

CHAPTER III

THE PROBLEM AND PROCEDURE

3.1 Introduction

The galloping increase in the population of large cities is accompanied by a mushroom growth of slums throughout the world whether in highly developed and affluent countries like the U.S.A. or in poor and developing countries like India 'Herlems' and 'dark ghettos' are as such as essential feature of America as are 'Chawls', 'ahotals', 'bustees' 'Juggi-Jhompris' of India. According to modest estimates, 20 to 50 percent of urban population in capitalists countries lives in slums. These 'refuse dumps of human misery' and illness of deprivation equator and human degradation which are 'afferent to human dignity'. Only the 'wretched of the earth' occupy these god-forsaken dwelling places which are utterly unfit for human habitation, and live in the midst of unspeakable filth, stench, rot, disease and degradation.

Philosophers, thinkers, planners and administrators are concerned over the cancerous growth of city slum which are threatening to devour entire neighbourhoods. Even as they are demolished at one place under Slum Clearance Programme or Urban Renewal Programmes, they reappear at another spot demonstrating their undestructible nature. What would be the

impact of the sub-human living conditions in slums on the future generation is a matter of anybody's guess. However, current research has shown that slums are producing a weak generation physically and mentally. The protein calories gap has caused serious mental retardation among poor children. Childhood in extremely crowded areas has resulted in profound and permanent depression. So that victims are unable to figure out answers to very simple question what is more seriously devastating. Social tensions, violence, crime and vice spring up from the need to share too few social facilities and amenities the very foundations of the social edifice in cities.

A number of thinkers are deeply disturbed and profoundly perturbed over the unnatural cancerous growth of cities. The urban growth in the third world has brought about a deterioration in the total materials, social and cultural atmosphere. Large chunks of urban dwellers are being thrown into an expanding complex of chawls, busties, shanty-towns, shack towns, Zopadpattis and pavement dwellings. Presently urbanization is generally in the slums a culture of poverty and creeping social paralysis arising from environmental deterioration. The slums are providing a new generation of men and women who are weak mentally and physically. Current medical researches have also demonstrated as to how a protein

deficiency brings about mental retardation among the children of the poor. Researches have also brought to light certain pathological conditions associated with slum life. It has been established that a large percentage of patients coming from slums suffer from profound and permanent state of depression arising from childhood spent in unbearably overcrowded areas which render the victims incapable of even figuring out answers to very simple and clear problems.

The poverty of the slum-dwellers a large majority of whom live below subsistence level in extreme congestion with gross inadequacy of basic civic amenities including medical care and many other deprivations makes the life of the slum-dwellers extremely hard and frustrating and poses immensely difficult problems before planners, administrators, social workers, and educationists. Universalization of primary education which is a national commitment and a sine-quonon of national development has thus proved to be an impossible task in urban slums. And yet as elsewhere, education can serve as a powerful instrument of socio-economic developments of the slum-dwellers and lift them out of poverty, ignorance and despair.

The growth of slums has been invariable concomitant of rapid industrialization and urbanization unless appropriate

policies are adopted and implemented to prevent hapazard^h and unplanned growth^y of slums, the urban environment may as well prove explosive.

Every overgrown village tends to become a town,, and every town tends to become a city and the city tends to become metropolis, then megropolis and then parasitopolis.

Mushroom growth of slum is a world-wide phenomenon next only to population explosion. It stems out of a rapid industrialisation and urbanization leading to a heavy influx of rural and labour class families to the city. This increases the inflow imigrants into the city to an appreciably high level.

Industrialisation and urbanisation go hand in hand. In the post industrial revolution era, there has been a phenominal increase in the number of urban settlement all over the world. This is accompanied by more staggering increase in the number of their population which is growing at double the rate of population in general. To comfoud the matters still further, some big cities of the world already at the 500000 marks are growing four times as fast as the rest of the country. It is estimated that by the end of this century, for the first time in the history of man, urban population will cutstrip the rural,

Growth in urbanisation as an incapable feature of a developing economy is clearly demonstrated by the population statistics in India. During 1961-71, urban population in India increased by 38 percent against the overall increase of 24.66 percent for the whole country. In case of cities with a population of over 1,00,000 the increase in population was as high as 49 percent, while in Delhi it was the highest of all that is 53.85 percent. (Census of India 1971). Amazingly enough, in a period of 40 years from 1931-72, the urban population in class I cities has increased 600 percent that is from 9.5 millions to 59 millions. This has serious implications for the living conditions of people in India.

