

Socio-Economic Ambience of Slum Dwellers

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Abstract

The study analyzes the socio-economic condition of slum dwellers living in Dhaka's Kamalapur area. It focuses on the central problem undertaken for the research study whether the slum dwellers of Dhaka city receive their basic needs & constitutional rights or not. The study is both qualitative & quantitative. Primary data are gathered from 50 respondents from the slum dwellers living in the Kamalapur slum area & at the same time. The secondary data have been collected from various journals, articles, books, thesis papers & newspapers published at different times. The study emphasizes the issues that the slum dwellers are deprived of, especially the essential requirements, the basic needs they are supposed to get constitutionally as a citizen of Bangladesh. In different research studies, it is found that the majority of them are not able to afford their subsistence level of livelihood instead suffer from deprivations & miseries. Sanitation becomes out of their reach. An immediate effect is often visible due to the shortage of urban services & the poor socio-economic status. They cannot afford safe water & water supply. As a result, they suffer from many kinds of health issues especially having diarrhea, dysentery & many other water bear diseases as their daily companions. The study also finds several emerging & challenging aspects that prevent the slum dwellers from maintaining living standards rather than living in unhygienic places with an acute want of healthy food, nutrition, treatment, safety, & necessary governmental assistance. For solving these problems the slum dwellers are experiencing, the study suggests a few of the effective measures that can be implemented to minimize the issues & raise the living ambience of the slum dwellers through the active implication of the policies.

Key Words: Socio-economic, Slum, Livelihood, Basic Needs, Framework.

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1.1 Introduction

The various studies conducted on the condition of slum dwellers illustrate a high rate of poverty, illiteracy & bad health & poor socio-economic condition. Most of the slum dwellers who live in the areas are very congested, dirty & harmful to their health. Lack of sanitation, safe water, pure air, healthy food prevails in the slum areas. The path & ways are narrowed & unpaved & so they must face difficulty in moving. Most slums are located on public land or vacant government, railway setbacks, or untoward Moorish land. And the consequences they dominated by the local leaders & authority. Proper jobs are often inadequate for the slum's dwellers. Having no education facilities, they get engaged in informal employment through which they cannot earn much. The work environment is harmful to them. From every sphere of life, they must go through the difficulty & unavoidable problems. The study focuses on the slum dwellers & verifies whether they receive their fundamental rights for minimal survival. Very few of the fundamental rights are met by them, even sometimes from the government desk, the problems of the slum dwellers are not seen as problems. It becomes essential to carefully look upon the situation with ethical implications to lead them into a beautiful & sound life like other citizens.

1.2 Conceptual Study of Slums

Theoretical Background of the Slums is one of the exhibitors of the progression of the life of slum dwellers. So far as the conceptual background is concerned, the results are very miserable & a significant focus on the lack of basic amenities. As the scope of living in the urban areas is increasing, it consequently tends the rural people to migrate to the urban towards. As a result, the upward pressure on the accommodation happens & it unavoidably forces the poor class to live in slums areas the areas that are deprived of every aspect of traditional materials necessary for leading a sustainable life. This study's focal point is the general socio-economic ambience of the slum dwellers. It tries to bring out the social and economic factors that affect the slums and the dwellers in the lives they lead vis-a-vis survive anyhow.

1.2.1 Definition of the Slums

Based on various indicators, the slums are defined by the different institutions & famous personalities. Some definitions of the slum are as follows:

The Encyclopedia Britannica defines Slums as 'Areas that are physically & socially deteriorated & good family life is impossible. Bad housing is a major index of slum ambience. Bad housing means dwellings with inadequate light, air, and toilet & bathing facilities in bad repair, dump & improperly heated.'

Slum households lack the ambiances listed below:

- i. Insecure residential status.
- ii. Inadequate access to safe water.
- iii. Inadequate access to sanitation & other infrastructure.
- iv. Poor structural quality of housing.
- v. Overcrowding.

From the above definitions, it can be easily said that slum areas are very underprivileged areas. They are seldom rich in basic amenities. Since the shortage of these basic amenities, people living in these areas face several difficulties. Therefore, a permanent solution needs to be assured for the better life of slum dwellers.

