



Living Standard in Delhi Slums; Occupation, Income and Expenditure Pattern of Migrants (A Study of Delhi Slum Migrants)

Dr. Jeetendra Yadav

National Institute of Medical Statistics (ICMR) New Delhi, India

Abstract:

The primary objective of the study is to examine the occupation status of the Delhi slum migrants, and to know their income and expenditure pattern. The study also examine, whether the vocational/ on job training/skilled training to help getting the new job, expectation towards facilities while selecting a new job and reason behind changing the job. The present study has been schematized into four sections. Section one encompasses abstract, introduction, review of literature and objectives of the study while section two presents data source and methodology and coverage of the study. Section three incorporates results and discussion and genesis of the survey of the slum migrants while section four focuses on major findings and summary of the study. The existence of Slum is a global phenomenon. As described by social scientist, slum is a by-product of modern era. In the rapid spread of slums, resulting not merely from shortage of housing but also from the low earnings of the workers engaged in less productive activities has become an endemic feature of the urbanization process in developing countries. Urban slums and urban poverty are popularly interpreted as synonymous of each other. The outgrowth of slums in India is the fall out of poverty and deprivation. Primary data were collected from 1060 male migrants aged 15-35 years residing in five different slums in Delhi to address the objective. A cross-sectional survey design with multi-stage systematic sampling method was used to select the respondents for this study. Bivariate analyses including chi square tests were performed for this study. Majority of the slum dwellers are engaged in informal sector. The pre and post employment status of bring out a significant change in employment pattern among migrants. Before migration majority of them are engaged in studies or they are unemployed followed by self-employed in agriculture. However, after migration majority of them (around 3/5th) are worked as unskilled labourer followed by service in private sector. This shows migration is mostly towards informal sector and most of the people left their school and migrate to get a job to maintain their livelihood.

Key words: *Delhi slum, Migration, Migrants, Occupation, Income, Expenditure, Substance use, Vocational training, On job skilled/training.*

1. Introduction and Reviews of Literature

The main reason for migration of men in the country is related to employment or earning money and their motive would be to send the money to their native home. Slums are created mainly because of poverty, social backwardness and unemployment of the people living in the countryside. Slums are usually considered to be low-cost inhabitant of the marginalized people, mostly made up of make shift shelters, Slums are also temporal and material space for the poor rural masses in India. The outgrowth of slums in India is the fall out of poverty and deprivation. Majority of the slum dwellers are engaged in informal sector. While unemployment across households is not significantly high, it is its concentrated distribution among the young adults and women that brings the household income below the poverty line in two thirds of the households, this has some obvious implications. As described by social scientist, slum is a by-product of modern era. In the rapid spread of slums, resulting not merely from shortage of housing but also from the low earnings of the workers engaged in less productive activities has become an endemic feature of the urbanization process in developing countries in India. Major reasons for voluntary migration were economic and the most prominent economic determinants of rural urban migration were land scarcity and population pressure on land [1]. A study of several countries in Asia revealed that increasing unemployment and underemployment in rural areas are the major push factors [2]. Migration is normally viewed as an economic phenomenon along with some non-economic factors [3]. Informal sector for the new entrants in the cities is the means of survival and holding sector for rural migrants [4]. This sector has been termed as

“struggling for living and living in the present, investing in the future” that indicates livelihood sustainability for the future generation [5]. There is a close correspondence among the informal sector employment, urban poverty and slum in-habitation [6]. A number of studies have explored the empirical analysis of the Engel's law by using household budget on food and non-food items in both developed and developing economies. A study by *Rao and Raddy* on household consumption pattern revealed that food and non-food articles are treated as necessities and luxuries in rural Andhra Pradesh and food articles like milk and milk products, pulses, egg, fish, & meat, and sugar are found to be more elastic than others [7]. *Gupta* in his study found that the MPC's are found to be very high for food items compared to those of non-food items and the food items were necessities while most non-food items are luxuries and semi-luxuries [8]. In Bangladesh, *Ghosh*, evidenced that in both rural and urban areas, cereals, vegetables, edible oil and clothing are treated as necessities but pulses and beverages are necessities in urban areas [9]. On the other hand, egg, fish, meat and sugar are found to be luxuries in both urban and rural areas. Other important studies of Engel's law on consumption budget of the family by several scientists [10-14]. In much of Asia, the urban poor households are not only strongly integrated into the economy, but also seek to diversify their income and pooling activities by having multiple family members engaged in different types of activities in the economy [15]. In the urban area, the growth rate of labour force absorption in the organized sector is generally much lower than the population growth rate, which leads to inevitable growth of informal sector. The urban informal sector emerges by absorbing the rural migrants and serve as a 'holding' sector for these migrants [4]. Total expenditure has been regarded as one of the important variables in the expenditure on different food and non-food items. Explanation regarding share of expenditure can be made para-metrically by estimating a functional equation relating to the expenditure on food and non-food items with respect to total expenditure and other demographic characteristics like family size. Same finding reveals some others studies also [16-19]. There are some equally important determinants in the expenditure pattern of the households like age, education and family size. So far as consumption pattern of the squatters is concerned, it is very important to analyze the income-expenditure pattern of migrants and their aspiration to stay in Delhi slum. The present paper analyses the occupation, income and expenditure pattern of migrants and also explore the burden of migrants due to different type of expenditures, for example burden of substances use and other life-style activities as well as health status etc.

