

An Overview of Slums around the World

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Abstract

The well-known slums of the past were frequently on the periphery of booming economies, which drew immigrants and provided them with some access to employment prospects. Even though slums are complex, a thorough understanding of them is essential for their efficient management. Cities' slums include a sizable portion of their human capital. It may be possible to integrate slum improvement with city wealth. This article gives an overview of slums around the world and discusses how the slums can be cities of tomorrow.

Keywords: Slums; Human Capital, City.

1. Introduction

Slums, of course, are not a recent development. During the Industrial Revolution, they were a defining characteristic of American and European towns, and some of these cities maintained them well into the twentieth century. In actuality, urban poverty is a more complex situation than rural poverty, with elements of environmental degradation, poor planning and administration of urban resources, unemployment, poorly managed technological investments, and insufficient community mobilisation. The mental and emotional aspects that separate the poor from the less-poor, plagued with misconceptions and a lack of awareness of what constitutes poverty or vulnerability, are equally noteworthy.

Slums present a complex array of social, economic, and environmental problems that are challenging to understand and address (Arimah, 2010; Jaitman and Brakarz, 2013). Even though slums are complex, a thorough understanding of them is essential for their efficient management. Despite more than 200 million slum dwellers being touched by slum improvement, UN-Habitat reported in 2015 that there had been a 28 percent increase in slum populations between 1990 and 2014. The slum will always be a source of reasonably accessible urban dwelling for the poorest or most disadvantaged people, and as recent data indicates, it is typically a permanent one. According to UN-Habitat (2013a), 33 percent of the 1.3 million people who migrate annually to poor countries choose to live in slums. Slum populations have increased by an average of 16,500 people per day, or 6 million, since 2000 (UN-Habitat, 2016). As a result, the relationship between population expansion in cities and slums goes beyond simple demographics to take into account all of the key structural processes of cities. Cities' slums include a sizable portion of their human capital. It may be possible to integrate slum improvement with city wealth.

The majority of research on slums has concentrated on one of three major areas of study: socioeconomic and policy (e.g., Omole, 2010; Patel, Koizumi, & Crooks, 2014; Sola, 2013); physical characteristics using techniques like remote sensing (e.g., Filho & Sobreira, 2005; Kit, Lüdeke, & Reckien, 2012; Kohli, Sliuzas, Kerle, & Stein, This method calls for one to think of slums as complex environments with a variety of social and physical factors at work in each slum. Therefore, slums should be investigated using an interdisciplinary approach to ensure a more comprehensive and organised examination.

2. Literature Review

Slums have always been an element of urban growth, especially in pre- and post-industrial Europe and America, long before they were primarily linked with developing regions. Slums are a fact of life in these areas, according to all historical, present-day, and projected demographic data (UN-Habitat, 2003, 2016).

However, there has been some progress, particularly in the last three decades, in dealing with slums in more constructive ways, including on-site tactics to enhance their general living conditions. This is in recognition of the fact that clearing slums without addressing the underlying problems just serves to feed the emergence of new slums. The existence of slums is blamed by the majority of people as being inconsistent with the prosperity of cities, along with factors like poor and ineffective planning policies, low average incomes, low levels of human capital, poor infrastructure, high crime rates, poverty coupled with corruption, weak institutions, and poor governance (UN-Habitat, 2013a, b; Weiss, 2001). All of these factors are interconnected, and in the case of slums in particular, bad governance, frail institutions, and corruption are defining factors that continue to fuel their expansion. There is a need to reevaluate cities within new dynamic perspectives when wealth is restricted to a population segment or not generally experienced by all (UN-Habitat, 2013a). In cities, there is a chance for collaboration on slum-prosperity projects. However, the enormous partnership potential that slums have in terms of contributing social, geographical, natural, material, inventive, and productive capital further supports our position. Numerous stories discuss the advantages that slums hold, as well as creative entrepreneurship, adaptability, and persistence (Neuwirth, 2005). Furthermore, there is a widespread understanding of latent and manifest strengths that can be used as assets to enhance overall integrated living conditions, transforming communities into productive participants in the process and with the larger city rather than merely beneficiaries (Hernandez and Kellett, 2010). In fact, the informal city already supports cities (UN-Habitat, 2003, 2016), making significant economic contributions, such as the estimated \$500 million per day/\$30 billion per year industry in Dharavi (Bhide, 2013; India, 2017). According to Bertinelli and Black (2004) and Tannerfelt and Ljung (2006), the informal city can help cities' economies by bringing their residents together.

