

## CHAPTER IV CASE STUDIES

### 4.1 Introduction

The present investigation aims at studying the life-style of the slum dwellers and its relation with education. The investigator has adopted the case study approach of studying the life-style of the slum dwellers and its relation with education. Unless the families are studied deeply from the view point of their way of living including food, clothing, shelter, social and economic conditions, health and hygiene, religion and education by personal view to them, this research may be shadowed by some subjectivity in gathering information from them through the questionnaire. The investigator has, therefore, used the appropriate tools and personal observation of the families to study their living conditions with respect to its relation with their education. In the present chapter, the data collected through personal visits in order to study the individual families, keeping in mind the above areas, are analysed and interpreted casewise. In all the investigator has critically studied and presented 25 case studies.

CASE STUDY : 1

Ibrahim Musa Khanpuri is a Muslim by religion and his caste is Vora. His native place is Tankaria in Jambusar Taluka. His mother-tongue is Gujarati. The family is of the joint type. He is married and has five children out of which two are sons and three are daughters. The total number of members in the family are eleven out of which seven are males and five are females. There are six adult members in the family out of which four are males and two females. He is 45 years old and is educated upto Std. IV. He is engaged in the business of scrap metal. Two members of the family are engaged in this business. The total income of the family is about Rs.350 per month. Nine members of the family depend on him. The total area of residence is 200 sq.ft. There are two rooms. There is no separate kitchen, nor bathroom and no open space. No facilities of water, electricity and proper ventilation are available in the house. He has to work from morning to evening everyday. He does not enjoy any holiday.

Slum Membership

He came to stay in Kisanwadi slum around 1980. Before coming to this slum he lived at port Tankaria. He had to leave his native place because of his ill-health. Besides both the legs were damaged due to the sudden collapse of

house wall. He was not able to walk and so he came here for treatment and for earning a livelihood. He came to know about this locality through a relative. The entire family migrated at the same time. He selected this place because no other place was available in the city anywhere and they were not able to pay rent. He would like to shift the place of present residence but where to go is a problem. He does not like this place at all because after all it is a slum area. The house is owned by him, but not the land on which the structure is built. The land is owned by the Corporation. He invested about Rs.1100 in the erection of this structure.

### Social

He has relatives in the city. He visited them once a week. They visit him sometimes only. Quarrels take place daily in this locality. Both verbal and physical quarrels take place. The causes of quarrels are generally dispute about water and children. The people of this slum share joy and sorrow together. He thinks that atmosphere of the locality is not suitable for the development of his children. During the leisure time his children go to Madressa and then remain at home. Gambling, drinking and juvenile delinquency are some of the local problems which affect the social health of the locality. The pressing needs of the

locality are adequate supply of water and latrines. There are few mandals in this area. He does not take active part therein. He expresses his inability to suggest anything to improve the social life of the locality.

#### Economic

He always experiences deficit budget. Often he has to borrow money to maintain his family. If his monthly income rises to Rs.500/- he thinks he will not face any difficulty<sup>1</sup>. During long-term illness in the family he has to face great financial difficulties. He often thinks to save something for future with a view to making a good future for his children.

#### Occupation

The main occupation of the family is of scraps. In a way he is self employed and the area of work is the whole city. He walks about in the city to collect the scraps and then sells the same to a dealer. He has been in this business for the last two years before that he was selling ground-nuts. He would like to change his present occupation if he gets better one. He would prefer to become a fruit-seller. As for the children, he says that they can follow any occupation or profession of their choice. The children are also employed to push the carts.

### Health and Hygiene

One member of his family has been suffering from Ashthama for the last two years. It is hereditary in the family. They get treatment from a Government dispensary at Bavchawad. One baby girl got an attack of jaundice and succumbed to death within eleven days of her birth. There are two members with deformity in his family. One is physically handicapped by birth and the other had met an accident. There was illness in the family during the last two years and they are taking medical treatment at present from the Government dispensary at Bavchawad. Sometime they do not go anywhere for medical treatment due to poor economical condition, ignorance and carelessness. There was one infant mortality just after delivery. No kind of sanitary facilities are available in the locality. He takes tobacco though he knows that it is harmful for the health. He cannot do without consuming tobacco because without it he feels he will not be able to control his Asthama from which he has been suffering since long. The females of this family go to the hospital in case of delivery because they can be looked after there better.

### Religion

He and his family celebrate Idd festivals. Other people are also invited on these occassions. Sometimes he visits the

religious institutions. He does not participate in the celebration of other religious group. He insists that all his children should go regularly to the religious institutions.

#### Education I

Both mother and father had studied upto primary level only. They could not study further because of poor economic condition. They had to go to work for the family. He certainly feels that he would have been leading a better life if he had been educated. The education would have helped him to secure better job. He has five children. None of them goes to school. He cannot afford them to send them to school due to poverty. They had joined the school in the beginning but then they discontinued the study. He never talks about education with their children. None of his children completed schooling.

#### Education II

One of his sons who goes to Madressa was interviewed by the investigator. He is ten years old and appeared very intelligent having a very good memory. He could recite many verses of the Holy Quran. He is very regular in attending the Madressa. He does not go to school because his parents do not send him there. He likes to study and has great desire

for learning. He does not get any chance to read newspapers because he has learnt Urdu at Madresa. Newspapers in Urdu are not available. He does not get any help in his studies from his parents, brother and sisters. He wants to become a Haafeez (One who can recite the whole Quran by heart) in future. He does not have to work for his livelihood for the present. However, he has to help his parents in the household work like fetching water, shopping etc.

CASE STUDY : 2

Mansukhbhai Shankerlal Limbachia is a middle-aged man following Hindu religion. He is valand i.e. barber by caste. He was born and brought up at village Bhandu in Mehsana District. His mother-tongue is Gujarati and lives in a unitary type of the family. He is married and has three children two sons and one daughter. Two sons are minors while the daughter is grown up. There are five members in all in the family out of which three are males and two are females. He is now of the age of 45 years and had studied upto Std. III only. He works as a labourer in a mill and earns Rs.300 per month. He is the only earning member in the family and the rest of the four members of the family are fully depending on him. The total area of his residence measures 18' x 14' i.e. 252 sq.ft. There is only one room. There is no separate kitchen, bathroom, toilet but there is a little open space. Facilities like water, proper ventilation, electricity etc. are not available. He works for about 7 to 8 hours everyday.

Slum Formation

He came to stay in this locality about five years back. He was living in Fatehpura before he came to this slum. He had to leave his native place in search of a job or work. He has been living in Baroda for the last 20 years and so he came

to know about this locality from his co-workers. The entire family migrated at the same time. There are several reasons put forward by him for selecting this particular locality. There is acute scarcity of houses elsewhere in the city. The rent is very high while there is no rent problem here. The land-lords harass the tenants and that is very degrading position. Here one feels that the house is owned by him and no landlord will come to him to demand any rent. He would not like to shift the place of his residence because he does not have to worry to pay rent and to face the landlord. The house structure belongs to him while the land is the property of the Municipal Corporation. He has invested about Rs.1800 to build the house.

### Social

He has relatives in the city. He visits them occasionally and they also visit him occasionally. These visits take place when there is illness in the family or on festivals. There are frequent quarrels in this locality. Verbal quarrels as well as physical quarrels take place. The usual causes of quarrels are dispute among women folk and children and quarrels about water. These quarrels are a daily feature of this locality. Yet the people of this slum share joy and sorrow together. He thinks that the atmosphere of this locality is not suitable for the development of his children. Generally

his children spend their leisure time at home. Gambling, prostitution and Juvenile delinquency are some of the local problems which affect the social health of the locality. He thinks that the authorities should enforce strict measures to solve the major problems of this locality. The most pressing needs of the locality are adequate arrangement of water supply and construction of adequate latrines. There are few associations which organise social programme at community level. Garba and dramas are usually done in the locality. He does not take part in these activities.

#### Economic

He always faces the financial difficulty. There is deficit budget. He experiences great hardships. He has to borrow or take advances from the mill where he is working. But then it will be deducted from his pay and again he will have shortage of money. If, he is able to earn Rs.500 per month, he will not experience any difficulty to meet the expenses of his family. His monthly expenditure on food is Rs.250 per month. He spends about Rs.400 to Rs.500 on clothing per annum. His personal expenditure is about Rs.5 to 6 per month. He has not to spend on medicines because he gets treatment and medicines from dispensaries run by

E.S.I. (Insurance). If he has enough money he would like to spend for purchasing gold and constructing a good house. He faces financial difficulties mainly because of long-term illness in the family and during marriages in the family. He thinks to save something for future in order to meet certain unforeseen expenses but he is not able to have anything.

#### Occupation

He is serving as a labourer on daily wages at P.G. Textile Mill. He goes to the place of work by walking. He has been in the present job for the last five years. He does not wish to change his present occupation because he is afraid that at this age he would not be able to get a better job. Besides he won't be able to get benefit like provident fund etc. He would prefer his children to go for some mechanical job or some independent business.

#### Health and Hygiene

Few members of his family also have been suffering from skin diseases for the last one month. It is not hereditary in the family. They resort to home made treatment. No death has occurred in the family due to any disease. There is one person with deformity in the family. He is physically handicapped which was due to an accident. There is illness in the family during the last two years. They

are taking medical treatment from a private doctor. There was one infant mortality in the family. His son expired on the 11th day of his birth due to fever. The mother was suffering from fever and some abdominal disease. No kind of sanitary facilities are available in the locality. He feels that the living conditions of the locality affect the health of the people. They prefer to go to the hospital in case of delivery because proper treatment can be had then. He believes in family planning because it relieves the woman from delivery troubles and good health is maintained.

#### Religion

They celebrate Dipavali, Holi, Balev, Atham and such other religious festivals. They invite neighbours, friends and relatives on these occasions. He visits the religious institutions on festivals. They do not participate in the celebration of other religious groups. He does not insist that his children should go regularly to the religious institutions.

#### Education I

Both mother and father have received education upto primary level. He could not receive further education because his elder brother was not keeping good health and the responsibility of the house was upon him. His ambition in his childhood was to become a foreman. One child goes to school

from the family.

He wants that she should receive education upto Std. VII.

His child attends the school regularly.

He does not have to pay any fees for his children in the schools.

He faces some difficulty in educating his children.

He finds it difficult to buy books and note-books for his children.

He never receives any complaint regarding his children from the school.

He never visits the school to know the progress of his child.

He sometimes talks with his child about education. One of his children had discontinued study due to the illness of the mother. She is doing household work at present. None of his children has completed schooling. She stays with him. No financial help is received on account of her as she does the work in the house only.

## Education II

Jaya Mansukhbhai Valand is a girl of 18 years. She does not go to school. She likes studying and knows reading and writing. She now feels sorry that she was not able to continue her study because her mother was not keeping good health. Hence she had to look after her younger sister, sick mother and the house affairs.

CASE STUDY : 3

Ranchodbhai Parmar professes Hindu religion and is Vankar by caste. He is a native of Baroda. His mother-tongue is Gujarati. The family is of the joint type as his mother lives with him. He is married and has three children, two sons and one daughter. He is 33 years old and is educated upto S.S.C. He is serving as a school teacher and his wife serves as a nurse in the Government hospital. The family income per month is Rs.1000. There are four dependants. The total area of residence is 20' x 14' i.e. 280 sq.ft. There are two rooms. There is one bathroom. He has water, electricity and ventilation facilities in his home. He has to work for about six hours.

Slum Formation

He came to stay in this locality about eleven years back. Before coming to this slum he was living at Padra which is his native place. He left his native place for service. The entire family migrated at the same time. He selected this locality because he could not bear to pay rent and it was difficult also to get a house in the city. It would look very awkward if the land-lord comes for demanding rent and he has no money to pay the rent. He would like to shift the place of residence if he gets a chance because the locality is not

suitable for the children. The house belongs to him but the land belongs to the Corporation. He has invested about <sup>has</sup> Rs.5000 to Rs.6000 in building the house. The Corporation put the corrugated sheets on the roof at the cost of Rs.1200. He is paying an instalment of Rs.15 per month to repay this amount. He pays Rs.3 per annum as drainage and water charges.

### Social

He has many relatives in the city. He visits them often. They also visit him frequently. They may come at any time. There are quarrels daily in the locality. Both verbal and physical quarrels take place in the locality. The main causes of the quarrels are water, children and drinking. He stated that the people of the slum share joy and sorrow together. He thinks that the atmosphere of the locality is not suitable for the development of his children. The children mostly play during their leisure time. Some of the local problems which affect the social health of the locality are gambling, drinking, prostitution and crime and juvenile delinquency. Some sort of social activities and social programmes are necessary to solve these problems. In his opinion the pressing needs of this locality are provision for public toilets, bathrooms, sufficient water facilities, roads, drainage and improvement of the living conditions of the 4000 families residing in the slum. There are few associations and mandals

in the area. They present dramas on National festivals and hold meetings during election. He also participate in the programmes and take keen interest in the meetings. He himself is a leading social worker and takes a leading part in the conduction of meetings and arranging the programmes. In order to improve the social life of the locality, buildings for school should be constructed, adequate water facilities should be provided, a common hall should also be constructed, and provision for a garden and open place for children are the dire needs of the locality. At present the school has only four rooms and there are 1000 children. The school runs in three shifts. He says this is a very sorry state of affairs.

#### Economic

He always experiences a deficit budget. He has to often borrow money to meet the deficit. He states that at present the family income is enough to meet the expenses of the family but most of the people of the area are very poor and often require financial help. He gets medical help from the Corporation. His personal expenditure is Rs.5 per month on pan, cigarettes etc. Sometimes he has to send some amount to his relatives also. He thinks that he would like to spend more if he has sufficient income on constructing a bungalow,

purchasing a car and help other people. He faces financial difficulties because of long illness in the family, accidents and marriages of sisters. He also thinks to save money for future in order to enjoy a luxurious life.

#### Occupation

He is serving as the first Assistant in a school run by the Corporation. The school also is in this slum area. His wife is serving as a nurse in the Sayaji General Hospital in the city. The school is about a mile away while the hospital is about 3 miles away. He goes to his school on his scooter and his wife goes to the hospital by bus. Shri Ranchodbhai has been serving in the school for 14 years and his wife has been serving for the last three years. She would like to change her profession if any opportunity arises. She desires to become a teacher.

#### Health and Hygiene

One child of the family suffers from Malaria. The treatment is being taken from the Government dispensary. Two members of the family suffered from the illness during the last two years. They are still taking medicine from the Government dispensary. He had also met an accident on his scooter and was treated for a long time and was confined in his bed for a fortnight. There is no drainage in the vicinity but he has a separate bathroom and latrine for his

family. He certainly feels that the living conditions of the locality affect the health of the people. He believes that the corporation should be responsible for improvement of this locality. As regards improvements he suggests that step should be taken to keep the locality clean and medicines should be sprayed regularly. He takes tea but does not smoke. In case of delivery, he sends his wife to the hospital because she can get good treatment better medicines and can be looked after properly. Besides she can get complete rest also which is necessary after delivery. He states these facilities are not available at home. He believes in family planning because a small family has many advantages. The children can be looked after with great care and they can afford for their education also. Moreover, they can help them much to lead a better and prosperous life.

#### Education I

Both mother and father have received education upto the secondary level. He thinks that education certainly helps to live a better life. It helps one to get better service, more pay and a prosperous life. He himself could not go for high education because his father died early unexpectedly and he had to take the responsibility of the whole house. Besides their economic condition was poor. He feels that if he had been educated, he would have had a better life because he would

then have got a better job. His ambition in the childhood was to become an advocate. He has three children, two sons and a daughter. All the three children go to school. He wants to educate them in order to make them a doctor or an advocate and lead a happy life. He would like to educate them as far as possible. All his children attend the school regularly. He pays fees in the school. He pays about Rs. 8 per month. All his children receive B.C. scholarship to the extent of Rs.60 per month. The amount of scholarship is received through social welfare office. The help is given on the basis of scheduled caste. He does not face any difficulty in educating his children. Sometimes he receives complaints regarding his children from the school. The complaints are generally regarding mischiefs played by his children at school. He visits the school about 3 or 4 times in a month to know the progress of his children. He often talks with children about their education. None of his children has discontinued the study.

#### Education II

I interviewed one of his sons. His name is Dilipkumar and is twelve years old. He goes to school and studies in Std. VII. The school's name is Jeevan Prakash, Vidyalaya, which is situated at Panigate. It is about a mile away. He goes to school by bus. The school is privately managed and there is co-education. He does not like his school because

the teaching is not done properly. He likes to study and attends his school regularly. There are 44 students in his class. He has all the books and materials required for his study. He states that he finds enough time to study at home. He does not like to do any home-work. He reads newspapers everyday. He also reads books other than his text-books e.g. 'Chitralkha', 'Ramakadu' etc. The parents help him when he needs help in studies. They also guide him as regards to his studies. They encourage him also to become a doctor or an engineer. Mathematics is a difficult subject for him. The reason for this difficulty according to him is that the teachers do not explain properly in the class. The language used at home and at school is the same. There is electric light in the house and he has a table and a chair for reading. These are the facilities available in his home to facilitate the study and reading. He stood first in Std. II and III, second in Std. V and third in Std. VI. He did not fail in any class. During his leisure time he plays with his friends. He is not required to work for his livelihood. He helps his parents in the household work. He presses the legs of his father and goes to the bazar for the household purchases. He has friendly relation with his class-mates. He has many friends from his own locality and from other locality also. But he prefers to have friends from his own locality because they stay near and they are together for the whole day and play together.

CASE STUDY : 4

Jaisinh is a Hindu by religion and he belongs to the caste of Machhi. His native place is village Sarsa in Taluka Broach. His mother-tongue is Gujarati and the type of his family is unitary. He is married and has six children out of which two are sons and four are daughters. He is 37 years old and had studied upto Std. X. By occupation he is an auto-ricksha driver. He earns about Rs.350 per month. He is the only earning member of the family and so the total family income per month is Rs.350 only. The family consists of eight members out of which three are males and five are females. All the six children are minor below 14 years of age. In all seven persons are dependant on him. The total area of the hut in which his family resides is 20' x 10' i.e. 200 sq.ft. There is only one room. There is no separate kitchen, no separate bath room, no room for toilet but there is open space measuring about 7' X 7' i.e. 49 sq.ft. No facilities of water, electricity and ventilation are available in the house.

Slum Formation

He works for about 7 to 8 hours every day. He has been staying in this locality for the last four years. He was staying in Salatwada before coming to this slum. The room was very small and he had to pay Rs.30 per month for the rent. So he shifted to this slum. The people of his caste informed him

about this locality. The entire family migrated at the same time. He selected to live in this particular locality only because he did not have to pay any rent and the rent in the city is too high. He would not like to shift the place of his residence now because he finds this place more suitable. The house structure is owned by him but the ownership of the land vests in the Municipal Corporation. He had invested Rs.800 to build the structure of his house on this land.

