

Annexure-1

**STATUS OF WOMEN IN SLUMS AREAS WITH  
REFERENCE TO LUCKNOW CITY**

**A THESIS**

Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of

*Doctor of Philosophy*

In

**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY**

Under the Faculty of Arts

By

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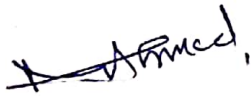
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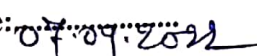
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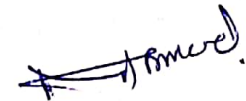
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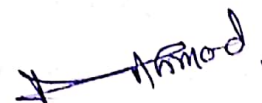
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## ABSTRACT

In slum areas chances for a decent life is found to be low. It is much worse for women because their husbands often mistreat them, even beat them openly in public. Domestic life of women in such areas is very poor but they hardly complain to others about their husband until unless it becomes intolerate situation as their husbands believe to have a complete right on their wife and an outsider should not interfere in their personal matter/affairs/disputes.

Their husband hardly earns and spent most of their life as a drunkard and a chain-smoker.

Slum women go to work for their economic necessity and for survival most of them took manual jobs and hardly have any hope for betterment in their life.

The overall socio-economic condition is neither pleasant nor good at all. Socio-economic characteristics such as age, educational status, male to female ratio, family size, occupational status, annual income etc. were considered.

Present study is a humble attempt to explore the environmental scenario at Lucknow City, capital of U.P. ( A State of India) because it consists of various slum in different part of city.

The present study assures grate importance because of the following reasons.

- In Lucknow City, migration from rural areas have let to creation of slum there by creating many problems like health, hygiene and sanitation.
- Because of the increasing slums, increase in unemployment has been created.
- Literacy in slums is below the national average and state government incapable to raise funds for education.

**Availability of water over crowded situation have increased major health problems cropped up hence there is a grate improve civic like.**

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# **Chapter-1**

## **Introduction**

1.1 Definition of Slum

1.2 Types of the slum

1.3 Characteristics

1.4 History of slum

1.5 Slum in India

1.6 International Status of Slum

1.7 National Status of Slum

1.8 Slum Problem and government Intervention.

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Definition Of Slum

Slum areas enhance for a decent life is found to be few it is much worse for women because their husband often mistreated them even beat them openly in public.

Domestic life in these women is very poor but they hardly complain against their. Husband and unless it becomes an unbearable situation their husband has right over his wife another do not have a right to interfere.

Women suffer and accept them as their fate on the other hand mostly husband in their areas spend their money on drinking liquor smoking and spending their times without any work.

Slum women go to work out for their economic necessarily and a survival mechanism. Mostly they take up manual jobs and they do not have any hope for betterment in their life there is no privacy in slums. parents have to sleep with their grandchildren, slums like this never been easy for urban poor so long as housing and living condition are concerned problem are specially acute, women living in slums are often susceptible to forced ejection by Government and other actors they also face gender bias and violence before ejection. Lot of studies on urban poor have been conducted



different cities in India specially Bombay to Kanpur. Etc., regarding slum situation and living condition.

**Slums:** A slum is the area in a city or a town which is dirty and completely congested and occupied by people who are too poor to afford an actual house. Slum can be seen in majority at the large cities all across the globe the areas. Who are at the bottom in the order of the socio-economy having to set up their houses in such kinds of places which are often known as slum?

The slums show the sign at urban breakdown and therefore it is believed that they represent social phenomenon where outlooks idea and implementation have a considerable part to play and thus they can properly show the social structure of a certain society hunter (1968)

### **SLUM CAN OFTEN BE GROUPED AS**

- High rate of poverty
- Unemployment

Slums are the reasons for a lot of social issues like drugs, alcoholism crime and misery and in the poor nations; they are the reasons for disease because the conditions there are not hygienic.

Singh (2012) has stated those slums are the physical and latitudinal display of the urban poverty and intra-city discrimination. The fast growth is urbanization and housing and job markets not being able to match the requirements of increasing pool of low income people lead to urban poverty and intercity discrimination.

Therefore, the slum areas usually have socio-economic and physical deficiency which comprises at inferior housing in the dangerous locations.

Improper access to simple facilities, organization and harmful living condition slums usually inherit the trouble of a city which comprise of industrial sewage and toxic waste that are dumped in the place where poor live as nobody else would want it.

Around 28% urban populations of Uttar Pradesh is located in the slums. (1999) and are classified by poverty illiteracy, and backwardness and it is apparent that there conditions are not just harmful for the safety and health but they can also load to social threats and urban breakdown.

Slum refers a total regarding the issues of urban poor population on the contrary to popular belief.

Everything is not good with life in urban regions. Rural poor people come to the hope of a luxurious life but it should be noted that urban area is

not better in comparison to the situations in the village areas. Suffocations arrive with them, when they arrive. They usually enjoy pure air, water, healthy and large place in rural areas but they are not provided to them in towns and cities.

Currently the slums have room for nearly lacks of people and majority of them are migrants who have come from 14 different Indian's states according to socio economic profile of slums in 1991. Most of the residents of slum are, Muslims and are from low income groups. Almost 30% of families are from below poverty line. Families are huge and community members are uneducated along with being politically diverged.

Majority of the slums have not received education and have no skills. There are also youngsters who did not complete their school education and therefore do not have any kind of skills that would be helpful for them to get a job. There are some who have been provided informal training of welding and garage repairing etc., but they have no certificates from acclaimed organization that would be helpful for them to get a job in organized sectors and therefore majority of the slums dwellers are employed in unorganized sectors. Poverty among them is high and it is because they are estranged or deserted from their husbands, have been divorced from their husbands. Divorced, husbands have remarried widows or long, lasting illness like T.B.

or alcohol or drugs addiction because there is no proper education, the information on these provisions or information on services for vocational training loans etc. provided by public authorities to make enhancements in living conditions do not reach to them.

Lot of children dropout from the school in the early age and most of the times the reason for this is the child not having any interest in studying. According to a traditional belief here is a significant restricting factor on the girls regarding going to school whereas boys are restricted due to financial condition of their family. Girls are told to stay at home so that they can do the house hold work.

Considering the housing and living situation of slum life for urban poor has always been hard. There is an a part deficiency in basic infrastructure, facilities and basic shelter in all the slums in the world and worries of slum residents keeps increasing because of the informal and unplanned settlement. They have to make developments all across are using more and more insensitive techniques to revamp their cities, remove urban poor, clear urban lands etc.

There are slums most of the people residing in closely packed cabins do not even own them but instead rent them from the land lords. The owners

usually rent out the cabins at high cost relative to the income of most of the residents which seems to be a big issue for the integrate females who are usually low-income earners.

Health status is a major indicator of human comfort and it does not rely just on how many doctors and hospitals are there but on a hygienic and clean atmosphere. Environmental pollution can have an effect on human health in numerous ways and has a considerable part to play in numerous diseases.

World's summit on sustainable development recognized health to be the essential factor of sustainable development and called for an even effective, affordable, accessible and precise health care system for population which depends on them, focus on the economic activities in the urban areas results in movement of work force from rural to urban regions for the job prospects to earn for the family. Because they are migrants have poor income they are not provided to earn for the family. Because these migrants have poor income they are not provided with proper houses and dwell in the empty government lands nearby and set up a hut. The speedy increasing slum population can be the reason of the increasing in urban population. Majority of the slums are located at the dangerous places like river margins, water logged regions, road margins etc. which lack the basic

services, speedy increase in the slum residents has had a considerable part to play in social, economic and environmental issues in the urban areas, 20 to 25% of urban families in India reside in the slums and affordable environment or formal settlements are not available to them.

Living situation in the slums is often not clean and they tend to oppose all the standards of planned urban development. They are the significant factor in accelerating transmission of different air and water borne diseases section 3 of slum areas improvement and clearance act, 1956 as areas in which building.

Are in any respect unfit for human habitation, are by reason of disrepair, congestion, damaged arrangement and design of building construction or damaged arrangement of roads, insufficient exposure to air, light hygiene or any combination of such factors that are harmful to safety, health and morals.

As per census of India 2001, slum is a place where minimum 300 people reside or nearly 60-70 families are there poorly set-up, over filled dwelling in the dirty atmosphere which is often accompanied with insufficient infrastructure and lack of hygienic and drinking water services.

Because of science and technology, the earth has turned into a one global village the distance among the countries and planets are contacted because of the profits conferred by science and technology of today's era. The industrial expansion and modern materialism have led to a growth in distance between man and man and between people of different nations.

Because of this, even though the needs have been rapidly increasing people are still there with no basic services provided to them. Food, cloth and shelter are natural gifts in great quantity for all living species except human being.

Footpath residence, squatting, urban crowding can be seen in every Nation, be it developed, developing or under developed Nation, modern welfare states and socialistic administrations are involved in resolving the issue of hunger, joblessness, poverty and footpath residing nature and degree at issues, because of the footpath residing can be seen more in the metropolitan cities in comparison to small and medium towns<sup>1</sup>.

## **1.2 Types Of The Slums**

There are two type at the slum:-

- One type is unmaintained building which are overcrowded.

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<sup>1</sup> Cities, Urbanisation & Urban Systems. (K. Siddhartha, S. Mukherjee. (P. 394)

- And the other type is built by government, on private vacant land or a land unfit for human settlements such as river bank drainage canal marginal railway land under bridge and even in Public Park. They build with scrap materials, such as tarpaulin tin sheets wood planks cardboard boxes etc.

### **1.3 The Main Characteristics Of Slums**

- High rate of poverty
- High incidence of unemployment
- High extent of urban decay
- Breeding grounds for social problem like crime, drug addiction, alcoholism gambling etc.
- High rate of mental illness.
- Low level of economic status at its residents.
- Inadequate infrastructural facilities.
- Acute problem of malnutrition.
- Lack of drinking water.
- Lack of the basic health care.
- Unsanitary and urinary environment
- Low standard of living.



## **1.4 History Of Slum**

Slum is a global reality which has negativity influenced the urban environment. They have existed for years. The first definition of the, slum was printed in the box dictionary of 'flash language' in 1812, under which slum. Was considered synonymous with Ratchet or criminal trade:

After a generation the slums were marked in America and India. After that, this becomes an international event. Ancient slum, was a criminal local site, according to liberals of 19<sup>th</sup> century, ethics was the main basis of their identities. Where the backward classes of society is immoral and often indulges in criminal cases, it was called a slum. According to the classical definition, slum areas are poor or illegal center with crowds. Where there are not adequate safe water and sanitation facilities and their existence is also unsafe.

Kibra slum is the largest and oldest slum settlement in Kenya and Africa. This is considered to be the largest slum in eastern and central Africa Kibra is derived from the Nubian word Kibra which means forest.

In that period this place was surrounded by large forests due to which it was named Kibra.

The multi-dimension of slum is actually more conservative and does not reflect all the symptoms on the contrary only 19.6% of the population in Mexico's urban area it is astonishing nevertheless despite the bound definition it is estimated that in 2001 at least 921 million people lived in the urban area which was almost equal to the world population.

The number of inhabitants of slums is 78.2% of the urban population of the least developed countries and 1/3 of the world's urban population.

Ethiopia has 99.4% of the world's urban population in slums. A part from this there are 98.5% in Afghanistan and 92% of slum dwellers in Nepal. The poorest urban people are found in Mumpootes and Kinshasa, where the income at 2/3<sup>rd</sup> residents is less than the minimum required expenditure on food in their daily lives.

There are more than 1/4<sup>th</sup> million slums in the world. The population of Asia, Africa and South America grew by one third in the 1990's around 550 million in Asia, 187 in Africa, and 128 million slum dwellers in the worlds, in 30 most wealthy countries.

Five major cities of South/Asia Karachi, Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata and Dhaka have around 15000 district levels Malin communities where population totals is more than 20 million. Also in the Cairo Malin town are

emerging on the roof which are being rented to new entrants in the city. The slums are emerging at the edges of urban expenses.

According to the Hayward law review 85% of the developing world was illegally occupied in a residential property most of the people who come out from the outskirts of life lived in poverty. According to a report published in the last phase at 19<sup>th</sup> century, only one water tank is available for 1321 families Kerosene store and such works that used Naphtha Benzene and other flammable materials was made disastrous of daily life. Drinking alcohol was so common that it was kept in the back of every grocery store poorness and hooliganism together with bodies.

### **1.5 Slums In India**

In India we have slums too and so India is no exception. The population of the cities has been increasing partly due to increase in the births and partly due to immigration from the rural areas in order to get employment in the cities. Of course, there is no uniform increase in the population of the cities. There is, however, an actual increase of 16.5 million in the urban population. The number of class I cities too has increased from 76 to 107 during the period 1951-61. Further, their share in the total numbers has increased from 2.48 percent to nearly 4 percent. It may be mentioned

that all cities with a population of a million have been designated by the India Census as Class I cities. This also includes the cities with larger population.

There were seven million-mark cities in India. These according to the descending order of population are: Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Ahmedabad. The population of these metropolises increased by 6 percent during 1951-61, but according to the 1971 census Kanpur has also been included in the million-mark cities and now the million-mark cities are eight.

This plainly brings out the manner in which our million mark cities keep on swelling. Thus, it can be said that almost all Indian cities have slums, or like conditions. The million mark cities indeed are known to harbor veritable and huge slums and it would seem that the substantial increase in the population in these cities mainly represents the slum population, because a large population of immigrants is absorbed in slum and pavements alone.

Cities in India have been growing haphazardly with no provision to accommodate the ever growing volume of immigrants. There was also been no viable effort to develop the employment potential of smaller cities and

town and thereby make them attractive to migrants, who leave the countryside consequently? The slums themselves are becoming overcrowded indeed, luckily as they have same kind of shelter the cost at which is day by day increasing.

Within slums due to pressure of population sub-human condition have deteriorated further, in many slums there are no lavatory facilities. The horrible conditions of living in the Katras of Delhi, Bustees of Calcutta the Chaws of Bombay the Cheri's of Madras, and the Ahata's of Kanpur as well known to the serious student of urban problem's yet it is doubt-ful whether anything more than sporadic and casual attempts have been made to understand the nature of the slum problem in Indian cities.

In India where cities and towns are regarded as the centers of the innovation and creativity vis-à-vis their contribution in the GDP is also immense (report of the committee on slum statistics/census, 2010). They are considered as the generators and the reservoir of skills, capital and knowledge, a part from it cities possess some basic requirement which also enable it to develop sustain and growing India's rapid urbanization resulted into the increase in the concentration of poor households in cities, Indian cities especially the largest areas, are faced with an acute shortage in decent housing which has resulted in the congestion and lacks of comfort for urban

households. (Precarious, substandard, do not comply with local building codes and as well as lack of amenities) and in growth of poor, illegal and squatter settlements, the extent at the urban population living in slums provides a synthetic indicator of this situation.

Slum are considered as a physical and spatial manifestation of urban poverty often, slum dwellers lack legal ownership of the dwelling in which they reside or any other form of secure tenure in addition, slums are often not recognized by public authorities as an integral part of the city. This is one of the reasons that there is so little data on slum settlement in many countries including India.

The rapid pace of urbanization is generating greater demand for shelter, especially among poor families who lack the income to pay for decent housing; slum is located within the cities but is isolated and is excluded from the mainstream society. We can easily look into the vast distinction between slum and non-slum household situation across the different states in India, the prevalence of slums household varies dramatically states and cities at India.

Looking back to the legal and policy frame works for the urban India related to urban and housing situation reveals a very anti-urban business it is

very remarkable to know that until the 1980's urban housing was not a part of the priorities set in the five year plans, and very few public housing programmers launched by the central government with the support of the states but those policies were also unable to meet the increasing housing needs of urban population especially the poor. Because of the cost of construction, the modalities for selection of the beneficiaries and the find price for the dwelling most of these programmers have benefited the middle classes (Milbert, 1988). Till the 1990's the regulation imposed by state authorities had the vicious effect of showing down construction activity in formal sector, and at contributing indirectly to the proliferation of unauthorized colonies and squatter settlement at the same times urban poverty was largely perceived as a consequence of rural poverty, with specter at masses of poor migrants pouring in to the major metropolises to crowd in to slum (Mukherjee, 2006).

But in spite of different government policies which mainly emphasis on the slums improvement or about its clearance or regarding slum free cities, India still lacks to reap the benefits of the growth. Slums are not only in cities and towns: the slum like situation is also prevalent in villages, generally speaking, population living in slums and squatter settlements are in human conditions that pay them dignity shelter, securing and right to basic

civic communities or social services in an environment slum and squatter settlements have become the most important problem in our cities. Here it's also need to be noted that in our country most of villages are also without adequate facilities and in this situation the quality of life in both the cities and the villages is virtually the same, the same shortage of living space the same unhygienic condition, and the same phenomena of people without clean water supply and sewerage facilities.

As urbanization grows the urban households are also rising we may expect that slums will also then to grow even faster. This is a great corollary of urbanization in India (report of the committee on slum statistics census, (2010)<sup>2</sup>.

So it very important to study about the urban and slum life while focusing on the problems associated with them for the formulation of an effective and coordinated policy for improvement rehabilitation of the slum dwellers in the country. Our study tries to disclose the mysteries of urban and slum growth in town cities in India. It will also shed light on housing condition and other household amenities between slum and non-slum household across high and low urbanized states in India.

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<sup>2</sup> Report of the committee on Slum Statistics Census, (2010)



**SITUATION AT SLUMS IN INDIA:** - While housing towards the urban areas, simultaneously we should also notice the increasing number of slums and how it posed several challenges to the policy makers and program planners in India. Recent census data of 2011 shows approximately 13.7 million households or 17.4 percent of urban Indian households lies in a slum. Among them 38 percent of slum households resides in million plus cities and 62 percent in other cities (census of India, 2011) slum and squatter settlements have become the most significant problem in our cities among the states, Maharashtra has the highest slum population of about 1.18 Crore followed by Andhra Pradesh (1 Crore plus) West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Madhya Pradesh here, it is also needed to be noted that in our country most of the villages are also without adequate facilities. And finally this situation creates the low quality of civic life both in cities and the villages.

### **1.6 International Status**

Slums in Urban Area are not only confined to developing countries, instead it is a world phenomenon it is not a recent one, but a historical phenomenon of course, recently urbanization and industrialization encouraged people migration from backward areas to developing centers, more this phenomenon serve estimates of today's global slum population

approach are billion and barring major intervention, will swell to three billion in lower than 50 years. (United Nations Habitat, 2003) slum is associated with industrial revolution and slowly it became a part and parcel of urban life and resulted in an influx of migrants into cities in search of lively hood for the people who migrated in-to city, a place of living became the necessity and finding no proper place, people started living anywhere and everywhere possible and this human struggle for shelter resulted in the growth of slums slum is a harsh reality of urban life and slum living is something painful inevitable and makes everyone cautions that though something is being done to improve it yet much more needs to be done slums are generally inhabited by poor people and through not all many of them live under poverty conditions.

By the end at the 18<sup>th</sup> century people who lived in the town and cities were estimated at about 30% of the world population, but today about 48% of the world's population live in urban areas (United Nation 1998) long term United Nation projection estimated that the world's population would grow from 5.7 billion in 1997 to probably stabilize at a level between 9.3 and 10 billion between 2150 and 2200 (United Nations 1999). This increase will occur mostly in the Urban areas, which will grow from 2.5 billion people to more than 6 billion people with nearly all of this increase occurring in the

developing world in the shorter term, it is that by 2020, the world's population will reach a 57.0% urbanization level of which almost 80% of the increase in the next two decades will occur in the developing countries therefore within such a short period of time as two and a half centuries, relative to nearly five and a half millennia after the development of the first true cities, the population will change from a predominantly rural to a predominantly urban one we keep on discussing issues like domestic violence, sexual harassment, unemployment etc. and thinking that these issues are severely affecting women. But there are many other grave issues which are damaging women's lives all around the globe some of these issues are lack of food, lack of health facilities and poverty and women living in slum areas are at the worst hit by these factors.

Lack of food is an issue of major concern. Due to the lack of food, millions and millions of women are being adversely influenced around the globe. There are very small percentages of women who are taking a balanced food, and are having a healthy body.

As it is a slum people living in the area do not have sufficient financial, resources to support their families in a decent way. Most of the residents are garbage collectors and are living from hand to mouth. As not enough food is available for the entire family women of almost each

household were the best able to eat well. Consistent hunger and inadequate food have brought them many physical and psychological problems. Malnutrition had severally affected especially women's physical growth. Social inequalities have worsened the women's situation in the area. And in spite of suffering from malnutrition and other physical and psychological problems, married women were bearing children constantly and they were not provided with proper food even during their pregnancies. This causes maternal deaths, stillbirths and deaths at infant during the first week of life.

More than half of children's deaths that occur in the developing countries are due to malnutrition and due to the death of new born and infants, mothers suffer from depression and anxiety disorders in the long run.

On the markets of that area the situation is even worse. Fruits and vegetable which were discarded by the market in the elite-class residential areas were brought here for sale in cheap rates. The consumption of such to the population living in that area.

Rapid urbanization, one of the greatest socio-economic changes during the last five decades or so, has caused the burgeoning of new kinds of

slums, the growth of squatter and informal housing all around the rapidly expanding cities of the developing world.

Urban populations have increased explosively in the past 50 years, and will continue to do so for at least the next 30 years as the number of people born in cities increase and as people continue to be displaced from rural areas that are almost at capacity. The rate of creation of formal sector urban jobs is well below the expected growth rate of the urban labor force, so in all probability the majority of their new residents will live in slums. UN habitat slum report 2003 results presented a picture on slum population all over the world in 2001, 924 million people, or 31.6 percent of the world's urban population lived in slums, the majority of them were in the developing regions, accounting for 43 percent of the urban population in contrast to 6 percent in more developed regions. With respect to absolute numbers of slum dwellers, Asia (all at its sub. Regions combined) dominated the global picture, having a total of 554 million slum dwellers in 2001 (about 60 percent of the world's total slum dwellers).

Some sub-regions within Asia are faring worse than others eastern and southern Asia harbor 80 percent of the slum dwellers in the region, with southern Asia hosting nearly half the regions slum population. There figures are largely attributable to china and India which are the most populous

countries in the world and have significant proportions of their urban populations living in slum condition. Although china hosts the world's largest slum population almost 196 million people its slum prevalence in 2001 was lower than that of India.

UN – HABITAT estimates that 38% of china's urban residents lived in slum conditions that year, compared with India's 56%. Most of the slum dwellers constitute 27% of the global total. India alone accounts for 17% of the world's slum dwellers the country has pioneered many best practices and good policies in recent years that are having some impact on the lives of slum dwellers, but they have not reached a sufficient scale to ameliorate the proliferation of slum although India has been remarkable economic growth rates in recent years and has managed to reduce extreme poverty by 10% in the last decade, the impact at poverty reduction is still not being felt in cities.