1.2.2 Classification of Slum

The slums can be classified into three parts based on the visible contents of the slums. These are as follows:

- **Notified Slums:** The territory in a town or city demonstrated as 'Slum' by State, Union territories Administration or Local Government under any Act including a 'Slum Act' reasonably categorized as Notified slums.
- **Identified Slums:** In the region where more than 300 populations or more than 60 households of the relatively imperfectly construct crowded tenements, inducing a sleazy territory usually with inadequate infrastructure & lacking in proper sanitary & drinking water facilities.

1.3 Aims of the Research

This research aims to discover the socio-economic condition of slum dwellers who sought academic significance. The specific aims of this study are:

- Finding out the living standards of slum dwellers.
- Exploring the economic situation.
- Identifying the basic requirements of slum dwellers.
- Providing recommendations based on the findings for improving the living standard of the slum-dwellers.

1.4 The rationale of the study

Dhaka is one of Bangladesh's most densely populated cities, nearly living one-third of the total population. Most people who live in rural areas tend to move towards Dhaka city for different factors. The socio-economic factor is one of the most influencing factors that push rural people to migrate to Dhaka. The people who come to the city mostly get engaged to informal jobs like rickshaw pulling, working as a day laborer, selling vegetables, or working in other houses as servants. Finding no other alternatives, they choose to live in the slums at low cost & thus lead very miserable lives. Overall 3.5 million people breathe in 4,000 slums in the Dhaka metropolitan area. The study conducted is relevant enough to explore the socio-economic condition of slums dwellers, significant challenges & difficulties they are face & emphasize their basic needs as a citizen of Bangladesh. Not only does uttering the problems they face make the study meaningful, but leaving few policy recommendations to be implemented can be important ways to solve the miserable situation they go through are few of the purposes of the study.

2.1 Literature Review

The study conducted by me reveals a few of the components of the slum dwellers, positive & negative as well. The study found that most of the slum dwellers are deprived of basic amenities & rights they are supposed to get as a citizen & the constitutional rights of the country. Very few development programs from the government part are initiated for the welfare of the lives & condition of slums in Dhaka.

Several research has been conducted on the lives of slum dwellers & their health & socio-economic condition. Each piece of study provides an essential outlook regarding slum dwellers. One of the critical issues researched several times is the causes or factors of migration to Dhaka.

Alamgir (2009) conducted a study to figure out the factors responsible for the livelihood of the socio-economic condition of the migrants & the causes to push the people to migrate towards Dhaka city. In the analysis, it is seen that 56% of people migrated to Dhaka for economic reasons. With the study, he proposed several recommendations necessary for proper training because of having sustainable results for slum dwellers in the long run.

Democracy watch (2002) conducted a study named "An Assessment on the Uprooted Slum Dwellers" in the slum region in Dhaka city. The study came up with the finding that the reasons for increasing people in the slums dwellers & the consequent problems faced thereby. The issues are deprived of fundamental rights like accommodation, safe drinking water, sanitation, etc. A new finding emerged from its research study that the dweller's lifestyle is a barrier to modern urban development & a sound environment.

Hossain (2005) examined the 'Livelihood Framework' in Dhaka City, Bangladesh. He outlined that most slum people live in poverty & have little opportunity to get employment in the formal sector. At the same time, they cannot enjoy the taste of involvement in the political & social structure. As a result, they are often vulnerable to be fallen into the trap of several illegal deeds. The government is also very reluctant to take any initiative to create opportunities to raise their standard of living. Finding no alternative, numerous families send their children to the workforce instead of sending them to school.

Hossain, B. (2014) investigated 28 years of data for 1986-2014 periods on the living standards & lifestyle of the slum dwellers of Bangladesh & concluded that the concerned people are away from many requirements that are essential to survive. Especially the study found that slum dwellers are lack housing, pure drinking water, sanitation, food intake, healthcare, education, employment in the formal sector, social status & security, economic & public assistance. He recommended several policies that are ought to be followed to improve the living ambience of slum dwellers in Bangladesh.

Akter T (2008) focused on the socio-economic & consumption pattern of the slum dwellers. The study's outcomes were that the living standard of slum dwellers is not so good. Instead, it is an extremely poor scenario being outlined. Most people in the slums are affected by various diseases due to proper education, nutritious food & lack of self-awareness. They cannot afford to have healthy food due to the poor socio-economic ambience such as income, expenditure & expenses in education are less.

Asker R, Aslam K.S & Akthar M (1992) came up with new study outcomes regarding the slum dwellers. He pointed that the skill of working of the slum dwellers is inferior & that they have less knowledge of proper disposal of garbage. Thus, they throw their dust here & there & make the sanitation problem serious.

