

A BRIEF STUDY OF SLUM CHILDREN IN DELHI

Pinki

Research Scholar, Department of Economics, Maharaja Agrasen Himalayan Garhwal University

Dr. Bhrigu Jee Srivastava

Professor, Department of Economics, Maharaja Agrasen Himalayan Garhwal University

Abstract

The paper is based on a study that was conducted to examine the learners' achievement level of slum children. There are more than twenty seven crores slum children but only a few slum children get proper education and hygiene facilities. Also, slums are mostly found in developing and under developing countries which are facing increase in urban area in comparison of developed countries. Urbanization leads in increase in urban area by expanding mere territory and creating slums but many problems like lack of providing of infrastructure like proper roads and affordable houses, basic services like water and hygiene facilities & also education facilities are not properly provided to the deprived slum people. The main objective of this report is to highlight and understand the problems of slum children and categorizing on the basis of sex, age, living standards etc. along with their educational qualification and to know the factors or reasons of school or college dropout of slum children.

Keyword: Slum children, water and hygiene facilities

Introduction

“Education is a human right with immense power to transform. On its foundation rest the cornerstones of freedom, democracy and sustainable development.” (KOFI ANNAN). Education is that weapon which can transform the condition of the slums and also giving wings to the dreams of slum area. Also, India's education system secure second position in the world after China. During lockdown got an opportunity to work with Jazba: Helping Hands, Delhi based non – government organization (NGO) whose main motive is to provide education, spread awareness about hygiene and sanitation, ensure that each and every children is going to school or college and aware the slum people about the government policies and schemes. Also, why education needed? As we know that human capital is one of the most important factor to determine the progress of a country. That's why for development of human through education is important. So Jazba: helping hands takes responsibility to arrange the education to the slum's children. Also, there are more than 25 crores slum children (on record) and a few slum children get children get education and hygiene facilities. As per “The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)” report, “approximately 17 % of children in India are deprived of basic education. Slum children comprise of approximately 80 % of above-mentioned children.” Also Due to COVID 19 pandemic rapid fall in the enrollments of slum children or poor children is observed whereas the middle class and rich class children are able to access the online classes but slum children don't have access to online education. That's why the enrollment of slum children in schools, colleges and other private online courses is decreasing.

Objective of the study

- To find out the slum children on the basis of sex, age etc. along with their education qualification.

- To know the factors or reasons of school or college dropout of slum children.
- To know the competency level of the slum children attending some school i.e. whether their education system is appropriate or not.

Research Methodology

Under this report, quantitative research, qualitative research and descriptive research method were used. Under quantitative different statistical tools are used. Qualitative research, use an emergent design, a design that emerges during the course of data collection. The study also used the descriptive – survey method, in which in which it is uses the questions as who, what, when, where, and how of a topic being answered. Naturalist emphasizes understanding the human experience as it is lived usually through the collection and analysis of qualitative materials that are narrative and subjective. The findings from in–depth qualitative research are typically grounded in the real-life experiences of people with first–hand knowledge of a phenomenon. Also, secondary data is used to make the report i.e. different research papers, website, books etc. facts are used for this report.

Review of Literature

Several studies have suggested child health conditions among the urban poor and non-poor across the state level and national level in India (Rajesh et.al 2021; Basu et. al 2014; Chaudhuri, 2009; Murgai 2003). They found poverty has greatly affected their quality of life and children are phasing more problems in terms of health and nutritional status in slum areas (Viteri, 1987; Cleland et al., 1992; Gilbert and Gugler, 1992; Brockerhoff, 2020; Sastry, 1997). Nolan et al, 2007 found young children; especially those under the age of five, from disadvantaged families, are particularly vulnerable to heightened levels of morbidity and mortality in urban areas, due in part to poor residential and environmental conditions as well as household deprivation in a highly commoditized context. Baker and Schuler, 2004 suggested that double burden of diseases such as Dengue fever, tuberculosis and HIV plague are more common in urban residences. Agarwal and Taneja, 2005 argue that Populations living in non-notified slums are even more vulnerable as these settlements are not recognized by authorities and, hence, usually remain outside the purview of health, nutrition, food subsidy, and other civic services.