2. Objectives of the Study

The present study has been placed within the general context of the systematic deprivation of marginalized communities in urban area, keeping in the mind the following objectives in focus.

- i. To study various types of economic activities (pre and post migration era occupation) of Delhi slum migrants.
- ii. To critically analyze the income and expenditure pattern of Delhi slum migrants.
- iii. To examine whether the vocational/ on job training/skilled training to help getting the job and also the expectation towards facilities while selecting a new job and Change job among Delhi slum migrants.

3. Data Source and Methodology

Primary data were collected from 1060 male migrants aged 15-35 years residing in five different slums in Delhi to address these objectives. The figure of 1060 is arrived using the formula for calculation of sample size determination based on the earlier study conducted in Delhi slum [20]. A cross-sectional survey design with multi-stage systematic sampling method was used to select the respondents for this study. Geographically, Delhi is divided into five municipal zones namely North, South, West, East and Central. Each zone has its clear boundary for demarcation. An equal number of samples were drawn from each zone to get a representative sample of slum population and to capture the inter-zonal variability of the study population. At the first stage, from each of the zones, one ward was selected randomly, and from each ward one slum at the second stage. From each slum required number of households at the third stage. At the fourth stage, one respondent from each selected household was done using the Kish table. A mixed-method approach was adopted for data collection during March-June, 2012. The quantitative data was collected through semi-structured interview schedule while in-depth interview guidelines were developed to interview the male-migrants. Both quantitative and qualitative schedules were pre-tested before the commencement of final data collection and also the schedules were pre-tested before the commencement of final data collection. Migrants are defined as those men whose place of current residence is other than the place of last residence and are staying at the place of enumeration since last 1-10 years. The study also restrict to those migrants who were in the age group between 15-35 years (Most of the young Indian youth of this age group move (mostly alone or sometimes with family) due to work and therefore important group of population for this study). This study asked eligible respondents about the pre and post migration work status, and also income and expenditure pattern. The data has been entered in CSpPro 5.0 version and the analyses were conducted using SPSS 20.0 version and STATA 13.0. Bi-variate analyses are used for the analysis purpose.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1. Employment Status of the Migrants

The expectations of job availability in secondary and tertiary activities have led the migration of rural workers towards towns and cities. With this trend the level of urbanization in the country has increased from 27.7 in 2001 to 31.1 percent in 2011, an increase of 3.3 percent point over 2001 census [21-22]. The 2011 census on urbanization as well as a study on the components of urban growth reveals that the contribution of net rural-urban classification and rural to urban migration has increased from 42.0 percent in 1991-2001 to 56.0 percent in 2001-2012 [23-24]. Although separate data for each component are not yet available, the rising trend of a large number of new towns in 2011 does show an increment in mobility as a component of urban growth [21]. Certainly, all these caused an increase in the proportion of the unorganized workforce and an increase of informal activities. In the informal activities, workers do not have employment or work security or social security and remain poor and vulnerable

throughout their working and social life. The formal sector job opportunities for the unskilled and less educated workers continue to shrink, and the employment created during the period of economic reform remains entirely informal. At the national level, the unorganized sector constitutes 93 percent of the workforce [25-26]. When migrants were migrating to somewhere from their native place they were doing some work also before migrating and well as after migration. The study also brought out the fact that they were doing any work before migration, first time engaged in employment and type of occupation after the migration and also current employment status and type of occupation. The information about mean working time, work in night shift, frequency of night shift, risk at working place, aspiration towards facilities while join the new job, benefit from the current employer, on job skilled training, main transport facility to commute work place and total travel time from residence to working place etc, were also collected during the survey time.

4.2. Pre and Post Migration Employment Status of the Migrants

Numerous studies have pointed about the poor working conditions in the unorganized sector in India [27-29]. Conditions of work and working environment are known as the availability of facilities like proper work space (includes space and height), ventilation, proper light, illumination, temperature, humidity, hygiene, cleanliness and availability of proper implements to work with. Table 1 reveals the information regarding work participation prior to migration. Analysis shows that the majority of migrants (37.8%) were studying before migrating to Delhi. About (29.6%) were unemployment before migrating to Delhi, where as one in every seven were engaged their own agricultural. However one in every ten were agricultural labour while about (7.4%) were employed prior to migration some others work. Only few (0.8%) were reported that they were engaged in family business prior to migration. Further, the study also brought information about first time work profile after migrating to Delhi. It can be observed from this study that more than half (59.3%) of the migrants engaged first time as an unskilled labour while (10.2%) of the migrants were skilled labour.

| Work Status | n | % |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| Type of work done before migrating to Delhi | | |
| Study | 401 | 37.8 |
| Unemployment | 314 | 29.6 |
| Employed | 78 | 7.4 |
| Agricultural labour | 105 | 9.9 |
| Self employed in agricultural land | 150 | 14.2 |
| Helping family business | 8 | 0.8 |
| Others | 4 | 0.4 |
| Work profile first time in Delhi | | |
| Government service | 6 | 0.6 |
| Private service | 249 | 23.5 |
| Skilled labour | 108 | 10.2 |
| Unskilled labour | 629 | 59.3 |
| Business/self employee/ | 29 | 2.7 |
| Student | 35 | 3.3 |
| Others | 4 | 0.4 |
| Total | 1060 | 100.0 |

Table 1: Percent distribution of respondents by pre and post migration work Status

However, almost one forth (23.5%) were engaged private work whereas about (2.7%), started their own business/ self-employed first time after migration. Only few (3.3%) were reported that they were started education first after migration to Delhi.

