

**A Study Conducted in
Seventeen Urban Poor Settlements, Delhi to Assess
Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion of Marginal Communities
January-March, 2018**



Conducted By
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INTRODUCTION:

This study brings together the results of an action research done between October 2017 and March 2018 to assess the multidimensional challenges that urban slum dwellers, especially the school dropout, elderly, single, disabled, widowed and separated women, experience while accessing various schemes and provisions and also to identify the potential within the existing system, for the creation of an equitable ecosystem. The survey was done in seventeen (17) urban slum settlements spread across three districts of Delhi- North-East, East and Shahadra.

Slums, as we are all aware, pose multiple challenges in the form of little or no equity because of which it is difficult to fight deeper structural and systemic challenges such as gender and the social marginalization faced by persons with disabilities and women who are single, separated, abandoned or widowed. In fact, within this ecosystem, access to even basic amenities is a struggle that is further deepened by acute poverty and marginalization.

Though various social security programs have been instituted, in the recent past, under a number of government agencies to minimize the divide, duty bearers are still grappling with the problem of identifying and reaching out to genuine seekers of services. Moreover, though CBOs and other community forums have succeeded in accelerating outreach on the ground through years of engagement with the community, a large number of people - the most marginalized, vulnerable and not so visible community- continue to remain on the periphery or outside this ecosystem.

It was against this backdrop that we wanted to specifically explore both the access and quality issues of provisions- particularly in terms of education for children between 6-17 years of age, both able and disabled. And do a reality check on why, education has become a decisive factor of exclusion, despite the numerous steps that have been taken by the government to improve the overall quality of life of the urban poor, particularly of people living in urban slums. These earnest efforts have ranged from significant milestones in educating young minds irrespective of their predicament¹; with a marked increase in overall enrollment in schools and the involvement of communities in school management committees (SMC) to ensure equity. So on one hand we have schools brimming with aspirants, motivated teachers and modern educational aids in the spree to leave no one behind but at the same time deep seated inequalities, deprivation, discrimination and exclusion continue to persist and need to be urgently addressed.

¹www.mhrd.gov.in

KEY OBJECTIVES:

This survey has therefore attempted to focus on the following:

- Ascertain the social and economic composition of each Household (HH) in terms of caste, gender, disability and income
- Quantitative information on the education levels of both adults and children in each HH
- Perceptions of education and its priority among the respondents of each HH
- The kinds of disability that prevails among populations and the extent of official recognition these disabilities receive
- The quantum of chronic disease that exists within each HH

SAMPLE

Three thousand and four (3,004) HHs in seventeen (17) slum localities from three districts of Delhi:

- North-east,
- East
- Sahara.

The following is the break-up of the sample:

Constitutional Category of Households:

- 675- Unreserved/General
- 1205-Scheduled Caste
- 99 – Scheduled Tribes
- 1025-Other Backward Caste

Gender Composition of Households Heads:

- 1910-Male
- 1094-Female

Socially Disadvantaged Composition of the Sample:

- Widow - 1174
- Divorced women- 60
- Single mothers- 40

Quantum of Disability within the Sample:

- Disabled: 444
- Certified Disabled: 268
- Non-Certified Disabled: 176

Sample size for assessment of status of Literacy: > 5 years of age- 13446

Sample size for assessment of status of Schooling: 6-17 years of age- 3914

Detailed analysis of Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion of Marginal Communities:

1. Along Railway Lanes, Kailash Lanes, Gali No.-17, Gandhi Nagar

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion

- Total HHs -149.
- Female headed HHs- 78.
- Marital Status- Widow 53, abandoned 2, single women 8
- Of the 78 females who headed HHs74 (95%) were illiterate.
- Sixty two (62) HHs have widows, of which 53 (85%) were female headed.
- One hundred and seven (107) HHs have people above 59 years of age, both male and female.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) - 41 (27.7%) of 148 children have either dropped out or were never enrolled in schools.
- Reasons for dropping out- to support work at home (39), not interested in studying (29)

What does the Community demand:

- One hundred and eleven (111) HHs endorsed the suggestion of having some assistance in enhancing access to education.

What has the Government achieved?

- A total of seven (7) people were found to be disabled of whom four (4) are getting disability pension
- Of the 107 elderly people in the area 59 (55%) of them are getting old age pension
- Increased enrolment of students being seen in Government schools- 99 (67%) of 148 children are attending school.

Demographic Composition:

One hundred and forty nine (149) HHs were surveyed in this locality. Of them, 78 are run by women - 53 by widows, two (2) by abandoned (divorced) women and eight (8) by single women. Seventy four (74) of these female homemakers are illiterate and the other four (4) have received some informal education. The remaining 71 HHs are run by men who are also totally illiterate. Overall there are 538 individuals in the sample who are above the age of five (5). Of them 290 are totally illiterate, indicating a near absence of literacy in the custodian population.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 148 children in this sample who are of school going age (6-17). Presently, 99 of them go to government schools, seven (7) to private schools, and 23 have dropped out of school and 18 of them have never enrolled. Thus, among the next generation in the locality 27.70 percent of the population is outside the realm of literacy. When asked why 41 children were out of school, the principle reason given was; to support work at home (16), followed by no desire study (12) and six (6) who had to work in order to support their family's income. One girl said she stopping going to school upon attaining puberty. Seventy six (76) HHs said that they could not continue their children education while 73 HHs said that they could continue to sustain their children's education in the present circumstances. Similarly, 88 HHs accorded high and very high priority to education while 55 HHs accorded low and very low priority to education. There were six (6) HHs that were undecided about education. One hundred and eleven (111) HHs endorsed the suggestion of receiving some assistance from outside to enhance access to education.

Vulnerabilities and State Entitlements:

There are 62 HHs with widows and 53 of them head the HH. Only 33 received pension. With regard to disability, seven (7) people were found to be disabled. Four (4) of these disabilities are recognized and provided with pensions. There are 107 people within this locality who are above the age of 59. Of them only 21 receive old age pension. Additionally, there are 38 people within this group who suffer from chronic diseases ranging from Diabetes to joint pains.

As per the above statistics, the barrier to education and improvement of enrolment in this locality is primarily economic and appears to be acute given the large number of single women headed HHs. The response to reasons for dropout or non-enrolment also indicate that dropout children are essentially being drawn into family work and would eventually swell the ranks of informal labor when they were older; thereby sustaining illiteracy at an inter-generational level. While, the importance of education and literacy is not lost for population in general, they either do not expect any possible assistance from the state or are not in a position to avail them given their numerical constraints within the HH and occupational demands.

2. Ambedkar Camp Block-32&34 Trilokpuri

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -134
- Female headed HHs- 39
- Marital Status- Widow 27, abandoned 2, single women 1
- Of the 39 women who headed HHs, 36 (92%) were illiterate
- Of the 729 people in 134 HHs, 70 were above 59 years of age, both male and female.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) - Of the 231 children, 82 (35%) had dropped out and 12(6%) were never enrolled in schools.
- Reasons for dropping out- not interested in studying (42), to support work at home (19); work in the informal sector to support their family (9).
- Two hundred and twelve (212) people were suffering from some form of chronic illness.

What does the Community demand:

- Seventy three (73) HHs endorsed the suggestion of some assistance in order to enhance access to education.

What has the Government achieved?

- Of the 27 widows who are heading HHs, 17 are receiving widow pension
- A total of seven (7) people were found to be disabled of whom four (4) were getting disability pension
- Of the 70 elderly people in the area 24 are receiving old age pension.

Demographic Composition:

One hundred and thirty four (134) HHs were surveyed in this locality. Thirty nine (39) of these HHs are run by women. Of them 27 are widows, two (2) are divorced, one (1) is a single mother and the remaining nine (9) are married. Of the 39 women who head HHs 36 are totally illiterate and three (3) have received some informal training. The remaining 95 HHs are run by men, of whom 86 are totally illiterate while the remaining eight (8) have received some informal education. There were 729 people in the sample over the age of five (5). Of them, 27 % are illiterate, 25 % have received primary education and 9 % have studied till higher secondary school and above. The remaining 39 % have received middle and high school education. Thus, in this locality, literacy among the custodian

population is near absent. However, the overall literacy rate in this sample indicates a progressive note.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 231 children 6-17 age bracket in this locality. Of them 53 % are going to government schools, 5% attend private schools, 35% have dropped out and 6% have never enrolled. Therefore, 41 % of this demography is outside the realm of literacy and formal education. Ninety six (96) children in this locality have dropped out or never enrolled; the primary factor being disinterest in studies (42), followed by support to work at home (19) and working to support family income (13). Other factors that have prevented enrollment in this locality are failure in examinations, ill health, shifting of family, caring for siblings and not being able to afford an education. Of the 134 HHs, 119 HHs accorded high and very high priority to education and 10 of them accorded low and very low priority. Five (5) HHs were undecided on the question of education and 73 HHs endorsed the suggestion of some assistance from outside in order to enhance access to education.

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

Among 134 HHs in this sample, there are 41 widows, five (5) divorcees, one (1) single mother and 87 were married. Of them, 27 widows are heading HHs and 17 widows get a pension. Of the 70 people, who are above the age of 59, 24 receive old age pension. There are 11 disabled persons within this locality. Eight (8) of them have disability certificates and five (5) get a disability pension. Additionally, there are 212 people who suffer from chronic disease, most common being fever (59) cough and cold (106), high blood pressure (10), Diabetes (9) and Asthma (5). Disinterest in schooling is a complex factor that appears to be prominent in this locality. Additionally, the vulnerabilities arising from illiteracy, gender constraints, disabilities and chronic diseases clearly outweigh the existing emoluments this demography is eligible for.

3. Block F, New Seemapuri

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -180
- Female headed HHs - 72
- Marital Status- Widow 58, abandoned 3, single women 1
- Of the 72 women who headed HHs 71 (99%) were illiterate
- Total reported elderly population above 59 years of age, both male and female, is 128.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) – Of the 285 children, 83 (35%) had dropped out and 6 children were never enrolled in schools.
- Reasons for dropping out– not interested in studying (30), to support work at home (19), to work in the informal sector to support their families (10).
- Two hundred and seventy eight (278) are suffering from some chronic illness.