S. Y. Arafat, (2021) It is generally held that it has been only recently that domestic violence gained appropriate attention as a major social problem. However several approaches, drawn from different theories are applicable in explaining the origin of this negative phenomenon. It is well recognized that trauma of domestic violence has destructive impact on somatic and mental health as well as on quality of life. Different screening instruments are available to identify women who have been abused but no studies to date have evaluated the effectiveness of screening to reduce violence or to improve women’s health. Public education and police and social worker home visits showed that neither intervention affected service-awareness or service-use scores of individuals who experienced abuse. The aim of this paper is to share with educators and mental health workers some ideas how lifelong learning combined with empowering approaches might help women with domestic violence experience increase their knowledge, coping strategies and self management as well as achieve wellness and social inclusion in their everyday lives. Several approaches, drawn from different theories are applicable in explaining the origin of domestic violence. A sociological perspective places this phenomenon within a macro model of society; domestic violence is seen as an outgrowth of social factors. A psychological perspective accounts for violence within a micro level of society; therefore it is attributed to such intra-individual factors as aggressiveness, impulsiveness etc. From the perspective of individual psychopathology theory domestic violence is caused by dysfunctional personality structures that might be developed in childhood. Wife batterers may demonstrate inadequate self-control, sadism, antisocial personality types and undifferentiated types of mental illness.

C Nadine Wathen (2013), Openness to hint accomplice savagery is progressively being perceived as a type of youngster abuse; it is common, and is related with huge psychological well-being hindrance and other significant results. The current article gives a proof based outline with respect to youngsters' openness to hint accomplice brutality, including the study of disease transmission, chances, results, evaluation and mediations to recognize and forestall both starting openness and impedance after openness. It closes with explicit direction for the clinician. Openness of a kid or juvenile to any episode of brutal or undermining conduct or maltreatment between grown-ups who are, or have been, close accomplices or relatives is characterized as a type of youngster abuse and is related with expanded danger of mental, social, passionate and social issues. Intimate partner violence (IPV) incorporates not just actual hostility, for example, hitting, kicking and beating, yet additionally psychological mistreatment, through practices, for example, embarrassment, terrorizing and controlling activities (eg, segregation from loved ones). Beforehand, youngsters were portrayed as 'seeing' IPV, however more as of late, 'openness to' is favored in light of the fact that 'seeing' was seen by some to zero in on direct perception. Kids can encounter the damages related with IPV through attention to brutality between parental figures, regardless of whether they have never straightforwardly noticed any demonstrations of savagery.