4.3. Current Employment Status and Type of Occupation

Coming now to the current employment status, type of occupation, the occupational profile of the surveyed population in the sample reveals that majority of them earn their livelihood by doing wage work in the informal sector of the Delhi slum. Results reveals from this study that almost two-fifths (39.4%) were engaged as an unskilled labour, more than one forth (27.5%) were in private work while near about same around one forth (24.5%) were engaged as a skilled labour. Around (3.2%), of the migrants were reported that they still studying and only few (0.7%) were working in government job while same (0.7%) were did not have any job at time of survey. Mean working month were 11.2 month in a year.

| Variables | n | % |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Current work status | | |
| Government employee | 7 | 0.7 |
| Private employee | 295 | 27.8 |
| Skilled labour | 260 | 24.5 |
| Unskilled labour | 418 | 39.4 |
| Business/self employee | 33 | 3.1 |
| Unemployment | 7 | 0.7 |
| Student | 34 | 3.2 |
| Others | 6 | 0.6 |
| Total | 1060 | 100.0 |
| Mean working time | | |
| Mean working month in a year | | 11.2 |
| Mean working days in a month | | 26.9 |
| Mean working hour in a days | | 9.1 |
| Work in Night sift | | |
| Yes | 214 | 21.0 |
| No | 805 | 79.0 |
| Total | 1019 | 100.0 |
| Night sift frequency | | |
| Daily | 71 | 33.2 |
| Weekly | 67 | 31.3 |
| Monthly | 14 | 6.5 |
| Occasionally | 62 | 29.0 |
| Total | 214 | 100.0 |
| Risk at work place | | |
| No risk | 690 | 65.1 |
| Ventilation | 39 | 3.7 |
| Any hazard by product | 228 | 21.5 |
| Social image risk | 47 | 4.4 |
| Others | 94 | 8.9 |
| Total | 1060 | 100.0 |

Table 2: Percent distribution of respondents by current employment status and working condition

Mean working days in a month, 26.9 days while mean working hours in a day, 9.1 hours were reported by migrants. Almost more than one fifth (21.0%), of the migrants were doing night shift, among them, one third (33.3%), of the migrants were doing night shift daily. The results clearly shows that around (65.1%) of the migrants were not have any type of risk at work place where as more than one fifth (21.5%) were reported that there is a hazard risk by product.

4.4. Income Profile of the Respondent

People from different part of India have come to Delhi for different purpose and want to achieve their aspiration/goals first and foremost responsibility laid on them is to earn money for their daily living and subsequently save to meet aspiration. Migrants were ask to answer for their income, although it is very difficult to collect data directly in monthly income form, however some extent data were collected about income from all sources i.e., salary, overtime as well as others sources. Table 3, presents the economic conditions of migrants.

| Monthly Income | n | % |
|---|-------------|---------------|
| Average monthly income from salary | | |
| Up to 3000 | 12 | 1.2 |
| 3001-6000 | 418 | 41.0 |
| 6001 to 9000 | 531 | 52.1 |
| 9001 and above | 58 | 5.7 |
| Average (mean) monthly income from salary | | 6660.7 |
| Average monthly income from over time | | |
| No overtime | 770 | 75.6 |
| Up to 1000 | 136 | 13.3 |
| 1001 to 2000 | 111 | 10.9 |
| 2001 and above | 2 | 0.2 |
| Average (mean) monthly income from over time | | 304.5 |
| Average monthly income from others sources | | |
| Up to 1000 | 998 | 97.9 |
| 1001 to 2000 | 12 | 1.2 |
| 2001 and above | 9 | 0.9 |
| Average (mean) monthly income from others sources | | 82.8 |
| Total | 1019 | 100 |

Table 3: Percent distribution of respondents by monthly income from all sources

As majority of the earners among the Delhi slum migrants households are engaged in unskilled category wage work without any fixed place of employment or work as self-employed manufacturing and service based informal sector workers without any fixed establishments of their own, their average monthly income is found of the sample slum households is only Rs.6660.7. It may be noted that the average family size of the sample slum households is 3.9 persons and on this basis the average per capita monthly income is Rs.1707.8. Results also show that as a whole, only (5.7%) earning a monthly income of more than Rs. 9000. More than half (52.1%) migrants monthly income were between Rs. 6000 to 9000 while more than two fifth (41.0%), migrants monthly income were found between Rs.3000 to 6000. Only very few (1.2%), migrants income by salary is up to Rs. 3000. Further income from overtime was also collected during the survey time. The figures from table reveals that almost three fourth (75.6%) were not earning money from overtime in any form. About (13.3%) earn money as overtime up to Rs. 1000 monthly, while (10.9%) earn overtime between Rs. 1000 to 2000 monthly.

4.5. Income by Selected Background

Results show that the mean incomes (7588 ± 1841.8) of older migrant's age-group 31-35, (in Rupees) were higher as compared to mean income (6149.1 ± 2194.4) of younger migrant's age group 15-20. As regards the marital status, the mean incomes (7288.5 ± 1723.5) of currently married were higher than mean income (6439.2 ± 1918.4) of never married.

