

Study on perception of child living in slum

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Save the Children

Organization Profile

- Save the Children is a global non-profit organization which was founded in the year 1919.
- Started in 2008 in India, and registered as 'Bal Raksha Bharat', and it is India's leading independent child rights NGO.
- Save the Children has many programmes running across several states in India; all of which are designed to better the lives of underprivileged children through education, health & nutrition, and child protection, whilst preparing them to be resilient in the face of emergency situations and existential crisis.

Vision

- Build a world in which every child has the right to survival, protection, development, and participation



Mission

- To inspire breakthroughs in the way the world treats children, and to achieve immediate, and lasting change in their lives



Save the Children Urban Resilience Project

- In every disaster, women, children, adolescent girls and boys, as well as underprivileged communities are affected the most
- Increase preparedness and resilience in urban slum communities.
- Empowering schools, children and communities in informal urban settlements to become disaster and risk resilient through child friendly, gender sensitive and inclusive urban risk reduction and resilience programming

Goal of the intervention of urban resilience project

- Child friendly, gender sensitive and inclusive risk reduction and resilience is adopted and mainstreamed in urban communities, schools and city governance in India, by urban government's bodies in the cities of Patna.
- This covers every last child, as well as the most marginalised and excluded members of society.

Expected Outcomes of the urban resilience project

- Schools and other local institutions engage with, adapt, adopt, incorporate and demonstrate child friendly, gender sensitive and inclusive risk reduction and resilience through their improved service delivery and entitlements.
- Enhanced capacities of children and communities for advocacy and engaging with local institutions in demanding effective service delivery to the most vulnerable.
- Government policy and frameworks incorporate child friendly, gender sensitive and inclusive urban risk reduction and resilience.

**About the study on perception of child
living in slum**

Introduction

- Slum :- A slum is a densely populated urban area which is characterized by a generally low standard of living. The slums have been defined as a run-down area of a city characterized by substandard housing and squalor a densely populated temporary residential house built lawfully or unlawfully having no water supply, sanitation facilities or electricity supply.
- In India, with urban population growth, the number of slums and the people who dwell in them are rapidly increasing. More than half the slum inhabitants are children, nearly 8 million children. Due to socio-economic factors, the incidence of neglect, abuse and deprivation, particularly in the case of girl child, has gradually increased.

- Children of slums have extremely limited opportunities for a decent lifestyle: they lack a foundation for healthy and fulfilling lives, and at the same time carry immense responsibilities to support the families. This neglect may be either deliberate or unintentional but whatever is the cause, it restricts the support necessary for the physical, intellectual and emotional development of the child and facing serious issue like economic, social, and public health consequences.

Rationale of the study

- Slums are a universal phenomenon and exist in almost all cities across the world, the under privileged children residing in the slums are deprived of various basic amenities such as food, accommodation, education etc. that the non-slum children in general do enjoy so they need special attention. Majority of the big slums are situated in metropolitan cities
- Children living in these slums are deprived of educational facility, a fundamental human basic right. For ensuring social and cultural development it is important to provide fundamental education facility of those children.
- The socio economic problems such as low income poor hygienic condition, poor housing condition, child labor and deterioration of law and order situation are creating problems for quality facilities in the slum. That is why this research aims at identifying the present status of slum child in the slums areas and identifying the problems in the slums

Research Question

- What is the problem faced by children in slums?
- What is the slum educational institutions?
- What are children's families' socio-economic background and educational nature?
- What is the role of nongovernmental organizations in training slum children?

Research Objective

- To know about the present condition of children living in slum
- Understand how children in slums are growing and developing.
- Evaluating accessibility to fundamental requirements of the children.
- To disclose the living and family facilities in the slum area.
- To identify the way to improve situation for children living in slums.

Problem faced by children in slum

- Lack of Education
- Food Security
- Violence
- Health and Nutrition
- Water and sanitation , hygiene.
- Child Protection.
- Poverty and social discrimination.

Literature review

- **Ahmad (2003)** exclaimed that Bal Bikash Kendra is now considered as an Urban Information Resource Centre (UIRC) for poor children. The scope of the center has been widened facilitating access to awareness and basic education in a meaningful way along with developing the vocational skills. Bal Bikash uses a combination of formal and non-formal approaches in its education programmer for urban poor children. Rather than focusing only on literacy, it addresses the wider issues of child development. Through BK is trying out a methodology, which eventually may emerge as a model of good practice for child-development.