3. An Insight on Slums

- Europe

Slovakia's Kosice city contains the neighbourhood of Lunik IX. The largest Romani community in Slovakia, and possibly all of Europe, is found here. The Roma population of Lunik IX is characterised by extremely high birth and death rates as well as extremely high unemployment. Some inhabitants appear to dispose of their trash by throwing it from balconies, and some of the structures are in very poor condition and are unstable. In 2020, 6596 people are housed here. Living conditions are extremely poor due to deteriorated buildings, frequent power and water outages, an abundance of trash, and rodents in and around apartment complexes. The country with the highest population density was Slovakia. In 2010, there were 5842 people per square km. At that time, there were 548 apartments in the city, giving it a population density of over 11 people per unit. Slovakia has an unemployment rate of less than 6%. Ninety percent of those in Lunik IX who are of working age are unemployed. Regular cuts occurred as a result of unpaid central heating, water, and electricity bills. Only water was being provided by the end of 2011 at the same rate of two hours per day. The likelihood of an epidemic rises as the neighbourhood's hygiene conditions deteriorate. Already three structures totaling 100 units had been demolished by 2012, and more demolition is anticipated. Families with active renting agreements are assigned to another neighborhood, while others became homeless or moved into one of the city's illegal colonies. Building additional apartments was considered a remedy, but very quickly those apartments were also damaged, and trash was found all over the place. The only solution is education and gaining new knowledge and abilities. As soon as the kids are educated, they'll start making changes to the neighbourhood's appearance and living conditions. Additionally, it is necessary to reward families with school-age children when they achieve good results so that their members will start to link effort with success. Dobrefilmysk, 2019, You Should Know This, 2020; Life on Lunik IX, 2011.

The largest slum in the EU, Canada Real, is situated outside of Madrid, the capital of Spain. Tens of thousands of people reside in huts and shacks that were erected illegally. Many of the newcomers to the slum are survivors of Spain's financial crisis who were unable to pay their rent or mortgage. However, the shanty settlement irritates the authorities in the area. The site is owned by nearby municipalities, who seek to develop Canada Real as a recreational area. Bulldozers keep showing up to tear down the unauthorised structures. The search for a just and equitable answer is under way in New York. This 16 km long shanty settlement was once a cattle raising path. It takes 20 minutes to

get there from central Madrid. Immigrants from North Africa and other countries as well as Roma are among those who lost their houses. The majority of the locals are Spaniards who lost their homes during the financial crisis. The slum has distinct functions for residents. Residents can exchange their lawfully constructed homes for purchases, sales, or rentals. The municipal services regularly collect waste in an effort to keep the mess to a minimum. Additionally, the residence has hardwired the electricity supply. The electric utilities remain silent. Electricity is turned off during the winter when Madrid needs more energy. Water runs out during the summer when demand is at its maximum. For every house that is torn down, another one gets built. The government wants to transform it into typical districts. The city requires more blending. They must coexist peacefully with others. Madrid has a large number of vacant homes. They are unwilling to release them from the banks to whom they belong. If they are assured of receiving social housing or if they can afford to rent an apartment privately, some of them will depart. The European Travels 2020; DW News, 2014

- America

The United Nations compared the sanitary and living conditions for the approximately 2000 homeless persons living along Skid Row in Los Angeles to refugee camps in Syria. Los Angeles is home to some of the most coveted zip codes in the nation, yet the Los Angeles Times, the city's own newspaper, has called the conditions there a "national disgrace." One cost of 50 city blocks has come to represent homelessness, crime, and poverty. Here live 2000 members of homeless communities. Since 2012, homelessness has surged by 50% as Los Angeles's cost of living has gone up. Toilets are less accessible than in Syrian refugee camps. There are 9 toilets per 1000 people, which means that many people use buckets instead, which they subsequently empty in the streets and garbage cans. To reduce the spread of disease, street washing has been implemented. Thirty percent of homeless people self-reported having mental health or substance use issues. Victor Hinderliter is with the Los Angeles Homeless Services Authority. Permanent housing is the only answer. Not handcuffs, but house keys. Only those who are chronically homeless and have been sleeping on the streets for at least a year are eligible for the Bridge Home programme. The number of homeless persons declined from 55048 in 2017 to 52765 in 2018.

The largest slum in South America is called Favela. The largest favela in Brazil, Rocinha, is situated in Rio de Janeiro's South Zone between the Sao Conrado and Gavea neighbourhoods. Gangsters dominate the Rocinha neighborhood, which was built on a rocky hillside with a view of Rio de Janeiro. Unfortunately, the community's claim to fame isn't very impressive: murder, drug use, kidnapping, assault, carjacking, and theft are all frequent occurrences here. They constantly have debt to pay. Conditions of life are difficult. In South America, slums are notable for being built on steep slopes, such as in Lima, Peru, and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Fernandes et al., 2004). Given that 46% of people in these territories rely on their own businesses for their income and that 15% have opened new businesses in the past year, mostly out of necessity, small businesses in these areas have been significantly impacted by the pandemic's effects. Since there are so many unofficial businesses, getting credit lines is more challenging. In reality, there is a whole service-based economy that provides work for manicurists, bricklayers, bakers, and housekeepers, supporting many of the families in these areas. Immediately, a barrier arises since "the bread of each day" depends on daily work, contradicting the rules of quarantine and social isolation. These locations (frontiers in sociology) have always been home to all of this reality, which the coronavirus has revealed. The violence and unrest are two things that Rio and Recife have in common. Both cities have high levels of violence, and one aspect that unites them both is drug trafficking. As a result, Recife and Rio de Janeiro have both suffered some level of fragility, however the fragility in each city is unique (Xavier and Magalhaes 2003; Rodet; 2016). Favelas in Rio and Recife both rely on unofficial sectors, such as unofficial economies, which is another resemblance. Such economies are the outcome of the state's carelessness as the main service provider. Residents of favelas sometimes struggle to obtain legitimate (formal) employment within the favelas since they are shut out of other sections of the metropolis. As a result, criminal companies including those involved in the sale of drugs, human trafficking, and firearms dominate the local economy in both Cities.

