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A Systematic Literature Review of Education and Health in Urban Poverty

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Abstract

The focus of the paper is mainly on reviewing literature in the context of urban poverty by highlighting their educational as well as health aspects. The current trends of urban poverty are examined in this study as well, along with how they relate to Sustainable Development Goals. It also offers policy proposals for sustainable solutions to emerge, in order to achieve the SDGs. The review paper encompasses 60 research studies in all, and the conclusions on urban poverty and its impact on health and education has been identified from the literature. Research that has been published in all of the indexed journals has been thoroughly examined using the databases Shodhganga, J-Stor, and Google Scholar. Research conducted between 2000 and 2023 of residents of the slums has been included, with an emphasis on capturing urban poverty and its effects on both the country's overall population and its youth. Several of these research studies demonstrated the substantial impact of urban poverty on health and education. However, some other variables are also included in the study.

Keywords: Urban Poverty, Education, Health, Sustainable Development Goals.

Introduction

The greatest threat to the advancement of any society is the prevalence of poverty. The largest obstacle to progress for about fifty percent of the population of the world is poverty. In addition to a lack of financial resources, poverty is defined by a lack of adequate health and well-being, high-quality education, and a respectable level of living. The urban development of the city is at constant risk due to growing influx of slums in the cities. Slum dwellers are especially susceptible to epidemics and developmental obstacles because they live in abhorrent conditions and have limited access to clean water, sanitary facilities, as well as quality education and adequate health care services.

It has been acknowledged that ending poverty in its multiform is the biggest worldwide issue and an essential condition for durable growth. Eliminating poverty in each and every form, fighting inequality both within and between nations, protecting the environment, generating stable, equitable and enduring economic growth, and supporting social integration are all interconnected and dependent on one another as per the Sustainable Development target. In order to safeguard and repair our planet and to release humanity from the oppression of poverty and to move the globe toward a resilient and sustainable future, drastic and revolutionary change is the need of the hour. This international agenda's scope and goals are demonstrated by the 169 targets and 17 Sustainable Development Goals that the UN adopted. In addition to the current

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study's on-going development priorities—such as ending poverty, enhancing health and education, and ensuring food security and nutrition—the framework lays out a wide range of other economic, social, and environmental goals. It also promises more inclusive and peaceful civilizations (Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations, 2015).

According to data from the Times of India, about 25% of Indians live in urban poverty, meaning that almost 8 crores people live below the poverty level. According to the 2011 census, which indicates that more than 30% of the population in India reside in metropolitan cities, India's urban populace would reach 50% by 2030 if the trend of urbanization continues. As a result, there will undoubtedly be a 17 % increase in the percentage of urban poor (Alok, 2020). The following may be singled out as risk factors: lack of financial resources, large families, unemployment, illness, lack of social support, low educational attainment, and lack of professional skills, family structure and gender. Thus, children, homemaker women, and the elderly are the social categories considered to be most susceptible to urban poverty (Hila, 2019). The United Nations designated ending poverty in all its manifestations and from every place as the first Sustainable Development Goal in 2015. The study discovered that the urban poor continue to face challenges such as restricted access to quality education, healthcare and insufficient drinking water even after consistently putting effort into pursuing SDGs.

Slum dwellers frequently reside close to contemporary cosmopolitan areas, but they have limited access to the contemporary amenities that their affluent neighbours take for granted. It is difficult for marginalized urban communities to organize politically in order to demand services and to have their views heard alongside those of the urban elite because of concentrated poverty, unlawful status, and a lack of trust (Baker, 2008).

The urban poor people are deprived of the advantages of urban areas which lead to dissatisfaction and instability. A new threat to human security has been identified as the growing urbanization of poverty, health issues, and educational regression within the larger framework of health and education. Poor urban planning is also responsible for exacerbation of urban poverty by creating slum vicinities which are set aside the mainstream community with limited access to amenities, public services, and economic opportunities.