Urban more radical policies are pursued in India; the global target for improving the lives of slum dwellers will not be reached (slum trends in Asia, UN Habitat, 2006)<sup>3</sup>.

**Slums in USA:** It is well realized that even the United States, which is the most advanced country in the world, has slums. There is the other

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<sup>3</sup> Slums trends in Asia, UN Habitat, 2006.

America with its shocking condition at substandard housing poverty, ill-health and hopelessness.

Figures for 1960 show that in USA 27% of some 58 million occupied dwelling were sub-standard. Three million of the sub-standard dwelling were shacks, hovels, and tenements, while 8.6 million were in deteriorating condition. In short, 30% American families lived in sub-standard homes, many of which were in slums.

Ref: Michael Harrington, *The Other America*, New York (1962). P, 140<sup>4</sup>.

The most striking thing is that the problem is not near to solution even in United States. New tenements in housing projects are themselves shaping in to slum, not in the sense of deterioration of physical structure, but in the sense in which life has taken roots in them. Many of them have become ghettos and centres of delinquency. Based on these facts Michael Harrington points out that the other America has both old and new slums. While the old slums hold a streak of hope in the air, a live line and a spirit of oneness based on nationality or religion in the case of immigrant group, the new slums have a cloud of despair cast over them; they have dead end streets.

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<sup>4</sup> Ref: Michael Harrington, *The Other America*, New York (1962). P, 140.

These slums have been created due to the inflow of population from different parts of the world migration to the United States began in 1914. It is recorded that during that year over 1.2 million people came in. They were from Mexico, Italy, Greece, Poland, Germany and many Asian countries. They came in search of work and shared the American-dream. Many of them could not get suitable work and were left to bare subsistence level and lived in n just as the American Negro did. Today the 'new slums' are no more strictly ethnic. They do have a mixing of immigrants and poor-white Americans, are the 'black-belt' of the Negro is a continuing reality, in keeping with the racial feelings that pervade that country. The Negro slums have remained what they had been with poverty taking new shapes and mortality rates soaring high, day by day. Thus, we conclude in the words of “Merton Grodzins,” that many central cities of great metropolitan areas Of the United States are fast becoming lower class, largely Negro-slums.

The problem in under-developed countries is much more depressing. There is hardly any big city in Latin America which does not have slums. Mexico City, Cartagena, Buenanenta, Barranguilla, Lima, Caracas, Buenos Aires, Soapaolo all have slums and shanty towns called by their own names.

The economic conditions of the slum dwellers are not very encouraging. A survey in Rio showed that the number of workers in



manufacturing industries were higher, (22.3%) in favelas than in the Federal District as a whole (13.1%). Also, economically inactive persons were higher in favelas (9%) than in the district (6.8 %). In Puonto Alto a callampa had  $\frac{3}{4}$  of men and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of women working, but only less than a quarter of them received salaries which could meet their needs.

In fact, every city of America, whether it is a developed or developing area, has slums. But the problems in the developed areas are different from those in the developing areas of U.S.A. The economic conditions are very depressing because of over-population, congestion, and ill-health. These areas are predominantly inhabited by the poor, unskilled and uneducated labourers who do not own houses. Unemployment in these areas is very high.

Oscar Lewis, from his extensive study of slum life in Latin America, has evolved a concept of "culture of poverty". To quote him, "the culture of poverty would apply only to those who are at the very bottom of the socio-economic scale, the poorest workers, the poorest peasants, plantation labourers, and that large heterogeneous mass of small artisans and tradesmen usually referred to as the lumpen proletariat".'

Members of the culture of poverty (as seen in Mexico) are marginal men who are least integrated with national life. They participate marginally in national institutions and public services. Very few work in the health services, schools, banks, art galleries, air-ports and so on. Illiteracy is rampant among them, and, according to Lewis, most of them are not the members of trade unions and political parties.

The culture of poverty has economic, social and psychological characteristics. Unemployment, low wages, child labour, absence of savings, chronic shortage of cash, the habit of frequent buying of small quantities of food, as and when the need arises, are the distinct economic characteristics<sup>5</sup>.

According to Oscar Lewis the social and psychological characteristics are many. The most outstanding are congestion and lack of privacy. Gregariousness and alcoholism abound. Beating of children and wives is common. Authoritarianism, with its emphasis on male superiority is the hallmark. There also exists a strong present-time orientation with relatively little ability to defer-gratification and of course, there are no plans for the future. Fatalism appears adopted as a philosophy. There follows a sense of resignation and a high tolerance for psychological pathology of all sorts.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Oscar, L., *The Children of Sunchcz*, New York, 1959, pp. xvii, xviii.

<sup>6</sup> Oscar Lewis, *the children of sunchez*, pp. xvii, xviii.

Slums are prominent in Kingston, Jamaica's capital city, especially in the two areas called Kingston Penn and Frenchtown. Frenchtown had some 8000 squatters in 1961, while Kingston Penn had 3000 squatters.

In Jamaica slums are as miserable as anywhere else. To quote only one figure, Kingston Penn has just one tap for every 700 people. Water, is the prime requirement of cleanliness, being so scarce, hygienic conditions in these areas are bound to be very bad. Filth, rubbish, ignorance, and depression, are widespread and they make life sullen and meaningless.

### **Slums in an Asian City:**

After a look into the American slums we now pass on to the Asian region. The urban population of Asia is lower than that of Latin America, as is evident from the following figures: Africa 13%, South Asia 14%, East Asia 20%, Latin America 32%, Soviet Union 36%, Europe 41%, Oceania 50% and North America 57%.<sup>7</sup> Thus, one major characteristic of the Asian cities is that they are rural in their appearance while some of them have a neo-rural look, which is characteristic of the early stages of urbanization. In Western countries, according to 'Ruth Class,' this trend has been brought about largely by nostalgia for the rustic past, and the consequent fashions in

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<sup>7</sup> Charles, A, Man's Struggle for shelter in an Urbanizing World, Hasper & Row, New York, 1965, pp.19-21

neo-rustic civic design. In Asian countries too, such fashions are reflected in the design of New Delhi, Chandigarh and Bhubaneswar. Moreover, old rural clusters remain in Asian cities, while new ones are cropping up with fresh rural migrants.<sup>8</sup>

A good example of the rural or neo-rural pattern is the 'Kampong' sector in Malayan and Indonesian towns such as Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta. 'Kampongs' are village settlements. A 'Kampong' in a city is, therefore, aptly described as 'reinterpretation' of rural life in an urban environment. In some of the cities, like the 'Kampongs' in Kuala Lumpur, 'Mc Gee' informs us, there is no real overcrowding. However, amenities like electricity and water supply also do not exist. One is not sure whether a Kampong can be described as a slum, because some of these Kampongs in spite of them being congested have not inherited slum-like characteristics<sup>9</sup>.

While Kampongs are exclusively formed of local residents like Malaya's and Javanese, the non-Kampongs, 'Mc Gee' points out, are the 'worst' tenement slums in Rangoon. In other cities like Singapore, Bangkok, Manila and even Jakarta it is the China-Town that poses to be the worst residential area. Many other South-East Asian cities have China-Towns

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<sup>8</sup> U.N. International Social Development Review No. 1, p. 12 (Table 4) 1959.

<sup>9</sup> UNESCO, Urban-Rural Differences in Southern Asia, 1964, p. 5.

which obviously, are the Chinese ghettos, but this does not mean that the Chinese do not appreciate settling elsewhere in these cities. These China-Towns are actually the sites of early settlements of the Chinese immigrants.'

The China-Towns of Singapore are described as 'a grid of streets consisting of almost entirely' two and three-storeyed shop-houses,- originally intended for one or two families. These shop-houses began to accommodate the over-flowing migrants, mainly from China, after the Taiping Rebellion of 1848-65 which oozed out a multitude of penniless peasants from their hopes in search of work. They wandered as far as they could go; so much so that they came even to India. A China Town in Calcutta and a China Bazar in Madras came into existence. Singapore and Malaya, however, attracted those most. The inflow was so great that in 1932 an Alien ordinance was promulgated in Singapore in order to check it.<sup>10</sup>

The presence of migrants on the available space turned the shop-houses into small cubicles of the size of about two beds, accommodating fairly large families of seven or more members. Describing the conditions inside these tenements, 'Barrington Kage' writes,<sup>11</sup> "Many of them sleep on the floor, often under the bed. Their possessions are in boxes, placed in

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<sup>10</sup> Mc Gee, T.G., *The South-East Asian City*, London, 1967, p. 158.

<sup>11</sup> Barrington Kage, *Upper Nankim Street*, 1960, p. 2

shelves, to leave the floor free for sleeping. Their food, including the remains of their last meals, is kept in tiny cupboards, which hang from the rafters. Their clothes hang on the walls, or from racks. Those who cannot afford to rent a cubicle may live in a narrow bunk often under the stairs". Further, as these cubicles were too small, the kitchens were a common property among all the occupants of a floor and the cooking was generally done on turn basis on fire-buckets and rings in the verandas.<sup>12</sup>

Similarly, baths and toilets had also to be shared. In Kaye's sample, 17% of the floors had no toilet. In the remaining toilets the pressure of each varied from 20 to 40 adults. Toilets were cubicles, usually at the end, of a floor, in close proximity to the kitchen. They were of the open bucket-type pots, most of which (64%) were not emptied daily, and when cleaned, had to be carried through the kitchen and veranda, in which process the refuse, from the buckets spilled out, often unknowingly but not infrequently through the planned neglect of the night-soil carriers of the premises. This was done to make the tenants tip them well.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> Singapore Housing Board 50,000 U.P. (Home for the people), 1965.

<sup>13</sup> Barrington Kage, Upper Nankinstreet, 1960. pp. 83-85

It was estimated in 1960 that around a quarter of a million people in this area of cubicle dwellings needed rehousing.<sup>14</sup>

Besides the tenements of shop-house slums, Singapore has slums of the hutment type. These are, as anywhere else, made up of an assortment of materials ranging from corrugated iron sheets to blocks of wood, mud and rag. Wood is a favourite building material throughout South-East Asia; even permanent constructions have walls of wooden planks. Palm leaves are also commonly used for roofing. Squatter hutments invariably use "at tap", which makes the fragile construction fire-proof. In the outskirts of Singapore about (.25) million people live in such conditions. Both the inner city tenements and the outskirts shack-towns, pose grave problems for Singapore. The Housing Board, as its reports show, has done considerable work to provide new homes for the people.

Due to overcrowding and owner neglect of repair following rent control restrictions of 1947, the shop-house tenements, built over a century ago, have today become spots of squalor, disease and poverty, in the heart of this, otherwise enchanting metro-polis. The owners are not interested in their property as they can neither raise rents nor evict the original tenants, who in turn have fragmented their floor areas to accommodate sub-tenants. And so

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<sup>14</sup> Barrington Kage, Upper Nankin Street, 1960. pp. 83-85

the owners wait for the buildings to collapse so that they get the right to sell the land at market value.' As the buildings begin to deteriorate, many middle-and-upper-class residents move out of the central areas to the suburbs. This leaves some of the areas to become virtual habitats of the poor, who have moved in from other parts of the city. And with the poor come the anti-social elements. It is said that the highest incidence of general crime and Gangster-ism is in the central city slums.<sup>15</sup>

In some of the South-East Asian cities, bomb-damaged areas have become squatter colonies. The political instability that prevailed during the second war Japanese occupation in Manila and also for some time even after independence, gave squatters the freedom to yard land over while they put up the shacks.<sup>16</sup> The inner core of Manila city, surrounded by the walls of the Spanish a fort of Intrumuras, became a hoven for squatters. Sometime ago 11,000 squatters were shifted to another area out-side Manila.

Davao is another Philippine city full of squatters. Shores of fish ponds, market areas, pavements, wagons and carts-squatters are everywhere, and the variety is never ending, says Charles Abrams:"<sup>17</sup> Truly so, for there are even floating colonies of squatters living in boats and junks in some

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<sup>15</sup> Housing Board, Ibid. p. 84.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., p. 87.

<sup>17</sup> Mc Gee, T.G., The South-East Asian City, London, 1967, p. 158.



south-East Asian cities.<sup>5</sup> This is not very strange, however, for it is common in this region to live on the banks of canals in wooden houses resting on four pillar like silt. Sometimes such homes put out into the rivers so that one can draw water from just below one's balcony. The canals or rivers serve as channels of transport by boats or 'sampan'. Such 'aquatic suburbs' form an important residential section in cities like Bangkok. Sometimes a whole cluster of such houses are illegal. Near Singapore, there is a whole village of silt houses over the river Rochore.<sup>18</sup>

It is also interesting to note before concluding this section that in some south east Asian cities foreign bases have created shack towns of local people who earn their livelihood directly or indirectly from the bases. This is particularly true of Thailand, Philippines and South Vietnam, the last of which is already having a series of new parts and military bases built by Americans. In the Philippines, the main base of America's seventh fleet off Subic Bay has created a shack town of 8000 people who live by the base.<sup>19</sup>

## **1.7 National Status**

Urbanization has been considered as an index of development but in case of developing countries like India. Urbanization is not the outcome of

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<sup>18</sup> Mc Gee T.G., Ibid, p. 158.

<sup>19</sup> Mc. Gee., T.G. Ibid., p. 26.

merely the growth potential generated by urban settlements. It has been largely due to people work relationship in rural areas, in which land is the essential medium and which is right now so critically balanced that ever small addition to population is pushing people out of agriculture to non-agricultural occupation thus by and large in India urbanization is merging as nearly to urban environment which only results in concentration of misery. This has resulted in the manufacturing of most of the urban settlement leading to emergence of number of imbalances and problems. Thus, most of these settlements suffer from improper and haphazard, development, absence of basic infrastructure and services, uncontrolled and unchecked growth of slums, lack of housing high degree of visual and environmental degradation and uncontrolled traffic the cumulative effect of these, factors is me degradation of quality of life in urban settlements and huge amount of subsidies is required to maintain them these factors are more evident in case of larger cities especially metros and super metros.

As popular culture propaganda works to present cities as images of economic prosperity, women from rural areas autonomy, and independent possession of some asset for the future.

More than 50% of the world population was classified as urban for the first time in 2009 and is expected to reach around 69% in 2050.

The proportion of the urban population in the developing world is expected to increase from 45% to 66% during the same period.

One of the immediate consequences of population pressure in urban spaces is the growth of slums or urban communities that are characterized by poor access to civic services, inadequate housing, and overcrowding.

It has been estimated that slum population would double before 2035 in the low and middle income countries.

One of the main concerns regarding the growth of slum populations is that the living conditions of slum dwellers could become a public health issue. The attention gained by the relation between poor health outcomes and living conditions is neither new nor restricted to the developing world. As early as the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the public health acts of Britain aimed to improve water system and sanitation facilities in slum.

This was also true of other developed countries notably; France and the United States which attempted to regulate residential dwellings to contain the spread of disease among other things.

Although the pace of urbanization in India historically has been slow, it is increasing rapidly. India's urban population grew by about 230 million between 1971 and 2008, and it is estimated that 250 million more will swell

the urban population within the next decades. This urban growth has led to a population explosion in cities, and India, boasts of cities with a population of at least 10 million (Delhi and Mumbai)

Slum demography had been presented on the basis of actual. Count in census 2001 for the first time in the history of the population census in the country. Detailed demographic data about slum areas across the cities/town in the country having population more than 50000 in 1991 census were enumerated. This process of systematic delineation of slum for collection of their demographic characteristic was probably first such exercise in the history of census not only in India but also inter nationally.

### **1.8 Slum Problem And Government Intervention**

The Government of India has taken certain initiatives for the development of infrastructure as well as improvement of environment in urban settlements with a view to improving the quality of life. In this context, the Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation are monitoring the implementation of a few Centrally Sponsored Schemes for which, besides policy guidelines, State Governments and their development agencies are given financial support in the form of grants and loans.

Some such schemes relate to the development of infrastructure in Mega Cities where infrastructure projects related to water supply and sewerage, roads and bridges, city transport, solid waste management, etc. are implemented on sustainable basis with appropriate direct and indirect cost recovery measures. The National Slum Improvement Programme is another scheme launched in 1996 where additional central assistance is granted for the development of urban slums. The objective of this programme is up gradation of urban slums by providing physical amenities like water supply, storm water drains, community baths, widening and paving of existing lanes, sewers, community latrines, street light etc. Community infrastructure and social amenities such as pre-school education, non-formal education, adult education, maternity and child health care including immunization as well as shelter up-gradation or construction of new houses are also part of this scheme.

***The Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY):*** The Central Government scheme has the primary objective to facilitate the construction and up gradation of the dwelling units for the slum dwellers and to provide health and enabling urban environment through community toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, a component of the scheme. This is the first scheme of its kind meant exclusively for slum dwellers with a Government of India

subsidy of 50%. The balance 50% is to be arranged by State Government with ceiling costs prescribed both for dwelling units/community toilets. During the financial year 2002-03, central subsidy to the extent of Rs.218.35 Crores for the construction of 110388 dwelling units and 21488 toilet seats was released. So far a total of 2.08 lakh dwelling units covering 20 States and Union Territories have been sanctioned under VAMBAY.

### **Role of NGOs**

The emerging scenario of the complex socioeconomic problems of slum dwellers and the somewhat isolated, piece-meal action plans and programmes drawn up so far by the Governments amply has not effectively hit the target. Thus while on the one hand the slum population is growing and the slum conditions are worsening, on the other hand, the slum programmes usually remain only partly accomplished.

What is needed is Peoples' Participation, both in policy formulation and implementation of programmes. In this regard non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) with their local knowledge, skill and practical experience can play very effective role in programmes for improving living and economic conditions of slum dwellers. Various Five Year Plan documents have explicitly recognised the importance of involving NGOs in

the planning and implementation of anti-poverty and minimum needs programme, which includes environmental improvement of slum areas only.

### **Role of Cooperatives in Slum Improvement**

The essence of cooperation is that individuals come together to achieve as a collective what they cannot achieve as individuals. Inasmuch as the means, in general, and access to land, finance and other resources for housing, in particular are even more limited in the case of slum dwellers than in other sections of the society, housing cooperatives have a substantial potential role in the attainment of the shelter goals of slum dwellers.

Another major advantage of slum cooperatives is that they provide fresh migrants much needed emotional security in the unfamiliar urban environment. In furtherance of their aim of fostering a new community life for slum dwellers, slum cooperatives can undertake various educational, cultural and social activities.

Slum cooperatives can also help in income up-gradation endeavours if, for instance, cooperative household industries in slum areas are encouraged with a view to raising incomes and, thereby affordability towards housing and related services, including capability for repayment.

An important aspect of slum improvement and up-gradation is to motivate the public to maintain the assets created. Cooperatives of slum dwellers have a major advantage in that as they can secure the much needed maintenance of assets created which local authorities can ill-afford as a responsibility. Cooperatives not only provide a forum for community action in respect of maintenance initiatives, but they also help in educating slum dwellers on the need for maintenance and thereby secure, in the long term, individual responsibility and participation.

Thus cooperatives for housing, cooperatives for water supply and sanitation, cooperatives for schools, cooperatives for health and environment etc. or a multipurpose cooperative in each slum settlement can effectively ensure the delivery of various development inputs directly and specifically to the targeted slum population in order to achieve the desired results.

The importance of cooperatives and cooperative like organizations has been acknowledged by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (HABITAT). The paragraph 56 of HABITAT Agenda recognises cooperatives as stockholders at local level that compliment and supplement the governmental efforts in meeting the housing needs of the people.



The Agenda makes specific recommendations on housing cooperatives. It particularly focuses on cooperatives' role in mobilizing financial resources for providing housing for the poor. The paragraph 82 of the Agenda states as under:

To create new housing finance mechanism, as necessary, Governments at appropriate levels should:

- a) Harness the potential of non-traditional financial arrangements by encouraging communities to form housing and multipurpose community development cooperatives, especially for the provision of low-cost housing;
- b) Review and strengthen the legal and regulatory frame-work and institutional base for mobilizing non-traditional lenders;
- c) Encourage, in particular, by removing legal and administrative obstacles, the expansion of savings and credit cooperatives, credit unions, cooperative banks, cooperative insurance enterprises and other non-bank financial institutions and establish savings mechanisms in the informal sector, particularly for women;
- d) Support partnerships between such cooperative institutions and public and other financing institutions as an effective means of mobilizing

local capital and applying it to local entrepreneurial and community activity for housing and infrastructure development;

- e) Facilitate the efforts of trade unions, farmers, women's and consumer organisations, organisations of people with disabilities and other associations of populations concerned to setup their own cooperatively organised or local financial institutions and mechanisms;
- f) Promote the exchange of information on innovations in housing finance;
- g) Support non-government organisations and their capacity to foster the development, where appropriate, of small savings cooperatives.

# Chapter-2

## **Research Methodology**

2.1 Study of Importance

2.2 Object of Study

2.3 Hypothesis

2.4 Review of Literature

2.5 Study Area

2.6 Method of Study

## **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

### **2.1 Importance Of The Study:**

A slum is a compact area at overcrowded population poorly built congested dwellers condition unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking is proper sanitary and drinking water facilities living conditions in slums have a direct impact an peoples health one of the major challenges that face urban planners globally is the proliferation of slum in urban areas and the host of health hazards that they bring along with their wake however the prolific spread of slums has been a rampant problem in urban areas worldwide. The living condition in slums is usually unhygienic and contrary to all norms of planned urban growth.

Human development and improvement in the quality of life is the ultimate objective of all planning programmes leading to higher economic and social development. There exists a very strong linkage between attaining economic prosperity and enrobing the quality of like.

Which is reflected in the social indicators of health longevity literacy and environmental sustainability these indicators serve as valuable inputs for developing suitable policy initiatives?

In true sense environment development with progressive transformation of economy and society with its major objective lie in the satisfaction of human needs and aspirations country like India. Is vast culturally and geographically in which we have 28 states and 7 union territories.

Present study is a humble attempt to explore the environmental scenario at Lucknow city Capital at U.P. (A state of India) because it consists of various slums in different part of city.

The present study assumes grate important because of the following reasons.

1. In Lucknow city migration from rural areas have let to creation of slums their by creating many problems like health hygiene and sanitation.
2. Because of the increasing slums increase in unemployment has been created.
3. Literacy in slums is below the national average and state Government is not capable to raise funds for education.
4. Availability of water over crowded situation have increased, major health problems have cropped up hence there is a great importance of the study in order to improve civic like.

## **2.2 Objective Of The Study**

1. To study the socio-economic characteristic of women slum dwellers.
2. To identify the problems of the slum life.
3. To study the health status and degree at mortality and mobility.
4. To understand, the political awareness and its relation with the educational status.
5. To assess the environmental deration in general and the method of the dealing with the garbage collection and sanitation activities.
6. To suggest the measures for the uplift the condition of slum dwellers.