### Social

He has relative in this city. He visits them occasionally. They also pay visit to his family occasionally. These visits take place on occasions like marriage or sickness in the family. Quarrels do take place in the locality. Verbal quarrels as well as physical quarrels take place. The causes of the quarrels are about trifle matters. Quarrels are the daily feature of this locality. In spite of these frequent quarrels the people of this slum share joy and sorrow together. He does not think that the atmosphere of the locality is suitable for the development of his children. His children stay at home during their leisure time, some of the local problems which affect the social health of the locality are mainly gambling, beggary and drinking. He is unable to think as to what should be done to solve these problems. According to him, the pressing needs of this locality are scarcity of water, lack of drainage system and non-availability of any

playground for children. They have social programmes like garba, religious prayers etc. at community level. He also participates in such programmes. Government should take necessary action to improve the social life of the locality.

### Economic

There is always deficit in budget in the family. He has to put in extra work or put restriction on family expenditure to meet the deficit. If he gets about Rs.150 more per month, he would be able to face the deficit. At present his family income is Rs.350 per month. The approximate expenditure on clothing is Rs.100 per month and medicines is Rs.25 per month. The rest of the amount of the income is spent on food. He does not have any personal expenditure as he does not have the habit of taking pan, cigarettes or any such things. He is not able to send anything to his relative. If he has sufficient income he would like to spend more on clothing and food. He thinks to save something for future for his children's marriage but he is not able to save.

### Occupation

He is an auto-rickshaw driver. He is self employed as the vehicle is owned by him. He drives his ricksha in the city. He has been in the present occupation for the last 12 years. He would like to change his present occupation because he does not get steady income. Repair and breakage charges are great.

nuisance. He can't say which occupation he should prefer. He would not like his children to follow his own profession but he is not able to say at present as to what profession they should follow. However, he wants to give them good education in order to lead a better life. He does not take the help of his children in his own work. Nor he takes any step to teach them the skill of his own occupation. He also does not employ his children elsewhere to earn more money.

#### Health and Hygiene

Malaria, Ashthama and skin disease are the general diseases from which people of this locality suffer. None of the members of his family suffers from any disease. No member of his family has died due to any such disease. There is no one with any deformity in the family. No member of his family has suffered from the illness during the last two years. They are not taking any medical treatment at present. But in case of need they go to a private doctor. No infant mortality has taken place in the family. There is no sanitary facilities of any kind in the family. He feels that the living conditions of the locality affect the health of the people. He considers that the people of this locality are responsible for improvement of this locality. He would suggest to fix up taps for water and make good sanitary arrangement in the locality. The area is flooded during rainy season and ditches are filled with water and breeds mosquitos. He takes tea and tobacco. He know that these things are harmful

for the health. He is not able to get rid of his habit. They go to the hospital in case of delivery. He believes in family planning because he has come to understand that small family can be <sup>a</sup> happy family.

### Religion

Holi, Dashera, Diwali are the chief festivals which are celebrated by his family. He invites other people also. Neighbours, friends and relatives are usually invited to celebrate these festivals. He does not visit any religious institutions. He does not participate in the celebration of other religious group. He never insists that his children should go regularly to the religious institutions. There is no body in the family to accompany them to these institutions. However, he believes that religious beliefs help in life.

### Education I

The father has studied upto Std. X while the mother has studied upto Std. II only. He thinks that education helps to live a better life by getting a better job. He could not receive good education because his father had died when he was too young and there was no other earning member in the family. He states that he would have been in a better position if he had been educated. His ambition in his childhood was to secure a Government service. He has six children out of which three are school going. He wants to educate his children in order to lead

a better life. He would like t his children to study as much as possible. He expects that his childfèn should be able to read and write perfectly so the other should not cheat them. His children attend the school regularly. He does not have to pay fees in the school. None of his children gets any financial help from anywhere. He does not face any difficulty in educating his children as the education is free. He has not received any complaint regarding his children from the school uptil now. He has never visited the school to know the progress of his children. He never talks with his children about their education. None of his children has discontinued study. No one has yet completed schooling.

#### Education II

Kumari Chhaya is one of the daughters of Shri Jayasinhbhai. She is ten years of age. She goes to school and studies in Std. V. She goes to Bhavna School which is near their residence. So she goes to school walking. There is co-education in the school. The school is run by a private body. She does not like the school because there is no teaching at all. Besides she does not like studying because her teacher beats her. She is regular in attending the school. She has all the books and materials required for his study. She does not find enough time to study at home because she

has to do household work. Her mother has been operated. So she has to look after her. She has also to look after her younger brother and play with him. She has to wash clothes and clean utensils of the house. She does not like to sit for home-work but her father beats her if she does not sit for home-work. She does not read newspapers. Nor does she read any book other than her text-books. Her parents, brother or sisters do not help him if she needs help in her studies. Mother is not educated. Father does not get time. Nobody guides her in her studies. Mathematics and Science are the difficult subjects for her because they are not taught properly in the school. Parents talk about her studies sometimes only especially at the time of the result. She does not want to continue her study. She uses the same language at home and school.

CASE STUDY : 5

Mrs. Sushila Rao was residing in the city area before her marriage. At the time of her marriage, her husband was also staying in the city with his parents, brothers and sisters. After the marriage he shifted with his wife to a quarter in Salatwada Government quarters where one of his brothers being in a government service was allotted a quarter. They stayed there for two years and left the quarters when his brother was transferred to some other place. The family could not go back to their parents' house as the old house was not big enough to accommodate them with their children. At the parents' house also there was increase in the members of the family. Her father-in-law helped them to find an open space in Kisanwadi. He also constructed a small roofed house in the open space. The total investment in the construction of the hut was Rs.800 out of which her father-in-law helped them with Rs.500. They have been staying in this area for the last three years. The family speaks Marathi and they are Maharashtrians by caste. Before migrating he lived in a joint family of her father-in-law. On shifting to this area she is living a unitary type of family with her husband and children. The family consists of 5 members out of which 2 are adults and three are minors. Among adults one is male and one is female while among minors all the

three are male children. Her husband is serving in Railway earning about Rs.360 per month. He is the only earning member in the family. The remaining four members depend on him. The area of residence is 10' X 15' that is 150 sq.ft. There is one room only with an open space measuring 3' X 10' that is 30 sq.ft. in front of the house. The roof is very low and it is difficult to stand erect near the walls. Her husband has to work for 7 to 8 hours. The entire family migrated at the same time before three years. They do not like to shift the place of residence for the present. The reason for not willing to shift is inability to pay high rent elsewhere.

#### Social

The family has many relatives in the city. They visit them occasionally. The relatives also visit the family occasionally. The quarrels in the locality are a usual feature. There are verbal as well as physical quarrels. The causes of the quarrels often are about very small matters. The occurrence of the quarrels is a daily feature in the locality. The people of the slum share joy and sorrow together. She thinks that the atmosphere of the locality is not suitable for the development of their children. The children usually stay at home during their leisure time. Gambling, drinking and prostitution are some of the local

problems which affect the social health of the locality. She could not think any way out to solve these problems. According to her the pressing needs of the locality are drinking water, drainage and cleanliness of the surrounding.

#### Economic

The family always experiences deficit budget. Generally the arrangement is made to meet the deficit by borrowing with or without interest. She thinks that the average budget should be Rs.500/- to Rs.600 so that the family may not face the deficit. The major part of the income is spent on food and clothing. There is no house rent but a small part of the income is spent on medicines and education. She certainly thinks to save something for future in order to meet certain unexpected expenses for long illness and certain social obligations like marriage etc.

#### Occupation

Her husband goes to Baroda Railway station for work. He is a railway servant working as a helper-mechanic. He has a bicycle and goes to the place of work by riding on it. The distance of his work from his place of residence is about 4 to 5 kilometer. The total service put in upto now is 14 years. He does not like to change his present occupation but does not know the reason for it. However, he does not wish that his children should follow his profession. He stated

that he would like his children to follow any other profession they like.

### Health and Hygiene

According to her the people of this locality suffer from Malaria and skin diseases. Few members of the family are suffering from skin diseases. There is no one in the family with any deformity . During the last two years, three members of the family suffered from Malaria and skin disease. They take medical treatment from the General Hospital. Besides the personnel of the Municipal Corporation Health Department visit the area and distribute tablets to control malaria. There is no sanitary facilities in the locality. The living conditions of the locality affect the health of the people. The area has been often subjected to flood during the last five years. The man is addicted to drinks. He knows that it is harmful for the health. Still he is forced by his habit to take such drinks. She goes to hospital in case of delivery because there is no female member at home to attend to her in case of complication. The family believes in the family planning. The income is less and the husband is in the habit of drinking and gambling and so a small family is better.

### Education I

Mother studied upto Std. X (old) and the father has

studied upto Std. VII. She thinks that education certainly helps to live a better life. She could not receive further education because her father died when she was young and her mother did not allow her to attend the school. She feels that if she had been educated she would have a better life. The education would have helped her and her husband to get a better service. They are having three children out of which two are going to school. They want to educate their children in order that they may live a better life. They want their children to be educated as much as possible but they feel short of money. Both the children attend the school regularly. No fees are to be paid in the school but the children are sent for private tuition where Rs.10 per child are to be paid. None of the children gets any scholarship or financial help of any kind. They certainly face difficulty in educating their children because they are not able to send them to a good private school. The standard of teaching at the Corporation schools is not good at all. Besides there is no private school nearby. No complains regarding any of the children are received from the school. They never visit the school to know the progress of the children. But they talk sometime about their children's education at home. None of the children has discontinued studies and no one has completed schooling uptil now.

Education II

One of their sons is Pradipkumar. He is nine years old and goes to school. Pradipkumar studies in Fatehpura Primary School in Std. IV. The school is about one mile away from the house. He goes to school walking. The school is run by the Municipal Corporation. There is co-education in the school. Pradip likes the school and he likes to study also but he cannot give any reason for it. He says he attends the school regularly. There are 48 students in his class. He does not have all the books. Some books could not be purchased due to poverty. He finds enough time to study at home. He devotes about half to one hour for his home work everyday. He does not read books other than his school text books. He does not get any help in his studies from his parents because they do not know Gujarati. They even do not talk to him about his studies. He desires to study upto college. He finds difficulty in understanding what is taught in the class because in the school the medium of instruction is Gujarati while at home the parents generally speak in Marathi. No Marathi medium school is situated near the vicinity otherwise they would have preferred to send their children to any Marathi medium school. He never stood first, second or third in his class at any time. But he has never failed in any class. In his leisure time, he plays with his brothers. He does not have

to work for his livelihood. He usually helps his parents in the household work. He does not have friendly relation with his class mates because they often beat him. He does not like to have friends from his own locality because they quarrel and use bad language. Most of his class mates who come from the city area do not like to become his friends because he comes from slum area.

CASE STUDY : 6

Amirkhan originally hails from a village Parbhani in Maharashtra. He belongs to a Sunni Pathan sect of Muslim religion. He is an aged man of about 75 years. He resides in Kisanwadi with a big family having two sons and a grand children. The family consists of twelve members having eight males and four females. Their mother-tongue is Urdu and they mostly speak Urdu through they can also express a little in Hindi, but not in Gujarati. This is a joint family as the children and the grand children live together. The main business of the family is to repair brass vessels. Four persons of the family, the two sons and two grand sons are engaged in earning to support the large family. They have to go out to nearby villages for work and their hours of work are not regular. They work as and when they get some work anywhere. The total area of his residence is nearly 300 sq.ft. There are two small rooms having mud-walls and bamboo and straw roofs. There is an open space adjoining the rooms. A small piece of land is covered with rags and mats in the open space to serve as a bathroom. There is no furniture of any kind except two cots. They have been staying in this locality for the last five years. They had to leave their village or native place in search of work. The demand of this type of work is not so much in Maharashtra as the people there do not use more brass vessels. In the past their sons used to come for

the work in Baroda. The whole family migrated later after about 20 years and settled in Kisanwadi. On asking if they would like to change their present residence they answered in negative and said that they were well settled in this locality. They have not to pay rent. The land belongs to slum clearance Board. They own the structure of the house for which they had spent about Rs.400.

### Social

The family has no relatives in this city. He is of the opinion that atmosphere of the locality is suitable for the development of the children. The children of the house generally remain at home or wander in the streets.

### Economic

The family experiences deficit budget always. In order to meet deficit budget they have to borrow. They think that the average income must be Rs.1000 to make both the ends meet. The present monthly income of the family is Rs.400 only. If they have sufficient income, they would like to spend more on food, clothes and furnishing the house. The financial difficulties faced by the family are mainly the expenses incurred during the religious ceremonies, long term illness and marriages. They want to save money for future in order to meet the expenses for children marriages and illness but they are unable to do so.

Occupation

The head of the family being old leads to a sort of retired life. His sons go out in search of work of repairing brass vessels. The grand children help them. They get wages according to the nature of work. They seek work in the city and nearby villages also. They cover the villages within 10 to 12 miles. They complain about this occupation being difficult since the journey is very tedious and this type of work is not available daily. Besides it is a low paying occupation. They would be happy if they can find out occupation which will give them more income. The old man stated that he does not desire that his children should follow his own profession and said that they may follow any other profession they liked. He takes the help of his children in his own work and they are taught the skill of the occupation also by him and elder members. Children are not employed elsewhere to earn money but they help in the work of repairing brass vessels.

Health and Hygiene

Few members of his own family have been affected by skin diseases and malaria and he himself has been suffering from Asthama for the last 10 years. He does not know whether his Asthama is hereditary or not. The family gets treatment

from government dispensary. There is no member in the family with deformity of any kind. Almost every member has suffered from malaria and skin disease during the last two years. Out of four children one boy died of fever at the age of 1½ years. This was the only infant mortality in the family.

He is in the habit of smoking but does not take any other drug. He knows that smoking is harmful for the health. He explained that the reason for smoking was to get relief from stomach-ache. In case of delivery the women do not go to hospital as there is nobody to look after the house. They do not believe in family planning because they think that it is not proper to go against nature

#### Education

(a) Both the parents are illiterate. They think that education certainly helps to live a better life because education would have helped them to take better occupation.

(b) The mother did not receive education because her parents were against girls' education. The father did not receive education because he himself did not like to study in the school though his parents wanted him to study. Now he feels that if he had been educated his life would have been better.

There are seven children in all. They want to educate their children as much as possible. They are not very definite about the future of their children and so they cannot say about their expectations. They think their luck or fortune will decide their future. The children do not attend the school regularly because they have to go to Madressa, also and it is more important. They do not have to pay fees in the school. All the children have discontinued study. The family is large and so all have to work to meet the household expenses. The smaller ones help the elder ones in the family business of repairing the brass vessels. None of the children has completed his schooling. All the children stay with <sup>him</sup> and they add to the family income also.

#### Education II

Farzana Amirkhan Pathan is one of the daughters. She is 10 years old but does not go to school. Her mother-tongue is Urdu and there is no Urdu medium school in the city. So she does not go to any school. During her leisure time, she does house-hold work, sweeping and keeping the house neat and tidy and looking after the younger ones. She does not work for the livelihood. She usually helps her parents in the household work. She has about five friends from her own locality because she does not get any chance to go out of her own locality.

CASE STUDY : 7

Mr. Gafoorbhai is a Muslim by religion and Ghanchi by caste. His native place is Amreli in Saurashtra. His mother-tongue is Gujarati and the family is of the unitary type. He is married having seven children. One is major and the other six are minors out which five sons and one is a daughter. He is 36 years old and is educated upto 5th standard. He is a hawker selling oil in retail and earns Rs.300 or so per month. He is the only earning member in the family. There are eight dependants. The total area of his residence is about 240 sq.ft. measuring about 20 ft X 12 ft. There are two rooms with a small open space. He does not have any facility of water, electricity and proper ventilation. He has to work for about 12 hours everyday and he has to go to different villages to sell hair oil.

Slum Formation

He came to stay in this locality before four years. He had to leave his native place in search of a job. He came to know about this locality through the fellow workers. The entire family migrated at the same time. He had to select this place because the house problem in the city is very acute. Besides the rent is too high for him yet he would not

like to shift the place of residence. The house structure belongs to him but the plot of land belongs to the Corporation. He does not pay any rent but he had to invest Rs.600/- to build the house.

### Social

He has relatives in the city but he rarely visits them. They also visit his family very rarely. They visit each other on some festivals. He states that daily quarrels in the locality are the usual features. Verbal quarrels take place more often. Physical quarrels are rare. The causes of quarrels are generally water, drunkenness, dispute about children and women. In spite of the quarrels and dispute, the people of this slum share joy and sorrow together. He thinks that the atmosphere of the locality is not suitable for the development of his children. During leisure time the children generally remain at home, wander on the streets or move with friends in gang. Some of the local problems affecting the social health of the locality are gambling, drinking, crime and juvenile delinquency. He thinks that the authority should do something in the matter. He states that the pressing needs of this locality are water and lack of cleanliness. There are about two mandals in the locality. They organise social programme for the respective communities mainly on festivals of Holi, Diwali and Dasera etc. He does not participate in these functions because he belongs to different religion.

Economic

Mafoorbhai always experiences deficit budget. He has to borrow money in order to meet the deficit. He thinks that he may not have to face the deficit if his average budget is from Rs.400/- to Rs.450/- . The monthly income of the family is Rs. 300/-. His personal expectation on pan, cigarettes etc. is Rs. 15/- p.m. If he has sufficient income he would like to spend more in his house and furniture. He generally faces financial difficulties mainly because of religious ceremonies, long-term illness and marriages. He obviously thinks of saving something for future in order to meet certain sudden expenses during prosperity and adversity e.g. marriages and illness in the family.

Occupation

His occupation is that of a hawker selling dhupel oil. He is a self-employed person. He has to go to nearby villages to sell dhupel oil. He generally uses his old bicycle for long distances. He has been doing this work for the last four years. Before that he had a small shop of his own but he had to close the shop because of famine. He would certainly like to change his present occupation because he has to move about to different villages far from his house. He would therefore like to start his own shop. He would like his children to follow

any other professions they like. He does not take help of his children in his profession. He does not like to teach the skill of his own occupation to his children. He has employed one of his sons as an apprenticeship in a diamond industry. At present he does not get any remuneration for his work as he is learning.

#### Health and Hygiene

Malaria and skin disease are more prevalent in this area. He said that not a single hut is immune from this diseases. One of his children is also suffering from malaria. There is no one with any deformity in his family. There was illness in his family during the last two years. They are taking medical treatment at present from a Municipal dispensary at Bavchawad. Besides malaria tables are being distributed by the authorities. A special mobile van service is available for this purpose. Poor economic condition does not allow him to go to a private doctor. There is no sanitary facilities in the locality. He thinks that the living conditions of the locality affect the health of the people. He believes that the inhabitants of the area as well as the Municipal Corporation are responsible for improvement of this locality. He would suggest that there must be dust-bins at various places to keep the area clean. During monsoon

the water is filled up in ditches. The stagnant water in these pools and ditches then become the breeding places for mosquitos. He is addict to chewing tobacco. He knows that it is harmful for the health. He takes it because he is not able to get rid of the old habit. They go to the hospital in case of delivery for better facilities are available there. He does not have to say anything about the family planning.

#### Religion

He celebrates all the Muslim festivals such as Idd, Moharrum, Prophet's day etc. He invites his neighbours and friends to celebrate the festivals. He especially visits the religious institutions during festivals. He does not participate in the celebrations of other religious groups. He does not insist that his children should go regularly to the religious institutions. He does not send his children to Madressa because the people of the managing committee often quarrel among themselves. He does not think that religious belief helps in life.