One important measure of human advancement is education. Inadequate education of the children leads to economical imbalance in nation's development which exacerbates poverty and unemployment, fosters social evils and increases the criminal activity in the country. Raising educational attainment is a prerequisite for many desired social and economic outcomes, especially for women and other socially vulnerable groups. Another important measure of human growth is state of health. They are concerned about the prospect of devolving further into poverty and desperation in addition to the low levels of resources and income that they currently have. Because they lack the resources, social networks, and income to cushion the better off from the effects of unforeseen setbacks, the impoverished are vulnerable (Singh, 2010). Slums are becoming more common in urban centres across the nation due to the rapid and unplanned urbanization and simultaneous growth of urban poverty. Due to their lack of infrastructure and services, slums are among the most dangerous places on earth. As such, there are numerous problems that must be resolved to improve the general well-being, education as well as health of slum dwellers (Firdaus, 2012).

Significance of the Study

The study examines the most recent literature and intends to give a comprehensive view of

poverty in urban areas and policy proposals for ending it and providing a better, more sustainable urban living by looking at qualitative as well as quantitative findings. This research is significant because it adds to our knowledge of urban poverty, as it looks at how urban poverty impacts education and health. Additionally, the paper views current patterns, and it connects urban poverty to the Sustainable Development Goals. The study provides important light on the challenges these communities confront and how those difficulties have changed over time. Because relatively few studies have used this method of systematic literature review to examine urban poverty from the perspective of sustainable development goals, so, the work is also important. Hence, the paper aims at filling the gap which exists in the knowledge regarding urban poverty, education and health in the lens of sustainable development goals. A literature review on urban poverty would provide valuable insights that inform policies aimed at addressing the root causes and symptoms of poverty in urban areas. Effective policy solutions should be multifaceted and aim to provide economic security, social equity, and a qualitative life for all urban residents, especially the slum dwellers. Hence, the paper makes policy recommendations so that the urban poor can live a sustainable and equitable life. Therefore, in order to combat poverty and achieve the SDGs, this review study will assist policymakers in creating updated policies.

Objective of the Study

The objective of the present study is to review the related literature on urban poverty and its influence on education and health among the urban slum dwellers.

Research Methodology

The review paper adopts qualitative approach and secondary sources of data have been used for gathering information. Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses method has been used in the systematic literature review to direct the searching, filtering, selection, and analysis of data. According to the PRISMA guidelines the following steps has been outlined: identification, screening, eligibility, and inclusion (PRISMA, 2015).

The review paper includes a total of 60 studies and the findings related to urban poverty and its influence on education as well as health from the literature were identified. A comprehensive exploration of published research across the indexed journals has been carried out using Scopus, Google Scholar, J-Stor databases as well as Shodhganga. Studies concentrating on documenting urban poverty upon the general population as well as children in India between the years 2000 to 2023 have been included. These research studies presented influence of urban poverty on education and health as well as other variables such as sustainable development goals.