The 1971 Census of India has shown that out of a total population of 547 millions people in the country, the urban population accounts for 108.8 millions, thus constituting 20 percent of the entire population. Although this proportion of urban, population is quite low as compared to the industrially developed countries where it varies from 55 to 80 percent, in absolute numbers, it is much larger than the total population of U.K., Canada, France, Japan, U.A.R., Ceylon and Pakistan. The census has further revealed that the rate of increase in the population of last decade has been doubled that of the whole country. This is further exarted in big cities which were already accomodating massive concentrations or urban population.

Thus, 70 percent of the urban population in Bengal is huddled in five of its largest cities alone and 66 percent of the urban population of Jammu and Kashmir is concentrated in only two of its cities, namely Jammu and Shrinagar. In the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh again, 89.75 and 90.67 percent population respectively is urban and is localised in these two cities.

The growth of urban slums in the wider context of growing urban population, raises a host of sociological psychological organisations, administrative and financial problems. According to UN Publication in 1971, the slums and squatter population formed nearly a substantial percentage of the total urban population in large cities, in Brasilia 41 percent, in Mexico city 14 percent, in Caracas 21 percent, in Colombo 44 percent, in Jakaria 25 percent, in Bagdad 29 percent, in Karachi 33 percent, in Ankara 60 percent, and in Singapore 15 percent. In our metropolitan cities, A class cities also the proportion of slum and squatter population ranges between 33 and 50 percent.

India presently has about 3000 urban areas with an established population of 120 millions. According to futurologists, the number of urban centres will rise to 5000 covering about 300 to 350 million people at the end of the 20th century.

The Government of India and the Government of Gujarat are keen on the upliftment of the rural class, labour class and the scheduled classes and their standard of living and giving a shape to their individuality and identity and now that this very subject has been given a pride of place in the 24 points programme, it is now imperative to obtain precise information on slums and their problems.

In order to assess the gravity of problem, underlying the slums the B.M.C. felt it necessary to get a comprehensive idea of the slums and their inhabit acts, their means of livelihood their educational status and economic standing, their shelters and other basic minimum amenities available to them, and other related matters.

A demographic study is, indeed, an essential and an integral part of any social planning. Population characteristics have a direct bearing on cultural values, economic standing, employment opportunities and the availability of civic services.

Family is the fundamental unit that bears a direct relationship with the changing modes of living conditions and standards, inculcation of the existing norms and the socio-economic development of its member units, namely slum dwellers. Therefore, it is necessary to peep into different family characteristics of slum dwellers with a view to improving

their life style so that they improve their attitude towards education and try to live a life of a normal citizen of the country.

3.2 Magnitude of the Problem

The development of the country on modern industrial and technological lines has resulted in a staggering proliferation of slums. That the problem has gigantic proportions can be seen from the fact that 25 to 40 percent of the population in big cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad and Ahmedabad lives in slums and equatter settlements. In the four metropolitan cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras alone approximately 5 million people out of a population of 19 million live in equatter settlement such as Jhuggi, Jhompris in Delhi, 'Cheries' in Madras, 'Lopadapattis' in Bombay and 'Bustees' in Calcutta. Besides million of others live in the run-down, dilapidated, old city slums and urban villages.

There is no authoritative survey of slum dwellers on a national scale, but rough estimates put the figure at 25 million in 1972. (which must be around 30 million at this time. Thus one in five in Bombay, one in four in Delhi, one in three in Madras and more in Calcutta live in slums, not to speak of the pavement dwellers whose number was estimated at 15,136 in Delhi, 15,169 in Bombay, 48,802 in Calcutta and 7,049 in Madras (Gondatra, The Sunday Standard, March 7, 1976) in 1971 Census

of India. The situation in small cities is no better as an Indian Express Survey conducted in Agra in April 1979 disclosed that 46 percent of the city population was living in slums. What is more, this mushrooming of slums continues unabated as industrialization progresses and urban centres grow in their functions attracting huge multitudes of people from the countryside with lure of varied and more remunerative work opportunities, prospects of a better life and the possibility of improving one's status.

It is, therefore, clear that cities are growing not so much by natural growth as by a continuous stream of migrants who are pushed out of the villages by poverty, underdevelopment and a closed social system and pull towards the cities which promise better employment, better amenities of life, more choices and greater chance of social mobility. Our education system is no less responsible for this phenomenon. With the expansion of educational facilities in the country, the number of literates has more than doubled during 1951-71. Since the structure of education in India is such that it glorifies the non-agricultural sector and since living in a town with its more abundant amenities has come to occupy an important place in our value system, many of those villagers who are able bodied or better educated migrate to the cities. (Narain 1976; Gupta, 1976).