What does the Community demand:

- One hundred and twenty (120) HHs endorsed the suggestion of some assistance in order to enhance access to education.

What has the Government achieved?

- Of the 58 widow who are heading HHs, 34 receive widow pension
- Of the 128 reported elderly population, 45 are availing old age pension
- A total of 32 people were found to be disabled. Twenty (20) are getting disability pension

Demographic Composition:

One hundred and eight (180) HHs were surveyed in this locality. Of them 108 HHs are run by men of whom 104 are totally illiterate. The remaining four (4) have received some informal training. Seventy two (72) of the remaining HHs is headed by women. Of them 71 are totally illiterate. Fifty eight (58) are widows, three (3) are divorced, one (1) is a single mother and 10 are married. Once again formal literacy of the custodian demography is near absent. There are 909 people within this locality are above the age of five (5). Of them, 39 % are totally illiterate, 4% have received education above higher secondary and 25 % have received primary education. Remaining 32 % have had below primary, middle and high school education.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 285 children in this sample. Sixty three 63% of this demography is enrolled in government schools. 5 % go to private schools and 89 (31%) are outside the realm of literacy and formal education. Forty five (45 %) of HHs in this locality stated that they cannot study under present circumstances. Seventy three percent (73 %) of HHs accorded high and very high priority to education, 27 % gave low and very low priority on education and 1 % of them were undecided on this question.

Among the factors for dropping out and non-enrolment in schools, the primary factor was once again disinterest (32); followed by the need to support family's earnings (19); support work at home (10), cannot afford schooling (8) and ill-health (8). The other factors were; failed in examinations (3); safety issues (3) responsibility of siblings (2); schools are far away (1); lack of facilities (1), and abuse by teachers (1). One hundred and twenty (120) HHs endorsed the suggestion of some assistance from outside in order to enhance access to education.

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

There are 128 people in this locality above the age of 59. Of them 45 get old age pension. There are 58 widows in this locality and they all head a HH. Of them 34 are receiving widow pension. There are 32 disabled persons in the locality. Twenty (20) of them have disability certificates and 14 are receiving disability pension. There are 278 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic diseases. Cough and cold is the most prominent one (136), followed by fever (87); Asthma (12); high blood pressure (11); Diabetes (10); Cancer (4) Cardiac problems (4), Bronchitis (4); Goiter and thyroid (3); mental problems (2); Joint pains and body aches (2); eye infections (1) and stomach pains (1).

4. Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Angry

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -155
- Female headed HHs- 46
- Marital Status- Widow 29, single women 3
- Of the 46 women who head HHs, 29 (63%) were illiterate
- Total reported elderly population above 59 years of age, both male and female, is 159.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) – Of the 215 children, 61 (28%) had dropped out of school.
- Reasons for dropping out- not interested in studying (23), failed in examinations (24), and working in the informal sector to support their families (2).
- Two hundred and eighty eight (288) people are suffering from some chronic illness.

What does the Community demand:

- None

What has the Government achieved?

- Of the 54 widows in the settlement, 29 are heading the HH, 44 of them are getting widow pension
- Of the 159 reported elderly population, 95 are availing old age pension
- A total of 13 people were found to be disabled. Of them 11 have disability certificates and four (4) are receiving pension.

Demographic Composition:

One hundred and fifty five (155) HHs were surveyed in this locality. Of them 109 HHs are run by men of whom 106 are totally illiterate while three (3) have had some informal training. Forty six (46) of the remaining households are headed by women all are totally illiterate. Twenty nine (29) are widows, three (3) are single mothers and 14 are married. Once again formal literacy of the custodian demography is near absent. There are 832 people within this locality above the age of five (5). Of them, 32 % are totally illiterate, 8% have received education above higher secondary level, and 27 % have received primary education and the remaining 33 % below primary, middle and high school education.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 215 children in this sample. Sixty seven (67%) of this demography is enrolled in government schools, 5 % goes to private schools and 61 (28%) of children are outside the realm of literacy and formal education. Fifty eight (58.7 %) of HHs in this locality stated that they cannot study under present circumstances, While 94 % of HHs accorded high and very high priority to education, 5 % gave low and very low priority on education and 1 % of them were undecided on this question.

Among the factors for dropping out and non-enrolment in schooling, disinterest is the largest single factor (24); followed by failure in examination (23); need to support their family's income (2); cannot afford schooling (2); support work at home (1) and ill-health (1). Some of the other factors were marriage (1); family shifted (2); safety issues (1) responsibility of siblings (1) and lack of facilities (1).

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

There are 159 people in this locality above the age of 59. Of them 95 is getting old age pension. There are 58 widows in this locality and 29 of them are heading HHs. Of them 44 are receiving widow pensions. There are 13 disabled persons in the locality. Eleven (11) of them have disability certificates

and four (4) are getting disability pension. There are 288 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic diseases. Cough and cold is the most prominent one (138), followed by fever (73); high blood pressure (30); Asthma (26); Diabetes (5); Cardiac problems (4); Cancer (3); mental problems (2); HIV/AIDS (1) Bronchitis (1); Joint and body pains(2); eye infections (1) and stomach pains (1).

5. C Block Nand Nagri

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -26
- Female headed HHs- 5
- Marital Status- Widow 4, abandoned 1
- Of the 5 women who headed HHs, 5 (100%) are illiterate
- Total reported elderly population over 59 years of age, both male and female, is 26.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) – Of the 35 children, 8 (29%) had dropped out of school.
- Reasons for dropping out-not interested in studying (3), due to ill health (3), works in the informal sector to support his family(1) and works at home (1).
- Three (3) people are suffering from some chronic illness.

What does the Community demand:

- None

What has the Government achieved?

- Of the eight (8) widows in the settlement, four (4) are heading HH and four (4) of them get widow pension
- Of the 26 reported elderly population, 13 are availing old age pension
- A total of one (1) person was found to be disabled and he is availing pension.

Twenty six (26) HHs was surveyed in this locality. Of them 21 HHs are run by men all of whom are totally illiterate. Five (5) of the remaining HHs are headed by women. All of them are totally illiterate. Four (4) of them are widows and one (1) is divorced. Once again formal literacy of the custodian demography is completely absent. One hundred and thirty seven (137) people within this locality are above the age of five (5). Of them, 33 % are totally illiterate, 9% have received education of above higher secondary, 20 % have received primary education and the remaining 39 % have below primary, middle and high school education.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 35 children in this sample. Fifty four (54%) of this demography is enrolled in government schools, 20 % goes to private schools and 3 % are going to a Madrasa. Twenty three (23%) of this demography i.e. eight (8) children are outside the realm of literacy and formal education. Of the HHs 53.8% in this locality stated that they cannot study under present circumstances. But 77 % of the HHs accorded high and very high priority to education, while 23 % give low and very low priority to education.

Among the factors for dropping out and non-enrolment, the main factor was disinterest in studying (3); followed by ill health three (3); supporting working at home one (1) and working in informal sector one (1).

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

There are 26 people in this locality above the age of 59. Of them 13 is receiving old age pension. There are eight (8) widows in this locality and four 4 of them are heading HHs. All of them are receiving widow pensions. There is one (1) disabled person in the locality and he is getting disability pension. Three (3) persons in this locality are suffering from some kind of chronic diseases. Two (2) of them are Diabetic and one (1) has chronic cough and cold.

6. CP J Block, New Seelampuri

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -120
- Female headed HHs- 63
- Marital Status- Widow 52, single 5
- All the 63 women are illiterate
- Total reported elderly population 59 years of age, both male and female, is 95.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) – Of the 85 children, 28 (33%) had dropped out of schools.
- Reasons for dropping out- working to support the family income (11), not interested in studying(7) and working at home (7).
- Two hundred and sixty two (262) are suffering from some chronic illness.

What has the Government achieved?

- All 52 widows are heading HHs, 33 of them get widow pension
- Six (6) people are identified as disabled, all six (6) have disability certificates and are receiving pensions
- Of the 95 reported elderly population, 18 are availing old age pension

One hundred and twenty (120) HHs were surveyed in this locality. Of these 57 HHs are run by men. Of them, 54 are totally illiterate, two (2) have had some informal training and one (1) of them has attended class 1. Sixty three (63) of the remaining HHs were headed by women all of them are illiterate. Fifty two (52) are widows, five (5) are single mothers and six (6) of them are married. Once again formal literacy of the custodian demography is near absent. Four hundred and forty one (441) people within this locality are above the age of five (5). Of them, 43 % are totally illiterate, 6% have received education above higher secondary level and 20 % have received primary education. Remaining 31 % have received below primary, middle and high school education.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 85 children in this sample of whom 60% are enrolled in government school, 7 % go to private schools and 28 (33%) of this demography are outside the realm of literacy and formal education. While 24.2 % of HHs in this locality stated that they cannot study under present circumstances, 56 % of the HHs accorded high and very high priority to education. Forty (40 %) gave low and very low priority to education while 4 % of them were indifferent and undecided on this question.

Among the factors for dropping out and non-enrolment in schools, the single largest factor was the need to support family income (11); followed by support work at home (7); disinterest in studying (7); family shifted (1); cannot afford schooling (1) and school too far away (1).

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

There are 95 people in this locality above the age of 59. Of them 18 is getting old age pension. There are 57 widows in this locality and 52 of them are heading a HH. Of them 33 are receiving widow pensions. There are 15 disabled persons in the locality. Six (6) have disability certificates and all are getting disability pension. There are 262 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic diseases. Cough and cold is the most prominent one (140), followed by fever (57); high blood pressure (25); Joint, back and body pain (16) Diabetes (5); Asthma (2); Cardiac problems (1); Joint pain (1); mental problems (1); ear infections (1) and stomach pains (1).