Migrants who were more educated (Higher Secondary and above), the mean income (7735.7 ± 1921.5) were higher as compared to mean income (6719.9 ± 1914.0) of who were having bellow primary education. Finding clearly shows that migrants belonging in richest quintile, the mean income (8005.8 ± 2329.0) were higher than migrants belongs with poorest quintile, mean income (6133.1 ± 1079.5).

Migrants staying more time in Delhi (9-10 years), the mean income (7877.6 ± 3123.8) were found higher as compared to migrants those who were recently migrated in Delhi (at least one year) the mean income (6523.1 ± 2250.6).

Migrants those were staying with family member the mean income (7224.1 ± 6645.9) were higher compared to migrants staying alone the mean income (6620.6 ± 1994.3) (table 4).

| Background Characteristics | Mean | SD |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Age group | | |
| 15-20 | 6149.7 | 2194.4 |
| 21-25 | 6999.8 | 1505.5 |
| 26-30 | 7247.8 | 1772.9 |
| 31-35 | 7588.1 | 1841.8 |
| Marital Status | | |
| Never Married | 6439.2 | 1918.4 |
| Currently Married | 7288.5 | 1723.5 |
| Others | 6400.0 | 1727.6 |
| Level of Education | | |
| Below Primary | 6719.9 | 1914.0 |
| Primary Completed | 6894.2 | 1795.9 |
| Middle Completed | 6924.5 | 1703.7 |
| Secondary | 6804.5 | 1729.0 |
| Higher Secondary and above | 7735.7 | 1921.5 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Poorest | 6133.1 | 1079.5 |
| Poorer | 6640.3 | 1668.2 |
| Middle | 7311.6 | 1645.7 |
| Richer | 7246.6 | 1663.7 |
| Richest | 8005.8 | 2329.0 |
| Duration of staying in Delhi | | |
| At least one year | 6523.1 | 2250.6 |
| 2-4 | 6754.4 | 1650.1 |
| 5-8 | 7150.4 | 1772.4 |
| 9-10 | 7877.6 | 2123.8 |
| No of place visited | | |
| 1 | 7023.5 | 1762.4 |
| 2 | 7211.8 | 1989.6 |
| 3 | 6920.6 | 1994.3 |
| Staying with whom | | |
| Alone | 6645.9 | 1668.2 |
| Family member | 7224.1 | 1839.9 |
| Relatives | 7156.9 | 1874.2 |
| Friends | 6810.9 | 1761.1 |
| Total | 7048.1 | 1817.9 |

Table 4: Percent distribution of respondents mean income by Backgrounds characteristics

4.6. Some Observations from Qualitative (In-Depth) Study

Some of the responses to the question that- what is your monthly average income and how much have you sent to your native place and how frequently? Reveal about the monthly income of migrants: My income is about seven thousand per month out of which I send about two to two thousand five hundred approximately (mai mahine ka saat hazar kama leta hu, mai kabhi kabhi do se dhai hazar ghar bhej deta ghar (native place) bhej deta hu).

One of the participants shared that he earn ten thousand monthly and sent to native place when required, it is not fixed (“mai mahine ka ten thousand kama leta hu lekin ghar bhejne ka kuch fix nahi hai. Jab jaroorat hota hai to bhej deta hoon”).

4.7. Expenditure Pattern of the Respondent

Figure 1 gives the details about expenditure pattern of the migrants. A result indicates that whatever expenditure made by migrants among them more than half (54%), of the migrants expend for food, followed by (12%) on accommodations, (10%) on pocket money, (7%) on alcohol, (6%) on tobacco and (6%) on health.

About (4%) migrants tells that they were expend on travel whereas only (1%) of the migrants reported that they were expend for entertainment.

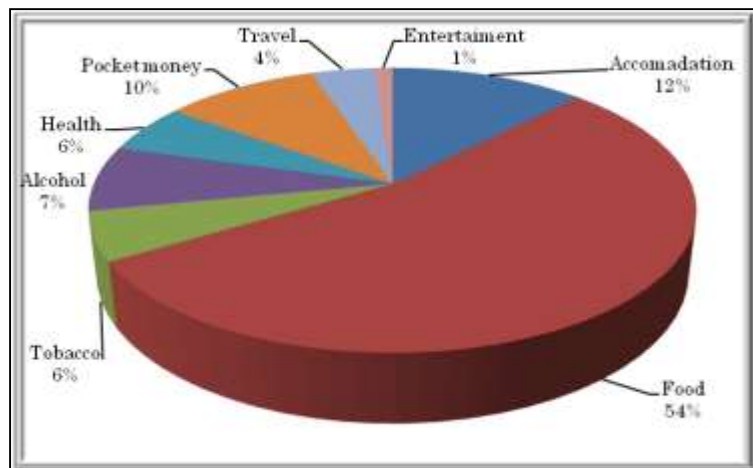


Figure 1: Distribution of migrants by monthly expenditure

4.8. Expenditure on Substance Use by Background Characteristics

Monthly mean expenditure on substance use (tobacco and alcohol) by selected background characteristics of migrants is being presented in table 5. Finding of this study reveals that older migrants age group 31-35 were spending more (287.4 ± 219.8), on tobacco use than younger migrants age group 15-20 (232.8 ± 167.7).

