

**Kriti**

# Profiling of Moosapet Slums, Hyderabad

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# Table of contents

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- Context of the work
- Overall view of the slum
- Socio-economic profiling of residents
- Current access to health care facilities

# Kriti Clinic provides affordable, convenient and good quality primary healthcare to urban poor

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- Kriti has been running a primary health care center in the slums of Film Nagar, Hyderabad since August 2009
- The health center offers the following services:
  - General consultation with a MBBS doctor every evening from 5:30 pm to 9:00 pm
  - Consultation with specialists (pediatrician, dermatologist and lady doctor) once a week each. Free eye screening by LVP Eye Institute twice a month
  - Generic medicine sales that bring down cost of drugs for patients by 40% compared to market
  - Sample collection and reports for basic blood and urine investigations
  - Facilitation of referrals – to government and other low cost private hospitals. Also facilitation for the Arogyasri process
- Over 1600 patients are registered at the clinic and average of 150-175 patients are treated every month (excluding eye check-ups and camps).
- Kriti is planning to open a clinic in another slum in Hyderabad. This document provides background information on the proposed slum (Moosapet).

# Moosapet slums: An overview

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- Located in the Kukatpally GHMC circle with an estimated total population of at least 1,00,000 people (in the Moosapet area). Moosapet comprises of roughly 12 bastis.
- People have been living in the slum for more than 20 years and basic infrastructure such as covered drains, water connections, sewerage connections, electricity , pucca housing etc. is largely available.
- Roughly 60% of houses are let out to tenants with other 40% being owner occupied. Most owners are from Ranga Reddy / Mahboobnagar and most tenants are from Srikakulam and neighbouring districts.
- Most men work as construction labour or factory workers in small production centers and warehouses in the area.
- 30 – 50% of women seem to be working, largely as construction labour or factory employees. Not many women have opportunity to work as domestic servants.

# List of slums and details

| Name of Basti              | Popn.   |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Janata Nagar               | 15,000  |
| Muskipet                   | 12,000  |
| Indira Nagar               | 7,000   |
| Yadav Basti                | 8,000   |
| Ambedkar Nagar             | 6,000   |
| Vaddera Basti              | 6,000   |
| Anjaiah Nagar              | 5,000   |
| Sardar Patel Ngr           | 4,000   |
| Pragathi Nagar             | 25,000  |
| Chittarama Nagar           | 5,000   |
| Maruthi Nagar              | 3,000   |
| Habib Nagar                | 7,800   |
| Shakti Nagar               | 3,000   |
| Total Estimated Population | 106,800 |

- Most people have migrated from Srikakulam district
- Most bastis have covered drains and common water connections for every 3-4 houses. Some bastis have sewerage connections, while in others people have toilets with septic tanks. Rickshaws collect waste daily from most homes.
- Closest PHC is in Balanagar. No Asha workers / ANMs cover this area. ANC check-ups by Dr. Reddy's once a week.
- No anganwadis. ICDS is considering weekly distribution of nutrition through mobile vans.
- Most people have voter ID cards and white ration cards.
- Issues with reliability of the PDS distributions of grains etc.
- Most children are studying in private schools.
- Alcoholism is an issue.
- Most bastis have SHG groups in operation, and some bastis also have 1-2 MFIs operating.
- People did not report any other NGOs that are currently working in the slum, excepting some training (spoken english, computers) and ANC check-ups by Dr. Reddy's.

# Access to healthcare

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- Given the large population, there are a large number of health service providers in the area.
- 4 MBBS doctors, around 15 RMPs, 1 nursing home in immediate vicinity servicing the community.
- 2 of the MBBS doctors position themselves as Paediatricians and 1 as a Gynecologist.
- 2 dental clinics and 1 diagnostic lab (to which most of the RMPs/MBBS send their samples).
- Majority of the clinics have an adjacent medical store. Branded generics are sold at MRP at all the medical stores.