Different slum upgrading projects, such as Plano de Regularização das Zonas Especiais de Interesse Social (Plan for Regularization of Special Zones of Social Interest) to advance safeguard ZEIS in Recife and serviced sites for incremental construction by the World Bank in Rio, have been implemented in both Rio and Recife, and both cities have benefited from them. These improvement programmes typically evict and remove occupants from such locations, despite the fact that they aim to combat exclusion by using multiple modes of involvement. This project appears to have a double standard because it incorporated the community in planning while also evicting them.

- Asia

Slums are typically characterised as dense urban settlements with features including small and packed dwelling units, shady utility supply, and covert local government recognition. Residents of slum areas are known as "squatters" in the Philippines, and traditionally, they have been subject to eviction or forced demolition. Metro Manila, a rapidly expanding metropolis, is home to a sizable number of slum people.

- Bangladesh

One of the world's most populous nations is Bangladesh. Bangladesh has 142 million people overall, with a growth rate of 1.43 percent (BER, 2007). According to a survey by the UN, Dhaka is considered a megacity and would rank seventh in terms of population worldwide. Migrants are mostly to blame for the rapid population rise that Dhaka is currently witnessing. Dhaka City has a population of about 10 million as of 2007, and according to a report, that number would rise to 16 million by the year 2010 and 25 million by the year 2025 (Democracy Watch, 2002). Due to the population boom in the capital city, many low-income groups are now compelled to live in slums. In Dhaka city, where more than 65% of residents reside in slum regions, migrants make up about 60% of the population. High population density, incorrect use of public resources, a lack of basic utilities, an unclean and polluted environment, a low literacy rate, unemployment, criminality, social, moral, and psychological decay, and poor health are all characteristics of slums' physical conditions. Slums are primarily a source of the informal labour market, which is characterised by low pay, job insecurity, and erratic working hours. Nearly all new residents of the city work in the unorganised sectors. The garment industry, rickshaw driving, street vending, construction jobs, and small business are the principal industries. They live in homes with inadequate ventilation, drinking water, electricity, and sewage systems, which leads to new issues like underemployment, high crime rates, the spread of shanty towns, subpar housing, poor transportation, pollution, and service supply issues. Slum dwellers' socioeconomic circumstances are extremely poor. The majority of the households (57%) included individuals between the ages of 16 and 55, indicating that people in their working years made up the majority of slum inhabitants.

Females had lower levels of education than males. The percentage of male members with a secondary education was over 7%, while the percentage of female members with a secondary education was greater (7%) than that of the male members. The majority of people who lived in slum regions, 54% of women and 58% of men, were illiterate. The average family/household size of slum dwellers was 4.78, which was slightly smaller than the average family size in the country, which was 4.92 (BBS, 2004). According to the dependency ratio, which was 2.59, there were roughly 3 dependents per earning member of the home. As for primary employment, the majority of household heads worked in petty business (Footpath vendor, hawker, etc.), day labor, rickshaw pulling, labour in construction buildings, small job services, etc.; 25% had rickshaw pulling and 17% had petty business, respectively, while 83% of the spouses were housewives in the respective families. The highest position in auxiliary occupation was held by others (housewife, maid, cook, beggar, tailor, unemployed, etc.) for the home leader, spouse, and other family members. The households were expected to have an average annual income of Taka.36528. Following participation in the credit program, the homes with small job services had the greatest per person per day income, with \$0.62, followed by \$0.38, \$0.38, \$0.30, and \$0.27 for the households engaged in tiny business, pulling rickshaws, daily work, and other households, respectively. After joining the NGOs as group members, the respondents took part in a variety of business ventures under the NGOs financing programme. The average daily income of each person was 0.28 dollars prior to their involvement in NGOs and 0.38 dollars afterward; the net difference was 0.10 dollars, with tiny business seeing the largest net change at 0.15 dollars. Education saw the highest percentage rise in spending (73.22%) while housing saw the lowest (13.17%). (Md. Shah Alamgir, 2009). It was discovered that there was a close correlation between consumption and income growth, and respondents reported spending more on household expenses as a result of participating in the microcredit programme.