7. Dr. Ambedkar Camp, A& B Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -129
- Female headed HHs- 38
- Marital Status- Widow 32, single 1
- Literacy level- Twenty five (25) women are illiterate
- Total reported elderly population above 59 years of age, both male and female, is 79.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) – Of the 209 children, 67 (32%) had dropped out of schools.
- Reasons for dropping out- 32 not interested in studying(32), due to ill health, failed in examinations (8), to support family income (5),due to work at home (3).
- Two hundred and forty three (243) people are suffering from some chronic illness.

What has the Government achieved?

- Of 45 widows, 32 are heading HHs and 25 are getting widow pension
- Twenty nine (29) people were identified as disabled. Of them 21 have disability certificates and 15 are receiving pensions
- Of the 79 reported elderly population, 35 are availing old age pension

One hundred and twenty nine (129) HHs were surveyed in this locality. Of them 91 HHs are run by men among whom 85 are totally illiterate, one (1) of them has received some informal training and five (5) of them have attended class 1. Thirty eight (38) of the remaining HHs is headed by women. Of them 25 are totally illiterate. 32 are widows, one (1) is a single mother and five (5) of them are married. Formal literacy of the custodian demography is near absent. Six hundred and forty one (641) people within this locality are above the age of five (5). Of them 31 % are totally illiterate, 7% have received education of above higher secondary, and 25 % have received primary education. Remaining 31% have below primary, middle and high school education.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 209 children in this sample. Sixty (60%) of this demography is enrolled in government schools, 8 % goes to private schools and 67 (32%) are outside the realm of literacy and formal education. As much as 27.1 % of HHs in this locality stated that they cannot study under present circumstances, while 73 % of HHs accorded high and very high priority to education, 20 % gave low and very low priority to education and 8 % of them were indifferent and undecided on this question.

Among the factors for dropping out and non-enrolment in schooling, disinterest in studying (32) followed by ill health (12); failure in examinations (8); need to support family income (5); support

work at home(3); lack of facilities (2) family shifted (1); school is far away (1); restrictions after attaining puberty (1) and working (1)

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

There are 79 people in this locality above the age of 59. Of them 35 get old age pension. There are 45 widows in this locality and 32 of them are heading a HH. Of them 25 are receiving widow pensions. There are 29 disabled persons in the locality. Of them 21 have disability certificates and 15 of them are getting disability pension. There are 243 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic diseases. Cough and cold is the most prominent one (136), followed by fever (88); high blood pressure (7); Asthma (7); Diabetes (2); eye infections (2); and Joint pains (1)

8. Gaeta Colony

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -175
- Female headed HHs- 43
- Marital Status- Widow 27
- Literacy Level- Thirty nine (39) women are illiterate
- Total reported elderly population 59 years of age, both male and female, is 110.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) – Of the 244 children, 101 (41%) had dropped out of school.
- Reasons for dropping out- not interested in studying(32), supporting working at home (17), failed in examinations (6), to support family income (15) and to work at home (3).
- There are 248 people suffering from some chronic illness.

What has the Government achieved?

- Of the 110 elderly people in the settlement, 40 are availing old age pension.
- Of the 41 widows, 27 of them are heading the HH and 18 are getting widow pension.
- Forty (40) people were identified as disabled. Of them 19 have certificates and 14 are receiving pensions.

One hundred and seventy five (175) HHs were surveyed in this locality. Of them 132 are run by men. Of them 129 are totally illiterate, two (2) have received some informal training and one (1) of them has attended class 1. Forty three (43) of the remaining households are headed by women. Of them, 39 are totally illiterate. 27 of them are widows and 12 of them are married. Formal literacy of the custodian demography is near absent. Seven hundred and thirteen 713 people within this locality are above the age of five (5). Of them 44 % are totally illiterate, 5% received education above higher secondary and 19 % have received primary education. Remaining 32% had received below primary, middle and high school education.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 244 children in this sample. Fifty six (56%) of this demography is enrolled in government schools, 2% goes to private schools and 101 (41%) are outside the realm of literacy and formal education. Moreover, 57.1 % of HHs in this locality stated that they cannot study under present circumstances. While 68 % of HHs accorded high and very high priority to education, 18 % gave low and very low priority to education. Thirteen (13 %) of them were indifferent and undecided on this question.

Among the factors for dropping out and non-enrolment in schooling were disinterest in studying (32) followed by work at home (17); need to support earnings at home (15); family shifted (13); unaffordable (7); failed in examinations (6); ill-health (6); responsibility of siblings(2); school too far away (1); working (1) and poor quality of teaching (1).

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

There are 110 people in this locality above the age of 59. Of them 40 get old age pension. There are 41 widows in this locality and 27 of them are heading a HH. Of them 18 are receiving widow pensions. There are 40 disabled persons in the locality. Nineteen (19) have disability certificates and 14 are getting disability pension. There are 248 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic diseases. Cough and cold is the most prominent one (135), followed by fever (57); Diabetes (18); high blood pressure (14); Joint pains (10); Asthma (3); Cancer (2); mental problems (2); Joint, back and body aches (2); accidents (1); gastric problems (1); skin disease (1); eye infection (1) and headaches (1).

9. Gram Keera Mansoravar Park

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -86
- Female headed HHs- 45
- Marital Status- Widow 34, single 1, 4 are abandoned
- Among the 45 women who head HHs 43 (96%) were illiterate
- Total reported elderly population above 59 years of ages both male and females is 55.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) – Of the 95 children, 28 (29%) had dropped out of school.
- Reasons for dropout-.need to support family’s earnings (13), followed by disinterest in studying (8); ill-health (3); work at home (3) and cannot afford schooling (1)
- In this locality 144 suffer from some kind of chronic disease

What does the Community demand:

- Of the 85 HHs (98.8%) endorsed the suggestion of some assistance from outside in order to enhance access to education

What has the Government achieved?

- Of the 38 widow in the settlement, 34 are heading HHs, 12 are getting widow pension
- Of the 55 reported elderly population, 11 are availing old age pension
- Eleven (11) persons were identified as disabled, 7 have disability certificates and 3 of them are availing pension.

Eighty six (86) HHs was surveyed in this locality. Of them 41HHs were run by men among whom 40were totally illiterate and one (1) has received some informal training. The remaining 45 HHs are headed by women. Of them 43 are totally illiterate. Thirty four (34) are widows, four are divorced, one (1) is a single mother and six (6) of them are married. Formal literacy of the custodian demography is near absent. There are three hundred and forty five (345) people within this locality above the age of five (5). Of them, 32 % are totally illiterate, 7% have received education above higher secondary and 24 % have had primary education. Remaining 37% have had below primary, middle and high school education.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 95 children in this sample. Of them, 69% is enrolled in government school, 1% goes to private schools and 28 (29%) are outside the realm of literacy and formal education. All, 100 % of HHs in this locality stated that they would study under present circumstances and 58 % of the HHs accorded high and very high priority to education. On other hand 41% gave low and very low priority to education and 1 % of them were indifferent and undecided on this question.

Among the factors for dropping out and non-enrolment in schooling, need to support earnings at home (13) was the largest; followed by disinterest in studying (8); ill-health (3); work at home (3) and unable to afford schooling (1). Eighty five (98.8 % of HHs endorsed the suggestion of some assistance from outside in order to enhance access to education.

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

There are 55 people in this locality above the age of 59. Of them 11 is receiving old age pension. There are 38 widows in this locality and 34 of them are heading a HH. Of them 12 are receiving widow pensions. There are 11 disabled persons in the locality. Seven (7) of them have disability certificates and three (3) are getting disability pension. There are 144 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic diseases. Cough and common cold is the most prominent one (100), followed by fever (23); Joint pain (7); Diabetes (4); Asthma (4); Cardiac problems (3); high blood pressure (2); and accident (1).

10. H Block, Kalendar Colony, Dilshad Garden Part 1

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -361
- Female headed HHs- 152
- Marital Status- Widow 120, abandoned 4, Single 3
- Of the 152 women who headed HH 140 (92%) were illiterate
- Total reported elderly population above 59 years of age, both male and female, is 273.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) – Of the 460 children, 213 (46%) had dropped out of school.
- Reason for dropping out-. disinterest in studying (82) was the largest, followed by work at home (38), need to support earnings of their families (26); unable to afford schooling (16); and failed in examinations (14)
- Five hundred and fifty eight (558) persons in this locality suffer from some kind of chronic disease

What does the Community demand:

- Two hundred and seventeen (217) HH (60.1%) endorsed the suggestion of some assistance from outside in order to enhance access to education.

What has the Government achieved?

- Of the 164 widow in the settlement, 120 are heading the HH, 68 of them getting widow pension
- Of the 273 reported elderly population, 77 are availing old age pension
- Fifty five (55) persons were identified as disabled, 30 have disability certificates and 18 are availing pension.

Three hundred and sixty one (361) HHs were surveyed in this locality. Of them 209 are run by men. Out of them 190 were totally illiterate, 11 had some informal training. The remaining 152 HHs were headed by women, of whom 140 are totally illiterate, 11 of them have had some informal training and one had attended class 1. One hundred and twenty (120) are widows, four (4) of them are divorced, three (3) are single mothers and 25 of them are married. Once again formal literacy of the custodian demography is near absent.

There are 1494 people within this locality above the age of five (5). Of them 45 % are totally illiterate, 5% have received education of above higher secondary, and 17 % have had primary education. Remaining 34% have below primary, middle and high school education.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 460 children in this sample, of whom 46% are enrolled in government school, 7% go to private schools and 213(46%) of children are outside the realm of literacy and formal education. Of the HHs in this locality, 49.6 % stated that they cannot study under present circumstances. While 59 % of the HHs accorded high and very high priority to education, 31 % gave low and very low priority to education. Ten (10 %) of them were indifferent and undecided on this question.

