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## **Socio-economic Analysis of Slum-Dwellers: A Case Study of District Sonipat**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The present Study was carried out in Sonipat district of Haryana State to analyse the socio-economic status of the slum-dwellers. The present study aims at to find out the economic conditions of Slum-dwellers in district Sonipat. Besides, to know about the employment status and facilities at the houses of slum-dwellers in district Sonipat is also the prime objective of the present study. To conduct the study, primary data have been collected from 120 slum-dwellers in district Sonipatin Haryana randomly.

**Keywords:** Addiction, Classification, Socio-Economic Income, Slum-dwellers.

### **Introduction**

, India is a developing country and to achieve the goal of Inclusive growth with the process of sustainable development is impossible without improving the socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers as the poorer section of the society. There has been a lot of progress in India from the last three decades, but the fruits of progress have not yet reached to all the people. Many people in India are still poor, although the Government of India has run many schemes to improve the conditions of the poor, many strategies have been made by the Indian government. Bad housing is a major index of slum conditions. By bad housing is meant dwellings that have inadequate light air, toilet and bathing facilities; that are in bad repair, dump and improperly heated: that do not afford opportunity for family privacy: that are subject to fire hazard and that overcrowd the land, leaving no space for recreational use. The present study also aims at examining socio-economic conditions of slum-dwellers in district Sonipat.

### **Specific Objectives of the Study**

- 1) To know the economic conditions of Slum-dwellers in district Sonipat
- 2) To know about the employment status and facilities at the houses of slum-dwellers in district Sonipat.
- 3) To know the level of addiction among Slum-dwellers in district Sonipat.

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## Methodology

The present study has been conducted on the slum-dwellers in Sonipat district of Haryana during the time- period ranging from year 2021 to 2022. In order to achieve stipulated objectives, a total of 120 respondents has been selected through multistage random sampling. Primary data has been collected through well structure questionnaire and interview. Multistage random sampling procedure was adopted.

To achieve the specific Objectives of the study, data collected have been analyzed. For the purpose of analysis, logical tool and techniques such as per average, percentage have been used. The formula for calculating the simple arithmetic mean is as follows:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

Where,  $\bar{X}$  = sum of the values of the variables considered

N = number of observations

## Results and Discussion

The furnished results related to the stipulated objectives have been presented through the following heads:

**Demographic Information of the Respondents:** The final results related to demographic information of the slum-dwellers of district Sonipat are presented through the figures presented in table 1. It is surfaced in case of the classification of the respondents according to their caste, maximum percentage of the respondents lie under scheduled caste as 82.5 percent of the slum-dwellers selected for the study have given that information about their caste. In case of OBC, this percentage has been observed as 12.5 while only 5 per cent of the respondents have been found from general category. Regarding marital status of the respondents, it was found that 85.83 percent of the respondents are married while 14.17 percent of the slum-dwellers under consideration are yet to get married. When the respondents are enquired about their level of



**Table 1**

**Demographic Information of the Respondents**

<b>Caste</b>			
<b>Serial number</b>	<b>Caste</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage of total Respondents</b>
1	General	6	5
2	SC	99	82.5
3	OBC	15	12.5
4	Total	120	100
<b>Marital Status</b>			
<b>Serial number</b>	<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage of total Respondents</b>
1	Married	103	85.83
2	Unmarried	17	14.17
3	Total	60	100
<b>Education-Level</b>			
<b>Serial number</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Per centage of total Respondents</b>
1	Illiterate	58	48.33
2	Up to primary	27	22.5
3	Up to middle	19	15.83
4	Up to matric	11	9.17
5	Graduation	4	3.33
6	Above	1	0.83
7	Total	120	100.00

Source: Field Survey

education, 48.33 percent of the total respondents agreed to the fact that they have never gone to school while 22.5 percent of the respondents have gotten their education up to primary level. 15.83 percent of the respondents shared the fact that they have attended school up to middle class. Regarding the respondents who have acquired certificate for matric, it was surfaced by 9.17 percent respondents. A very meagre percentage of the respondents also shared very proudly that they have graduation or post-graduation degree but this percent is not very significant shows the deplorable condition of the slum-dwellers as they are deprived of even very basic necessity like education.