3.3 Need and Importance of the Present Study

Characteristically India has given a significant prominence to education because education is a means to awaken people's self awareness and self esteem and hence the capacity to improve their economic condition. In a democratic set up like ours the role of education^{is} particularly crucial, since democracy can work effectively only if there is an intelligent and active participation by the people in understanding and solving the problem of the country. The responsibility of providing the people with necessary understanding of the problem of daily life vests with educational institutions. Such education is specially needed to backward classes to help them become intelligent citizens to train them to be observers, thinkers and creators in whatsoever humble manner it may be.

In the field of education very few researches have been done with regard to education in slum life. Before nourishing a sick child it is necessary to give it a curative treatment. There are many maladies which our country is suffering from and these ailments have to be first cured. Slum in India is one of the major sicknesses of our country and one does well to focus its attention on this and make a contribution towards its eradication.

A question may arise 'Is there any special reason why Baroda is selected as a field of study?' As said earlier few years back Baroda was a small city. But now because of advancement of science and technology many industries have sprung up around the city. As a result unskilled and semi-skilled villagers have flocked near these industries in order to earn their livelihood. People living in slums have their own pattern of life. They have their own values, beliefs and ideals. Uptil now no study was made and we have if any - very little knowledge about it. In addition, the investigator's personal interest in slum and her experiences in the past few years have also inspired her in pursuing this study.

Having taken a thorough look at the face of the world and the sub human conditions under which the majority of the human beings live, specially in our own country. One who has heart to feel the misery of his own fellow beings, confronts with the question what can I do about it? A single individual cannot change the scene even to the least iota. But certainly a thorough study of atleast one slum area and disseminating the findings of the same among others could create an awareness among the more fortunate brothers that a part of human life is in pain, in deprivation and want. It is with this hope that the response of many more persons in the educational field may be positively turn towards the upliftment of the down

trodden in the slum that the investigator desires to work at her problem.

3.4 The Problem, Definition of Terms and Delimitations

The Problem

The title of the problem of the present piece of research reads as 'A Study of Life Style of Slum Dwellers and Its Relation with Education'.

This study is an analysis of the work, amusements, reading, beliefs and customs or phases of those of a whole community life and problems. Study includes a survey of the present position of slum dwellers. It also includes their values, beliefs and ideas the sum total of which gives the idea of the 'life style' of these deprived people.

Life Style : The life style means the way of living which includes food, clothing, shelter, social, economic conditions, health and hygiene, religion and education. The investigator has studied the life style of slum dwellers with respect to the aspects mentioned above.

Slum : Ordinarily the term 'slum' applies to all those dwellings that do not even provide the basic minimum facilities for human subsistence. There is virtually absence of good ventilation, good toilets, good drainage, adequate water supply and family privacy for bathing etc. Slums are,

so to say, those dwellings that are devoid of all such facilities. Slums promise no room for recreational or community use. They are ordinarily subject to natural calamities. The very lack of basic infra-structure facilities high infant mortality, utter negligence of personal health and hygiene all these together characterise what may be termed as slums.

Opinion differ on the definition of slums. Such a definition would refer not only to housing condition which are different at different places but also different at different points of time in the same place. The word 'Slum' itself is a relative term which depends for its existence on the current standards of living which are not a fixed entity for all times to come. The definition of slums, therefore, depends on community standards regarding the minimum requirements of environments, safety and privacy as reflected from time to time.

The slum areas (improvement and clearance) Act, 1956 which applies to Delhi and other Union Territories defines slum area as :

- 1. Any area where the buildings (a) are in any respect unfit for human habitations, or (b) area by reasons of delapidation, over crowding faulty arrangement and design, narrowness or faulty arrangement of

streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors detrimental to safety, health or morale.

2. In determining whether a building is unfit for human habitation, the following conditions are to be considered :

- (a) Repair
- (b) Stability
- (c) Freedom from damp
- (d) Natural light and air
- (e) Water supply
- (f) Drainage and sanitary convenience, and
- (g) Facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water.

The above definition is based on a combination of factors relevant partly to the environment and partly to the condition of slum structures. However, the physical aspects of individual slum structures vary from a structure of mud and the thatch to wholly brick and concrete structure, but the slum areas as a whole share one thing in common viz. serious difficulties with regard to essential services and amenities.

Slums may be described as areas of substandard housing conditions within a city. The term housing conditions refers to actual living conditions rather than the mere physical appearance of a building. Class IV government servants quarters in many parts of Delhi are built of brick and mortar and fitted with modern amenities. However, with extremely crowded

conditions, poor maintenance and insanitary appearance, they would easily fall into the category of slums. In other cases, the mere appearance of physical decay, deterioration, neglect, disorder and squalor may be enough to suggest the slum-like properties of an area.

The slum is a product of many factors, but poverty is the foremost cause. Generally, a slum is inhabited by people who have lowest incomes often below the poverty line and cannot afford to rent houses in better localities. A slum is, therefore, a poverty area in most cases, with extremes of deprivations exacerbated by striking contrasts of luxury and affluence next door.

