CHAPTER – III

REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH STUDY

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CHAPTER - III
REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH STUDY

3.1   REVIEW OF LITERATURE

There are large number of studies on slums, but the most relevant works are reviewed. Paul D. Wiebe in his research work titled: Social Life in An Indian Slum (1975), on the basis of field work with covering 62 households of Channanagar slums in Chennai (old name Madras), has shown slum as 'cancerous growths' and little more, are intolerably erroneous. More than that, it explains how crucial are the links between the local community and the wide society, as well as showing how traditional social forms come to be transformed and used in a non-traditional setting.

Finally, this valuable study gives the reader a balanced sense of how lower income slum dwellers create their own culture and social structure, rather than mindlessly subscribing to established patterns or equally mindlessly deviating from them. The study reveals more than 79% the slum houses are huts. The slum people know their caste identities and the importance of caste in their general context caste identification continue to operate in the local setting and in the larger society, they remain important in the organization of local life.

As far as politics is concerned, the author has shown how an understanding of DMK political party is succeeded in getting the support of these peoples' vote.

Nels Anderson and K. Ishwaran in their book : Urban Sociology (1965) have pointed out that urban characteristics differ

backdrop of 1992-93 riots in Mumbai, she has attempted to explore the relationship between violence and everyday life. She has used phenomenological method (ethnographic method and narrative method). She observed that the slums are typically described as spaces of urban disintegration, places at the margins where the state has abandoned its civic responsibilities. It is important to document such processes of disintegration ethnographically and describe everyday life in slum to explore the people's subjectivity. She pointed out that people of Dharavi are conscious of the state's double role in their lives : as an oppressive presence that makes for instability of everyday life but also as a source to be used strategically. She found that the slum-dwellers make the slum as their home and also come to have a stake in the city of Mumbai.

The above studies have thrown light on some selected aspects of the slum life. There is a need to understand the slum life meaningfully in a holistic perspective. My study focuses on selected slums as a whole, taking into account the major processes-industrialization and urbanization, migration-migrants especially the rural and local migrants and their social and economic life.

3.2 METHODOLOGY OF RESEARCH STUDY

3.2.1 NATURE AND AIMS OF THE STUDY

On the basis of general information, three typical slums, out of 220 slums which are officially declared by the Solapur Municipal Corporation are selected. The first one- Modi Harijan Vasti is the oldest slum which is located in the middle of the city. Earlier, it was on the periphery of Solapur city area. Due to fast expansion of city area, it is encircled by city extension areas. The second slum is also typical one, in the sense that the Nirale Vasti was a target area

also aims to suggest the ways and means for controlling or reducing or eradicating slum conditions.

3.3   THE SAMPLE

With the above object in view, the following three slums i.e.,

i]   Modi Harijan Vasti – T.P. 3 F.P. No- 109/115 in Solapur city

ii]   Nirale Vasti [Umbrajkar Vasti] – T.P. 4, Final Plot No – 119/11/12/13/18 and

iii]   Ghongade Vasti – T.P. 2, Final Plot No – 71,76

are selected for investigation. The Modi Harijan Vasti is situated in the middle of Solapur city. It has 466 families with a population of 2329. The Ghongade Vasti has 85 families, with a population of 447; Nirale Vasti which is called as Umbrajkar Vasti has 297 families with a population of 1481. The Ghongade Vasti is situated North-East of the Solapur city. The Nirale Vasti or Umbrajkar Vasti is situated towards western side of Solapur city.

Table showing the total number of families and sample size:

Sr. No.	Name of the Slum Area	Number of Families (12% Sample)	Total Population
1.	Modi Harijan Vasti	446 (56)	2329
2.	Nirale Vasti/ Umbrajkar Vasti	297 (36)	1481
3.	Ghongade Vasti	85 (10)	447
	Total	848 (102)	4257

Note : More than 10%, that is, 12% of the sample size is considered as an appropriate statistical requirement for the present study.

the tables are presented followed by some explanations, notes and conclusions.

3.7 LIMITATIONS AND DIFFICULTIES

In view of stipulated time provided to undertake M.Phil. research, the study is restricted to some selected households located in slum areas. Therefore, the observations made confine to the study area. Secondly, some visits (a few day times and more in evening/ nights) were undertaken. Whatever was observed that was recorded with best of my efforts and the same is used in this study.

Any research study by nature is enormous, time consuming and employing full energy of a researcher. It is a main feature of all social research that the field and subject are human beings and the environment is man-made as well as changing and hence, the objectivity is always doubted. However, the care has been taken to remain objective as possible in the midst of difficulties relating to field and time.

The theme chosen viz. The study of "Social Life in Slum of Solapur City", it self is very complex. As it touches deep rooted emotions and motivations of human being, it is very difficult and complex. Therefore, without hurting the sentiments of the people, the researcher established rapport with the slum-dwellers, who co-operated with me.

Contacting the respondents in slum area at day time, was also a very big problem. With strain and tension, the researcher overcame the few obstacles found at the field work and carried out the research work successfully.

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