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Prolonged deprivation among slum youth in Azad Nagar Slum, Margao, Goa, India

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Rapid urbanization is the hallmark of 21st century. Coupled with globalization and industrialization, it has initiated unprecedented waves of migration from the underdeveloped rural areas to the fast developing urban centres. However, there is a huge mismatch between the assimilation capacity of urban centres and the in migration. This phenomenon has many negative fallouts, of which slum formation is the major one. Slums are the areas of physical, infrastructural, socio-cultural deprivation. The youth who are the potential human capital face myriads of challenges in such culturally heterogeneous and deprived settlements. This paper attempts to study the prolonged deprivation among the slum youth in Azad Nagar slum of Margao town of India. Using a standard questionnaire on prolonged deprivation, sixty male and female youths were surveyed. The data collected was statistically analysed using correlation and chi-square tests. The analysis revealed that there is a high degree of deprivation in Socio-cultural experiences, motivational, economic and emotional experiences. As a result of this the aspiration levels among the youth especially the female youth is very low and it is manifested not only in overall high illiteracy rate and dropout rate among female youth but also in being indolent. These deprivations go a long way in shaping the personality of these youths who subsequently will be the human resources of the urban economy. Thus, there is urgent need for governmental as well as non-governmental interventions in the form of slum infrastructure up gradation, awareness among parents, youth counselling, career guidance and incentives for collective entrepreneurial assistance.

Keywords: slum, youth, deprivation, motivational experience

Urban populations have skyrocketed globally, (Marks et. al 2013). The urban growth has induced migration. However there is an imbalance in the inflow of migrants and the absorption capacity of urban centres. This imbalance has given rise to many negative fallout such as slums, inadequacy of housing and unplanned growth of cities.

Slums are physically dilapidated and overcrowded settlements. Depending upon the local conditions, local authorities recognize derivatives of slums such as informal settlements on vacant urban lots or on precarious urban sites along canals, on road reserves or adjacent to landfill areas (The Challenge Of Slums, 2003). According to UNHABITAT (2013), it is estimated that there are currently around one billion people living in slums, largely in developing countries. The 2011 census indicates that 65.49 million Indians live in slums. It has increased from 42.57 million in 2001 to 65.49 million that is an increase by 65 percent in a decade. The youth who are the potential human capital face myriads of challenges in such culturally heterogeneous and deprived settlements They are at the threshold of childhood and adulthood. The United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines the "Youth" as those persons between the ages of 15 and 24. The Asian region has the largest number of young people i.e. 754 million. This number has nearly tripled since 1950. Youth Demographics Worldwide, United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, 2011. In 2012, India and China had the youngest population (Euromonitor International, 2012).

The infrastructural, socio-cultural deficiencies of slum

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settlements have resulted in prolonged deprivations among the youth. Deprivation denotes to certain deficiencies in the environment which are not only there but also felt as such by the individuals. It relates to certain features of the environment that are absent or inadequate in certain degree which cause an impact on the functioning of the individuals. Social scientists are greatly concerned about the impact of socio-cultural and economic deprivation on the overall development of an individual. Evidently, poverty is one of the components of deprivation. The essence of poverty is inequality. The poor are deprived in comparison with the rich and affluent. Limited opportunities are provided for their growth and development. This makes them dissatisfied and frustrated (Behera, Dhar, & Adak, 2015). Slums with their most heterogeneous population have their unique socio-economic and cultural setup and as such throws up myriads of challenges of all the age groups in such settlements. Youth are at the cross roads of socio-cultural change and at the threshold of childhood and adulthood living in slums, face problems due to such negative physical, social conditions. They are often indulged in crimes, theft, minor fraud, prostitution or illegal trafficking. Therefore, there is an urgent need to study the deprivations of youths living in slums. The study will be on slum youths and their deprivations and the problems they face.

Goa has three towns that have slums, viz., Mormugao, Margao and Ponda. According to the Census 2011, out of the total 26,247 slum populations, there is an identified slum population of 20,140 and a notified 6,107 slum population Despite its supposed affluence, Goa has 'an absolute number' of 5,497 slum households. Slums in the State are very visible in settlements such as Moti Dongor, Zuari, Mongor Hill. These have come under the spotlight after they have emerged as game changers in electoral politics, especially to neutralize the local vote (www.goacom.com, 2013). According to the Economic Survey 2014-15, there are 5,497 households with a

population of 26,247 persons, comprising 13,826 males and 12,421 females. This comprises a miniscule 1.80% of the overall population. But 23,625 of the people living in slums are located in Mormugao while Margao has 1,641 and Ponda 981 persons (Times of India, 2015).