#### Education I

The mother is an illiterate lady. The father has received education upto the middle school. He is of the

opinion that education helps to live a better life. He can do the household accounts because he is educated. He being the eldest son in his family the whole responsibility of the house was upon him so he could not continue his studies further. There was no earning member in the house so he had to discontinue his studies. He strongly feels that he would have been living a better life if he had been educated upto high school level. He feels he would have received a better job in some government department. His ambition in the childhood was to start a business or to get a good job. He has seven children. Two of them are school going. He wants to educate his children in order to make their life better. He would like to educate his children as far as they are able to study. As for the future of his children his expectations are that they may get a good service in some mills or a government service so that they can get provident fund etc. on their retirement. His children attend school regularly. He does not have to pay fees in the school. None of his children get financial help of any kind or any scholarship. He never received any complaint regarding his children from the school. He never goes to the school to know the progress of his child but sometime his wife visits the school. He often talks with his children about their education. Two of his children

have discontinued their study because they had shifted to this area and they had not brought their school leaving certificate while leaving the old house. They are at present learning the art of diamond manufacturing. None of his children has completed schooling. He expected them to get government job. They could not get government jobs because they did not complete his studies. Both of the children do not earn anything. They stay with him. They do not help him financially as they are under apprenticeships.

#### Education II

Rahimbhai is one of the sons of Gafoorbhai. He is 13 years old. He goes to Bhavna Primary school and studies in Std. IV. The school is very near to his house. He walks down to his school everyday. There is co-education in the school. The school is managed by a private body. He likes his school because he enjoys studying. He likes studying. He attends his school regularly. There are about hundred students in his class. He has all books and materials required for his study. He finds enough time to study at home. He is not able to say how much time on an average he devotes to home-work but he does his home-work regularly. He reads news papers but he does not read books other than his text-books. When he needs help he gets it from his

father if he has spare time. Only the father encourages him in his studies. The difficult subjects for him are Mathematics, History and Nagrik. The teachers do not explain properly and so there is difficulty. His parents talk with him sometime about his studies. He wants to study to get an employment in a mill or, a bank. He is able to understand what is taught in the class. He uses the same language at home and school. Once he had failed in Std. III. He is very fond of games so he could not study well. He does not have to work for his livelihood. He helps his parents in the household work. He has 3 to 4 friends from his own locality while he has none from other locality. He prefers to have friends from his own locality because they can meet often.

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## CASE STUDY : 8

Jhinabhai belongs to ~~Mochhi~~ caste and his religion is Hinduism. His native place is Sinor and mother tongue is Gujarati. The family is of unitary type. He is married and has three children. He has two sons and one daughter. The later is a minor girl while both the sons are grown-ups. Shri Jhinabhai is 43 years old and has studied upto S.S.C. He is a primary teacher and his total emoluments amounts to Rs. 600/-. He is the only earning member in the family. Four persons are dependents on him. The total area of his residence is 18' x 14' = 252 sq.ft. There are two rooms and one bath room. He also has the facilities of water and electricity. There is a separate water tap in his house and has an electric connection also. The ventilation is not adequate. He works for about five to six hours.

Slum Formation

He came to stay in this locality about seven years back. He was living in the city in a rented premises. He had come to Baroda before 25 years. He left his old residence because of his inability to pay rent. He came to know about this locality through his friends. The entire family migrated at the same time. He selected this particular locality thinking

that he shall be able to pull on here with his limited income. If he gets a chance he would like to shift the place of his residence because the life in this locality is not decent and the atmosphere is such that children will not be able to build up good and desirable character. The house is owned by him but the price of land belongs to the Baroda Municipal Corporation for which he pays Rs. 15/- as rent per month. He has invested Rs. 7000/- to build this house.

#### Social

He has some relatives in the city. He pays the frequent visits. They also visit her frequently. The locality witnesses the scenes of quarrels very frequently. Both verbal and physical quarrels take place. The quarrels are usually due to children and water. He himself is lucky to have a separate tap for him, but many others do not have and so they have to go to the public where there is crowd of rowdy people. The quarrels are almost the daily feature of this locality. However, the people of this slum area share joy and sorrow together. He does not think that the atmosphere of the locality is suitable for the development of his children. He stated that his children generally remain at home during their leisure time but some time wander in the streets and move with friends in gang also. Some of the local problems which affect the

social health of the locality are gambling, drinking, prostitution, crime and juvenile delinquency. He thinks the solution of these problems lies in education. Imparting of proper education to the children of this locality will certainly improve the condition of this locality. The pressing needs of this locality are shortage of drinking water, lack of drainage system, no provision of any garden, play ground and a library. There are few associations and mandals working in this locality. They present social programmes like garba, games etc. especially during Nav-ratri and on religious festivals. He himself takes active part in the organisation of such programmes. He suggests that small scale industries for men-folk and sewing classes for women-folk shall be started in order to improve the social life of the locality.

#### Economic

The family budget has always a deficiency. He has often to take loan for which he has to pay high interest. Loans without interest are rarely available. If he has an average monthly budget of Rs. 800/-, he thinks he would not face any deficit. The total monthly income of the family is Rs. 600/- per month. If he has money to spend he would like to start a small business or a shop for side income. He faces financial difficulties mainly because of religious ceremonies, long-term

illness in the family and marriages. He thinks to save something for future to meet unexpected expenses during illness, marriages and also to start some business.

#### Health and Hygiene

The general diseases from which the people of this locality suffer are malaria, ashtama, T.B., skin disease and typhoid. There is no one with deformity in the family. When there is illness in the house they take medical treatment from the general hospital. One member of the family suffers from malaria. There is no one with deformity in the house. During the last 2 years there has been illness in the house. There is sanitary facility in this part of the locality. He feels that the living conditions of the locality affect the health of the people. The responsibility for improvement of this locality lies on the residents living there as well as the corporation. There was flood in this area about five years back. He does not take tea, tobacco, drinks, ganja etc. They go to the hospital in case of delivery to the hospital because the modern treatment is given and better care is taken.

#### Religion

The religious festivals as well as the national festivals are celebrated by them. Neighbours, friends and

relatives are invited by them to join the celebration. The members of his family visit the religion institutions once a week and on festivals. He takes participation in the celebration of other religious group. He does not insist that his children should go regularly to the religious institution. He believes that his children will not go to the religious institutions even if he will tell them to go. Only his wife goes regularly to the place of worship. He himself does not believe in the religious belief but his wife has a faith in the religious belief.

#### Education I

Mother is illiterate and the father has studied upto secondary level. He firmly believes that education helps to live a better life. He could not receive higher education because of early marriage. His first child was born when he had appeared at the S.S.C. examination. Besides, the economical condition was poor. He earnestly feels that if he had been educated he would have been a better man in life. His ambition in his childhood was to become either a doctor or a lawyer. He wants to give education to his children because they can avoid bad company. He wants to educate his children in order to enable them to get a government service. He does not have high expectation about the future of his

children. He only wants that they should get some job or some work. His children do not attend school regularly. He does not have to pay fees in the school. None of his children get scholarship or financial help of any kind. He faces great hardship in educating his children due to some reasons. He thinks his children's company is bad and so do not attend the school regularly. Besides, they are very weak in studies. Though he himself is a teacher yet he is not able to educate them. One of his children has already discontinued study because he was too weak. He does not do any work at present. None of his children has completed schooling. He wanted to educate his children in order to get them a good service. He believes that it is a bad luck for his children that they cannot get the profession he wanted them to take up. They still stay with the family. No financial help is received from them.

#### Education II

Rajesh, the younger son, is 15 years old. He goes to school and studies in Standard VIII of Vinay High School, Baroda. The school is about one and a half mile from his house. He goes to his school walking. There is co-education in the school and it is managed by a private body. He does not like the school because he does not have any interest in study. He wants to earn. He does not attend the school

regularly. He does not know how many students are there in his school and in his class. He does not have all the books and materials required for his studies. He does not find enough time to study at home because he has many friends. He does not devote any time to homework because he does not like to study. He does not like to read newspapers also. He does not like to read extra books also. He never needs help of his parents or brothers and sisters as he has no interest in studying. Father encourages him to study but it has no effect. Mathematics and Science are the most difficult subjects for him. He does not know why he finds these subjects difficult. Obviously he has no liking for these subjects. His parents send him to school in order to get good education and get a good service in future. The parents often talk to him about his studies but he feels disgusted with such talks. His parents want that he should become a doctor but he does not want to study at all. He wants to become a wireman and an electrician in future. He is not able to understand that is taught in the class. He is not able to say why it is so. He uses the same language at home and school. He has never secured 1st, 2nd or 3rd rank in his class at any time. He had failed in Standard III and Standard VI. He failed because he is not good at studies and does not like reading and doing home work.

He wants to learn some mechanical or technical skills. During his leisure time, he roams about with his friends. For the present he does not have to work for his livelihood. He sometimes helps his parents in the household work. He does not have friendly relations with any of his class mates. He has about six friends from his own locality. He does not have any friend from other locality. He prefers to have friends from his own locality because they are always available.

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## CASE STUDY : 9

Kapilaben Vasava is a Hindu lady and her caste is Vasava. Her native place is village Harmanpura in Waghodia Taluka. Her mother-tongue is Gujarati. The family is of unitary type. She is married and has five children out of whom three are minors. Among the minor ones, one is a son and two are daughters. One son and one daughter are major. There are seven members in all in the family. Her husband is a pedal-ricksha driver. There are three earning members in the family. Her husband earns Rs.200/- per month while one who is 16 years old is serving at a stove-repair shop and earns Rs.100/- per month. Another son who is 11 years old serves at a retail shop and earns Rs.90/- per month. The total income is Rs.390/- per month. There are four dependents in the family. The total area of his residence is 10 X 10 i.e. 200 sq.ft. There are two small rooms. No kind of facilities are available. He works for more than 8 hours.

Slum Formation

The family came to stay in this locality before eight years. Before coming to this slum they were living in a farm just opposite to Kisanwadi. There was a quarrel between

them and a shephard family. So they shifted to this area. The entire family moved to this place at the same time. They would not like to shift from this place to any other place because they have been living here since long and the houses also are not available elsewhere. Besides the rent in the city is very high. The house structure belongs to him but the land belongs to the authorities. They have invested about Rs.800/- to Rs.900/- to build the house.

#### Social

They have many relatives here. They live very near to one another. Verbal quarrels are the regular feature of this area but at times physical quarrels also take place. They start quarreling over little matters. Inspite of these the people of this slum share joy and sorrow together. She thinks that the atmosphere of the locality is not suitable for the development of his children. The children remain at home during their leisure time. Gambling, drinking and prostitution are some of the local problems which affect the social health of the locality. She is not able to tell as to what should be done to solve these problems. In her opinion, the pressing needs of this locality are water and sanitation. She does not know about any mandals or associations in the area. She is also not able to think what should be done to improve the social life of the locality.

### Economy

The family budget is always a deficit one. They have to borrow from others to meet the deficiency. She feels that their average budget should be Rs.700 to Rs.800 so that they may not face the deficit. The monthly income of the family is Rs. 300/- per month with three members of the family serving and earning. If they have sufficient income they would like to spend more on clothing and repaying their debt. They face financial difficulties mainly because of religious ceremonies and long-term illness in the family. At religious ceremonies they have to invite their relatives and acquaintances for dinner. They obviously think to save something for future because they have to arrange for the marriages of their children, on the average about Rs.3000 to Rs.4000 are spent for a marriage.

### Occupation

Her husband is a Pedal Ricksha driver. He has to pay daily rent for the ricksha. He has been in this occupation for the last five years. He would like to change his present occupation. He wants to open a tea-stall on a hand-cart. In the beginning he was serving as a servant at a tea-stall in a theatre. There he had to pay the amount for damages for the breakages. He was not able to earn enough so he left

that service. Now he wants to start a tea-stall of his own. He would like his children to follow any other profession they like. He does not take the help of his children in his own work. He does not take any step to teach the skill of his own occupation to his children. He employs his children elsewhere to earn more money for the family.

#### Health and Hygiene

Malaria and skin disease are the general diseases from which the people of this locality suffer. One member of the family is also suffering from the skin disease. There are boils all over the body. It is not hereditary. They have resorted to various treatment but there is no healing. Sometime there is reaction and the agony is all the more. None has died due to any disease. There is one member with deformity in the family. One of his daughters is physically handicapped and mentally retarded also. The trouble started with the appearance of two boils, one on each leg. Both the legs bent due to these boils. At that time she was only one year old. Now she is a deformed child. There was illness in the family during the last two years. The treatment is taken from a private doctor and at the same time from religious persons like Bapu, Maharaj, etc. They keep 'Badha' also. They have to pay about Rs.100/-

to Rs.200/- for this. They had gone for a dip into 'vav' also. There was an infant mortality in the family. One girl died at the age of eight months after violent vomiting. The mother had malaria at that time. They do not have any sanitary facilities in the locality. They feel that the living conditions of the locality adversely affect the health of the people. The authorities should be held responsible for improvement of the locality. The area was subjected to flood in the last five years. They take tea but nobody takes other things like tobacco, drinks but take Ganja on festivals. They know these things are harmful but they have to take on festivals as part of the religious rite. They do not go to hospital in case of delivery. She is very much afraid of going to the hospital because they give injections which she does not like. She does not believe in family planning as she is afraid of such thing.

#### Religion

They celebrate all Hindu festivals like Utaran, Holi, Dhuleti, Diwali and Shivratri. They invite other people also to celebrate the festivals. Generally neighbours, friends and relatives are invited. They visit the religious institutions on festivals. They do not participate in the celebration of the religious groups. They do not insist that their children should go regularly to the religious

institution. They, however, feel that religious belief helps in life.

#### Education I

Both father and mother are illiterate. She does not think that education helps anyone to live a better life. The parents were against girls' education and so they did not give her education. She, however, feels that she would have been living a better life if she was educated a little. At least her husband would have got a better job if he was educated. She did not have any ambition in her life. None of her children go to school. She does not want to educate them because of poverty. They find it difficult to feed the children at present with their meagre income. In their community, the girls are not sent to school because they run away from home. All of her children have discontinued study. One boy left the study when he was in Std. II. The reason was that he threw a compass towards a boy of his class. The boy was hit badly. He was punished for this. Since then he left the study. He now serves at a stove repair shop. None of his, children has completed schooling. The parents had expected him to get a good service after studying upto secondary level. He could not get a good job because he left the study and started serving at an

early age. He stays with the parents and helps them financially.

### Education II

Jashubhai is the eldest son in the family. He does not go to school now. He is 14 years old. This age is a problematic age. He is rather shy but he bluntly told that neither he likes his school nor studying. He has no idea as to what he wants to become in future. Neither he is able to decide anything about future. During his leisure time he remains either in the house or meets with his friends. He has to work and earn for the family. He goes near Nayay Mandir for work. He sells tea at a tea-stall there. He has to wash cup-saucers also. He works from 7-00 a.m. to 12-00 noon, but in between he goes home for his meals and has recess for two hours. He helps his parents in the household work. He does not have friendly relation with his class-mates. He has in all three friends - two from his own locality but one from the other locality. He prefers to have friends from his own locality they are easily available as they live nearby.

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## CASE STUDY : 10

Dhulabhai is Hindu and his caste is Vasava. His native place is village Mohammedpura, near Kundela at Dabhoi. His mother-tongue is Gujarati. The family is of unitary type. He is married and has six children. One is a major one and the rest are minors. The eldest son is 17 years old. Among the minors, four are sons and one is a daughter. The family consists of eight members. He is 40 years old. He has studied upto S.S.C. He is a postman and his monthly income is Rs.450/- per month. He is the only earning member in the family. Seven members of the family are dependents on him. The total area of his residence is  $12 \times 25 = 300$ sq.ft. There is only one room without any open space. No separate kitchen, bathroom, toilet etc. are available. Facilities of water, electricity and ventilation also are not there. He works for more than 8 hours.

Slum Formation

He came to stay here about six years back. He was living at Mohammedpura in Dabhoi Taluka, before coming to this place. He was selected as a postman in Baroda. This city is about 14 kilometer away from his village. It was difficult to ride on his bicycle for such a long distance everyday. So he decided to find a house in Baroda. The rent

was very high in the city and they demanded deposit also. So he built a hut for himself and his family in this locality. He came to know about this place through a friend. The entire family migrated at the same time. He would like to shift the place of his residence. He is a government servant and hopes to get a quarter. As soon as he gets his quarter, he will move away from this place because no kind of facilities are available here.

#### Social

He has relatives in this city. They live near. So they often visit one another. Daily quarrels take place in this locality. Both verbal and physical quarrels take place. The causes of quarrels are only triffling things like fetching of water or children. The people of this slum come together when there is an event of joy in any family and when there is any sorrow or sad happening in any family. According to him the atmosphere of the locality is not suitable for the development of his children. His children remain at home during their leisure time and help in a small shop which they have at their house. He does not wish to talk about the local problems and about their solution. He said that there are certain associations in the locality but he is not concerned with any of them.

Economic

He occasionally experiences deficit budget. He has to borrow money to meet the deficit. He thinks he should earn Rs. 800 per month to come out of the deficit. The total income of the family at present is Rs.550/-. His pay is Rs.450/- and he gets about Rs.100/- from his shop. The major expenditure is done on food and clothing and the rest on education and medicine. If he has sufficient income he would spend more clothes and furniture. He sometimes faces financial difficulty because of expenditure on education in his children. He thinks to save something for future in order to give education to his children and to get them married.

Occupation

He is a postman, a central government servant. He is in the present job for the last 20 years. He would not like to change his present occupation because he cannot get a government job at this age. He would like his children to follow any other profession they like. He does not take the help of his children in his own work. He does not teach them skill of his occupation. He has not employed his children elsewhere to earn more money for the family because they are studying.

Health and Hygiene

The main general diseases from which people of this locality suffer are malaria and skin diseases. Three members suffered from malaria. This disease is not hereditary. Duration of illness was about one to three months. They were treated at the government dispensary run under the Postal Insurance Scheme. No member of the family has died due to illness. There is no one with deformity in the family. Three members suffered from the illness during the last two years. They are taking treatment at the dispensary run by the department of post. There was no infant mortality in the family. They do not have any sanitary facilities in the locality. They feel that the living condition of the locality affect the health of the people. The government should take immediate steps for improvement of this locality. So the authorities are responsible. All kinds of facilities should be made available in this locality. This area was flooded several times in the last five years. He takes tea and tobacco. He knows these things are harmful for the health but the habit is so much rooted that he cannot get rid of it. They go to the hospital in case of delivery because proper care is taken there. He does not believe in family planning. He does not know why he should do it at all.

Religions

They celebrate all the Ind Hindu festivals. They do not invite others. At least once a week they visit the religious institution. They do not participate in the celebration of the other religious group. The parents insist that their children should go regularly to the religious institution. They should be pious and truthful. They feel that religious belief helps them in life.