Nishanth & Jayagovind (2017) researched the Socio-Economic Status of the Slum Dwellers in Trivandrum (India) & found few positive points of welfare that the slum dwellers do. Slums are seen as an essential part of urbanization & strongly associated with urbanism. In the development of urban, the slum dwellers play a significant role in providing overall labor supply & hence the economy of metropolitan is much influenced by the labor supplied by the slum dwellers.

So, in Bangladesh's case, there must be positive roles coming from slum dwellers in Dhaka city in building an improved & modern city. Because the slums dwellers are also citizens of Bangladesh, they must be actively concerned. Realizing their demand and needs provides them a helping

hand to attain a sufficient socio-economic condition with proper basic needs & constitutional rights as a citizen of Bangladesh.

2.2 Operational Definition

Several keywords cover the whole research study on the socio-economic condition of slum dwellers in Dhaka.

2.2.1 Slum

Slum can be pondered as a pact of housing units or a cluster with a most little 5 to 10 family circles or a mess unit with a minimal number of 25 members. Most of this poorly housing grow unsystematically in government-owned or private vacant land with extremely high population density & room crowding; inferior environmental services, especially water & sanitation. There prevails a low socio-economic status, lack of security of tenure. Slum houses are situated beside the main roads, highways, near the marketplaces, railway stations, junctions, beside the railway line, or nearby mills, factories, small-scale industries, etc.

2.2.2 Slum Dwellers

The persons who live in the slums are generally considered slum dwellers. These people live & lead their daily life very miserably, depriving themselves of the basic needs to survive. Most of the population living in the slums, irrespective of ages, gender & class, are engaged with different works because of leading their lives at subsistence level. The common phenomenon reflected in these people's lives is attacked of poverty, sickness, filthy condition of living & low income from their respective workplaces due to be illiterate & involved in the informal sector.

2.2.3 Constitutional Rights

Constitutional rights are the rights of human beings that are recognized & established by a sovereign state or union of states in the nation's constitution, which should be provided & assured to the respective people mandatory by the government. It is the legal process of reserving the documents of human rights to be provided to the people of its country. When it is said about the constitutional rights, the intrinsic sense that comes immediately in the mind of the human being is the supposed rights & material of life provided & the ability to have these own.

2.2.4 Basic Needs

It emphasizes the basic requirements of a human being that are badly necessary for leading a sustainable life, Such as the right to education, shelter, medical service, food, cloth, & certainty. It is a minimal requirement of a human being to be enjoyed & consumed. The right of being educated to broaden own outlook is equal to all, especially in our country. The government is supposed to provide free education at the primary level. The right to shelter is also a vital part of the country's people to achieve minimal housing facilities from the government part & ensure their living. The medical service in the duration of sickness is a fundamental right of human beings to get the treatment or consultancy for their illness from doctors & hospital in the country. As to live healthy & somehow decent life, one requires food to survive & cloth to cover one's shyness. As a citizen of the country, everybody is regulated by their own will to consume & buy fabric with their capability. Finally, the right to stay secure is one of the fundamental rights of

human beings. The right to talk, the right to express one's opinion are generally well welcomed as prescribed in the constitution of every country constitution.

2.2.5 Socio-Economic Status

As a part of the society where one lives, one must get the respective status from both the social & economic perspective. Socio-economic condition is represented through the socio-economic status of ordinary people. The factors that determine one's life socially & economically are considered as the socio-economic factors such as level of monthly income, the standard of living, educational status, modes of savings & consumption pattern & medical consultancy, etc. The more a person is well addressed with these socio-economic factors, the greater healthy & comfortable life he leads.

2.2.6 Dhaka City

It is the capital of Bangladesh & one of the most densely populated cities. Around one-third of the population live in the city. Most of the factories, universities, banks, & heads of the institutions are situated in Dhaka. So, it is well assumable that the people turn their way toward Dhaka for expecting better live with more fabulous facilities. These, in general, make Dhaka city congested & prevail with numerous significant problems. Traffic jam is one of the direct reactions of this because of which hour after hours are wasted in transferring one from one side to another. This makes the living cost expensive. Countless families conduct vastly despicable lives because of a shortage of affluence and procure. Most of the slum dwellers are poor economically. They don't afford to live in a rented house with high costs in non-slum areas. They are automatically forced to get themselves in slum-dwellers hoping to lead a minimal life with low incomes, engaging in informal jobs.