Over 95% of the homes (one room dwellings) in Dhaka's slums are smaller than 14 square metres and are made up of subpar construction. More than 250,000 people live in some slums per square kilometre (Islam et al. 2006). The majority of the urban poor access the DWASA supply through illegal connections, which are frequently run by mastaans who charge exorbitant prices. Similar illicit pirate connections to the Dhaka Electric Supply Authority's (DESA) main grid make up the majority of slum communities' electricity hookups. Most urban poor people frequently use unhygienic latrines or shared sanitary facilities, which poses a risk to the public's health. Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) is responsible for surface drainage, non-sewered sanitation and solid waste disposal throughout the city, however its participation in slums is negligible. Floods have a variety of effects on the urban poor. Their dwelling, usually of flimsy or sub-standard materials, and household assets, become ruined; water supply gets polluted or becomes unavailable; sanitation is affected, spreading dangerous diseases; and critically, livelihoods get interrupted (Khan 2010). According to J.R. Choudhury in the New Age from 2011, "Dhaka is among the most vulnerable

megacities in the world." Strong tremors like those in 2010 and 2012 rattled the city and caused concern among its population, despite the fact that no serious harm has yet been felt (Iaminweb 2010; USGS 2012). Homes in slums are typically 1-2 stories high and constructed of lightweight materials like metal sheet, wood, and bamboo. As a result, there is not a very high chance of dying or suffering significant injuries during an earthquake. However, brick is increasingly being utilised to construct the walls of slum homes, even though these homes are frequently built shoddily and lack a supporting framework. Squatters also reside in ancient, decaying structures. In the event of a powerful earthquake, these structures provide a risk. The risk is increased due to the difficulty of rescue operations in the densely populated areas with their normally limited highways. In Dhaka, fires frequently occur, especially in the slums. For instance, a massive fire in a north-western Dhaka slum in May 2012 damaged 150 homes while injuring 12 people (Daily Star 2012). Fires often start and spread in slums because of the commonly flammable building materials used there (wood, bamboo, etc.), especially from March to May when it's hot and dry. According to several reports (Ahmed and Johnson 2012; Daily Star 2011), these fires are either purposefully started to expel slum dwellers or are the consequence of disputes between maastan gangs. The urban poor of Dhaka constantly fear eviction because there is no secure tenancy and no clear legislation protecting their rights. Slum resilience cannot be built in urban environments due to the limited involvement of disaster management organisations. In addition, there aren't enough policies to help the urban poor build resilience and adapt to climate change. Slum dwellers assessed their health mostly as "so-so" (56%), while 26% of females, 26% of men, 27% of the most impoverished, and 30% of the least impoverished claimed good or exceptional health status.(2012) BMC Public Health; Gruebner et al. low level of livelihood.

- Pakistan

Pakpattan's district includes Arifwala as a tehsil and administrative subdivision. Arifwala was a well-known community in the nineteenth century known as 61/E.B. It was given the name Arifwala in honour of a "Arif"-named landowner who grew crops in this community. Inaugurating Arifwala Town in 1927 was Mrs. FB Wase. She was the spouse of the Punjab Registrar of Cooperative Societies. Nine slum neighbourhoods have been chosen as the study's sample. 2080 people make up the total population throughout all places, with 1409 (50.17%) men and 1399 (49.83%) women. The population density in these nine places varies. In Arifwala, 100% of the population reported that their children had received polio vaccinations, and 99% said that they had received vaccinations against fatal diseases. However, the situation with dengue is poor, with 91.75% of the population reporting that no action has yet been done. T.B., Asthma, liver, lungs, kidney, and heart disorders are at the top of the list of diseases with a protected status, which affect 2.84 percent of the general population. This slum's overall fertility rate was 15.2%, which is significantly higher than Pakistan's (3.2). A 57% infant mortality rate has been calculated. 81% of the members who are literate are up to the matriculation level, and 19% are up to the master's level. 44.6% of households, or the majority, have an income between 1000 and 2000. Only Rs.42.92 is saved on average by each person each month across all regions.

At Arifwala, 510 slum residents—or 22.54% of all active members—are employed. Unpaid family carers make up 0.97% of the population, laid-off workers make up 0.13%, students make up 40%, and 29% of people work at home. These slum neighbourhoods have a 23.12% unemployment rate. Nine slum communities have 659 rooms in total. 7.35 percent of homes have just one room, 15% have two, and 44% have three. The range of rooms is one to seven. The majority of households—88.7%—have their own metres. 1.7% of residences utilise power through a connected wire with other homes, while 9.6% have sub-meters. 12.4% of the homes have a sewerage system constructed of concrete (pukka), 28.2% have a mud system, and 59.5% have a mix system comprised of mud and concrete. Drug usage is quite common; 32% of households reported that it is very common, while 46.7% reported that it is common. Shah, M.N., Mehmood, & Faheem, M. (2017)

In most places, there is no sui-gas pipeline available. Wood is used to cook with and for heat. The Socio-Economic Opportunities Index (SEOI) was created to measure the severity of plight. According to the report, 48.3% of the population lacks access to even the most basic essentials of existence. Most individuals use an open space for their kitchens. Additionally, it has been shown that those who are born in or very near slums are more likely to stay there or move there (UN-Habitat, 2003), while other slum inhabitants think that life outside of slums is out of their reach (e.g., Ahmed, Brookins, & Ali, 2011).