Education I

The mother is educated upto middle school level while the father is educated upto secondary level. They think that education helps them to live a better life. With education they can understand the day-today transactions. They could not receive further education because of poor economic condition. They feel that if they had been educated they would have had a better life. He could have secured a good job. His ambition in the childhood was to become a clerk. He has six children out of whom four are school going children. He wants to educate them so that they may make their future happy and bright. He would like his children to be educated as much as they like. His expectation about the future of his children is to make them an overseer, a doctor or a lawyer. His children attend school regularly.

He does not have to pay fees in the school. None of his children tget scholarship or financial help of any kind. He faces financial difficulty in educating his children. He can do nothing to solve his financial difficulties. He is thinking one of his sons g to send for some work so that the financial difficulty may be solved. He does not receive any complain regarding his children from the school. He sometimes visits the school to know the progress of his children. He also talks with his children about their education. None of his children has discontinued study. Nor any one of his children has completed schooling yet.

#### Education II

Rajesh is the eldest son. He is 17 years old. He goes to school and studies in standard IX. The name of the school is Narayan High School. It is about 3 kilometers from his house. He goes there walking. It is a boys' school run by a private management. He likes his school because he meets many friends there. He likes studying also because he wants to pass in the examination. He attends the school regularly. There are 45 students in his class. He has all the books and materials required for his study. He finds enough time to study at home. He devotes about 3 to 4 hours everyday to do his homework. He does not read newspapers nor does he read extra books. He gets help from his parents when he

needs it in studies. Father guides him in his studies. Sanskrit and English are difficult subjects for him. He is not able to remember all the words and rules of grammar. His parents send him to school to receive good education so that he can settle well in the life. His parents sometime talk with him about his studies. They want him to study as much as he likes. He wants to study upto college level. He has no idea as to what he wants to become in future. He is able to understand what is taught in the class. He uses the same language at home and at school. No kind of facilities are available in his house to facilitate his study. The house is very small. He has never stood 1st, 2nd or 3rd in his class at any time. He had once failed in Standard V because he was employed as a farm labourer. During his leisure time he plays with his friends. He does not have to work for his livelihood. He helps his parents in his household work. He has friendly relation with his class mates. He has three friends from his own locality and five from other locality. He does not prefer to have friends from his own locality because they are quarrelsome.

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## CASE STUDY : 11

Ibrahimbhai is a Muslim. He is Sunni Muslim and Mansure by caste. His native place is Baroda. His mother-tongue is Gujarati. The family is joint. He is married. The family consists of six members. Three are minors. Among three adults one is a male and two are females. Among minors two are males and one is a female. He is 34 years old. He is a retailer selling petty things. His monthly earning is Rs.200/-. He is the only earning member in the family. There are five dependants on him. The total area of residence is 10' x 8' = 80 sq.ft. There is only one room and a little open space. They do not have facilities of water, electricity and ventilation. He works for more than 8 hours.

Slum Formation

He came to stay in this locality before four years. Before coming to this slum, he was living near P.G. Textile Mills in Baroda. A vegetable woman hawker who usually came to sell in the street told <sup>them</sup> ~~us~~ about this locality. The entire family migrated at the same time. He selected this place because there was no question of paying rent. At their former residence, they were not able to pay rent. They got a place here very easily. He would like to shift the place of residence because good people do not live here..

His mother is also not happy here and she does not like this place at all. The land belongs to the Baroda Municipal Corporation. He had built the structure of the house at the cost of Rs. 500/-.

### Social

He has relatives in the city. He visits them frequently. They also visit him frequently. Almost every week visits take place and on festivals they visit relatives and the relatives also do the like-wise. This locality witnesses quarrels daily. Both verbal and physical quarrels take place. The causes of quarrels are drunkenness and disputes among children. The people of this slum share joy and sorrow together but not always. He thinks that the atmosphere of the locality is not at all suitable for the development of his children. The children wanders on the streets during their leisure time. Gambling, drinking, prostitution, crime and juvenile delinquency are some of the local problems which affect the social health of the locality. The government should keep vigilant eyes on the wise distillers, Water, electricity, and cleanliness are the pressing needs of this locality. There are several mandals working in this locality. In order to improve the social life of the locality, gambling, drinking etc. should be totally banned and strong and healthy persons like him should get an employment.

Economic

He always experiences deficit budget. He borrows from his friends to meet the deficit. He thinks his average income should be about Rs. 400/- so that he may not have to face difficulty. The monthly income of his family is Rs.200/-. If he has sufficient income he would like to spend on his children's education. He faces financial difficulties on account of illness and ceremonies among relatives. He thinks to save something for future especially for purchasing a piece of land for house and building a good house. He also wants to purchase some ornaments for his wife.

Occupation

He is a retailer. He sells things of daily use. He is thus a self-employed person. He goes to Nayaya Mandir on Laheripura to sell his things. He goes there walking. It is about a mile away. He has been doing this business since early childhood. He would not like to change his present occupation. He thinks he can develop this business if he gets sufficient money. He would like his eldest son to follow his occupation and wish that his younger son should get a government job. He sometimes take the help of his children in his own work. He takes his eldest son with him to teach the skill of his own occupation. He has not employed his children elsewhere

to earn more money.

Health and Hygiene

Malaria, T.B., and skin disease are the general diseases from which people of this locality suffer. One member of his family is suffering from skin disease. It is not hereditary. He has been suffering for the last 3 months. My mother takes him (his younger son) to the general hospital for treatment. There is no one with deformity in the family. Members of the family suffered from illness during the last two years. They are taking medical treatment at present from the general hospital. There was no infant mortality in the family but there was one miscarriage. There are no sanitary facilities in the locality. He feels that living conditions of the locality affect the health of the people. The residents of this area as well as the government authorities are responsible for improvement of this locality. Drainage is the dire need of this locality. The area is very low and it is flooded every year during the rainy season. He takes tea and tobacco. He does not know and does not even believe that it is harmful or can be harmful for the health. They do not go to hospital in case of delivery because his mother knows everything. He believes in family

planning. The advantages are that small family can be economical. Besides his wife can have better health. For large family more expenses are to be incurred.

### Religion

All the Muslim festivals are celebrated. Relatives are invited on Idd and Moharrum. He visits the religious institutions on festivals. He does not participate in the celebration of other religious group. He does not insist that his children should go regularly to the religious institutions. He does not get time from his work to talk to his children. It is the mother's care. He feels that religious belief helps him in life.

### Education I

Both mother and father are illiterate. He thinks that education helps to live a better life. An educated person can get a government job. He did not receive education because his parents did not feel it necessary. The father died when he was child and so he had to start earning for the family. He feels that if he had been educated he would have been living a better life. The education would have helped him by getting a good job. He could have also been able to give education to his children. His ambition was to have a shop of his own. Out

of three children, one goes to school. He wants to educate him so that he may get a good job. He would like to educate him as much as possible. He wishes that after the completion of his studies he should earn and help him to get his younger daughter married. He wishes that the eldest son should open a shop of his own. His youngest son goes to school regularly. He does not have to pay fees in the school. None of his children get scholarship or financial help of any kind. He faces difficulty in educating his children because the books are very costly. He tries to get second hand books for him. He suggests that the government should give books free of charge. He often receives complains regarding his children from the school. The teacher complains that his son beats other boys in the school and creates harrassments for other boys. On receiving such complaints he punished his son by beating and scolding him. He does not visit the school to know the progress of his son. Sometimes he talks with his children about his education. None of his children has discontinued study. No one has completed schooling. The eldest son has developed a favourable attitude towards him and his profession. He likes to accompany him and help him in selling things.

#### Education II

Dilawar is a boy of nine years. He studies in Std. III of a primary school run by the Baroda Municipal

Corporation. The school is very near to his house. He goes to school walking. There is co-education in the school. The school is run by the Corporation. He likes the school because he enjoys playing with other boys. He likes studying because he can be helpful to his father in business. He attends the school regularly. There are 50 students in his class. He does not have all the books and materials required for his study. He finds enough time to study at home. He devotes about an hour on an average to homework everyday. He has to do examples in Mathematics otherwise his teacher would beat him. He does not read books other than his text-books because his teacher does not tell him to read other books and his father does not bring any book for him. The parents do not help him in studies because they are illiterate. His mother, however, encourages him in his studies. He finds Mathematics very difficult. The teacher does not explain him properly. She only beats and rebukes him. His parents send him to school so that he may be helpful to them when they open a shop. The mother talks to him about his studies when he returns home from the school. His parents want him to study upto standard VII. He also wants to study upto standard VII. He wants to become a big merchant in future. He is able to understand what is taught in the class in all the subjects

except Mathematics. He uses the same language at home and school. He has one great facility for study at home. When he goes his home-work, his parents do not entrust him any other work. He has never stood first, second or third in his class at any time. He had once failed in standard III because he is weak in Mathematics. He goes out to play with his friends in his leisure time. He helps his parents in the household work. He has friendly relation with his class-mates. He has eight friends from his own locality and three friends from other locality. He prefers to have friends from his own locality because he wants to have many friends.

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## CASE STUDY : 12

She is a Muslim lady. Her caste is Sunni. Her native place is Baroda. The family is joint. Her mother-tongue is Hindi. She is a widow. The family consists of nine members. Four of the family members are major while the remaining five are minors. Among the adults, one is a male and three are females. Among the children, two are males and three are females. Her age is 50. She is illiterate. Her occupation is washing clothes. Two members of the family are engaged in the washing business. The total income is about Rs.450/-. Seven members are dependent on him. The total area of residence is Rs. 18' x 10' = 180 sq.ft. There is only one room. They have a small bath room in the open space adjoining their house. There are no facilities like water, electricity and ventilation. They work for more than eight hours.

Slum Formation

They came to stay in this locality about four years back. They were staying in the city before coming to this slum. Their native place is Baroda. They had to leave the city house because of the harrassment of the land-lord. The entire family shifted at the same time. They selected this locality only ~~because~~ the houses are not available

elsewhere. Besides the rent is very high. They saw others constructing huts at this place so they also did the same. They would like to shift the place of residence because it is very dirty. During the rain there is mud everywhere. There are many ditches which are filled with dirty and stagnant water. Drinking water is not easily available. The structure of the house belongs to him but the land belongs to the corporation. They have spent about Rs.400/- in the erection of this hut.

#### Social

They have relatives in the city. Frequent visits take place among them. They meet them whenever they feel like meeting. It is reciprocal. Quarrels do take place almost daily in this locality. Verbal quarrels are more than physical quarrels. The causes of the quarrels are about small matters. They will start talking very cordially but then all of a sudden plunge into quarrels. While walking also a slight touch though unknowingly will become a topic of quarreling. They will blame each other saying they are blind and do not see any one on the way or keep eyes shut while walking. However, the people of this slum share joy and sorrow together. They do not think that the atmosphere of the locality is suitable for the development

of their children. The children remain home during the leisure time and help in the household work. Gambling, drinking, prostitution and crime and juvenile delinquency are some of the local problems which affect the social health of the locality. She thinks that only the government authorities should do something to solve these problems. In her opinion, the pressing needs of this locality is water, cleanliness and latrines. There are some associations. They do not participate. In order to improve the social life of the locality, she thinks that the people of the locality should be taken into confidence. They should be explained and persuaded to improve the social life.

#### Economic

They always experience deficit budget. They have to borrow money by mortgaging their ornaments. They have to pay interest also. She thinks that they will not have to face any deficit if their income is Rs. 800/- to Rs.900/- monthly income is at present Rs.450/-. Her son and daughters are the main workers but other members of the family help in washing clothes by one way or the other. If they have sufficient money they would like to build a good house. They face financial difficulties on account of religious ceremonies, long-term illness and marriages. Her husband was paralysed. Her three daughters have been married. The

debt is still unpaid. She thinks to save money so that they can build a good house for the family and also get their daughters and sons married.

#### Occupation

The family's occupation is washing clothes. They are self-employed. They wash clothes at home but they have kept a table in the colony for ironing the clothes. This colony is about two miles away from their residence. Her son goes there on his bicycle. They have been doing these business since many years. They would like to change their present occupation because this business does not give them sufficient income. The dearness has caused many people to wash and iron their clothes themselves. Besides terelene clothes do not require ironing. They would prefer to have rickshaw or to work in some factory. She would like her children to follow any other profession they like. She takes the help of children in the work of washing and ironing. They also teach the children the skill of their occupation to the children. One small boy goes to work as a boy-helper in a road-side hotel which in run on a cart, selling all sort of eatables.

#### Health and Hygiene

The general diseases from which people of this locality suffer are malaria, ashthama, T.B., skin diseases

and typhoid. Some members of the family are suffering from Malaria and skin disease. One is suffering from blood pressure. The husband has an attack of paralysis. They go to the government hospital for treatment. Two members of the family died due to illness. Her husband had T.B. and paralysis. One grand daughter died during fever. There is no one with deformity in the house. There was illness in the family during the last two years. They go to the general hospital and some time to a private doctor. They also go to Bapu and tomb of saints. There was one infant mortality. There were three miscarriages. The grand daughter had a fever. In spite of treatment she expired at the age of two years. There is no sanitary facilities in the locality. She feels that living condition of the locality affect the health of the people. The government is responsible for the improvement of the locality. Water and latrines are the dire need of the people of this area. The ditches are full of dirty water and mud. Medicines should be sprayed regularly or the ditches should be filled in with earth. She does not go to any hospital during delivery. She does not believe in family planning because it is against nature. The area was flooded in 1976. She takes tea and tobacco. She does not think that these things are harmful for the health.

Religion

All the Muslim festivals are celebrated. Relatives are invited. The members of the family visit the religious institution and tombs regularly. They do not participate in the celebration of other religious group. She wishes that her children should go regularly to the religious institution so that they may be away from bad spirit. She feels that religious belief helps in life.

Education I

Both the parents are illiterate. She and her husband did not receive education because in their community, the people do not like to send their children for education. They would like to find some work for them. They will train them in some skill or teach them some craft. Yet she feels that if they had been educated they would have been living a better life. The education would have helped them to get a better job. They could have gone to some other country to earn money. Because they are uneducated they are not able to understand many things. Even to get a loan becomes a difficult thing. There are five children in the family. None of them is school-going. They wanted to send their children to school but living is costly now-a-days and they cannot afford to send them to school. The children also

help in the family business. They, however, wanted to educate them upto Std. III or IV but it was also not in their luck. All the children have discontinued study. They were not regular and so they were sent to work. They serve as err and boys at wayside stalls. None of her children has completed schooling. All the children stay with them. They help them to earn for the family. Her son does not like the family business of washing clothes. He gets tired of washing in hot sun. He does not like to get up very early in the morning. The skin also burns and becomes black. In spite of hard work they do not get enough for their food and clothing.

#### Education II

Umar is her son. He is 13 years old. He does not go to school. He wants to become an auto-ricksha driver or a truck driver. He had failed in standard III and then left the school. He was not regular at the school. During his leisure time he goes to see films. He works for his livelihood and helps the family financially. He goes to work at Yakutpura which is about a mile away from his residence. He works as a boy-servant at a stall which sells tea and eatables. He has to work for ten hours. He helps his parents in the household work also. He has two fast friends from

his locality. He prefers to have friends from his locality because they are always available for playing and talking.

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## CASE STUDY : 13

He is a Muslim by religion and Vohra Patel by caste. His native place is Amod and mother-tongue is Gujarati. The family is joint. He is married and has five children out of whom one is a major. The family consists of seven members out of whom 3 are males and four are females. There are four minor children in the family, one is a son and three daughters. His brother lives with him along with his son who is a minor. The age of Shri Shamahadhusen is 30 years and is educated upto Std. IX. His occupation is cycle repairing. He earns about Rs. 200/- per month. In addition, his eldest son also earns about Rs.200 per month. Five persons are dependents in the family. There is only one room without bathroom or any open space. There is no water-tap, electricity or ventilation. He has to work for more than eight hours.

Slum Formation

He came to stay in this locality about three years back. Before coming to this slum he was living at his native place in Amod. He left his native place in search of work. He came to know about this place through his relatives. The entire family migrated at the same time. He had but to select this place because of high rent in the

city. For the present he would not like to shift the place of his residence because he is rather settled here. This house is owned by him but the land is a government property. He has spent Rs.500/- to build the house.

### Social

He has relatives in the city. He visits them frequently and they also visit him frequently. Quarrels always take place in this locality. Most of the quarrels are verbal but physical quarrels also take place. The causes of these quarrels are children, water and drunkenness. The occurrence of these quarrels are almost a daily feature. The people of the slum often share joy together while they always share sorrow together. He thinks that atmosphere of the locality is not suitable for the development of his children. The children remain home during their leisure time. Gambling and drinking are some of the local problems which affect the social health of the locality. The authority should become strict to solve these problems. In his opinion the pressing needs of the locality is the adequate supply of drinking water, cleanliness and sanitary facilities. There are few associations in the locality. They do entertainment programmes on festivals.

### Economy

There is always deficit in the family budget. They borrow money to meet the deficit. The average budget should at least be Rs.600/- so that they may not face the deficit. The monthly income of the family is Rs.400/- per month. About Rs.50/- is spent on medicine and the rest of the income is spent on food and clothing. If he has sufficient income, he would like to invest in his trade.

### Occupation

He does cycle-repairing work. In a way he is semi-employed. He goes to a cycle shop in Hathikhana and work there on contract basis. He takes work of repairing in his private capacity also. He has been in this profession for the last three years. He would like to change his present occupation. He would like to have a ricksha because he prefers ricksha driving. He would like his children to follow any other profession they like. He does not take the help of his children in his work. He does teach them the skill of his own profession. He does not employ his children elsewhere to earn money.

### Health and Hygiene

Malaria, skin disease and eye-soring are the general diseases from which people of this locality suffer. There

is eye-trouble in the family at present. There is no one with deformity in the family. There was illness in the family during the last two years. They have been taking medical treatment from a private doctor. There is no sanitary facility in the locality. He feels that the living condition of the locality affects the health of the people. They go to hospital in case of delivery because the treatment and care are better there. He has not yet thought of family planning.

#### Religion

He celebrated all the Muslim festivals. He invites other people also to celebrate these festivals. They are neighbours friends and relatives. He visits the religious institutions once a week. He does not participate in the celebration of other religious groups. He insists that his children should regularly go to the religious institution to receive religious training.

#### Education I

The mother has studied upto the Vth class while the father has received education upto Xth class. He thinks that education certainly helps him to live a better life. The education can help him to maintain the household accounts. He could not study further because he was suffering

from Typhoid and long illness. He obviously feels that if he had been more educated he would have been living a better life. Education would have been helpful to him to get a good job. He has three minor children. All the three go to school. He wants to educate his children in order to improve their future. He would like his children to be educated as far as they wish to study. He wants his son to become a doctor in future. His children attend school regularly. He does not have to pay fees in the school. None of his children get scholarship or financial help of any kind. He no doubt faces difficulty in educating his children. At present there does not appear any solution for this difficulty. He never receives any complaint regarding his children from the school. He never visits the school to know the progress of his children but he sometimes talks with them about their education. None of his children has discontinued study. Nor any of the children has completed schooling.