The slum is also an area where space is overcrowded with buildings and buildings are overcrowded with people. Such areas have the highest density of population with all the attendant evils like mental retardation, headaches, respiratory diseases, psychic disorders, social tension, physical violence, crime and vice.

Health and sanitation are the first casualties of slum existence. Slums either completely suffer from modern amenity deprivation or such amenities are grossly inadequate there. Lack of water, of sewerage system of bathroom and toilet facilities and of arrangement for garbage disposal culminates

in extreme filth, equalor and bad odour gives rise to many infections, chronic diseases and a higher rate of mortality.

The slums may be pervaded, if not by a feeling of hopelessness and despair that many of its inhabitants will not be as successful as a majority of people in the urban setting, by a growing awareness that its inmates are at the bottom of the social ladder. This may have a depressing effect on their morale and efforts at advancement. 'When the slum becomes truely pernicious it becomes the environment of the culture of poverty, a spiritual and personal reality for its inhabitants as well as an area of dilapidation. This is when the slum becomes the breeding ground of crime, of vice, the creator of people who are lost to themselves and to others.' (Harrington, 1962).

Although every locality in an urban centre is isolated from the rest partly by location and partly by choice, a slum is especially so. The slum is often occupied by the dregs of society, the lowliest of the low who apart from their employment have no other links with the mainstream of life, and whose existence is thus marginal to the urban society. Slums are, therefore, islands of unintegrated communities living their own separate lives.

Mobility is another distinguishing feature of a slum. Movement back and fourth between the native place and the

place of employment and from place to place in search of new employment makes the slum-dweller highly mobile. At worst, it may engender rootlessness and prevent the formation of any community feeling. From rootlessness to alienation and social schizophrenia is just another step.

Lastly, like the proverbial 'The king is no more, long live the king' the slum also may temporarily disappear only to reappear somewhere-else after a short while. The roots of the slums are in the socio-economic and cultural conditions of the people, and in the housing shortages, unless housing and standards of living of the people improve even new and beautiful quarters into slums, as has happened in Madras. 'What appears as slum is the city landscape is of spontaneous origin. This very spontaneity makes the definition of slums difficult.' However, the social scientists unanimously regard a slum as a special type of disorganised areas.

Nel Anderson emphasises appearance, economic status, overcrowding, nature of population, health and sanitary conditions, morale, way of life and social isolation as the important features which characterise a slum.

The United Nations Secretariate defines slum as a 'Building, a group of buildings, or area characterised by over-crowding, deterioration, unsanitary conditions, or absence

of facilities or amenities which because of these conditions or any of them endanger the health, safety or morals of the inhabitants or the community.'

Obviously, bad housing is a major index of shanty conditions. It means the dwellings that have inadequate ventilation, toilet and bathing facilities, that are in bad repair, camp and improperly planned, that are subject to fire and flood hazards, and that are often occupied by the poor, could be called slums. To complete the picture many other features may be added as total negligence of hygiene, prevalence of contagious disease, high infant mortality, deteriorated and even degenerated neighbouring conditions, delinquency and crimes. Such is varying combinations, are the characteristics of slums. It should be noted that slums involve people as well as buildings. In other words, slums residential areas that are physically and socially deteriorated and also economically backwards.

In the report of the seminar on slum clearance of Bombay, a slum has been described as under :

' A slum may be described as a chaotically occupied, unsystematically developed and generally neglected areas which is over populated and overcrowded with ill-repaired and neglected, structures. The areas have insufficient communication, indifferent sanitary arrangements and inadequate amenities

necessary for the maintenance of physical and social health and the minimum needs and comforts of humanbeings.

There is a general absence of social services and welfare agencies to deal with major social problems, or persons and families, in respect of sub-standard health, inadequate income and low standard of living and who are victims of biological, psychological and social consequences of the physical and social environment.'

Slums are characterised by seven factors namely, substandard housing, over-crowding, inadequate civic amenities, insanitary living conditions, existence of social problems and lack of general services.

Slum - Generally it was said that a slum is characterised by inadequate housing, deficient facilities, overcrowding, and congestion.

Slum described as a 'street, alleys, court etc. situated in a crowded district of a town or city and inhabited by people of a low class or by the very poor, a number of these streets or courts forming a thickly populated neighbourhood or district of squalid and wretched character. (The Oxford University Dictionary).

Slums - Other terms of a more genteel nature have come into use, for example, 'blighted area,' 'renewal area', 'deteriorated area', 'grey area', 'lower class neighbourhood

low income area and inner core area, still, as Hunter has said 'slum' is a good, old-fashioned word that carries real meaning. (David R. Hunter, The Slums : Challenge Response).