- India

Indian communities resemble informal settlements far more closely, giving migrants from different regions of the nation the chance to live cheaply and save money. One-seventh of the world's slum residents were in India. Slums were home to 42.6 million people in 640 cities and towns in 2001. This made up 23.1 percent of the reported slums in

the cities and towns and 15% of the urban population. In India, slum settlements were not evenly distributed throughout the states and union territories. Slums were reported in the most towns in Andhra Pradesh, followed by Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and Maharashtra. Only a few states, like Maharashtra, Haryana, and Andhra Pradesh, had slum populations that were higher than normal. Less than 10% of people lived in slums, according to reports from some states including Kerala, Assam, and Goa. In urban centers, slums housed one in five residents in 2001. Slums accounted for 22.4 million people in these cities, or 52.6 percent of all slum dwellers and 20.7 percent of residents in metropolitan areas. Slums are more common in Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Hyderabad, Faridabad, Meerut, Nagpur, Vijayawada, Asansol, Jabalpur, Amritsar, and Ludhiana than in the other major metropolitan areas. Of all the major cities, Patna and Kochi have the lowest slum population concentration. Greater Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, Chennai, and Hyderabad are the five largest cities in India, and together they account for more than 64% of all people living in slums in metropolitan areas. Each city's slum distribution is a function of its environment, level of development, and geographic factors. Jitendra Kumar (2014).

- Mumbai

One of the world's cities with the densest populations is Mumbai. The largest slum in Mumbai and the second-largest in Asia is Dharavi, which is located in Pakistan's Orangi Town. Dharavi, a city of just 535 acres with a population density of astonishing 869,565 people per square mile, is home to an estimated million people. In Dharavi, there are 15000 single-room industries and about 5000 enterprises. With a 69% literacy rate, the slum is the most educated area of the nation. Greater Mumbai is projected to have a slum population of up to 41.3%, which equates to more over 9 million residents living there. They have talent as well. (2012-2016) Three Android apps were created by local girls: "women fight back" (a learning app); "padai hain mera haq" (an alarm app); and "Paani hain jiban" (a learning app). Famous rock group from Dharavi. They primarily play music with sticks, glass bottles, and water drums.

- Kolkata

In the majority of families' one-room homes in Kolkata's slums, everyone in the family sleeps in the same space. Most people who live in slums lack a private lavatory or private water supply. While the average salary of a slum resident in Kolkata is 32% higher than that of a rural farm worker, it is still 32% lower than that of a rural non-farm worker. The overall data reveals that 70% of slum dwellers have been there for over 15 years, and 41% have been there for more than 30 years, which may be discouraging to individuals looking to relocate to slums as a momentary stopover on the road to economic prosperity. (Jitendra Kumar. (2014). There is growing inequality between the rich and the underprivileged as urbanisation spreads across the globe. Similar circumstances apply to Kolkata, where there has been a pronounced divide between the wealthy and the poor as a result of rising urbanisation levels.

In her article, S. Chaudhuri demonstrates how the poor use "income raising" rather than "consumption-modifying strategy" as a coping mechanism to deal with the high cost of living in urban areas. The gender component, which is not included in the findings, is also highlighted in this article. The majority of homes list their female members as domestic helpers, who not only make significant incomes but also devote a significant amount of their time to labour-intensive housework. There is little access to water, sanitary housing, and medical amenities for the households. None of the interviewees could recall receiving any type of instruction or training. However, the majority of the children were in school, whereas the majority of the adult respondents were either illiterate or slightly literate. The survey found that every student in attendance required private instruction. Most of the migrants come from Bangladesh, Bihar, or Uttar Pradesh. (2013) Chaudhuri, S. There is an excess of labour because of the attraction of urban areas. While the crude death rate in West Bengal is greater in urban areas than in rural areas, infant mortality is lower in metropolitan areas like Kolkata. A slum dweller in Kolkata is more likely to be exposed to air pollution than someone living in a rural location, which increases their risk of developing a respiratory condition. Compared to rural areas, West Bengal's urban centres have greater literacy rates. According to Kumar, Jitendra (2014), urban West Bengal has a greater rate of school retention than rural West Bengal.

There are some indications of modernization and progress, even though the slums often suffer from a lack of basic infrastructure, facilities in the correct sense, such as the supply of hygienic restrooms, and people of predominantly low income categories live there. For example, despite the fact that residents of the slums have not yet benefited from equitable financial growth, the average family size is relatively small by income standards, and the degree of information technology penetration as measured by mobile density is rather high. The income-expenditure relationship is significant because it supports Keynesian consumption theory. (Bose, Ritabrata, and Santanu Ghosh, 2015).