#### Education II

Nazima is one of his daughters. She is nine years old and goes to school. She is in Std. IV at Bhavna Primary school which is very near from her hut. She goes to school walking. There is co-education in the school. The school is run by the Baroda Municipal Corporation. She likes her

school. She likes to study also. She attends the school regularly. She is not able to say how many students are there in her class. She has almost all books and materials required for her study. She finds enough time to study at home. She devotes about half an hour on an average to do her homework everyday. She reads newspapers. She also reads extra books. Whenever she needs help in studies she gets it from her parents. The parents only guide and encourage him in his studies. Mathematics is a difficult subject for him. She finds it difficult because the teacher do not explain properly. The parents usually talk with her about her studies. Her parents want her to study upto college level. She wants to study upto Std. VII. In future she wants to become expert in making child garments. She is able to understand what is taught in the class. She does not use the same language at home and school. The language spoken at home is a mixture of Urdu and Gujarati while at school there is Gujarati only and not Urdu. No facilities are available at home for her study. She never stood 1st, 2nd or 3rd in any class at any time. Once she had failed in Std. II because she was sick and suffering from small-pox. During her leisure time she does the household work like fetching of water, sweeping the house and cleaning vessels and washing the clothes. She does not have to work for earning. She is always ready to help her parents to do

household work. She has friendly relation with her classmates. She has some friends from her own locality while she does not have friends from other locality. She prefers to have friends from his own locality because they are always available.

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## CASE STUDY : 14

She is a Muslim lady. Her caste is Sunni Khatri. Her native place is Vadodara. Her mother-tongue is Gujarati. The family is joint. She is married. The family is very large having 12 members, seven males and five females. Seven are adults out of whom five are males and two are females. Five are minors out of whom two are male children and three are female children. Her age is 35. Rabia does household work. Her husband is a writer and works in a wholesale shop. His job is to write letters for the business. Her husband's elder brother also serves as a salesman in a shop. The elder brother's son works as an errandboy at a tailor's shop. There are three earning members and the total income is Rs.550/- p.m. Nine persons are dependents. There are two rooms and the total area of residence is 10' X 8' sq.ft. There is no separate kitchen, bathroom or toilet room but there is a small open space adjoining their house. They do not have the facilities like water, electricity, ventilation etc. The earning members work for 7 to 8 hours.

Slum Formation

They came to stay in this locality before 3 years. They were living in Fatehpura before coming to this slum. The native place is Baroda. The entire family shifted to

this slum at the same time. They had their own house in the city but they had to sell it because of heavy debt. They could not find a house elsewhere so they selected this place. They would like to go away to some other place because there is acute scarcity of water, no adequate facility for latrines and electricity in the locality. Besides the area of residence is very small and it is very dirty all around. The house structure is constructed by them at a cost of Rs.700/-. The land is owned by the Baroda Municipal Corporation.

#### Social

They have relatives in the city. Visits take place frequently. Quarrels take place daily in this area. Verbal as well as physical quarrels take place. The reasons for the quarrels are generally water, children's dispute, intoxication etc. The people of this slum share joy and sorrow together only sometime but not always. She thinks that the atmosphere of the locality is not suitable for the development of his children. During leisure time their children wander on streets and move with friends in gang. Gambling, begging, drinking, prostitution, crime and juvenile delinquency are some of the local problems which affect the social health of the locality. The government authorities should do something to solve these problems. In her opinion

the pressing needs of this locality are water, latrines, drainage and cleanliness. There are few association and mandals working in this locality. They do not have any social programme at community level. Her family does not participate in the activities of any association. She thinks that in order to improve the social life of the locality the government should give work to the unemployed of this area. Most of the people do not get any work. Hence there is always some trouble in this area.

#### Economic

They always have deficit budget. They have to borrow and sometime mortgage their ornaments. The average income of the family should be about Rs.800/- so that they may not have to face the deficit. If they have sufficient income they would like to spend more on clothing and house construction. They generally face financial difficulty because of long-term illness, marriages and social relations. Her father-in-law had an attack of paralysis and they had to incur large expenses. She obviously thinks to save money for her daughter's marriage and for repairing the house.

#### Occupation

She looks after the house-hold affairs. She takes the help of her children in the household work. Her husband's

elder brother's son goes to a tailor shop and earns some amount for the family and learns stitching and garment cutting.

### Health and Hygiene

Malaria, T.B. and skin diseases are the general diseases from which people of this locality suffer. One member of the family suffers from T.B. It is not hereditary. Duration of this illness is two years. They get medicine from the general hospital. The father-in-law died of paralysis. The sister-in-law died of T.B. There were two deaths due to disease. There is one member in the family with deformity. She is physically handicapped from birth. There was illness in the family during the last two years. They are taking medicine from the general hospital. There was no infant mortality. They do not have sanitary facilities in the locality. She thinks that the living conditions of the locality affect the health of the people. According to her government should be responsible for the improvement of this locality. Cleanliness of the area should be given the top priority. The ditches are filled up every year but the whole area was flooded in 1979. Her husband and husband's brother smoke bidi and cigarettes. They know these things are harmful for the health but they can't help as the habit is very old. They go to hospital in case of delivery for

better treatment. She believes in family planning. The chief advantage is better health and better care of a small family.

### Religion:

All the Muslim festivals are celebrated. Relatives are invited. They visit the religious institutions. They insist that the children should also visit the religious institution so that they can learn about religious. She does not have faith in religious beliefs.

### Education I

Mother is illiterate. Father has received education upto primary level. They think that education helps to live a better life because he is able to write letters. They did not receive education because their community is against the girl education and the husband could not study because of poor economic condition of the family. They feel that if they had been educated they would have been living a better life. They could have sent their children to school and encourage them for education if they themselves had been educated. There are five children in the family. Only one goes to school. They want him to be educated so that he may get a good job. They would like him to be educated as far as he is able to study. Their expectation about his future is

to get a good job. He does not attend the school regularly. He does not like to go to school. He comes away from the school before time. They have to pay fees in the school. It is about Rs.3/- per month. He does not get scholarship or financial help of any kind. They face difficulty in educating him because the books are very costly. Complaints are often received from the school regarding his behaviour. He quarrels with his class-mates, beats them and speaks abusive words. On hearing such complaints they punish him. They never visit the school to know the progress of the child. Other children of the house have discontinued study. One had deformity in the leg and the other was harrassed by the class-mates. So they left the study. They are wandering and doing nothing at present. None of the children has completed study.

### Education II

Rafiq Jaffarbai Khatri is a boy of nine years. He is studying in Std. IV at a primary school near Sarkarwada. The school is near so he goes there walking. It is a boys' school, run by a private management. He does not like his school. He does not like studying. He does not attend the school regularly. There are 40 students in his class. He does not have all books and materials required for his study. He finds enough time to study at home but he does not like to sit to

do his home-work. He does not read books other than the text-books. He stated that his mother and aunt are not educated. They do not know anything so they do not help him in studies. Father and uncle always go out and so they are also not able to help him in any way. Nobody guides him in his studies. The parents do not talk with him about his studies. He does not know how far his parents want him to study. He wants to study upto S.S.C. He wants to become a clerk like his father and write letters in a shop. He is able to understand what is taught in the class. His teacher is a lady. He is not able to understand her. He does not have all the books. He uses the same language at home and school. He has never stood 1st, 2nd, or 3rd in his class at any time. He had failed in Std. I and II. He had failed because his parents did not purchase books for him when he lost his books. In his leisure time he plays on the street with other boys. He does not have to work for his livelihood. He helps his parents in the household work. He does not have friendly relation with his class-mates. He has five friends from his own locality and none from other locality. He prefers to have friends from his own locality because he can be with them for the whole day for playing and talking. The local friends do not quarrel. He thinks the friends from other locality may quarrel and beat him. So he is afraid of them.

## CASE STUDY : 15

Sultanbhai is a Muslim by religion and Khatri by caste. His native place is Rajpipla. His mother-tongue is Gujarati. The family is joint. He is married and has four children. All of these are sons. He is 65 years old and had received education upto Std. V. The total family income is Rs.1100/½. There are two earning members in the family. It is a big family. It is a big family and consists of ten male members and four female members. All the four females are major while among male members six are adults and four are children. The total area of residence is 15' X 24' = 360 sq. ft. There are three rooms.

Slum Formation

About seven years back he came to stay in this locality. He was staying in the city before coming to this slum. He had left his native place in search of a job. At present he is working as a Munim writing accounts in a private company. The entire family did not migrate at the same time but his sons came first to stay here. Then he followed them with the rest of the family. They selected this particular locality because no rent was to be paid here. He would like to shift the place of residence because living conditions are not good. He had invested about Rs. 600/- to build the house.

Social

He has relatives in the city. Occasionally they visit each other. Quarrels always take place. Verbal quarrels are very common. There are physical quarrels also. The people of the slum do share joy and sorrow together. According to him, the atmosphere of the locality is not suitable for the development of his children. The children mostly remain at home during their leisure time. Some of the local problems which affect the social health of the locality are gambling and drinking. The pressing needs of this locality are provision of education and moral teaching.

Economic

The family experiences deficit budget frequently. If the average income is Rs.1500/- he will not face any deficit. The major part of the income is spent on food, clothing and education. He faces financial difficulties mainly because of long term illness.

Occupation

He is a retired Mehtaji. He was writing accounts, doing correspondence for small traders. He used to earn about Rs. 300/- per month. The field of his work was spread over a square mile. The area of his work was about half a mile

away from his house. His children have not followed his occupation. One of his sons is State Transport bus driver. The other one is engaged in sofa repairing work.

#### Health and Hygiene

Malaria and skin diseases are the general diseases from which people of this locality suffer. One member of the family suffers from cancer. It is not hereditary. There is no one with deformity in the family. There was illness in the family during the last two years. They are taking medical treatment from the general hospital.

#### Religion

They celebrate all the Muslim festivals. Neighbours and relatives are united. He visits the religious institutions regularly. He does not insist that his children should go regularly to the religious institution.

#### Education I

Mother is illiterate. Father has studied upto middle school. He thinks that education is helpful to live a better life. He feels that if he had been educated he would have been living a better life. Only one child goes to school. He wants to educate him upto S.S.C. His son attends the school regularly. Three of his sons have discontinued study. All the three of them work in a factory run by the

eldest brother as helpers and learn the trade also. They are doing lining work on vehicles and repairing and making sofas etc.

### Education II

Feroz Sultan, the youngest son is 15 years old. He goes to school and studies in standard VIII. The name of the school is Nalanda High School which is about two miles away at Patthargate. He goes on his bicycle. It is a boys' school run by a private body. He does not like his school because the teacher do not teach properly. He likes studying because he wants a good service. He attends the school regularly. There are 60 students in his class. He has all books and materials required for his study. He does not find enough time to study at home. He reads newspapers and extra books. His parents and brothers do not help him in studies but they do encourage him for study. Mathematics is a difficult subject for him. He wants to study upto college. He is able to understand what is taught in the class. He does not use the same language at home and at school. At home he speaks Urdu while at school the medium is Gujarati. He had stood first in standard I, <sup>second</sup> ~~Ind~~ in standard II and third in standard III. He had failed twice in standard I. He does not know the reason why he had failed. In his leisure time he helps his brothers in the factory work. He goes to wadi for work. He also helps

in the household work. He was friendly relation with his class-mates. He has few friends from his own locality, but one from other locality. He prefers to have friends from his own locality because he can often meet them.

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## CASE STUDY : 16

Madhuben is a Hindu ladu. She is Parmar by caste. Her native place is Jambusar. The mother-tongue of her family is Gujarati. The type of her family is unitary. She is married and has three children, two sons and one daughter. Family consists of five members, three are males and two are females. She is 31 years old and has been educated upto Inter Arts. Her husband works as a manual labourer in Satya Deo Company. He is the only earning member in the family. His monthly income is Rs.400/-. There are four dependents. The total area of residence is 10' X 15' i.e. 150 sq.ft. There is only one room with a little open space adjoining the room. Facilities like water, electricity and ventilation are not there. Her husband has to work for about 7 to 8 hours.

Slum Formation

The family came to live in this locality about eight years back. They were living at Gajrawadi in Baroda before coming to this slum. They had to leave their native place for getting a job. As they were living in Baroda for the last many years, they came to know about this locality where they would not have to pay any rent. At Gajrawadi they had to pay rent and they had to face difficulty when they could not pay rent of the house. The entire family migrated at

the same time. Now they would not like to shift from here because elsewhere in the city houses are not available and the rent is very high. The structure of the house belongs to them but the land is owned by the Baroda Municipal Corporation. They have spent about Rs. 750/- for the construction of the structure of the house.

### Social

They do not have any relative in the city. Petty quarrels often verbals are the daily feature of this locality. Physical quarrels also take place. The causes of quarrels are very insignificant. They start talking and then all of a sudden indulge in quarrelling. The children, water and throwing of dirt generally give rise to quarrels among elders. The people of this slum however, share the joy and sorrow together. She thinks that atmosphere of the locality is not at all suitable for the development of their children. Mostly the children remain at home during their leisure time. Gambling, drinking and prostitution are some of the local problems which affect the social health of the locality. He thinks nothing can be done at present to solve these problems. The pressing needs in his opinion are adequate supply of water and arrangement of sanitation in this locality. There are certain mandals here. He thinks that nothing is possible that can be done to improve the social life of the locality.

### Economic

They always experience deficit budget. They have to borrow to meet the deficit. The average budget of the family should be about Rs.700/- so that they may not face the deficit. If they have sufficient income they would like to spend more on their children's clothes and books. They obviously think to save something for future mainly for their daughter's marriage.

### Occupation

Her husband's occupation is a private service. He is employed on a factory at Pratapnagar. He goes there walking. It is about 2 miles away from his house. He has been serving there for the last eight years. He would not like to change his present position because he does not want to take risk of losing a job and there is severe unemployment now-a-days,

### Health and Hygiene

Malaria, T.B. and skin disease are the general diseases from which people of this locality suffer. One member of the family is suffering from Malaria. There is no one with deformity in the family. There was suffering from the illness during the last two years in the family. They take medical treatment from the dispensaries of the factory under the insurance scheme for the workers. No sanitary facilities

are available in the locality. He firmly feels that the living conditions of the locality affect the health of the people. He thinks the inhabitants of the locality themselves are responsible for improvement of this locality. He would suggest the major improvements in the supply of adequate water and better sanitary facilities in the area. They go to hospital in case of delivery now but the first two deliveries were done at home. They believe in family planning because the income is less. Besides they can look after the children better.

#### Religion

They celebrate all the Hindu festivals like Diwali, Makarsakranti, Sitla Atham and others. They do not invite other people to celebrate the festivals. They visit the religious institutions on festivals like Punam etc. They do not participate in the celebration of other religious groups. They do not insist that their children should go regularly to any religious institution.

#### Education I

Both mother and father are educated upto college level. They think that education has certainly helped them. They can look after the affairs in a better way and help their children in their studies. The mother could not complete

her college education because she got married and had to leave her study. She feels that if she had been educated she would have been living a better life. She wanted to serve but she is not allowed to take up any service by her people. Her ambition was to become a clerk. She has four children. All of them are school-going. She <sup>is</sup> very much wants to educate her children. She is, however, not sure about the future of her children. She thinks their future depend on how much education they can receive. Her children attend the school regularly. She does not have to pay fees in the school. None of her children get any scholarship or financial help. She does not face any difficulty in educating her children. She never receives any complaint regarding her children from the school. She visits the school at least once in 2 to 3 months to know the progress of her children. She also often talks with her children about their education. None of her children has discontinued study. None of her children has completed the schooling.

### Education II

Chandrikaben is a daughter of Mr. Motilal Parmar. She is eleven years old. She is studying in standard VI at Bavamanpura Primary school. It is about one mile away from her house. She goes to school walking. The school has

co-education and it is run by the Baroda Municipal Corporation. She does not like her school because the children often quarrel. She likes studying because she wants to pass in the examination. She attends the school regularly. There are 50 students in her class. She has all books and materials required for her study. She finds enough time to study at home. She devotes a little more than two hours on an average to her home-work everyday. She does not read newspapers. She reads books other than her text-books because she is very fond of reading. Reading is her hobby. The parents are educated and they help her studies when she needs their help. Her parents guide her in her studies. They also encourage her for study. Science is a difficult subject for her. She finds it difficult because she is not able to answer the questions. Her parents send her to school to get a good service for her. Her parents usually talk with her about her studies on Sunday or on holidays. Her parents want her to study upto college level. She herself wants to go upto college level as she wants to become a doctor in future. She is able to understand what is taught in the class. She uses the same language at home and at school. A separate place is reserved for reading and doing lessons. There is no furniture but they sit on a mat and do their lessons. She had stood first in standard V and third in standards III and IV. She has never failed in any

class. During her leisure time she reads extra books and plays game with her friends. She does not have to work for their livelihood. She does help her parents in the household work. She has friendly relation with her class-mates. She has seven friends from her own locality and two friends from other locality. She does not prefer to have friends from her own locality because they always quarrel while school friends are good and they do not quarrel with her.

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## CASE STUDY : 17

He professes Islam as his religion and belongs to Sunni Muslim sect. His native place is village Darapura in Padra Taluka. His mother tongue is Urdu. The family is unitary type. He is married and has two children, both sons. The total number in the family is four. He is 41 years old and was educated upto standard VII. He is employed as a part time gardener and a part-time peon in a private school. Three members of the family are earning. Yet the total family income does not exceed Rs.350/- per month. Only one minor is dependent in the family. The total area of residence is  $9 \times 9 = 81$  sq.ft. There is only one room. There is no separate kitchen, no bathroom nor any open space. No proper ventilation, no water connection and no electricity are there in the house. He has to work for about 7 to 8 hours every day.

Slum Formation

He came to stay in this locality before four years. He was living at his native place in the village Darapura in Padra Taluka, before coming to this place. He had to leave his native place for work. He was informed by a relative of his wife's side about this place. The entire family did not

migrate at the same time. He himself had come first. The others joined him after four months. He selected this locality because no house on moderate rent was available elsewhere in the city. He would like to shift the place of residence because the house is very small without any facilities and the rent is high. The area is also not good. He is a tenant and the house belongs to a private owner. He pays Rs.40/- per month as rent. He did not have to invest any amount to build the house.

#### Social

He has some relatives in the city from his in-laws side. He and his family occasionally visit them. They also pay visit occasionally. The occasion of visits are on festivals or certain social events. Quarrels do take place but not very often. Only verbal quarrels are there and the cause is generally water at the public tap. The frequency of such quarrels may be once in a month. The people of the slum share joy and sorrow together. He thinks that the atmosphere of the locality is not suitable for the development of his children. His children remain at home during the leisure time and help in his work or the house-hold work. The school-going child does his home work. Gambling and drinking are some of the local problems which affect the social health of

the locality. He thinks that it is the responsibility of the government to solve these problems. There are no association or mandals in this locality.

#### Economic

He always experiences the deficit budget. He has often to borrow money from his brother to meet the deficit. He thinks that his average monthly income should be atleast Rs.550/- so that he may not face the deficit. The total monthly income of his family is Rs.450/- per month. He himself earns Rs.200/-. His wife gets about Rs. 45/- by working as a house-maid and his son earns Rs. 100/- by selling cold drinking water. He is still a minor but he has been compelled to go for work. He was too weak in his studies at school. The major expenditure is on food and clothing and house rent. He spends on the average about Rs.10/- on medicines and Rs.15/- on pan etc. If he has sufficient income he would like to spend more on food and clothes. He generally faces financial difficulties because of religious ceremonies for which his wife is very fond of. He certainly thinks to save something for future specially for his two children.

