THE STUDY ON STREET DWELLERS WITH REFERENCE TO THE AREA OF THANJAVUR

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research was to provide shelter and to address the needs of the rapidly growing urban population. In our country more than twenty million people who are homeless. Most of the children were affected due to poverty. People come out from their home street land and also stayed in restricted places causing are disturbance to others. The reason behind why many of people lost their lands, homes and livelihood is due to floods or any other natural disaster and other reasons are political causes or family members troubling that the person. Hundreds of homeless, street dwellers live day after day on the pavement of Thanjavur. This paper focuses on street dwellers of Thanjavur with special reference to migration, environment, health and economic conditions. Primary data are collected through questionnaire and structured data. Secondary data were collected through net. Samples were collected using simple random sampling techniques.

Keywords— Disaster, Economic Conditions, Migration, Pavement, Street Dwellers.

I. INTRODUCTION:

The street dwellers refers to dwellings built on the footpaths/pavements of city streets, which use the walls or fences which separate building compounds from the pavement and street outside. Materials include cloth, corrugated iron, cardboard, wood, plastic, and sometimes also bricks or cement. The person who transfer from one place to another with all their belongings i.e., street dwellers. Persons with personal health problem also stay out of their homes. The children are not taking care of their family members this also a problem to come out the house.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Anupam Das (2016) studied the pavement dwellers of Kolkata with special reference to demography, migration scenario and economic conditions. The sample size is 160 and the statistical tools are graphical & simple Percentages system.

Harasankar Adhikari (2014) explained the living status/shelter of street dwellers of Kolkata and their strategies for its improvement in future. The statistical tools are simple purposive random sampling.

Sufaira. C (2013) describes to measure the improvements of physical environment which is in the places like basic amenities of toilets, proper drainage, sewerage system and adequate water supply. The statistical tools used are chi-square. The sample sizes are 770.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Thanjavur city was the study area selected for the research. Primary data was collected through structured questionnaires. Using Simple Random Sampling method, the sample size was 20. The collected information were reviewed and consolidated into a table. For the purpose of analysis, the data were further processed by using statistical tools.
3.1 OBJECTIVE:
- To identify the factors of being homeless.
- To evaluate the behavior of the family members.

3.2 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION:
- Primary data were collected among the public in Thanjavur city which were in the form of interview through a structured questionnaire.
- Secondary data were retrieved from various Journals, Articles, eBooks, Website, Newspaper.

3.3 TOOLS FOR DATA ANALYSIS:
Linear Regression was used to identify the factors of being homeless and Correlation was used to evaluate the behavior of the family members.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS:
Table no: 4.1 shows the regression to identify the factors of being homeless.
- Null hypothesis (H0): There exists no significant relationship between the factors of being homeless.
- Alternate hypothesis (H1): There exists significant relationship between the factors of being homeless.

Table no: 4.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R Square</th>
<th>Adjusted R Square</th>
<th>Std. Error of the Estimate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>.816</td>
<td>.668</td>
<td>.593</td>
<td>.32601</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Predictors: (Constant), no children, no relatives, independent.
b. Dependent Variable: homeless

Table No. 4.2 describes the correlation between behaviors of the family members

Table No. 4.2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Family members</th>
<th>Health disorder</th>
<th>Low income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Family members</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.828**</td>
<td>.823**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.952**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
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<td>N</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low income</td>
<td>Pearson Correlation</td>
<td>.823</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sig. (2-tailed)</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>54</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

V. CONCLUSION:
Table No. 4.1 describes that Alternate hypothesis (H1) is accepted as there exists significant relationship between the factors of being homeless were \( r^2 \) is .668 which satisfies the objective to identifying the factors of being homeless Table No. 4.2 shows that there is a correlation between the family members and the homeless people as \( .952** \) is correlated at .001 level of significant which satisfies the objective to evaluate the behavior of the family members.
VI. REFERENCE:

2) Sufaira.C (2013) “Socio Economic Conditions of Urban Slum Dwellers in Kannur Municipality” IOSR.
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4) Dr.Wasantha Subasinghe (2015) “Quality of Life Study on Slum Dwellers (With Special Reference to Sri Lanka)” IJSRIT. Volume 2, no. 3 and Page no: 36 – 65.