Slums have the characteristics of overcrowding, delapidation and insanitary condition which endanger the health, safety and morals of the inhabitants. They have disorderly grown in response of their buildings and streets. There is congestion all around.

By RELATION the investigator does not mean co-relation but the effect of the life style over education and vice versa.

Education means the aggregate of all the processes by means of which a person develops abilities, attitude and other forms of behaviour of positive value in the society in which he lives.

Scope and Limitation

The study is related with slum dwellers and their children. Millions of people live in slums but upto now only few sociological studies are made in this area. According to 'A Survey of Research in Education' there is not a single survey available in India. (Buch, 1979).

There are two approaches to study. The investigator takes large sample and studies on periphery their lives or investigator takes a small sample and conducts an intensive study for indepth findings in terms of their values, beliefs perception etc. The investigator took the second alternative. Therefore, this study is not a quantitative study but it is a qualitative study. It is not an extensive but an intensive study. It is not in terms of casting a glance at the lives of thousands but it is in terms of in depth observation and conceptualization about the life style of slum dwellers.

The scope of the study concerns itself with the relationship between the life style of the slum dwellers and their education. It also seeks to examine why they are illiterate and how some of them become literate. It aims to determine how education contributes to their lives and also to find out how they perceive education.

3.5 A General Idea of Kisanwadi Slums

Kisanwadi slum is situated just on the outskirts of the old Baroda city boundary in the East. The easy approach to this slum is from the Ajwa Road. The Table 3.1 shows the population of Kisanwadi. The total population is 16,725 out of which 8,700 are males and 8,025 are females.

Table :3.1: Total Population of
Kisanwadi

Sex	Number of Persons	Percentage
Male	8700	52.02
Female	8025	47.98
Total	16725	100.00

Percentagewise, the male population is 52.02 percent while while female population is 47.98 percent.

The Table 3.2 shows the age-wise distribution of population. The number of children under age group 0 - 5 is 3,714 that is about 22.21 percent of the whole population. Out of this 1,842 are boys and 1,872 are girls. Their percentage comes to 49.60 and 50.40 respectively. As compared to the total population of 8,700, the population of boys under this group is 1,842 that is 21.17 percent and that of girls is 23.33 percent of the total female population which is 8,025. The total number of children under the age group 6 - 14 is 3,625 which is about 21.67 percent of the total population. About 1,980 are boys while 1,645 are girls that is 54.62 percent are males and 45.38 percent are females in this group. The number of boys to the total male population

Table 3.2: Age-wise Distribution of Population

Age-Group	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Grand Total	Percentage
No. of Children in age-group (0 - 5)	1842 (49.60)	21.17	1872 (50.40)	23.33	3714	22.21
No. of children in age-group (6 - 14)	1980 (54.62)	22.76	1645 (45.38)	20.50	3625	21.67
No. of children in age-group (15 - 18)	271 (65.94)	3.12	140 (34.06)	1.74	411	2.46
No. of Adults (18 +)	4607 (51.33)	52.95	4368 (48.67)	54.43	8975	53.66
Total	8700	100	8025	100	16725	100

Figures in the bracket indicate the percentage of the total of that particular age-group.

comes to 22.76 percent and the female population comes to 20.50 percent. The number of adolescence under the age group 15 - 18 is only 411 forming only 2.46 percent of the total population. The population under this group is the lowest. There are only 271 boys and 140 girls. Their percentage comes to 3.12 and 1.74 respectively. There is one remarkable thing about this group. The boys outnumber the girls. The male population under this group is 65.94 percent while female population is only 34.06 percent. The number of adults that is above 18 years are 8,975 which is 53.66 percent of the total population. This shows that more than half of the population comprises of adults. The adult males form 51.33 percent while the females are 48.67 percent. The male adults numbers to 4,607 which comes to 52.95 percent of the total male population while the number of females are 4,368 which comes to about 54.43 percent of the total female population.

The Table 3.3 gives an idea about educational status of children in the age group of 6 - 14 years. Number of school-going children in this group are 2,622 which comes to 72.33 percent. The total number of the children being 3,625. Out of this, 1,980 are boys while 1,645 are girls, the percentage of boys is 54.62 while that of the girls is 45.38. The number of school-going boys are 1,535 i.e.

Table :3.3: Educational Status of Children in Age-Group 6 - 14 Years

Categories of Children	Boys	Percentage	Girls	Percentage	Total	Percentage
No. of School going Children	1535 (58.54)	77.53	1087 (41.46)	66.08	2622	72.33
No. of Dropouts	117 (42.70)	5.90	157 (57.30)	9.54	274	7.56
No. of children not admitted in the school	328 (44.99)	16.57	401 (55.01)	24.38	729	20.11
Total	1980 (54.62)	100	1645 (45.38)	100	3625	100

Figures in the Brackets indicate the percentage on the basis of the total children in the respective categories.