#### Occupation

He is employed as a part-time peon and a gardener in a private primary school. The place of his work is very near

to his residence. He goes there walking. He has been employed in the present job for the last three years. He would like to change, his present occupation if he gets better paying job elsewhere. He would prefer any kind of occupation with more pay. He would like his children to go for any government service. He takes the help of his children in his own work. He also teaches the skill of his own occupation to the children. He has to employ his children to earn more money whenever he gets an opportunity to do so.

#### Health and Hygiene

The general diseases from which people of this locality suffer are malaria, asthma and skin disease. One member of the family is suffering from malaria. It is not hereditary but one or the other ~~ski~~ sickness is always there in the family. His wife is under malaria since one week. She goes to a private dispensary. There was no death due to any disease. There is no one with deformity in the family. Two members suffered ~~d~~ from malaria during the last two years. Only one is taking medicine at present from a private doctor. The total number of children born to him was three. One died at an early age due to small-pox. There is no sanitary facilities in the locality. He feels that living conditions of the locality affect the health of the people. The Baroda

Municipal Corporation is responsible for the improvement of the locality. He suggests that the sanitary condition of the locality should be improved. This area is subjected to <sup>flood.</sup> almost every year. He takes tea. He knows that it is somewhat harmful but it has become a habit and a daily routine. His wife goes to hospital in case of delivery because adequate facilities and medical care are provided there. He believes in family planning because lesser the number of children the less botheration. His wife has already underwent a sterilisation operation at the time of the last delivery.

#### Religion

They celebrated all the Muslim festivals like Idd, Moharrum, Gyarmi Shariff, Shabe-brat etc. He invites his relatives during the celebration of these festivals. He visits the religious institutions once a week. He does not participate in the celebration of other religious group. He insists that his children should go regularly to the religious institution so that they may learn about their own religion. He and his wife do believe that religious beliefs help them in life.

#### Education I

The parents are educated upto primary level. He thinks that education helps them in every day life and in service.

He could not receive further education because his father died at an early age. He feels that if he had been further educated he would have been leading a better life. He could have secured a better paying job. He has two children. One is school going. He wants to educate him as much as possible. He expects his son to get a good government job. His child attends the school regularly. He does not have to pay fees there. His son does not get scholarship for any financial help of any kind. He faces difficulty especially for making school uniform. He has to borrow money for the purpose. He does not have any suggestion to make in this respect. He does not receive any complain regarding his child from the school. He sometimes enquires of his son's progress from his teacher. He also talks to his son about his studies. One of his sons has discontinued studies. He was very weak in study. He is selling cold water and earns for the family. None of his children has completed study.

#### Education II

Mehboob is one of his two sons. He is nine years old. He goes to school and studies in standard V in M.E.S. Primary School, Yakutpura, Baroda. The school is near from his house. He goes to school walking. There is co-education in his school. He likes his school because the teachers are very

kind hearted. He likes to study because he is happy to be with his friends in the school. He likes to play with his class mates. He attends the school regularly. There are 44 students in his class. He has all books and materials required for his study. He finds enough time to study at home. He devotes about an hour everyday to his homework. He does not read newspapers. He does not read any extra books because they are not available free of charge. The parents and his elder brother do not help him in his studies because they are too busy in their work. The parents sometime guide him and encourage him in his studies. English is a difficult subject for him because it is newly introduced this year. His parents send him to school to become a Principal or a big engineer in future. His parents sometimes talk with him about his studies. His parents want him to study upto college. He also wants to study as much as he can. He wants to become a doctor in future. He is able to understand what is taught in school. He speaks Urdu at home and at the school the medium is Gujarati. No facilities of any kind are available in the house to facilitate his study. He had stood first in standard II and second in standard III. He has never failed in any class. During his leisure time he helps his father in his work. He does not have to work for his livelihood. He has friendly relation with his class-mates. He has

three friends from his own locality and five from other locality. He does not prefer to have his own locality because they are quarrel-some.

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## CASE STUDY : 18

He is a Muslim by religion and Sunni Vohra by caste. Village Bajva in Baroda District is his native place. His mother-tongue is Gujarati. Type of the family is unitary. He is married and has five children. There are seven members in the family out of which three are male members and four are female members. Among children two are sons and three are daughters. He is 35 years old and is educated upto IVth standard. He is employed as a postman and earns Rs.400/- per month. He is the only earning member in the family. The remaining six persons are dependents on him. The total area of residence is about  $18 \times 12 = 216$  sq.ft. There is only one room without separate kitchen or bath room. But there is open space adjoining the room measuring about  $10 \times 10 = 100$  sq.ft. There is no proper ventilation and no other facilities like water and electricity etc. He has to work for about 7 to 8 hours everyday except on Sunday.

He came to stay in Kisanwadi about 4 years ago. He was living in Wadi before coming to this slum. He was forced to vacate the rented house and so he came to Kisanwadi. He had to leave his native place in search of a job. He came to know about this place through his friends. The entire family migrated at the same time. He would like to shift the place of residence for better living. The house structure belongs

to him but the plot of land belongs to the Baroda Municipal Corporation. He had purchased this old hut for Rs. 800/-.

He does not have any relative in the city. He stated that frequent quarrels take place in the locality. Both verbal and physical quarrels take place in the locality. Drinking water trouble, unemployment and ladies are the causes of quarrels. These quarrels occur daily. Yet the people of this slum share joy and sorrow together. According to him the atmosphere of the locality is not at all suitable for the development of his children. The children go to school and during their leisure time they remain at home. Some of the local problems which affect the social health of the locality are gambling, drinking, crime and juvenile delinquency. He did not like to tell as to how to solve these problems but stated that it is the look out of the government. The pressing needs of this locality according to him is water arrangement, sanitation, provision of latrines and medical facilities. He stated that there are few organizations in this locality but they only come to collect money. The social programme at community level is done during Dashera and Diwali. The programme consist of Garba, Bhajan and Kirtan. The family does not participate therein.

Economic

He generally experiences a deficit budget. He has to borrow money to meet this deficit. If he is able to earn Rs. 600/- per month, he may not have to face any deficit. He gets medicines for his family from the government dispensary. He also gets two pairs of clothes ( Khakhi uniform ) from the postal department. He stated that if he had sufficient income he would like to spend more on his children's education especially English. He has very high regards for English language. He feels very much for not learning English. He thinks that if he were knowing a little English, he would have got promotion in his service. He is still very keen to learn English at any cost with a view to getting promotion and higher grade in his service. He generally faces financial difficulties when he has to perform religious ceremonies, during long-term illness, when the guests come and stay for few days and when they are required to visit their parents. They often think to save something for future for their daughter's marriage and to pay for the deposit to get a house built by the Housing Board.

Occupation

He is a government servant and is employed as a postman at Alkapuri Post Office. It is about four miles from the

place of residence. He goes to his place of work at Alkapuri on his bicycle. He has been in the present job for the last 15 years. His ambition is to become a clerk in his own department. He would not like his children to follow his own profession. Yet he is not sure about their future profession. He stated that they might take any other profession they like. He never takes the help of his children in his own work. He never thinks to teach the skill of his own occupation to his children. He does not employ his children elsewhere also to earn more money.

#### Health and Hygiene

According to him the general diseases from which the people of this locality suffer from Malaria, Ashthama, T.B., skin diseases and Typhoid. The members of his family suffer skin disease and dyptheria since one year. They are being treated by the government dispensary. There is no casulty in the family due to any disease. There is no one in the family with any deformity. Two members of the family have suffered from the illness during the last two years. They take medical treatment from the state dispensary at present. There is no sanitary facilities in the locality. He believes that the living conditions of the locality affect the health of the people. He thinks that it is the responsibility of the government to take steps for the improvement of this

locality. The area is flooded every year during monsoon. He does not take tea, tobacco, wine, ganja etc. They go to the hospital in case of delivery. They think that family planning is against their religion but they want to practice it because their income is insufficient to support a large family.

#### Education I

Mother has studied upto seventh and the father has studied upto fourth standard. He thinks that education does help to live a better life. They could not receive education because of poverty. He feels that if he had been educated he would have had a better life. Education would have helped him to become a clerk. Had he known a little English, he thinks he would have easily got a clerical post. His ambition in life was to get a better job. He has four children. Three children go to school. He wants to educate his children in order to make their life better. He desires that his daughter should be educated upto S.S.C. and his son should receive college education. He has great expectation that his son should become a great officer. His children attend their school regularly. He has to pay Rs. 15=00 for fees in the school. He has to face difficulty in educating his children. He does not have enough money to purchase books and note-books. He receives

certain complaints from the school regarding his children. The complaints are generally regarding not doing homework and about their weakness in education. He wants to send them for private tuition but he is short of money. Sometimes, he visits the school to know the progress, his children. He sometimes talk with his children about their education. None of his children has discontinued their studies, nor any one of them has completed his schooling.

#### Education II

Najma is one of his daughters. She is nine years old. She goes to school and is in standard VI. She studies in M.E.S. Girls' High School, Moghulwada, Baroda. It is about two miles away from her cottage. She goes to school by bus. It is a privately managed school. She likes her school because she has many friends there. She likes to study also. She was not able to attend the school regularly for sometime because she was ill and suffering from eye trouble otherwise she is regular. There are 65 students in her class. She has all the books and materials required for the study. She does not get enough time to study because she has to look after his younger brother. She does not have any fixed hours for doing his home work but

he does it whenever she gets time. She does not read any news papers or books other than her text-books. She gets some help in her studies from her father sometime but his mother is too busy in her house-hold work to render any help in studies. Her father only guides him and encourages her for her studies. She finds difficulty in Mathematics, Geography and Science. Her parents talk to him about her studies once in a week usually on a holiday. Her parents want her to study upto New S.S.C. She states she is able to understand what is taught in the class. She uses the same language at home and school. She had stood third in standard III. She had failed in standard II because they had to shift to a new house. During her leisure time she does the house hold work, looks after her brother, washes clothes and goes out for marketting etc. She has to help her parents in the household work. She has friendly relation with her class-mates. She has few friends from her own locality and she prefers to have friends from her own locality because they go for marketting and fetching water together.

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## CASE STUDY : 19

Ramsingh's religion is Hinduism. He is Machi by caste. His native place is Baroda. His mother-tongue is Gujarati. The family is unitary type. He is married and has four children. He is 32 years old and is educated upto standard IV. He has a tea canteen of his own. He earns about Rs.250/- per month and gets rent of Rs. 250/- per month. and gets He is the only earning member in the family. Six persons depend on his income. The total area of his residence is 625 sq. ft. There are two rooms. There is no separate kitchen, no bathroom, no toilet but there is open space adjoining his house. He has electricity and enough of ventilation, but no water connection. He works for more than eight hours everyday.

Slum Formation

He came to stay in this locality about 8 years back. He lived in Yakutpura before coming to this slum. He left his old residence in Baroda because he had to pay rent. His father had purchased a piece of land from a private owner. The entire family migrated at the same time. The land was available at a cheaper rate. He would not like to shift the place of his residence. The house is his own. The plot of land also belongs to him. His father invested about Rs.10,000 to build the house.

Social

He has many relatives in the city. They visit occassionally. He also visits them occassionally. The visits take place on festivals and during social ceremonies. Quarrels do take place in the locality. Mostly verbal quarrels occur almost once in every month. The quarrels are about business, drinking water and children. However, the people of this slum share joy and sorrow together. He thinks that the atmosphere of the locality is not at all suitable for the development of his children. His children remain at home during their leisure time. Some of the local problems which affect the social health of the locality are gambling, beggary and drinking. The authority can only do something to solve these problems. There is one Bhatiji Mandal in the locality. They have social programmes like Garba and Ganapati procession and bhajans. He also participates in programmes.

Economic

He always experiences deficit budget. He manages to get money from his friends. He thinks his average budget should be Rs. 750/- per month so that he may not face the deficit. The monthly income of his family is Rs. 500/- per month. The main item of expenditure are food and clothing. If he has sufficient income he would like to spend more on

his own house. He faces financial difficulty when there is loss in the business. He certainly thinks to save for future for the marriages of his children.

#### Occupation

He is self-employed. He has started a tea canteen in front of his house. There is a small shop also adjoining the house. He has been doing this business for the last eight years. He would not like to change his present occupation. He would like his children to become carpenters. He does not take the help of his children in his own work. He does not like to teach the skill of his own occupation to his children. He does not employ his children elsewhere to earn more money. He spends them to learn the trade of carpentry.

#### Health and Hygiene

Malaria, skin disease and typhoid are the general diseases from which the people of this locality suffer. One member of his family is still suffering from typhoid. This disease is not hereditary. He has been suffering for the last three months. He goes to the General Hospital for treatment. There was no death due to any disease. There is no one with any deformity in the family. No other member has suffered from the illness during the last two years. He

had five children. One died as an infant and there was one case of miscarriage. There is no sanitary facilities in the locality. He thinks that the living conditions of the locality affect the health of the people. The Baroda Municipal Corporation should be responsible for the improvement of this locality. Water and non-existence of drainage system are the immediate problems. They should be solved immediately. They have frequently made appeal but nobody listens to them. The area is often subjected to flood at least once in two or three years. He takes tea and chews tobacco. He knows these things are harmful for the health, But it has become a strong habit. In case of delivery they go to hospital for proper medical care, is taken there. He believes in family planning. The main advantage is financial.

#### Religion

The family celebrates Diwali, Holi and such other Hindu festivals. Neighbours and relatives and friends are invited. They visit the religious institutions on festivals. He also participates in the celebrations of other religious group. He does insist that his children should go regularly to the religious institutions. This has become a family tradition. He feels that religious belief helps them in life.

Education I

The mother is illiterate. The father is educated upto the middle school. He thinks that education certainly helps to enable to live a better life. He could not receive further education because of poor economic condition of the family. He feels that if he had been educated he would have been living a better life. He could have got a good job. His ambition in life was to become a good technician. He has four children. None of the children are sent to school. They are taught to read, write and Arithmetic by a private tutor. He would like to teach them technical school at privately owned factories or workshop. They are being taught skill in the trade of carpentry at present. Each one of the children was sent to school in the beginning but all of them left at the early primary stage.

Education II

Ambalal is the eldest son in the family. He is 13 years old. He was going to school and has studied upto standard III. Then he left the school. He was studying at Nagar Prathmic school in Moghulwada. It was about 1 Km. from his house. He used to go there walking. It was a boys' school. The school is run by the Baroda Municipal Corporation. He liked his school because he had many friends there. He

liked to study also and so he was regular at school. He wanted to study upto S.S.C. but his father did not want him to study because he wanted him to learn some skill in any trade like carpentary etc. There were about 60 students in his class. He had all the books and materials required for his study. He had enough time to study also. He was devoting about one to two hours, daily for his study. He now reads news papers and books also. His parents never helped him in his studies though his father guided him for his future career. He found Mathematics and Science difficult. He was certainly careless in these subjects. He wants to become a businessman in future. He has all the facilities for study in his house. He had stood first in standard II and second in standard III. He had never failed in his examination. During his leisure time he helps in business and plays with his friends. He has to work for his livelihood. He works to help his parents. When they are away he does their work. He relieves them for meals etc. He works for two to three hours. He helps his parents in the household work. He had friendly relations with his class-mates. He has about 10 to 15 friends from his own locality and the same number from other locality. He, however, prefers to have friends from his own locality because they are always available and more helpful.

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## CASE STUDY : 20

Ramsinh's religion is Hinduism. His caste is Padhiyar. His native place is Narsinhpura in Padra taluka. His mother-tongue is Gujarati. The type of family is unitary. He is married having five children. Out of these children only one is a son and the four are daughters. All the children are minors. He is about 55 years old. He is a mason and his wife acts as an helper in the masonry work. Their income is uncertain as it depends upon the amount of work they get. It may be approximately about Rs. 350/- per month. Two are earning members in the family and the rest i.e. five depend on them. The total area of their residence is 10' X 8' that is 80 sq.ft. There is one room only. There is no separate kitchen, bathroom, toilet or any open space. Facilities like water, electricity and ventilation are also not available. He has to work for about 7 to 8 hours a day if he gets work.

Slum Formation

He came to stay in this locality before eight years. Before this he was staying in the city doing work as a farming labour. He had to leave his native place because he could not get enough work on the farm. The entire family migrated at the same time. They selected this place for

residence because it was very near to the place of his work. He was working as a farm labourer in a nearby field but now that field has been sold and many societies have been constructed. So he has now resorted to masonry work. He would not like to shift his house because he cannot think of shifting at all. The house along with the piece of land is owned by him. He has invested about 700 to 800 in the construction of the house.

#### Social

He does not have any relatives in the city. He has some friends but he visits them rarely. They also very rarely visit him. These visits take place at the occasion of somebody's death or marriage in the family. Verbal as well as physical quarrels take place. The causes of quarrels are very insignificant. The quarrels are on trifle things which are not worth mentioning. The children usually remain at home and spend their leisure time.

#### Economic

He always experiences deficit budget. He has to borrow money to meet the expenses. Both husband and wife work as labourers but the average income is always fluctuating and that is not more than Rs. 250/- because they <sup>do not</sup> get work everyday. Almost the major part of the income is spent on food and clothing.

He cannot now think as to on what items he would like to spend more if he has sufficient income. He cannot think of saving mainly because he is constantly in debt.

#### Occupation

He does masanory work. He gets work on daily wages. He has to go wherever he gets work. He has been in the present occupation for the last ten years.

#### Health and Hygiene

The general diseases from which people of this locality suffer are Malaria and skin disease. There is no one with deformity in his family. During the last two years there was suffering from the illness in the family. They do not take any treatment at present from anywhere due to poor economic condition. There was one infant mortality in the family. The child died only three days after delivery. There is no sanitary facilities in the locality. He feels that the living condition of the locality affect the health of the people. His wife does not go to the hospital in case of delivery. He has now started to believe in family planning. The neighbours explained to him that it will be better for the family to adopt family planning because they already have five

five children out of whom one is a son and four are daughters. The income is not enough. Besides they have to do hard labour. So the wife's health will be affected with every delivery.

### Religion

He does not visit the religious institutions. He does not participate in the celebration of other religious group. His family celebrates all the Hindu festivals such as Diwali, Holi, Dasera etc. He does not invite other people on the occasion of festivals. He never insists that his children should go regularly to the religious institution. He does not have faith in religious belief. He cannot celebrate the festivals with full dignity because they don't have enough money to spend on daily necessities. He is always short of money.

### Education

Both the mother and the father are illiterate. They are not able to say anything if education at all helps or does not help anyone to live a better life. Their parents never thought of giving education nor they ever thought of receiving education. They always thought of labour. He did not have any ambition in the childhood except getting married and living a family life with all the members working as manual labourers. They have five

children but none goes to school. They never think of their education as they think that it is not meant for them. The future of the child according to them will be decided by their own destiny. He never talks about education or about their future settlement. He and his wife were tired of the days work.

