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Connotation of relocated slums towards drug abuse, alcoholism: A sociological study conducted in Delhi

Divya Priyadarshini and Garima Pal

Abstract

Slums are the squatter settlements that are found in almost every city or town and become a part of the entire population. These punctuate almost everything and hence have become a part of every city. They reflect the other side of our civilisation and the wretched aspect or the highlighted spots of the city. The slums develop their own culture, subculture and living ways which they invent in the span of time they live there. It consists of variety of peoples who have different perspectives and work hard enough to lift them from the substandard society. In short the slums are a completely new world to which the so called sophisticated and civilised society cannot adjust to.

However, the relocated slums and drug abuse shows a close correlation between each other. The surroundings and conditioning of an individual affects the behaviour of an individual. The location of slums somewhere or the other also contributes to the changed behaviour pattern of an individual. In the current study, the researchers adopted exploratory and ethnographic research method, covering and studying 45 samples both male and female residing at Savda resettlement, J.J. Colony. The study was restricted to the slums of Delhi relocated since 2006.

The present study highlights deviancy that exists within the slum dwellers that have been relocated to far of places and aims at establishing some relationship between relocation and the deviant behaviour. The study also tries to observe the conditions of the slum and activities that they indulge into. Because of relocation the population loses its survival facilities and work and so may indulge into various deviant activities like substance abuse due to frustration, financial issues, distrust, family problems or peer pressure.

Keywords: Relocation, Slums, Deviancy, Drug Abuse

1. Introduction

The word slum has its origin from the word “slumber” which means “unknown”. The slums are generally characterised by poor and unhygienic living conditions, improper sanitation, wretched or *kuccha* houses and houses far from the civil standards. The slum dwellers occupy whatever little space they get and construct a house in which an extended family of 8-10 members fit in and hence is congested. The Legal definition of Slums in India as laid down in section ‘3’ of the Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956 identifies slums as areas where buildings:

- a) “Are by any respect unfit for habitation of humans.
- b) Are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals.”¹

Slums are an outgrowth of limited and distorted industrial and commercial development and that they punctuate almost every city in the world. According to United Nations Global Report (2009), “slum is a building or a group of buildings or area characterized by over crowding, deterioration, unsanitary condition, or absence of facilities or amenities which because of these condition or any of them, endanger the health, safety or morals of its inhabitants of the community.” A comprehensive definition of slums is difficult because

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¹ The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956

slum phenomenon manifests itself differently in different periods and climes.²

The slum represents a sub Culture with its own set of norms and values reflected in poor sanitation and bad health practices and are often in the lack of interests in formal education, deviant behaviour and the characteristics attributes of apathy and social isolation.

The slum culture has become universal feature of our urban setting. The way of life, the slum dwellers have is passed on generation to one generation. It is the thought of many of us who see the slums and then may feel pity about the condition or curse its presence.

But is it actually so is what needs to be known by spending and understanding slums in a better way. A slum has its own rational, Structure and defence mechanism, which provide it the means to continue despite difficulties and deprivation. The culture here affects every slum dwellers all the world over.

Some of the characteristics as observed can be and given in different books are:-

- 1) **Appearance:** All the slums around appear somewhat similar standby buildings, uses of Asbestos for shade, weakly built architecture and small, damp and inconveniently built houses in that area.
- 2) **Economic status:** It is generally inhabited by people of the lowest income, although there may be building of equally rundown appearance inhabited by the people who are not so poor.
- 3) **Population:** The slum is constituted of heterogeneous occupancy, many of the inhabitants there are person not welcome in other residential areas, or they cannot afford to live elsewhere. There also exists a sense of community in the particulars slums.
- 4) **Morals:** It is difficult to decide on the morals of any person until and unless one personally observes any place, locality or person, he cannot understand the morals. The slum may be an area of delinquency, crime and vice, but this is more likely to be true of the socially disorganized.
- 5) **Way of life:** Slums differ widely with respect to the social organization of their inhabitants.
- 6) **Social Isolation:** Every residential area within the modern city tends to be socially isolated from other partly by choice and partly by location. It is the area of lowest status and the chief link with the rest of community is their identification with the labour market.
- 7) **Mobility:** The slum is usually an area of high residential mobility, but a family occupied slum may have a low rate of residential mobility.
- 8) **Slum permanency:** One of the negative point in inhabiting a slum is that they are not permanent settlements and may change their acquaintance area. The slums are removed from one place and the removed slums start growing somewhere else.

2. Relocation

Relocation in simple terms means to 'locate again'. Slums relocation means to remove individuals from their existing area, locality or colony which they are supposedly thought to encroach and to avoid any chaos or confusion, again establish them in areas which the government thinks to be appropriate or where the slum dwellers can find a new place, space or area to again resettle. The area that the government allots is usually far from the main town or city.

Slum dwellers do not have any permanent settlement or establishment. It is where they can set up a locality in a vast stretch of land they settle there for livelihood, slum dwellers live under the shadow of a constant threat of eviction and demolition of their huts. It can anytime happen. The evacuated people are either asked to leave the city or accommodated very far away from the central areas of the city. Those who are driven out soon take shelter somewhere else awaiting another eviction on demolition those who are relocated in for off areas, for them there is often a dislocation in terms of their settlement.

Persons with regular employment in central areas are now forced to novel long distances for work. Whatever they manage to earn is spent in their daily conveyance those who are self-employed like hawkers, petty-shop keepers, vendors, cobblers, carpenters etc. whom we need for our daily and regular work. Because of their relocation they lose their clientele built up over time in the areas of their former residence.