Among the factors for dropping out and non-enrolment in schools, the principle factor was disinterest in studying (82) followed by support work at home (38), need to support family income (26); cannot afford schooling (16); failed in examination (14); family shifted (10); ill-health (7); school is far away (5); unknown others (5); working (3); responsibility of siblings (2); constraints due to puberty (1); marriage (1) lack of facilities (1) poor quality of teaching (1). Two hundred and seventeen 217(60.1%) endorsed the suggestion of some assistance from outside in order to enhance access to education.

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

There are 273 people in this locality above the age of 59. Out of them 77 get old age pension. There are 164 widows in this locality and 120 of them are heading a HH. Of them 68 are receiving widow pensions. There are 55 disabled persons in the locality of whom 30 have disability certificates and 18 are getting disabled pension.

There are 558 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic diseases. Cough and common cold is the most prominent one (218), followed by fever (127); high blood pressure (82); Joint pain (48);Asthma (26); Diabetes (21); Joint, back and body pains (10); Cardiac problems (7); Goiter and Thyroid (6) mental problems (4); Cancer (3) eye infection (2); Bronchitis (2); and Jaundice (1).

11. Indra Camp Block, 27 & 28 TrilokPuri

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -102
- Female headed HHs- 53
- Marital Status- Widow 120, abandoned 4, single 3
- Of the 53 women who head HHs 51 (96%) are illiterate
- Total reported elderly population above 59 years of age, both male and female, is 77.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) – Of the 94 children, 35 (37%) has dropped out of school.
- Reasons for dropping out- need to support family's income (11) was the largest factor , followed by disinterest in studying (10); failed in examination (6); cannot afford schooling (3); work at home (3); ill-health (1) and poor quality of teaching (1).
- There are 133 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic diseases

What does the Community demand:

- Sixty six (64.7%) of HHs endorsed the suggestion of some assistance from outside in order to enhance access to education.

What has the Government achieved?

- Of the 52 widow in the settlement, 46 are heading HHs, 25 of them getting widow pension
- Of the 77 reported elderly population,25 are availing old age pension
- Seventeen (17) people were identified as disabled. Eleven (11) have disability certificates and eight (8) are availing pension.

One hundred and two (102) HHs were surveyed in this locality. Of them 49 HHs are run by men among whom 48 are totally illiterate and one (1) has received some informal training. Fifty three (53) of the remaining HHs is headed by women. Of them 51 are totally illiterate and two (2) of them have had some informal training. Forty six (46) of them are widows, one (1) of them is a single mother and six (6) of them were married. Once again formal literacy of the custodian demography is near absent.

There are 407 people within this locality above the age of five (5). Of them 47 % are totally illiterate, 5% received education above higher secondary level, 17 % have had primary education and the remaining 30% have received below primary, middle and high school education.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 94 children in this sample of whom 57% are enrolled in government schools, 5% go to private schools and 35 (37%) are outside the realm of literacy and formal education. In this locality 46.1 % of HHs stated that they cannot study under present circumstances.

While 68 % of HHs accorded high and very high priority to education, 19 % gave low and very low priority to education. Fourteen (14 %) of them were indifferent and undecided on this question.

Among the factors for dropping out and non-enrolment in schools the need to support earnings (11) was the largest; followed by disinterest in studying (10); failed in examination (6); cannot afford schooling (3); work at home (3); ill-health (1) poor quality of teaching (1). Sixty six (66) HHs or (64.7%) endorsed the suggestion of some assistance from outside in order to enhance access to education.

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

There are 77 people in this locality above the age of 59. Of them 25 get old age pension. There are 52 widows in this locality and 46 of them are heading a HH. Twenty five (25) are receiving widow pensions. There are 17 disabled persons in the locality and 11 of them have disability certificates. Eight (8) of them are getting disability pension. There are 133 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic diseases. Cough and common cold is the most prominent one (61), followed by fever (38); high blood pressure (19); Diabetes (7); Joint pains (5); Asthma (2); and mental problems (1).

12. Jawahar Mohalla Hr. Sec School behind Patparganj

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -259
- Female headed HHs- 63
- Marital Status- Widow 45, abandoned 1single 1
- Of the 63 women who headed HHs 62 (98%) were illiterate
- Total reported elderly population 59 years of age, both male and female, is 59.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) – Of the 465 children, 127 (27%) had dropped out of schools.
- Reason for dropping out- disinterest in studying (38) is the foremost factor; followed by need to support earnings (36); work at home (19); failed in examination (11); family shifted (7); ill-health (5); constraints after attaining puberty (3); abuse by teachers (3); lack of facilities (1); working (1) and safety issues (1)
- Three hundred and forty eight (348) persons in this locality suffer from some kind of chronic disease

What does the Community demand:

- One hundred and seventy six (176) HHs (68%) endorsed the suggestion of some assistance from outside in order to enhance access to education.

What has the Government achieved?

- Of the 68 widow in the settlement,45 are heading the HH, 35 of them get widow pension
- Of the 59 reported elderly population,50 are availing old age pension
- Thirty (30) people were identified as disabled. Ten(10) have disability certificates

In this locality 259 HHs were surveyed. Of them 196 HHs are run by men, of whom 191 are totally illiterate, one (1) of them has had some informal training, three (3) have attended Class 1 and one (1) of them completed class 1. Sixty three (63) HHs are headed by women of whom 62 are totally illiterate, one (1) of them has had some informal training. Of them 45 are widows, one (1) is divorced, one (1) is a single mother and 16 are married. Once again formal literacy of the custodian demography is near absent. There are 1367 people within this locality above the age of five (5). Of them, 25 % are totally illiterate, 12% had education of above higher secondary and 21 % have received primary education. Remaining 41% had below primary, middle and high school education.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 465 children in this sample. 67% of this demography is enrolled in government schools, 6% goes to private schools and 127 (28%) of this demography are outside the realm of literacy and formal education. While 34.4 % of HHs in this locality stated that they cannot study under present

circumstances, 79 % of HHs accorded high and very high priority to education and 17 % gave low and very low priority on education, 3 % of were indifferent and undecided on this question.

Among the factors of dropping out and non-enrolment in schooling, disinterest in studying (38) was the largest; followed by need to support earnings (36); work at home (19); failed in examination (11); family shifted (7); ill-health (5); puberty constraints (3); abuse by teachers (3); lack of facilities (1); working (1) and safety issues (1). But 176 (68%) HHs endorsed the suggestion of some assistance from outside in order to enhance access to education.

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

There are 116 people in this locality above the age of 59. Of them 50 get old age pension. There are 68 widows in this locality and 45 of them are heading a HH. Of them 35 are receiving widow pensions. There are 30 disabled persons in the locality and 10 of them have disability certificates. All the certified are getting disability pension. There are 348 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic disease. Cough and common cold is the most prominent one (110), followed by high blood pressure (64); fever (60); Diabetes (28); Cardiac problems (19); Asthma (19); Joint pains (10); eye infections (7); Goiter and Thyroid (5); Cancer (4); Skin disease (4); mental problems (3); Typhoid (1); headache (1) Joint, back and body pains (1) and menstrual disorder (1).

13. LalBagh Shriram Nagar, A-Block, G.T. Road

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -55
- Female headed HHs- 23
- Marital Status- Widow 19,
- Of the 23 female who head HHs 23 (100%) are illiterate
- Total reported elderly population 59 years of age, both male and female, is 28.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) – Of the 60 children, 25 (33%) has dropped out of school.
- Reasons for dropping out- , disinterest in studying (10) is the largest; followed by need to support earnings (6); work at home (5); cannot afford schooling (1); Ill-health (1); family shifted (1)
- There are 348 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic disease

What does the Community demand:

- A high of 54 (98.2%) HHs endorsed the suggestion of some assistance from outside in order to enhance access to education

What has the Government achieved?

- Of the 19 widows, 10 of them getting widow pension
- Of the 28 reported elderly population, 3 are availing old age pension
- Thirteen (13) persons were identified as disabled, eight (8) have disability certificates, 5 are availing pension

Fifty five (55) HHs was surveyed in this locality. Of them 32 HHs are run by men and all of them were illiterate. Twenty three (23) HHs is headed by women and all of them are illiterate too. Nineteen (19) are widows, four (4) of them are married. There is total absence of literacy among the generation of parents. There are 204 people within this locality above the age of five (5). Of them, 37 % are

totally illiterate, 7% had received education of above higher secondary and 23 % have had primary education. Remaining 34% have below primary, middle and high school education.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

Of the 60 children in this sample, 52% of this demography are enrolled in government schools, 7% goes to private schools and 25(42%) are outside the realm of literacy and formal education. But 96.4 % of HHs in this locality stated that they can study under present circumstances and 48 % of the HHs accorded high and very high priority to education. But 49% gave low and very low priority to education and 4 % of them were indifferent and undecided on this question.

Among the factors for dropping out and non-enrolment in school, disinterest in studying (10) is the largest; followed by need to support earnings (6); work at home (5); cannot afford schooling (1); Ill-health (1); family shifted (1). Fifty four (98.2%) of HHs endorsed the suggestion of some assistance from outside in order to enhance access to education.

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

There are 28 people in this locality above the age of 59. Of them three (3) is getting old age pension. There are 19 widows in this locality all of whom are heading a HH. Of them 10 are receiving widow pensions.

There are 13 disabled persons in the locality. Eight (8) have disability certificates and five (5) are getting disability pension. There are 127 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic disease. Cough and common cold is the most prominent one (76), followed by fever (29); Joint, body and back pain (6); high blood pressure (4); Diabetes (4); Joint pain (3); Goiter (2); mental problem (1); eye infection (1) and stomach pain (1).

14. New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -511
- Female headed HHs-199
- Marital Status- Widow 19,
- Of the 199 who head HHs 177 (89%) are illiterate
- Total reported elderly population 59 years of age, both male and female, is 472.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) – Of the 428 children, 116 (27%) had dropped out of schools.
- Reason for dropping out - disinterest in studying (38) was the largest factor; followed by failure in examination (23); need to support earnings (14); family shifted (7); cannot afford schooling (6); working (5); school is far away(3); Ill-Health (2); responsibility of siblings (2); quality of teaching is poor (2); unknown (2); and lack of facilities in school (1)
- There are 249 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic disease.