Kabagenyi (2010) Dowry to ensure her happiness or toe disinherit her” feels that oppression of wives for bringing inadequate dowry is only another excuse for using violence against them in other words and in fact evidence from other country has indicted as much even without additional tradition of dowry, inter spousal violence is endemic. She has also pointed out that dowry payments in themselves do not trans from girls in to burdens but rather dowry makes daughter burden some only because daughter are unwanted to being with, “Domestic violence against women-an international concern with reference to the situation in Mauritius”. They pointed out that domestic violence is a pattern of assault and coercive behavior including physical, sexual and psychological attacks, by a person against his/her own intimate partner. Women are more frequently the victims. After a global overview of the prevalence and nature of domestic violence against women especially in Mauritius, this article provides a discussion about health problems and risk factors among the female victims with the objective of giving preventive measures to eradicate it from society. NGOs, along with legislative measures, have proven helpful in improving quality of life and preventing violence-related injuries among women. The health sector also plays an important role as part of multi-sector efforts in early detection and prevention of cases of domestic violence. Psychiatrists are in a unique position for early identification of such patients as well as intervention. Women constitute an important section of the labour force today and the economic role played by women is one of the key factors of development in any nation. Women entrepreneurship development is the instrument of women empowerment and business ownership is empowering women at an economic as well as personal level. This research underscores that women entrepreneurship is still an underutilised resource of economic growth which has received skimpy policy attention so far. This paper analyses the extent to which entrepreneurship empowers women and the plethora of transformation that it brings about in the personality, social and economic status of women. The study envisages to find why women become entrepreneurs, the challenges they face in terms of socio cultural barriers to entrepreneurial activities of women, as well as the major avenues of support (formal or informal sources) available to them. It uses different indicators like , ‘building awareness’, ‘decision making power’, ‘mobility level’ and other sub indicators to measure empowerment and aims to statistically analyse data for percentage, frequency, correlation coefficient and multiple regressions. This study uses a methodology combining primary research (ex- post facto and true experiment) as well as desk study research to arrive at conclusions and policy worthy recommendations to create an enabling environment for women entrepreneurial activities. The paper highlights case studies of successful women entrepreneurs, the challenges they face and the environment in which they operate. The major target is the Indian scenario and rural women, as well as highlighting the aspects which are universally applicable with respect to entrepreneurship and women empowerment globally.

Sullivan, (2016) In trying to analyse women's movement in India during the period of freedom struggle and subsequently, after independence clearly pointed out that the women's issues were taken for granted during the freedom struggle and its almost became a non issues were taken for granted during the freedom struggle and it almost became a non-issue after independence i.e., there is hardly any concerted action toward achieving the goal of equality. "Nature of Domestic violence against women in a rural area of Bangladesh: implication 58 for Preventive Interventions". This study reports finding from a study carried out in a remote rural area of Bangladesh during December 2000. Nineteen key informants were interviewed for collecting data on domestic violence against women. Each key informant provided information about 10 closest neighbouring ever-married women covering a total of 190 women. The questionnaire included information about frequency of physical violence, verbal abuse, and other relevant information, including background characteristics of the women and their husbands. 50.5 per cent of the women were reported to be battered by their husbands and 2.1 per cent by other family members. Beating by the husband was negatively related with age of husband: the odds of beating among women with husbands aged less than 30 years were six times of those with husbands aged 50 years or more. Members of microcredit societies also had higher odds of being beaten than non-members. The paper discusses the possibility of community- centred interventions by raising awareness about the violation of human rights issues and other legal and psychological consequences to prevent domestic violence against women.

N. S. Murshid, (2017) In her paper on women & social violence clearly points out that social violence against women is mainly based on a (a) social or institutional structure of the patriarchal order perpetuating all kinds of discrimination and oppressions against women which result into (b) behavioural violence. In general, she reports that because women are 'easy' victims, they experience a great deal of direct behavioural violence in every society. Of the most common expressions of behavioural violence against themselves women as victims find involved in rape, wife-beating and prostitution all over the world. "Domestic violence against women" in Kerala. A random selection of cases was made for each of the major categories, i.e. violence due to alcoholism, due to insufficient dowry, frustration due to economic difficulties, violence due to extra- Marital affairs, and due to personality disorders. Most of the wife abusers were in the daily wage category, and alcoholism and insufficient money were the most frequently cited causes. Spending on alcohol it appears, leads to lack of money and wife torture as a means of ventilating frustration. Insufficient dowry also seems to be linked up to this nexus. More generally, the study documents how, though one cause may be a major one, a multiplicity of factors are at work.