## **2.3 Hypothesis**

1. Slums information has positive relationship with industrialization and increase in population.
2. Income has a positive relation with socio-economic factors like literacy rate, water supply, electricity toilet T.V. and Gas.
3. Socio Economic status has a positive relationship with quality of life indicators like house, prevalence of diseases type of treatment etc.

## **2.4 Literature Review**

An Attempt has been made in this section to make a review of the major studies that have bearing on the subject.

Research has taken complete advantage of the knowledge that is gained from the past results to maintain the kind of human attempts. This can be considered as an alienation framework not is already one and researched on the issues that are related to the study done by the researcher have bearing directly or indirectly.

There are many researchers that are conducted. To learn about a new field or to perform tests on hypothesis on the topic whose research is already underway and on whom the theoretical background is lingering.

In this chapter, a review is carried out on the literature related to the status of slums. Living in is showcased with a clear picture that would have influence on psychological and social variables in life. This study would present the result on it.

### **1. Anderson (1960)**

Says that the slums are the refuge area for the aged, the chronically sick, the nameless, and the socially maladjusted and some other. Characteristics are



poor sanitary condition, continuous health hazards high rate of criminal activities and social isolation.

## **2. Hunter (1964)**

Has analysed how the slum dwellers relate social and economic problems in the neighborhood regions and challenge the social balance of the urban area.

## **3. P.K. Mukherjee (1988)**

Writes in the thousand slum at india's industrial centres. Manhood is un questionably, brutalized, women dishonoured and childhood is poisoned at its very sources. Wemen are the first to suffer from economic recession because they come past in the list at priorities. 130<sup>th</sup>.

In rich and poor nations women have a heavy work burden inside and out side the home in additions to their child care responsibilities.

## **Ali (1991)**

Stated that people who are really suffering are actually the population belonging to jhuggi Jhopri bustees for spending a huge amount of money in treatment and lack of medical services available for the public is leading, many, poor people to get prone to various deadly diseases including fever,

cough, cold, measles, stomach disordered hook worm. Malaria typhoid, diarrhea, tuberculosis, etc. More over there is a lack at educational facilities, in the urban and rural areas like primary school and anganwadis.

### **As per Ali (1995)**

Who has conducted an extensive research an slums, found that the people living in metro slums are prone to various problems, especially the rise in the population which is 22 times more than what was in the past decades.

As per 1991 census the population at Delhi has reached to 93.7 lakh currently three fourth of the population is residing in the sub standard areas which look alike to that of the slums and lack many facilities, there are around 14 lakh people who are living in unauthorised colonies and around 13 lakh are living in Jhugi Jhopri clusters and around.

### **1995 Madhura Swaminathan**

According to madhura swaminathan as per her paper an aspects of urban poverty in Bombay, over one half at total Bombay's population living in slum are homeless as observed by her in slum households and deprived of good housing. they do not have access to hygienic system of work disposal

and in general live in polluted and degraded atmosphere not suited to human habitation.

Another problem at slum dweller is inadequate public goods. The paper further observes that although poor households experienced some mobility in respect of incomes but there is no improvement in their living conditions. 12 lakh people are living in the colonies that are resettled where in 1.5 lakh population is living in urban villages and around 5 lakh are living in rural areas.

**Parikh (1996)**

Found that women who are living in slum areas of Mumbai are poor and prone to various disease due to unhygienic and untidy environment.

**Singh (1996-97)**

Has conducted a study on gender discrimination in terms at social conformity and self concept the results found that there is more of a positive self, concept in made over in females and also social conformity is pretty higher in females compared to that at males the self respects is the critical sign to attain high satisfaction as per (Anderson 1977).

## **Ryff and Heidrich (1997)**

Stated in the in study that the past experiences that are faced by a person in life are connected to the assessment of adults about their present and upcoming life. There are a series of events and transitions that are totally against with the stress that is undergone. In this study a samples at 308 men and women was taken and is segregated into younger age midlife and adults and analyzed their past events to rate about their present and further well-being in defferent dimensions. There is a hierarchical regression analysis. That is conducted to predict the normative events in different aspects to find the present and future well being flow ever the age difference between these domains is influenced greatly.

It is easy to understand about the circumstances in a family by evaluating various dimensions few at the dimensions core given by vohra (1997) as a kind at competitive from work expressions, independence and cohesion, recreational direction moral direction and organizations, cohesion and expression that are in the family climatic condition will help you to measure about the relationship that exists between the members in a family.

There is a huge degree of dedication commitment and support given by family members to each otherend extent to express their opinion directly

are tapped. The growth at the family members personally will be gauged based on the independence reerditional orientation and competitive from work as per (Vohra 1997).

The amount of time spent by the family members with each other and the support given and interest shared will help you to find out the development at healthy family environment.

This is called as “Social indicators movement” and this is throughly researched as per (Ryff, Keys and Hughes, 1998) and found that there are a group of socio demographic people who are married and living happing with each other than others due to their available physical, psychological and material that is loading them to have a happy who are earning a hand same amount of money however, recent works have raised many doubts on this kind at perspective.

### **Srivastava (2000)**

Learnt about the status at living by conducting a study an arround 40 sc (schedule caste) femals who are working as daily wage farm laborers aging between 26 to 65 years.

The result found that there is a huge difference and impact on three areas of life that are having an influence on the status of living including work, personal and socio economic status.

This study is done between 3 groups of laborers, overall, women who are working as farm labour are having a shoddy status, of living and compared to them from the oldest group of people who have status of living.

### **Patel (2000)**

Has carried out an investigation to learn about the key differences and similarities in accordance to different aspects of family related and environmental related concerns. The study found that there is a vast difference noticeable between middle and low class people and between power and upper class groups with respect to the dimensions of family environment including expressiveness, conflict independence cohesion control and organisation on the flip side the like lines are also noticed between middle and upper class people.

### **Anuradha and Martin (2000)**

The study was conducted on 83 people who are residing in the slum of Calcutta, there these people were interviewed about various aspects to measure their physical and mental wellbeing the respondents in each at the 3

groups feared that people living in slums would age from 18 to 70, sex workers who are living in brothels would come from 18 to 50 and stray individuals who are living on street side would age from 18 to 75.

There are respondents who would raise a question about the satisfaction of life they are leading and satisfaction they would gain in different domains of life and also would recollect the bad and good events at their lives. From the findings it was found that the people living in slums at Calcutta are experiencing a poor status of living compared to rich people but is sometimes happier than one can be. This will highlight and the social relationships and satisfaction of individuals as per. (Biswas Diener, Robert and Diener, 2001).

### **Chaudhary and others (2001)**

Found a key difference between the status of living that is led by female and male. It was reported that the status of living of male is higher compared to female.

### **Throbreak (2002)**

Studied the poor women in slums on the outskirts at Colombo and partly with the poor women in the poorest slum at Bangkok (Thailand) she deals in her book with the lives at the slums our women their relations with

other people and. And their ways at thinking she compares the social and cultural lines pre vailing in these two slums she examines the common and differentiating featurers of both the slums to cusing on the gender indentity and the impact at slum life on women.

### **Ruback (2002)**

Conducted an interview an around 242 males and 243 females who are residing in the slum areas at Dhaka, Bangladesh is aged between 17 to 91 and the interview at 198 males and 296 females who are residing in the slums at Islamabad Pakistan is aged between 24 to 75 was. Conducted various issues. Related to environment and mental and physical health. The slums are totally different in contextual variables at households level, number of people residing in a home per room is analyzed where as in contextual perspective families who are sharing the water sources are analyzed.

### **Tripathi (2003)**

Found that women who are dwelling in the slums would do a lot of physical work, even after their delivery more even women living in these areas are delivered by the women or relatives residing close by or by conventional midwives. In their first delivery, women would stay in their



homes for a year and then get back to their work. From second delivery, they would start to take rest for a three months.

However, women workers are not aware that they are not supposed to carry heavy loads. Since carrying loads those result in an abortion. So it is hard to educate the women residing in slums to educate for reproductive health.

### **Sundari (2003)**

Analyzed about the status of living of people residing in the slums at Coimbatore city near Tripur town in chennai on various key parameters. The study found that there are many people who have migrated to other places are residing in slums and in congested places that lack housing, water facility, drainage and sanitation.

### **Bapat and Agarwal (2003)**

Thoroughly investigated about the slum dwellers, especially the women who are residing in the slums at mumbai and Pune and explained about the condition and problems, that would go through with respect to sanitation and water and how these condition have changed gradually, there are few women who lead their lives on pavements close to railway tracks and in murky areas and on slopes that would result in various problems with

them. Residing in these areas would drive people to face problems related to water And sanitation, this is really a big and stressful challenge. The interviews would give clear insights that are seldom found in the studies.

### **Chandramauli (2003)**

Found that the poor living conditions are leading people to experiencing various health issues. Slums that are in chennai city have poor housing and also do not have proper drinking water, drainage system and have huge pollution. If improvement has to be done to lift up the health standards then it has to begin from slums.

### **Srivastava and Rastogi (2004)**

Srivastava and Rastogi (2004) have throughly investigated about the status of living that is prone by the people residing in slums. In Lucknow city (U.P.) the sample of 200 slum women is picked. The age at these people would around 18 to 45 years. The world health organization status at living scale (WHOQOL group 1995) derived out by Saxena has used to assess the quality at people's lives in slums in Hindi version.

The scale would show up the score of arround 24 facets that are in 6 domains including physical, independence level, and psychological, social relationship, environmental, spiritual, religious and personal beliefs. The

score at each, domain is below average moreover, the score at environmental and social relationship domain is pretty low. The women who are dwelling in slums are leading a poor status of living as they are wrapped under suffering negligence, ignorance and alienation.

#### **Asthana and Verma (2004)**

Asthana and Verma (2004) carried out a study in improving the status of living by giving social support to the people and by treating them equally. The findings of the study found that the social support will not have any kind of impact on the status at living, the difference in sex on the status at living is attained. There are many female studies who understood about their status at living by comparing with the male counterparts.

#### **Akhteri (2008)**

Portrays socioeconomic situation related to slum residents as well as their eating styles, as such this discovered that most would not be able to buy healthy food that has been costly for these residents, prepared movement as well as safe socio economic aspects has been recommended inside this paper for reducing the chance to getting poorer as well as food related uncertainty in urban area under privileged person.

This research has been on the basis of primary as well as secondary information. This study related to environmental displacement as well as growing quality at people inside slum areas has been endorsed using secondary data- status at living, related to slum residents has been displayed by primary data. Mahmoodpur slums, being the biggest as well as very old slums inside Dhaka city is chosen to conduct study, this survey questions have been including houses socioeconomic, surrounding area, wellness patterns as well as health results. Together 385 peoples have been gathered for investigating house's food safety using gathered data over same chosen, aspects, this targeted bunch at questionnaire has been for motives, these ones have to know regarding child's food consumption as well as level. Status of living related to urban underprivileged have been quite bad inside socioeconomic scenario as per given survey results socio economic condition related to slum resident may get classified in mostly power income segment having insufficient literacy level.

### **Govindaraju (2012)**

Assessed the status at living inside slum province females from manglore city of Karnatka India there subject size used is of 200 slums, females across 4 different provinces they have been reinging between 18-45 years of age, Hindi variant of world health organization status at living scale

(WHOQOL group, 1995) established by saxena has been assessing status living.

This scale have different scene related to 24 aspects inside 6 sectors named as physical, psychological, level of independence, social relationship, environmental as well as spiritual religious as well as individual belief, every aspect scores have been press them average, however scenes under environment as well as social relation have been particularly less outcome unroveled in appropriate status at living in slums females.

### **Taj and Singh (2002)**

Discovered that the decent quantity related to population related to socio economic stature continuously has been connected along poor wellness as well as few status at living.

### **Rajpoot and Gupta (2012)**

Researched slum provience inside Varanasi for understanding situation in which this city area, underpriviledged lived poorly. This method used has been includes of using structured questionnaire to gather data based upon socioeconomic attributes that may impact an eruption related to poverty at various kinds. This research unravealed poverty being inside city slum provinces in Varanasi that unroveped that sizable disparty at money as

well as varied poverty extents have been leading to imbalance in possibilities for obtaining literacy jobs as well as, variation inside house size as well as quality at people doing jobs in a house.

**Rastogi (2012)**

Evaluated this extent related to poverty between females in India. This as we attempted evaluating relation among poverty between females as well as their influence inside families as well as community.

**Singh (2012)**

Tried for determining the level related to poverty inside Delhi slums from consumption style, job as well as literacy level related to people of slums higher extent related to poverty has been going hand in hand with poorer status at living scarcity, undernourishment, lower human resource growth, poorer clean lines, as well as unhealthy situation related to life. Given paper evaluates slum in appropriate situation inside in non notified slum from one case study in Jahangirpuri slum.

### **Tripathi and others (2012)**

Documented that 3% population from slum have been content with water supply quantity from which 50% have been dissatisfied with water qualitative aspects.

### **Sufaira's (2013)**

As study conducted by sufaira's (2013) an "Socio Economic condition at urban slum Dwellers in Kannur Municipality" Authors in his study found that the socio economic conditions at the slum dwellers in the notified areas where the integrated household, slum development program's implemented was better than slums in non-notified area. The author has examined various aspects of slum and found that developmental activities in urban areas provide employment to the rural migrants as well as the local urban population these low income groups, in the absence of proper shelter were settled in the slum areas characterized by overcrowding dilapidated dwellings lack at sanitation and civic amenities.

## **2.5 Study Area**

**Lucknow city and the slums:** Lucknow city is the capital of Uttar Pradesh and has a central position in this state the city is located in the middle Ganga Valley and spreads on both the bank of the river Gomti it is situated at 26 52

N1 Lateral and 80° 56° E long. It lies at a distance at about 497 km. From Delhi the capital of India it is the eleventh most population city and the twelfth most population's urban agglomeration of India. Lucknow has always been known as a multicultural city that flourished as north Indian cultural and artistic hub and the seat of power of Nawabs in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. It continues to be an important centre of governance, administration, education, culture, tourism, music and poetry. The city stands at an elevation of approximately 404 m above sea level.

Lucknow district covers area at 2528 square kilometres, bounded on the east by Barabanki on the west by Unnao on the South by Raebareli and in the North by Sitapur and Hardoi. Hindi is the main language of the city and Urdu is also widely spoken.

According to legends Lucknow city was founded by Lakshmana, the brother of Lord. Rama the high ground situated within Machhi Bhavan fort is still known as Lakshmana Tila.

Lucknow has a glorious history. It is said that Lucknow was part of the Suryavanshi dynasty at Ayodhya. After the fall of this dynasty the whole of Avadh region was divided in small parts, and ruled by needs of different clans who claimed themselves as Rajputs, Mughals, could establish their



complete central ever Avadh region in thirteenth century. The glory of Lucknow comes into more prominence during the period of Mughal emperors like Akbar and Jahangir.

Historically Lucknow was the capital of the Awadh region controlled by the Delhi sultanate and later the Mughal Empire it was transferred to the Nawab of Awadh.

During the Nawabi period (1775-1856) many magnificent building were constructed and the city was beautified with gardens. Asad-Ud-Daula, the fourth Nawab built bridges, mosques, famous Imam Bara, Rumi Darwaja and the magnificent palace which after wards became the residency of Britishers.

The era of Avadh dynasty come to an end with Nawab Wajid Ali Shah as the last Nawab of Avadh. The mutiny in 1857 brought panic and destruction and chaos prevailed in the city after the British came into power. Lucknow grew into a defensive capital with the introduction of railways, electricity and municipal water supply the city was developed.

The country achieved independence on August 15, 1947 and since then Lucknow city fairly grew in terms of population area and socio-economic activities.

## Table

### Population of Lucknow city with decadal change and variation since 1901

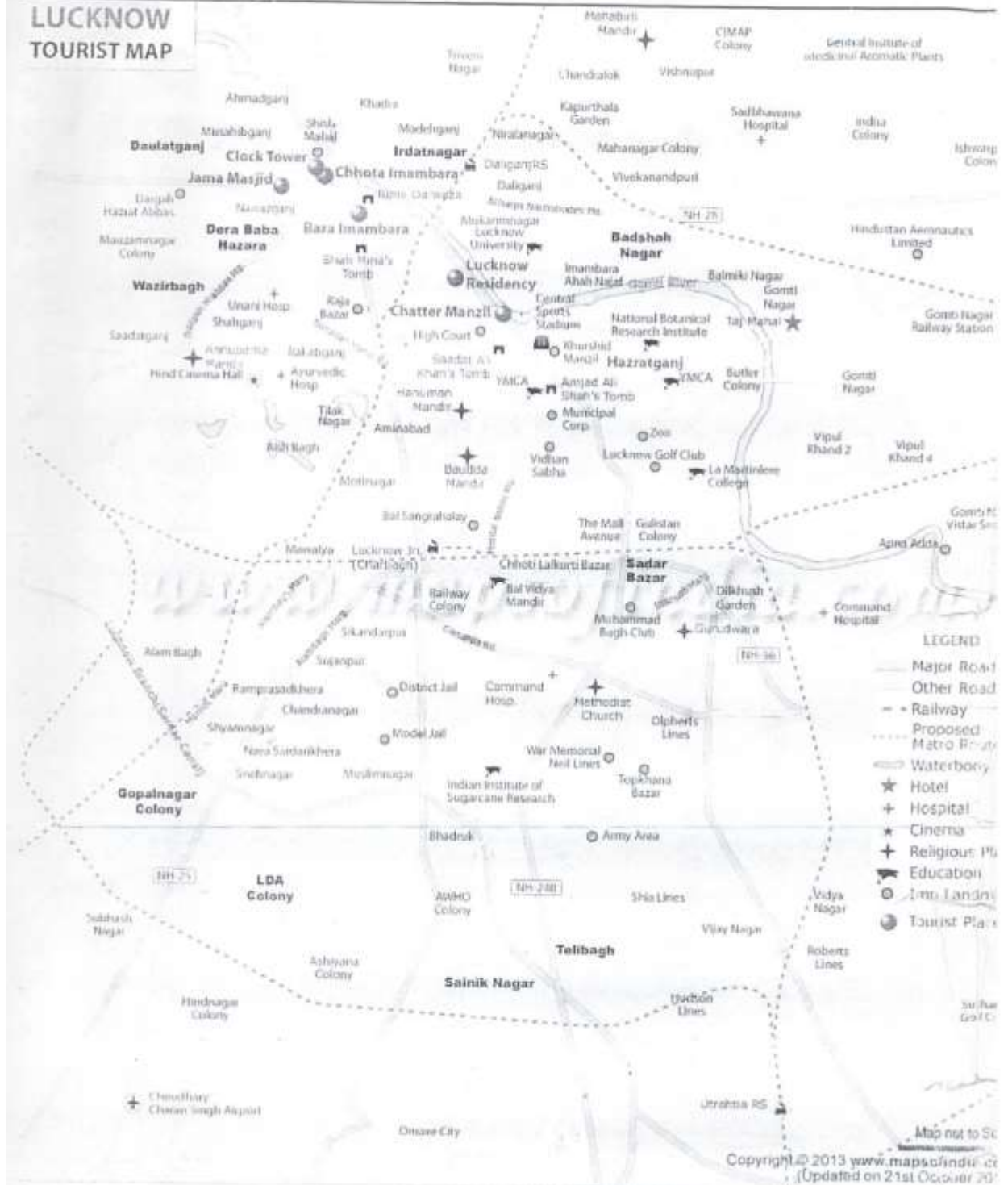
Year	Population	Percentage decade variation
1901	256,239	-
1911	252114	-1.6
1921	240566	- 4.6
1931	274659	+14.2
1941	387,177	+41.0
1951	496,861	+28.3
1961	655673	+32.0
1971	813982	+24.1
1981	1007,604	+23.8
1991	1669,204	+65.7
2001	2245581	+34.53
2011	2815601	+20.25
2020	3676515	Estimated

**Source:**

1. Census of India. 1961, vd, xv. U.P. part, ii A- General Population tables.
2. Census of India. A hand Book of Population statistics.
3. Census of India 1991 (India) final. Population totals, series I, paper-2 of 1922.



# LUCKNOW TOURIST MAP

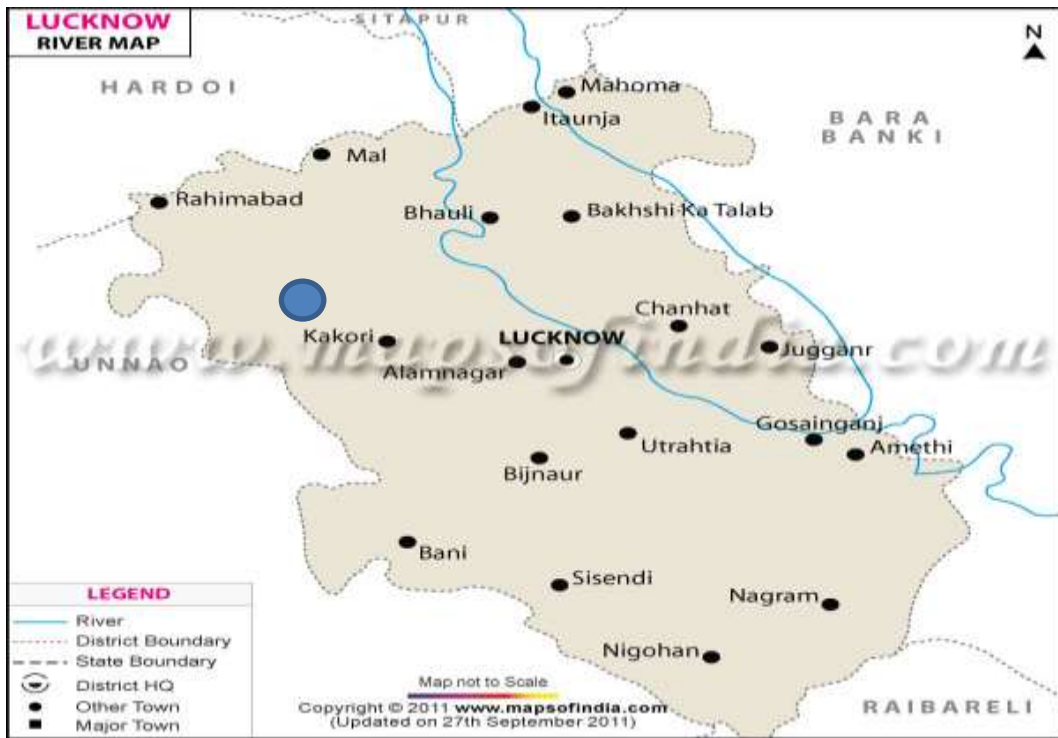
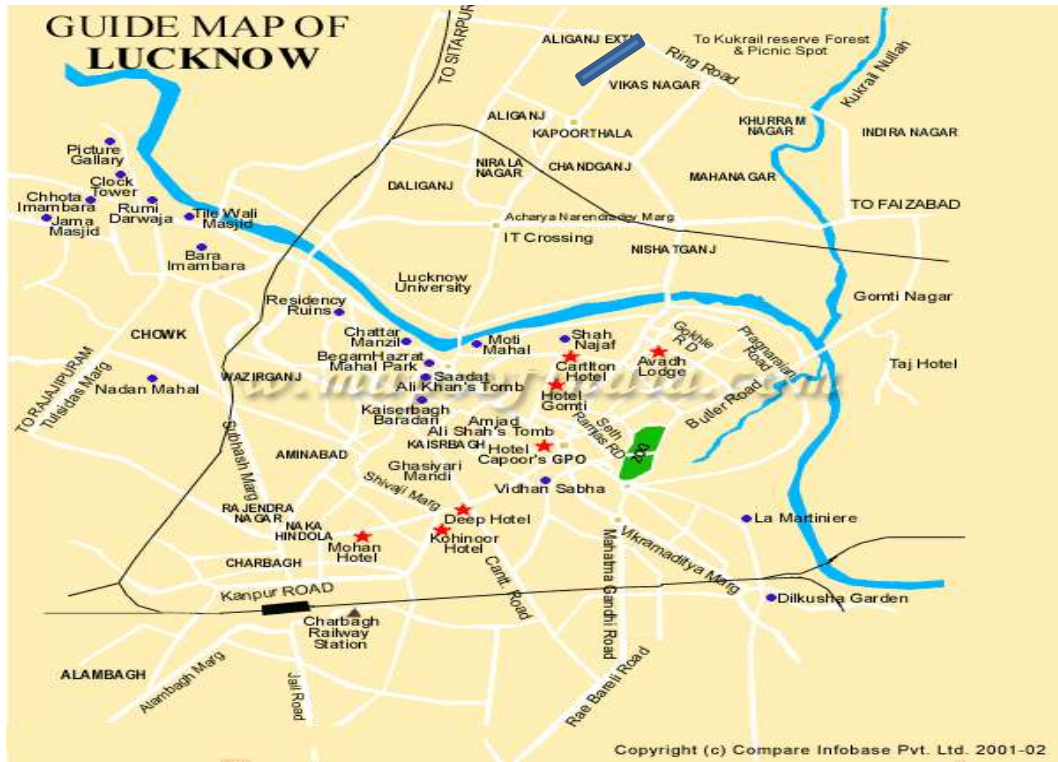


According to census 2011. There were more than 5.6 Lakh slum in U.P. (Uttar Pradesh) and nearly 787 slum in Lucknow City. That counted more than 10 lakh people living there.