What does the Community demand:

- Three hundred and nineteen (319) HHs (62.4%) endorsed the suggestion of some assistance from outside in order to enhance access to education.

What has the Government achieved?

- Of the 225 widows, 173 are heading HHs and 125 are getting widow pension
- Of the 472 reported elderly population,195 are availing old age pension
- Seventy five (75) people were identified as disabled, 48 have disability certificates and 39 are availing pension

Five hundred and eleven (511) HHs were surveyed in this locality. Of these 312 HHs are run by men of whom 280 are illiterate, 11 of them have some informal training, 19 of them have attended class 1, one (1) of them has completed class 1 and one (1) had completed class 5. The remaining 199 HHs are headed by women and 177 of them are illiterate. Of them, 173 are widows, one (1) of them is divorced, four (4) are single mothers and 21 of them married. There is significant illiteracy among the generation of parents.

There are 1971 people within this locality above the age of five (5). Of them 40 % are totally illiterate, education of above higher secondary is 10%, 18 % having received primary education. Remaining 33% have below primary, middle and high school education.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 428 children in this sample. 66% of this demography is enrolled in government school. 7% goes to private schools. 27 % of this demography i.e. 116 children are outside the realm of literacy and formal education. 46.6 % of HHs in this locality stated that they cannot study under present circumstances. 66 % of the HHs accorded high and very high priority to education. 27% on other hand have low and very low priority on education. 6 % of them are indifferent and undecided on this question.

Among the factors of dropout and non-enrolment in schooling, disinterest in studying (38) is the largest; followed by failure in exam (23); need to support earnings (14); family shifted (7); unaffordable (6); working (5); school too far (3); Ill-Health (2); responsibility of siblings (2); teachers don't teach(2); unknown (2); lack of facilities in school (1). Three hundred and nineteen (319) HHs (62.4%) endorsed the suggestion of some assistance from outside in order to enhance access to education.

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

There are 472 people in this locality above the age of 59. Out of them 195 is getting old age pension. There are 225 widows in this locality, 173 of whom are heading a household each. Out of them 124 are receiving widow pensions. There are 75 disabled persons in the locality and 48 of these disabilities are certified. Out of them 39 are getting disabled pension.

There are 249 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic diseases. Cough and common cold is the most prominent one (81), followed by fever (40); Diabetes (31); high blood pressure (28); Asthma (19); Joint Pains (14); Joint, body and back aches (5); mental problems (4); eye infection (4); Cancer (2); headache (1); AIDS/HIV (1) menstrual disorder (1); skin disease (1) and stomach pain (1).

15. Pandit Bismil Camp Shashi Garden Patparganj:

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -179
- Female headed HHs-41
- Marital Status- Widow 19,
- Of the 41 women heading HHs 38 (93%) were illiterate
- Total reported elderly population 59 years of age, both male and female, is 88.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) – Of the 360 children, 113 (31%) had dropped out of schools.
- Reason for dropping out- disinterest in studying (46) is the largest; followed by need to support earnings (18); failure in examination (13); family shifted (9); cannot afford schooling (8); ill-health (6); work at home (6); lack of facilities (3); teachers do not teach (1); marriage (1); working (1) and safety issues (1).
- There are 203 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic disease.

What has the Government achieved?

- Of the 53 widows, 37 are heading HHs and 26 of them getting widow pension
- Of the 88 reported elderly population, 39 are availing old age pension
- Of the 16 people identified as disabled, 10 have disability certificates and are availing pension

Of the 179 HHs surveyed in this locality 138 HHs are run by men of whom 131 are illiterate, 4 have received some informal training, two (2) have attended class 1 and one (1) of them has completed class 1. Forty one (41) HHs is headed by women. Of them 38 are illiterate. Thirty seven (37) are widows, one (1) is a single mother, three (3) are married. There is significant illiteracy among this generation of parents. There are 914 people within this locality above the age of five (5). Of them, 27 % are totally illiterate, 9% had received education of above higher secondary and 21 % have had primary education. Remaining 43% have below primary, middle and high school education.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 360 children in this sample. Of them, 64% of this demography is enrolled in government school, 4% goes to private schools and 113 (32 %) of this demography are outside the realm of literacy and formal education. While 33 % of HHs in this locality stated that they cannot study under present circumstances, 73 % of HHs accorded high and very high priority to education. On the other hand 22% gave low and very low priority to education and 6 % of them were indifferent and undecided on this question.

Among the factors for dropping out and non-enrolment in schools, disinterest in studying (46) was the main reason followed by need to support earnings of family (18); failure in examination (13); family shifted (9); cannot afford schooling (8); ill-health (6); work at home (6); lack of facilities (3); teachers do not teach (1); marriage (1); working (1) and safety issues (1).

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

There are 88 people in this locality above the age of 59. Of them 31 get old age pension. There are 53 widows in this locality, of them 37 head a HH. Of them 26 are receiving widow pensions. There are 16 disabled persons in the locality and 10 of them have disability certificates and all are getting

disability pension. There are 203 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic disease. Cough and common cold is the most prominent one (90), followed by fever (66); Diabetes (16); high blood pressure (8); Asthma (6); Cardiac problems (5); Joint, body and back pain (5); Goiter and Thyroid (1); Bronchitis (1); mental problems (1) and eye infection (1).

16. Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -184
- Female headed HHs-67
- Marital Status- Widow 52 and 4 are single women
- Of the 67 women who head HHs 61 (91%) are illiterate
- Total reported elderly population 59 years of age, both male and female, is 190.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) – Of the 201 children, 41 (20%) had dropped out of school.
- Reasons for dropping out- disinterest in studying (13) is the biggest reason followed by need to support earnings (9); failure in examinations (7); work at home (3); ill-health (2); family shifted (2); cannot afford schooling (1); working (1); school is far away(1); teachers do not teach (1); responsibility of siblings (1).
- There are 195 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic disease.

What has the Government achieved?

- Of the 68 widows, 52 are heading HHs and 32 of them getting widow pension
- Of the 190 reported elderly population,79 are availing old age pension
- Of the 24 people identified as disabled, 11 have disability certificates and 6 are availing pension

Of the 184 HHs surveyed in this locality, 117 are run by men. Of them, 106 are illiterate, five (5) have received some informal training, five (5) have attended class 1 and one (1) of them had completed class 1. There are 67 HHs headed by women and 61 of them are illiterate. While 52 of these women are widows, four (4) are single mother, and 11 of them are married. There is significant illiteracy among this generation of parents. There are 840 people in this locality above the age of five (5). Of them 34 % are totally illiterate, 9% have received education of above higher secondary and 21 % have had primary education. Remaining 35% have below primary, middle and high school education.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 201 children in this sample. Of them 70% are enrolled in government schools, 10% go to private schools and 41 (20 %) are outside the realm of literacy and formal education. While 34.8 % of HHs in this locality stated that they cannot study under present circumstances, 68 % of the households accorded high and very high priority to education and 26% gave low and very low priority to education. Seven (7 %) of them were indifferent and undecided on this question.

Among the factors for dropping out and non-enrolment in schools, disinterest in studying (13) was the most common; followed by need to support family earnings (9); failure in examination (7); work at home (3); ill-health (2); family shifted (2); cannot afford schooling (1); working (1); school is far away (1); teachers do not teach (1);responsibility of siblings (1).

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

There are 190 people in this locality above the age of 59. Of them 79 get old age pension. There are 68 widows in this locality, of which 52 are heading a HH. Of them 32 are receiving widow pensions. There are 24 disabled persons in the locality. Eleven (11) have disability certificates and six (6) of them are getting disability pension. There are 195 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic disease. Cough and common cold is the most prominent one (86), followed by high blood pressure (49); fever (21); Diabetes (17); Joint pains (7); Cardiac problems (5); Cancer (3); headache (3); Asthma (2); Goiter and Thyroid (1); eye infection (1).

17. Road No. 64 Tahirpur (Leprosy Camp)

Level of Exclusion/ Inclusion :

- Total HHs -199
- Female headed HHs-67
- Marital Status- Widow 52, 2 are abandoned and 1 is a single women
- Of the 67 women who head HHs 63 (94%) are illiterate
- Total reported elderly population 59 years of age, both male and female, is 126.
- Schooling status of children (6-17 years) – Of the 299 children, 83 (28%) had dropped out of school.
- Reasons for dropping out- disinterest in studying (40) is the foremost; followed by work at home (8); failure in examination (8); cannot afford schooling (6); family shifted (5); need to support earnings of family (3); abuse by teachers (2); working (2); puberty constraints (2); unknown (2); school is far away (1); teachers do not teach (1); Ill-Health (1); safety issues (1)
- There are 266 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic disease.

What has the Government achieved?

- Of the 89 widow, 52 are heading HHs and 47 of them getting widow pension
- Of the 126 reported elderly population,59 are availing old age pension
- Of the 53 people identified as disabled, 43 have disability certificates and 35 are availing pension

Of the 199 HHs surveyed in this locality, 132 HHs are run by men. While 123 of these HH heads are illiterate, five (5) of them have received some informal training and three (3) of them have attended class 1. Of the 67 HHs headed by women and 63 of them are illiterate. Fifty two (52) of these women are widows, two (2) are divorced, one (1) is a single mother, and 12 of them are married. There is significant illiteracy among this generation of parents. There are 964 people within this locality above the age of five (5). Of them, 33 % are totally illiterate, 10% have had education of above higher secondary and 21 % have had primary education. Remaining 36% have below primary, middle and high school education.

Schooling Status of Children (6-17):

There are 299 children in this sample. Sixty three (63%) of this demography is enrolled in government schools, 8% goes to private schools, 1 % is attending a Madrasa and 83 (28 %) are outside the realm of literacy and formal education. While 59.8 % of HHs in this locality stated that they cannot study under present circumstances, 76 % of HHs accorded high and very high priority to education. But 19% gave low and very low priority to education and 5 % of them were indifferent and undecided on this question.