The perpetrators were commonly found to be normal people, though domestic violence could be considerably aggravated by mental disorders. All victims were physically abused, but they were least abused when economic factors were the principal 59 cause. All suffered psychological violence as well as OP the 25 victims in the survey, three attempted suicide and 12 contemplated doing so. Overall the victims appear to have taken pains to see that the stressful situation they were in did not affect their relationships with their children or their children's education. The objectives of the study were (i) To enumerate the various types of domestic violence prevalent in Ernakulum district; (ii) To study the major types of violence in term of causative factor for violence, nature, manifestation, frequency and consequence for victims; (iii) To study the services which address domestic violence in terms of availability and effectiveness and to suggest measures for improving them; (iv) To suggest suitable measures for reducing the occurrence and prevalence of domestic violence. The universe of the study comprised of all the reported cases of domestic violence in Ernakulum district in the state of Kerala during the period 1998-2000. In order to identity the various typologies of domestic violence, an enlistment survey was conducted by contacting the women cell, family court, police station, counseling centers and NGO's working for women. He found that though domestic violence has been classified depending on its major cases, no single causes can be exclusively implicated. The causes are highly interlinked. In the same

way, the nature and manifestations of violence have also a lot of similarities across the various type of causes as to the effects of violent behaviour on the victims.

Colleen Henry (2018), Exploration finds that openness to aggressive behavior at home can unfavorably influence the enthusiastic, conduct, and actual wellbeing of kids. These impacts have driven some youngster supporters and policymakers in the United States to presume that child exposure to domestic violence (CEDV) is a sort of kid abuse justifying state intercession. Nonetheless, not many states have characterized CEDV as a sort of abuse in rule and little is thought about how youngster government assistance offices react to claims of CEDV without other security dangers. This examination thinks about that CEDV itself may incite an underlying kid government assistance reference and might be understood by laborers as a sort of legal abuse. Utilizing an arbitrary example (n = 295) of case records, this examination broke down one enormous youngster government assistance office's reaction to references charging CEDV somewhere in the range of 2011 and 2012. Discoveries demonstrate that CEDV itself set off examination. At season of reference, laborers utilized legal abuse typologies to interpret claimed CEDV as a sort of abuse; be that as it may, CEDV was not reliably understood as a security danger and few charges were validated. Rather most families were alluded to local area based aggressive behavior at home administrations. Discoveries show that CEDV was not reliably interpreted as a sort of legal abuse and inconsistently brought about continuous kid government assistance administrations. Discoveries recommend that preparation is expected to help laborers better survey CEDV-related wellbeing dangers. Discoveries additionally bring up issues about what kinds of mediations are expected to shield youngsters from abusive behavior at home and which sorts of offices are best situated to convey those intercessions.

Harutyunyan, (2017) has conducted a study on "Sex Disparity." The objectives of the study are: (a) to a certain the relationship of female foeticide with that of family structure income, education, profession and family background- rural or urban (b) to analyse the factor responsible for female foeticide and (c) to explore implications and strategies for restoring women's dignity. It further aims to find out some ways to get rid of this evil practice. The study is based on Interviews often female doctors chosen at random out of total hundred female doctors of the city. The study has been conducted in 1987- 1988 and again in 1992 in Meerut city of U.P; 64 K.M. In north East of Delhi with a population of eight Lakhs. Findings of this study were : Cases of female foeticide are more among educated, salaried middle class urban joint families : Almost all cases for pre-birth sex- determination test and abortion (90%) belong to the educated urban middle class service and business families. The wives of highly placed officers; doctors, engineers, teachers and of businessmen came for the test and abortion of female foetus. Only few cases (10%) belong to lower middle class families but with good education. Majority of the cases (86%) belong to educated urban Hindu families, whereas few cases (14%) belong to educated urban middle class Muslim families. Majority of cases (60%) belong to joint families and (40%) belong to nuclear families. According to a recent study conducted by the author in 1992, some few facts have come into light. Now female foeticide is spreading in all sections of the society rich, poor, educated, uneducated, urban, rural and among all communities. The ever-present fact of violence, both overt and covert physical and non-physical has an overwhelming influence on feminine identity formation.