**Native place and Duration of Current Residence**

Table 2 shows that maximum percentage of the slum-dwellers hail from Bihar as 42.5 percent of the respondents are found from that state. As far as the respondents from U.P who are currently



living in slums of Sonipat is taken into consideration, the percentage has been noticed as 24.17 percent while 19.17 percent respondents have been found from Haryana. A meagre

**Table 2**

**Native place and Duration of Current Residence**

<b>Native State</b>			
<b>Serial number</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage of total Respondents</b>
1	Haryana	23	19.17
2	Bihar	51	42.5
3	M.P	9	7.5
4	U. P	29	24.17
5	Other	8	6.67
6	Total	120	100
<b>Duration of Residing in Slums</b>			
<b>Serial number</b>	<b>Years</b>	<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage of total Respondents</b>
1	0-10 years	37	30.83
2	11-15 years	28	23.33
3	16-20 years	43	35.83
4	Above 20 years	12	10
5	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey

percentage of the respondents also from M.P. also. Regarding their duration of residing into those slums, maximum percentage of the respondents replied that they have been living here for more than 16 years and less than 20 years. 30.83 percent of the respondents also shared that they lie in the range between 0 to 10 years.

**Economic Status of the Respondents**

The economic status of the respondents is depicted through the figures presented in table 3. When respondents were asked how much they earn in a month, 46.67 percent said that they would have earned between Rs 4000 and Rs 6000 a month while 19.17 percent of the respondents said that they earn between Rs. 6000 and Rs. 8000 a month. The study also found that 14.17 percent of respondents earn between Rs 2000 and Rs 4,000 per month. Apart from this, 10.83 percent of the people also said that they earn only less than 2000 rupees every month.



As far as saving in a month is concerned, the maximum percentage of respondents replied that they are not able to save even a rupee in a month as 74.17 percent of the respondents said that they save Rs. 0 while 9.17 percent of the respondents said that they save less than Rs. 500. As far as the Debt status of the respondents is taken into consideration, it is found that a large chunk of the respondents said that they have zero debt to repay while 18.33 percent of the respondents replied that they have to repay less than Rs.5000 to someone. Regarding the respondents who have to pay more than Rs, 5000 but less than Rs. 10000, it has been remained as 17.5 percent. 11.67 percent respondents have been lied in the range of amount of debt above Rs.10000.

**Table 3**

**Economic Status of the Respondents**

<b>Monthly Income</b>			
<b>Serial number</b>	<b>Monthly income</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage of total Respondents</b>
1	0-2000	13	10.83
2	2000-4000	17	14.17
3	4000-6000	56	46.67
4	6000-8000	23	19.17
5	8000-10	7	5.83
6	Above 1000	4	3.33
7	Total	120	100
<b>Monthly Saving</b>			
<b>Serial number</b>	<b>Saving</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage of total Respondents</b>
1	Zero	89	74.17
2	less than 500	23	19.17
3	500-1000	7	5.83
4	1000-1500	1	0.83
5	Above 1500	0	0
6	Total	120	100
<b>Debt</b>			
<b>Serial number</b>	<b>Debt</b>	<b>Number of respondents</b>	<b>Percentage of total Respondents</b>
1	Zero	63	52.5
2	0-5000	22	18.33
3	5000-10000	21	17.5
4	Above 10000	14	11.67
5	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey



### Employment Status and Facilities at their Houses

When the employment status of the respondents was tried to know, it was found that 35.83 percent of the respondents were working in labour class. The percentage of the respondents who are self-employed is 18.33 while 15.83 percent of the respondents are working as rickshaw-pullers. 24.17 percent of the respondents were also working in other sectors and 5.3 percent of the respondents said that they do not have any work at all.