3.1 Methodology

This part describes how the study has been undertaken. It discusses the main topics to be covered in this report, namely the research design, the number of participants, the instrument used, the procedure in gathering data & the analysis of the data collected.

3.1.1 Research Approach

The study is both qualitative & quantitative. The study's research design is descriptive research in nature that uses to identify & evaluate the factors or causes that make the livelihood of slum dwellers attached to living in slums & sufferings they bear in their daily livelihood.

3.1.2 Data Sources

Both primary & secondary data are used to conduct the research. The survey research method was a procedure used to collect data. A well-planned questionnaire is developed for collecting primary data containing the relevant information considering personal, household, social & economic details through face-to-face interviews with the respondents. The secondary data & relevant information are taken from various research papers, articles, the journal published in different times & websites.

3.1.3 Sample Design

Kamlapur slum area, situated close to Motijheel Thana under Dhaka district, is selected as a study area out of many slums in Dhaka city. A random sampling procedure is used to draw the sample

from the population because the sampling frame was available, & it was easy to draw a sample from the target population. Fifty households were selected as a sample size.

3.1.4 Data Analysis

A simple statistical technique such as simple frequency distribution has been used to evaluate the obtained data & regress possible outcomes with implications to the concerned problem of the study. Based on these results, a decision regarding the issue determined in the analysis of the socio-economic condition of slum dwellers is generalized.

3.2 Research Problem Statement

Do the Slum Dwellers have the advantages of fundamental constitutional & economic rights as a citizen in Bangladesh? It is a central problem of the study based on which it tries to perform its research work.

3.3 Limitations of the Study

Every matter has got some limitations. So, this is also not an exception. Due to the time & cost restriction, the study is concentrated in the selected area. To continue studying in such a vast area requires a lot of time. Only one month was available for conducting this research work, which was insufficient. So, the study is carried on 50 households as a sample of the study. The study area is also limited only to the K.S. region, ignoring other slums in Dhaka city. Lack of experience has functioned as a constraint in the meticulous exploration of the topic. Especially to analyze the data, the most relevant & sophisticated econometric models could have been used to generate a precise outcome. Still, due to the limitation of learning, a simple frequency distribution of statistics is used to estimate data. With this estimation, a percentage of the sample respondents on the concerned questionnaire was found out & resting on it. A decision is generalized about the objectives of the study.

3.4 Ethics Statement

The research does not hurt any individual involved in the research study, especially during the collection of data & through the questionnaire asked. The interests & preferences of the individuals have been respected & their Confidentiality is maintained throughout the study.

4.1 Data Analysis & Findings

The research conducted found out the findings that are relevant enough to match the situation of the slum dwellers of Dhaka city. The findings & results of the study are given as follows:

4.1.1 Age of the Respondents: The research work conducted based on the information collected from respondents is of different ages. It is evident from the table that 16% of respondents are young whose ages are below 25, 32% of respondents are between 26 to 35 years old, 40% are 36 to 50 years old & the remaining area of 12% who are 51 plus years old.

Table 4.1: Age-wise distribution of Respondents

| S.L. No | Ages | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. | Below 25 | 8 | 0.16 |
| 2. | 26-35 | 16 | 0.32 |
| 3. | 36-50 | 20 | 0.4 |

| | | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| 4. | 51 & above | 6 | 0.12 |
| Total | | 50 | 1.00 |

4.1.2 Educational Status: Educational background of sample respondents is given in table 4.2. It shows that nearly 40 percent of the sample respondents are illiterate, 46 percent are primary pass, 12 percent are confined to secondary school education & only 1 percent of the respondents are studied up to pre-university level. It may be noted that there were no respondents who graduated or continued their study furthermore.

Table 4.2: Educational Levels of Sample Respondents

| SL. No | Educational Standards | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Illiterate | 20 | 0.4 |
| 2. | Primary | 23 | 0.46 |
| 3. | Secondary | 6 | 0.12 |
| 4. | Pre-University | 1 | 0.02 |
| 5. | Graduated | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | | 50 | 1.00 |

4.1.3 Size of Family: The type of family from where the respondents are given in pie chart 4.3. It is well noticeable that 22 percent of respondents are from the nuclear family, 62 percent are from joint family & the remaining 16 percent are from extended family.

