## Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Chapter-I: Introduction, methods and materials</strong></td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Introduction</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Literature review</td>
<td>03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.1 Living condition</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.2 Life style and food habits</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.3 Some studies on youth</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2.4 Health status of slum dwellers</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Definitions of slum</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 The slum worldwide</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 Mumbai, its population growth and housing</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.6 Mumbai slum</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.7 Slum rehabilitation</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.8 Need for the study</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.9 Objectives</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.10 Hypotheses</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11 Data and methodology</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11.1 The location of the study</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11.2 Design of the study</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11.3 Sample size determination</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11.4 Methods for data collection</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11.5 Period of data collection</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11.6 Quantitative techniques</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.11.7 Qualitative techniques</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.11.8 Computation of wealth index
1.11.9 Analysis of data
1.11.10 Odds ratio
1.12 Organization of the thesis
1.13 Analytical framework

Chapter-II: Profile of the respondents
2.1 Introduction
2.2 Socio-demographic profile of Mumbai slum dwellers
2.3 Work profile of household members
2.4 Economic condition of household members
2.5 Household amenities in Mumbai slum
2.6 Household assets possessed by Mumbai slum dwellers
2.7 Occupational structure of Mumbai slum dwellers
2.8 Water and sanitary problems among Mumbai slum dwellers
2.9 Sanitary awareness among Mumbai slum dwellers
2.10 Summary and conclusions

Chapter-III: Living condition and life style of the respondents
3.1 Introduction
3.2 Duration of stay in Mumbai
3.3 Monthly income and remittances sent
3.4 Knowledge about current place of residence
3.5 Possessions of specific items
3.6 Organizational participation
3.7 Entertainment details
3.8 Spousal violence
3.9 Friends circle
3.10 Loan details
3.11 Gender discrimination
3.12 Possessions of mass media assets
3.13 Problem faced on arrival at Mumbai
Chapter-IV: Living condition, life style and health status 73

4.1 Introduction 73
4.2 Illness in last six months 74
4.3 Ignoring minor ailments 75
4.4 Reasons for ignoring minor ailments 76
4.5 Precaution while ignoring minor ailments 78
4.6 Monetary expenses for treatment 80
4.7 Illness by wealth index 81
4.8 Relationship between living conditions, life style with health status 82
4.9 Odds ratio for illness 83
4.10 Odds ratio for ignoring minor ailments 84
4.11 Summary and conclusions 85

Chapter-V: Living condition and life style on sexual and reproductive health 87

5.1 Introduction 87
5.2 Reproductive and sexual health problems 88
5.3 Alcohol and substance use 89
5.4 Consumption of intoxicating items 89
5.5 Consumption of tobacco 92
5.6 Consumption of alcohol 93
5.7 Knowledge of RTI/STI 96
5.8 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS 98
5.9 Family planning 99
5.10 Odds ratio for tobacco consumption 104
5.11 Summary and conclusions

Chapter-VI: Life style and decision making by youth

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Socio-economic characteristics of youth

6.3 Involvement in decision making

6.4 Receipt of pocket money

6.5 Consumption of intoxicating items/Tobacco by youth

6.6 Some decision taken by youth and parental expectation

6.7 Matter discussed and parent’s reaction

6.8 Important decision maker

6.9 Youth’s entertainment

6.10 Odds ratio for decision making

6.11 Odds ratio for received pocket money

6.12 Odds ratio of consuming any intoxicating items

6.13 Summary and conclusions

Chapter-VII: Findings from qualitative analysis

7.1 Introduction

7.2 Focus Group Discussion

7.2a Importance and need to conduct FGD

1. Housing condition

2. Living condition

3. Occupation

4. Expenditure

5. Entertainment

6. Food habit

7. Use of intoxicating items

8. Diseases or illness

9. Knowledge of RTI/STI and HIV/AIDS

10. Family planning

7.3 In-Depth Interview

7.3.1 Importance of In-Depth Interview
7.3.2 Usefulness of In-Depth Interviews 132
7.3.3 Process for Conducting In-Depth Interviews 133
7.3.4 Potential sources of information 136
7.3.5 Presentation of In-Depth Interviews 136
7.3.5.1 Place: Janta Nagar (Mankhurd) 138
7.3.5.2 Place: Rajiv Gandhi Nagar (Dharavi) 140
7.3.5.3 Place: Gundavali (Andheri) 142
7.4 A brief meeting with the youth of the slum 144
7.5 Summary and conclusions 145

Chapter-VIII: Summary and conclusions 147
8.1 Introduction 147
8.2 Profile of the respondents 150
8.3 Living condition and life style 153
8.4 Living condition, life style and health status 155
8.5 Living condition and life style on sexual and reproductive health 157
8.6 Life style and decision making among youth 160
8.7 Validation of hypothesis 163
8.8 Policy implications 164
8.8 Limitation of the study 165
8.9 Future research 165