This paper attempts to focus on the various deprivations among the youth who are the potential human resource of not only the slum settlements but the dependent urban economy.

Objectives of the study

The Research has the following objectives:

- To study demographic aspects of Slum youth in Azad Nagar.
- To study the deprivations of slum Youth.

Hypothesis of the study

Employed and Unemployed Youth of Azad Nagar Slum Youth

- *H0* - There is no significant Difference in Deprivation among Employed and Unemployed Youths Living in Azad Nagar Slum.
- *H1*- There is a Significant Difference in Deprivations among Employed and Unemployed Youths Living in Azad Nagar Slum.

Male Youths and Female Youth of Azad Nagar Slum

- *H0* - There is no significant Difference in Deprivation among Male and Female Youth Living in Azad Nagar Slum.
- *H1*- There is a Significant Difference in Deprivations among Male and Female Youth Living in Azad Nagar Slum.

Method

Participants

The primary data was collected through Stratified Random Sampling using direct interview method. The sample sizes of 60 slum youths between the age group of 15 to 24 years were selected. Of these, 30 were employed youth and 30 unemployed youth. Further, the employed and unemployed youth were categorized on the basis of gender. Out of 30, 15 male youth and 15 female youth each category is surveyed. A standardized Prolong Deprivation Scale (PDS) questionnaire by Prof. Gireswar Mishra and Prof. L. B. Tripathi is used for survey. The questionnaire covers 15 deprivation areas with Five Point Rating scales, for each item independently. Each item is divided into five categories ranging from scale values of 1 to 5 in which high score indicated high deprivation and vice-versa. The collected data is tabulated and Simple Statistical Techniques are used for better analysis and representation of the same. The Youth Deprivations which are studied are ranked from 1 to 15 in which the highest deprivation area is given the highest rank and vice versa. All the total score of the deprivation areas are converted in to percentage form and then through 'Rank and Percentile' they are given the Ranks. The secondary data is based on review of literature of secondary materials, research papers, journal publications, articles, newspaper, and internet source.

The results of the analysis are represented by using tables and Statistical Techniques such as ANOVA Test, Rank and Percentile. Satellite images are also shown conveniently to give a clear image and to justify the research.

Study region

Goa is located on the western coast of the Indian Peninsula. A small state with highest Per Capita income of Rs 1.6 lakhs, has its own pockets of poverty. Slum population of the state constitute about 2.2

percent of the total population.

Margao which is the headquarters of South Goa district, has four slum settlements namely Moti Dongor, Azad Nagar, Khareband and Calconda. Moti Dongor is the inner city slum while, the other three are peripheral slums.

Azad Nagar is one of the major slums in the town. This slum lies on 15°16'0"N 73°58'4"E Coordinates. It is located in ward number 16 of Margao constituency. It is situated near the Madgao Railway Station and along the main road. It is 2kmt away from the city. It has a total area of 3270 sq. ft. Azad Nagar Slum has Rectangular Settlement Pattern. Most of the migrant populations are Muslim followed by Hindu and Christian Migrants. This slum was established in the year 1996. It is a centre of Konkan Railway Rehabilitation. Konkan Railway wanted to build new Railway Station in Margao and to evacuate people from the area. Therefore, they have rehabilitated these people to some other place which is now known as Azad Nagar.

Data analysis

Socio-economic, demographic characteristics

Religious Composition

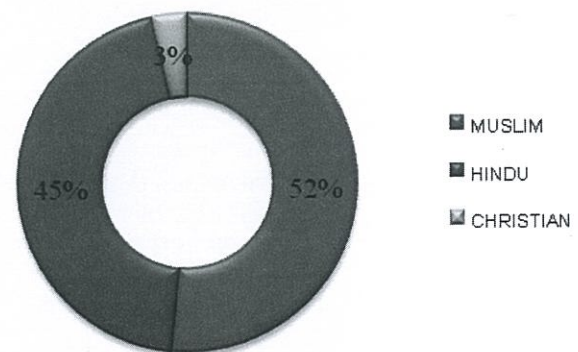
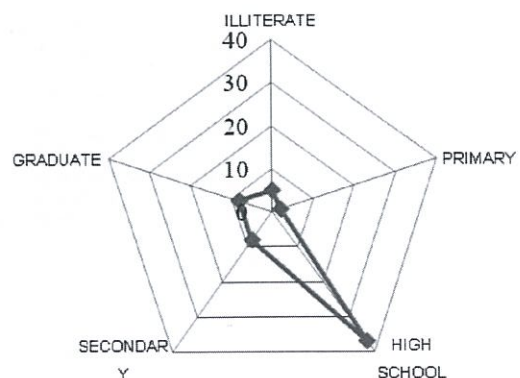