Among the factors for dropping out and non-enrolment in school, disinterest in studying (40) was the biggest reason followed by work at home (8); failure in examinations (8); cannot afford schooling (6); family shifted (5); need to support earnings (3); abuse by teachers (2); working (2); puberty constraints (2); unknown (2); school is far away(1); teachers do not teach (1); Ill-Health (1) and safety issues (1).

Vulnerabilities and Emoluments:

There are 126 people in this locality above the age of 59. Out of them 59 get old age pension. There are 89 widows in this locality, of whom 52 are heading a HH. Of them 47 are receiving widow pensions. There are 52 disabled persons in the locality. Forty three (43) have disability certificates and 35 are getting disability pension. There are 266 persons in this locality who suffer from some kind of chronic disease. Cough and common cold is the most prominent one (136), followed by fever (91); Diabetes (12); high blood pressure (10); mental problems (4); stomach pain (3); Joint pain (2); Under nutrition (2); Cancer (1); Cardiac problems (1); Asthma (1); Filariasis(1); Bronchitis (1); and eye infection (1).

Overview of the vulnerabilities:

SCHOOLING & LITERACY

One of the prime subjects of enquiry was the state of literacy and the schooling status of these settlements. The survey enumerated the number of drop outs on each locality, factors for dropping out, response of parents to conditions of study and willingness to participate in programs aimed at improving the condition of education and literacy. Following is a layout of some of the statistics that reveals those aspects of the settlements which require targeted intervention:

In the key area of education and literacy, the most general feature to be noted across the areas of survey is the near absence of literacy among the custodian generation. More specifically, the above tables have been prepared in descending order of prevalence. The tally in Table I (See Annexure) is a combination of the quantum of drop out and non-enrolment in each locality. Graph II (See Annexure) indicates the overall weightage of each factor for dropping out as indicated by respondents. Disinterest in study is the prime factor among children for dropping out. The nature of this disinterest could be deeply layered and calls for another psychological study. However, some of the associated factors could indicate the rationale behind this disinterest such as failure in examinations, poor quality of teaching, lack of facilities at school, school too far, etc. On the other hand, the tally in other factors such as need to support earnings at home, work at home, responsibilities of siblings at home clearly indicates economic factors are at work as well. Given the general illiteracy among the parents' demography, there is a clear lack of an environment that could be conducive to school going children able to develop or sustain interest in schooling amidst all other challenges of the family.

Despite illiteracy among custodians, the attitude towards schooling among the households varied. Table III indicates the number of households that accorded low priority to education. Additionally, Table IV indicates the number of households who stated that they cannot study in the present circumstances. There is certainly an overlap between both the tables III (See Annexure) and IV (See Annexure). Taken together, each tally represents the number of households who may or may not have their children in school but they are unable to give priority to schooling or are not able to sustain the schooling of their children. Additionally, in order to map the demand for assistance, each locality responded whether they would be willing to participate in training programs. Table V and VI (See Annexure) indicates both the positive and negative responses. In most localities, the response has been positive and they are specifically looking to programs that could provide them with skills for gainful employment. However, the households with either response should be taken into account while framing programs as they are not willing to respond appears to be further vulnerable and needs to be actively worked with in each locality.

GENDER:

As discussed above, vulnerability from illiteracy can have serious impact on economic well being and prospects of socio-economic mobility in megacities. This vulnerability can be further compounded owing to gendered perceptions of the status of women who are widows, divorced or single mother and are responsible for running households. Getting livelihood, to be able to sustain that livelihood and putting their children to school could be additionally challenging in numerous ways owing to their marital status. The data from the survey elucidated the composition of this particular demography within.

Among the households part of the survey, 1094 households are headed by women. Of that, 860 of them are widows, 21 of them are divorce and 34 are single mothers. All these women who are running their households are either illiterate or have some informal education. Given their location, it can be safely assumed that they are far removed from gainful employment. In that scenario, sending their children to school or sustaining their education could be additionally challenging. In the absence of any intervention, whether through government scheme or private initiative, it is quite likely that the next generation of these households would continue in this socio-economic category through some informal trade or labor form.²

The case of illiteracy and scant informal education among the category of household heads who are widows, divorcee and single mother brings about compounded vulnerabilities so far as the job market is concerned. Given their educational status, they are bound to be in the informal labor market which is unorganized and unfavorable to workers. There would be uncertainty over continued employment, wages and hardly any scope for emoluments like leave. Given this uncertainty, these household heads

² These figures are available settlement wise and would be accounted in order to make targeted interventions. Please refer to Table 3

owing to their gendered status in the job market are prone to facing multiple exploitation and insecurity as to receiving sustained pay and relief from work. These factors would easily hinge on the schooling status of children of their households. Enumerating this dimension of the issue would require another survey on the occupational status of these households but enumeration of the factors of dropout as discussed below clearly hints correlation of these factors.

INTER-GENERATIONAL ILLITERACY: EFFECT OF ABOVE VULNERABILITIES

One of the crucial observations that the survey made was the rate of school dropout and non-enrolment of children within the age group of 6-17 years. Across 17 localities, out of 3914 children within this age bracket, 2395 students go to government schools, 241 go to private schools, seven (7) go to Madrasas, 1086 dropped out of school owing to different factors and 185 of them never enrolled in any educational program. Given this scenario, the current percentage of formal illiteracy that exists is 32.43 percent which comprises of the figures of dropout and non-enrolment. This is a significant shortfall that calls for clear intervention. And education and formal schooling for households of these backgrounds are very crucial in order to break the inter-generational cycle of illiteracy and poverty.

Additionally, the survey enumerated the factor behind school dropout. The resultant statistics makes for some interesting observations. The following are the factors resulting in these dropouts in their descending order of magnitude:

1. Disinterest (37%)
2. Need to support earnings at home (16%)
3. Work at home (13%)
4. Failed in examination (10%)
5. Unaffordable fees (5%)
6. Shift of family (5%)
7. Ill-Health (5%)
8. Started Working (1%)
9. School is some distance away (1%)
10. Lack of facilities in school (1%)
11. Teacher does not teach (1%)

The factors enumerated above and their quantum clearly indicates contrary to the common notion that people cannot afford education. Government schools, irrespective of their conditions, continue to remain within the reach of slum populations. There is a small population within these households that is able to send their children to private schools as well. However, for a large of number of school dropouts, the prime factor as exhibited is lack of interest. This speaks volumes about the nature of schooling that is accessible in these areas. The illiteracy of the custodian population as enumerated above actually aggravates this condition as there is no supporting environment within the household

that can assist students to value and appreciate their schooling and make them continue their education in spite of financial and other odds.

The other two prime factors which are needed to support earnings and work at home indicates that education as a requirement is constantly combating with financial challenges of the household. Given such odds, students even though enrolled may not be able to focus and that might lead to failure in examinations and drop out. This factor also appears to be at work significantly. Within the same domain of financial challenge, failure to provide for the fees is also a factor behind dropout. Thus, the different factors though at variance appear to be interconnected. The households which have school dropouts or non-enrolled are not able to access education amidst the social and financial vulnerabilities that inform their decision to divert the lives of their children towards tasks that could meet more pressing demands of the household and also conserve their meager resources. While there is a short term gain of meeting the immediate exigencies in the households, the long term loss is not understood or foreseen. These changes are hardly noted or realized in day to day life and can eventually perpetuate the socio-economic conditions that currently exist.

PRIORITY ACCORDED TO EDUCATION AND EXPECTATION FOR ASSISTANCE

The survey along with picking up quantitative information also gathered qualitative information in order to map the perception and awareness of education in these households. The information enumerated provides the scope for targeted intervention.

Overall, 69 percent of the households accorded high and very high priority to education. 25 percent accorded low and very low priority to education. Additionally, 6 percent of households were unable to articulate any clear response about it. On another note, it was enumerated that 56.93 percent of households stated that they could study under present circumstances against 43.07 percent. Additionally, 62.6 percent of the households were willing to participate in any activity that is undertaken to improve conditions of education and disability as against 37.4 percent. Settlement wise these figures are at variance. Moreover in relation to this, the data on drop outs and disabilities have been refined and additional information has been gathered in 11 localities which have high prevalence of dropouts and 13 localities which have high prevalence of disabilities. This provides us with the scope of building a much focused program for intervention.

This component of the survey that attempted to map the perception of households indicates that there is a clear awareness of their limitations and prospects owing to lack of education and absence of assistance in addressing vulnerabilities arising out of disabilities. This is reflected in the priority accorded to education. On the other hand, one fourth of the households while understanding its importance don't see itself accessing education or overcoming any vulnerability in the existing scenario. Then there is the statistically insignificant percentage that does not have an articulate response on the matter. This qualitative assessment provides a clear scope for targeted intervention in these localities.

Having gone through the statistics of individual settlements, we now move forward to examine the statistics of some of the key issues and understand their intensity and linkages to the overall well-being and improvement of these areas.

OLD AGE PENSION:

In the survey areas, certain emoluments through schemes of government are found to be in operation namely pension benefits for people above 59, widows and disabled. Irrespective of how adequate they are and their outreach, it must be noted that any assistance from the state targeted at such categories has the important impact of keeping the family budget floating for subsistence and in turn enables the family to try and work towards improvement with this support.

The survey enumerated this data and was able to locate the demography that was not receiving these benefits. In the first case of old age pension, the following pattern has emerged:

Profile of People above the age of 59 and recipient of Old Age Pension Benefit in Descending Order of Enumeration

TABLE VII

S.NO.	AREA OF SURVEY	People <59	Old Age Pensioners	Elderly without pension benefits
1.	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	472	195	277
2.	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	273	77	196
3.	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	190	79	111
4.	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	159	95	64
5.	Block-F New SeemaPuri	128	45	83
6.	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	126	59	67
7.	Jawahar Mohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	116	50	66
8.	Geeta colony	110	40	70
9.	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar	107	21	86
10.	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	95	18	77
11.	Pandit Bismil Camp Shashi Garden Patpar Ganj	88	31	57
12.	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	79	35	44
13.	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	77	25	52
14.	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	70	24	46
15.	Gram Khera Mansarover Park	55	11	44
16.	LalBagh Shriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	28	3	25
17.	C-Block, Nand Nagri	26	13	13

There could be multiple factors behind this exclusion and an easy speculation is the overall illiteracy of this generation and population. Such absence can often make it difficult in addressing government logistics that are necessary in order to activate the claim of any state emolument. Thus it is recommended that as per need enquiry and facilitation of this gap should be processed at all these localities with the relevant competent authority.