They face untold miseries in terms of livelihood for them it means total uprooting not only at emotional level but also at economic level. There are various assumption and postulates regarding relocation and its effect in the minds of people and also their social and economic status. As the slums are not authorized settlements of from one perspective it gives the govt. a reason to demolish it and it compensates it by relocating them in different places. However, relocation would mean taking away source of living. They are the people from amongst whom we employ them as gardeners, servants, drivers' electricians etc. and once they are removed, they lose their earning in the society and hence they need to find new alternatives for their living, this can be negative as well as positive. This leads to changed behavioural pattern. An individual is frustrated and chooses the path of deviancy or anti-social behaviour. To understand the concept of drug abuse the researchers tried to study the process of deviancy.

3. Drug Abuse and Deviancy

Deviancy means to deviate from the societal norms. Every society has its set of norms and same is the case of the slum culture. Certain things are acceptable in the society while certain things are not acceptable in the society. The act of doing on depicting the non-acceptable things are what leads to deviant behaviour. People who have certain discrepancies on are not satisfied may get indulged into deviant behaviours and activities. There are many factors like destitution, poverty, dissatisfaction, non-fulfilment of desires attitude to think one to be great that may lead to indulgence of an individual in to deviant behaviours.

A slum as assumed and believed by many people has or apparently marks the presence of circumstances or conditions that may lead to deviant behaviour like drug abuse and their relocation to improper place can be one such reason.

The various deviant behaviours that are observed in a slum culture could be:

- 1) Alcoholism
- 2) gambling
- 3) theft
- 4) sex offences
- 5) beggary
- 6) drug addiction
- 7) pick pocketing

Drug abuse and alcoholism are considered to be the most distinct abuses found in slums. Being readily available, it becomes easier for the people to administer it. Many theorists

² UN-Habitat. (2009). *Planning Sustainable Cities: Global Report on Human Settlement*. USA: UN-HABITAT.

have agreed to the fact that these two behaviours are seen in Slums or Rural areas. The researchers have discussed few theories associated with deviant behaviour which are mentioned below.

4. Theories Associated with Deviant Behaviour and Drug Abuse

The search for solutions for reducing drug abuse and alcoholism has baffled law enforcement authorities, social scientists and criminal justice academicians alike. Although many proposed solutions to the problems are discussed throughout this paper, severely widely accepted social theories explain why people use drugs and under what conditions they become lured into deviant behaviour.³

4.1 Social Disorganisation Theory

This theory links drug abuse and alcoholism with poverty and with feeling of hopelessness. The correlation between deviant behaviour and young minority group members has often tied to factors like racial prejudice, low socio-economic background, lack of positive self-esteem and uncharitable urban surroundings. The work of Clifford and Henry McKay proposed that there is a link between drug abuse and poverty and thus found that it is evident in slums or rural areas.⁴

4.2 Cultural Transmission

According to this theory children become indoctrinated into a life of crime at an early age. This occurs particularly in males associated with drug dealers and look to them as role models. Shaw and McKay saw criminality as a product of decaying "transitional neighbourhoods that were deteriorating from affluence to poverty."⁵

4.3 Opportunity Theory

Attempts to explain that not only are legitimate social opportunities unequally distributed throughout society, but also even some illegitimate criminal opportunities are blocked for some youths. Cloward and Ohlin said that male adolescents experience extreme deprivation of opportunity.⁶

4.4 Anomie Theory

Merton through this theory tried to explain an individual's motive for involvement in deviant social behaviour. He explained the concept of anomie to living conditions in United States society. The ends become more important than the means and an individual will resort to deviant means if no legitimate means are available.⁷

4.5 Differential Association Theory

Attempts to explain a person's involvement in deviant behaviour. Formulated by Sutherland in 1939, suggested that deviant behaviour occurs within intimate groups. The individual learns the behaviour through associations.⁸

5. Statement of the Problem

Today, the population of Delhi has risen from 2 million in the year 1947 to over 14 million. More than 4 million of these

people reside in slum colonies that are chronically overcrowded and lack basic amenities of life (Delhi Slum Statistics, 2010)⁹. Over the last 60 years, millions of people have been migrating to Delhi from outlying areas in search of better opportunities. The cost of living being much higher than what they expect which results in difficulty for them.

They set up makeshift shelters with whatever they get to hands with the fear of them being removed from the place and then settle in some new place. Educational standards are extremely low in the slums with only 25% men and 10% women able to read and write. Only 20% of children attend primary school though the government provides school places for all children. Those living in slums are often more concerned with trying to add to the family income and feel that there is no time to go to school. Slums have high percentages of unemployment and most households have an income of less than 1,000 - 1,500 rupees a month (approximately 20 British pounds or 30 US dollars), with most men working as unskilled, temporary labourers. There is little sense of community due to ethnic, language and caste differences. The effects of displacement, disappointment and stress result in high levels of violence, drug abuse and alcoholism.

Displacement and their frequent relocation snatch their job opportunities. If not wrong then most of the people working at our place serve as electricians, maids, gardener, gatekeepers, security guards etc. If they are relocated they not only lose their clientele but have to face many other adversaries. Maybe in order to subdue the effects of relocation they get involved in more of deviant behaviour like drugs or alcohol. Thus through the present study the researchers tried to pen down the relation between drug abuse, alcoholism and relocated slums (Menon-Sen and Bhan, 2008)^[6].

Delhi was chosen as the area of study since numerous slums were relocated here since 2000 to resettlement colonies like Bawana and Savda Ghevra (DUSIB, 2013)^[15]. Through the study the problems faced by displaced slum dwellers and their drive towards addiction is brought in focus. This may help in coming up with new ideas and measure for proper settled and improved status of living in the relocated slums. Apart from that very little research is done in this field. The emphasis on rights and advocacy through the process of relocation, authors' view, had to be complemented by how displaced slum-dwellers get prone to addiction and drug abuse in the dearth of basic infrastructure and loss of livelihood in the new locations. This was one of the reasons why researchers chose the topic for study.