Fig: 1.6.a Religious Composition

Religion is the major strand in the socio cultural fabric of a society .52% of the youth are Muslim followed by Hindu religion i.e. 45% whereas, minority of the youth are Christian i.e. 3 percent.

Source: Survey, 2015

Education Qualification of youth



Source: Survey, 2015

1.6. b. Educational Qualification

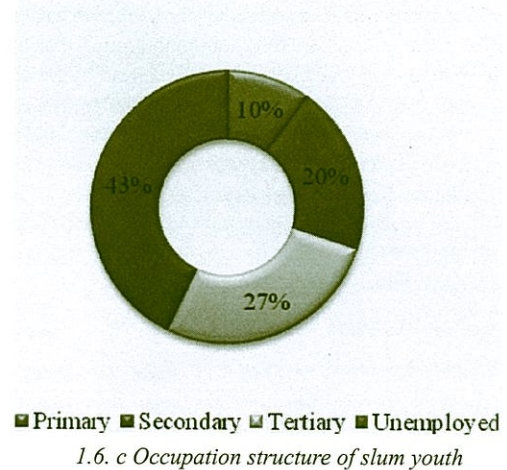
The marital status is the civil status of each individual in relation to the marriage laws or customs of the country. 90% of the youth are Unmarried and very fewer i.e. 10% youth are married.

62 percent of the youth have completed their high school education and 13 percent by secondary education. A few of the youth have completed their primary education and 8 percent of the youth are illiterates. It is also observed that after high school education, there is sudden decrease in the Secondary and Graduate education. A poor financial condition is the main reason for dropout after secondary education among youth. Post dropout, they assist parents in their profession and household chores.

Youth who are employed are mostly involved in tertiary activities. 20 percent of the youth are engaged in secondary sector Most of them work as a drivers, fruit sellers, laundry workers, sales man/girl, vegetable vendors, fish cutters, labours, etc.

Source: Survey, 2015

Occupation Structure of youth



Deprivations of youth Table No: 1 Ranking of the deprivations among unemployed and employed male and female youth of Azad Nagar

Deprivation Areas	Unemployed Male		Employed Male		Unemployed Female		Employed Female	
	Deprivation Score (%)	Rank	Deprivation Score (%)	Rank	Deprivation Score (%)	Rank	Deprivation Score (%)	Rank
Housing Conditions	40.22	12	46.44	9	41.55	12	42.22	11
Home Environment	47.00	6	52.00	4	56.33	4	46.50	9
Economic Sufficiency	75.42	1	73.33	1	79.61	1	77.33	1
Food	42.33	9	38.33	12	39.66	13	38.66	13
Clothing	32.33	14	31.33	15	30.00	15	32.00	14
Formal Education Experiences	42.09	10	48.57	6	42.47	11	52.57	3
Childhood Experiences	28.53	15	35.46	14	32.00	14	29.6	15
Rearing Experiences	40.57	11	42.66	11	52.00	6	51.04	5
Parental Experiences	45.90	7	52.57	3	58.85	3	47.61	8
Interaction with Parents	48.88	5	47.77	7	48.44	9	48.66	6
Motivational Experiences	50.18	3	45.45	10	50.66	7	52.12	4
Emotional Experiences	49.00	4	51.66	5	49.16	8	48.66	7
Religious Experiences	38.00	13	38.00	13	48.00	10	40.33	12
Travel and Recreation	44.00	8	47.55	8	53.33	5	45.33	10
Socio Cultural Experiences	59.11	2	54.81	2	69.18	2	65.33	2

Source: Survey, 2015

The youth, both males and females, irrespective of employment status are highly deprived in economic sufficiency, socio cultural experiences, motivational experiences, emotional experiences and parental experiences. It means that, these youth are deprived in terms of the family income, family expenditure, family debt positions and economic sufficiency. Their participations in social activities and social prestige are negligible. It is noteworthy to mention that compared to males, females are more deprived in the same parameters. Their participation in social activities in the area and with the higher caste is very less. The employed youth are also deprived of the housing conditions and the facilities which are not available in their house.