- Delhi

Delhi's slum residents deal with a variety of issues on a daily basis, including issues with water and sanitation, drainage, rubbish collection, rations and, to a lesser extent, power (where practically everyone is connected but frequently experiences outages). On the other hand, the majority of kids attend public schools and express great happiness. Health issues are highly prevalent; the majority of individuals visit private clinics or doctors for minor issues and government hospitals for serious ones. Many households get some kind of government assistance, with rations, pensions (for the elderly, widowed, and disabled), and school-based stipends being the most significant. However, the survey's findings show that many people who appear to be eligible for pensions do not actually receive them, and school-based stipends have little to no correlation with household wealth. Poorer groups are also less likely to possess below-the-poverty-line (yellow or red) ration cards. Overall, encounters with state-regulated or -delivered services are numerous but frequently of poor quality. 2003; Kumar, Naveen, and Suresh Chand Aggarwal In East Delhi, another slum is called Seemapuri. The majority of slum dwellers are rag collectors. Each day, they make the trip to Gazipur to work and earn \$300 to \$400.

- Africa

Africa is riddled with poverty, and there is currently discussion of the emergence of a new underclass. Not black people, but white people. Coronation Park used to be a gathering spot for white middle class families for picnics, but it has evolved into something entirely different—a long-term residence for the white underclass. They reside in an unsanitary caravan park. The camp commander must give his or her approval for any visitors. The town extends all the way down. It resembles a camp for white squatters. Due to a lack of power, they largely rely on generators. Health is a serious problem when there is poor sanitation and a large number of stray animals roaming the area. The government has attempted to close the camp numerous times due to the constant influx of new residents. The majority of white South Africans are known as Afrikaans and are descended from Dutch settlers. They believed themselves to be the superior race during apartheid. More young individuals arrive at the camp after dusk. Many individuals rely on handouts to survive, including the hot beverages and meals distributed three nights a week.

One of the biggest informal settlements in Africa is the Kibera slum in Kenya. It is hyperactively busy. Residents frequently relocate in an effort to take advantage of possibilities and deal with the challenges of daily living. Six individuals share a 9 square metre home and make less than \$1 USD per day. Diseases brought on by bad hygiene are common. Most people do not have access to necessities like clean water, electricity, and medical care. Among the 4.3 million Nairobi, 60% reside in unofficial communities. Water is expensive and infrequently available. Many people must utilise sewage water. Children are made to trek 3 kilometres to retrieve this unclean water. Massive transmission cables carrying water to Nairobi were destroyed on August 5, 2020, compounding the issue. Already overburdened is the health system.

Mpape, one of Abuja, Nigeria's largest slum settlements, lies adjacent to Maitama. Here, a million people or more reside. Due to the high cost of housing in Abuja, Nigeria, many people choose to live in slums like this one because of its proximity to the city's core. Like the Makoko slum in Lagos, Nigeria, there are numerous slums in Abuja, Nigeria, including those on Airport Road, Lugbe, Durumi, Dawaki, Apo, Gudu, Gwagwalda, Jabi, and Asokoro, but this one is by far the biggest. Given that housing is so expensive in Abuja, Nigeria, the government of Nigeria must offer a programme for affordable housing for its inhabitants. Crushed Rock, an abandoned quarry site that is now a popular Abuja, Nigeria, tourist destination, is also located near Mpape. The majority of the residents work as craftspeople. There is no suitable sewage system, ventilation, or water.

The largest floating slum in Africa is Makoko. The largest floating hamlet is located in Lagos. Since everything they need is on the water, most people don't go to the land side. Their foundation is fishing. They are able to make \$7.67 per day. It has the moniker "Venice of Africa." This location was created out of necessity; it wasn't planned. Although things are difficult here, it does not show on people's faces. Although the water is 5 feet deep, they don't use it. They obtain their drinking water from a borehole. Only during the rainy season do they use this water. The main source of income is fishing. Men and women both earn more money. Men bring the fish back and give it to the ladies who bring it to the market. Only women are informed if there are price changes in the market.

According to Smit and Musango (2015) a, up to 72% of employment in sub-Saharan Africa comes from the informal economy, making it important for sustainable development and the fight against poverty. Africa has a significant infrastructure backlog and limited access to modern amenities (Un-Habitat, 2014a). The selection of infrastructure and technologies is crucial for sustainable development, even though this may present an opportunity for future economic growth and development. The analysis of urban informal settlements and the execution of upgrading strategies are both impacted by various degrees of uncertainty, though (Kovacic et al., 2016). According to Weiss (2014), South

Africa's post-apartheid environment makes urban planning frameworks "prone to reinforcing the marginalisation of informal stakeholder engagement, ultimately perpetuating a socio-spatial inequality such programmes set out to mitigate." Slum development in South Africa is strongly related to the country's social and political history. The political history and development of South Africa, which has given rise to a wide variety of slum types, can be used to analyse the phenomenon of slums there. Urban planning was coordinated with the government's racial segregation and social engineering policies from 1948 and 1991, which was the apartheid era (Hunter and Posel, 2012; Christopher, 2004).

4. Analysis

The absence of proper living space, the inadequate provision of public goods, and the poor quality of basic facilities are problems that, despite significant differences across slums, are present in all slum environments. These problems all contribute to extremely poor health and low levels of human capital. The negative health impacts of overcrowding are exacerbated by insufficient access to water and sanitation facilities throughout slum settings. Slums not only display dysfunctional institutions, low levels of physical capital, and limited access to established services, but also appear to be caught in a low-human-capital equilibrium.