77.53 percent of the total male population in this group while the number of school-going girls are 1,087 i.e. about 66.08 percent of the total female population. The percentage of school-going boys in this group comes to 58.54 while that of girls is 41.46. That means more boys go to schools. The number of drop-outs among boys is 117 i.e. 5.90 percent of the total male population in this group while among the girls the number is 157 i.e. 9.54 percent. This shows that among girls the number of dropouts is more. Only 42.70 percent of boys drop out while 57.30 percent of girls drop out. The total number of drop-outs in this group is 274 which comes to 7.56 percent of the total population in this group. The number of children not admitted at all is 729 i.e. about 20.11 percent. Out of this total 328 i.e. 16.57 percent are boys and 401 that is 24.38 percent are girls. This table shows that 44.99 percent of the boys and 55.01 percent of the girls in this group are not admitted in the school. The total number of children under this group is 3,625 out of which 1,980 are boys that is 54.62 percent and 1645 that is 45.38 percent are girls.

As shown in the Table 3.4, the educational status of children in the age group of 15-18 years is as follows. There are 411 members in this age-group out of which 271 are males while 140 are females. This composition shows that 65.94 percent are boys while 34.06 percent are girls. There are

Table 3.4: Educational Status of Children in Age-Group
15 - 18 years

Categories of Children	Boys	Percentage	Girls	Percentage	Total	Percentage
No. of School going children	113 (76.87)	41.70	34 (23.13)	24.29	147 (100)	35.77
No. of dropouts	100 (63.90)	36.90	58 (36.10)	41.43	158 (100)	38.44
No. of children not admitted	58 (54.72)	21.40	48 (45.28)	34.28	106 (100)	25.79
Total	271 (65.94)	100	140 (34.06)	100	411	100

Figures in the brackets indicate the percentage on the basis of the total children in the respective categories.

more dropouts in this group. About 38.44 percent of pupils dropout. Their number being 158 out of which 100 are boys and 58 are girls. This shows that among dropouts 63.90 percent are boys and 36.10 percent are girls. The percent of dropouts among boys is 36.90 percent of the total are boys while that of girls is 41.43 percent of the total girls in this group. The total number of school going pupils are 147 which is about 35.77 percent of the total population in this group. Out of this 113 that is 76.87 percent are boys while only 34 that is 23.13 percent are girls. This shows that 41.70 percent of the boys in this group go to school and the percentage of the school going girls come to 24.29 percent. The numbers not admitted to school is 106 that is about 25.79 percent of the total. Out of these 58 that is 54.72 percent are boys while 48 that means 45.28 are girls. The percentage of not admitted is 21.40 among the boys and 34.28 among the girls.

No we come to Table 3.5 which denotes the educational status of the members who are 18 +. There are in all 8,975 members out of whom 4,607 are males and 4,368 are females. There are very few technical persons. Among males only 25 which comes to 0.54 percent of the total males and among females only 2 which comes to 0.04 percent of the total females. The number of uneducated among females is much more than that of males. About 2,908 females which form 66.58 percent and 1,265

Table 3.5: Educational Status of All 18 + Members

Level of Education	Male	Male Percentage	Female	Female Percentage	Grand Total	Percentage
Uneducated	1265 (30.31)	27.46	2908 (69.69)	66.58	4173 (100)	46.50
Primary	1908 (61.37)	41.42	1201 (38.63)	27.50	3109 (100)	34.64
Secondary	1240 (84.12)	26.92	234 (15.88)	5.36	1474 (100)	16.42
Higher Secondary	74 (86.05)	1.60	12 (13.95)	0.27	86 (100)	0.96
College	95 (89.62)	2.06	11 (10.38)	0.25	106 (100)	1.18
Technical	25 (92.59)	0.54	2 (7.41)	0.04	27 (100)	0.30
Total	4607 (51.33)	100	4368 (48.67)	100	8975 (100)	100

Figures in the brackets indicate the percentage on the basis of total number of Slum dwellers in the respective level of education.

males that is about 27.46 percent are uneducated. 1,908 males have received primary education while 1,201 females have received primary education. Their percentage in their respective groups are 41.42 and 27.50 respectively. About 1,240 males and only 234 females have received education upto secondary level. Their percentage comes to 26.92 and 5.36 respectively. While the higher secondary education is received by 74 males and 12 females only. Their respective percentage is only 1.60 percent and 0.27 percent. Ninetyfive males that is about 2.06 percent of the total males and only 11 females that is about 0.25 percent of the females have received education upto the college level. Barring the number of uneducated females, the primary educated males and females exceed the numbers in comparison to the members of males and females under other levels of education.