The slums that are visited by me over a six month time span I have selected 10 prominent slum areas was indentified that.

1. Badshahnagar slum,
2. The area under Nishatganj flyover
3. Pipraghat,
4. Kakori
5. Ring Road at Jankipuram,
6. Sitapur Road,
7. Kukrail,
8. Matiyari, the resettlement colony in para,
9. Chinhat,
10. Hanskheda.

I had select two slum area, from above in ten which are Kukrail and Kakori major slum areas by lottary system, and an elaborate interview schedule was designed to elicit information regarding their living condition and to understand their basic needs and wheather they were being addressed or met.



## **2.6 Method Of The Study**

**Design of study:** The present study specially conducted on women in slum with reference to Lucknow city of U.P. will cover the slum areas of Kakori, Kukrail before the collecting the data necessary information regarding the number of slum and their population shall be collected by visiting the area personally.

**Selection of the sampling:** From the two selected slums randomly respondents shall be selected one hundred fifty, (150) each from the respective slums on the basis of random sampling.

Each unit will have an equal chance being selected care shall be taken to select the respondents, who are the inhabitants of the slum living for considerable period of time.

**Sources of Data:** The study shall be based on the both primary data as well as secondary data.

Primary data shall be collected through interview schedule and secondary data shall be used like census report official records, statistical records statistical publications, research publications articles newspaper periodicals, books journals, gazetteers of the government have also been referred to obtain important information.

**Tools and techniques of data collection:** data shall be collected by interview methods observation methods also utilized in this study.

**Sampling:** This is an exploratory study therefore sampling design will be adopted on the basis of random sampling every unit will have equal chance of being selected total respondents shall be 300 for the purpose of the study. Unit of study shall be women living in slums.

**Processing of data:** The collected information will be edited and classified and shall be presented in univariate and multivariate table.

**Analysis of data:** Tabulated information shall be analysed both statistically and logically the tables for the report shall be prepared and shall be presented on the basis of identified indicators.

The study has adopted percentage analysis for the health and social status of respondents.

As per requirement statistical analysis in the form of mean, mode and median and co-relation shall be used.

**Report writing:** The analysed information shall be presented in the form of research report as it brings the whole part of the research works.



## Chapter-3

# **Socio Economic Characteristic of Slum Respondents**

3.1 Sex Distribution

3.2 Age

3.3 Education

3.4 Occupational Status

3.5 Income

## **SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC:**

Socio Economic conditions are extremely persuasive factors in the investigation of society social factors, for examples caste, religion, and education level, conjugal. Status gives us a thought regarding individual's objectives, the method for achieving their objectives.

For the most part economic status of any family is reliant upon the social factors for example, instructive dimension size of the family and the level of friendly climate common in family. The economic status of any family decides the earnings the method for accomplishing objectives and material additions of its individuals the economically happy families. More often than not prevail to fulfil their essential and auxiliary needs and they can gain material objectives similarly effectively while poor families cannot fulfil essential needs. Effectively, and they experience passionate strains and pressures in their every day in life.

Movement of individuals from country to urban zones and characteristic increment in the quantity of in habitants has prompted fast populace development in the urban areas.

Specially, moderate development of the composed segment and the ensuing inability to give work to the developing populace joined with non-procurement of essential.

Aptitudes by the activity researches have brought about retention of work in low profitability, casual division exercises, which produce pitiful income also the staggering expenses of living in the urban regions power, the transients to settle down in low lying zones with week the weight an urban territories is expanding after sometime, making it unfit to oblige the populace and furthermore to give them fundamental necessities, for examples, loading consumable water, sanitation and access to legitimate human services. This is particularly validation account of weak homes in habitants who are the most noticeably defunct sufferers. This is not simply because the projects were not manageable and experienced authority unresponsiveness and political indifference but at the same time were inadequate to cover the regularly expanding weak home populace in any case few weak homes are in an ideal situation than others, conceivably in terrible from the effective intercession of a few offices, and non-formal establishment like non-legislative association and so on that are working in gross roots dimension.

### **3.1 Sex Distribution**

The certified documents along the researches have shown how gender or sex bears the social deviation, particularly upon the antisocial behaviour; the some goes with perspective of beagle which carries out nonconformity and tolerance.

Thus it will be appropriate that the sex distribution of the primary informers in current research is focused.

### **3.2 Age**

Childhood is the period when a child grown and his personality develop. In this vulnerable age, the social environment has an important role to play in the socialization procedure social environment con have a low impact on everyone but on children it is the most. Along with that children do not have proper access to these significant social facilities like health, education, reservation, etc. which are important for the progress and advancement they are not strong in age and mind and they are vulnerable to the growing up issues around them.

### **3.3 Education**

It is a given that literacy and education have a basic job in modernization. The change and improvement in a general public straight forwardly pivots upon the dimension of literacy and education on its individuals. In any case, educational foundation appears to hardly content the ghettos (slums).

Majority of the ghetto tenants are individuals proficient or ignorant, talented or untalented who originate from provided and ancestral zones to urban places looking for financial chance. Not exclusively are they themselves low as for as literacy and education yet in addition they discovered little importance or requirement for sending their children to school. As an outcome purportedly, leveraged and educational dimensions at ghetto inhabitants are most likely low. The circumstances of female literacy are substantially more troubling Singh and Descuza (1980) in an investigation of women in Delhi squatter settlements found that multiple force of the women are uneducated.

### **3.4 Occupational Status**

Slum tenants are essentially occupied with these parts in different less paid occupations.

As per KSCB reports most of men women and children from slums are engaged with development and incompetent work. KSCB reports that low dimension at instructive achievements will in general be reflected through word related status including moving and low paid occupations with unreliable employments and unsure wages. Child lives in the earth of monetary instability (Swami Nathan. 1992).<sup>1</sup>

Anyway work opens the doors for slum children best case scenario confined. They could look for same kind of employment just in few constrained occupations, larger part of them as cloth pickers.

### **3.5 Income**

The slum dwellers tend to be economically deprived having the poor income preserving tie poverty culture. For making the things work, majority of family members, children as well, earn and give their fair share to towards family income. For example we would study the state of Mysore city slums which might be become at prevalent low educational content, and competencies that the income of numerous slum dwellers was very less.

Prior to know about the different perception and research about saving behaviour, it is quite important to review literature which can be seen in

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<sup>1</sup> Menetary instability (Swami Nathan. 1992).

socio. Economic situation at urban slum residents as such situation create an atmosphere which is helpful or harmful in the progress at saving, socio-economic framework where a person is raised determines different means of saving which people adopt.

Women unemployment was observed to be extremely higher in comparison to men. The research shows that 94% of families had income below Rs. 1000 each month and remaining 6% receive between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 2000 in the slum region.

Slum life is exceedingly over populated denied of fundamental administrations, congestion, joblessness or under employment, absence of social and network organize unmistakable disparities, devastating social issue, for example wrongdoing and savagery and specific helplessness to medical issues, economic status, and the dangers identified with environmental change and catastrophic event, especially for poor people New inhabitant needs work safe lodging and access to fundamental administration.

As the observation organized by Karnetal (2003) an aspect of “Living environment and health at urban poor” from almost 1070 residents and roadway resident’s investigation the investigator has reviewed the

connection that is for the health condition at urban community in Mumbai and the surrounding locations. It was observed that the employment level shows impact on the type at education and area they live. It even comes to know that the position at house of significantly varied from that of roadway residents to slum and trespassers. Also it was observed that nearly 33% at the houses were in the condition of fragile and 39% were constructed at semi-permanent kind and then 28% were constructed of cement. For the cause of killing bacteria and other germs, the slum people have not utilized any type of scientific equipment, in the location at slums, water related illnesses are mainly from multiple aspects such as unhygienic drinking water, unhygienic living atmosphere poor economic condition and no neatness in food.

In come into observation that the influence of economic shortage and surrounding aspects mainly demonstrated the difference between slum people and roadway. Residents with the above observation one come to know that the factors like financial condition, literacy and cleanliness show influence on the sickness of people more over it was clear most that health scenarios of the urban poor individuals have influence of the communal economic and the surrounding aspects too.



And in the view of UN. HABITAT (2003). It came to notice that nearly 3 billion populations of the entire universe population are in cities, and it is almost 50% of the entire population of these 3 billion people only 30000 of people are in the slums. So it is clear that 4 out at 10 people are into undeveloped accommodation in this progressing world. In this modern era, slum hold more prominence, slum residents are coming across major issues not personally but even that come across complication in the aspect of searching for good food, good education does not suit well for habitation and other fundamental services.

Enhanced quality of life is not only the enhancement in slum but even the progress of them will resolve many issues like health pressure and their financial condition too that indirectly enhances the progress of the nation.

As research performed by UN-HABITAT (2006-07) there was a discovery from this research that the incidences at disease are found because of bad lifestyle inserted at level of earnings in slum it is seen that kids from families with higher earnings have greater enhances of diarrhoea as in comparison with lower earning families of village kids as they are unprotected from contaminated food and water.

A research was performed by Grace Bahapen Mundu and R.B. Bhagat (2009) regarding “slum condition in Mumbai with reference to the access at civic amenities” the academic discovered most of the slum inhabitants coming from the city’s various portions, Most of these slum inhabitants are immigrants along with belonging to interior financial cluster.

There was discovery that most of the slum inhabitants are established closer to their place of job since it prevents their price of transport. Slum inhabitants are incessantly adding towards the metropolis suggestively.

Academic discovered that majority at these slum inhibitors are staying in unsanitary circumstances, being diverted at rudimentary requirement amenities. There has been discovery that slums seem to be extra susceptible to the illnesses throughout monsoon as majority at these slums are located in power regions especially in the seaside metropolises such as Mumbai. The main slum issue is that they face deficiency at reserved lavatory along. With being restricted to using exposed sewerage. Majority at the public lavatories have no maintenance in appropriate was resulting in folks to use open areas. This is a huge issue for the city of Mumbai, needing instant consideration at strategy creator.

And the observation of Sandip Tripathi (2013) it came to notice that instance location is progressed depending on the educational and managerial simplification from the time of post 10 years all across the entire depict. The instance location is discreetly protected from any kind of major calamities. The composer in his observation received 1100 inhabitant information and depending on this 1100 data it was observed that the gender proposition is of 923 as per the investigation and it is very less from the district proportion of 960 and 961 as in the period of 2011 and 2001 correspondingly. The author in this observation notified that the entire employing population is more than compared with that of the dependant people.

From the view of residents, it come to notice that people who are in the age period of 15-29 years are more than that of other residents in other slum location. In the current instance location it came to notice that total proportion of literate population is of approx... 58.90% and 80.12 is of female population even the author noticed that the instance location depicts a poor economic condition. Many of the families in that instance location involved themselves with other kinds of activities. Literate persons of the location are more into employment those are like finance and mobile division and other normal product having direct association with the sales section. On the other hand, people who are not literate, they work a daily

manual workers involving in the occupation of trolley puller riding rickshaw and many others it was observed that in this current observation there is no huge extension of employment for the instance location. The financial position of the instance town has developed depending on the transportation network and other small-scale occupations. It was even noticed that there exists deficiency of exact level of service sector domain. Many of the individual who are into poor economy phase are being pressurized to move into small scale industries for employment.

An observation was conducted by Goswami Manna (2013), and this corresponds with the complications such as human capitals enhancement especially necessity for hygienic drinking water, developed sanitation ability, better transportation facilities, managing waste, providing better education, offering enhanced quality of health services and financial assistance. It even came to observation that the authorisation of society, better management and party political determination are crucial for the enhancement of slum condition. Depending on the observations, most of the comparers provided multiple recommendations for the development of slum resident's life and those are state as below:

1. Better system should come into existence where the entire waste has to be collected from every house and it has to be deposited in the

corresponding location and later it has to be cleared up by the municipality services. These kinds of services will enhance hygienic location and slum residents will be less prone to diseases and sidedness.

2. There has to be a requirement for most of the society's organised events than government organized events in order to develop slum location.
3. There has to be a requirement to highlight and fortify organization at the society phase in the aspect of surrounding societies and to assist non-administrative exertions either those may be of period or managerial or some other.

As research performed by Mane and power (2013), on "Socio-Economic Status of Slum Dwellers with Special Reference to Women: Geographical Investigation of Kolhapur Slum", the academic examined with an aim of studying living standards along with female contribution in finances of Kolhapur slum metropolitan. It is uncovered that several kinds of profession or job have been done by Kolhapur slum city womenfolk. Jobs performed by womenfolk's depend on their schooling, house hold circumstances, and service amenities and according to their skills. Few of the jobs done by womenfolk's are dressmaking, home based servants,

retailer, building work, cooking and certain kinds of the unlawful jobs such as liquid seller.

Academic discovered that earning made by womenfolk are quite stumpy in comparison with their level of work. Earning of the slum womenfolk fluctuate starting at Rs. 900/ month- Rs. 8000/ month. Academic discovered that slum inhabitations are attempting to recover their norms of lifestyle according to their ability.

In this chapter attempts have been made to include the various aspects of size of the family, caste wise distribution, religion, marital status, occupation, income educational status, duration of residence leadership pattern, preferred size of girls & boys, monthly saving, availability in the home appliances in the family, having vehicle, women occupation, having electricity connection, having gas connection, opinion of women on social status, giving importance to modern life style, family enjoying vacation and family engaged in extracurricular activities or games. Etc.

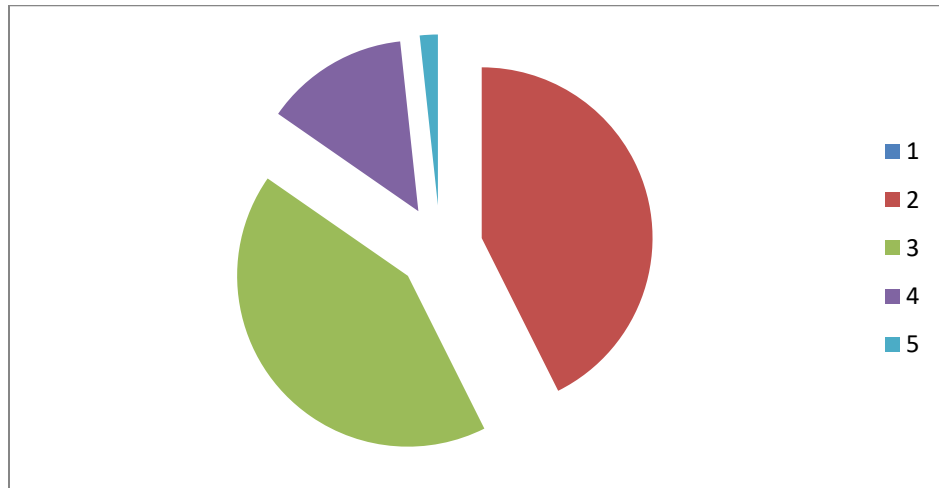
The social economic condition of female slum area is not so pleasant. The overall socio-economic condition of slum dwellers is not good at all. Socioeconomic characteristics such as age, education, level, male-female ratio, family size, occupational status, annual income etc., were considered.

Education is considered as an important factor of the socio economic characteristics of the household. In slum areas there are no available formal education facilities for slum dwellers maximum slum dwellers have any education but some NGOs and organization try to provide them informal education.

**Table No. 1**

**SIZE OF THE FAMILY**

S.No.			
1	5-10 Member	146	48.66%
2	Below-5	93	31.00%
3	10-15	53	17.67%
4	Above-15	08	02.67%
		300	100%



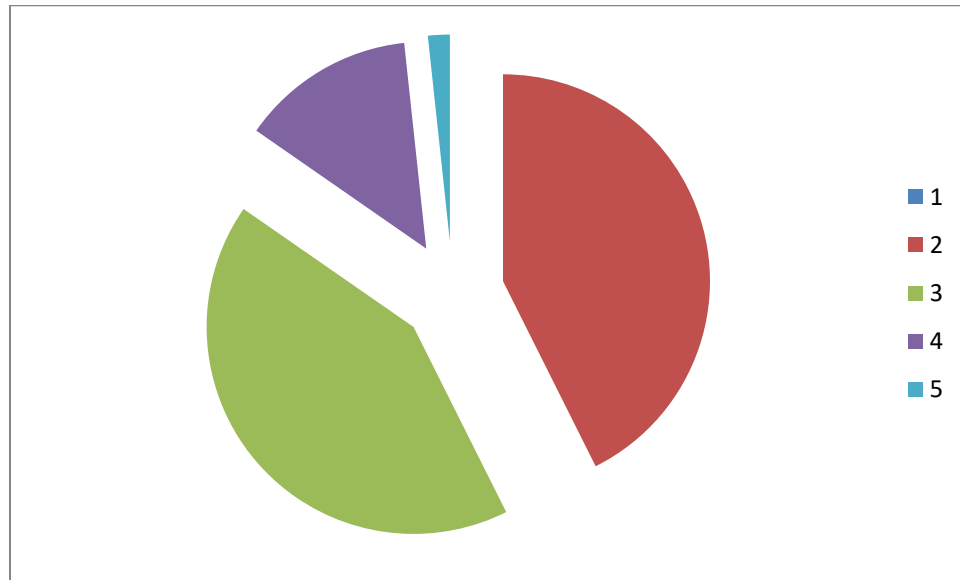
From the above table it can be seen that largest families 48.66% consisted of 5 to 10 members in each family while small families 31.00% were having children below 5 in each family. More or less responders in studied slums were having largest family size.



**Table No. 2**

**CASTE WISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS**

S.No.			
1	General	127	42.33%
2	S.C.	75	25.00%
3	S.T.	74	24.67%
4	OBC	24	8.00%
		300	100%

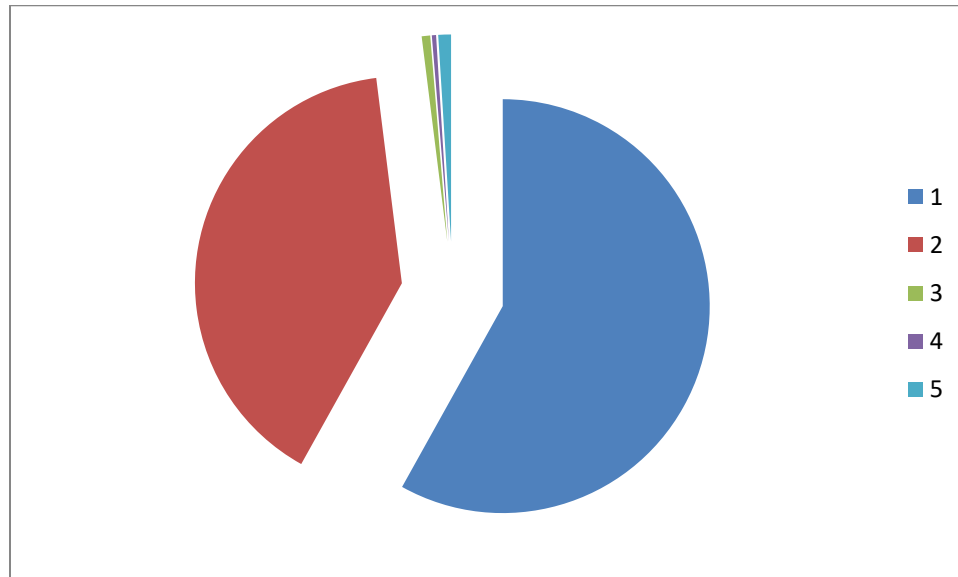


From the above table, caste wise distribution of responded can be seen. Area was dominated by general population (42.33%), followed by scheduled caste i.e., (25%)

**Table No. 3**

**RELIGION OF THE RESPONDENTS**

S.No.			
1	Hindu	176	58.67%
2	Muslim	121	40.34%
3	Christians	02	0.66%
4	Sikh	01	0.33%
		300	100%

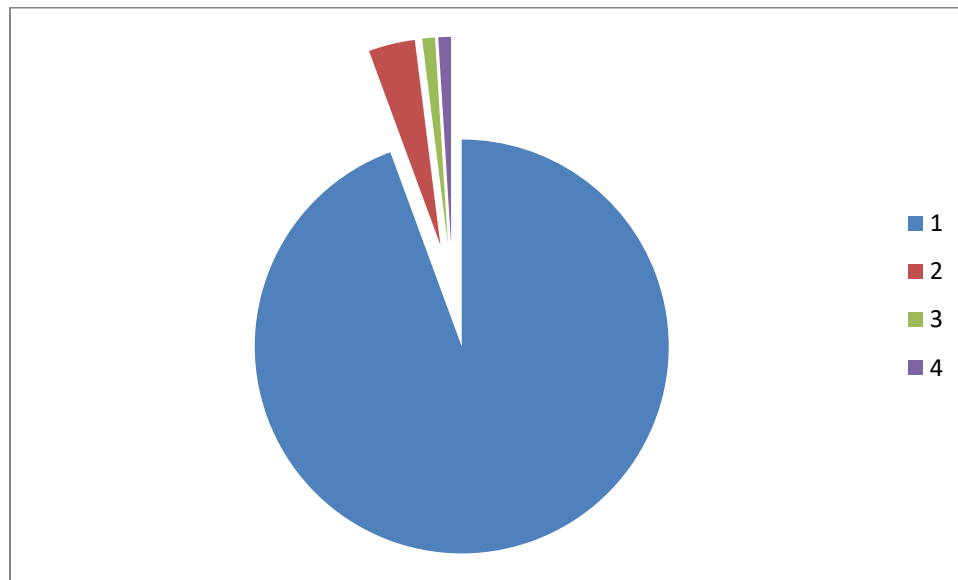


Families of the responded were classified on the basis of religion it was found that majority of responded i.e., 58.67% were Hindus, followed by 40.34% Muslim respondents.