The coexistence of congestion in slum regions and low marginal returns from modest upgrading efforts constitutes a second factor. Therefore, it could not make sense for slum residents to finance housing or infrastructural investments. Additionally, many modifications might necessitate large private investments. For instance, Galiani et al. (2013) demonstrate how even modest home upgrades in slums in Mexico, Uruguay, and El Salvador can cost up to \$1,000 per household, even though they do increase safety and quality of life. Contrast this with some of the issues associated with rural poverty, where relatively inexpensive technology can frequently result in significant increases in income and wellbeing (for instance, the effects of "green revolution" technologies in agriculture).

Slums, peripheries, socially vulnerable neighborhoods, and areas where the poor reside do not receive state investments on an equal footing with other parts of cities. Investments are needed in crucial sectors including lighting, housing, health, and education, among others (Botelho et al., 2020, p. 4). On this point, it is crucial to note that police activities resulted in the deaths of scores of young black individuals in May, one of the worst periods of the pandemic. For instance, 12 persons were slain by the police in a single operation in Complexo do Alemo, which has over 120,000 residents and is home to one of the largest slum populations in the municipality. (Favelas) Through community articulation and the establishment of solidarity networks, people living in slums and the periphery have been mobilised during the latest Coronavirus crisis to fight the virus and lessen its social and economic effects in the affected areas. The pandemic has necessitated actions to prevent harm and lessen it in various areas; while the issue of treating COVID 19 is primarily managed by the SUS, actions related to information dissemination, prevention, and social assistance, for example, have been strengthened by collaboration among various civil society actors, including universities, NGOs, and for-profit businesses. Numerous initiatives have been created, including the previously mentioned fight against fake news, improved preventive measures with regional public health organizations, donation collection, and sanitization, registration of low-income families, knowledge creation, and housing for locals. On the other hand, the "social sector" most well-organized and involved in the coronavirus response are the slums. Despite widespread neglect and rights violations, slum dwellers are aware of their needs and even greater strength. They mobilise their human capital, activate and strengthen their networks, develop preventative and emergency actions, and request and, in their own unique ways, summon significant actors to hold public power accountable for upholding the rights to life. It is clear that community associations have a significant role in both fundraising and suggesting governmental policies.

Overall, the research does not offer prima facie proof of sudden changes in the makeup of slums. According to data gathered from Kibera, the majority of slum dwellers have been there an average of 16 years, and earnings have not increased (or decreased) over time. Income per capita correlates strongly and negatively with both the total number of years a household has lived in the slum and the number of years since the household first left the countryside in the Bangladeshi settlements researched by Marx, Benjamin, Thomas Stoker, and Tavneet Suri. In a similar vein, UN-Habitat (2003) found that more than 70% of Kolkata's slum residents had lived there for more than 15 years, and 41% had done so for over 30 years. According to a case study of slums in Bangkok, 60% of people were apparently born in the same slum (UN-Habitat 2003).

Not every slum resident experiences tenure insecurity. When Payne, Durand-Lasserve, and Rakodi (2008) examined the effects of two titling schemes in Senegal and South Africa, they discovered that "residents in most informal settlements in both [Senegal and South Africa] already enjoy de facto tenure security."

In Indian slums, there is less crime, rage, and instability. Many people who live in these Indian slums do so just temporarily, until their careers allow them to advance sufficiently to move out. Karolina Goswami's "India in Details" These Indian slums are enormous centres for entrepreneurship. Dharavi appears to be a self-made special economic zone with a textile, ceramics, and recycling sector. One can see so many single room factories on a short walk. There are diligent, straightforward folks whose goods are even exported to other countries. While American homeless people are frequently seen eating bread or fast food, Indians who are impoverished have access to a variety of low-cost restaurants that are located all throughout the country. In the West, it is common to see poor individuals buying used clothing. In India, those in need can purchase brand-new clothing at incredibly inexpensive costs. India's underprivileged can take trains to any part of the nation. They can enjoy numerous activities that the wealthy can enjoy while on a tight budget, including watching movies in movie theatres. This is due to the wide variety of lifestyles and price points offered in India. The minimum price for many items in the west is already out of many people's price range.

The findings of Shah Alamgir's 2009 study also showed that women's decision-making in slums was stronger in both domestic and loan-related matters. The socioeconomic condition of slum residents significantly improved as a result of their involvement in NGOs. The ladies talked with their husbands about their interests in family matters (including children's clothing, food, and education) as well as loan-related issues (including borrowing money, using it, and repaying it). Women from the scheduled tribe are typically less constrained by social expectations and traditional gender ideologies, and they are more often allowed to make their own judgements.