| Background Characteristics | Tobacco | | Alcohol | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | Mean | SD | Mean | SD |
| Age group | | | | |
| 15-20 | 232.8 | 167.7 | 354.2 | 233.1 |
| 21-25 | 268.3 | 165.2 | 337.0 | 185.6 |
| 26-30 | 316.4 | 195.7 | 407.9 | 292.1 |
| 31-35 | 287.4 | 219.8 | 454.8 | 386.2 |
| Marital Status | | | | |
| Never Married | 253.9 | 172.8 | 390.5 | 282.5 |
| Currently Married | 293.9 | 190.2 | 377.2 | 266.9 |
| Others | 462.9 | 268.7 | 500.0 | 154.9 |
| Level of Education | | | | |
| Below Primary | 346.9 | 264.2 | 401.5 | 306.3 |
| Primary Completed | 312.2 | 189.1 | 409.7 | 352.9 |
| Middle Completed | 278.0 | 185.9 | 380.8 | 292.0 |
| Secondary | 273.1 | 175.7 | 401.8 | 233.4 |
| Higher Secondary and above | 272.1 | 172.6 | 334.5 | 168.0 |
| Wealth quintile | | | | |
| Poorest | 284.3 | 159.3 | 381.9 | 214.6 |
| Poorer | 302.3 | 197.2 | 426.9 | 220.0 |
| Middle | 299.2 | 188.7 | 351.7 | 298.0 |
| Richer | 268.3 | 193.4 | 346.0 | 300.9 |
| Richest | 268.2 | 205.2 | 407.7 | 312.9 |
| Duration of staying in Delhi | | | | |
| At least one year (ref) | 175.7 | 114.0 | 542.5 | 586.9 |
| 2-4 | 270.1 | 163.3 | 360.8 | 216.3 |
| 5-8 | 303.7 | 198.2 | 375.8 | 239.7 |
| 9-10 | 304.7 | 230.3 | 428.5 | 357.9 |
| Number of moved | | | | |
| 1 | 287.8 | 189.1 | 382.7 | 282.0 |
| 2 | 275.6 | 176.7 | 397.0 | 264.6 |
| 3 | 279.1 | 206.1 | 356.8 | 156.0 |
| Staying with whom | | | | |
| Alone | 268.6 | 189.8 | 423.1 | 228.9 |
| Family member | 283.7 | 195.2 | 392.2 | 307.3 |
| Relatives | 246.9 | 213.1 | 339.6 | 243.4 |
| Friends | 298.7 | 170.9 | 377.3 | 256.4 |
| Total | 285.1 | 188.1 | 383.0 | 270.7 |

Table 5: Percent distribution of respondents mean expenditure on substance use by background characteristics

As regards the monthly expenditure on alcohol the trend were same. In other words migrants belongs age group 31-35 were spending more (454.8 ± 386.2), as compared to migrants age group 15-20 (354.2 ± 233.1). As can be seen from the table that migrants belongs others marital categories (separated, divorced etc) were spending more on tobacco (462.9 ± 268.7) as well as on alcohol (500.0 ± 154.9) than who were belongs currently married on tobacco (293.9 ± 190.2) and on alcohol (377.2 ± 266.9) and never married on tobacco (253.9 ± 172.8) and on alcohol (390.5 ± 282.5), respectively.

Level of education of migrants emerged significant determinants of expenditure on substance use. Migrants who have completed secondary level education were less spent on tobacco (272.1 ± 172.6) and on alcohol (334.5 ± 168.0), as compared to bellow primary level education on tobacco (346.9 ± 262.2) and on alcohol (401.5 ± 306.3). Migrants belong to richest wealth quintile were spending less on tobacco (268.2 ± 205.2) with compared to poorest wealth quintile (284.3 ± 159.3). The trends were found reverse in case of expenditure on alcohol. In other word migrants belong to richest wealth quintile were spending more (407.7 ± 312.9) on alcohol use with compared to poorest wealth quintile (381.9 ± 214.6).

4.9. Economic Burden by Life Style Behaviors

Table 6 gives the detail information about economic Burden of substance use among slum migrants in Delhi. Average monthly expenditure on substance is of Rs. 1456/.

| Type of substances | Average money spent on monthly on substance use | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| | Rs. Spent | Percentage of share |
| Bidi | 212.3 | 14.6 |
| Cigarette | 182.4 | 12.5 |
| Gutka | 257.4 | 17.7 |
| Khaini | 150.9 | 10.4 |
| Ganja/Bhagetc | 270.5 | 18.6 |
| Alcohol | 382.9 | 26.3 |
| Total | 1456.4 | 100 |

Table 6: Economic burden of Substance use among migrants in Delhi Slums

Analysis indicates that alcohol consumption constitutes the highest share of the of total substance expenditure. More than one forth (26.3%), of the migrants expends for alcohol followed by ganja/bhag (18.6%), gutka (17.7%), bidi (14.6%), cigarette (12.5%) and khaini (10.4%).