**Table No. 4**

**MARITAL STATUS**

S.No.			
1	Married	286	95.33%
2	Unmarried	11	03.67%
3	Divorced	03	01.00%
		300	100%

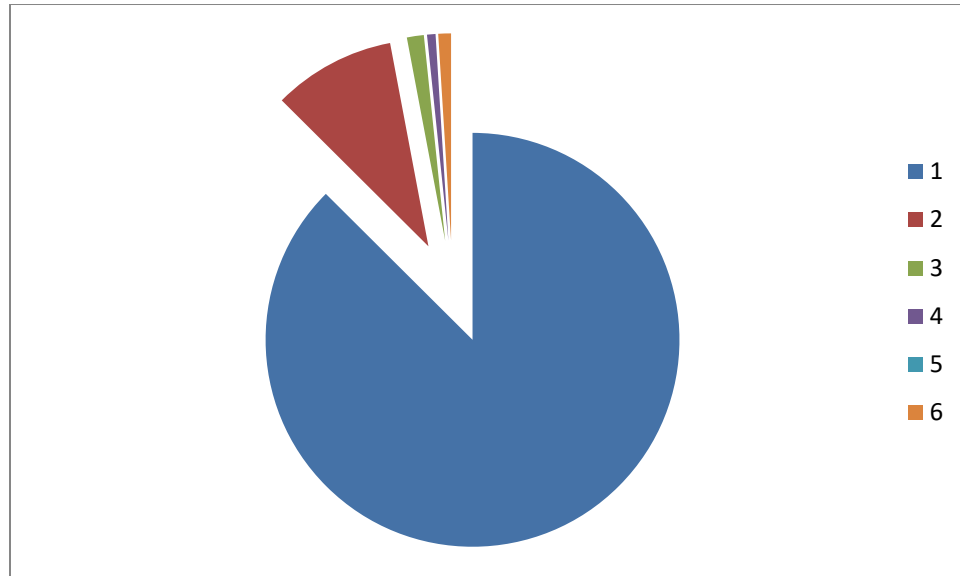


From the above table it can be seen that majority of respondent i.e. 95.33% were married while only 3.67% were found to be unmarried.

**Table No. 5**

**OCCUPATION OF THE HUSBAND OF RESPONDENT**

S.No.			
1	Labour	265	88.33%
2	Extra	29	9.67%
3	Service	04	1.33%
4	Business	02	0.67%
5	Family	-	00%
		300	100%

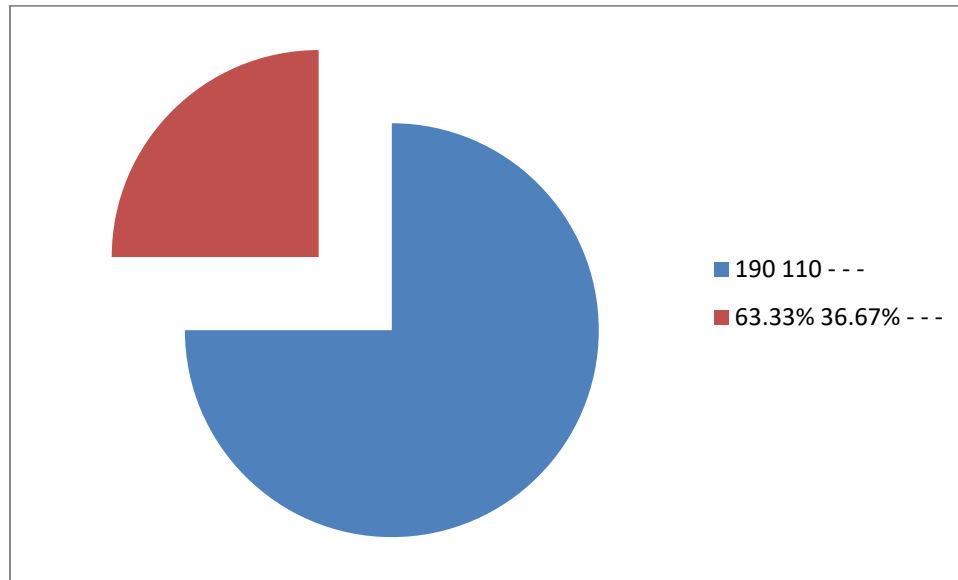


The above table shows that majority of people were from labour class i.e. 88% large number i.e. 9.67% are employed in other occupation.

**Table No. 6**

**INCOME (MONTHLY) OF THE RESPONDENTS**

S. No.			
1	Below – 5000/-	190	63.33%
2	5000/- to 10000	110	36.67%
3	11000 to 20000	-	-
4	21000 to 30000	-	-
5	31000 to 50000	-	-
		300	100%

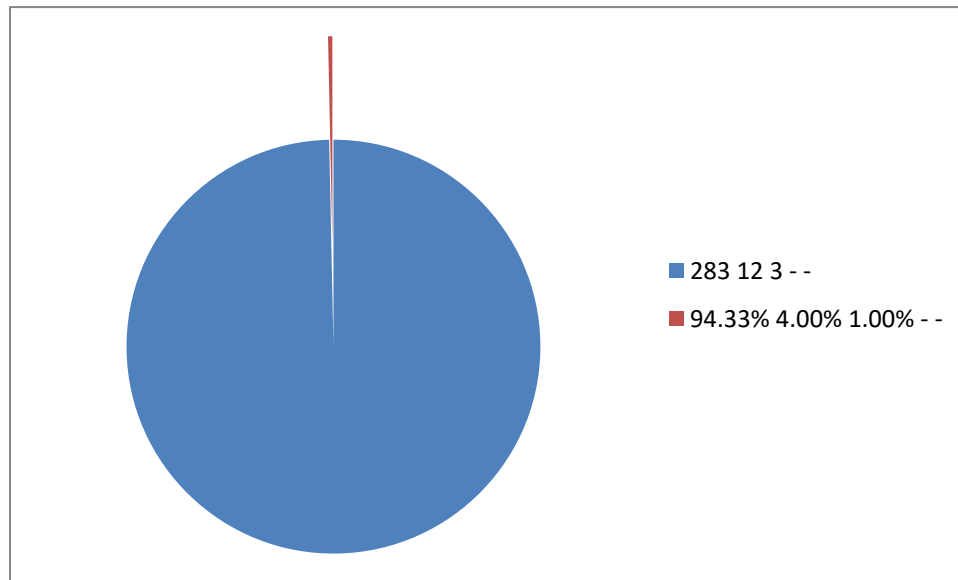


This table indicates that average monthly income of the respondents from all sources. Who earned less than 5000 Rs. Per month were 63.33% while 36.67% respondents earned between 5000 to 10000 Rs. Per month.

**Table No. 7**

**EDUCATIONAL STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS**

S. No.			
1	Uneducated	283	94.33%
2	Primary	12	4.00%
3	Junior High School	03	1.00%
4	Intermediate	-	-
5	Graduation	-	-
6	Ext	02	0.67%
		300	100%

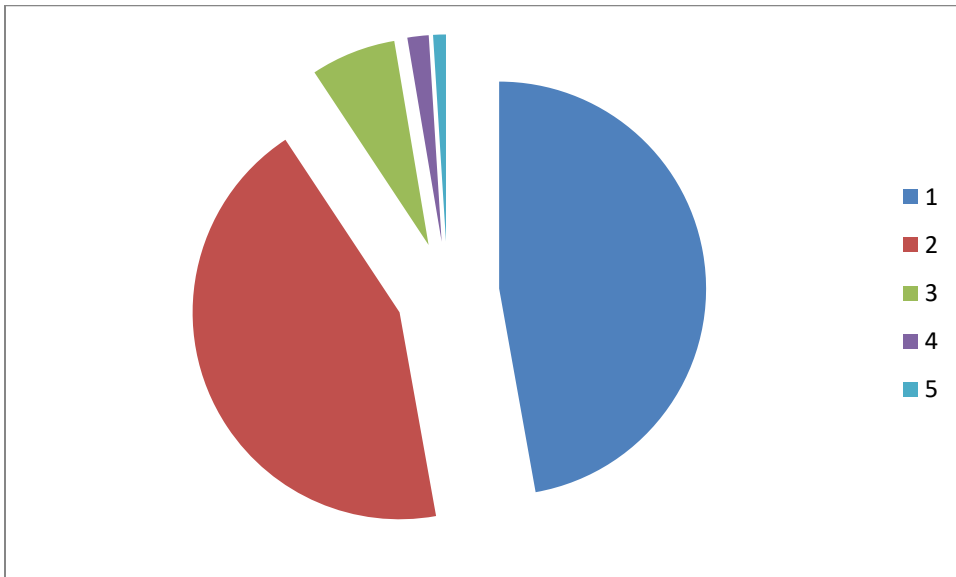


From the above table it can be seen that majority of respondent i.e. (94.33%) were illiterate only 4% were educated up to primary level.

**Table No. 8**

**DURATION OF RESIDENCE OF RESPONDENTS IN SLUMS**

S. No.			
1	From 5 years	142	47.33%
2	More than 10 years	131	43.67%
3	From few days	20	06.67%
4	From years	05	01.66%
		300	100%

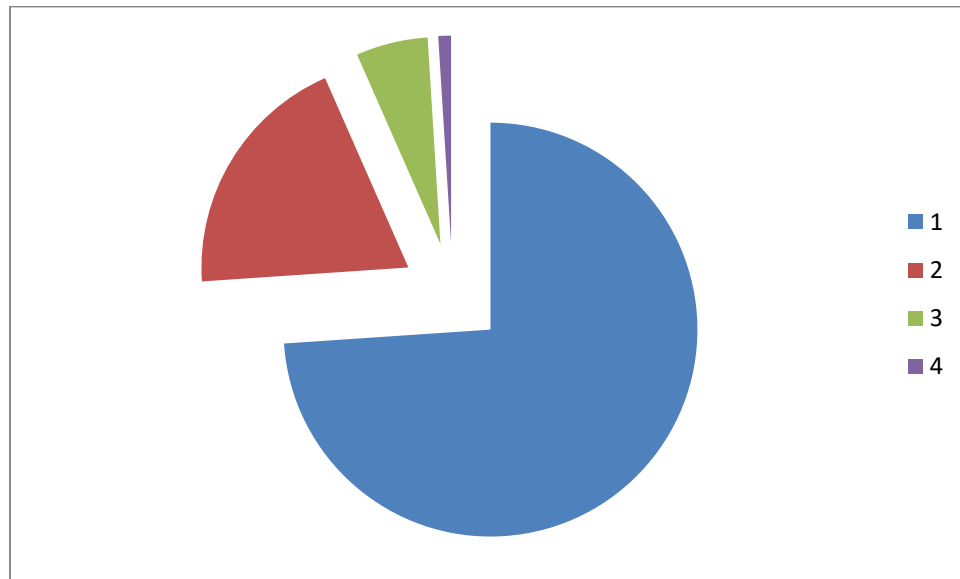


The above table shows that a large number of respondent i.e., 47.33% were living at Jankipuram (Lucknow slum area) for the last five years followed by 43.67% of the people living there for more than 10 years.

**Table No. 9**

**OPINION REGARDING LEADERSHIP PATTERN AMONG  
WOMEN DURING EMERGENCY**

S. No.			
1	Occasionally	224	74.66%
2	Never	59	19.67%
3	Always	17	05.67%
		300	100%



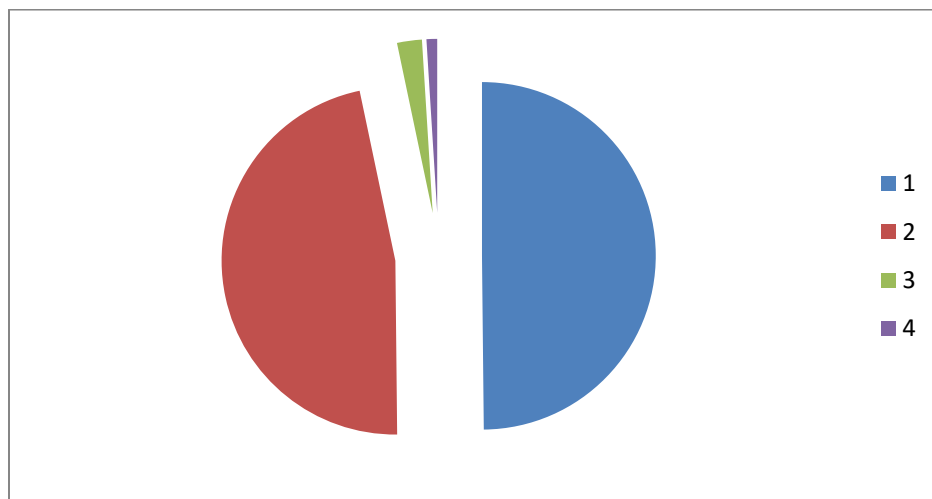
From the above table we can see, there were 74.66% women occasionally asked to seek help from local leaders. While 19.67% were never asked for any guidance and help.



**Table No. 10**

**PREFERED SIZE OF GIRLS & BOYS BY THE RESPONDENTS**

S. No.			
1	No	151	50.33%
2	Yes	142	47.33%
3	Count say	07	02.34%
		300	100%

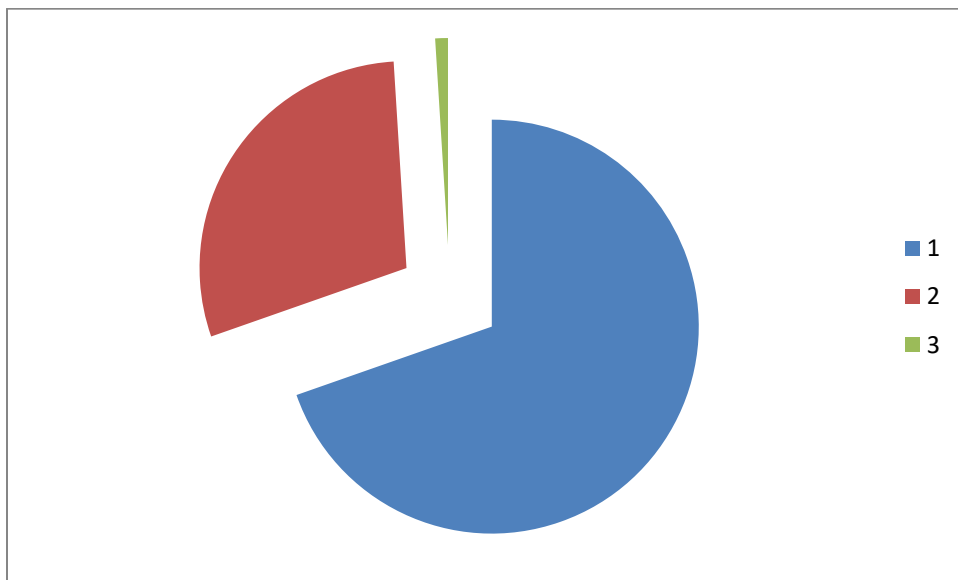


This table about the same significance to boys and girls we can see there was 50.35% of the respondents who give unequal significance to their children (boys & girls). Followed by 47.33% of the respondents who considered (boys & girls) equal.

**Table No. 11**

**MONTHLY SAVING**

S. No.			
1	Nothing	211	70.33%
2	Below Rs. 5000/-	89	29.67%
		300	100%

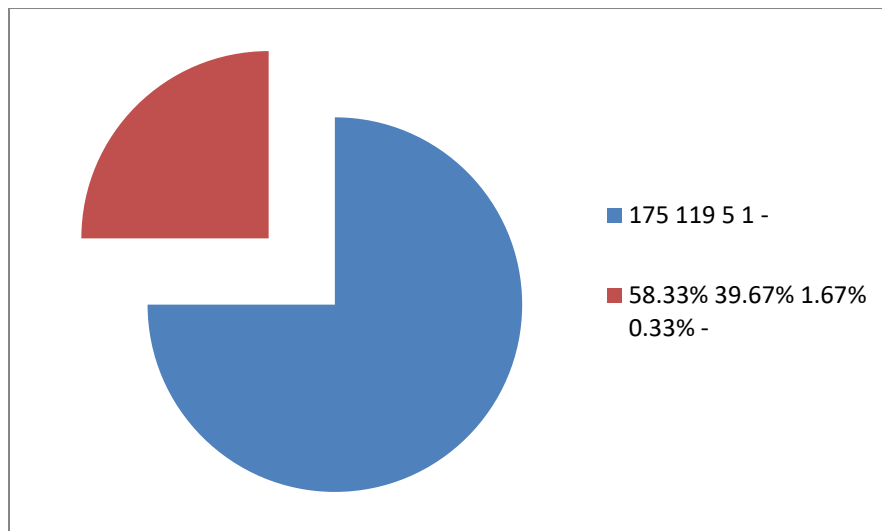


Above table shows that only 29.67% of the total respondent was able to save only less than 5000 rupees and the rest were unable to same because of poverty.

**Table No. 12**

**AVAILABILITY OF HOME APPLIANCES IN THE FAMILY**

S. No.			
1	Nothing	175	58.33%
2	Mobile	119	39.67%
3	T.V.	05	1.67%
4	Washing Machine	01	0.33%
5	Fridge	-	-
		300	100%

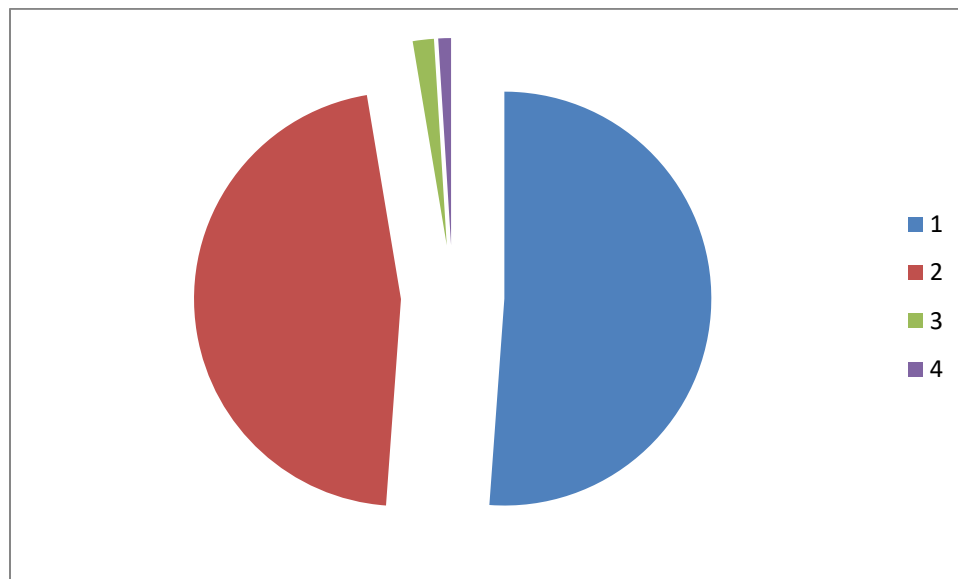


Above table shows about the appliances owned by the respondents we can see that 58.33% don't have anything mentioned in the above table, followed by 39.67% who owns a mobile.

**Table No. 13**

**FAMILY HAVING VEHICLE OWNERSHIP**

S. No.			
1	No. vehicle	155	51.66%
2	Cycle	140	46.67%
3	Scooter/Motorcycle	05	1.67%
		300	100%

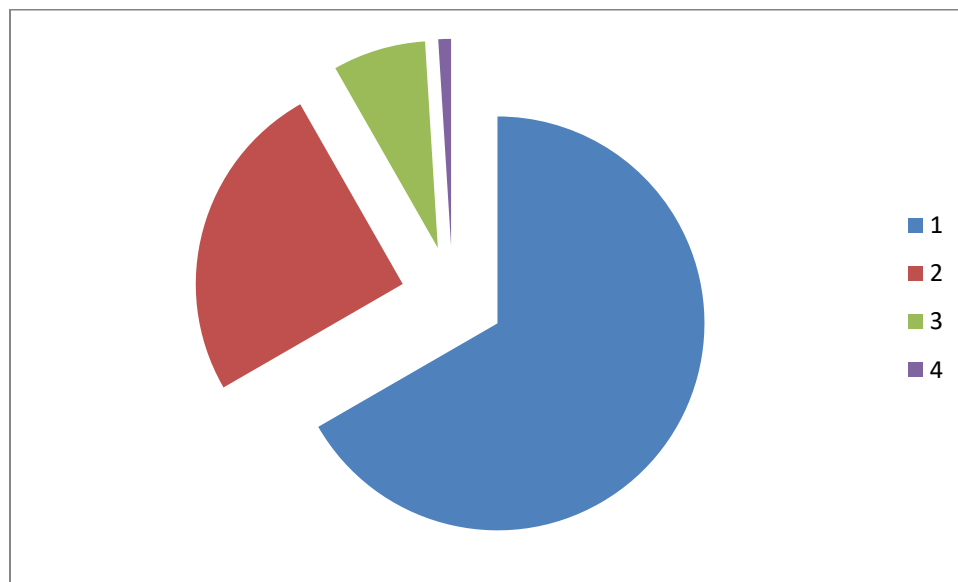


From the above table we can see that the majority of respondent i.e. 51.66% do not have any kind of cycle, bike or scooter, followed by 46.67% of respondent who own a cycle.