5. Slums-cities of Tomorrow

In light of the modern society's seemingly infinite ability to produce, everyone in the globe feels impoverished. That is a psychologically impoverished secret. When people focus on what they could accomplish if they had more money than they do now, even the richest people become destitute. People who experience basic poverty, poor harvests, unpredictable weather, and floods have developed coping mechanisms. People who live in industrialised societies must develop a new way of being poor. They must be familiar with market-based poverty, which is distinct from natural poverty, which has existed throughout human history. When industrial inputs are used in agriculture and the rationalisation of the result, regardless of how irrational the outcome may be, ushers in the Industrial Age of Agriculture. As a result, more people are shut out of the safe rural lifestyle. They are lured to the metropolis as well. If a significant portion of a village's inhabitants is compelled to move to an urban region as a result of a calamity, an epidemic, a famine, a political or military issue. The villagers' way of life is still present. As a result, there will be numerous parallels between how the ghetto is created and how the population's home village is built. An urban shape takes shape. A shape that distinguishes a collective as a signature or fingerprint would, and that is as distinct as each culture. We may learn a lot about the social structure of the population, how the city is run, and how people maintain ties by studying the layout of each city. In slums, the same thing can be seen. The majority of the houses feature traditional design. We now understand that each of these settings has a sophisticated and intricate organisational structure. This enables us to quickly determine the origins of particular slums by looking at their layout. Since we were unable to identify them if they were random, this indicates that there is an organisation. These are locations where we may virtually watch a city develop over the course of thirty to forty years, as opposed to the four to eight hundred years it used to take in the past. There are many different types of spaces in slums, including those with greenery and shade. It is prospering. It is a kind of micro-geometry where each space is cleverly customised for both private and communal living. The quote by John E.C. Turner that "slums are not the problem but rather the solution-solutions to housing problems that governments are now unable to solve" is extremely clearly illustrated by the slums in Kenya. The only difference, if we stroll through numerous slums, is that utilities and public services aren't present. Some nations' slums lack the depressing quality that is typically associated with the slums in Calcutta or Mexico City (Istanbul, Turkey). Turkish slums resemble villages in appearance. The government-provided flat dwelling quarters are inadequate for the majority of slum dwellers' needs. In government residences, business is not permitted. They won't receive a residence that is advantageous to them. Slums are where more than half of today's urbanisation occurs. This proves that the slum is more than just a physical location; it is a phenomena that has an impact on the entire planet and that we must deal with since we are aware that it cannot be eliminated. We stand to gain greatly because eradicating the slums just serves to move the issue. It will be rebuilt somewhere else if it is destroyed. Therefore, we only move it. These apartment towers resemble a wall because they contain nearly similar flats and have very little outdoor space. Therefore, it is very difficult for the locals to be able to bake animals or even just have a garden. The area's planned housing construction is just based on administrative factors like the number of inhabitants,

socioeconomic classes, and the number of children in each household. The quantity and dimensions of the units to be constructed are then plotted on a diagram, making sure that each one will fit inside the towers. We can therefore consider a world in which everything is exactly the same everywhere, with very few exceptions. Every nation is growing. What we are becoming is the unique question. The term "developed" is immobile. It takes away their uniqueness and makes them a mess; it eliminates who they are and leaves them with nothing but their absence of a place to call home. Privatization of social hope...but poor people feel they may do better by some sort of collectively, individual escape is not an answer beautiful value of communal effort we've given up social hope to individual fantasy a form of rejuvenation of shared, pooled resources. We must keep in mind that while slums themselves are not an issue, they do serve as a blueprint for the growth of future neighbourhoods. Each slum is uniquely built. A "living together engine" might be used to describe each slum. All of these methods enable numerous individuals to coexist in confined spaces with decreasingly available resources. These squatter settlements thus serve as a good example of what the term "community" genuinely implies, which is a space where we can all gather and collaborate. We can build stronger communities and better cities if we all view the places where we all live more as community experiences where power is shared among individuals.

6. Conclusion

For the education of slum residents, the government should offer qualified teachers and suitable teaching materials. Regular training sessions in leadership, financial management, creative business ventures, and other skill development areas should also be held. It is important to develop handicraft shops and promote export while retaining the high quality of the goods made by slum dwellers. This will immediately assist the residents of the slums in having a reliable source of income for their self-reliance and empowerment. In order to help the impoverished slum dwellers enhance their businesses and secure a steady income for their survival and the sustainability of the economic situation, NGO can negotiate with the local banks to grant some loans. Due to all the markers of empowerment, the slum beneficiaries have experienced social empowerment.

- Government should increase expenditure in education sector and should open more schools and colleges
- Government should open institutes for formal education and vocational training for women in these areas.
- Government should ban on emergence of new slum areas.
- Low cost housing schemes should be introduced in cities.
- Proprietary rights should be provided.
- Government and other organization should provide employment opportunities.
- Community participation activities should be done by government.

Therefore, it can be proposed that before rehabilitation begins, basic amenities should be made available. Urban parks and green spaces ought to be accessible in renovated areas because they could benefit people's physical and emotional wellbeing. Unplanned and improper playgrounds, parks, and other areas may result in terrible circumstances. In order for the rehabilitation process to be effective, a proper "Health, Safety and Environment (HSE)" management system is crucial (Akbari et al., 2016).

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