6. Review of Literature

The slums are the most significant unit of the Delhi culture and no corner of the city is deprived of it. These squatter settlements become the part of the city life and hence contribute as well as punctuate city growth. They develop their own world of culture, traditions and subcultures. In order to make the city look more green and clean and structured these settlements are relocated by the government to distant places from the heart of the city.

Layman (2014)^[5] has talked about the various drug abuse theories and stated that deviant behaviour is a learned habit. An individual gets affected from the kind of environment one is in. Theories like differential association, Anomie or Cultural transmission are few theoretical explanations for the

³ Lyman, M. D. (2014). *Drugs in Society*. London: Elsevier.

⁴ Shaw, C. R., & McKay. (1942). *Juvenile Delinquency in urban areas*. Chicago: University of Chicago.

⁵ Ibid

⁶ Cloward, R.A., & Ohlin, L.E. (1960). *Delinquency and opportunity*. New York: Free Press.

⁷ Merton, R.K. (1967). *On theoretical sociology: Five essays old and new*. New York: Free Press.

⁸ Sutherland, E.H. (1939). *Principles of criminology* (3rd ed.). Philadelphia: J.B. Lippinott Company.

⁹ Report of the Committee on Slum Statistics/Census. (2010). New Delhi: Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation: New Delhi.

same.¹⁰ The researchers agreed to the fact that environment and the kind of association plays a huge impact for developing deviant behaviour. However none of the theories suggest the implication of relocated slums leading to deviant behaviour. The researchers through the study have thus tried to cover that grey area.

Parrillo (2008)^[9] stated that drugs and deviance are interrelated with each other. Drug abuse occurs throughout all the socio-economic levels, but social class is a factor in the type of drug used. Sociological explanations accept that individuals have free choice but emphasize on that fact that social forces shapes one's choices, including choice to engage in deviant behaviour.¹¹ The researchers thus through the findings; tried to showcase and highlight the cause behind deviant behaviour in relocated slums which isn't covered by the author.

Paul (2005)^[10] through his work explained about the cause of deviant behaviour leading to drug abuse and alcoholism. Peer pressure, pleasure, distorted family are some of the reasons one led's towards deviant behaviour. Though none of the studies suggested any association of relocated slums, a mere mention of urban impact was pointed by Paul. The researcher tried to study that area.¹²

Noor (1983)^[8] Studies on slum and its culture have revealed that the social life of the dwellers is a unique one and have different social organisation. It has been found that all slum dwellers live in extended family (Venkaterayappa, 1972)^[16] and create problems of overcrowding (Noor, 1983)^[8]. Crime and deviation are found in abundance and people involve in certain deviant activities because of uncertainty of their income and increasing price of living. The various patterns of interaction that the so called substandard people of the slum have with the creamy and sophisticated society is also one of the factors leading to deviancy among them and more and more dissatisfaction. (Lee N. Robins, Gyman Herry, and O'neal Patricia, *American sociological Review*, vol-26 pages 720-732, 1961)

Venkatarayappa (1972)^[16] Several studies in regards to the normal and well established slums and its problems or problems arising due to these settlements have been made. Slums are the emblems of disorderliness and "create an ugly scene and tend to endanger the health and morals and thereby contribute to the everlasting frustration of the inhabitants" (Venkatarayappa, 1972: p 3).^[16]

Desai and Pillai (1970)^[4] Slums and the conditions of slums are deplorable and in the absence of proper work and living conditions people opt for easy and money yielding activities which lead them towards gambling, theft, etc. The conditions are not favourable to support development in a positive way. Suttles quoting Warringer (1968)^[13] in a study conducted in the Chicago city in the Addams area which is the oldest slum in the city has suggested to have high delinquency rate, numerous unwed mothers, and several gangs which shows presence of deviancy in the slums of such an advanced city (Warringer as cited in Suttles Gerald D.: *The social order of the Slums*, 1968). In the slums people of different morality and thoughts live and are least associated with the society as a whole. The perplexing way that people may endorse a morality they do not expect to observe, as when we "vote dry but drink wet."

¹⁰ Lyman, M. D. (2014). *Drugs in Society*. London: Elsevier.

¹¹ Parrillo, N. Vincent. (2008). *Encyclopaedia of Social Problems*. London: Sage.

¹² Paul, C. Madan. (2005). *Drugs and Substance Abuse Problems*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.

UN Habitat Report (2009)^[20] notes that people in the slums are poverty-stricken and it so because they are a different community overall. Even if they have adequate for survival, falls markedly behind that of the urban community.

7. Objectives of the Study

1. To assess the deviant behaviour in relocated slums situated at Delhi.
2. To analyse the socio-structure of the slum-dwellers in relocated slums of Delhi.
3. To deduce a relation between relocation and drug abuse/alcoholism among slum dwellers.
4. To suggest policy measures to combat the problem of deviant behaviour at relocated

8. Research Methodology

8.1 Scope of the Study

The study focuses on the slums that have been relocated and emphasizes on the deviant behavior that may increase or arise due to their relocation. The study tries to establish some relation between relocation of the slums and deviant behaviour especially in association to drug abuse/alcoholism if any exists. It also tries to observe the slum and the people and activities occurring in the slums.

The study was conducted on the people of the slums who have been relocated from various slums in different parts of Delhi to Savda Ghevra since 2006 to 2011.