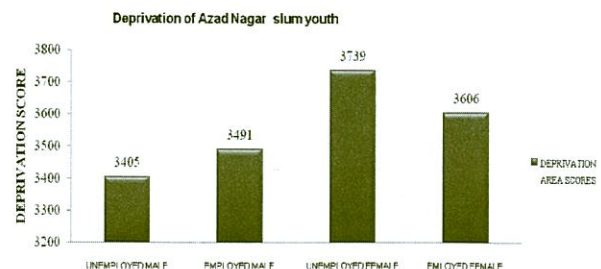


Figure: 1.6.d Deprivation of youth of Azad Nagar Slum youth

The unemployed female youth have high deprivation followed by employed female youth. The unemployed male youth have very less deprivation score as compare to other youth groups. Therefore it is concludes that, unemployed female youth of Azad Nagar are highly deprived than the rest of the youth groups. The employed female youth are the second highest group of deprivation followed by employed male youth. The two highly deprived youth groups are of female youth where as the other two groups who are less deprived are of are of male youth. Thus it is understood that the deprivation of youth of Azad Nagar slum is gender based irrespective of employment structure

Testing of Hypothesis

Employed and unemployed youth of Azad Nagar slum youth.

- *H0*- There is no significant difference in deprivation among employed and unemployed youths living in Azad Nagar slums
- *H1*- There is a significant difference in deprivations among employed and unemployed youths living in Azad Nagar slums

Table 2: Employed and unemployed youth of Azad Nagar slum youth

Youth	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Test stat	DF	p-value
Employed	30	236.767	23.671	.217	58.000	.829
Unemployed	30	238.133	25.160			

Source: Survey, 2015

Employment plays a very important role for the better standard of living. The table 2 shows the deprivations of employed and unemployed youth among Azad Nagar slum. It is observed that the average deprivations of employed youths are 236 out of 480 deprivation score which is 49.16 percent of the total deprivation whereas, the average deprivations of unemployed youth are 238 out of 480 deprivation score which is 49.58% of the total deprivations. From this it is understood that though the unemployed youth are more deprived than the employed males but the difference is not significant. The significant difference value is $t(30)=217$, $p=0.829$. Therefore the null hypothesis is accepted that there is no significant difference in deprivations among employed and unemployed youths of Azad Nagar slum.

Table 3: Overall deprivations among males and females of Azad Nagar

Deprivation Scale	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	t- value	DF	p-value
Housing Conditions	Male	30	13.00	2.779	.188	58.000	.852
	Female	30	12.87	2.713			
Home Environment	Male	30	19.80	5.499	.555	58.000	.581
	Female	30	20.57	5.191			
Economic Sufficiency	Male	30	26.03	3.034	1.579	58.000	.120
	Female	30	27.47	3.937			
Food	Male	30	8.07	2.033	.407	58.000	.686
	Female	30	7.83	2.394			
Clothing	Male	30	6.37	1.771	.407	58.000	.685
	Female	30	6.20	1.375			
Formal Education Experiences	Male	30	15.87	5.419	.434	58.000	.666
	Female	30	16.63	8.024			
Childhood Experiences	Male	30	8.00	2.626	.438	58.000	.663
	Female	30	7.70	2.680			
Rearing Experiences	Male	30	14.57	3.794	3.146	58.000	.003
	Female	30	18.03	4.694			
Parental Experiences	Male	30	17.23	4.554	.917	58.000	.363
	Female	30	18.63	7.015			
Interaction With Parents	Male	30	14.50	2.850	.084	58.000	.934
	Female	30	14.57	3.298			
Motivational Experiences	Male	30	26.30	4.822	1.337	58.000	.186
	Female	30	28.27	6.454			
Emotional Experiences	Male	30	20.03	5.792	.324	58.000	.747
	Female	30	19.57	5.348			
Religious Experiences	Male	30	7.60	3.103	1.519	58.000	.134
	Female	30	8.83	3.185			
Travel And Recreation	Male	30	6.87	2.209	1.023	58.000	.311
	Female	30	7.40	1.812			
Socio-Cultural Experiences	Male	30	25.63	7.165	3.000	58.000	.004
	Female	30	30.47	5.151			