**Table No. 14**

**WOMEN EMPLOYED IN SOME OCCUPATION**

S. No.			
1	Labour	202	67.33%
2	No any occupation	76	25.33%
3	Business	22	07.34%
		300	100%

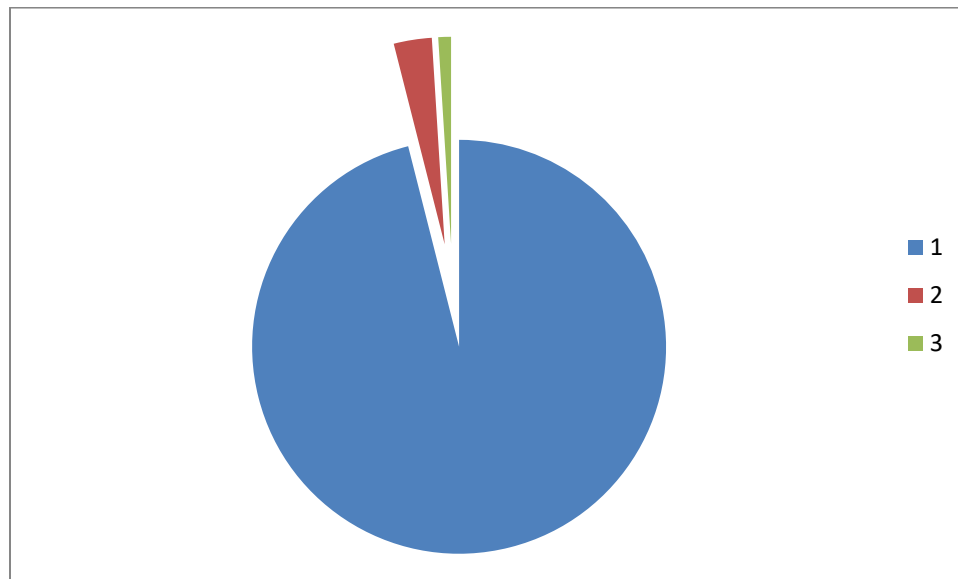


This table shows that the occupation of the women in the family working in the field. Majority of respondents, i.e. 67.33% were working as a labour followed by 3.34% working in other occupation while 25.33% of women have to place in the field of occupation.

**Table No. 15**

**RESPONDENTS HAVING ELECTRICITY CONNECTION AT  
THEIR HOMES**

S. No.			
1	No Connection	291	97.00%
2	Available Connection	09	03.00%
		300	100%

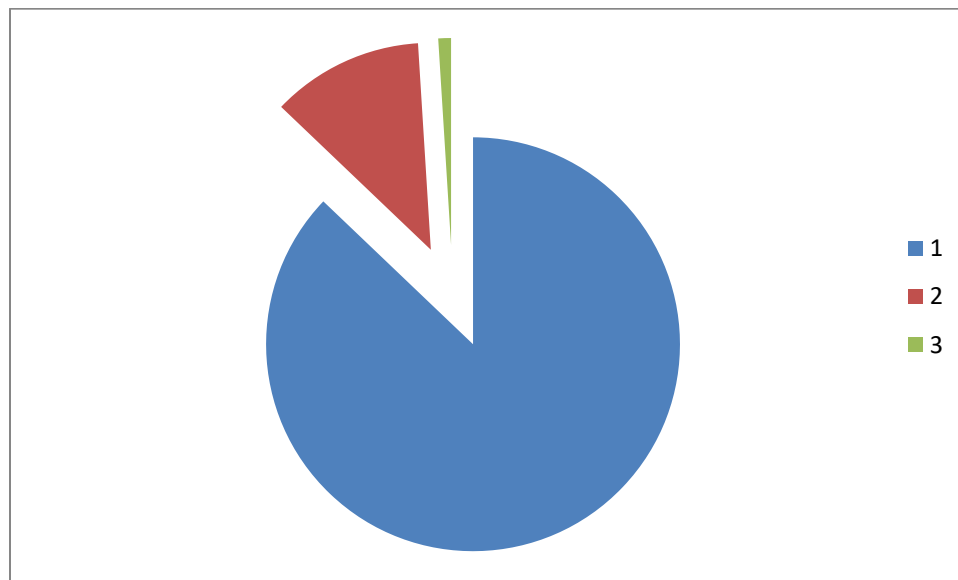


This table shows that the majority of family lived without electric connection i.e., 97.0% only 3% families who have electricity connection.

**Table No. 16**

**NO. OF GAS CONNECTION CONSUMER**

S. No.			
1	No. not available	264	88%
2	Available	36	12%
		300	100%

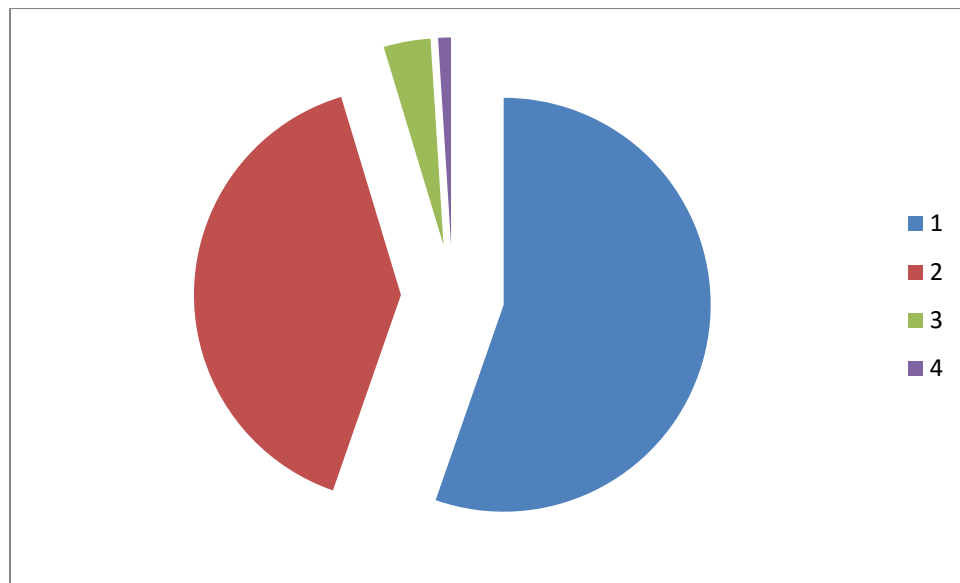


The above table shows status of gas connection in the families. The majority of 88% of respondent do not have gas connection. Only 12% of the respondent has gas connection.

**Table No. 17**

**OPINION OF WOMEN ON SOCIAL STATUS**

S. No.			
1	Educational Status	166	55.33%
2	Economic Status	120	40.00%
3	Occupational status	11	3.67%
4	Caste Status	03	01.00%
		300	100%



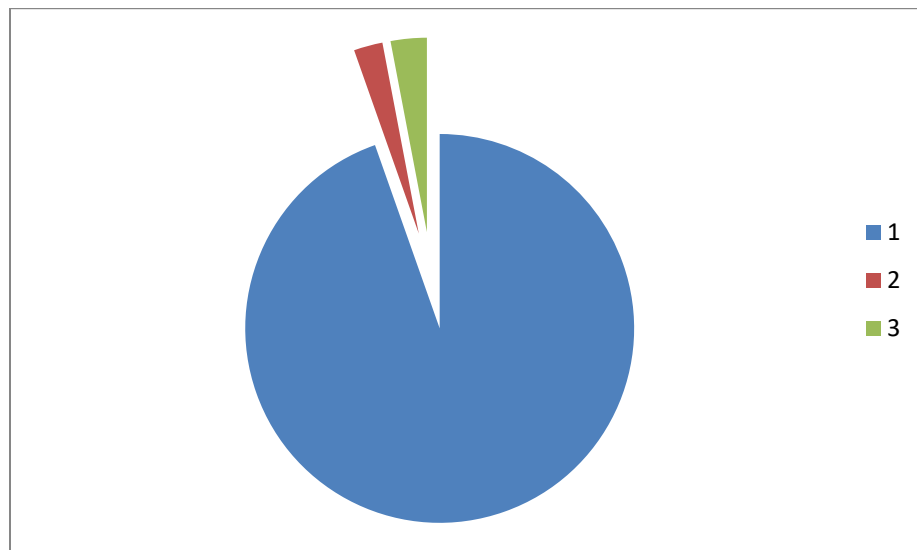
From the above table opinion of the respondents was taken regarding social status: According to then majority 55.33% was in favour of educational status which determines the social status which next dominant grouped women 40% fevered economic status.



**Table No. 18**

**WOMEN WHO GIVING IMPORTANCE TO MODERN LIFE STYLE**

1	Ordinary impportance	246	82.00%
2	More impportance	24	08.00%
3	Less impportance	30	10.00%
		300	100%

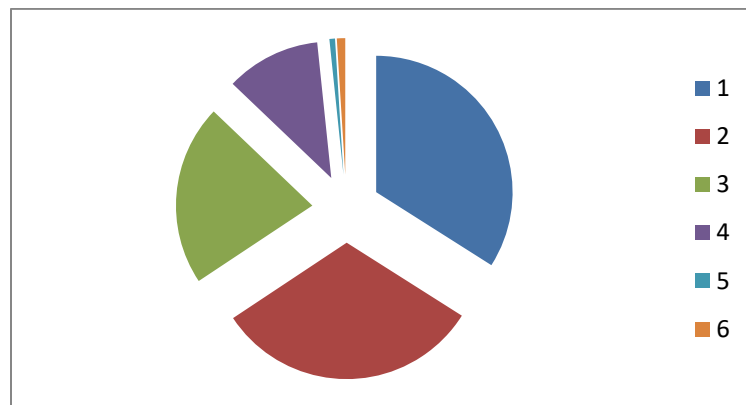


Opinion of respondents was taken regarding the importance of modern life style. Majority 88.00% gave ordinary importance to modern life style while insignificant percentage of 8.00% more importance to modern life style.

**Table No. 19**

**FAMILY ENJOYING VACATION**

S. No.			
1	Visiting nearby areas	103	34.33%
2	Never went for a vacation	96	32.00%
3	Go to fair	65	21.67%
4	Going to their relatives	34	11.33%
5	Go to other cities	02	0.67%
		300	100%

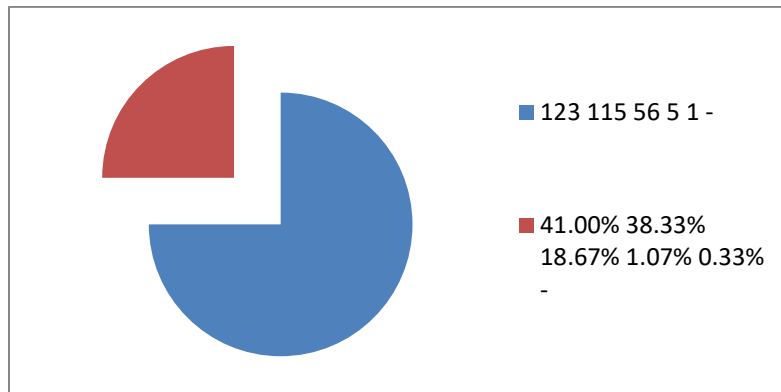


Families enjoying vacation table shows that the respondents enjoy their vacation in the vicinity of their house or by visiting nearby areas were around 34.33% followed by 32% of the people who never went for a vacation, 21.67% would like to go to a fair during their vacation followed by 11.33% people going to their relatives which is followed by 0.67% people going to other cities during their vacations it means slum dwellers are economically poor their fore unable to enjoy vacations like other well to families.

**Table No. 20**

**NO. OF SLUM FAMILIES – WHO WERE ENGAGED IN EXTRA CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES OR GAMES**

S. No.			
1	Ludoo	123	41.00%
2	Playing cards	115	38.33%
3	Kabbadi	56	18.67%
4	Football	05	1.067%
5	Carom	01	0.33%
6	Chess	-	-
		300	100%



This table shows not the largest a of families i.e. 41% play indoor games like Ludoo. Which is followed by 38.33% who played cards? And those who played outdoor games like Kabbadi, and football were 18.67% and 1.67% respectively. There was no single family found which played chess. (Shatranj).

## Chapter-4

### **Problems of slum life**

4.1 The Problem Faced

4.2 Poor Drainage

4.3 Social Problem and moral apathy.

## **PROBLEM OF SLUM LIFE**

Slum region is a dirty area. The condition is unsanitary. It is the adoption with natural system along with compromising in survival tendencies at poorest situation. It is due to the malicious cycle of destitution is a continuous situation for slum inhabitants. Hence the slum populace in society is financially regressive their socio-economic position is miserable for improving the socio-financial position, slum women folk are getting along with attempting to contribute to earnings for the family. Few households are headache by the women. Thus definitely need have earning. They have poor education, have no skills along with having bad financial situation hence the work is performed by them according to their capabilities and aptitudes not proper for earnings and therefore the socio financial position is low.

Slums are neglected regions of cities is where accommodation and dwelling situations are awfully absent. Slum span from light density. Fifty Carore city apartments to random trespasser communities having no lawful acknowledgement or privileges, extending near the city borders few are over 50 years in age, few are terrestrial incursions simply on going. Whatsoever be the features and descriptions of slum, the similar despondent dwelling circumstances is common amongst them all.

## **SLUM DOES NOT HAVE:**

1. Simple civic facilities paved footpath, road for emergency access, sanitation, street lighting, and water waste collection.
2. Accessible schools and hospitals, proper play space for kids.
3. Areas for the society for meeting and socializing.

### **4.1 The Problems Faced Are**

- Since the mean age at individuals with in cities is growing, the mean. Age at inhabitants of slum is declining hence causing the youngsters to suffer majority from unhealthy situations.
- Noticeable differences among slums to affluent regions the communal strains in inferior regions.
- Improper development of-communities cause provisioning of traditional facilities difficult.

An important component in the suburbanization sensation is the severe scarcity at land-dwelling regions, particularly advanced housing areas, that is majority necessary mode required for every scheduled human community.

The slums phenomena remain unconcealed just as a surfeit at village destitution. Threatening span at queries regarding to me slum communities

within a city is inseparably connected to the accommodation query. The query at accommodation sequentially just during the moment an individual considers. The existing land within a city towards this objective.

Land is there in term at individually owned assets along with seeming as being the majorly valuable product. Because at diminutive source. It is correspondingly valuable.

Scarcity of adequate and affordable land/ house site/ plot is experienced in almost all urban settlements especially by the urban poor. This has a direct impact on the question and quality at house that can be built in these town and cities. The high land costs, high prices at building materials and increasing rates of wages of the construction workforce make the situation more complex. The poor cannot pay the high market prices of pucca shelter or buy land at the high prices near their workplaces. They cannot afford the cost of transporting themselves or their stack in trade over long distance. As they are unable to afford reasonable shelter with in their meagre means, many of them are driven towards other alternative housing options including substandard houses in slum environments. They settle and marginal lands. Usually near the urban fringes, which are otherwise considered unfit for habitation by the non-poor closes?

Examples are riverbank, margins at nulls and drainage canals, marginal railways land and swamps. Their constructions are at cheap scrap and salvaged materials like gunny bags, tarpaulin, scrap tin sheets. Wooden blanks etc. The habitat is irregular as it is unplanned. Civic amenities, if available, are minimal.

As a result, public sanitation and personal hygiene break down another form is the blatant violation of the law and encroaching any available vacant land areas and squatting on them. Not only land areas which are kept aside for public utilities and social infrastructure like parks, playgrounds, schools, community centres, etc, come under these types of misuse, densities shoot up along with new absence of basic facilities at streets, pathways open spaces and essential amenities to serve them.

These squatters, who are in abject poverty, generally build purely temporary structures, in gross violation of all prescribed building norms and standards and municipal bye-laws, setup jhuggies and jhompries with non-durable materials which make the entire structure and surrounding area fire-prone and pose serious health hazards, in fact, they are unfit for human habitation because of the general absence of drinking water, drains, toilets, electricity, sewerage etc. in the absence of proper waste disposal facilities, the whole area gets littered with garbage, making them unhygienic the over



crowded and congested slums and squatter settlements are also known to degenerate not spots for drug trafficking boot-legging, anti-social activities and even spread alcoholism, Aids child abuse, etc. they can even disturb the peace and law and order of civil society around them, the slums problem is a part of the overall crisis generated by the present industrial and urban policy and unless there is a radical departure from this policy it has no real and effective solutions. The schemes for moulded for the welfare of the poor in the city by scholars of liberal persuasion and sympathetic administrators can perhaps work as temporary ameliorative measures, if implemented sincerely and honestly.

People are passed to live in under-served settlements because of numerous reasons.

**Some at there are:-**

- Lack of- affordable shelter, particularly for migrants who often belong to the poorest segments of rural population having lost their land holdings in legal-Dispute, debt or when agricultural land is fragmented into small unforoductive holdings.
- Lack of availability of affordable equal land for housing in cities close to places of employment.

- Low affordability among the poor for living in better service settlements.
- Low investments in physical infrastructure by cities.

These settlements have rooms of peculiar features. Among them, the prominent ones are-

- Overcrowded highly dense conditions.
- Non-permanent shelters built using a mix of housing material, pucca, and kutcha.
- Lack of legal tenure ownership rights to house or land.
- Lack of basic services of water, toilets, sewerage, drainage, waste management, paved roads etc.
- Availability of services largely at community level.
- Infrastructure services such as open drains, water supply etc. not linked to city networks.
- Unauthorized electricity connections.
- Unhygienic environmental condition due to

#### **4.2 Poor Drainage**

And waste collection. All people who live in slums are poor, with incomes below the poverty line. However, they are vulnerable to a range of

conditions in their settlements that are severely detrimental to their wellbeing.

Among the poor, women and children are doubly disadvantaged due to insecure shelter, lack of information and education informalisation of work and inequality in resource distribution. Shelter less-ness increases women and children risk and sexual harassment, children are pushed into labour due to easy entry opportunities in the low wage segment of the labour market and sheer survival needs. They are thus denied opportunities for education that can build productive assets that would assist them to escape poverty.

The female physical care still facing the problem of torturing by their husband. It is very common phenomena in slum area. They don't have any idea of human rights and women rights. It is very common in every family of slum area. Women are contributing to their family economically and socially a lot but still they are suffering from this problem. Same of the family is run by their women's income but still woman has the same condition. Girls still thinks as a burden to family. They are deprived in food, education and medical facilities. They are facing the problem of early marriage and early motherhood most of the girls doesn't get proper physical treatment. They don't get any maternity facilities; still babies are born in

home without any medical facilities, at the time of marriage the families have to give dowry to the groom family. For this purpose most of the girl's families have to go for loan in slum area family still believes that the girls will not look after their parents in future. So when a girl is born in a slum area family they are not happy at all. Early marriage is very common issue. Girls are married at the age between 15 to 17 years. One surprising thing is that they become a mother of kids at the age of 15-17 years. At the very early stage of their life they become married and have lots of responsibilities to do. So girls are deprived in every phase of their life. Women & family relations economic rate perception and construct.

Concepts of Urban Sociology in India, (2011).<sup>1</sup> Point to women who work with in India, whether earning more than their husband or not, to deem themselves as being in a supportive role. Women with in the urban slums when interviewed, almost always saw their role as being one at a supportive nature, with, their role as a mother being more important than that of a worker. The women however did indicate that a degree of pride was involved and the fact that they now have the ability to earn income to allow for a better education for their children. As would have been mentioned in the social construct, an artificial gemeinschaft is created, where by the

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<sup>1</sup> Concepts of Urban Sociology in India, (2011).

women who were interviewed discussed their family as being a critical component of their lives, and emphasized particularly on the fact that they were not working to earn for themselves but to earn for their family, where the income is jointly shared and distributed for the immediate family. Even with in this construct, it could be clearly seen that small groups based on economic division were beginning to form even amongst the poor and that their economic system and the pursuit of jobs and money took precedence. Small business, their financing and the peculiarities about lending to the poor.

In most of the other countries, many mothers are finding a way to support their family income when being involved in flexible domestic jobs, or when, being actively engaged in their traditional maternal role. However, the peculiarities at elevating out of poverty from this income in an urbanized slum environment prove to be exceedingly difficult. Over time however, social entrepreneurs have sought to make the lives of many of the poor easier and have undertaken much of the micro-financing which would occur. The business model has become especially prevalent in India. The following is extracted from (Banjeera 2011) and it details the story of the motivation of Padmaja Reddy, the CE.O. of spandna which is one of the largest microfinance institutions in India.

There are many physical aspects that are taking a toll on the people who are living in slums. The land availability is referred clearly in the literature. The slum dwellers would be staying in the key locations of the cities and other places such as banks of the river, steep slopes. And close to the dumping ground (eg. Sietchiping, 2004). The main reason for their people to stay in these down market areas is that these lands are available at a cheaper price for the slum dwellers when compared to buying the place or home in the places where high income group people reside as per (Ajibode & Mc Bean, 2014; Praharaj 2013.)<sup>2</sup>

The slums that are located in South America for instance in Rio de Janeiro in Brazil and Lima in Peru are the place where you can find people living on the steep slopes as per (Fernandez et al, 2004). These places are not safe and put the life of people living there at risk as it is prone to many natural disasters, especially the landslides. The slums are found within and outskirts of the cities as per (UN-habitat, 2003). There are many unique traits of the slums and have different socio-economic factors that would be related to the growth and would make it highly challenging to address it holistically.

Slums are found across the globe, especially in the countries that are developing. These countries would be turning the areas into urban lands and

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<sup>2</sup> (Ajibode & Mc Bean, 2014; Praharaj 2013).

when there is no proper urban development, as per (Bolay 2006). The urbanization is growing at a faster pace with the increase at human population in the developing countries like India has become of key issue. Many urban areas in India have seen a huge rise in the population over a short time span the urbanization has increased from 27.8% in 2001 to 31.1% in the year 2011. Based on the Estimations given by the United Nations, if the Urbanization is going to Increase. As it is new then around 46% of the whole population would be living in urban areas in India by the end of 2030. The growth would put a lot of pressure on the social and political set up that is at present and there would be a lot of amount to be required to offer additional infrastructural facilities for the new urban dwellers to settle in the city as per. (Sajjad et al. 2005. Redman & Nancy 2005.)<sup>3</sup>

The increase in the percentage at population that would live in the urban areas is due to three key factors. The first factor is the rate at which rural and urban population is increasing. During 2001 to 2011, there is growth of population in the urban and rural areas and in 2001 the population was just 12% and it was soared to 32% by 2011.

The second factor is people are migrating from rural areas to urban areas. The people are moving continuously from backward areas to the key

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<sup>3</sup> Sajjad et al. 2005. Redman & Nancy 2005).

areas where there are many employment opportunities, best amenities and good facilities as per (Rasool et al. 2012: Dyson 2011; Parkin 2010.)<sup>4</sup>

The third reason is to classify villages as well as town. The total number of towns has been increased from 4378 in 2001 to 7935 in 2011. In the metropolitan cities. The population has been increased from 35 in 2001. To 53 in 2011 as per. Census at India 2001 : 2011. When there is no control on urbanization in India, it would result in many environmental issues like shortage of homes, scarcity of water, increase in water population and noise population, traffic bottlenecks and problem in managing the solid waste.

The situation would turn world in the metro cities such as Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Kanpur, Delhi, Meerut and other cities that are have a deteriorating picture.