8.2 Research Design

Exploratory Research Design and Survey method was used by the researchers. They were also involved in participant and non-participant observation in order to substantiate the data.

8.3 Universe of the Study

The universe of the study includes all the inhabitants of the Savda Resettlement Colony who were relocated from slums of Laxmi Nagar, Pragati Maidan, Yamuna Pushta, and Nangla Macchi since 2006-2011.

8.4 Sampling

As regards the sampling design, whole universe were included in the sample and stratified random sampling was used.

8.5 Sample Size

The total sample size was 45 which include both males and females between the age group of 16-60 years.

8.6 Sources of Data Collection

The collection of data was done in two forms as -

8.6.1 Primary Sources

Extensive interviews of the respondents were taken as primary source and observation method was also used.

8.6.2 Secondary Sources

The secondary sources of data were pertinent literature in the form of books, journals, working papers, reports and also the internet. The secondary data pertained to information in the field of slums, relocation, deviant behaviour and drug abuse.

8.7 Research Tool for Data Collection

One interview schedule was used as a tool for data collection. The interview schedule consisted of questions relating to the socio economic factors of the slum inhabitants, relocation and

deviant behaviour. The data was collected from the people settled in the relocated slums.

8.8 Limitations of the Study

The study had its own limitations. While conducting the study the following difficulties were encountered –

- Only one relocated slum since 2006. Most of the others were relocated 7-10 years back.
- The resettlement colony was distantly located making it difficult to communicate through the area of research everyday and also the conveyance cost was high.
- Difficulty to gather data from the respondents as they were suspiciously and apprehensive about the whole concept of research.
- Numbers of relocated slums were less in number so the researchers found it difficult to gather information.

9. Data Analysis

The data was analysed of 45 respondents from recently relocated slums. It consists of both males and females. The data is represented in the form of tables and graphs given below:

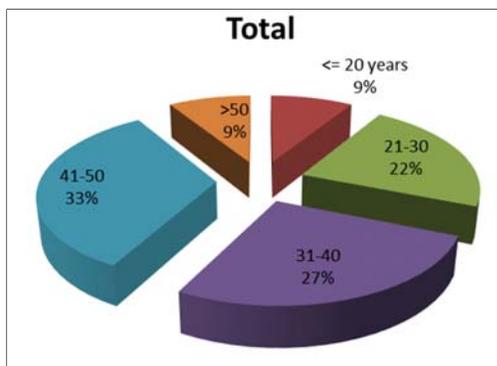


Fig 1: Age and Sex

Graph 1 shows that most of the people interviewed belong to the age group of 41-50 and the major population is in the age group of 31-40. The females have also some contribution in the population.

Finding

The lum is full of various religious sects and has their own beliefs and practices. The diversity in religion also at times gives rise to disputes which according to the population are not very common phenomena but occurs.

Table 1: Educational Qualification

Education	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
Illiterate	24	55%
Primary	9	20%
Middle	6	13%
Matric	3	7%
Higher secondary	0	0%
Graduate	3	7%
Others	0	0%

Findings

The above table reveals the following information:-

- 53% of the population of slum is illiterate and have never been acquainted with any type of education
- 47% is literate but out of this 20% have only primary educations while only 7% are matriculated or graduates.

Table 2: Marital Status

Status	No. of respondents	Percentage %
Married	33	73%
Unmarried	12	27%
Divorced	0	0%
Spouse no more	0	0%

The result shows that most of the inhabitants of the slum are married that is 73% and only 27% are unmarried. None is divorced which shows their belief in the institution of marriage.

Table 3: Type of Family

Family type	No. of respondents	Percentage %
Nuclear	27	60%
Joint	15	33%
Individual	3	7%

Findings

The chart depicts that

- 60% of families are nuclear. Though the family are nuclear but are not small. It consists of 4-9 children who are to be taken care of.
- Most family has small places of living and also don't have pucca houses in the small area that the government provided after relocation to the new area.
- The 7% of population who live alone don't even have a proper place of dwelling. They claim that due to demolition of their previous slum they lost almost whatever little they were able to save.
- The 33% of joint families are also suffering alot. Because they have more heads to feed little space to live and also elder persons who need more care and have more requirements.

Table 4: Native Place

Region	No. of Respondents	Percentage %
Rural	24	54%
Urban	6	13%
Semi-urban	15	33%

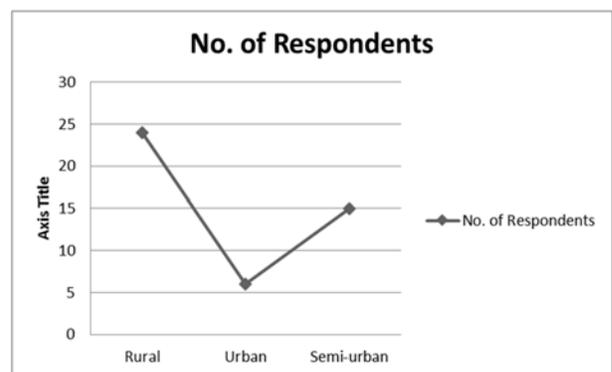


Fig 2

- Most that is more than 50% of the slum population are from the rural region. They come here in search of better opportunities and living standard, but due to high standards which they cannot meet they occupy areas where they can live in whatever they get.

Only 13% of the urban population is ever found in the slums and this population is the one migrated from the urban areas of small cities to big cities like Delhi.

Table 5: Time Spent In Previous Slum

Duration	No. of respondents	Percentage
<2 years	0	0%
2-3 years	0	0%
3-10 years	12	27%
>10 years	33	73%

Most of the slum dwellers that is 73% had spent more than 10 years of their life in the previous slum and 27% had spent 3-10 years in the previous slum. After spending numerous amount of time in the slums if they are relocated then it leaves them shattered and completely with no option for the future.