Among adults about 4173 are uneducated which comes to 46.50 percent of the total. About 30.31 percent males while 69.69 percent of females are uneducated. 3109 have studied upto primary level forming 34.64 percent of the total. Percentagewise 61.37 males and 38.63 females have studied upto primary level. The secondary education has been received by 1474 i.e. 16.42 percent of the total. Under this group 84.12 percent are males and 15.88 percent are females. Only 86 persons have received higher secondary education. This

This shows only 0.96 percent of the total have received higher secondary education. The number of males who have received higher secondary education is much more than those of females. About 86.05 percent are males while only 13.95 percent are females. Out of total population 106 persons have received college education forming 1.18 percent of the total. The males receiving college education form 89.62 percent while females are 10.38 percent in this group. Only 27 persons i.e. 0.30 percent of the total have received technical education. In this group also the males outnumber the females, 92.59 percent males while 7.41 percent females have received technical education.

The total population under this group consists of 51.33 percent males and 48.67 percent females.

Nature of family:

Table :3.6: Nature of Family Structure

Types of Family	Number of Families	Percentage
Joint Families	464	12.0
Unitary Families	3426	88.0
Total	3890	100

Nature of family structure as shown in Table 3.6 is as follows. The total number of families residing in Kisanwadi is 3,890, out of which only 464 are joint families while the number of unitary types of families are 3,426. This means that only 12 percent of the families are of the joint type while a fairly large number of the families that is about 88 percent belongs to the unitary type. This denotes that joint family system is on the verge of disappearing.

Distribution of the Families :

Table :3.7: Distribution of Families according to Religion

Religion	Number of Families	Percentage
Hindu	3,580	92.03
Muslim	308	7.91
Sikh	1	0.03
Christian	1	0.03
Total	3,890	100

The Table 3.7 shows the distribution of the families according to religion. About 92.03 percent of the families that is 3,580 are Hindus. There are 308 Muslim families that is about 7.91 percent. There is only one Sikh family

and one Christian family.

Earning Members :

Table :3.8: Earning Members in Kisanwadi

Total Population	Earning Members	Percentage
16,725	4004	23.94

The Table 3.8 points out that out of total population of 16,725 members, the number of earning members come to 4,004. This shows that only 23.94 percent of the total population are earning members while a great majority that is 76.06 percent are sheer dependents.

Employment Distribution :

The employment distribution as given in Table 3.9 is as follows. The service-going males are 2,129 that is 56.42 percent. There are 494 males that is 13.08 who are self employed. About 1,109 males that is 29.38 percent are working on daily wages. While 42 males that is 1.12 percent only are unemployed. The total male population which is suitable for employment is 3,774. As compared to this the number of women in the working group is 3,802 out of which 3,530 that is 92.85 percent are unemployed. About 88 females that is 2.31 percent go for service while only 60 that is 1.58 percent

Table 3.9: Employment Distribution in Kisanwadi

Types of employment	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Service	2129 (96.03)	56.42	88 (3.97)	2.31	2217 (100)	29.26
Self-employed	494 (89.17)	13.08	60 (10.83)	1.58	554 (100)	7.31
Daily wages	1109 (89.94)	29.38	124 (10.06)	3.26	1233 (100)	16.28
Unemployed	42 (1.18)	1.12	3530 (98.82)	92.85	3572 (100)	47.15
Total	3774 (49.82)	100	3802 (50.18)	100	7576 (100)	100

Figures in the bracket indicate the percentage of total number of slum dwellers employed in respective employment categories.

are self employed. About 124 females that is 3.26 percent go for daily wages.

The Table 3.9 further shows that 2217 i.e. 28.26 percent of the total are service going persons. Out of this 96.03 percent are males while 3.97 percent are females. The self-employed are 554 i.e. 7.31 percent of the total. Among the self-employed, 89.17 percent are males and only 10.83 are females. 1233 i.e. 16.28 percent go on daily wages. In this group 89.94 percent are males while only 10.06 percent are females. More are unemployed. Their number is 3572 i.e. 47.15 percent of the total. The unemployed females outnumber the unemployed males. The percent of unemployed females is 98.82 and the percent of unemployed males is only 1.18. The total under this table denotes that 49.82 percent are males while 50.18 percent are females.