Source: Survey, 2015

The table 3 shows the deprivations of males and females youth of Azad Nagar slum. The table compares male and female deprivations. It is observed that the males and females youth have great significant differences in rearing experiences $t(58)=3.146$, $p=0.003$ and socio cultural experiences $t(58)=3.000$, $p=0.004$. It means that there is significance difference in rearing experiences and socio cultural experiences between males and females youths of Azad Nagar slum. In housing conditions, home environment, economic sufficiency, food, clothing, formal education experiences, childhood experiences, parental characteristics, interaction with parents,

motivational experiences, emotional experiences, religious experiences and travel and recreation there is no significant difference. Both groups are equally deprived in these deprivations

Testing of hypotheses

Male youth and female youth of Azad Nagar Slum

- *H0* - There is no significant difference in deprivation among male and female youth living in Azad Nagar Slum.
- *H1* - There is a significant difference in deprivations among male and female youth living in Azad Nagar Slum.

Table: 4 Male youth and female youth of Azad Nagar Slum

Youth	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Test stat	DF	p-value
Male	30	229.867	15.917	2.533	58.000	.014
Female	30	245.033	28.670			

Gender plays a very important role in the society. Table No 4 shows that average deprivations of male youths are 229 out of 480 total deprivation score which is 47.70 percent and the average deprivation of female is 245 out of 480 total deprivation score i.e. 51 percent. From this it is observed that the female youth are more deprived than the male youth. the significant difference value is $t(60)=2.555$, $p=0.014$. Therefore the alternative hypothesis is accepted i.e. there is a significant difference in deprivations among male and female youth living in Azad Nagar slum.

Findings

This study is an attempt to trace out the deprivations of youth living in slum areas. The overall objectives of this research are to study the demographic parameters of youth of Azad Nagar. Youth of both the slums are mostly involved in tertiary and secondary activities.

Most of the youth have completed their high school education. Illiterate youth are more in Azad Nagar. After high school education the sudden drop out in the education among youth is observed. 13 percent of the youth from Azad Nagar Graduate youth are more in Azad Nagar with 13%. The Occupation of the Azad Nagar Slum youth reveals that more youth are involved in the tertiary sector.

The youth from the slum are highly deprived in Socio cultural experiences as compared to rest of the deprivation areas whereas youth are least deprived in the clothing. The other high levels of deprivations of youth are in the areas of motivational experiences, economic experiences, emotional experiences, home environment and parental experiences. Youths from both the slums are deprived of the economic sufficiency. Their economic conditions are poor. They are deprived from their daily expenditure. The debt position of their family is very high. The youth are deprived with social interaction with other caste people with respect to food, water and participation in social activities. Majority of the youth are rarely contact with the daily city life. The low levels of deprivations are in the areas of travel and recreation, childhood experiences, food and religious experiences

In Azad Nagar slum unemployed female youth are highly deprived in seven deprivation areas. Unemployed male youth and employed male youth are deprived in three deprivation areas each. The employed female is highly deprived in two deprivation areas. It is clear that unemployed females of Azad Nagar slum is highly

deprived among most of the deprivation areas. The youth groups which are highly deprived are of female youth where as the other groups are of male youth which are less deprived. Thus it is understood that the deprivation of youth of Azad Nagar slum is gender base irrespective of youth employment.

Conclusion

The analysis reveals that the youth from the slum are more deprived in socio-cultural experiences, motivational experiences, parental experiences and economic sufficiency. It may be concluded that economic insufficiency has resulted in other types of deprivations. Parents in making the ends meet pay less attention towards their children. the deprivation in motivational and parental experiences are due to substance abuse among parents, single parenting and lack of parenting skills.

The analysis further reveals that the deprivation among the youth of the Azad Nagar slum is gender based. Most of the youth who are deprived are unemployed and employed female. The unemployed and employed males are less deprived than this youth. Thus it is clear that male youth are given more importance than the female youth. Female face more problems than the male counterpart. The study reveals that deprivation among the youth of Azad Nagar slum is based on the gender. It depends on the family, friends, nature of the society in which the youths are brought up. Other factors such as caste, customs and traditions, home environment, and psychological needs also responsible for the deprivation of youth.

Recommendations

Based on the study, the following recommendations are made:

- Relevant training in the slums should be provided to improve the skill or capacity of the youth.
- Gender sensitization Programmer should be held in the slums.
- Awareness about parenting skills
- Youth should be encouraged to participate in various activities and their skills should be motivated.
- Interventions such as counseling, emotional support should be done to help these youth to cope up with the challenges that they face.

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