



Socio-Economic Condition Of Slum Dwellers In Shram Vihar, New Delhi

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CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

Research entails problem definition and redefinition, hypothesis formulation or solution suggestions, data collection, organization, and evaluation, deductions, and conclusion-making to ascertain whether they support the hypothesis. (Woody Clifford) Nowadays, one in seven people on the earth reside in a slum. By 2030, current estimates indicate that one in four individuals will reside in a slum. One in three urban dwellers in emerging nations reside in a slum. In some countries, up to 90% of urban dwellers live in slums. Slums are created and spread for a multitude of reasons throughout the world. The following are some of the causes of the rapid movement from rural to urban areas: poor planning, politics, natural disasters, high unemployment, poverty, forced or managed ghettoization, economic stagnation and depression, and social tensions. However, socioeconomic status is a comprehensive indicator of an individual's or family's financial resources, social position, and job history that takes into account both sociological and economic factors. The social vertical or class is the socioeconomic standing of an individual or group. A composite of education, income, and occupation is commonly used to compute it. A person's socioeconomic status is an all-encompassing economic and sociological assessment of their employment history, level of property ownership, and social standing relative to others. Simply evaluating an individual's socioeconomic position is not the same as analyzing a family's socioeconomic status, which takes into account the earners' employment, education, and combined income. To characterize the three locations that an individual or relatives might fall into, three stages of socioeconomic position are frequently distinguished (high, middle, and poor). Any combination of the three factors (income, education, and occupation) may be taken into account when classifying a family or an individual. Slums are residential areas where there is social and physical collapse, making it difficult to have a respectable family life, according to Encyclopedia Britannica. One of the main markers of a slum environment is substandard housing, which includes unmaintained, badly heated, or discarded homes; homes lacking privacy for a family; and residences with inadequate light, air, or bathroom amenities. They have few opportunities for leisure, are crowded, and are prone to flames.

Statement of the Problem

Delhi's Jhuggi - Jhopari (JJ) clusters were home to 1.85 million slum dwellers in 2001, while the current population estimate is closer to 2.15 million (2011). The people living in Delhi's slum clusters lack access to basic services such as roads, open spaces/parks, marketplaces, health care facilities, street lights, and sanitation. As the population in slum areas increases, these shortcomings worsen living conditions. JJ clusters are distributed around Delhi. They are usually found on vacant land close to roads, sewers, railway lines, and river embankments. They can also be found in open areas close to complexes of homes, businesses, and industries. Forty percent of squatter cases are found by roadside, while fifty- six percent are found close to residential areas. The researcher has attempted to investigate the socioeconomic status of the slum residents in Delhi's Shram Vihar neighborhood through this specific study.

Review of literature

According to the article "Socio-Economic Conditions of Slum Dwellers: A Theoretical Study" published in "Kaav International Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences," slum dwellers' socioeconomic conditions are generally poor due to a lack of basic social amenities, functional skills, proper education, a source of income, hygiene, and health resources

.According to the article, "A slum is a compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions" (NSSO, 1993, and 2002, p. 2). According to the report, slum inhabitants play a critical part in the nation's development. The study seeks to show theoretical notions about slum inhabitants' socioeconomic problems and the reasons for them, as well as to propose relevant ways for improving their conditions. Slum people are vulnerable members of society. Slums' key difficulties include health and hygiene issues, low income, poor housing conditions, and a lack of social amenities. This study was carried out with two primary aims. First, construct hypothetical notions about slum inhabitants' socioeconomic conditions. Second, to spread appropriate

strategies for improving the living conditions of slum people. This particular paper is based on secondary sources. The report begins with various definitions of slums provided by the Encyclopedia Britannica, the Registrar General of India, and the NSSO. The author concluded the paper by saying that slum inhabitants' socioeconomic circumstances are quite poor. Furthermore, it is noted that the general health of slum inhabitants is likewise extremely poor. According to the author, primary healthcare policies in metropolitan areas need to be inclusive and take into consideration the unique needs of the impoverished. Singh Rajendra Nath (2016).