Many people are migrating from rural to urban areas and this has resulted in the growth of the urban population. This in turn has again increased in the development of squatter settlements and slum that are in metros and other big cities. Slum are known as the places that are built with tenements that are temporary and have poor sanitation, these places are overcrowded with homes and you see poor drainage facilities and no proper

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<sup>4</sup> Rasool et al., 2012: Dyson 2011; Parkin 2010.



drinking facilities. The people live in unhygienic conditions as per MSSO 2003. There are two types of slums. One is notified slum and the other is non-notified slum. The area that is considered as a notified slum is due to their municipalities, corporation, local bodies and development authorities, which have categorized it as a notified slum. The slum that is known as a non-notified slum is not if the area has around 300 people and above go to 70 households that are not properly constructed and are in congested places where people are living in unhygienic condition with poor infrastructure and lack of-sanitary facilities and poor drinking facilities as per Chandrasekhar – 2006.

The slums are the places where many temporary migrants would reside like construction workers, temporary workers or the people who have new migrants from rural areas and found tough get a house within their budget, the definition of slums in India would differ from one state to another state.

The slums are increasing in the India cities. As per the ministry of housing and urban poverty alleviation (2011), there are around 93 million people who are increasing at the rate at 45% in the urban areas. The rates at which slums are growing in the cities are higher than the growth of non slum

population. For instance from 1991 to 2001, the population of the India has grown at an average at 2% ever year.

The urban population has been increased to 3% and in mega cities the population has been grown to 4% and the slum population has been increased to 5%. The slum is growing at a faster pace in the urban areas by doubling the growth at urban population. This is my place where the shortage of urban population is experienced as per Sharma, 2006.

There is no specific pattern where cities in India are growing big or smaller. There are only a few planned urban centres in India. There are many points that are explaining as how cities should not be developing though, there is a specific plan to develop every city on paper, but me actual development would not follow me pattern given in the pattern there are only few developments that would go by expediency, patronage and privileges. Every city that is in India would show an example at chaotic urban areas that do not have proper sanitation, affordable mash up proper roads, clean air and public transportation. Though, cities are generating a lot of money, but me cities in India have come me home for many poor urban people. Every city has informal settlements where poor would be completed to live in the places where there are no proper sanitation and water issues.

City administration is not able to check the flow at the poor people who are coming into the city. They not able to poor affordable housing for me poor people living in the urban areas. The slum have become vulnerable, inescapable and shattered part at me urban areas in India.

The people living in slums are prone to health issues due to poor water or by drinking polluted water, poor sanitation, clogged drainages, poor health care facilities, unhealthy location and by working in unhygienic condition and taking the environmental problems as per (Karn et al, 2003, Parkinson 2007).<sup>5</sup>

Slums are defined as me residential areas where staying is not for humans due to dilapidated buildings, congested homes, poor sanitation, eaels at drinking water, narrow streets, poor ventilation, light, sanitation issues or blend at the factors that take a toll on the safety, health and morals at me people when there is poor sanitation polluted water and no proper electricity with overcrowded lanes, it increases the spread at harmful diseases and result in quick deaths. The life at living in slums is really challenging, especially for the kids. Followed by family, schools are the best places where children learn a lot at things. The survey conducted on the school

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<sup>5</sup> Karn et al., 2003, Parkinson 2007.

children disclosed that half at the health issues are due to living in unhygienic conditions and lack at personal hygienic.

### **4.3 Social Problems and Moral Apathy**

It is obvious that slums represent a huge economic failure. Sprawling urbanization has failed to produce corresponding economic growth, there by leaving many city dwellers behind.

However the problem of slums cannot only be defined in economic terms in our own experience working with slum dwellers in India, it is clear that slums suffer from problems that are beyond economic ones.

Alcoholism is a disease endemic to slums and it local to moral and economic degradation. Many men take to consuming alcohol: this limits the amount at their family and it leads to social disease at domestic abuse as well as serious health problems. In order to advance any programme in slum areas, alcoholism must be discussed openly and managed.

Finally, apathy is a major contributor to suffering in slums. Slum residents, men and women alike, hail from villages and come to the cities looking for better work. Viewing themselves as temporary. Worker's they tend to neglect the importance of economic and social advancement, from medical to educational issues, residents of slums are unwilling to make

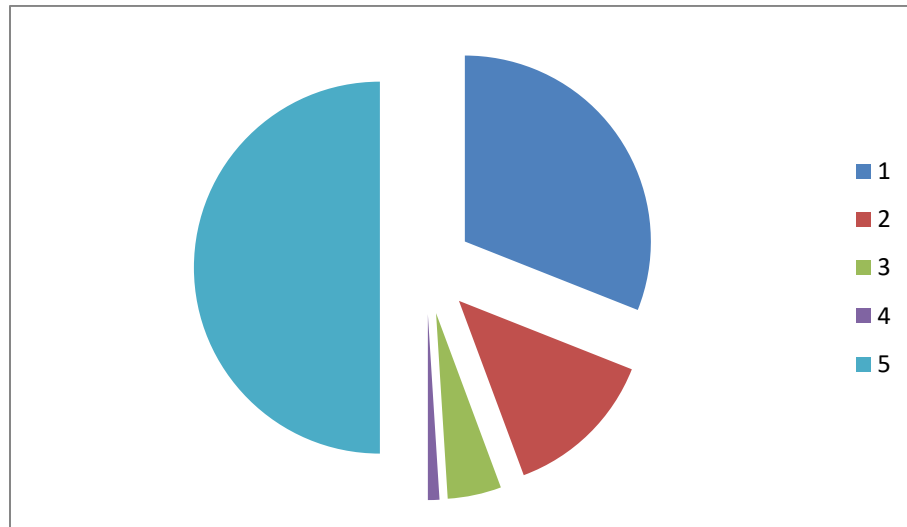
changes – however simple to improve their lives. This is not something that can or should be blamed on the residents. Themselves, however, no program. Directed towards the social advancement at slum residents can deny the role at motivation and positive reinforcement.

In this chapter attempts have been made to include the various aspects of major problem of the slum according to the respondent, opinion of women on proper brooming or cleaning the area, crime in slum, no of family engaged in gambling, family engage in toxication and addiction, opinion of women on sanitation & garbage collection in the area, family having domestic discord and conflict in the family, problem of water drainage specially during rainy days, uses of toilet, No: of family where children go to school, problem of school dropout of the children, condition of Govt taps for drinking water No. of women collecting water from various places, women suggestion for cleaning system, opinion of women on the presence of cleaning management staff. Etc.

**Table No.1**

**Major Problem at the slum according to the respondent**

A	Water	186	62.00%
B	Sever	80	26.67%
C	Garbage Collection Disposal	28	9.33%
D	Over Crowded area	06	02.00%
		300	100%



This table shows about the main problem at the slum area the major respondents. i.e. 62% told the water is the main problem followed by 26.67% who believed that the sewer system is the main issue.

A small percentage at the women i.e. 9.33% thinks at disposal of sludge as the main issue. And only 2% of them take the density of population as the main issue.

**Table No.2**

**Opinion of Women on Proper Brooming or Cleaning the Area of Slum**

A	No	230	76.67%
B	Rarely	54	18.00%
C	Yes	16	05.33%
		300	100%

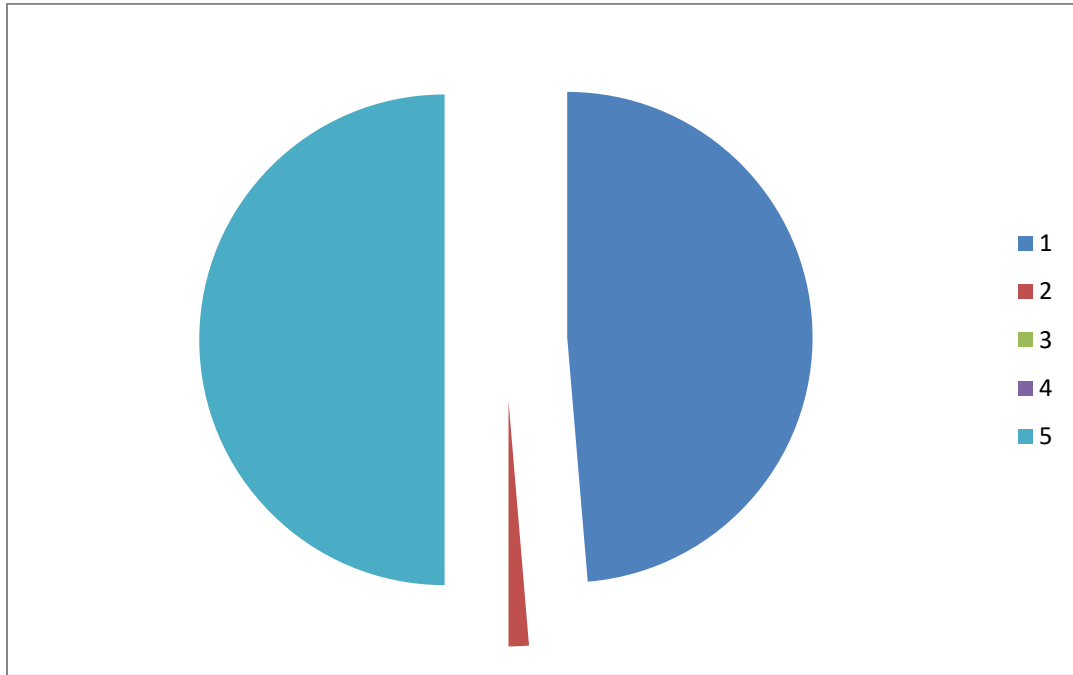


From the above table we can see that about 76.67% respondents justified that area was not clean, followed by 5.33% who opined that area was clean. Rest 18% respondent says it is clean rarely.

**Table No.3**

**Crime in Slum**

A	No	292	97.33%
B	Yes	08	2.67%
		300	100%



From the above table it can be seen that majority 97.33% were not involved in any criminal cases while insignificant percentage i.e. 2.67% were involved in criminal cases.

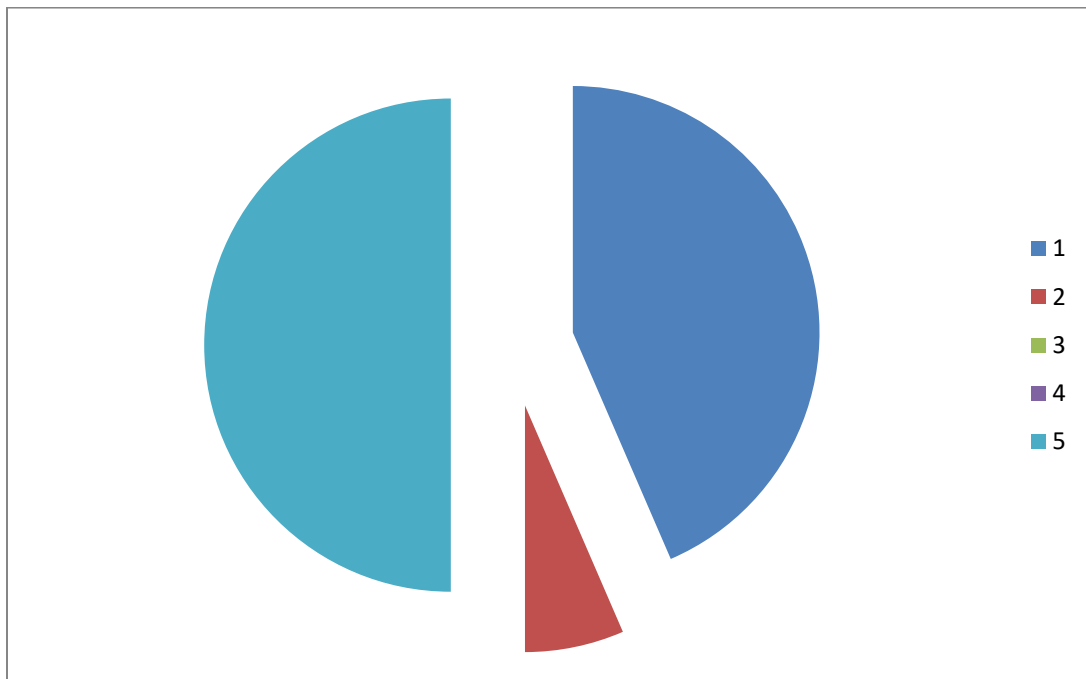
It shows rate of crime was less in the families.



**Table No.4**

**No. of Family Engage in Gambling**

A	Not. Playing	261	87.00%
B	Playing	39	13.00%
		300	100%

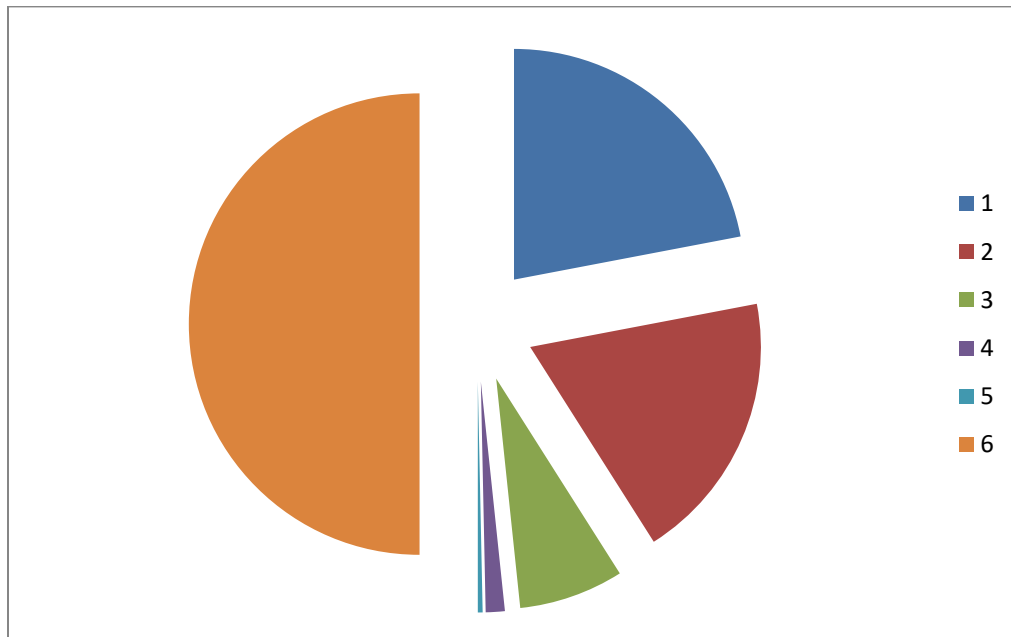


This table shows about the members at the family involved in to gambling. We can see the few families i.e. 13% of the total respondents who were involved in to the gambling. However the rest of the family are free from any kind of gambling.

**Table No.5**

**Family engage in toxication activities**

A	Alcohol	132	44.00%
B	Biri / Cigrate	114	38.00%
C	Nothing	44	14.67%
D	Bhang	08	02.67%
E	Extra	02	0.66%
		300	100%



This table shows that the practice of addition, in the family, majority females i.e. 44.67% were addicted to alcohol. Followed by 38% were addicted to cigrate smoking about 2.67% people are addicted to bhang and 0.66% people are using other type of intoxication.

**Table No.6**

**Opinion at Respondents on Sanitation & Garbage Collection in the Area**

A	No	250	83.34%
B	Occasionally	34	11.33%
C	Yes	16	05.33%
		300	100%

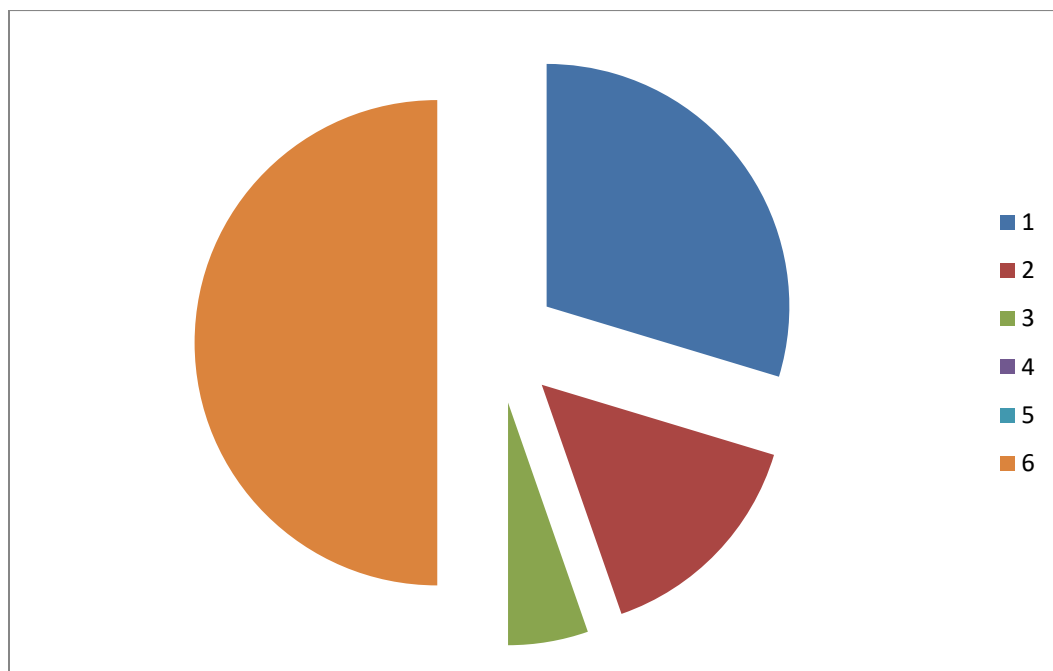


This table shows the opinion of respondent on sanitation & garbage collection in their area among which majority of respondents i.e., 83.34% says that no action was taken on garbage collection and sanitation followed by 11.33% respondent who said occasional sanitation and garbage cleaning in the area is done.

**Table No.7**

**Family's having domestic discard and conflict in the family**

A	No	178	59.33%
B	Yes	90	30.00%
C	Occasionally	32	10.67%
		300	100%

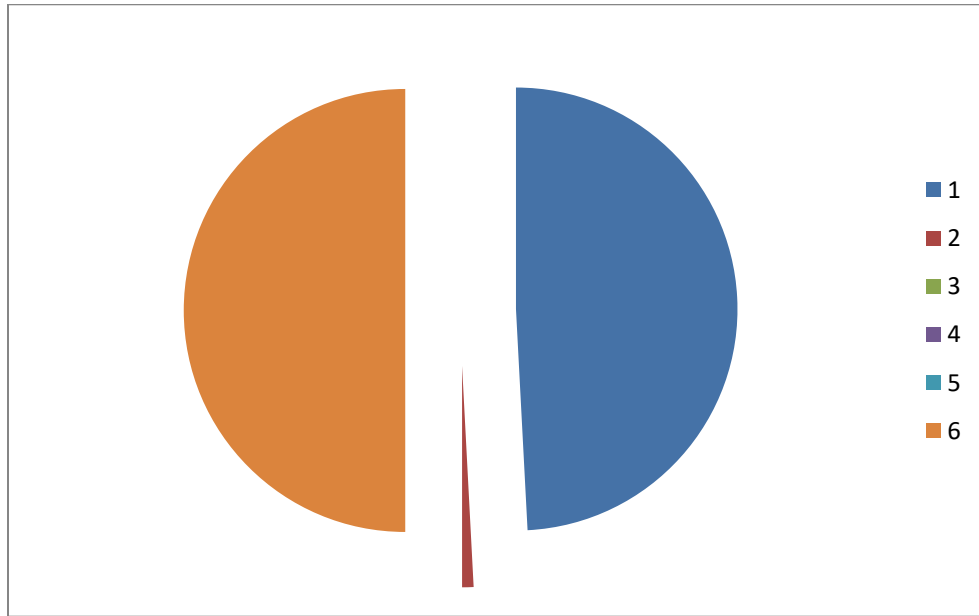


From the above table it is clear that 30% families were having conflict in their families while majority 59.33% did not have any conflict.

**Table No.8**

**Problem at Water Drainage Specially During Rainy Days**

A	Yes	295	98.33%
B	No.	05	01.67%
		300	100%

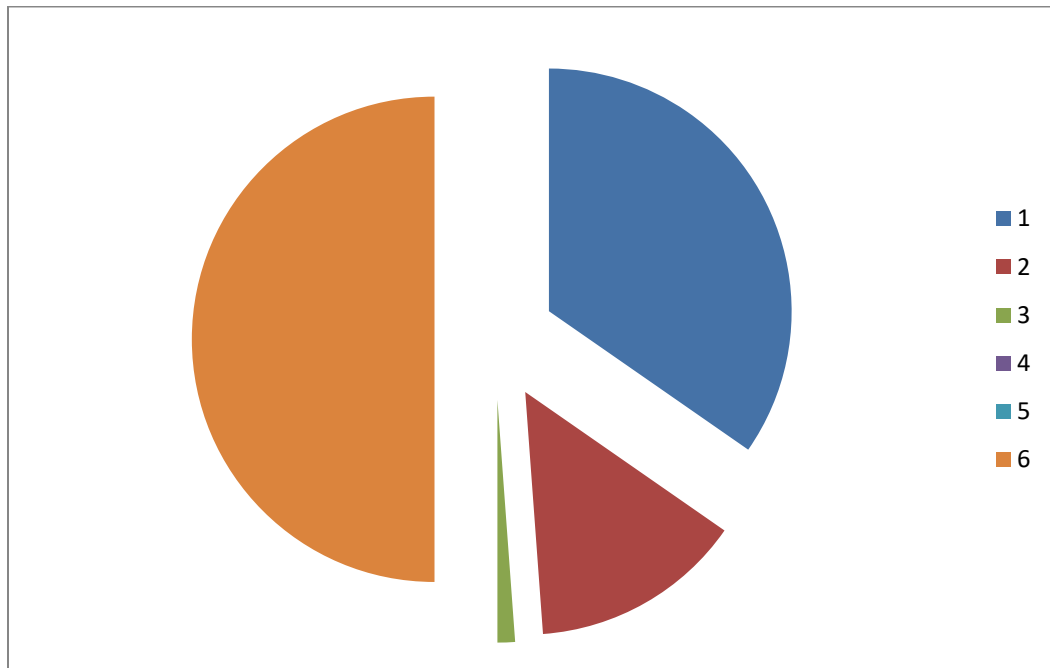


Above table shows about the water drainage system especially during rainy season in the Basti (slum area) the majority of the respondent i.e. 98.33% considered the water drainage was a major problem in the area however only 1.77% thought that it was not an issue.

**Table No.9**

**Usage of Toilets in the slum**

A	In open area	208	69.33%
B	Public Latrine	85	28.33%
C	Own Toilet	07	02.34%
		300	100%



From the above table we can see the major respondents i.e. 69.33% who defecate in open area followed by 28.33% who used public toilets / latrine only 2.34% of the people have private latrine.

