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# ANALYSIS OF POVERTY ON CHILD HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT IN SLUM AREA OF DELHI

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**ABSTRACT**
Increasing urbanization has resulted in a faster growth of slum population. Various agencies, especially those in developing countries are finding it difficult to respond to this situation effectively. Disparities among slums exist owing to various factors. This has led to varying degrees of health burden on the slum children. Child health conditions in slums with inadequate services are worse in comparison to relatively better served slums. Identification, mapping and assessment of all slums is important for locating the hitherto missed out slums and focusing on the neediest slums. In view of the differential vulnerabilities across slums, an urban child health program should build context appropriate and community-need-responsive approaches to improve children's health in the slums.
*Key words:* Child health, Urban slums, health

**INTRODUCTION**

We only need to look around us to see 'urbanization'–a constant growing phenomenon of increasing populations living in cities. This is a worldwide trend, but the increasing inability to respond to this situation has been noted more in low-income countries. In India, 28% of the total population was living in urban areas in 2001, with a future projection of about 50%, with 605-618 million by 2017- 2022. Demographic trends show that while urban average growth rate stabilized at 3% over the past decade (1991-2001), the slum growth rate was double at 5-6%. An alarming feature of the urban population growth is the proportion of people living in poverty: official figures show 32%. Projections suggest while the urban population shall double in the next 10 years, the urban poor shall double in just 5 years.

The above scenario has resulted in increased focus on urban populations. However, programs developed and implemented by agencies (NGOs, donors, government) that are external to the slum, are often not able to reach the neediest. Program, opportunities and resources are relatively easier accessed by the relatively better off groups among slum dwelling population. Issues of financial and institutional sustainability measurable by results, require patience and intensive efforts. This is more difficult with vulnerable groups, in a short program period. Consequently, such populations are left out of programs driven by short term targets.

This paper describes the rationale for identifying the most vulnerable among the urban poor, while planning city level child health interventions. It also shows how standard programs successful in one slum do not bring about the same results in another area owing to differential vulnerability. The paper also describes an approach by which the urban poor can be identified and classified at different levels of health vulnerability.

The process through which children gain abilities in a variety of areas, including as memory, cognition, language, gross and fine motor skills, social interaction, and behavior, is referred to as child development. Rapid growth and development define the first few years of a person's existence, particularly in infancy. They never catch up or achieve their full potential if they are not given the proper start in life (UNICEF, 2001).

Children's health may be gauged by their nutritional state. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), nutrition is both an input and a foundation for good health and growth. Mild and moderate malnutrition are still

pervasive in India, despite a significant drop in severe child malnutrition over the previous two decades. Malnutrition harms a child's physical and mental growth, as well as their immune system, making them more vulnerable to illness.

Many people are living in poverty all around the globe. The degree of it varies from country to country and across time. Poverty is the subject of several studies by respected academics and nonprofits alike throughout the years. There is still alarge portion of the world's population that is living on less than $2 a day. Many laws and programs have been implemented worldwide to relieve poverty, yet one billion people still live in severe poverty. There are those who believe that poverty is the root of almost all of the world's problems, including academics, policymakers, administrators, and politicians. More people die as a result of hunger and malnutrition than in armed war, according to research. If you look at the globe now, you'll see that military expenditure is quite high. The spread of small guns and light weapons is responsible for the bulk of the fatalities and injuries caused by violence.

The topic of poverty is hotly disputed in the area of development studies since it is widely recognized as the biggest disaster to strike human civilization. In India, it's a common occurrence. Poverty persists as the greatest obstacle to the growth of the country, despite the adoption of several laws and programs. In the decades after India's independence, one of the country's primary development goals has been to alleviate poverty and improve the conditions of the country's most disadvantaged citizens.

It is incredibly difficult to deal with the problem of poverty in India because of the wide inequalities across states. The rural population in India is primarily reliant on agriculture, which is the backbone of the country's economy. Many Indian farmers have taken their own lives as a result of poverty and insolvency after the neoliberal policies were implemented. There has been a dramatic increase in the cost of farming, and farmers aren't receiving the price they deserve. Even in India's most impoverished regions, the situation is essentially the same.

Poverty, according to many experts, is a subjective notion. Socially perceived lack of fundamental human necessities is the core of the term "poverty" (Tendulkar committee report 2009:2). This suggests that a person's level of poverty is largely determined by how the others around them see that individual. Individual self-perception is obviously important, but how wealthy or destitute an individual is is mostly determined by how "relative" he or she seems in comparison to the others around him.

It is widely accepted that there will be "poor" in a society since some individuals will always be worse off than others. As a result of its relative character, poverty is one of the most difficult concepts to quantify. In addition, India is a multi- religious, multi-lingual, and multi-caste society. As a result of complicated historical and social reasons, this diversity might play an essential role in determining the quality of living for various Indian socioeconomic groups and should be included into policy planning procedures to eliminate poverty.

Over the previous six decades, India has made concerted attempts to reduce poverty by improving economic development, launching targeted assaults with specific programs, and implementing land and tenancy reforms.

According to UNDP (2013) data, about one-third of India's population lives in poverty (BPL). It goes on to say that despite India's outstanding growth rates, poverty and inequity are pervasive. According to the latest Human Development Report, India is rated 135th out of 188 countries (HDR 2014). In India, 37.2% of the country's total population and 41.8% of the rural population live in poverty, according to latest UNDP poverty figures. According to the World Bank, 68.7% of the population subsists on less than $2 a day.