Table 6: Number of Earning Heads in the Family

Earning head	No. of respondents	Percentage %
Single	30	67%
All the male members	6	13%
Many	9	20%

Findings

From the above table it is clear that:

- 67% of the families that is more than half the population has a single member as the earning source and as already seen above the family size is large and hence a single earning source cannot support or is sufficient to satisfy the needs of the family.
- 33% of families have more than one member as the earning source but again either their income is so low or the family size is big due to which there is scarcity of money to support throughout the month.

Table 7: Income of the Family Prior to Relocation And After

Income	No. of respondents		Difference	Percentage difference
	Before	After		
<= Rs 2000	6	18	12	46%
Rs 2100-5000	21	22	1	4%
Rs 5100-7000	6	2	-4	-15%
>Rs7000	12	3	-9	-35%

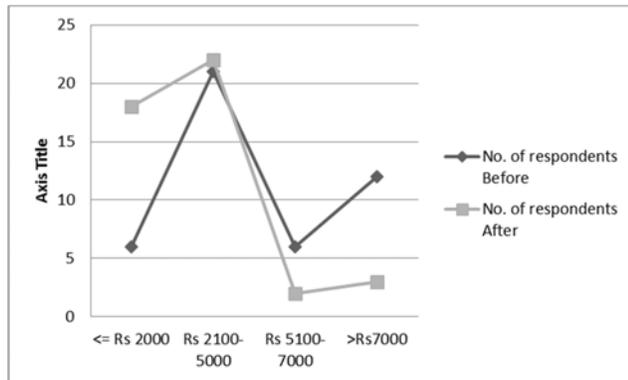


Fig 3

Findings

Regarding the income of the dwellers the following results were found and also compared through the graph. The findings are as below:-

- The income of 46% of the slum dwellers changed and came down to below or equal to 2000 rupees per month which apparently is a very low amount in the present day.
- Also there is a sharp decline in the income of 35% of people who earned more than 7000 rupees per month.

These have adversely affected the lifestyle of the people and also compel them to earn money through illegitimate means.

- The findings also suggest that most of the people are not satisfied by their earning and is not sufficient for the upbringing of the family. This leads to their indebtedness and gradually may ruin their life in future.

Table 8: Occupation Prior To Relocation and Now

Occupation	No. of respondents		difference	Percentage Difference
	then	now		
Own business	18	12	6	20%
Worker	9	9	0	0%
Daily labourer	3	18	-15	-50%
Ferry	15	6	9	30%

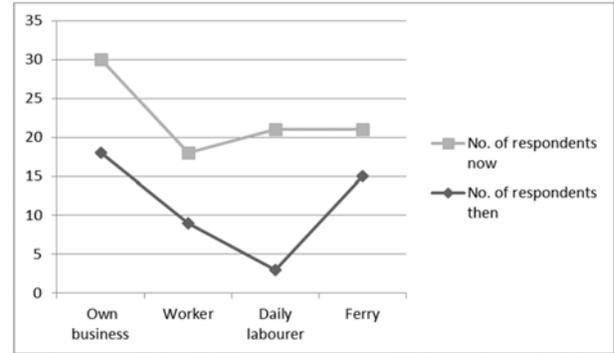


Fig 4

When discussing the occupation also it is very much evident from the above graph that the daily labourers have increased by 50% and so their income varies greatly. 30% of earned through ferry or own business (20%) is what there a difference is. Whatever they earned on their own in the previous slum has now decreased drastically.

Table 9: Organisation Responsible For Relocation

Organisation	No. of respondents	Percentage %
Government	39	87%
Builders	6	13%
Private owners	0	0%
Others	0	0%

87% of the slum dweller thinks government to be responsible for their relocation and none blame others for it. They also claim that they were not informed of the reasons for their relocation.

Table 10: Conditions Prevailing After Relocation

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage %
Poor	45	100%
Average	0	0%
Satisfactory	0	0%
Good	0	0%

Findings

100% of the people said that the conditions that prevail in the locality were poor and they were not provided with any basic amenities. They had spent time in the barren land with no shelter to hide. The government only provided with 12 yards of land to some and 18 yards to some and that also only after taking 7000 rupees from the people. There were no facilities available to them and the area is also a deserted one.

People also said that the facility of electricity has improved and good also but other things are still improper.

Table 11: Bondage with Neighbour and the Feeling of Trust

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage %
Yes	21	47%
No	18	40%
Indifferent	6	13%

Findings

People in the slums have been relocated in a way that people from one area are in one block and that from another are in another block. Due to this they have been in good connection with people of their block.

47% said that they are in good relation with their neighbours and 40% say not in good relation. This means that though amicable environment within the vicinity but do not trust the member of different blocks.

13% are also such who are indifferent and have no association or connection with the neighbour and live in the world of their own.

Table 12: In urgent need of money can theft or stealing be an alternative?

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage %
Yes	21	47%
No	15	33%
No response	9	20%

Findings

- 47% said that theft or stealing can be an alternative when need arises.
- 33% were against it and 20% did not respond to it.

The above results shows that more people can indulge in such activities when in serious need of money. And also it was reported that when the relocation took place many people who had normal life did not have anything to carry with them as they were relocated in a very short notice and all their belongings and houses were demolished. In such conditions after relocation acts of theft were on the rise in those houses who had more than others.