Table 4.3: Size of Family

| S.L. No | Size of family | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Nuclear | 8 | 0.16 |
| 2. | Joint | 11 | 0.22 |
| 3. | Extended | 31 | 0.62 |
| Total | | 50 | 1.00 |

4.1.4 Reasons for Migration: The reasons for settling in the slum areas rather than living in other slum regions provide several vital aspects that make the study significant. Twenty-four percent of respondents live in the slums for the convenience of closeness from their workplace. Thirty-eight percent for high rent in non-slums, 30 percent for low income, & 8 percent said that they lie in the slums for inheritance rights.

Table 4.4: Reasons for Settling in the Slums

| S.L. No | Reasons | No. of Respondents | Percentage |
|-----------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. | Near to workplace | 12 | 0.24 |
| 2. | High rent in non-slum area | 19 | 0.38 |
| 3. | Low Income | 15 | 0.3 |
| 4. | Inheritance | 4 | 0.08 |
| 5. | Total | 50 | 1.00 |

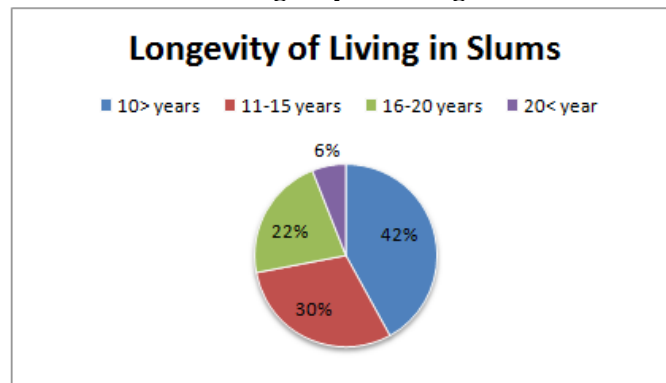
4.1.5 Number of Rooms: The number of rooms of the sample households is represented in table 4.5. The data say that 44 percent of sample households have only a single room, 34 percent has two, 14 percent of families live in three rooms & only 8 percent lives in house of more than three rooms.

Table 4.5: Number of Rooms

| S.L. No | No. of Rooms | Respondents | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | Single | 22 | 0.44 |
| 2. | Two | 17 | 0.34 |
| 3. | Three | 7 | 0.14 |
| 4. | More than three | 4 | 0.08 |
| Total | | 50 | 1.00 |

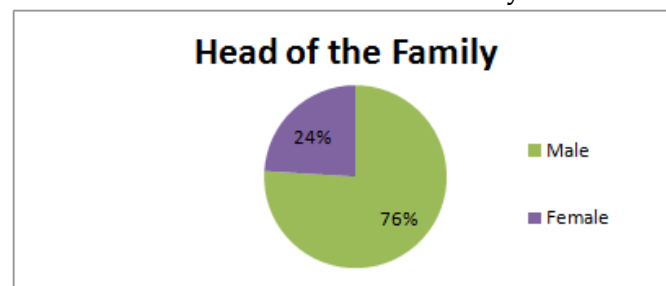
4.1.6 Longevity of Living in Slums: The longevity of the respondents living in the slums is represented in chart 4.1. The table provides the message that 42 percent of the respondents living in the slum for the last ten years. Thirty percent for the 11-15 years, 22 percent for the years of 16-20 & the remaining are for the years more than 20 living in the slums.

Chart 4.1: Longevity of Living in Slums



4.1.7 Head of Family: The head of the family is depicted in chart 4.2. The general customs of the male-headed families are the country's common phenomenon. So, 76 percent of the families are headed by males & the others are by female almost 24 percent of total respondents.

Chart 4.2: Head of the Family



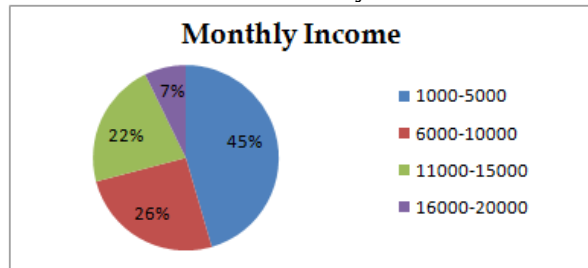
4.1.8 Employment Status: The employment status depicted in graph 4.1 shows that 32 percent of the respondents are engaged with the construction works, 34 percent are self-employed, 2 percent are attached with other works such as rickshaw puller, day laborer, garment works, etc., & 14 percent of the respondents live without any jobs.