PENSION FOR WIDOWS:

The enumeration of women in the survey presents a vulnerable scenario across all the settlements. Given the general character of illiteracy among the custodian demography tasked with running the household, women are heading households who are also divorced (read abandoned), widowed, single mother and also in regular marriage. They are tasked with balancing livelihood and domestic life. Across these vulnerable conditions of women which have a direct bearing on the well being of the young generation, the operational scheme of emoluments is pension for widows. The operation of this scheme is at variance across the settlements. With the exception of C-Block Nand Nagri, where all the 8 women identified as widows are getting widow pension, in the remaining 16 settlements, there are variations among the total number of widows, the number of widows who are also household heads, number of widows who are getting pension for widows and number of widows who are not getting any pension. Following is the lay out in descending order:

Profile of Widows in Slums in Descending Order of Enumeration
TABLE VIII

S.NO.	Area of Survey	Total Number of Widows	Widows heading household	Quantum of women getting widow pension	Widows without Pension Benefit
1.	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	225	173	124	101
2.	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	164	120	68	96
3.	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	89	52	47	42
4.	Block-F New SeemaPuri	86	58	34	52
5.	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	68	52	32	36
6.	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	68	45	35	33
7.	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar	62	53	33	29
8.	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	58	29	44	14
9.	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	57	52	33	24
10.	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	53	37	26	27
11.	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	52	46	25	27
12.	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	45	32	25	20
13.	Geeta colony	41	27	18	23
14.	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	41	27	17	24
15.	Gram KheraMansarover Park	38	34	12	26
16.	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Shahdara	19	19	10	9
17.	C-Block, NandNagri	8	4	8	0

DISABILITY:

The survey also indicated a number of persons who were disabled in one way or another. They are of different age groups. Given the socio-economic position of the households having a disabled member within the household implies additional vulnerability not just for the disabled per se but also for the household.

The data indicates the number of disabled in each settlement and among them those who are certified and eligible for receiving benefits. Having a disabled member within the household would mean additional responsibility which could impact schooling and education. The survey also identified disabled members within the schooling age bracket of 6-17 years.

In this bracket, across 13 settlements 68 children are suffering from different types of disability. Of them, 31 are not receiving any pension as they do not have proper documentation to be eligible for it.

This particular data set also validates the impact of key vulnerability, i.e. illiteracy on these households as a significant number of them in each settlement area do not have required documentation that makes them eligible for disability pension. Twenty one (21) of these children are not attending school and their disability is a direct factor though their nature varies in each case.

As opposed to this figure, there are 45 children who are attending school in spite of disabilities. However, sustaining this attendance is getting increasingly difficult and may result in drop out. Disability in each household without any documentation, that can bring some pension, further compounds the problem of access to education and subsequent socio-economic mobility.

Certified disability receives pension but that may not remedy the challenge they might face as they progress in their schooling.

Hence, it is imperative that this data helps in apprehending barriers to education and skill training and is able to prevent drop out from school of these disabled children who are attending school as of now.

On the other hand, disability existing in households in children of schooling age or otherwise brings constraints on the family budget significantly as well as increases domestic responsibilities.

Both these factors could impinge on education and schooling which contains long term limitations on socio-economic mobility.

Profile of Conditions of Disabled in Descending Order of Enumeration

TABLE IX

S.No.	Area of Survey	Households with Disability
1	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	75
2	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	56
3	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	53
4	Geeta colony	40
5	Block-F New SeemaPuri	32
6	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	31
7	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	29
8	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	24
9	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	17
10	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	16
11	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	15
12	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	13
13	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	13
14	Gram KheraMansarover Park	11
15	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	11
16	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar	7
17	C-Block, NandNagri	1

TABLE X

S. No.	Area of Survey	Households without Certified Disability
1	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	27
2	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	25
3	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar	21
4	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	21
5	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	13
6	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	12
7	Block-F New SeemaPuri	10
8	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	9
9	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	8
10	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	6
11	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	6
12	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	5
13	Geeta colony	4
14	C-Block, NandNagri	3
15	Gram KheraMansarover Park	3
16	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	2
17	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	1

TABLE XI

S.No.	AREA OF SURVEY	Certified Disabled without Pensions
1	Geeta colony	15
2	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	13
3	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	9
4	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	8
5	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	7
6	Block-F New SeemaPuri	6
7	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	6
8	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	5
9	Gram KheraMansarover Park	4
10	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	3
11	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	3
12	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	3
13	C-Block, NandNagri	1

In the case of disability, the enumeration has highlighted the gap between number of people disabled, number of people whose disabilities have been certified and the number of people whose disability is certified but are not receiving any pension. This gap of governance in overall social security is crucial for ensuring households are able to make use of their existing opportunity. Hence, it is recommended that given the priority outlined in Tables IX, X and XI, adequate enquiry and facilitation is chalked out in order to assist in securing emoluments of pensions as per existing scheme of government.

Disability, Widowhood, Divorcee or Single Mothers and Old Age are some of the factors that can seriously impede the improvement of socio-economic well being of these localities, particularly schooling children. These constraints increases family expenditure and debt in the absence of any external support, restricts mobility and income opportunities and is likely to reduce scope of schooling and education of the upcoming generation.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Community Centre: Nodal Point of Long Term Engagement

The first step towards this project would be to set up bases with long term intervention. So, a community centre or reviving an existing community centre would be crucial for any long term interventions and begin with digital and financial literacy for custodians. This has to be sensitive to the work and occupational timings of the household heads. This centers and financial literacy could become the entry point of long term intervention and outcomes. However, humble this beginning needs to be made as improvement in vital aspects of life such as education and disability would outlast any project based deadlines. These community centers could become nucleus of information for all or any government scheme. This should also be able to establish a wholesome reputation within the locality and not just as a lobby to the few locals who have facilitated the survey. The essence of

these centers has to be decentralized and accessible to all. This premise has to be mindful of inclusive activity across lines of constitutional category as well.

Assistance for Accessing Governance

The premise of community centre can be the hub of accessing government initiative especially those related to education and disability. For instance, it would bode well for them to try and bid a tender for Pradhan Mantri Janaushudhi Kendra. The project could establish connections with CSR divisions of companies and conventions of NGOs in order to provide a sustainable pool of human capital that could impart skill based education on short-term basis through workshop.

Mobilizing Human Resources within the Locality:

Class and caste dimensions permeate all human geographies and prevent solidarities that common socio-economic issues have the potential to induce. Having a common nucleus in the locality would go a long way in households within similar zones of vulnerabilities together within localities and among them as well. Here, the households on the lighter side of the scale of vulnerability should be specially groomed for community leadership. In doing so, it has to be mindful of preventing formation of exclusions either on the basis of class, caste or merit. A successful mobilization of a resident local resource person would be crucial in building local level empowerment that could steer towards improvement.

Framing Need Based Proposals for Targeted Solutions:

The survey indicates much vulnerability in the domain of health, primarily disabilities. Often in select scenarios, special medical attention is necessary that is costly and inaccessible. These health scenarios needs to be accounted and need based proposals should be prepared to mobilize finance from companies and government agencies for medical attention both physiological and mental in order attain diagnosis and possible options of treatment that could be borne with.

Institutional Networking:

Slum localities are an important and humbling exposure for urban populations that are privileged. On the other hand, children of these localities especially those uninterested in education could use exposure of young college going generation for getting inspired. College authorities also encourage students to participate in social science research from the undergraduate level. These households and localities could provide useful site of study and children of these households could use this exposure for learning about opportunities post schooling.

ANNEXURE
TABLE: 1 AREA WISE QUANTUM OF FAMILIES SURVEYED

S.NO.	AREA	NO. OF FAMILIES
1	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar	149
2	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	134
3	Block-F New SeemaPuri	180
4	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	155
5	C-Block, NandNagri	26
6	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	120
7	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	129
8	Geeta colony	175
9	Gram KheraMansarover Park	86
10	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	361
11	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	102
12	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	259
13	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Shahdara	55
14	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	511
15	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	179
16	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	184
17	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	199
	Total	3004

TABLE: 2 AREA WISE PERCENTAGE OF STATUS OF EDUCATION OF SURVEY SAMPLE (>5 AGE)

S.NO.	Name of Slum	Illiterate/ informal	Below primary	Primary	Middle	Secondary	Higher Secondary and above	Total
1.	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar	290	61	85	52	39	11	538
2.	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	197	106	180	115	65	66	729
3.	Block-F New SeemaPuri	354	148	223	96	48	40	909
4.	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	266	91	227	117	68	63	832
5.	C-Block, NandNagri	45	16	26	28	9	13	137
6.	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	191	35	86	55	47	27	441
7.	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	201	86	161	85	60	48	641
8.	Geeta colony	317	94	134	78	55	35	713
9.	Gram KheraMansarover Park	112	54	82	36	37	24	345
10.	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	666	193	260	189	113	73	1494
11.	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	193	49	70	45	30	20	407
12.	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	345	207	292	196	169	158	1367
13.	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	76	16	46	28	24	14	204
14.	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	783	233	360	207	197	191	1971
15.	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	251	155	192	137	99	80	914
16.	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	288	113	173	104	83	79	840
	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	314	114	203	149	84	100	964
	Total	4889	1771	2800	1717	1227	1042	13446