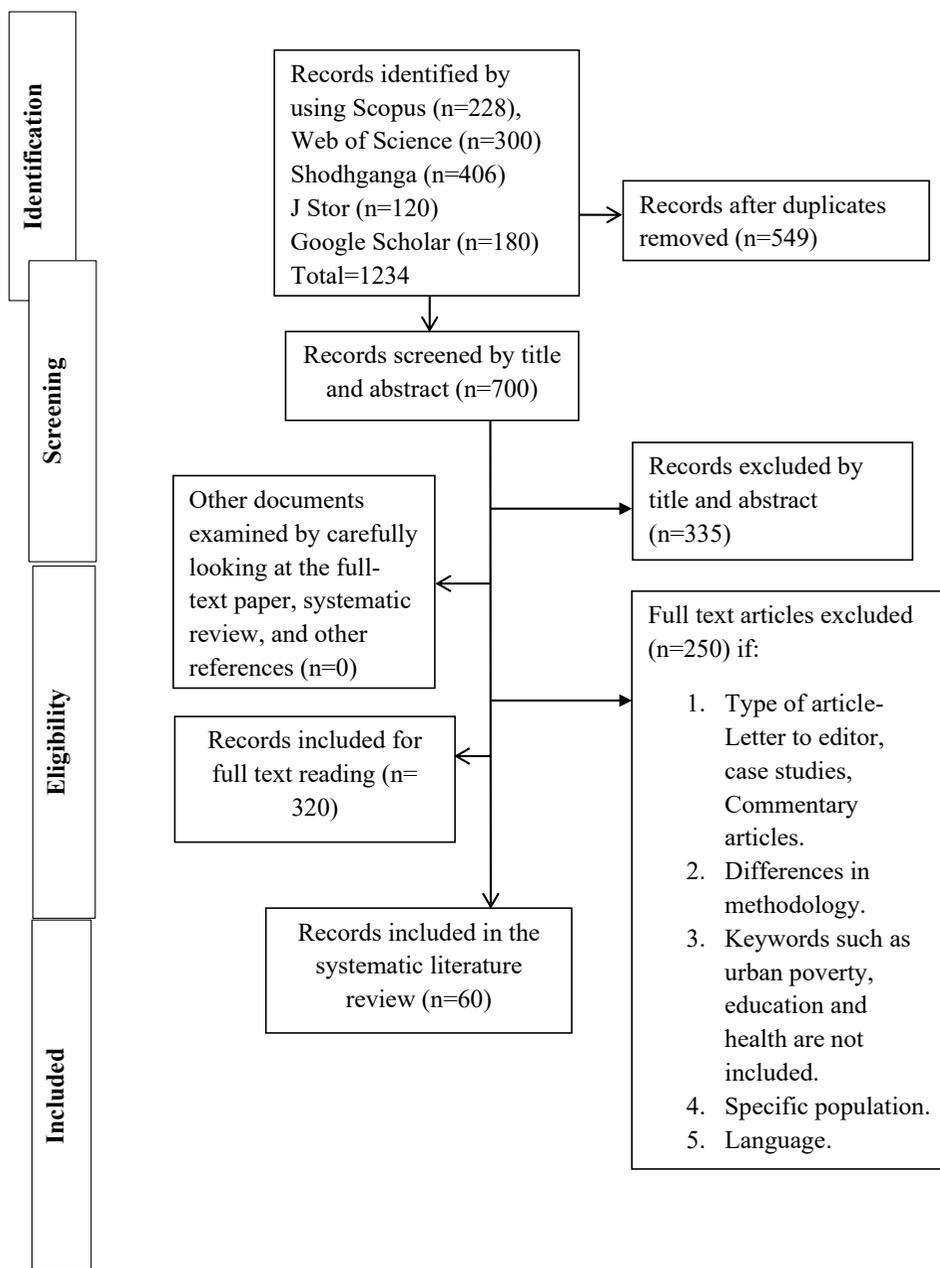


Fig. 1: Prisma Flow Diagram of the Literature Review Process

Urban Poverty and Education:

Education is acknowledged as an important component in overcoming poverty as it provides skills and opportunities to people for breaking the cycle of poverty. Therefore, literature review on the correlation between urban poverty and education takes into account various research studies, hypotheses, conclusions and shows the ways in which urban poverty affects education.

Education is regarded as a necessary human resource in order to meet other fundamental necessities like clothing, food, housing, and security and to steadily enhance one's quality of life (Engin-Demir, 2008). According to a study, children living in urban slums encounter a variety of issues pertaining to their education. These issues can include challenges in getting enrolled into schools, the way teachers treat such children, the calibre of their education, poor living conditions, and a lack of appropriate parental guidance (Banerjee, 2014). As per the reports of the study, the urban poor continue to face lack of access to education even after years of working toward the Sustainable Development Goals (Kaiser, A., et. al., 2024). The findings of a study revealed that due to the incredibly low literacy rate, one of the most critical challenges in urban slums is education (Sumangala, 2022). According to the findings of the study, the percentage of children who could complete their secondary education was only 10% and the others could not complete due to poverty and unawareness (Jahan S, and Urba T.R., 2015). The findings of research studies highlighted that although the slum area children had free access to educational facilities, yet educational opportunities was far from equal (Mir, 2015; Laya et al, 2019). While other studies revealed that drop-out rates among the children belonging to urban poverty remained higher than that of national average (Ludwig, et al., 2001; Solangaarachchi et al., 2022). On the other hand, a study revealed that wide disparity and imbalance in literacy and education existed among the slum dwellers in urban cities. (Bansode, 2007; Nath et. al, 2010) Another study revealed an inverse relationship between education and poverty and the reasons for not enrolling the children differ with gender, the reason being mainly financial difficulty. (Sinha, 2013; Gabriel, 2015; Bonal et. al., 2016) According to a research study, the urban poor people do not usually consider education to be important and instead are of the opinion that their job is to work and take care of the house (Vedeld and Siddham, 2002). Urban poor residents' substandard living conditions and the lack of basic services and public utilities have been shown to be the main obstacles to their educational progress (Kapur, 2016). Poverty as well as parental perception and negligence has been cited as the major reasons for low levels of education and non-enrollment of urban poor children in schools (Abuya and Wekulo, 2018; Hosgorur et. al., 2023). The majority of population living in urban slums have not finished their schooling and have started working as sole wage earners at a young age (Ghose, 2015). Other studies have found that most of the respondents from the slums lacked formal education and could not even make it through their primary level of education (Bhandari, 2006; Venkataswamy, 2013). Impoverished children have poorer academic expertise compared to their non-poor counterparts, and these differences show up in adulthood in the form of lower accomplishment, lower educational attainment, and unstable employment (Miller, Votruba-Drzal, and Coley, 2019; Kahya, et. al. 2023).