### Education II

Lilaben is one of his four daughters. She is 12 years old. She does not go to school. She does all the household work because both the father and the mother have to go for work on daily wages. She does not have to work for her livelihood. All the responsibility of the affairs of the house is upon her. She looks after the younger sisters and brothers and does all the work of the house, like cooking, cleaning, washing etc. She does not have any friend in the locality or from other locality.

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## CASE STUDY : 21

Aminaben Khatri is a Muslim lady. She is Sunni Khatri by caste. She is a widow. Her native place is Rajpipla. Her mother-tongue is Gujarati. The type of her family is joint. She is married having two daughters. A nephew and a grand son live with her. She does not have a son. She is about 50 years old and has studied upto standard II. There are three earning members in the family. One is serving in G.I.D.C. as a labourer to cut and straighten the gunny bags. One goes in a soda-lemon factory. The other members do the sewing work at home. Yet the total income of the family is Rs. 300/- to Rs. 400/- only. The total area of residence is 13' X 8' i.e. 104 sq.ft. There is only one room in the house. No separate kitchen, bathroom, toilet nor any open space. No facilities of any kind such as water, electricity and ventilation are available. She has to work for more than eight hours.

Slum Formation

She came to stay in this locality about six months back. She was living at Rajpipla before coming to this slum. She had to leave her native place in search of some work. She came to know about this locality from her brother-in-law who was staying here since long. The entire family

migrated at the same time. She would like to shift the place of residence. She is actually in search of a house. The house does not belong to her. It is rented but the rent is not yet fixed. However she has invested about Rs.500/- in building the house.

### Social

She has relatives in this city but rarely she visits them. They also rarely visit her. These visits take place on occasions like festivals etc. There are many quarrels taking place in this locality. Both verbal and physical quarrels are the frequent scenes in this area. According to her the atmosphere of the locality is not suitable for the development of her children. Her children usually remain at home during their leisure time. Gambling and drinking are some of the local problems which affect the social health of the locality. She has no idea as to what could be done to solve these problems.

### Economic

There is always a deficit budget in the family. The average income of her family should be about Rs.600/- so that she may not face the deficit.

Occupation

She works on daily wages. She has to open up the used up gunny bags and pile them. She goes to G.I.D.C. for this work. She goes there either in a bus or on foot. She has been doing this job for the last six months. She would not like to change her present occupation because she is not able to do any other work.

Health and Hygiene

Malaria, skin disease and typhoid are the general diseases from which people of this locality suffer. One member of her family is suffering from typhoid for the last fifteen days. The treatment is taken from a government dispensary at Bavchawad. There is no one with any deformity in the family. There has been suffering from illness in the family during the last two years. They are taking medical treatment from the general hospital.

Religion

All the muslim festivals are celebrated in the family. Neighbours, friends and relatives are invited for the celebration. She visits the religious institutions once a week. She insists that her children should go regularly to the religious institution.

Education I

She has studied upto primary level. She thinks education helps to lead a better life. She could not study because of poverty. If she had been educated she would have been able to earn more and support her children after becoming a widow. Her only ambition was to get a good home for her. She has two children. Both go to school. She wants them to educate upto primary level as both are girls. She does not have a son. She wants her daughters to be helpful in the family after marriage. They attend the school regularly. No fees are to be paid by them. No help is received from anywhere. The only difficulty is of purchase of books. She borrows and buys secondhand books. Government should come to help the widows atleast. She never receives any complaints about her daughters. She never visits the school but she talks with her about her studies.

Education II

Ruksana is her daughter. She is 14 years old. She goes to school and studies in standard IV. She was studying at village Umalla in a primary school. She has ~~not yet~~ joined any school here. It was a girls' school run by the village Panchayat. She liked her school because she got good company there. She likes to study because her hobby is reading books. She thinks she can know many things by reading. Besides she

can get good status in the family life. She was attending her school regularly. There were 24 girl students in her class. She had all the books and materials for her study. She found enough time to study at home. On an average she used to devote about two hours for her homework everyday. She reads newspapers as well. She also likes to read books other than her text-books. In case of need of any help in her studies she gets it from her father. Her father usually guides her in her studies. He also encourages her in her studies. History and Arithmetic are the two difficult subjects for her. She finds these subjects difficult because she is not able to understand. Her parents send her to school to improve social status of the family. Her parents often talk with her about studies. Her parents wish that she should complete her primary education. She herself wants to study upto high school. She wants to become a good housewife in future. Generally she is able to understand what is taught in the class but sometimes she is not able to understand. She uses the same language at home and at school. There is one room in the house and no special facility is available to facilitate her study. She has never stood first, second or third in her class at any time. Once she failed in standard III. She is rather weak in Arithmetic and so she had failed. She plays in her leisure time. She

helps her parents in the household work. She had friendly relations with her class-mates. She has five friends from her own locality and seven from other locality. She does not prefer to have friends from her own locality because they are quarrelsome.

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## CASE STUDY : 22

She is a Hindu and Marathi by caste. Her native place is Dhulia in Maharashtra. Her mother tongue is Marathi with Herani slang. The family is unitary. She is married and has six minor children out of whom three are sons and three are daughters. The total number of members in the family is eight. She is thirty years old and is illiterate. Her husband's occupation is a masonry work. He earns about Rs.250/- per month and is the only earning member in the family. There is only one room. No kind of facilities exist. He has to work for more than eight hours.

Slum Formation

They came to stay in this locality before four years. They were living near Panigate before coming to this slum. They came to know about this locality through a friend. The entire family migrated at the same time. There is no rent to be paid in this locality so they were tempted to select this place. They do not want to shift from here because housing problem is very acute everywhere now-a-days. He has spent Rs. 300/- for the construction of the hut. They left their native place before ten years and migrated from Maharashtra to Gujarat in search of livelihood. They

left their native place before ten years and migrated from Maharashtra to Gujarat in search of livelihood. They stayed for five years at Panigate and then shifted to this locality.

### Social

They do not have any relatives in the city. Daily quarrels take place in this locality. People of the locality quarrel verbally and at times physical quarrels take place. They quarrel because of dispute among children or after drinking laththa. The people of this slum do not share joy and sorrow together. He thinks that atmosphere of the locality is suitable for the development of his children. The children remain at home during their leisure time. Gambling, drinking and prostitution are some of the local problems which effect the social health of the locality. She does not have any idea to solve these problems. Supply of adequate water is the pressing need of this locality. She does not know whether there is any association or mandal or any organisation in the locality. She does not know whether any social welfare activities are going on at this place. She does not participate in any activity if at all there is any. She is not able to think as to what should be done to improve the social life of the locality.

Economic

She always experiences deficit budget. They have to borrow from someone to meet the deficit. The average budget should be about Rs. 500/- per month. At present the income is Rs. 350/- per month. They keep a small shop in the house. Its income is about Rs.100/- per month. They sell fire-wood. If they have sufficient income they would invest in the shop. They face financial difficulties mainly because of marriages among the relatives. They have to give money for marriages of their brothers and sisters. They are in debt because they had to bear the expenses of their brother-in-law and sister-in-law. They obviously think to save something for future so that they can do something for their children. They may need money during illness and marriages in the family. But the amount of debt is so much that they cannot save anything.

Occupation

Her husband is a mason. He works on daily wages if at all he gets more. He goes out in the city in search of work. He has to wait near Laheripura to get assignment of work. It is about two miles from his residence. He has been doing this work for the last ten years. He would like to change his present occupation because he does not get work everyday.

He would prefer to become a contractor so that he can get more money. He would like his children to follow any profession they like. He would not like them to follow his own profession as it is very laborious and the boys of this generation will be able to do straneous work. He occassionally takes the help of his children in his own work. He also teaches them for skill of his own occupation so that it may be useful to them. Sometimes he employs them on daily wages.

#### Health and Hygiene

Malaria, ashthma and skin disease are the general diseases from which people of this locality suffer. Two members have been suffering from Malaria for the last one month. They go to the general hospital for treatment. No death has occured due to any disease. There is no one with deformity in the family. Three members of the family have suffered from the illness during the last two years. They are taking medical treatment from the General Hospital. There was no infant mortality. There is no sanitary facilities in the locality. He thinks that the living condition of the locality affect the health of the people. Government should be responsible for improvement of this locality. He would like to suggest to install more waster

tape and build toilet and bath-rooms. The area was subjected to flood in the last five years. It was in 1970. He drinks tea and chews tobacco and smokes bidies. He knows these things are useful for the health but it has become deep-rooted within. They go to hospital in case of delivery because good care is taken there. He does not believe in family planning as it is against religion.

#### Religion

Most of the Hindu festivals like Holi, Ganesh Chaturthi etc. are celebrated. Relatives are invited. She visits the temple regularly. She does not participate in the celebrations of other religious group. She insists that her children should go regularly to the religious institutions. By going there they can know something about their religious. She firmly believes that religious beliefs help in life.

#### Education I

Both the parents are illiterate. She thinks that education helps one to live a better life. She did not receive education because it is the custom prevailing in the village not to send the girls to school. The girls are generally supposed to help in the household work. If she had been educated she would have been able to earn better. Her

ambition in the childhood was to become a good housewife. She has six children. Three are school-going. She wants to educate them upto Standard VII. Her expectations is that her sons should become good artisans and she wants her daughters to be well-versed in the household activities. Her school-going children attend the school almost regularly. However, one is rather mischievous and is not so regular and absconds also. She does not have to pay fees. They do not get scholarship or financial help of any kind. She faces certain difficulties in educating her children. In the first place she cannot afford for books. Besides the children are not available for household work. She has to find some generous donors to get books for her children. While government is giving free and compulsory education it should also provide books free of charge. She receives complaints about one child as he is irregular at school and absconds from time to time. She gives him due punishment. She never goes to school to know yhe progress of her son. She never talk with her children about their education. Three of her children have discontinued study. It was due to poverty. They help in the household work and sometime go with their father to help him in his work. None of her children has completed schooling.

Education II

Gopa is one of her daughters. She is nine years old. She goes to school and studies in standard I. The school is at Fatehpura. It is about one kilometer away. She goes to school on foot. It is purely a Girls' school. She likes her school as she likes to study. She attends the school regularly. There are 50 students in the class. She does not have all the books and materials required for her study. She does not find time to study at home. She devotes only half an hour to her home-work everyday. She does not read newspapers or other books. Her parents do not help her in her studies because they do not get time. None is there in the family to guide her or encourage her for her study. She finds difficulty in all the subjects. She does not know the reason. Her parents send her to school to learn to read and write. Her parents never talk with her about her studies. They are always occupied with some activity or the other. Her parents want her to study upto standard V. She wants to study upto standard VII. She does not want to serve in future. She desires to lead a good homely life. She is not able to understand what is taught in the class. She uses the same language at home and school. There is no facility of any kind in the house to facilitate her study. She never stood first, second or third in her class at any

time. She never failed in any class. She plays in her leisure time. She does not have to work for her livelihood. She helps her parents in her household work. She has friendly relation with her class-mates. She has friends from her own locality. They are three in numbers. She has only one friend from other locality. She ~~prefers~~ to have friends from her own locality because they are good.

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## CASE STUDY : 23

Smt. Jaitunnisa is a Muslim lady. She is Saiyad by caste. Her native place is Jambusar. Her mother-tongue is Urdu. The family is of unitary type. She is married and has six children out of whom four are minors. Among minors two are male children and two are females. One daughter and one son are major ones. The total members in the family are eight. The family income is Rs. 500/-. There are two earning members in the family. Her husband and one of her sons are the earning members. She herself also does the work of tailoring and sews clothes for the customers. The son serves as a salesman in a private shop. The total area of her residence is 12' X 15' = 180 sq.ft. There is only one room with an adjoining open space measuring 12' X 10' i.e. 120 sq.ft. She works for more than eight hours.

Slum Formation

She came to stay in this locality about three years back. She was staying in Jambusar before coming to this slum. She left her native place in search of work. She came to know about this locality through a relative. The entire family migrated at the same time. She selected this particular locality because she is not able to afford high rent in the city. She would like to shift from this place

for better living conditions and good surroundings. The land belongs to the Corporation and she has spent about Rs. 400/- in the construction of the house.

### Social

She has some relatives in the city but she rarely visits them. They also <sup>visit</sup> them very rarely. Quarrels always take place in the locality. Many of the verbal quarrels lead to physical quarrels. These quarrels occur almost daily. In spite <sup>of</sup> all these frequent quarrels, the people of the slum share joy and sorrow together. She thinks that the atmosphere of the locality is not at all suitable for the development of his children. The children remain at home during their leisure time. Gambling and drinking are some of the local problems which affect the social health of the locality. She declined to answer the other questions lest she may be taken to task by the inhabitants of the locality for leaking out certain information against the residence of the locality.

### Occupation

She is doing household work and also sewing of clothes for the people living nearby. Her husband is employed in a tailoring shop near Jubilee baug. He would not like to change his present occupation. She would prefer that her children

should get some government jobs. She teaches her skill of sewing to her children. Her children are employed on temporary or part-time work to earn more money if possible.

#### Health and Hygiene

The general diseases from which people of this locality suffer are malaria, T.B. and skin disease. Her husband is suffering from T.B. He is taking medical treatment from the General hospital. There was one infant mortality in the house. One girl had died at the age of ten months while she had fever. She feels that the living conditions of the locality badly affect the health of the people.

#### Religion

The family celebrates all the Muslim festivals like I'dd, Prophet day, Moharrum etc.

#### Education I

The mother has studied upto standard III and the father has studied upto standard VII. She feels that if they had been educated they would have been certainly living a better life. She has six children. Five of them are school going children. She wants to educate her children. As for her daughters she does not want them to study beyond standard VII. Her children attend the school regularly. She has to pay

fees for one of her children who is in K.G. She pays Rs.3/- per month for that child. Others are receiving free education. She faces difficulty in educating her children. She has to buy books for them and that is a difficulty for her. She has never visited the school to know the progress of her children. But she often talks with her children about their education. One of his sons has discontinued his study due to poor economic condition of the family and the prolonged illness of her husband. He is working as a tailor. None of her children completed schooling. The son helps the family financially.

#### Education II

Rafiunnisa is one of her daughters. She has studied upto standard V but now she does not go to school. She has now joined sewing classes to learn garment making and cutting. She helps her mother in the household work.

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## CASE STUDY : 24

Shri Bachubhai is an old inhabitant of Kisanwadi. He is Hindu by religion and Machi by caste. He belongs to a village in Rajpipla Taluka. His mother tongue is Gujarati. The family is of unitary type. He is married and has three children. One of them is a son and two are daughters. The family consists of five members out of which two are males and three are females. All the three children are minors. He is 32 years old and has studied upto standard VI. He serves as a peon in the police department. His salary is Rs. 350/-. He is the only earning member in the family. Four persons are dependent on him. The total area of residence is about 280 sq. ft. There are three rooms in the house. He has the facilities of water and electricity in his house. He works for about 7 to 8 hours.

Slum Formation

He came to stay in this locality about ten years back. Before coming to this slum he was staying at Navlakhi Police line in the palace compound. The authorities compelled him to vacate from there. He left his native place because the land was not fertile and its yields were scanty. He came to know about this slum through his relatives. The entire family migrated at the same time. He had to select this particular locality because he could not find a house

in the city on a moderate rent. Besides all of a sudden he was served with a notice to vacate his old house by the government authorities as he had occupied it without proper procedure. He would like to shift the place of his residence because the surrounding is not good. It has had effect on children as well as on grown-ups. The house structure belongs to him but the plot of land is not owned by him. It is owned by the Corporation. He has invested about Rs. 4000/- in building the house. He had to sell his village farm land and some gold ornaments to get this amount of money.

### Social

He has some relatives in the city. He visits them frequently and they also visit him frequently. For some work or other they visit each other. Quarrels do take place in the locality. Verbal as well as physical quarrels take place daily. The causes of the quarrels are water, throwing of dirt, the disputes among children and women. The people of the slum share joy and sorrow together. He thinks that the atmosphere of the locality is not at all suitable for the development of his children. His children spend their leisure time in the house. The local problems which largely affect the social health of the locality are gambling,

drinking, prostitution and crime and juvenile delinquency. He thinks that he himself can't do anything to solve these problems as he has to live among such people. If he does anything they will harass the womenfolk during his absence. In his opinion the pressing needs of this locality is the necessity of cleanliness. There are certain associations in this locality. They organise dramas, garba and election campaign. He sometimes participate therein. He thinks that in order to improve the social life of the locality, the government should take steps with firm hands. There must be a good building for school and good open ground for children to play.

#### Economic

He always experiences a deficit budget. In order to meet the deficit he has to borrow from others. If his average income is Rs. 700/- to Rs. 800/- then he will not have to face the deficit. His appropriate expenditure on food and clothing is about Rs. 300/-, house rent is Rs.15/- sometimes he has to send some amount to his mother. If he has sufficient income he would like to spend more on his children's education and household things. He faces financial difficulties mainly because of long-term illness in the family and marriages. He thinks to save something

for future to meet the expenses during illness and marriages.

#### Occupation

He serves as a peon in the police department. His place of work is at Kothi building. It is about 2 miles away from his residence. He goes to his place of work on his bicycle. He is in the present job for the last thirteen years. He would not like to change his present job because he is afraid that if he leaves the job, he may not get services or work elsewhere. Besides he will get retirement benefits in his present job. He would like his children to follow any other profession they like.

#### Health and Hygiene

The general diseases from which people of this locality suffer are malaria, ashthama, T.B., and skin disease. No one from his family suffers from any of the above diseases. There is no one with any deformity in the family. During the last two years there was illness in the family. They are taking treatment from a private doctor. There was one infant mortality in the house. One child died due to a fatal disease. He feels that the living conditions of the locality affects the health of

the people. There is no sanitary facilities of any kind in the locality. The government should be held responsible for improvement of this locality. This area is subjected to flood. During monsoon almost every year the area is flooded with water. This stagnant water breeds mosquitos. In case of delivery they go to hospital because of better treatment and less expenditure. He believes in family planning. He knows that a small family can be economically well off.

#### Religion

He celebrates all Hindu festivals like Holi, Diwali etc. He invites his neighbours, friends and relatives on such occasions. He visits the religious institutions sometimes. He does not participate in the celebrations of other religious groups. He never insists that his children should go regularly to the religious institutions. He and his family members do not have any spare time for this. He does not feel that religious belief helps in life.

#### Education I

Mother is illiterate and father has studied upto middle school. He thinks that education certainly helps him to live a better life. He could not receive further

education because of poor economic conditions. He feels that if he had been educated he would have been living a better life. His ambition in the childhood was to get a good job. He has three children. All of them are school-going. He wants to educate his children in order to qualify them for better jobs and live a happy life. He would like to study as far as they can. His expectation about the future of his child is to get a government service. His children attend the school regularly. He does not have to pay any fees in the school. He, therefore does not face any difficulty in educating his children. He never receives any complains regarding his children from the school. He visits the school only when he is called by the teacher or the principal to discuss the progress of his children. He often talks with his children about their education. None of his children has discontinued study and none has completed schooling.