Graph 4.1: Employment Status



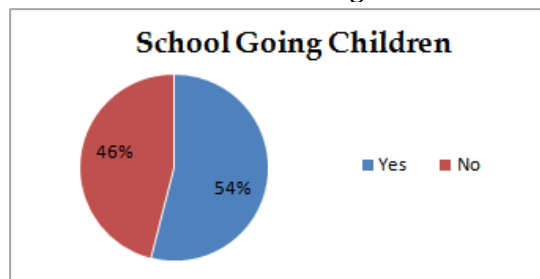
4.1.9 Monthly Income: The monthly income of the respondents' households is given in chart 4.3. It shows that 46 percent are earning 1000-5000 in a month where 25 percent are 6000-10000, 22 percent are 11000-15000 & the only 7 percent are making more than 16000 as their monthly income.

Chart 4.3: Monthly Income



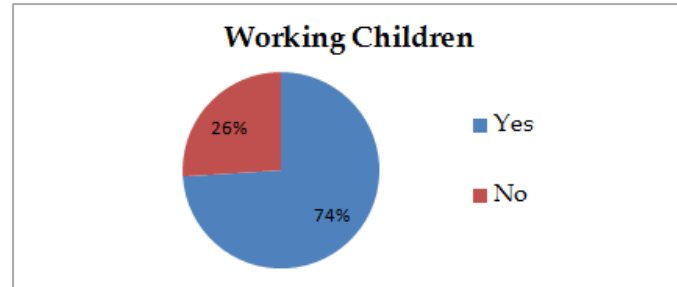
4.1.10 School Going Children: The school-going children of the sample households are given in chart 4.4. In 54 percent of households, there are school-going children & in 46 percent of the family, children are not interested in going to school.

Chart 4.4: School Going Children



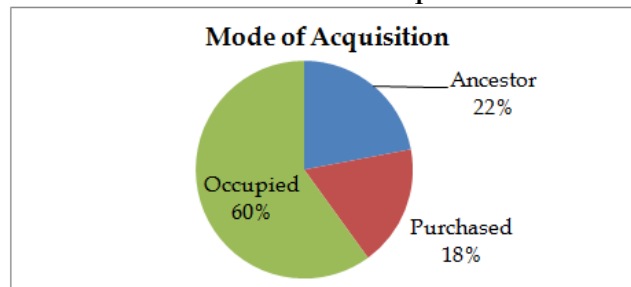
4.1.11 Working Children: In 74 percent of the sample households' children are engaged with few works & the percentage of the families where children are not working is 26 percent.

Chart 4.5: Working Children



4.1.12 Mode of Acquisition: The mode of house acquisition by sample respondents is given in chart 4.6. As the report, 22 percent of the house is owned by the ancestor, 60 percent are occupied & only 18 percent are purchased by the slum dwellers.

Chart 4.6: Mode of Acquisition



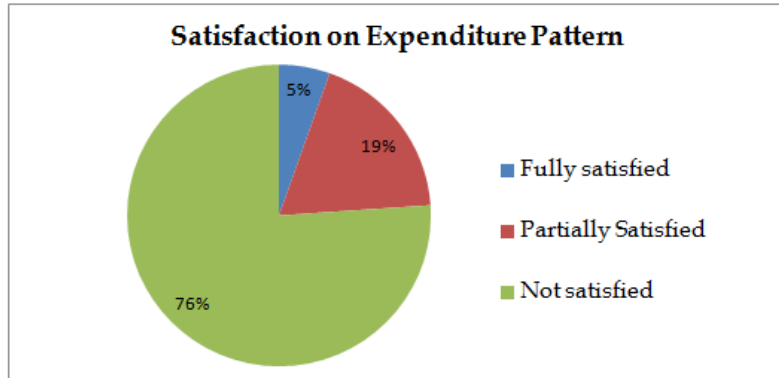
4.1.13 Mode of Savings: The way of savings by sample respondents is given in table 4.6. almost 17 percent of the total respondents do not have any savings, where only 10 percent saves at banks, 30 percent of the households saves by themselves, & other 26 percent keeps their money to the others such as relatives, head of the locality, etc. as savings.

Table 4.6: Mode of Savings

| SL. No | Mode of savings | Respondents | Percentage |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. | Nil | 17 | 0.34 |
| 2. | Bank | 5 | 0.1 |
| 3. | Self | 15 | 0.3 |
| 4. | Others | 13 | 0.26 |
| Total | | 50 | 1.00 |

4.1.14 Satisfaction on Expenditure Pattern: the satisfaction level of the respondents on the pattern of expenditure is illustrated in chart 4.7. Five percent of the respondents expressed their level of satisfaction, 19 percent were partially, & the other 76 percent were not satisfied with the expenditure pattern.