Findings from research study showed that the slum children as well as adults had lower levels of education as well as suffered from financial and social backwardness in the society (Cameron, 2012; Tintu, 2019). Overcrowded population and low educational attainment characterize the residents of urban impoverished areas. The majority of the population has a poor literacy rate. Urban poverty makes children labourers behind the scenes in schools. (Rahaman, 2018) It was also observed from the studies that the general literacy rates in slums are lower than the city

average and non-enrolment as well withdrawal from education of the children were majorly responsible for low literacy rates (Chugh, 2000; Cameron, 2008; Risbud, 2011; Medhi, 2016). Another study found that the illiteracy and low educational levels were major problems of the urban poor in Guwahati and limited education and skills (Gogoi, 2007; Roychoudhury, 2019). Moreover, studies found that female illiteracy is quite prevalent in urban poor areas. (Chodankar, 2003; Neog, 2020) As per some research studies, the majority of parents who reside in urban slum areas are unable, unwilling, or uninterested in sending their children to schools as they are involved in activities that enable them to make money, such selling goods or begging, etc. (Tripathi, 2021; Kuddus, Tynan and McBryde, 2020). Research study findings indicate that children belonging to urban poverty generally struggle to complete even their primary education as their parents are unable to provide adequate assistance for their education (Tufail, 2005; Hosgorur et. al., 2023). The findings indicate that experience and education have a negative relationship with an individual's poverty status, and this suggests that education for the impoverished is essential to breaking the cycle of poverty (Ferguson, et. al., 2007; Awan, et. al., 2011). The findings are also consistent with prior researches on how children's educational outcomes are impacted by familial socioeconomic status (Schiller et al., 2002; McEwan and Marshall, 2004; Tiwari, and Singh, 2021). Moreover, it was also found that low earnings and poverty had a negative impression on both the measure and eminence of education (Asha, 2023). Children living in slums often do not have sufficient access to high-quality education and have a relatively high dropout rate, which usually renders them unsuited for several occupations and causes them to remain unemployed (Upadhyay, 2019). Education in the nation as it currently exists shows that children living in urban slums have far fewer educational options and attainment than children in affluent strata (Upadhyay and Dubey, 2017).

Hence, it can be concluded that education is essential in order for society to develop. The inhabitants of the slums have low levels of education overall, hence the parents are unable to send their children for studying to school. Their poor income prevents them from investing in education. In the workforce, low educational attainment creates obstacles to employment and financial gain. They are working in casual jobs or as manual labourers and earning meagre income because there are no educational facilities available to them. Therefore, adequate educational opportunities must be created among the children belonging to underprivileged section of the society.

Urban Poverty and Health:

In this topic, the literature to date has focused on the connections between urban poverty and health. When it comes to the health implications of people belonging to urban poverty, it is evident from the research conducted that most of the studies are focussed on poor health conditions as well as other health risks of urban poor.