#### Education II

One of his daughters is Kokila. She is 12 years old. She was very prompt in answering the questions. She goes to school regularly. She is in standard III. The name of her school is Dudheshwar Primary school. The school is near her home. She goes there walking. There is co-education in

the school and it is run by the Corporation. She likes her school. She also likes to study. There are about 50 to 60 students in her class. She has all the books and materials required for her study. She finds enough time to study at home. She neither reads newspapers nor books other than her text-books. Some time her parents help her in studies when she needs their help. Mathematics and science are the two difficult subjects for her. She dislikes these subjects and hence she finds them difficult. Her parents sometime talk with her about her studies. She is able to understand what is taught in the class. She uses the same language at home and at school. She never stood first, second or third in her class at any time. She had once failed in standard III. She goes out playing in her spare time. She does not have to work for her livelihood. She always helps her parents in the household work. She has friendly relation with her class mates. She has about 5 to 10 friends from her own locality but none from other locality. She prefers to have friends from her locality.

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## CASE STUDY : 25

Taraben Dinkerrao Khake is a Hindu lady and is Maratha by caste. Her native place is Sevasi Gotri in Baroda. Her mother-tongue is Maratha but they speak Gujarati at home in the family. The family is unitary. She is married and has three children, two sons and one daughter. The total number of family members are five. He is 25 years old and has been educated upto standard II. Her husband is a welder and earns about Rs. 350/- per month. She looks after the house affairs. Her husband is the only earning member in the family. The rest in the family depend on him. All the three children are minors. The total area of his residence is 15' X 30' = 450 sq. ft. There is only one room and a small piece of open space. There is no separate kitchen, no bathroom nor a toilet room. They make use of the open space for washing and bathing after covering the space with cloth or mats. No facilities of water, electricity and ventilation are available. Her husband works for 7 to 8 hours every day.

Slum Formation

They come to stay in this locality about eight years back. Before coming to this slum, they were living at Bhandwada in Fatehpura in Baroda. They left their native

place in search of work. They came to know about this locality through their relatives. The entire family migrates at the same time. They selected this particular locality because it is very near to the city and their old residence also. Now they would not like to shift the place of residence because the rent is very high everywhere in the city. The house structure belongs to them but the land is owned by the government. They do not pay any rent but they have spent about Rs. 2,500/- in building the house.

#### Social

They have relatives in the city. They occasionally meet if there is any work. Quarrels do not take place in his neighbourhood. The people of the slum share joy and sorrow together. He thinks that atmosphere of the locality is not suitable for his children. Their children spend their leisure time by wandering on the streets. In his neighbourhood i.e. in this part of the slum where he lives there are at present no problems which affect the social health of the locality because the local leaders are against anti-social activities and they take care of cleanliness of the locality. In his opinion, the pressing needs of this locality are schools for children, an open space for games and drainage. There are mandals in this locality. At community level, these mandals organise programmes on

26th January, 15th August and on certain festivals. They also participate in the programmes organised by these mandals. In order to improve the social life of the locality more schools with good buildings and play grounds should be opened.

#### Economic

They always experience deficit budget. They have to borrow money to meet the deficit. She thinks that their average income should be Rs. 500/- per month so that they may not face the deficit. At present their monthly income is Rs. 350/- out of which about Rs. 300/- are spent on food, Rs. 30/- on medicine, Rs. 20/- on education and her husband's personal expenditure on pan, cigarettes etc. is about Rs. 10/- per month. If they had sufficient income, they would like to save some money for future to meet the incidental expenses of their children when they grow up.

#### Occupation

Her husband is employed in a private shop. He is a welder and goes to Navabazar for work. He has a bicycle so he uses it for going to his work. He has been in the present job for the last 13 years. He would like to change his present occupation in order to earn more money. He would prefer any occupation in which he can earn more money. They would like.

He does not take help of the children in his work.

Health and Hygiene

Malaria and skin disease are the general diseases from which people of this locality suffer. At present no one of the family suffers from any disease. There is no one with deformity in the family. During the last two years there was illness in the family. They were taking medical treatment from the general hospital or a private doctor. They do not have any sanitary facilities in the locality. She thinks that the living conditions of the locality affect the health of the people. According to her the inhabitants of the locality themselves are responsible for the improvement of the locality. She would suggest that adequate arrangement for water, schools and play ground for children are necessary for the locality. There was flood in this area in 1976. Her husband is a chain smoker. He knows that it is harmful for the health but he can<sup>not</sup> get rid of the old habit. She goes to the hospital in case of delivery because at home there is nobody to look after her. Besides the hospital has all the facilities. She believes in family planning because the income is low and more children cannot be fed and looked after. They find it difficult to get even two full meals per day. So small family is a must.

Religion

They celebrate festivals like Diwali, Shivratri, Holi if they can spare little money. They invite neighbours, friends and relatives also on such occasion. Sometime she visits the religious institutions. The family does not participate in the celebration of other religious group. They do not insist that their children should go regularly to the religious institutions.

Education I

Mother is educated upto standard II while the father is educated upto standard VII. They could not receive further education because their parents did not want them to continue their studies for the reason best known to them only. They feel that if they had been educated they would have been living a better life. They would have then got a good job and they would not have to do the hard labour which they are doing now. There are three children in the family. Out of these three, two are school going children. The third one is too small. They want to educate their children so that they may lead a better life. They want their children to be educated upto S.S.C. But their expectation about the future of their children are very high. They want that they should become doctor, advocate etc. The children attend the school

regularly. They have to pay fees in the school. The fees are Rs. 8/- per month per each child. None of the children get scholarship or financial help of any kind. They certainly face difficulty in educating their children. They cannot afford to pay such high fees. The cost of books and note-books is also very much. In spite of this the teachers do not teach but scold them saying that they are dullard and not fit for study. They have to put great cut in their family budget in order to pay their fees. He would suggest that fees should be less. They do not receive any complains regarding their children from the school. They visit the school to know the progress of their children. They also talk with their children about their education. None of their children discontinued study. None of their children completed schooling. The eldest son is in standard VI and often stays with his maternal uncle who pays for his fees and books. The daughter is in standard II.

#### Education II

Rajesh Dinker Rao Khake is the eldest son. He is 9 years old and studies in standard VI. He studies in Shri Arvind Vidyalaya which is about two furlongs away. He goes to school walking. There is co-education in the school. It is a private school. He likes the school and also like to study to get good service. He attends his school regularly.

There are forty two students in his class. He has all the books and materials required for his study. He finds enough time to study at home. He devotes about half an hour every day to homework. He reads news-papers also. He reads story books also. His parents are not able to help him in his studies if he needs such help. But they guide and encourage him in his studies. He does not find any subject difficulty. The parents send him to school to get a good job. Sometime his parents talk with him about his studies. His parents want him to study upto college. He also wants to study upto the college level. He wants to do service in future. He is able to understand what is taught in the class. He uses the same language at home and school. He got the third rank in his class last year in standard V. He did not fail in any class. He plays with his friends in his leisure time. He does not have to work for his livelihood. He does not help his parents in the household work. He has friendly relation with his class mate. He has many friends from his own locality while he has only four friends from other locality. He does not prefer to have friends from his own locality. He does not prefer to have friends from his own locality because they are very mischievous and quarrelsome.

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In addition to case studies, the investigator has collected the opinions of social workers working in the slum area of Kisanwadi and teachers working in the primary schools in that area and nearby with the help of a questionnaire prepared by the investigator. These data have been interpreted in the pages that follow.

In order to know the difficulties faced by the teachers of the schools situated in slum area and nearby, a questionnaire prepared by the investigator was given to the 35 teachers of the three schools. The responding teachers were asked to allot the number 1, 2, 3 and put the tick mark and zero against the statement in order of the acuteness of the difficulties or the problems as perceived by them. These statements and the score obtained by each item is given in Table 4.1.

Table :4.1: Difficulties faced by the teacher in Educating Slum Children

Sr.No.	Difficulties	Scores
1.	Absentism	35
2.	Irregular attendance	43
3.	Late coming	43
4.	Absconding	13
5.	Children do not come clean and tidy	25
6.	Low grasping of children	24
7.	Can not concentrate for long	17

(Continued..)

(Table 4.1 continued..)

Sr.No.	Difficulties	Score
8.	Children do not show interest in education	23
9.	Often children are involved in anti-social activities	..18
10.	Children often show rude behaviour	.. 3
11.	Children are involved in violent fighting and damaging the things	.. 9
12.	Children do not get inspiration from their family members	..82
13.	The parent do not take any interest in their children's education	.. 111
14.	The parents often show rude behaviour	.. 8
15.	The parent do not give enough co-operation in the education and character formation of their children	.. 59

These statements were assigned credit as follows :

Number given by the respondents to the statements	Weightage Given
1	4
2	3
3	2
___/ (Tick)	1
-	0

In all there were 35 respondents. Looking to the weightage given to the items the maximum score could be 140 and minimum zero. In this way range of the score will be 0 to 140. The

statements were rearranged according to the scores obtained by those statements from the respondents. Item No.13 gets the highest score of 111. The statement No.10 has obtained the least score of 3. The statements No.s 2 and 3 have obtained the same score i.e. 43.

These statements are re-arranged serially according to the score obtained by them in Table 4.2

Table :4.2: Difficulties faced by the Teacher in Educating Slum Children

Sr.No.	Difficulties	Scores
1.	The parents do not take any interest in their children's education	.. 111
2.	Children do not get inspiration from their family members	.. 82
3.	The parents do not give enough co-operation in the education and character formation of the children.	.. 59
4 A	Irregular attendance	.. 43
B	Late coming	.. 43
5.	Absentism	.. 35
6.	Children do not come clean and tidy	.. 25
7.	Low grasping of children	.. 24
8.	Children do not show interest in education	23
9.	Often children are involved in anti-social activities.	.. 18
10.	Can not concentrate for long	.. 17
11.	Absconding	.. 13
12.	Children are involved in violent fighting and damaging the things	.. 9
13.	The parents often show rude behaviour	.. 8
14.	Children often show rude behaviour	.. 3

Statement No.13 which obtained the highest score say that parents do not take any interest in the education of their children is the most acute problem for the teachers as perceived by them. Education of children is a joint endeavour therefore it is the duty of the parents to extend their cooperation to the teacher to educate their own children but due to poor economic condition the parents of these children are not able to take care of education of their children. Because if they send their children to school they have to pay high opportunity cost. They would prefer their children to go for earning rather than learning. If they go for learning the financial help from the children will be curtailed and the parents can not afford to give up this financial sacrifice that is why they prefer their children to earn rather than learn.

From social point of view the elder children have to look after younger ones at home when the parents are away for earning bread. Moreover, educated child is not accepted by the slum society, therefore, they show less interest and enthusiasm for education.

Table 4.3 on the next page shows the educational and social problems causing adverse effect to the education of the children in slum area.

Table :4.3: The Educational and Social Problems causing Adverse Effect to the Education of the Children in Slum Area

Sr.No.	Educational and Social Problems of the Slum Children	Score
1.	Poor economic condition	.. 35
2.	Household responsibilities	.. 20
3.	Influence of antisocial activities	.. 20
4.	Carelessness of parents towards education	35
5.	Long distance of the school	.. 04
6.	Unsuitable school timing	.. 04
7.	Unsatisfactory environment of the school	.. 03
8.	Lack of confidence in education	.. 07

Respondents were given in all 8 problems to give their responses. These problems are poor economic condition, responsibility of the family, involvement in antisocial activities, carelessness on the part of parents for the education of their children, distance between school and home, inconvenient timing of the school, uninspiring environment of the school and lack of confidence in the present education system. Out of these eight problems, poor economic condition, and carelessness on the part of parents for the education of their children have the most serious adverse effect on the education of the

children of the slum as perceived by the responding teachers of the three schools in slum and nearby areas. These two factors seem to be very closely related because the parents are poor and they have to send their children for earning rather than learning. The uninspiring environment of the school does not have so much adverse effect as perceived by the respondents.

In all 15 social workers were interviewed in order to know the problems of the slum area. These social workers were either working independently of their own and staying in Kisanwadi slum itself or working on behalf of different agencies like Baroda Citizen Council, Baroda Municipal Corporation and Vadodara Urban Development Authority (VUDA). The latter lived away from the Kisanwadi slum but paid frequent visits to this area. Mostly all these social workers are educated upto S.S.C. and even above upto graduation also. Economically these social workers were quite well off and certainly better off than most of the slum people. Nature of their social work differs as some of them are actively engaged in helping the hut dwellers to have their own pakka-built houses in place of their huts while the others are engaged in imparting adult education. Some are motivated by political interest also. Few social workers guide them to obtain loans with government subsidies to start certain trades and business

Though there are loop-holes as the things are being done in a slip-shot way and often the full advantage is not received by the slum people. Certain agencies also help them in installing water taps and erection of latrines etc. but they are not sufficient for the thickly populated slum area.

The social workers were supplied with a questionnaire prepared by the investigator. According to their opinion, the problems faced by the people of the locality are as follows. Scarcity of drinking water, inadequate sanitary facilities, drinking of illicit liquor, young children involved in selling liquor and other anti-social activities like gambling, bootlegging and prostitution. There are frequent quarrels, both verbal and physical. Contagious diseases like skin, T.B., Malaria, Ashthama etc. are widely prevalent in the area. Due to mal-nutrition and under nourishment, several ricketeers and sickly bodied men, women and children are found in the locality.

Certain associations help and guide the slum people financially but no one has taken any step to solve the social problems. Besides, full co-operation is not received from the people of this area. They only co-operate when they are to gain financially in getting subsidies, loans, or constructing of a house. As per the opinions expressed by the social workers, the government can only remove the anti-social elements and stop the anti-social activities. They firmly believe that poor economic condition of the people is the main cause for in-attentiveness of the people of this area towards their children's education.

### Conclusion

From the case studies narrated in the foregoing pages the following conclusions can be drawn.

#### Membership : Formation of Slum

• Most of them have left their respective native places for want of a job. They have settled down in this slum of Baroda after getting a job. After migration from their native places they could not get cheap accommodation, they can afford. Their relatives and acquaintances gave information about Kisanwadi and they settled down here. They stay here without paying any rent of the land owned by the Municipal Corporation and most of them have spent Rs.300 to 800 to raise the structure of their hutments. Most of them do not want to leave Kisanwadi because they are very well settled and they do not get such a cheap accommodation they can afford elsewhere.

In this way the main factors responsible for slum-formation are unemployment and scarcity of cheap accommodation they can afford within their income, and to some extent population explosion is also responsible. The people migrated to this slum are from Baroda, Baroda District, Mehsana District and some of them are from Maharashtra. In this case studies the

families are muslim as well as Hindus.

### Social Life

Slum-dwellers are quarrelsome. They quarrel over the problem of water, children and other triffling matters. However they share joy and sorrow together. Gambling, drinking, prostitution and juvenile delinquency are some of the widespread vices among slum-dwellers and these vices spoil the social climate in slums, which in turn spoil their future generation. Most of them want to come out of this hell but they cannot. They have social organisations also, and these associations organise some social programmes, garbas, dramas and religious celebrations on very small scale. They enjoy Holi, Navratri, Dassera, Diwali etc. in their own way. The provision for water, toilets, open land for children to play and cleanliness is a very sorry state of affairs. According to their opinion in order to improve the social life of the slum dwellers, buildings for school should be constructed, adequate water facilities should be provided, a common hall should also be constructed and provision for a garden and open places for children are the prime needs of the slum-dwellers. Only the Government can help them.

Slum dwellers have their relatives in the city and exchange of visits with their relatives is also a regular

feature of their social life.

#### Economic Aspect

They always fall short of funds due to inadequate income and due to adiction to many vices. During long-term illness they face an acute financial shortage. The income of the slum-families ranges between Rs.250 to Rs.600. They have in the family too many mouths and too little income, even though all the family members try to earn as much as they can, so the question of saving does not arise. Due to scarcity of finance they are not in a position to maintain themselves properly. Deficit budget is a regular feature of slum-dwellers, consequently they form the habit of stealing anything they need.

#### Occupation

The slum - dwellers usually are engaged in collecting and selling scraps, hawking eatables and other useful commodities, labour work in the mills and factories, teaching, nursing, vessel repairing, tailoring, bus and truck driving, gardening, tea-canteen / Lari and masanory work, welding etc. Slum dwellers go to their respective work places by walking or by bus. One dweller who is a teacher uses his own scooter because his wife is also busy in the same type of institution. The teacher, the postman have permanent jobs

and by way of Provident Fund they are in a position of saving some amount, rest <sup>of</sup> them mostly work on daily <sup>wage</sup> base and they do not have any scheme of forced saving. They are hand to mouth. Most of them aspire that the children may get better and permanent jobs, but many of them are unable to fulfil their aspirations because they are born poor in slums and they will die in the same position in slums.

#### Health and Hygiene

Slum-dwellers are poor, poorly paid and poorly equipped and fed and due to addiction to drinking and other habits they become the victims of malaria, skin diseases, asthma, abdominal, disease (female), tuberculosis, paralysis, cancer, typhoid, etc. The widespread of these diseases is due to inadequate physical facilities, insanitary condition, poverty and bad habits. During illness they obviously resort to government hospital. Some of the slum-dwellers are physically handicapped. In slums the birth-rates as well as the death rate is usually higher.

#### Religion

The slum-dwellers of this area are mostly Hindus and Mohammedans and they follow their own religions in their own respective ways. Hindus do not participate in the religious celebrations by Mohammedans and vice a versa. They

visit  
insist their children to/their religious institutions viz. Mandir and mosque. Muslims enjoy Idds, Moharrum and Prophet days and Hindus enjoy Janamasthmi, Ganesh Chaturthi, Nāvrātri, Diwali, Shivratri, Holi etc. and Makarsankranti is enjoyed by both by flying kites. On religious festivals they get drunk also. Hindu Slum dwellers invite their friends on religious days. They do believe that religious beliefs help them, they do favour pious and truthful life but they cannot put it into practice due to their poor conditions.

#### Education

Parents of 22 families could not get education but they have manifested positivism towards education. Only one parent could not get education and manifested negativism, again only one parent could get education and manifested positivism and one parent again could get education and manifested negativism towards education.

In four families children cannot get education and show positivism towards education, the children of two families could not get education and could not show negativism, children of 13 families get education and manifest positivism towards education and children of six families can get education but show negativism towards education.

For want of finance most of the families could not get education, those who could get it took primary education only. Some of the slum dwellers are the first generation in the slum. As their parents could not get education so they did. They are not in a position to send their children to the school. However, some of the youngsters feel very sorry for not getting adequate education. One of the reasons for not getting education is the distance between the school and the slum. Moreover they want their children to earn something by hook or crook so they cannot afford to send their children to schools. They have to pay a very heavy opportunity cost. The elder children have to look after their younger brother and sisters when their parents are at work. In cities wastage and stagnation appear to be highest in slum areas. As some of the families are engaged in their family craft or work that they do not find the need of education. They are satisfied with what they get. Some of them are aspirants also, but poverty comes in the way and they cannot fulfill their aspirations.

In main unemployment, overpopulation and poverty are the leading forces helping in formulating the slums and the way of life they have adopted in slums. They have too little money and many mouths to feed and the prices of the minimum necessities of life are ever increasing.

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