- **Narkhedé (2012).** Their research showed that among children under five, morbidities such as anemia, nutrition, breathing disorders and different vitamin failures were extremely frequent. Anemia had the greatest disease prevalence. They analyzed that children with poor nutritional levels were greater among anaemia, and that children with acute respiratory infection, followed by diarrhoea, other diseases, and measles, had a higher frequency of undernutrition than ordinary children.
- The slum situation in India has been studied by **Bandyopadhyay (2013).** They stressed that the slum area's housing situation is extremely serious. In reported slums the housing density is greater than in unreported slums. Many homes are not pucca and in the unnotified slums the issue is more severe. They further stated that the main issues in the slums are insufficient water and poor hygienic conditions.

Methodology

- Research Design- The descriptive research design will be used for this study, includes quantitative and qualitative data.
- Data type- Primary data will be collect through Interview and focus group discussion will be used to gather data of the women entrepreneurs and local women.
- Secondary data will be collected through different texts, books, journals and social media
- Research tool for primary data will be use questionnaire.
- Different databases include digital databases, manual searches and authoritarian writings were evaluated by a literature study published. The research included questions of scientific quality that were in line with the goal of the study, which was to create slums and to perceive children living in slums

Key Finding

- Slums in India children have faces so many difficulties like malnutrition, education, food security, water, health sanitation and hygiene and the growth and development child trafficking and child labour.
- Slums in the cities suffer in varying degrees from poor sanitation, inadequate access to clean water, crime, unemployment, threats of evictions, overcrowding and poor-quality housing. Such poor living conditions make them more vulnerable to both large scale as well as localized hazards, especially in the disaster like earthquakes and flooding.

- Save the Children India developed the H-E-L-P DRR approach. It embeds various life-line areas critical for survival, protection, development and participation of children, youth where their rights are enshrined. Every one of these life-lines is impregnated with risks and vulnerabilities. Some of these have the potential to impact lives severely. These life-line areas are intrinsically linked to survival and wellbeing of children. **H-E-L-P** as an acronym represents the following lifeline areas:



- **H = Health, Nutrition and WASH**

- **E = Education** – in peace time and disaster time

- **L = Livelihood** – resilient and sustainable

- **P = Protection** – focusing on Social Protection / Entitlements for poor and marginalized as well as Child Protection / Child Sensitive Social Protection.

Name of Slum	Actions	No. Of People Benefited
Yarpur Mushari	Installation of water tank and construction of a platform at the water tank	158 (37 male, 46 female, 32 boys, 43 girls)
	Street and Construction of drainage	158 (37 male, 46 female, 32 boys, 43 girls)
	Installation of street light	350 (70 male, 82 female, 76 boys, 122 girls)
Yarpur Masterpada	toilet repairing	445 (92 Male, 103 Female, 113 Boys, 137 Girls)
	Street and drainage measurement taken by PMC	147 (34 male, 41 Female, 35 Boys, 37 Girls)
	Construction of new toilet (4 units)	326 People (63 Male, 74 Female, 93 Boys, 96 Girls)
Yarpur Domkhana	Construction of community toilet in progress	416 People (94 Male, 108 Female, 92 Boys, 122 Girls)
	Installation of submersible pump and water tank	376 (72 Male, 87 Female, 98 Boys, 119 Girls)
Ramdaspath	Street and drainage system construction going on	485 people (90 male, 107 female, 142 boys, 146 Girls)
	Installation of street light	1597 people (455 male, 532 female, 286 boys, 324 Girls)
Nahargali	Installation of street light	1345 People (465 Male, 394 Female,

conclusion

- This study has significantly contributed to the understanding the present education condition of the children at slums. In addition, the qualitative approach to research inquiry allowed this study to get rich detailed information on various issues. Such as slum households socio-economic condition influences the education condition of slum children. The high poverty is the effective barriers for the slum household to send their children in school.

Recommendation

- Considering the existing problems of community latrine, spitting and hand washing increase public awareness is needed so that hygiene of girl children can be ensured in the slum
- Increased access of vulnerable households to basic services (Health, Education, WASH, Nutrition, Child Protection, etc.), entitlements and resilient livelihoods, strengthening and extending the quality of coverage
- Schools and other local institutions engage with, adapt, adopt, incorporate and demonstrate child friendly, gender sensitive and inclusive risk reduction and resilience through their improved service delivery and entitlements
- Enhanced capacities of children and communities for advocacy and engaging with local institutions in demanding effective service delivery to the most vulnerable
- Government policy and frameworks incorporate child friendly, gender sensitive and inclusive urban risk reduction and resilience

Thank you