindaun, Bhiwari, Bundi, Sujanganarh, Banswara. The benefits of livelihood, health, education, social security, workers welfare, public transport linkages for holistic slum redevelopment has been provided consciously for convergence of schemes and merging of budgetary provisions available under the programs in the respective sectors. Poverty is the key problem for these slum dwellers which inflames crime, violence and immorality. Rajasthan's urban poverty figures (above 30 percent for the latest NSS round in 1993-94) have been higher than those for rural poverty (20 percent). Also the rate of decline of urban poverty in the state is slower than that of rural poverty. Moreover, the decline in urban poverty in Rajasthan (2.7 percent) is lower than for the nation as a whole (2.9 percent).

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