Abstract

My thesis is on the human resource progression of the slums of Malad East. Malad East is also one of the growing slums of today, as the cost of housing is increasing day by day the poor population is finding it difficult or rather impossible to buy houses in the city, even if it is in the slums of the towns Mumbai city. Thus they are left with no substitute than shifting to the suburbs of Mumbai that is Malad East, Dhaisar slum.

My research is to study the positive effect of education of the slum occupants and how it will Bring a change in the surroundings, health, income, and life of the people of the slums of Malad East. Once their life changes through education the same procedure can be used to improve the life of the other shantytowns in Mumbai. This will increase the Human resource development of the slum occupiers and include them in the expansion process of the country.

This paper analyses the basic amenities enjoyed by the slum dwellers of Malad East and the Ways in which they gain access. Mumbai city has the haves and the have-nots. Among these two, one is shantytown and other one is neat homes. They are inter-dependent and give Mumbai a part of its charm. According to 2011 census the total population of Mumbai was around 12.48 Million. The city has felt sizeable growth rate during last five decades due to high level of industrial growth and its progress in the faraway areas of greater Mumbai authority. According to the 2001 census, Mumbai slum inhabitants was 54.5%. Temporary data from the 2011 census shows that nearly 41.3% of the city’s population lives in slums.

It is understood from the primary survey that around 85% people are living in one room, having Drinking water facility through common connection says 75% people but which is not available regularly and in sufficient quantity, 90% slum population is depending on public toilets. The drainage system in slum area is open says 85% people. On the other hand it is also observed that 80% households have mobiles and 90% households have Television sets. This paper concludes with enormousness of problems of slum population in Mumbai & provides a summary of policy choices through which governments can assist in providing sufficient shelter for the growing number of poor households predictable to be living in cities in the future.
The present study has been divided in the following sections:

Chapter - 1 Introduction

The Chapter One outlines the background of the problem under attention, its implication in the Present scenario, the scope of the study, objectives the research proposes to achieve and hypothesis to be recognized. It also includes an exhaustive methodology of directing a research on the issue under contemplation and various mechanisms of research design such as the size of the sample, types of data, tools of data collection, presentation of data and methods use to analyse data. It gives the chapter patterns of the research report and outline

Chapter - 2 Review of Literature

The Chapter Two undertakes the review of literature related to the present Topic of study and tries to define the problem under consideration in a proper way. Firstly, the chapter defines important terms and concepts in a proper way to give Readers an understanding of various terms in the research report. Secondly, it critically Reviews the health programmes and policies of the government. Thirdly, the chapter Touches healthcare financing in India and compares it with the selected countries. Fourthly, the chapter highlights economic, social, gender and regional disparities in Accessing healthcare in India. The Chapter also sums up status of healthcare in rural and urban India and concludes with the recent development in Indian healthcare Market. The chapter identifies the research gaps between the problem under Consideration and the available literature on the issues and strongly recommends further exploration on the problem.


In this section the concept of HRD is discussed and how it is essential for the development of shanty areas in Mumbai with special reference to Malad East. Moreover what is the model to achieve this development in this area? The model explains the 13 E”s which will help in achieving HRD of the slums in Mumbai. This chapter also talks of Inclusive growth and the importance of social inclusion which will help in achieving the objective of inclusive growth. This chapter winds up that HRD of the slums by making them capable of increasing their Per-capita income will add to the National income of the country.
Chapter - 4 Health & Malnutrition

The section three defines the concept of health economics and highlights its significances in the present scenario. It also conceptualises the term health and highlights health as a fundamental right. The Chapter justifies the need for an increased investment in health expenditure and investment in the healthcare sector that is in constructing hospitals in the slum area and not in the rich man’s area as it is in Mumbai city, where the poor need a lot of money to reach those BMC hospitals which are well furnished to fight major diseases. It highlights the burden of diseases in Malad East like Dengue Malaria, Malaria, Typhoid, TB, Jaundice and an urgent need for number of committees and commissions to be appointed by the Government which can suggest reorganizations and improvement in healthcare division and make it available to the slum poor at an affordable costs. This part concludes with India’s move towards recognition of the “Right to enjoy good health” by all irrespective of being rich or poor.

Chapter - 5 Education.

This part has all the topic which relates to” Education” and how it will help in the development Of the humans in the poor areas with special reference to Malad East. It includes topic like how education is an instrument to inspire the minds of the slum poor to improve their life and how education can give a big push to this noble cause.

Chapter 6- Slum women and how education can empower a women.

This chapter highlights the role of women in poor and middle class families which is not given Significance in spite of her valuable contribution to the family. It also talks of how a women contributes not only to the development of her family but also the growth of the country. She is also a valuable Human asset.

Chapter 7 Problems confronted by slum people regarding the part of BMC, CSR, SRA, Politicians, Employment, Occupations and preservation of resources which are the assets of the country.
Chapter 8- Case studies which are the real happenings in Malad East confessed by the people in those areas.

Chapter 9 Tables based on the survey done through questionnaire. Two surveys were conducted.

On 20 different slums in each survey. The answers may be authentic or may be just given as formalities or out of fear. Based on the question diagrams are drawn and explained for both the questionnaire. Hypothesis testing based on Chi-square method was on the survey number 1 which had 45 question. On the data sheet mean median and mode are done for few questions in fact it’s done for all but the research shows only few selected ones with explanation. 1000 respondent were taken , 50 from each slum. Regression correlation was done on one question asked separately to 1000 students of the college coming from Malad east on, “Whether a decrease in illiteracy can increase the HRD of the slum occupants”?

The Chapter 10 analyses the answers of the respondents (majority slum Dwellers) carefully chosen for achieving objectives of the research and establishing Hypotheses. The researcher had designed a questionnaire with 45 questions to seek responses on the problem under thought. It deals with Responses of respondents on various questions asked during the field survey. The Chapter also justifies how various objectives of the present research can been achieved. The researcher has used chi-square test to establish the various Hypotheses formulated and also correlation regression by conducting a separate survey on the students living in that slum. Almost all the objectives and all the hypotheses have been established. The researcher has applied mean median mode and standard deviation methods too and have used it as a where ever required.

Chapter 11 Findings and suggestions followed by conclusion and references.

The Chapter eleven summarises the findings of the study and conclusions far-reaching there of the research has also given some valuable suggestions to make healthcare Services in the city of Mumbai reachable, available and inexpensive to poor grassroots. The researcher also suggest and advices the BMC and the political
leader that they should see that the toilets provided are cleaned regularly as there are toilets constructed but since they are so unhygienic the slum dwellers have to find alternative which are bad for the people living in that area and risky for the females.