Chart 4.7: Satisfaction on Expenditure Pattern



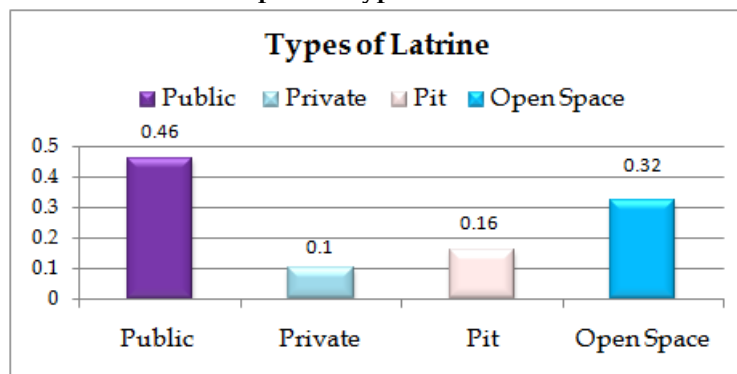
4.1.15 Basic facilities: the basic facilities for the slum dwellers such as availability of electricity, sanitary latrine, pure drinking water, availability of medical treatment & government support in the time of crisis are represented in table 4.7. The table represents that 72 percent of the sample households enjoy electricity in their houses. Twenty percent want the sanitary latrine, 22 percent drink pure water, and 16 percent get medical treatment when it is needed. And only 10 percent of the total sample households agree about the availability of government support in a crisis.

Table 4.7: Basic Facilities

| S.L. No | Basic Facilities | Percentage |
|---------|---------------------|------------|
| 1. | Electricity | 0.72 |
| 2. | Sanitary Latrine | 0.2 |
| 3. | Pure drinking water | 0.22 |
| 4. | Medical treatment | 0.16 |
| 5. | Government Help | 0.1 |

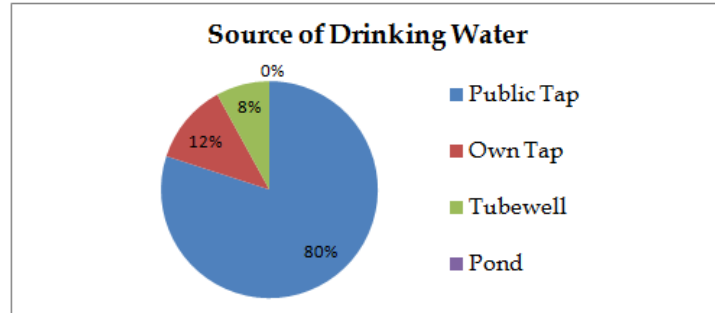
Forty-six percent of the sample households use public latrines, 16 percent use pit latrines, 10 percent use their private lavatory, and 32 percent use open spaces.

Graph 4.2: Types of Latrine



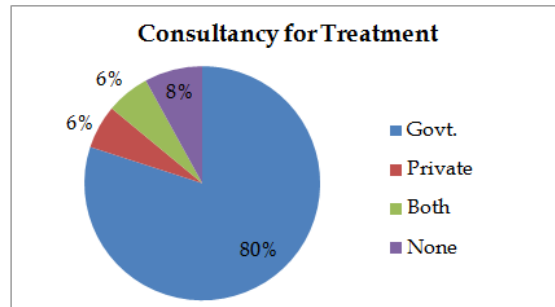
Eighty percent of the sample households drink from a public tap, 12 percent from their faucet, 8 percent use their tube well & it is the most welcome note that none use ponds as their source of drinking water.

Chart 4.8: Source of Drinking Water



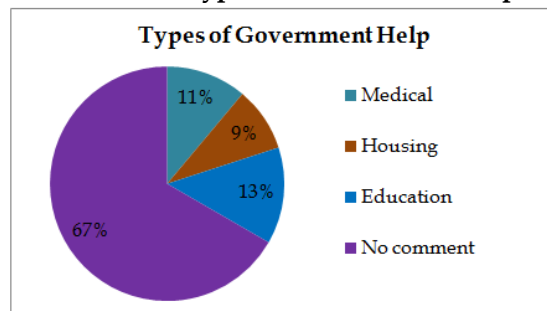
When the slum dweller falls in sick, 80 percent go to the government hospital for their consultancy for treatment, 6 percent take from a private hospital, 6 percent go both for their treatment & 8 percent do not go anywhere to get their diseases cured.