From the research studies, it has been revealed that the slum dwellers' health is substantially worse than that of the general population in urban areas (Montgomery and Hewett 2005; Islam et al. 2006). According to another study, the majority of children belonging to poverty stricken areas in urban locality are underweight and suffer from malnutrition (Ghosh et al. 2004; Agarwal et al. 2007; Ghose, 2015). Studies also confirmed that severe malnutrition was found among women belonging to urban poor areas (Watkins, 2000; Chodankar, 2003; Hatekar and Rode, 2020). A study found that the main grounds of malnutrition among urban poor children includes insufficient food and health safety, absence of appropriate childcare as well as unfavourable environmental factors (Mishra, 2021). Another study revealed that adolescent girls in the slums

of Chennai have little awareness of HIV transmission routes, contraceptive use, and menstrual/reproductive illness and self-treated abortion rates are high (Sharanya, 2014). By describing the barriers to adequate access to food and nutrition in urban areas, Mireya Vilar-Compte et al. (2021) conducted a comprehensive study that illustrated how urban poverty affects diet and health. However, due to poor sanitation and hygiene, several studies found that the gap between slum and non-slum areas—where majority of the world's urban population lives—is a significant role in the spread of diseases like HIV (Magadi, 2013; Elsey et al., 2016). According to a different study, people's health is directly impacted by the typically unsanitary living conditions in urban poverty neighbourhoods (Shivakumar, Vishwanath, 2013). Findings of some studies also revealed that the poor living conditions contributed to the evolution of HIV infection by deteriorating maternal and child health, and women who live in poverty are more vulnerable to prostitution and gender-based violence (Hunter, 2007; Rodrigo and Rajapakse, 2010). It was found from another study that poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, lower awareness levels on various health measures and inadequate medical facilities were together responsible for poor health status of the slum dwellers (Agarwal, Satyavada, Kaushik and Kumar, 2007; Gogoi, 2018). The growing urban slums have resulted in the spread of communicable as well as non-communicable health diseases and deteriorating mental health situations (Moore, Gould and Keary, 2003; Mercado, Havemann, Sami and Ueda, 2007). Community health, birth prevention and maternal and child health services must focus on slum citizens since poverty has a significant impact on their health due to their diminished socioeconomic status, lower educational levels, high fertility and high mortality rates (Goswami, and Manna, 2013; Akter, 2016). From the research findings, it has been clear that slum children's parents were not much concerned or aware about child healthcare practices which resulted in the unhygienic health conditions in the slum areas (Jahan S, and Urba T.R., 2015). The close proximity to stagnant canals, which serve as a breeding ground for mosquitoes that carry diseases, is said to be the cause of the bad health conditions found within the households. The presence of housing buildings close together, high population density, and traffic will all contribute to the rapid spread of the diseases (Solangaarachchi, Gamage and Adikari, 2022). Slum dwellers' health and nutrition are severely impacted by a lack of demand for services, poor environmental conditions, unclear accountability, a lack of coordination among various stakeholders, inadequate and ineffective government health services, and fragile links between slum communities and service providers (Gupta and Guin, 2015; Agarwal, et al., 2018). The deficiencies among the slums cause severely unhealthy conditions, which leads to an abnormally high rate of water and airborne illnesses among the residents (Chimankar, 2016). The study revealed that over four out of ten households have health liabilities in Mumbai's slums (Deshmukh, et. al., 2023). It was revealed from one study that a number of factors, including the household's low economic standing, awareness of and access to healthcare services, affect the health of poverty ridden people of Mumbai (Verma, et. al., 2001; Geetha and Madhura, 2020). According to the results of the study, the urban poor continue to face issues such as insufficient drinking water, restricted access to healthcare, subpar housing, inadequate drainage and sewer systems, and safety concerns even after years of working toward the SDGs (Kaiser, A., et. al., 2024). According to a study conducted by (Das, et al. 2018) statistical significant differences were found related to health seeking behaviour and urban poverty among the male and female participants. It was found from another research study that the women and children living in slums do not have appropriate health status due to lack of awareness on health as well as less knowledge regarding the healthcare facilities available (Zaman, et. al., 2018; Prashanthi, et. al., 2022). According to the findings of a study, inadequate urban services and low socioeconomic level, particularly among the impoverished living in the