The new way of thinking about development is founded on the idea that the prosperity and well-being of a nation are a reflection of the well-being of the people who make up that nation. In order to be considered poor, one must be deprived of the means to succeed and to enjoy a high standard of living. It has been shown that the economic definition of poverty is insufficient for understanding the current state of poverty. Because the notion of human security is an important part of understanding poverty, this research aims to bring this concept to light. Poverty, the shifting understanding of poverty, poverty programs and laws worldwide, and poverty alleviation efforts in India are the focus of this research. A human security aspect is taken into consideration in the research.

**REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

S. Y. Arafat, (2017) 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 neitherintervention 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 disnherit 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 playsan 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 withhusbands 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 multiciplicity 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 situationsthey 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 came into light. Now female foecticide 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.

**OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY**
The objectives of the study are as follows:-
- To highlight the Poor family's living conditions as well as home amenities,
- To examining whether poor family can meet their most basic requirements
- To draw attention to the poor children's lack of proper nutrition.
- To examine the impact of poverty on the health of children.
- To examine how poverty affects a child's growth and development

**RESEARCH GAP AND PROBLEM**
As such, the researcher has conducted a number of literature evaluations in this section. Scholar has included a selection of relevant studies, research papers, articles, and books into the evaluation. Scholarly work tends to focus on issues like poverty, child development, slum and other low income settlements, slum population, health and medicine, etc. The focus of the examined research is strictly national. Scholars have conducted a literature study in an effort to get better understanding of the state of children's health and development in urban slums in India. We discovered relatively few studies in the aforementioned literature that addressed both child development and health concerns specifically in slums.

**ANALYSIS OF COLLECTED DATA**
**Assessment of The Questionnaire From Parents**
First of we asked the questions to 200 parents with the help of NGOs working at slum area of Delhi-NCR. We asked the respondents whether they understand the importance of child health and development. Actually, we wanted to predict that whether itself understand their own value and importance or not. The respondent's response is being tabulated and charted below:-

**Table-1**
**Response for the question number**

| S.No. | Parameters | Number of Respondents |
|-------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 | Highly agree | 81 |
| 2 | Agree | 38 |
| 3 | Neutral | 20 |
| 4 | Disagree | 32 |
| 5 | Highly disagree | 29 |

As we know that today poor children try to do each and every job that they can do. Hence, we asked the respondents whether you like your child/children to work. In this regard all the respondents were not similarly responsive.

**Table-2**

**Response for the question number**

| S.No. | Parameters | Number of Respondents |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Highly agree | 58 |
| 2 | Agree | 20 |
| 3 | Neutral | 80 |
| 4 | Disagree | 30 |
| 5 | Highly disagree | 12 |

We further asked the respondents whether they feel comfortable from your family while your child is working. In this regard the respondents were not similarly responsive. Therefore, overall response is as mentioned below:

**Table-3**
**Response for the question number**

| S.No. | Parameters | Number of Respondents |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Highly agree | 77 |
| 2 | Agree | 46 |
| 3 | Neutral | 14 |
| 4 | Disagree | 35 |
| 5 | Highly disagree | 28 |

Education is important for all persons of any age or any sex. Education enables the people to deal with life. Hence, we asked the respondents whether they agree that your child should be educated but they also expressed their problems. The overall reply is tabulated below

**Table-4**
**Response for the question number**

| S.No. | Parameters | Number of Respondents |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Highly agree | 108 |
| 2 | Agree | 30 |
| 3 | Neutral | 30 |
| 4 | Disagree | 20 |
| 5 | Highly disagree | 12 |

It is the possibility that face several problems at the working place. It may be like salary issues, lower type of work, violence, sexual harassment etc. hence, we asked the respondents whether they agree that your child have to face a lot of problems during working place.

**Table-5**
**Response for the question number**

| S.No. | Parameters | Number of Respondents |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Highly agree | 118 |
| 2 | Agree | 018 |
| 3 | Neutral | 50 |
| 4 | Disagree | 02 |
| 5 | Highly disagree | 12 |

Education plays a significant role in empowering the poor family. Hence, we asked the respondents whether they agree that education is the key factor to upgrade you from poverty. The reply is as given below:-

**Table-6**
**Response for the question number**

| S.No. | Parameters | Number of Respondents |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Highly agree | 98 |
| 2 | Agree | 20 |
| 3 | Neutral | 40 |
| 4 | Disagree | 30 |
| 5 | Highly disagree | 12 |

It is commonly noticed that every person of the world faces about catastrophic in their life. Hence, we asked the respondents whether they agree that they agree that at the time of catastrophic, the government is helpful. In this regard the respondents were not similarly responsive, hence overall response is as mentioned below:-

**Table-7**
**Response for the question number**

| S.No. | Parameters | Number of Respondents |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Highly agree | 35 |
| 2 | Agree | 25 |
| 3 | Neutral | 30 |
| 4 | Disagree | 42 |
| 5 | Highly disagree | 68 |

Whenever it is the matter to choose the family and profession, it is assumed that it should give priority to their family and leave the career. Hence, we asked the respondents whether they agree that it is true that sometimes your child has to compromise with your career because of family responsibility.

**Table-8**
**Response for the question number**

| S.No. | Parameters | Number of Respondents |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Highly agree | 178 |
| 2 | Agree | 010 |
| 3 | Neutral | 000 |
| 4 | Disagree | 000 |
| 5 | Highly disagree | 012 |

**CONCLUSION**

The aim of this study was to compile current evidence regarding the spatial component of health and disease of child in urban structures and to identify research issues, which are addressing Urban Public Health. Our approach was expanded through has to the living conditions in urban environments beyond individual health behaviors. Based on an ex-ante developed conceptual approach, we defined selected categories of Urban Public Health to be used for synthesis of the literature.

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