When the respondent was asked what type of house they live in, the maximum percentage of respondents said that they lived the semi-pucca house. Because 34.17 percent of the respondents said that they have only semi-pucca house. Apart from this, 22.5 percent of the respondents were found

**Table 4**

### Employment Status and Facilities at their Houses

Work of the Work			
Serial number	Status	Number of respondents	Percentage of the total Respondents
1	No work	7	5.83
2	Labour	43	35.83
3	Self employed	22	18.33
4	Rikshaw pulling	19	15.83
5	Others	29	24.17
6	Total	120	100.00
Types of the Houses			
Serial number	Type of house	Number of Respondents	Percentage of total Respondents
1	Pucca	27	22.5
2	Semi pucca	41	34.17
3	Jhopad	15	12.5
4	Tin	23	19.17
5	Kachha	14	11.67
6	Total	120	100
Durables available at their Houses			
Serial number	Goods	Number of	Percentage of total



		<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Respondents</b>
1	Television	76	63.33
2	Watch	54	45
3	Mobile	100	83.33
4	Freeze	29	24.17
5	Cycle	41	34.17
6	Cooler	23	19.17

Source: Field Survey

living in a pucca house and 19.17 percent of the respondents lived in a tin house. The study revealed a very worse condition as 11.67 percent of the respondents are forced to stay in the kachha house. When the respondents were asked which durable goods they have at their home, maximum respondents said that they have mobile phones with them. Apart from this, a very large percentage also have television in their homes. Besides, a percentage of the respondents have watch, cycle, refrigerator.

### **Classification of Respondents on the basis of Addiction**

The furnished results related to the classification of the respondents according to their addiction is depicted through the figures presented in table 5 and it is revealed that maximum proportion of the respondents have found addicted to smoking and hard drink both as 25.83 percent of the respondents have found addicted with both of smoking and wine. It is followed by the respondents who are addicted to smoking in which case 17.5 percent of the total respondents has been found to be addicted to the addiction in point. Besides, 15.83 percent respondents have addiction towards drinking wine alone. The same percentage of the respondents were found addicted with smoking and gutka both. So, the study reveals that the addiction towards Smoking and wine is very widely prevailed among the slum-dwellers.



**Table 5**

**Classification of Respondents on the basis of Addiction**

Serial number	Habits	Number of Respondents	Percentage of total Respondents
1	No habit	9	7.5
2	Drinking wine	19	15.83
3	Smoking	21	17.5
4	Gutka	17	14.17
5	Drugs	4	3.33
6	Smoking+Wine	31	25.83
7	Smoking+Gutka	19	15.83
8	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey

**Conclusion**

On the basis of the above discussion, it is found that maximum percentage of the respondents lie under scheduled caste. Regarding their education, 48.33 percent of the total respondents agreed to the fact that they have never gone to school while 22.5 percent of the respondents have gotten their education up to primary level. Maximum percentage of the slum-dwellers hail from Bihar as 42.5 percent of the respondents are found from that state. 46.67 percent said that they would have earned between Rs 4000 and Rs 6000 a month while 19.17 percent of the respondents said that they earn between ₹ 6000 and ₹ 8000 a month. It was also revealed from the study that maximum respondents are working in the labour class. Regarding their house, it was found that a large proportion of the respondents is residing in a semi-pucca house. Besides, a big part of the respondents also replied that they have mobile phones and television at their homes. Apart from this, a very large percentage also have television in their homes. A noticeable percentage of the respondents have watch, cycle, refrigerator at their houses. The study also reveals that the addiction towards Smoking and wine is very widely prevailed among the slum-dwellers. Thus, the Study shows that socio-economic conditions were worst of slum respondents in Sonipat District. So, effective steps should be taken to improve the condition of slum dwellers.





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