Using the life cycle approach this article argues that at every stage there is discrimination and violence, particularly against girl children and later women within the household, either natal or conjugal with age, problems are compounded with increased dependency illness and fatigue. Despite the ubiquity of violence against women, both within the home and in public spaces the celebration of individual experiences has led to the emergence of alternative discourses where the 'truth' and validity of established structures, norms and role's are called in to question.

Tabassam Naved et al., (2016) conducted a study, "Family Violence against Married Women" have analysed the phenomenon of 46 violence of family members against married women and stressed the need for tackling this complex and perpetual problem from manifold perspective to be able to break the cycle of violence,

generation after generation. The major aim of this study is to gain and understanding of the phenomenon of violence of family members against married women. The specific objectives are to explore and examine the phenomena offamily violence against married women with special reference to: (i) The availability of data/data source. (ii) The extent or prevalence of the phenomenon;(iii) The kind of women who are subject to family violence and any variability that exists in relation to the same; (iv) The kind and extent of violence inflicted;(v) The antecenten factors and consequences of violence and; (vi) The procedure of rehabilitation of these victims. Primary data form interview with the staff of the organizations working for welfare of battered women and primary data from interview with battered women. The major highlight of the present investigation is that it has lent data support to may facts and helped eradicate fallacies perceived in relation to the phenomena of cruelty against married females (wives). The phenomena of physical and mental torture to wives is widely prevalent and has surfaced and caught public legal or social attention in the last three to four year these are seen through increase in the rate of reporting with can be accredited to the on set of new criminal procedures and legal policies as well as awareness generated by women's groups. Contrary to the popular belief that wife beating is common and accepted in the lower social class this study found that it cuts across barriers of class caste and education. However, there is higher incidence among certain castes (like patels) where women lack self confidence or self sufficiently. Battering is more prevalent in younger couples between 18-35 years of age. It could be presumed that women beyond a particular point either resign to it as a way of life or break away from this torturous life or have sought other resources. It also highlights the fact that the phenomena see in even at an early period of marital life. In conclusion, it can be said that the 47 problems of the battered women being a very complex a manifold perspective to be able to break the cycle of violence generation after generation. Though impetus to ensure that the changing in legal provision and policies programmes becomes functional and receive social section in the real sense. As a beginning it is essential to bring to the forefront the core facts about that issue of wife bettering through establishing a data base as to its prevalence in various exiting social set ups (e.g. rural urban tribal and so on). For a full-fledged realization of our goal of eradicating the evil, each of these disciplines i.e. academicians researchers and activities, other ascounterparts in the action for women's welfare. As academicians and researcher our main task has been to disseminate the facts related to issue thus contributing to public awareness. The task of ingraining equalitarian values as well as empowering women so as to equip them to fight their individual battles lies party on our shoulders.

Data Analysis & Interpretation

Table-1

The Enrollment of Children in Primary School, Secondary School and Colleges

2013	96.00	69.00	52.00
2014	98.00	74.00	59.00
2015	98.00	74.00	59.00
2016	96.00	75.00	64.00
2017	94.00	73.00	60.00
2018	92.00	75.00	63.00
2019	98.00	75.00	59.00
2020	99.00	76.00	64.00
2021	97.00	73.00	58.00
2022	98.00	75.00	63.00

This table shows the enrollment of children in primary school, secondary school and colleges (in % age) from 2013 to 2022. It is clear from the above data that on the one hand in secondary (from 69% to 76%) and college (from 52% to 64%) enrollment is increasing but on the other hand in primary (from 98% to 92%) enrollment is having downtrend. Downtrend in the enrollment of primary education is a matter of deep concern. We should

analyses the situation and search the cause behind it. By this way India's school system secure second position in the world after China. Between 2013 to 2022 the enrollment of primary children is decreased by the 7% whereas the enrollment of children in secondary children is increase by the 7% and the enrollment of children in college is increased by the 12 %.