Table 13: Reporting of theft in the area prior to relocation and after

Response	No. of respondents		Difference	Percentage difference %
	before	After		
More	4	33	29	48%
Less	39	9	30	-50%
No such instances	2	3	1	2%

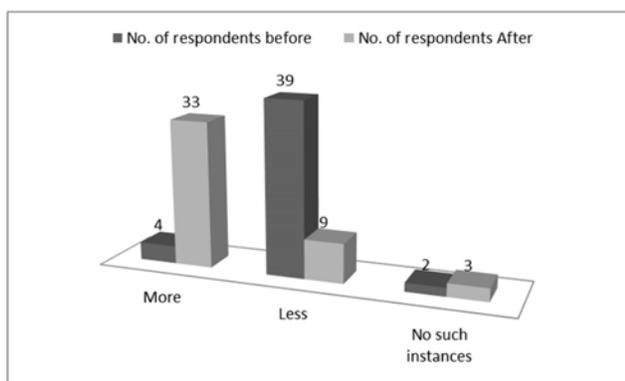


Fig 5

Findings

Acts of theft and the responses of people has been compiled in the above table and compared through the graph. The findings are as follows:

- 48% of people changed their view regarding incidences of theft and said it is more frequent in the new locality.
- Also some who found it less in there locality found it more here. The difference in the percentage who said it to be less in the previous slum is 50% that is they now think there is an increase from previous slum.

Table 14: Drinking Habits

How often do you drink	No. of respondents		Difference	Percentage %
	Before relocation	After relocation		
Daily	8	17	9	50%
Occasionally	19	10	9	-50%
Never	18	18	0	0%

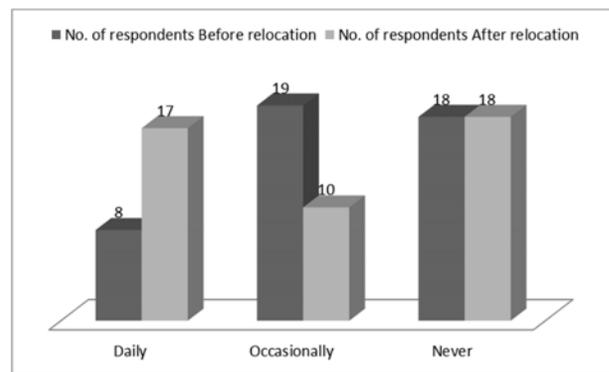


Fig 6

Findings

When the drinking habits were checked upon then the following results came:-

- 50% of people changed their drinking habit from occasionally to daily that is people who drank only on some occasion have now taken drinking as their daily habit.
- Though there is no change in the non-drinkers.
- Several aspects can account for their change in habit and as they claim that here there is a lot of unemployment and a very difficult life.

Table 15: Addiction to Ghutka, Smoking, Drugs

Addictive	No. of respondents		Difference	Percentage difference %
	before	After		
Ghutka	14	21	7	39%
Drugs	3	4	1	5%
Smoking	12	13	1	6%
Alcohol	14	22	8	37%

Findings

On studying the data for addiction a lot of variation was seen in the data. The results are as follows:-

- 50% of people who were in no kind of addiction got addicted to either ghutka, drugs, Alcohol or smoking.
- Individually also there is more change in the people who are addicted to ghutka and alcohol and 5% change in people who take drugs and 6% in those who are addicted to smoking. The changes are quite noticeable.

Table 16: Reporting Of Cases of Rape and Sexual Assault

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage %
Yes, frequently	24	53%
Occasionally	8	18%
No response	13	29%

Findings

From the data and the chart that is obtained after analysis the result are as follows:-

- 53% said that cases of rape and sexual assault have been reported in the locality very frequently
- 18% said that it occurs occasionally and 29% did not respond to it.
- People said that girls are not safe here and also several girls have been missing from the slum after the relocation.

Table 17: Are the Young Girls and Ladies Safe Here

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage %
Yes	14	31%
No	23	51%
No response	8	18%

Respondents did not hesitate in saying that the girls are not safe here. Since the slum is located in a very isolated and far off place so it is difficult to rush to the police station also frequently.

Another thing that came to notice was that in the absence of proper sanitation and housing facility. Due to this there is no safety of girls and property during day and night. They cannot be left alone in the house.

Table 18: Involvement in Beggary

Response	No. of respondents		Difference	Percentage difference %
	Then	Now		
Yes	11	12	1	10%
When needed	13	17	4	40%
Never	21	16	5	50%

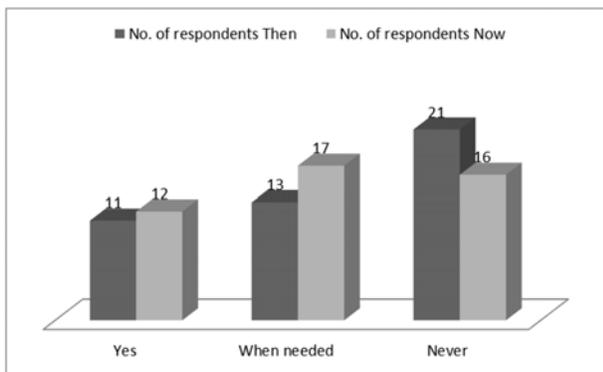


Fig 7

10% increase in people who were involved in beggary is seen 40% indulge themselves in beggary now whenever needed Since the conditions are no longer the same people don't mind indulging in beggary or theft as supporting life is more important than supporting ones respect.

Table 19: Involvement into Acts of Gambling

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage %
Yes	31	69%
No	14	31%

Table 20: Frequency of It Being Practiced

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage %
Increased here	29	64%
No difference	12	27%
Decreased here	4	9%

Findings

69% of the respondents are involved in acts of gambling and only 31% said that they do not gamble or are involved in any such act. On analysing the frequency depending on the response then it was found that 64% said that the act of gambling has increased here and 27% said that there no difference but 9% was also such that claimed that it has decreased here.