PIE CHART OF FACTORS OF DROP OUT OF CHILDREN IN AREA OF STUDY

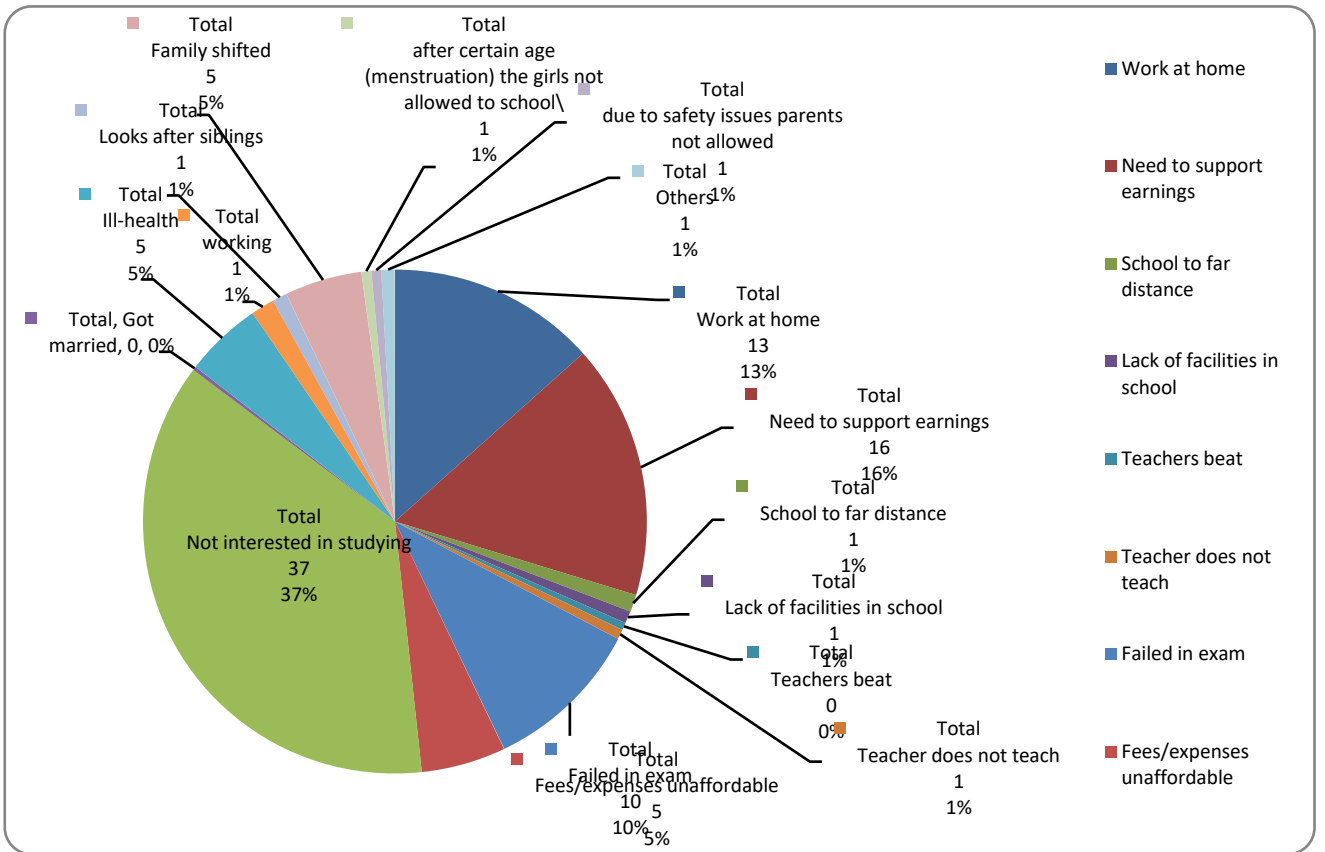


TABLE III

S.NO.	Area	Quantum of Households of Low Priority/Indifference to Schooling
1.	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	171
2.	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	147
3.	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar	61
4.	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	60
5.	Geeta colony	56
6.	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	54
7.	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	52
8.	Block-F New SeemaPuri	49
9.	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	49
10.	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	48
11.	Gram KheraMansarover Park	36
12.	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	35
13.	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	33
14.	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	29
15.	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	15
16.	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	9
17.	C-Block, NandNagri	6

TABLE IV

S. No.	Area	Quantum of Households that Cannot study in Present Circumstances
1	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	239
2	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	179
3	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	119
4	Geeta colony	100
5	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	91
6	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	90
7	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	90
8	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	89
9	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	89
10	Block-F New SeemaPuri	81
11	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar	76
12	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	64
13	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	59
14	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	29
15	C-Block, NandNagri	14
16	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	2
17	Gram KheraMansarover Park	0

TABLE V

	Area	Quantum of Households Willing to Respond to Programs
1.	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	319
2.	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	217
3.	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	176
4.	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	122
5.	Block-F New SeemaPuri	120
6.	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	118
7.	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar	111
8.	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	111
9.	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	106
10.	Geeta colony	99
11.	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	91
12.	Gram KheraMansarover Park	85
13.	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	73
14.	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	66
15.	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	54
16.	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	12
17.	C-Block, NandNagri	0

TABLE VI

S.No.	Area	Quantum of Households Not Willing to Respond to Programs
1.	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	192
2.	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	144
3.	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	117
4.	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	108
5.	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	108
6.	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	83
7.	Geeta colony	76
8.	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	62
9.	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	61
10.	Block-F New SeemaPuri	60
11.	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	49
12.	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar	38
13.	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	36
14.	C-Block, NandNagri	26
15.	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	2
16.	Gram KheraMansarover Park	1
17.	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	1

TABLE XII: AREA WISE RANKING CHART OF DIFFERENT NEGATIVE INDICATORS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
S.No.	Old Age Pension	Widow Pension	HH without Certified disability	HH Certified Disability without Pension	Outside Schooling	HH that cannot study	HH that accorded low priority	HH willing to respond to programs	HH not willing to respond to programs
1	.	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	Indra Camp Block 27 & 28 TrilokPuri	Geeta colony	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar
2	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I
3	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony
4	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	Block-F New SeemaPuri	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	Geeta colony	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)
5	Block-F New SeemaPuri	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	Geeta colony	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	Geeta colony	Block-F New SeemaPuri	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj
6	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	Block-F New SeemaPuri	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj
7	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar	Block-F New SeemaPuri	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	Block-F New SeemaPuri	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar	Geeta colony
8	Geeta colony	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	Indra Camp Block 27 & 28 TrilokPuri	Block-F New SeemaPuri	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony
9	Along Railway Lanes Kailash	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	Gram KheraMansarovar	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School	PanditBismilCamp Shashi Garden	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34

	Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar			Park	Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	behind PatparGanj	PatparGanj		TrilokPuri
10	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	Block-F New SeemaPuri	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	Geeta colony	Block-F New SeemaPuri
11	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.- 17 Gandhi Nagar	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.- 17 Gandhi Nagar	Gram KheraMansarover Park	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri
12	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	Ambedekar Camp Block- 32&34 TrilokPuri	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	Gram KheraMansarover Park	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar
13	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	Geeta colony	Geeta colony	C-Block, NandNagri	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri
14	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	C-Block, NandNagri		Gram KheraMansarover Park	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	C-Block, NandNagri
15	Gram KheraMansarover Park	Gram KheraMansarover Park	Gram KheraMansarover Park		CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	C-Block, NandNagri	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur
16	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Shahdara	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B- Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony		LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	Gram KheraMansarover Park
17	C-Block, NandNagri	C-Block, NandNagri	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)		C-Block, NandNagri	Gram KheraMansarover Park	C-Block, NandNagri	C-Block, NandNagri	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara

TABLE XIII

INDIVIDUAL AND CONSOLIDATED RANK OF PRIORITY OF AREA OF SURVEY

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
S. no.	Area of Survey	Old Age Pension	Widow Pension	HH without Certified disability	HH Certified Disability without Pension	Outside Schooling	HH that cannot study	HH that accorded low priority	HH willing to respond to programs	HH not willing to respond to programs	Average of Prevalence	Rank of Priority
1	New Sanjay Amar Colony Vishwas Nagar	1	1	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1.8	1
2	H-Block Kalender Colony, Dilshad Garden Part-I	2	2	12	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2
3	Rajiv Camp Behind Krishna Market Jhilmil Colony	3	5	8	8	12	12	4	4	8	7.11	8
4	Block.G-3,G-5 Sunder Nagri	4	8	4	5	10	5	16	7	11	7.77	7
5	Block-F New SeemaPuri	5	4	7	6	7	10	8	8	10	7.2	5
6	Road No.64 TahirPur (Leprosy Camp)	6	2	17	4	8	3	10	11	4	7.2	5
7	JawaharMohalla Hr. Sec. School behind PatparGanj	7	6	11	0	2	9	6	3	6	5.5	3
8	Geeta colony	8	13	13	1	5	4	5	10	7	7.3	6
9	Along Railway Lanes Kailash Lanes Gali No.-17 Gandhi Nagar	9	7	3	0	11	11	3	7	12	7	4
10	CPJ-Block New SeelamPur	10	9	9	0	15	14	7	6	15	9.4	9
11	PanditBismil Camp Shashi Garden PatparGanj	11	10	6	0	4	13	9	8	5	7.3	6
12	Dr.Ambedekar Camp A&B-Block Jhilmil Industrial Area Raj Nagar Sonia Colony	12	12	16	7	9	7	3	7	12	9.4	9
13	Indra Camp Block 27& 28 TrilokPuri	13	11	1	10	13	8	13	8	13	10	10
14	Ambedekar Camp Block-32&34 TrilokPuri	14	14	10	12	6	6	15	13	9	11	11
15	Gram KheraMansarover Park	15	15	15	9	14	17	11	12	16	13.7	13
16	LalBaghShriram Nagar, A-Block G.T Road Sahara	16	16	2	11	5	16	14	15	17	12.44	12
17	C-Block, NandNagri	17	17	14	13	17	15	17	17	14	15.6	14