Findings of the study

Many slum children go to school and colleges but the main problem is that the quality teaching and the equipment as well are very low. Also, the English chapters are taught in Hindi. Also, there is pressure on slum children to work after 14 year for the money. Due to money and poverty vast young children left the formal education by 16 year. Also, during the study, it comes to know that the parents does not take any encouragement to send the children at school. Also, there is lack of awareness to the parents about government policies and schemes and importance of education. Also, the mindset of the slum children and parents are that going to school is waste of time and money. This are some finding of this study. The factors or reasons of school or college dropout of slum children and poor people are lack of facilities like computer, mobile, Wi-Fi etc. to the slum children specially in lockdown, the quality of equipment and furniture of slum schools is very low standard, the mindset of the slum children and parents are that going to school is waste of time and money, lack of encouragement of slum children and poor children about their dreams, passion and talents etc.

Future Scope and Limitations

As, we know that covid-19 rapidly increases in India and that's why India sifted to online classes. That's the big revolution in education system. But the poor children and slum student can not afford or learn online classes because of lack of facilities like computer, mobile, Wi-Fi etc. Also, their lack of availability of good teachers to the slum children i.e. the quality of teachers is very low. Also, the English chapters are taught in Hindi. Slum children are away from basic technology knowledge. Also, there is lack of awareness to the parents about government policies and schemes and importance of education. Also, the mindset of the slum children and parents are that going to school is waste of time and money. Also, the quality of equipment and furniture of slum children's school is very low standard.

Conclusion

Therefore, there are lots of problems in quality of education to the slum student. Like lack of facilities like computer, mobile, Wi-Fi etc. to the slum children specially in lockdown, the quality of equipment and furniture of slum schools is very low standard, the mindset of the slum children and parents are that going to school is waste of time and money etc. Still many non – government organization (NGO) like Jazba: helping hand, a Delhi based NGO tries to provide proper education to slum children, spread awareness of hygiene and sanitation, ensure that each and every child is going to school or college and aware the slum people about the government policy and scheme.

References

- “Dietary Intake and Growth Pattern of Children 9-36 Months of Age in an Urban Slum in Delhi” by Deeksha Kapur, Sushma Sharma and Kailash Nath Agarwal, 2014.
- “Dropout in Secondary Education: A Study of Children Living in Slum of Delhi” by Sunita Chugh, 2022.
- “Education IN Slums (Sponsored by the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi)” by A S Seetharamu
- “Factors that prevent children from gaining access to schooling: A study of Delhi slum households” by Y Tsujita, 2021.

- “School enrollment among urban non-slum, slum and rural children in Kenya: Is the urban advantage eroding?” By Frederick Mugisha, 2017.
- “The study of slums as social and physical constructs: challenges and emerging research opportunities” by Ron Mahabir, Andrew Crooks, Arie Croitoru & Peggy Agouris, 2020.
- Kimani-Murage EW, Fotso JC, Egondi T et al. (2014), Trends in childhood mortality in Kenya: the urban advantage has seemingly been wiped out. *HealthPlace*29,95–103.
- Kohli Paras (2022), Shikshalya a Forum: Giving Wings to the Dreams of the Slum Children, *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts*, Volume 8, Issue 9.
- Mberu BU, Ciera JM, Elungata P et al. (2014), Patterns and determinants of poverty transitions among poor urban households in Nairobi. *AfrDev Rev* 26,172–185.
- Quilling, E., Kruse, S., Kuchler, M., Leimann, J. and Walter, U (2020), Models of Inter sectoral Cooperation in Municipal Health Promotion and Prevention : Findings from a Scoping Review, *Sustainability*, 12, 6544.
- Smith, G.S., Breakstone, H., Dean, L.T. and Thorpe, R.J. (2020), Impacts of Gentrification on Health in the US: A Systematic Review of the Literature, *J.UrbanHealth*,97,845–856.
- United Nations Human Settlement Programme (2008), *The State of African Cities 2008: A Framework for Addressing Urban Challenges in Africa*. Nairobi :UN-HABITAT.
-