Table 21: Reasons for Gambling or Playing Cards

Reasons	No. of respondents	Percentage %
For fun	7	23%
Pass time when free	13	42%
For money	11	35%

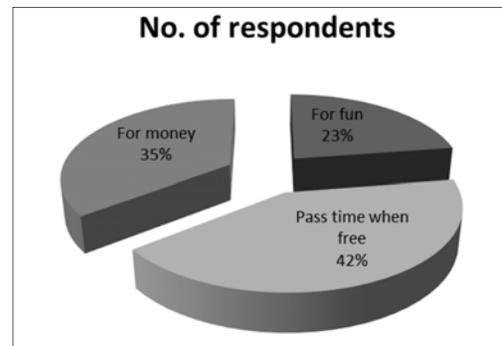


Fig 8

Findings

The table above gives the various factors due to which involve in gambling

- 23% of people said that they gamble or play cards just for fun and just to enjoy with friends
- 42% involve in gambling just for time pass. They claim that due to unemployment they don't have any work to do and also employment opportunities are not available to them.
- 35% said that it is also a way to earn some money but at times they lose the money also when they lose the game.

Table 22: Preference Regarding Going Back To Their Past Slums

Response	No. of respondents	Percentage %
Yes	30	67%
No	2	4%
Indifferent	13	29%

Findings

The above table gives the responses of the people on whether they want to go back or not.

- 67% of the respondents said that if given an opportunity they will go back to the previous slum
- 4% said that they will not return because such frequent movement will exhaust them. They don't think this is possible
- 29% were indifferent and claimed that they don't mind staying neither do they mind going back.

10. Major Findings

The study was conducted and the data collected was analysed. On analysis of data several results were drawn. In the major findings both the findings of the participatory observation as well that of non-participatory observation have been tried to be incorporated. The findings of the study are as follows:-

1. People in huge population and number have been relocated from the slum of Laxmi Nagar, PragatiMaidan etc. which they have inhabited for the past 15-20 Years and were leading a well-established life of their own.
2. The relocation which took place in the year 2006-11 was all of a sudden and most families did not know about it prior to relocation.
3. The relocation was carried out in very unethical and forceful way. The new place where the government relocated was an isolated barren area where there was no sign of inhabitation.
4. They were not provided with any basic amenities and the government allotted 12.5 or 18 square meter of land to the displaced slum dwellers only after payment 7000 rupees from them irrespective of the size of the family. For 2-3months they were just left on the barren land as herd of cattle's to survive on their own.
5. The incomes of the slum-dwellers have decreased shockingly and most of them are doing work which they don't even have known. Like tailors are forced to drive rickshaws and those who were caterers once are trying to manage somehow in the small hand carts.
6. This decreased in standard of living and income which has occurred due to relocation since they have lost the clientele they had in the previous slum and also the opportunities of employment has led them towards frustration, unwanted behaviour, deviancy etc.
7. Since the new relocated J.J. colony is at a place that is too far away from the city and the area has no industry or residential set up so they don't have enough of employment opportunity. Most of them go to far off places to work and some sit idle and waste their time in gambling with the hope of earning some money by whichever means.
8. There are different blocks in the colony and in each block people of different slums are present. Though the dwellers of a particular block trust each other but there is less trust between people of different blocks and blame each other for any mishappening.
9. What is shocking is that theft has increased by 48% in the new relocated area. The respondents have reported that since some people have more than the others and most are having nothing to survive in the area they don't mind indulging in petty or serious theft. They not only do this for their need and greed but also with the intention to harm others and their property so that they can also not survive.
10. Cases of rape and sexual assault or teasing are more in the area. No proper facilities of sanitation and not all have pukka houses so the girls are not very safe. There are boys of different slums who treat girls of different slums badly and misbehave. It is very sad to point that several rape with small children and elderly women have been reported in the area which never happened in their respective previous slums.
11. It is also a matter of concern to notice as reported by the inhabitants that the young girls of the relocated colony are lured by deviant boys and are ultimately found

missing from the area. This incident was very high in the recent years of relocation.

12. Addiction has increased in this area. People are frustrated and don't have any kind of work to do and also get tried due to the heavy work that they need to forget all worries so they have taken addiction as an option.
13. Through observation a very heart throbbing thing that came out was the disputes and fights over water. Since the water tank are sent by the government only two times a day there are huge lines and to get sufficient water people don't even mind doing bodily harm to others.
14. Another matter of great concern is that the rehabilitated population do not have proper supply of ration and not everyone has an access to ration. They are in quarrels and fight with each other and do not even feel ashamed of taking others life. This is all due to scarcity, unemployment and mixing of culture that has occurred due to relocation.
15. Also in the slums most of the houses are made up of mud or husk and bamboo that is most of them are kucchamakans. It was brought to notice that people loot the houses and put them on fire in the night. If people are inside then they are burnt alive without even getting a clue of the act. People of this with the motif to steal things and also to create a havoc amongst all.
16. Most significant finding of the study is that most of the people wish to go back to their respective slums. Though the opportunities may improve here as in the previous slum they had settled their life well and most of the assets they had formed there only.

11. Suggestions

i) Provision for proper housing facility

The government should take initiative in allotting proper land to the relocated slum dweller as 12.5 square meters of land is just not sufficient to accommodate one entire family and materials. Also overcrowding and lack of peace and privacy makes the inhabitant emotionally disturbed and sexually errant. So the government should give enough space and facilities to the relocated inhabitants.