Chart 4.9: Consultancy for Treatment



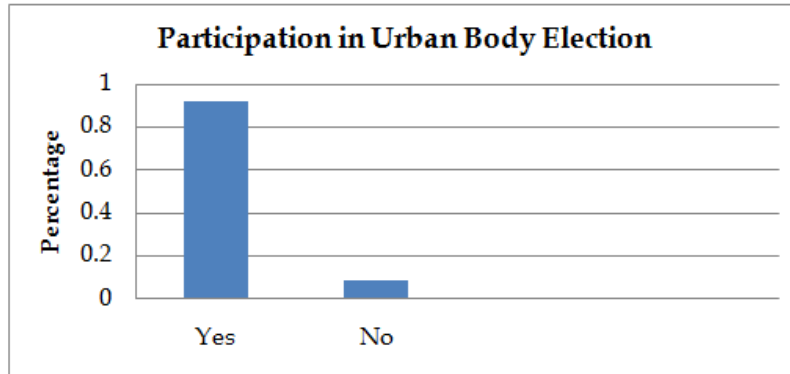
Eleven percent of the respondents say they get medical assistance from the government. Thirteen percent outline that they get academic help. Nine percent say for getting help for housing from government & majority of the respondents disagree about the availability of government help almost 67 percent of the sample respondents opined so.

Chart 4.10: Types of Government Help



In the case of casting a vote in the urban body election, 92 percent of the respondents say 'YES' & the rest, 8 percent say 'NO.'

Graph 4.3: Participation in Urban Body Election



5.1 Conclusion

Based on the above facts, we can say that the socio-economic ambience of the slum dwellers is exceptionally low. There is a lack of basic needs in the slum region. They are overwhelmed with various kinds of problems in daily life. The housing ambience of the slums areas is not so good. They lived in dilapidated housing structures with a lack of cross-ventilation; lack of lighting sources affects the health of the slum dwellers. This research study focuses on the problems of the slums prevailing. Generally, the social status of the slum dwellers is inferior. There are less opportunities for basic needs, such as drinking water, lighting, electricity, lavatory, and sewerage. The economic ambience of the slum dwellers is also not efficient in level. Most slum dwellers are illiterate and do not read & write. Because of being illiterate, they are unable to do a good job. Hence the economic ambience of the slum dwellers remains worse, & they earn less amount of money. Because of poor income, slum dwellers are impotent to obtain the necessities of the standard of living. So leading lives in the slums areas is a challenging life. It requires a comprehensive policy for primary healthcare for the urban region, which considers the unique concerns of the poor. Most of the slum population is situated in core areas of the city because they want to live nearer to their working places & contribute significantly to the city's economic activity. Most of the places where slum dwellers live are filthily vulnerable to diseases. Nonappearance of citizen involvement is still a difficulty in the slum enhancement. So, active participation must solve the problems of slum dwellers. With the help of better execution of the plans & policies, it is easy to be resolving this poor condition of the households of the slum dwellers. As a result, the slum dwellers can contribute to the economic activity of the urban region & plays a significant role in the nation's development. Therefore, there is an urgency for perfect arrangements for the development of slum dwellers.

5.2 Recommendations

Several initiatives or programs can be taken individually, in a group, or government-based, which can play a vital role in solving the slum dwellers & ensuring the fundamental rights for them as citizens of Bangladesh.

- Since donation or charity is not a permanent solution. So, a well-designed development program or project should be taken slum people by the government & Development NGOs in the forms that make them self-dependent to improve their standard of living.
- Besides, a Special program for restoration is needed in view that most slum dwellers are landless. Again, free-education programs for children, old aged people, training programs for men & women, awareness-raising programs, transfer payments for disabled or ill people, offering part-time jobs, interest-free loans or loans at the lowest rate of interest, religious motivation to reduce crimes. Special subsidy or donation for pure drinking water & sanitation, the program for poverty alleviation, arranging particular branch of law enforcing agencies, organizing several markets for the informal sector or any other possible ways should be taken by the government & other social organization.
- In addition, the government may impose a poll tax on the richest man or collect the Zakah (obligatory Islamic tax) money (2.5%) from them in the country.

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