urban poor areas directly affect their physical well-being (Latif, et. al., 2016). The analysis from a study showed that health and nutrition is substantially related to factors such as age, familial background, per capita expenditure, nature of occupation, prenatal care as well as childhood vaccinations (Hazarika, 2010; Singh, 2019). Major health risks can arise from an unhygienic, congested, and frequently dangerous environment, that are typically linked to inadequate waste disposal facilities, vermin infestation, poor sanitation, and low water quality (EHP 2003; WHO 2004). In addition, slum dwellers are more vulnerable to a variety of infections and illnesses because of inadequate nutritional intake brought on by a lack of education, unavailability of subsidized rations, as well as their incapacity to obtain essential services (Riley and Ko., et al, 2007). The urban poor experience worse health outcomes and a lower quality of life due to poverty and other forms of social disadvantage (Madhiwalla, N. 2007). Slum residents' health status is majorly influenced by their living conditions, as urban environments are characterized by slum overcrowding, filthy working conditions, air pollution, stench-filled water bodies, homeless families, street children, and acute drainage shortages (Prasad and Singh, 2009).

It can be concluded that slum inhabitants are primarily afflicted with a variety of diseases based on the literature that addresses their health. Children living in slums frequently suffer from malnutrition. The living circumstances for women in the slums are likewise appalling. In general, conditions including tuberculosis, malaria, diarrhoea, gastro-intestinal diseases, respiratory diseases, parasitic infestations, HIV, hypertension and traumas affect them. The main issues faced by slum dwellers include slum overcrowding, air pollution, shortage of drinking water, inadequate housing and sanitation. These issues lead to slum residents' health and hygiene-related issues. Therefore, the health issues affecting slum inhabitants must be resolved.

Urban Poverty from the perspective of Sustainable Development Goals:

When considering urban poverty from the perspective of the Sustainable Development Goals, it is closely related to several objectives that are meant to mitigate inequality, promote sustainable development, and guarantee that everyone has fair access to resources and opportunities. Therefore, research or in depth review on the issue of poverty from the perspective of sustainable development goals is required. When taken as a whole, these agendas highlight the connection between urban poverty and the SDGs. SDGs ought to be interpreted through an urban poverty lens and the circumstances in which they could help create more equitable and just urban environment (Lavell, et al., 2023). Therefore, research or in depth review on the issue of poverty from the perspective of sustainable development goals is required.

Urban poverty, education, and health are intricately connected, and addressing these issues through the framework of these goals can provide a holistic approach to improving the well-being of urban populations. The following examines urban poverty from the standpoint of various important SDGs:

Sustainable Development Goals No. 1, 3, and 4 are the intersecting points of urban poverty, education, and health. Goal no. 1 is to end poverty in all its forms everywhere and majority of other goals work in tandem with this goal (Pradhan, et al. 2017). Urban poverty often results in a lack of access to basic services, including quality education and healthcare, which keeps them trapped in cycles of poverty. Due to poverty, children in underprivileged metropolitan areas may find it difficult to continue their education, and adults may lack access to healthcare, which raises disease rates and reduces productivity. In order to eradicate extreme poverty for everyone, everywhere, it focuses on reducing the percentage of population that live in poverty in all of its forms, including limited access to services like education and health. The National Social

Assistance Program and the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme are two Indian programmes that encourage job opportunities for those living in poverty.

On the other hand, Goal no. 3 ensures healthy lives and promotes well-being for all at all ages. The urban poor often live in unhealthy environments with poor sanitation, inadequate access to clean water, and limited healthcare services which results in health issues such as psychosocial problems, malnutrition, respiratory diseases and maladjustments, etc. (Kaiser, et. al., 2024). Poor health can lead to school absenteeism and decreased cognitive ability, impacting the educational outcomes of children from impoverished families. Its objectives are to lower maternal mortality, stop avoidable deaths of children under five, and lower premature mortality from non-communicable diseases as well as provide universal health coverage with access to basic health services. Schemes in India include National Health Mission and Ayushman Bharat.

Goal 4 of SDG is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. Since, access to quality education in urban poverty-stricken areas is often limited due to factors such as overcrowded schools, inadequate infrastructure, and the high cost of education. The poor children are also more likely to face issues like high drop-outs, child labour, discrimination, or a lack of educational support (Pandey, B., 2018).

By 2030, it seeks to guarantee free, egalitarian, and high-quality primary and secondary education for students and highlights how crucial education is to advancing sustainable development and raising people's awareness of environmental sustainability, gender equality, and health. Schemes in India include National Education Policy 2020, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Midday Meal Scheme.