Distribution of Income :

Table :3.10 : Distribution of Income

Income in Rupees per month	No.of People	Percentage
Below 100	161	4.03
101 to 200	1283	32.04
201 to 300	1416	35.36
301 to 400	580	14.49
401 to 500	344	8.59
501 to 600	108	2.70
601 to 700	41	1.02

(Continued)

(Table 3.10 continued)

Income in Rupees per month	No. of People	Percentage
701 to 800	22	0.55
801 to 900	22	0.55
901 to 1000	6	0.15
1001 to and above	21	0.52
Total	4004	100

The Table 3.10 gives an idea of distribution of income. As seen before there are 4004 earning members. Majority of the members fall within the range of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300. About 1,416 persons come under this group. This comes to 35.36 percent of the total earning members. The least number of persons are in the range of Rs. 901 to Rs.1000. There are only six persons whose income is within this range. The percentage of members earning from Rs. 901 to Rs. 1,000 is only 0.15. There are 161 persons whose income is below Rs. 100. Their percentage is 4.03. About 1,233 that is 32.04 percent are within the earning range of Rs. 101 to Rs.200. About 14.49 percent that means 580 persons earn between Rs. 301 to Rs. 400. While the range of Rs. 401 to Rs. 500 has 344 persons. Their percentage being 8.59. About 108 persons earn Rs. 501 to Rs.600. Their percentage comes to 2.70. Fortyone persons come within the earning group of Rs. 601 to Rs. 700. Their percentage is

1.02. The range group of Rs. 701 to Rs. 800 and Rs. 601 to Rs. 900 each has 22 persons forming 0.55 percent in each of the group. About 21 persons have their income above Rs. 1001. The percentage of this group comes to 0.52 percent.

3.6 Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study are pinpointed below :

1. To study the life of slum dwellers of Kisanwadi of Baroda in terms of their (i) social condition (ii) Economic condition (iii) Occupation, and (iv) Health and Hygiene.
2. To study the educational status of the parents and children of Kisanwadi.
3. To study in detail their awareness and the extent of availing of educational opportunities provided to them.
4. To study their attitude towards education.
5. To study their educational and vocational expectations.

3.7 The Sample for the Study

For the study the area selected is Kisanwadi which is the largest of the urban slums in the city of Baroda, the background of which is described in details in Sec. 3.5. This area is situated in the east of the city. The area consisted of about 3,890 families. The population of the slum is about 20,000.

The general survey of 3,890 families of this area was conducted to ascertain the economic level, their occupation and their educational level. The sample of the present study included 50 parents (25 couples) and 25 children, 35 school teachers, 15 social workers. This was obtained by a stratified random sampling by dividing the area geographically into North, South, West, East and central and the subjects selected from division ranges from 10 to 5 parents. The total sample of the study was 125. Fifty parents and twentyfive children belongs to 25 different families i.e. from each of the families three persons that is father, mother and one child were selected.

3.8 The Research Tools

To collect the relevant information from the parents and children interview schedules covering eight areas were constructed. These schedules were :

1. General information schedule made up of 18 items was used to collect personal information of the subjects.
2. Slums information schedule made up of 11 items.
3. Social relation information schedule of 15 items.
4. Economic information schedule of 8 items.
5. Occupational information schedule of 12 items.
6. Health and Hygiene information schedule of 21 items.

7. Educational Information schedule for parents had 36 items.
8. Educational information Schedule for children had 43 items.

Apart from these eight schedules, two more schedules were developed for school teachers and social workers. The first one with 17 items was meant for the teachers and the second one with sixteen items, was meant for social workers. Moreover, in order to collect detail information about the level of education and the reasons for their discontinuing the same of all the members of the families in Kisanwadi slum

3.9 Approach to the Study

At the outset the investigator undertook the task of interviewing all the slum dwellers (3,890) in view of getting an overall idea as regards to their socio-economic status, the occupation in which they are engaged and mainly the education of all the members. Further, to enter into an indepth study, the investigator selected twentyfive families and interviewed the father, mother and the eldest child from the family. The relevant information was collected with the help of seven interview schedules mentioned in the previous section.

The information were gathered from the social workers and the teachers of the locality to ascertain the problem faced by the people in the economic and educational sphere.

3.10 The Organisation of the Study

The research report of the present investigation has been organised in the following chapters :

- Chapter I : The Significance of the Study
- Chapter II : The Review of Related Literature
- Chapter III : The Problem and Procedure
- Chapter IV : Case Studies
- Chapter V : Review, Summary of Findings and Conclusion

3.11 Conclusion

The most thought over and the most attached on but the least tackled is the problem of slum dwellers in the big cities of India. In spite of the many programmes the slums crop-up as mushrooms. These slums create many other serious consequences disasterous to the progress of the country. In the present investigation, the investigator has concentrated on the Kisanwadi slum of Baroda city, with a view to studying the life of the slum dwellers in terms of their social and economic condition, occupation, health and hygiene. The investigator had also in mind to know their educational

status and their attitude to education and vocational and educational expectations, with the help of self prepared research tools to collect necessary data from 125 people. The details of the research findings are discussed in the pages that follow.