The second largest slum population in India is found in Delhi, according to the report "Socio Economic Conditions of the People Living in the Slums of Delhi." In New Delhi, the capital of India, there are slum areas home to around 1.8 million people. These are typically low-wage or unemployed individuals who are unable to pay for even their most basic necessities. Delhi was split up into nine administrative districts till recently. The 2011 census separated Delhi's administrative division into 9 districts, despite the fact that it currently has 11 districts. It is an effort to understand the terrible circumstances of the slums in North East Delhi. Policymakers and development organizations can use this interpretation of the data as a guide. Urban poverty and slums are not unique to India. They already exist in many other regions of the world, and as urbanization picks up speed in India and beyond, they are predicted to expand quickly in the coming years. The report's data highlights how vulnerable the populace is. (Shay Nandini, 2014)

Published in "The International Journal of Humanities and Social Studies," "A Socio-Economic Study of the Slum Dwellers of Assam" attempted to examine the substandard socio-economic circumstances of Assamese slum residents. The bulk of slum dwellers, according to the author, are impoverished and lack access to basic necessities for survival. According to the article, slum residents are an integral element of urban areas because, although they live in filthy, unclean conditions, they provide invaluable services to the wealthy. The primary goal of the research is to examine the socioeconomic circumstances of Assamese slum dwellers. According to the report, the primary causes of their low socioeconomic circumstances are their lack of education and consistent source of income. The situation is explained in the article from an Indian point of view to a local one. The page uses tables to illustrate the number of slums by city or town. For this extensive study, three Assamese urban centers with the highest concentration of slum inhabitants—Dibrugarh, home to 2,6789 slum dwellers; Guwahati, home to 2,5739 slum dwellers; and Silchar, home to 2,2749 slum dwellers—were chosen. The study's foundation is primary data, however when necessary, the researcher also employed secondary data. For the relevant study, a sample of 945 households was selected. The article concludes by pointing out that slum inhabitants are a necessary component of urban life and that their socioeconomic circumstances need to be changed if we are to see sustainable and all-encompassing development. (Gogoi, Moro Michie Chetia Phukon, 2016)

According to a study published in the International Journal of Medical Research and Health Sciences titled "The Impact of Growth and Development of Slums on the Health Status and Health Awareness of Slum Dwellers," it is also important to ensure that health policies take social justice and equity into account. The purpose of this study is to comprehend and characterize how the expansion and development of Guwahati, Assam's slums affect the living conditions that in turn affect the health status of slum dwellers. 44 publications published between 1993 and 2016 in a variety of computerized databases, hand searches, and reputable texts were thoroughly reviewed and analyzed for this specific study. Yamin Hassan, H.D. Goswami, and Tabrez Uz Zaman (2018)

In "Socio-Economic Conditions of Slum Dwellers: A Theoretical Study," Brijendra Nath Singh argues that although slum dwellers are generally impoverished due to a lack of basic social amenities such as functional skills, proper education, a source of income, hygiene, and health resources, they also play a significant role in nation building, which makes studying slum dwellers important. This paper aims to illustrate theoretical concepts related to the socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers and their causes as well as to suggest appropriate measures for improving their circumstances. Since slum dwellers are the stock of potential human resource, it can be developed through skill enhancement or other means.

Research Gap

In the article

Objective of the Research

To investigate the socioeconomic status of slum inhabitants in Shram Vihar, Delhi.

To determine the factors that contribute to an increase in the number of slum inhabitants in Delhi.

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RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The word "research methodology" simply refers to the "how" of conducting a research study. It focuses on how a researcher methodically designs a study to obtain accurate and reliable results that meet the research goals, objectives, and research questions.

3.1 Research Question

- What is the socioeconomic status of slum inhabitants in Shram Vihar, Delhi?
- What causes contribute to the growing number of slum dwellers in Delhi?

3.2 Field of Study

The proposed study area is Shram Vihar, New Delhi.

3.3 Research Design

The suggested study's field is New Delhi's Shram Vihar.

3.4 Universe of the study

The Shram Vihar slum's residents were the focus of this study's realm of inquiry.

Thirty families were interviewed by the researcher in order to meet the sample size criteria.T

3.5 Sampling Design

The framework that directs the process of choosing a survey sample and shapes several other important survey elements is known as the sample design.

A. Sample Size: The researcher used a sample of thirty houses.

B. Sampling technique: The study in question was conducted using a non-probability sampling design.

C. Non-probability Sampling: The target population was chosen using the Convenience Sampling technique in non-probability sampling.

Tools of Data Collection

Researcher used Interview Schedule as the tool of data collection. The researcher prepared the interview schedule based on the objectives taken for the study.

Sources of Data

The study used a combination of primary and secondary data collection methods; primary data came from interview schedules filled out by participants and interactions with houses in the targeted slum; secondary data came from books, journals, websites, and other sources.

Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data analysis and interpretation is the process of giving collected information a meaning and figuring out the implications, relevance, and conclusions of the results. To fulfill the objectives of the study, the researcher collected the pertinent data from the homes of tea garden workers. The researcher employed statistical processes in a statistical computer application to make inferences from the data that was gathered. Using Microsoft Office Excel, the researcher is assessing and analyzing the data for this investigation. To establish a link with the topic under discussion, the researcher uses a bar diagram, pie chart, or other visual representation to illustrate the data that was gathered in this chapter. The data analysis and its interpretation are displayed below. Gender of the Respondent: The following figures summarize the researcher's results, which included determining the respondent's gender and observing the socioeconomic situation of the slum inhabitants in Delhi's Shram Vihar:

Gender of Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Male	19	63.33
Female	11	36.66
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Data Collection

The above table shows that majority of the respondent is male, i.e. 19(63.33%) and total women respondent is 11(36.66%) out of 30 respondents.

Educational Qualification of the Respondent: The researcher also examined and analyzed the respondents' educational backgrounds because it is a significant factor in establishing their socioeconomic standing. Additionally, the following table and figure highlight the findings:

Educational Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Never Enrolled	17	56.66
Primary	6	20
8 th Passed	4	13.33
10 th Passed	3	10
HS Passed	0	0
Graduate	0	0
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Data Collection

The majority of respondents, or 17 (56.66%) out of 30, are not enrolled in any kind of educational program, as the table and figure show. None of the respondents had finished high school and graduated; 6 (20%) had studied up to basic courses, 4 (13.33%) had studied up to class 8, and 3 (10%) had studied up to class 10

Marital Status of the Respondent: The marital status of the respondent from the field of study was also examined and assessed by the researcher because it is a significant factor in defining an individual's occupation. One may consider changing careers if their current employment does not meet all of their family's needs. The results are listed as follows:

Marital Status	Frequency	Percentage
Married	13	43.33
Unmarried	7	23.33
Divorced	3	10
Widow	5	16.66
Widower	2	6.66
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field of Data Collection

Monthly Income of the Respondent: Additionally, the researcher examined and assessed the respondent's monthly income from the data collecting field. since it is a significant factor in determining socioeconomic level.

Monthly Income	Frequency	Percentage
Below 1000	1	3.33
2000-4000	17	56.66
4000-6000	10	33.33
6000-8000	2	6.66
8000-10000	0	0
Above 10000	0	0
Total	30	100.00

Source: Field Data Collection

Saving Habits of the Respondents who change their occupation: An individual's saving behavior has a significant influence on their socioeconomic standing. The goal of the study is to examine the saving behaviors of the thirty respondents who have changed careers. The resultant list is as follows:

Saving Habit	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	2	6.66
No	28	93.33

Source: Field Data Collection

CHAPTER - 3

Findings

The main conclusions of a research project are the findings; these are the things the project proposed, disclosed, or indicated. The observations made by the researcher in the relevant subject of study are called findings. The researcher has outlined the key conclusions of the investigation into the "Socio-Economic Condition of Slum Dwellers of Assam" in this specific chapter. The following is a list of the findings:

Findings

1. The majority of slum dwellers have been noted to have never attended an educational institution. The majority of people were not involved in any activities that generated income since they lacked the necessary educational credentials. There were certain unhealthy habits observed on those grounds.
2. The majority of research participants earn minimum pay, which is quite low for a family to subsist on. Of the thirty responders, seventeen (56.66%) earn between Rs. 2000 and Rs. 4000 a month. Different sub-problems were consequently emerging in that specific subject area.
3. Lack of money, unemployment, and some harmful behaviors are the frequent causes that lead to a growth in the number of slum dwellers in that specific slum. First of all, the majority of respondents said that they don't have enough money to buy or rent a home. They had to move into a temporary shelter as a result. Second, they were living in slums and were at last powerless as a result of unemployment. Most importantly, several people moved to Guwahati and other cities in search of better lives. However, they developed certain bad habits as a result. Researchers discovered that while some of the individuals were in really stable conditions, others ended up living in slum shelters as a result of activities such as substance misuse.
4. The majority of the study area's respondents earned a living on a daily basis. Their lackluster educational background made it impossible for them to get employment.
5. The majority of people don't save regularly. It was found during the investigation that very few people set aside money from their earnings for savings.

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CONCLUSION

The socioeconomic status of Shram Vihar's slum dwellers is the main subject of the study. Through the investigation, the researcher learned about the current socioeconomic situation in that specific slum. It was noted that the slum's socioeconomic situation was extremely precarious. Both the educational background and the health conditions were extremely poor. The majority of respondents, the researcher found while analyzing the data, were not enrolled in any educational institutions or schools.

They don't have any other possessions in their house. Their bodies exhibit certain medical conditions, such as bacterial infections and skin rashes.

The researcher learned a great deal about the conditions of slum dwelling through this specific investigation. The worst case situation might get better if the local government gives these problems more attention. Numerous government initiatives are in place to improve their socioeconomic standing, but they aren't working any better right now.