4.10. Health Expenditure

Table 7 gives the detail idea about percent distribution of migrants by type of diseases and treatment cost. Results shows that Study revealed the fact that migrants sometimes tend to neglect some ailments as they don't spend any money on them. About 5-6 percent migrants did not spend anything if they had fever or dehydration. However, there are group of migrants who spend a large proportion of their health expenditure on disease like malaria, tuberculosis or jaundice.

| Diseases | Treatment cast | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| | No expenditure | Up to 500 | 500 and above | n |
| Viral Fever | 4.7 | 67.4 | 27.9 | 190 |
| Dehydration | 6.6 | 66.7 | 26.7 | 15 |
| Malaria | 0 | 37.5 | 62.5 | 24 |
| Piliya | 0 | 35.3 | 64.7 | 17 |
| TB | 0 | 16.7 | 83.3 | 6 |
| Gastro | 3.3 | 50 | 46.7 | 30 |
| Total | 3.9 | 59.9 | 36.2 | 282 |

Table 7: Percent distribution of the migrants by type of diseases and treatment cost

4.11. Health Expenditure by Background Characteristics

The distribution of mean expenditure on health by background characteristics are presented in table 8. It is evident from the analysis that the migrants belonging the older age group 31-35 years were spending more (1220.3 ± 1458.4) as compared to younger age group 15-20 years (654.0 ± 1244.7), monthly expenditure on health.

As regards the marital status, migrants belong to currently married were spending more (777.4 ± 1223.0) on health, followed by others (divorced secreted etc.) and never married (725.0 ± 550.0), (638.9 ± 1068.6), respectively. Migrants who have completed secondary level education were less spending more (946.8 ± 1553.4) on health as compared to bellow primary level education (813.3 ± 1002.0). Migrants belong to poorer wealth quintile were spending more (980.0 ± 1554.8) on health, as compared to richest quintile (602.0 ± 814.9). The expenditure on health was found more (1376.0 ± 1551.1) among who have been staying more time 9-10 years in Delhi as compared to those staying at least one year (557.7 ± 396.8).

| Background Characteristics | Mean | SD |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Age group | | |
| 15-20 | 654.0 | 1244.7 |
| 21-25 | 722.9 | 988.9 |
| 26-30 | 646.5 | 1146.3 |
| 31-35 | 1220.3 | 1458.4 |
| Marital Status | | |
| Never Married | 638.9 | 1068.6 |
| Currently Married | 777.4 | 1223.0 |
| Others | 725.0 | 550.0 |
| Level of Education | | |
| Below Primary | 813.3 | 1002.0 |
| Primary Completed | 812.4 | 1185.7 |
| Middle Completed | 800.0 | 1280.4 |
| Secondary | 438.7 | 487.6 |
| Higher Secondary and above | 946.8 | 1553.4 |
| Wealth quintile | | |
| Poorest | 665.1 | 1044.6 |
| Poorer | 980.0 | 1554.8 |
| Middle | 591.8 | 769.4 |
| Richer | 868.4 | 1479.1 |
| Richest | 602.0 | 814.9 |
| Duration of staying in Delhi | | |
| At least one year | 557.7 | 396.8 |
| 2-4 | 581.7 | 1150.6 |
| 5-8 | 755.4 | 1125.5 |
| 9-10 | 1376.0 | 1551.1 |
| Number of moves | | |
| 1 | 721.5 | 1180.0 |
| 2 | 953.0 | 1334.3 |
| 3 | 463.9 | 459.5 |
| Staying with whom | | |
| Alone | 1071.3 | 2178.0 |
| Family member | 754.4 | 1008.0 |
| Relatives | 986.6 | 1970.9 |
| Friends | 577.4 | 778.8 |
| Total | 735.4 | 1171.2 |

Table 8: Percent distribution of respondent mean expenditure on health by background characteristics

Cohabitation of migrants emerged significant determinants of expenditure on Health. In other words the expenditure on health was found more (1071.3 ± 2178.0) among who have been staying alone in Delhi slum as compared to migrants staying with friends (577.4 ± 778.8).

4.12. Expectation towards Facilities While Selecting a New Job and Change Job

Job aspiration while selecting the new job is being presented in given below in the table 9. Results shows that majority (82.5%), of the migrants said that salary is a main choice at the time of new job, while only (10.3%), of the migrants want to see also distance from the residence to work place. Results show that only (9.4%) migrants changed job in the past six months and among them majority (42.0%) changed the job for better income, followed by contracted ended (29.0%).

| Variables | n | % |
|--|-------------|--------------|
| Aspiration towards facilities while selecting a new job (multiple answer) | | |
| Distance from your residence | 868 | 81.9 |
| Transportation facility | 356 | 33.6 |
| Holidays | 403 | 38.0 |
| Shift in a job (day and night) | 421 | 39.7 |
| Salary | 953 | 89.9 |
| Promotion Charges | 334 | 31.5 |
| In service training | 212 | 20.0 |
| Health insurance/medical benefit | 140 | 13.2 |
| Reimbursement for life risk | 101 | 9.5 |
| Others | 48 | 4.5 |
| Changed job in last six months | | |
| Yes | 100 | 9.4 |
| No | 960 | 90.6 |
| Total | 1060 | 100.0 |
| Reason for living the job | | |
| Better opportunity | 8 | 8.0 |
| Better income | 42 | 42.0 |
| Contracted ended | 29 | 29.0 |
| Employer indicted | 21 | 21.0 |
| Total | 100 | 100.0 |

Table 9: Percent distribution of respondents by aspiration towards facilities while selecting a new job and change job in last sixth month.

4.13. Vocational Training and on Job Training/Skilled from Employer

Table 10 shows percent distribution of migrants those who were received any type of vocational training. Results show that very few (6.3%) of the migrants have any type of vocational training. Those who have any type of vocational training, among them, majority (70.1%) of the migrants have ITI courses while (26.9%) of the migrants have computer courses. Only (3.0%) have others type of vocational training.