The government should take initiative to see that the relocated population builds up Pucca houses with proper sanitation facilities in order to avoid cases of burning and destroying houses. For this the government should provide easy loans at low interests.

ii) Relocation to be justifiable and systematic

The relocation of inhabitants should be informed to the inhabitants' way before so that they have time to properly organise things and then move. The government should organise all things that is the space for relocation, proper facilities in the area and whether the area is suited for proper inhabitation or not. They should just not be relocated haphazardly under improper conditions.

iii) Improving the supply of electricity and water

There should be proper supply of water and electricity. These two are the most important pre requisites for any residential system, be it slum or the posh colonies. These things help in reducing disputes, theft, and other criminal activities.

iv) Improving on ration supply and the basic amenities

There is only one ration shop and that also remains closed most of the times. When open for limited time large que await outside. They are also not given ration properly. The ration

system must be improved and proper ration must be given so as to feed everybody. And empty and starved stomach is the precursor of most of the criminal acts like theft, murder, assault, etc.

v) Providing and encouraging proper and fruitful education

The government needs to be vigilant and active to check whether the schools set up by them are providing proper education or not and are the staffs regular or not. The schools must be so that children don't have to go out for education. Also there must be educational programs for the inhabitants in order to teach them proper and systematised way of living. They must also be given knowledge regarding what is going around in the outside world so that they live in peace and harmony among themselves.

vi) Generating opportunities of employment and enhancing livelihood opportunities in the new site or helping sustain the old ones

This is the most important requirement of the relocated slum. The relocation takes place in areas which are far off from the city and are also isolated. No sign of civilisation exists here prior to relocation. So in the area industries must be set up, various kinds of work like embroidery centres, knitting centres, or training centres where one can learn as well as work must be set up. The increase in employment opportunities would mean keeping the inhabitants busy and giving them enough to feed themselves. This may ultimately lead to reduction in crime in the area.

In the absence of livelihood opportunities, the male of the colony spend their time in activities like drug abuse and alcoholism. Also, they are prone to involve in gambling and increasing addiction among the younger generation is also increasing the tendency to steal and theft. Therefore, in order to keep them involved, it is apparent that they remain busy and utilise most of their time working and generate some income.

vii) Indulging proper social organisations

Various organisations must be encouraged to work in these areas. It can provide education to the deprived class, carry on with awareness classes and also help the public in urgent needs and requirements. The slum-dwellers who are into alcoholism and drug abuse should be assisted by the various government policies.

viii) Formation of self-help groups

Self-help groups for women must be formed so that they can under their rights, have support of each other and fight for them without hesitation. This may also help in increasing employment opportunities for the women population.

ix) Easy access to police and police station

The police station for the area is very far off and so by the time information is delivered and steps are taken the criminal already fled away. The police must keep patrolling the area frequently and always apprehends those who it may think or is a criminal. It should work efficiently to increase the faith of the common man in it and be exemplary so that deterrence is developed among the criminals or potential criminals.

x) Deterrent punishment to the law violators

Immediate and harsh punishment must be given to those who violate the laws so that deterrent effect is created.

xi) Providing with ample recreational opportunities

There must be availability of enough space for children to play and also provision for such facilities like properly maintained parks, sanitation facility and sports centre accessible. This can keep inhabitants busy in their free time. Also the inhabitants must only be given the responsibility to maintain everything and for this society must be formed

xii) Setting up of de-addiction centres and health centres

De-addiction centre must be there in the locality so that proper care of the addicts can be taken and hence they can improve.

The facility of proper doctors and hospital must also be made available so that they are aware of all types of diseases and hence take preventive measures regarding that.

xiii) Encouragement to improve relations with each other and neighbours

The relocated inhabitants must be encouraged to improve relation with all and lend a helping hand whenever needed to each other though there may be difference between their slum areas and culture.

Everyone is for everyone is who so ever may be in need.

12. Conclusion

The study on the deviant behaviour of the dwellers of the Relocated slums was conducted to draw if any relationship exists between deviancy and relocation. Through the study various aspects regarding the slums and the deviancy that exists were brought forth.

It was surprising to know that though the government was the organisation responsible for deviancy yet no measures for smooth and proper relocation were taken and the slum dwellers of various slums in Delhi were removed and shifted under deteriorative conditions. The inhabitants did not have any access to the basic amenities and so they gradually developed tendency of deviancy among them. The rate of theft in the area has increased. People don't even mind petty theft of stealing food from others house. This was very high in the immediate period of relocation.

Also in the absence of proper employment and recreational activities and habits most of the places in the area were gambling centres. Once you move down the lanes of the area there won't be a single area where one won't see group of people sitting together and playing cards or gambling.

Drinking habits have also been affected as many people waste the money that they earn in the area with so much of difficulty on drinking. There is presence of lots of illegal wine shops opened by the people themselves in their houses. They sell degraded quality of wine and make it a point that their sell is going well. They have been reported to be addicted to ghutka, drugs and also to certain stimulants. The researchers also noticed that children were slowly moving towards addiction like alcohol or readily available drugs like whitener for the purpose.

Cases of rape and sexual assault are also increasing because of the unsatisfied needs and sexual errant. The houses are small and overcrowded and thus are not satisfied and frustrated.

To conclude it is important to bring to the notice that relocation has affected the life of the slum dwellers and has some relation with the tendency of deviancy occurring among the slum dwellers.

It was a great experience for the researchers personally to conduct the study and gave an opportunity to understand the slum culture in a better way. It has removed the prejudices

regarding slum and gave a new perspective towards their life. It was also surprising to know that in the absence of proper education and way towards life they don't have any sought of guilt feeling regarding any deviant act and hence justify it well. The whole study was a very good experience and helped in enhancing the knowledge.

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