# Objective of household surveys in Moosapet

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- Understand the socio-economic profile of households in the target slums
- Understand household behaviour, with respect to primary and secondary health care needs

# Survey set up

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- Sample size: 184 households
- Survey methodology: Administration of questionnaires face-to-face
- Time per survey: Approx 20 minutes
- Sampling methodology: Random sampling (every 10<sup>th</sup> household in target slums)
- Area covered: 8 bastis within Moosapet slum
- Survey conducted by Kriti field workers

| Basti            | No. of houses surveyed |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Ambedkar Nagar   | 20                     |
| Chittarama Nagar | 15                     |
| Indira Nagar     | 18                     |
| Janata Nagar     | 45                     |
| Muskipet         | 32                     |
| Pragathi Nagar   | 18                     |
| Vaddera Basti    | 21                     |
| Yadav Basti      | 15                     |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>184</b>             |



# Housing pattern

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- 61% of households are tenants while balance houses are owner occupied
- Most people have been settled here for many years . Over 45% of households said they have been living in the slum for over 15 years. Only 18% had moved here in the last 5 years.
- Houses are largely (87%) pucca or semi pucca i.e. they have brick walls and either a concrete or metal sheet roof. Balance 13% houses are either partly or wholly made of kaccha materials.
- 70% of the tenants hail from Srikakulam district. While the other tenants come from different places in Ranga Reddy and other neighbouring districts and even other states.
- A large number of the owner occupied houses hail from either Ranga Reddy district or are people who have been born in Moosapet itself.
- There is a fair mix in terms of the type of fuel used primarily by the households – 35% use gas, 43% use kerosene and 22% use wood

# Access to infrastructure / government services

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- Basic infrastructure is largely available in the slum
- 100% houses have electricity connections with their own meter
- 63% of households have a water connection in their house, while 36% have a tap near by
- Most bastis have covered drains
- Over 50% of households have a toilet with a septic tank while 47% have a shared toilet
- 69% of households have a white ration card. Only one household surveyed had a pink ration card. Surprisingly a large number of households, 29%, (largely tenants) do not have a ration card in Hyderabad, though most claim to have been in Hyderabad for over 5 years.
- There are no anganwadi / early child care centres in the entire basti. ICDS proposing to operate a mobile van soon.
- The closed government PHC is a few kilometers away at Balanagar, and not visited by the community. No Asha workers / ANMs regularly visiting the community.

# Access to finance

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- There seems to be limited habit of savings. 73% of households say they do not save money at all. While 7% save in a bank, 17% maintain some cash savings and 3% save through SHGs.
- Only 3% households said they were part of a SHG group. Surprising given the proximity of this slum to the GHMC office.
- There seems to be very little access to microfinance. The limited presence of MFIs is likely to be because of the highly incidence of tenanted residents.
- Only 1 households (0.5%) said that they had a microfinance loan. This is incongruous with data that some bastis have 2-3 microfinance companies operating there.

# Income and expenditure

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- Average household monthly income: Rs 5,246
- Average household monthly expenditure: Rs 4,878
- Main expense heads are food, education and health
- 58% of households admit to some expenditure on alcohol. Roughly 20% of total households have heavy expenditure on alcohol with some one in the house drinking almost every day.

# Access to primary health care

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- Over 75% of households visit a RMP for their basic health needs. 24% visit a MBBS doctor
- Doctor fees are typically Rs. 30 for a RMP and Rs 50 for a MBBS doctor (without any medicines)
- The average expenditure on medicines is Rs 135. There is no significant trend in the expenditure on medicines for households seeing a RMP and those seeing a MBBS doctor
- 64% of the households with children below 5 years of age, said that they had an immunisation card for their children.

# Access to specialists, diagnostics, & secondary health care

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- Manasa Diagnostics is a small lab on the access road in the area.
  - Charges Rs. 50 for most tests.
  - Has a branch at Vasundhara Hospital.
  - Collects samples at most RMPs.
- Dr. Vijayasree is a lady MBBS who looks at most Gynec and ANC cases. Dr. Murthy is an MBBS, who is treated as a Children's specialist.
- Dr. Uma Maheshwara Rao (MBBS), whose clinic is located on the main road, has been practicing for a very long time and is very highly respected.
- 2 Dental clinics in the vicinity.
- Vasundhara Hospital is the majority choice for in-patient treatment of any kind.
  - Run by BAMS and MBBS doctors
- Nilofer and St. Theresa's Church Hospital also visited.