Further the questions also asked to respondent, that they have any type of on job training/ skilled from employers to become a skill worker. Table 10 shows, percent distribution of migrants those who were received any type of on job training/ skilled from the employers.

| Variables | n | % |
|--|------------|------------|
| Vocational training | | |
| Yes | 67 | 6.3 |
| No | 993 | 93.7 |
| Total | 1060 | 100 |
| Name of the vocational training | | |
| ITI | 47 | 70.1 |
| Computer course | 18 | 26.9 |
| Others | 2 | 3.0 |
| Total | 67 | 100 |
| On job training/skilled from employer | | |
| Yes | 133 | 12.5 |
| No | 927 | 87.5 |
| Total | 1060 | 100 |
| Name of the On job training/skilled | | |
| Electrician | 92 | 69.2 |
| Computer training | 8 | 6.0 |
| Painting | 5 | 3.8 |
| Belding | 6 | 4.5 |
| Machine operator | 13 | 9.8 |
| Others | 9 | 6.8 |
| Total | 133 | 100 |

Table 10: Percent distribution of respondents by vocational training /on job training

Results show that one of every eight (12.5%) of the migrants have any types of on job training/skilled from employers. Among those who have any type of on job training/skilled, majority (69.2%) of the migrants have electrician while (9.8%) of the migrants

have machine operator training. Only (4.5%) have Belding whereas (3.8%) of the migrants have painting training and (6.8%) of the migrants have others type of on job training/skilled training.

4.14. Vocational/ on Job Raining/Skilled Training to Help Getting the Job

Apart from having any type of vocational/on job/skilled training, the question also asked to respondents that “do you think that vocational/skill training helped in getting a job/new job?” and “to what extent the vocational/skill training helped in getting new job”. Analysis shows that majorities of migrants, willing that vocational/skilled/on job training, help to getting the new jobs. Those, who willing that vocational/skill training help to getting new jobs, among them, almost half (50.7%) of the migrants willing that very much extent to help getting new job while (43.0%) of the migrants willing that some what extent to help getting new job. Only (6.3%) of the migrants willing that, very little extent to help the getting new job (Table 11).

| Variables | n | % |
|---|------------|------------|
| Vocational/skilled training help to getting job | | |
| Yes | 832 | 78.5 |
| No | 228 | 21.5 |
| Total | 1060 | 100 |
| Extent Vocational/skilled training help to getting job | | |
| Very little | 52 | 6.3 |
| Somewhat | 358 | 43.0 |
| Very much | 422 | 50.7 |
| Total | 832 | 100 |

Table 11: Percent distribution of respondent by Vocational/ on job raining/skilled training to help getting the job

5. Summary and Conclusion

The present Paper made a significant contribution by analyzing the employment status of migrant before and after their migration, their working condition etc. are also helps to understand the changes in employment pattern due to migration and role of migration in changing the socio-economic condition of these people and their income and expenditure patterns. The pre and post employment status of bring out a significant change in employment pattern among migrants. Before migration majority of them are engaged in studies or they are unemployed followed by self-employed in agriculture. However, after migration majority of them (around 3/5th) are worked as unskilled labourer followed by service in private sector. This shows migration is mostly towards informal sector and most of the people left their school and migrate to get a job to maintain their livelihood. The current work status of the migrant also reveals the same pattern. Majority of the migrants are unskilled worker. Migrants were asked to provide information on their income. Since it was very difficult to collect data directly in monthly income form, data was collected about income from different sources i.e., salary, overtime as well as others sources to have better information. Results show that, about six percent migrants had a monthly income of more than Rs. 9000, 52 percent were earning Rs. 6000 to 9000 per month while more than two fifth (41.0%), migrants reported that their monthly income was between Rs.3000 to 6000. Only very few (1.2%) migrants reported their income by salary is up to Rs. 3000. People from different part of India have come to Delhi for different purpose and want to achieve their aspiration/goals first and foremost responsibility laid on them is to earn money for their daily living and subsequently save to meet aspiration. Therefore, income earned from overtime was also collected during the survey. It is to be recognized that the slum problem is a national problem and its genesis is found in the structural inequalities of the society. Thus it requires a national policy and both the central and state governments must combine their effort in it. At existing lower salary level, slum dwellers may be considered an irreplaceable part of economy. This is a complex issue having many dimensions. When the state recognizes this, it should ensure that access to basic amenities of drinking water, sanitation, hygiene, public health and education is not compromised. It is to be recognized that the slum problem is a national problem and its genesis is found in the structural inequalities of the society. Thus it requires a national policy and both the central and state governments must combine their effort in it.

6. Limitations of the study

Although the questions on income and expenditure are always sensitive issues to ask, however this study tries to explore the income and expenditure pattern as reporting by migrants. At several places, retrospective responses were gathered from individuals about their occupation, income and expenditure occurred on different items which might have been affected by recall lapse. Average income is asked to respondents directly that how many you have earned monthly from salary, overtime and others sources and also expenditure pattern on different items. The responses were not corrects given by the respondent because due to under reporting or miss reporting that data of income in might be not good. However the data of income is might be under reporting or misreporting.