Apart from the above mentioned SDG's, there are several other goals which intersect with urban poverty, some of them are Goal 2 of SDG which aims to end hunger by increasing nutrition through fair access to wholesome food in cities and achieving food security as well as promoting sustainable agriculture, as food insecurity, which occurs when people, especially in low-income urban settings, struggle to obtain reasonably priced, wholesome food, frequently coexists with urban poverty. Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, Public Distribution System (Ration cards), Midday Meal Scheme are some of the welfare schemes introduced by the Indian Government.

Goal No. 6 guarantees everyone access to clean water and sustainable sanitation management. Many urban poor people reside in unofficial communities with little to no access to water and sanitary facilities, hence, tackling urban poverty requires investments in infrastructure, sustainable water management, and expanding access to clean water. Atal mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation and Swachh Bharat Mission are certain Government initiatives to name a few.

Goal 8 of SDG encourages decent work and promotes economic growth. Informal employment is common in urban poverty areas with people working in low-wage, unstable, and sometimes hazardous jobs. This makes fighting poverty and creating equitable economic opportunities more challenging.

To alleviate urban poverty, it is essential to create formal, respectable occupations and provide opportunities for financial services, entrepreneurship, and skill development. Some of the schemes include Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana, National Urban Livelihood Mission and Skill India Mission Goal No 9 of reducing inequality both within and across nations is the aim. Economic and social disparities are frequently linked to urban poverty, as disadvantaged populations face more obstacles in obtaining housing, healthcare, education, and work.

Policies must support social inclusion, equitable opportunity, and focused initiatives for underserved urban populations in order to lessen inequality. Some of the Government schemes include Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana and Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana.

Therefore, urban poverty is a complex issue that calls for interdisciplinary approaches to solve social, economic, and environmental issues. While government programs are essential in putting localized interventions into place to directly benefit marginalized urban communities, the Sustainable Development Goals offer a comprehensive, integrated framework for tackling urban poverty on a global scale. There is a better chance to combat urban poverty and build resilient, inclusive, and sustainable urban settings for all, if SDGs are also in line with specific government programs.

Conclusion and Implications:

Therefore, the incredibly poor educational attainment of slum dwellers makes it necessary to educate slum children. People who live in slums have appalling general health because they suffer from a wide range of ailments. Slum dwelling is therefore a challenging lifestyle. In order to combat urban poverty and improve health and educational outcomes in India's cities, policy initiatives must be integrated, inclusive, and sustainable. Policymakers can create a more equitable urban future for everyone by strengthening local government, expanding access to medical and educational services, improving the infrastructure of urban slums, and providing adequate social support. The government must develop and implement all-inclusive plans and programmes that will provide jobs, housing, quality education, and improved health care facilities, particularly for the urban poor. Ensuring that all urban unorganized workers have access to affordable healthcare, quality education, better housing circumstances and social security should be their top priorities. The policymakers should formulate policies that specifically address the issues of poor people and minorities as well as marginalized sections of society which involves targeted interventions. Legislators must prioritise inclusive urban development that incorporates green spaces, affordable housing, healthcare, education, and transportation by involving locals in decision-making through participatory planning which can result in more equitable urban development. Policies that support establishment of jobs, upkeep local businesses, and increase the chances of getting decent occupation are important to be taken into consideration. Additionally, minimum wage laws and ensuring equitable income can help decrease the income gap in urban settings.

It was found that the measures aimed at eradicating urban poverty have failed to take into account the broad phenomenon of social and economic development processes, which are the most crucial mechanisms for doing so. By encouraging economic prosperity, maintaining discipline and offering health and educational services, municipalities play a critical role in creating the foundation for this development. To do this, local governments require the right political connections, financial resources, a tax system that rewards good work, and a commitment to working with the private sector and non-governmental organizations (Baker, Schular, 2004; Anis, P. 2009).

Last but not the least, a follow-up research is recommended to fill the information lacuna regarding those living in urban poverty in the lens of Sustainable Development Goals framework. The government's continuous attempts to improve slum dwellers' capacity to combat poverty will therefore be aided by this. Policies must support the capacity of urban poor to advocate their rights and get past systemic barriers to encourage and support social entrepreneurs, grassroots community organizations and other local networks. Thus, the study

support local organizations and policymakers to strengthen the on-going programs to raise the standard of living for the urban poor (Jamil, et. al., 2020).

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