7. References

- i. Stiglitz, J. E (1973): “Alternative Theories of Wage Determination and Unemployment in LCDs Nairobi, IDS, Discussion Paper No. 125, International Labour Office, Geneva, UN Development Programme, New York.
- ii. ILO, (1977): “Poverty and Landlessness in Rural Asia, Geneva, ILO, www.ilo.org , Accessed on 07.5.2010.
- iii. Mitchell J.C.(1959): “The Causes of Labour Migration”, Bulletin of the Inter-African Labour Institute, Vol.6
- iv. Aziz, A. (1984): “Urban Poor and Urban Informal Sector”, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.

- v. Timalisina, K. P. (2007): "Rural-Urban Migration and Livelihood in the Informal Sector: A Study of Street Vendors of Kathmandu Metropolitan City, Nepal", Master of Philosophy Thesis in Development Studies, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Trondheim, Norway.
- vi. Bryant, J. J. (1992): "Poverty in Fiji: Who are the urban poor", Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography, Vol.13, No.2.
- vii. Rao and Reddy (1995): "Analysis of Consumption Patterns in Rural Andhra Pradesh", Indian Journal of Economics 76(301), 165-175.
- viii. Gupta. A (1986): "Consumption Behavior in India", - A Study of All India Consumption Estimates", Anmol Publications, Delhi, P.12.
- ix. Ghosh B. K. (2010): "Rural-Urban Consumption Patterns In Bangladesh" International Review of Business Research Papers, Vol. 6. No.4. PP. 30 – 47.
- x. Johar, R.S, Sandhu, (1982): "Consumption Pattern in Panjab", Indian Economic Journal, Vol.29, No.4, PP.69-85.
- xi. Ndanshau M O. A (1998-2001): "An Econometric Analysis of Engel's Curve:The Case of Peasant Households in Northern Tanzania", UTAFITI [New Series] Special Issue, Vol. 4, 57-70.
- xii. Dissanayake Mallika and Files (1988): "Household Expenditure in Srilanka an Engel Curve Analysis", Journal of Quantitative Economics, Vol. IV, No.1, PP.117-155.
- xiii. Ahmad et al (2012): "Analysis of Income and Economies of Scale Effect on Household Demand in Pakistan Using PSLM Data" Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business, Vol.3, No.12.
- xiv. Amir, H (2012): "Consumption Pattern of Different Commodities in Pakistan" International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences, Vol. 2, No. 8.
- xv. Douglass, M (1998): "World City Information the Asia Pacific Rim: Poverty, 'Everyday' Forms of Civil Society and Environmental Management" in Douglass. M & Friedman, J "Cities for Citizens". Wiley, cited in Meikle et al. (2001): "Sustainable Urban Livelihoods: Concepts and Implications for Policy", Working Paper No. 112, Development Planning Unit, London.
- xvi. Engel, E. (1857): "Die Produktions- und Consumptions Verh" altnisse des K"onigreichs Sachsen", Zeitschrift des Statistischen Bureaus des K"oniglich S"achsischen Ministeriums des Inneren, 8 and 9. Reprinted in the Appendix of Engel (1895) cited in Houthakker, H. S (1957).
- xvii. Houthakker, H. S (1957): "An International Comparison of Household Expenditure Patterns Cmmemorating the Centenary of Engel's law", Econometrica, Vol. 25 (1957), 532-5.
- xviii. Parpiev and Yusupov (2011): "An Economic Analysis of Food Consumption Pattern in Karnataka with Special Reference to Mysore District". A Thesis submitted to the University of Agricultural Sciences, Department of Agricultural Economics, Dharwad (Institute), Dharwad, Karnataka India.
- xix. Safder, S; Ahmad, N and Sher, F (2012): "Estimation of Urban-Rural Expenditure and Size Elasticities of Food items in Pakistan: Evidence from PSLM Data", Academic Research International, Vol.3, No.23.
- xx. Marimuthu P, Meitei M H, Sharma B (2009): "General morbidity prevalence in the Delhi slums", Indian Journal of Community Medicine.
- xxi. Census of India (2001): "Cities, Towns, and Urban Agglomerations".
- xxii. Census of India (2011): "Provisional Population Total", Rural Urban Distribution Paper 2, Vol. 1 of 2011.
- xxiii. Bhagat, R.B. (2011): "Emerging Patterns of Urbanization in India", Economic and Political Weekly, 46, 10-12.
- xxiv. Kundu, A. (2011): "Method in Madness: Urban Data from 2011 Census" Economic and Political Weekly, 46, 13-16.
- xxv. National Sample Survey Organization (2002): "Housing Condition in Indian Household Amentias and others Characteristics", NSS 58th Round Jul-Dec 2002, Department of Statistics, Government of India.
- xxvi. National Sample Survey Organisation (2006): "Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India (2006)", Employment and Unemployment Situation in India 2004-2005 (Part 1); NSS Round 61, Report No. 515-I and II (61/10/1 & 2), Delhi.
- xxvii. Banarjee, N. and Nihila, M. (1999): "Business Organization in Leather Industries of Calcutta and Chennai". In: Bagchi, A.K., Ed., Economy and Organisation: Indian Industries under the Neoliberal Regime, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
- xxviii. Nihila (2002): "Growing Industries, Sick Workers", - A Study of Leather Tanning Industry of Dindigul from an Occupational Health Perspective. Review of Development and Change, 7, 134-166.
- xxix. National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (2007): Report on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihoods in the Unorganised Sector.