**Table No.10**

**No. of Children going to school in slum**

A	Not Going	243	81.00%
B	Going	57	19.00%
		300	100%

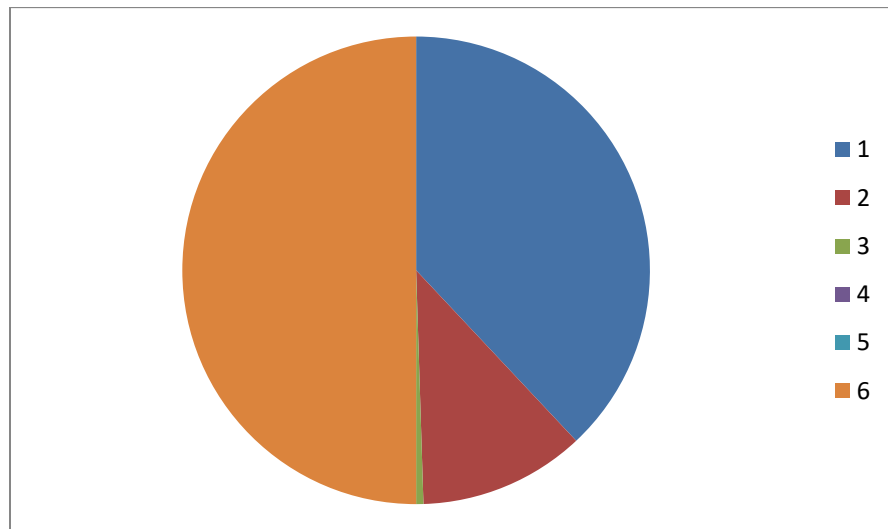


Above table shows that school going children in the families only 19% of the families whose children were going to school. Majority 81% of the families were not in position to send their children in school because of poverty.

**Table No.11**

**Reasons of school dropout of children in the families of slum area**

A	Poverty	228	76.00%
B	Illiteracy	69	23.00%
C	No Value at Education	03	01.00%
		300	100%



From the above table there were 76% respondents told the poverty as a reason for not sending their children to school. Followed by 23% who were not uneducated hence did not send their children to school. Only 1% of the respondents did not give importance of education.



**Table No.12**

**Condition of govt. taps for drinking water in the area**

A	No	296	98.67%
B	Yes	04	01.33%
		300	100%

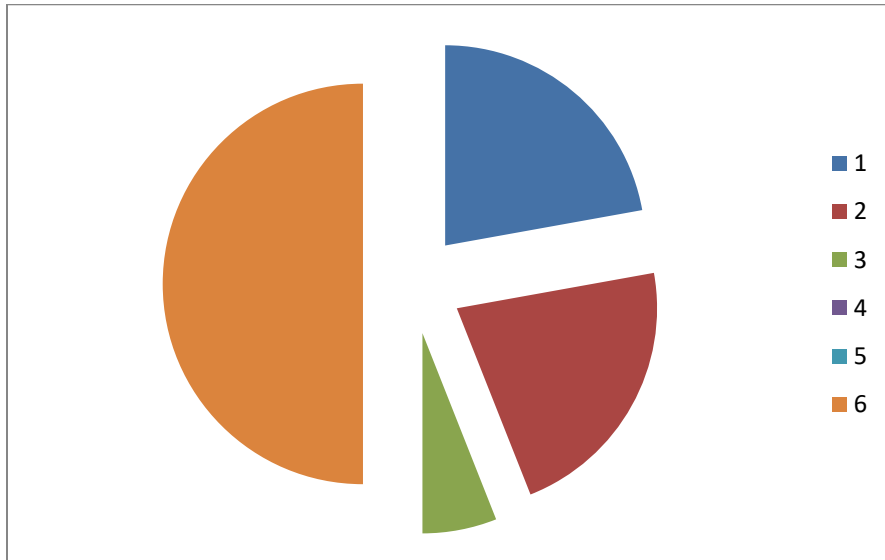


From the above table we can see that only 01.33% respondents told. That government provided free drinking water and while majority 98.67% respondents were of the opinion that it was not provided by the govt. thus we can say that drinking water is the major problem in the slum areas.

**Table No.13**

**No. of Women Collecting Water from Various Places in slum area:**

A	From other houses	133	44.33%
B	By Purchasing	131	43.67%
C	By Any Govt. Taps.	36	12.00%
		300	100%



From the above table we can see the respondents who were collecting water from various places.

A very large number i.e. 44.33% of the people go to other houses to fetch drinking water and 43.67% are purchasing drinking water followed by 12% who get water from various resources provided by the govt.

**Table No.14**

**Women Suggestion of Cleaning System in the area.**

A	Bad	299	99.67%
B	Good	01	0.33%
		300	100%

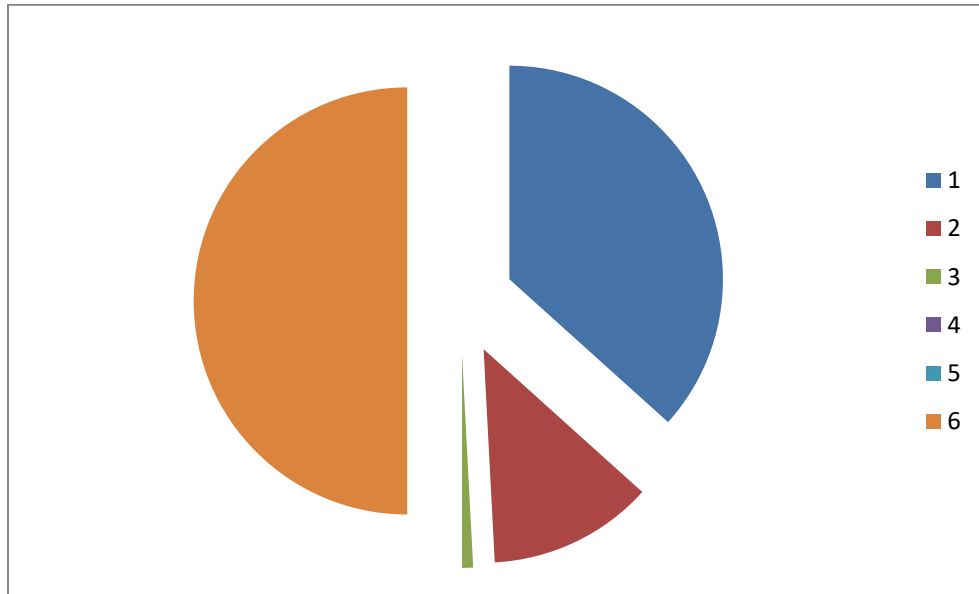


From the above table we can see the major respondents i.e. 99.67% accepted that cleaning system at this area was very bad. Thus we can see the cleaning system of slum areas was found to be bad which needs improvement.

**Table No.15**

**Opinion of women on the present cleaning management staff in slum area:**

A	No.	220	73.33%
B	Rarely	75	25.00%
C	Yes	05	01.67%
		300	100%



Above table shows that only 1.67% of total respondents. Told, that cleaning staff members are regular and the majority of the respondents i.e. 73.33% told the cleaning staff never performs their duties and 25% respondents accepts that cleaning staff do not regularly attend to their duties.

## Chapter-5

### **Health Status of slum Dwellers**

5.1 Health at urban slums in India.

5.2 Health challenges in urban slums

5.3 Mortality

5.4 Morbidity sickness

## **HEALTH STATUS OF SLUM DWELLERS:**

Housing in slums becomes a major health concern because residents of slums live in overcrowded situation. Two-thirds of households are simple one-room structures, a majority of them with dirt floors and poor ventilation. Such overcrowding can lead to rapid spread of respiratory and skin disease.

Access to drinking water in slums is another major problem. More than two thirds, of slum residents lack access to safe drinking water in their premises, the main source of water are hand pumps. Though tap water is available in some homes the lack of safe drinking water facilities spread at water borne diseases. The presence of stored water further promotes the breeding of mosquitos and diseases such as malaria. Absence of available latrines is a major health problem as well. It is estimated that over one third of slum households. Have no access to bathroom facilities, promoting open defecation, which in turn leads to spread of faecal-oral disease and parasitic infestation.

There is a complex relationship between environment and health. A number of studies have shown that the unhygienic slum environments make slum dwellers more susceptible to certain types of diseases like respiratory

disease, gastro. Intestinal disorders, skin diseases, malarial fever, tuberculosis, etc.

Unfortunately, the economic circumstances of the slum dwellers are such as they do not allow them to improve their living conditions.

A majority of the slum dwellers are employed in the unorganised or informal sector. A large proportion of them works on a daily wage basis and therefore has little or no job security. A significant proportion is employed in construction work, due to low income, their standard of living is also low and they are left with little surplus income for housing after meeting their family's basic needs of food and clothing. In brief we may say that slum dwellers are faced with insecurity of tenure, lack of basic services, especially water and sanitation, unsafe building structure, overcrowding limited access to credit and formal job markets. Normally slums, exist on polluted land. They suffer from water borne diseases. It is, also believed that slums are places of high level of crimes. This is not universally true. The poverty is the main reason for slums. At the same time slums also provide low cost accommodation to poor migrants and necessary support to city.

Health is a major challenge in slum due to these neighbourhood effects. I.e. - usually inadequately ventilated houses, drainage system, drinking water, sanitation, etc.

There is low acceptance for prevention in the midst of other pressing challenges, like food and shelter. Most people only realize the need for health when it is lost. They may seek. Health care when they may seek healthcare when they are very ill, but most of them cannot afford existing medical services. In addition, the fluidity of the physical environment and lack of a postal address pose unique challenges in following up on individuals with morbidities.

Surveying slums is a challenging task; hence it is reported in the literature that little is known. about the spectrum and burden of disease morbidity in urban slums. Surveying slum population is challenging due to a variety of reasons: illegal squatters could avoid high incidence of crimes and alcoholism. Poor health literacy social distance between the surveyors and surveyed, difficulty in finding skilled surveyors to measure disease non-availability of tests in the slums. All the above can pose challenge to measuring health parameters in this population. On most occasions, what is known about slums depicts only the tip of the iceberg. Assumptions are usually based on clinic or hospital data.



Having an overall picture of the demography and health condition of slum population is essential to design innovations that address the unique challenges faced by them, and to develop services that meet their needs.

Although health conditions and illness play a pivotal role in poor outcomes of urban slums, knowledge is still very scant about the subjective dimensions of health, which is inextricably linked to poor health occurrences (Garcia-2006). Sen (2002) observes that spite of diverse medical facilities and favourable life expectancy rates, people in the slums tend to complain more about their health-related problems, while health does not necessarily constitute a major concern for people in the Indian context in general.

More specifically slum settlement as unique areas entail intimately shared physical and social environments for their inhabitants (Liford et.al, 2017).

Living in slum areas is characterised by insufficient access to water and sanitation facilities, inadequate housing space, job and housing insecurity (UN Habitat 2003).

In addition to that, slum settlements have a spatial dimension that entails strong neighbourhood effects (Oakes 2004), where high social and spatial proximity to others affect the resident health outcomes (Ezeh et.al.

2017). For example, overcrowding leads to higher competition for scarce resources and hence to crime, but also. Epidemics due to collection of garbage and excrements in concentrated areas, or catastrophic effects of extreme, weather conditions, (Ezenetal. 2017, Meijer etal, 2012) post migration further leads to problems of acculturation, cultural shock and bereavement the discrepancy between expectation and achievement, loose social support, lack of group-solidarity lack of access to appropriate resources, low perceptions of safety financial precariousness and like altogether, it creates significant biological social and psychological dysfunction and disorganisation among the residents and their immediate environment.

This neighbourhood built environment correlates to constitute the central axis to public health risks, shapes health behaviours, beliefs and even disease.

(Delgard and Tambs 1997, ellaway et al, 2001, wen. Et al. 2006, Wight, et al. 2013).<sup>1</sup> Because of their peculiar circumstances, slums. Health needs. Warrant scholarly attention, as interventions that can improve health conditions in non-slum areas might not be transferable to slum setting (Ezeh et al, 2017).

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<sup>1</sup> Delgard and Tambs 1997, ellaway et al, 2001, wen. Et al. 2006, Wight, et al., 2013.

As a coping mechanism to the new form of social desirability, the slum migrants accept the social structure (rules and resources) encircling them, while constantly modifying same at this, urban context with their practices (Giddens, 1984). Hence, the coexistence of traditional collectivism with emerging individualism in the same neighbourhood (Pederson and Rytter 2018) with different health effects (Conde et al, 2018) can be witnessed, this calls for research aimed to gain a proper understanding of the health perceptions harboured by the slum residents which in turn is heavily dependents upon their new sociocultural backing, demographic and economic changes form the crux at the self-perceived health (Costaneda et al. 2015, Ghosh and Shah 2004, Neto et,al. 2017).<sup>2</sup>

Urban slums would provide poor sanitation and drainage facilities which are over-crowded. The jobs that are done by the people of slums are not secure and very low wages. The blend at outdoor and indoor air pollution would be due to the cooking fuels used by the people residing in slums this poses a serious threat to the children living in slums. They are mostly prone to respiratory issues. This environment would result in the increase at morbidity rates.

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<sup>2</sup> Costaneda et al., 2015, Ghosh and Shah 2004, Neto et, al. 2017.

The concept pertained to the health cities are progressed by World Health Organisation (WHO). This is the key strategy that is followed to boost the health of the urban poor and people living in slums globally. This project was started in India in the year 1999 the main objective of this project is to concentrate on the health of public, environmental. Determinants along with social and economic determinants and to lift up the standards of living in people who are residing in poor communities (as per WHO 1995, Harphan 2001:, Goli 2011).<sup>3</sup>

National urban health mission in India totally focuses on the framework to implement healthy cities that would provide proper healthcare facilities for the poor people living in urban areas and slum dwellers. This strengthens the health of the public living in urban local bodies.<sup>4</sup> As per (NUHM 2012). NUHM has found 640 cities along with towns that are considered as slums across India as per the strategy that is implemented (NUHM, 2012)

Aasha Workers Mitanni's are the women volunteers who would be working for a specific community and are elected by the community. The role would be played by the family outreach services, community

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<sup>3</sup> As per WHO 1995, Harphan 2001, Goli 2011.

<sup>4</sup> As per (NUHM 2012). HUHMM.

organization and social mobilization on the health along with the determinants. The responsibilities and roles are given to me matins as part of the Mitanni programme to improve the health conditions, provide proper healthcare to the community and treat small health issue, educate the importance of health and get referrals. There people will be acting as a bridge between the communities as well the public health system the accredited social health activist (ASHA) initiative that is started by me National Health Mission (NHM) is totally based on the Mitandin experience that they had in Chhattisgarh. The programmes have much key difference over the (Asha) programme that was started by the Government of India. This programme has given a rigorous training under the SHRC. At the start of the programme mentioned that Mitandin would be working to get social recognition and the payment that is made would belong to the community that they are serving.

Post NHM has completed changed to the task based financial incentives to carry out key activities like taking care of the pregnant women for the cheek up and institutional delivery and taking care of the infants by accompanying them for immunization, in addition, they would identify the child who is prone to mal nutrition and give proper treatment, motivate for

sterilization and detect the cases that are related to tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy and motivate to take the whole course of treatment.

### **5.1 Health of urban slums in India**

Urbanization is not a new force. It starts with the industrial revolution in western rural to urban areas in search for job and satisfactory life style it is common knowledge that slums lacks basic need services like, safe drinking water healthcare facilities, sanitation, housing problem's education etc. the lack of these basic services has both direct and indirect effect on the health of the urban slum dwellers.

Since independence, urban health is not at the focus of the public health practitioners because India viewed as to be a rural based society and most of the population belongs and lives in rural India and thus the government conception of public health care is almost rural oriented.

According to the census 2011 the states with highest contribution to the slum population are Maharashtra, (18%) Uttar Pradesh, (9.5%) and Tamil Nadu, (8.9%).<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup> Source: Primary census abstract for slum, 2011 office of the Registrar general and census commissioner, India.

Understanding public health needs in urban slum areas demands a different frame work generally. We thought that the alleviation of poverty is the most important weapon of improving general health. But in urban slum areas, the income for the poor increases marginally. Which does not assure a better health condition due to the unaffordability of safe drinking water and air?<sup>6</sup> The poor of the urban areas are driven to the outer space of urban where living conditions are the most degraded and has a little economic value.

The relative difference in urban areas income and wealth is much more than the rural areas. The urban non poor has a higher purchasing power which drives up the demand for food and health care services, making them unaffordable to weaker section or urban poor.<sup>7</sup> Urban policy makes look upon poor as the root of every problem. They impose penalties and pass laws. On the urban poor, such as deny them the right to housing, refusing them a ration card. Thus the slums become more vulnerable and face many socio-economic problems in urban areas.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Gupta K, Arnold F, Lhungdim H. Health and living conditions in eight Indian cities. National Family Health Survey (NFHSS-3) India 2005-06

<sup>7</sup> Mugisha F. School enrollment among urban non-slum. and rural children in Kenya: Is the urban advantage croding Inter J Edu Development. 2006; 26 (471-82).

<sup>8</sup> Agarwal S. Taneja S. All slums are not equal. child health conditions among the urban poor. 2005.

## 5.2 Health Challenges in Urban Slums

- Poor access to healthcare although slums dwellers live in close to many healthcare centres. But they generally have little access to high quality healthcare.
- Large proportion of urban poor not notified a large proportion of migration into urban areas, is in search of employment when they arrive, most migrants find only affordable housing option, illegal settlement. Where they use plastic sheets discarded scrap of metal, and mud for house making. The slums in urban India which are making cities denser and crowded, lack not only basic civil or social services of government but also political recognition.

According to NSSO (2002) grand 49.9% of slums are non-notified in India and due to the delays notified in updating official slums data many slums remain unlisted for years and continued to be deprived from these governmental services.

- Environmental condition, access to safe and clean drinking water is the basic human right and forms an important component of the primary health care provision safe drinking water shows an effective health intervention which has shown to reduce the mortality caused by



food poisoning environmental condition not only causes more sickness and mortality but also causes low productivity, poor school enrolment etc. Access to safe and clean drinking water among urban slums is very poor as compared to the urban areas. About half of the urban slums do not receive safe drinking water or piped water.

- Underutilized public health infrastructure a single primary health care centre in an urban area serve a greater proportional population compared to the norm of 1 centre for every 50000 population. From the provider side it is an enormous challenge to provide health care for such a large population covered by a single health worker. Also there is an imbalance focus on curative care, and neglect at preventive and primitive care. There is on over emphasis in urban areas on the super specially centres in private sector which are totally out of reach of the urban poor. A large number of positions of health workers or officers are vacant at me primary health centres, which are supposed to serve the slum population.
- The slum dwellers are generally suffering from various diseases with a high rate comparatively non slum population in urban area. The women living in slum areas are mainly suffering from seasonal, viral fevers, cough. And cold, asthma and other infections disease. The

study show & mat approx... 85% at slum women have general health status the reasons for general condition means, not good among slum women are malnutrition, unhygienic condition, and lack at precautionary measures, and bad habit among them. Although 63% women are visiting private hospital and 34% women visiting Government hospital for their medical treatment.

### **5.3 Mortality**

slum dwellers experience considerably higher levels of socio-economic disadvantage than other urban residents however, not all families living in slum are poor or uneducated.

For example – a survey conducted in 211 slums in India reported that the occupations at slum dwellers from sweepers and vendors to government employees and small entrepreneurs and there were even a few computer professionals, teachers, nurses and doctors living in same slums.

People with adequate or good income may choose to live in a slum especially it may have business in or around the slum. Previous studies reported that malnutrition or mortality rates at children living in urban slums are higher than those at rural children or the overall urban population but

there are crude estimates unadjusted for socio-economic status and other characteristics at resident families.

Higher socio-economic status (e.g. household wealth) can improve child health by providing an opportunity to improve the material circumstances at the family and to purchase goods and services that are beneficial to health. Higher levels at maternal education can influence child survival through better health care practices regarding nutrition hygiene and prevention and treatment at diseases. As a result the effect at residing in a slum neighbourhood on child health can be accounted for a modified by household wealth and material education.

Mortality due to malnutrition and for anaemia was the highest in the first year of-life. This may be a reflection of the inadequacy of feeding practice while malnutrition has been reported to confirmed death due to almost all infective causes.

#### **5.4 Morbidity sickness**

The slums in India have been described as unsystematically developed and generally neglected. It is overcrowded, with coexistence at-week building, insufficient communication, and civic amenities, the existence of slums is and indication of poverty and the population dwelling in slums is

termed as urban poor. According to the census 2001 in India, the number of cities and towns, which accounted for the total slum population is 40605418, comprising 22.76% of the urban population.

It is estimated that, on an average, the slum areas at a city that contain about 20% its population will have about 50% at all its disease. Slum is generally dirty and unclean and has shortage at water supply, inadequate lighting and sanitation facilities.

The United Nations has been more concerned with the slums of developing countries. The health hazards of the urban slum dwellers and is directly related to poverty and a polluted and stressful environment. They are more prone to communicable diseases and malnutrition and at the same time exposed to greater risk of accidents at work.

In the last two decades, India's population has increased by 2.25% but the urban population has increased by 3.8% is estimated 30% of the population in 12 major cities of India lives in slums and the proportion of slum dwellers and squatters have been continuously increasing. Therefore the sanitary condition and housing conditions at slum dwellers are deteriorating day-by-day this calls for an urgent need for evolving a rational policy on urban resettlement. Since independence, government of India

accorded high priority to rural development and rural health system. Subsequently, health facilities have expanded in the rural areas. However the urban areas have relatively remained unattended. Urban Health Care Service, especially in slums, have not received adequate attention. The growing urbanization unfortunately resulted in the mushrooming of slums. No comprehensive survey has been carried out either at national or state level to review the problem of slum health. India has achieved a considerable reduction in the prevalence of morbidity and mortality rates and some of the communicable diseases have also been eradicated. The National Health Policy 2002 States, The bulk of the increase is likely to take place through migration resulting in slums without any infrastructure support even the meagre public health services, which are available, do not percolate in such unplanned habitations.

The value of knowing the morbidity pattern of childhood disease is great, particularly in the developing countries like India, where the planning of health programme must be general to obtain the maximum development of healthy nation. Globally, India has the largest population (127 million) and greatest number of deaths (2.1 million) in 2006. Of the 19 million low birth-weight infants born in South Asia, 8.3 million are in India.

About 200 million people in India are living in urban slum areas without basic health facilities. Around 60% of men are women and children. Poor environmental condition, compounded by poverty, malnutrition, and deficient health care, make them susceptible to a host of infectious diseases.

There are many areas where the morbidity rate is very high. However, one can reduce the mortality rate by identify and getting diagnosed for the illness and taking right health care delivery practices. There are many principles that are surrounded by integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses (IMNCI) which is embraced in India. When the morbidity pattern is recognised then the resources are allocated accordingly.

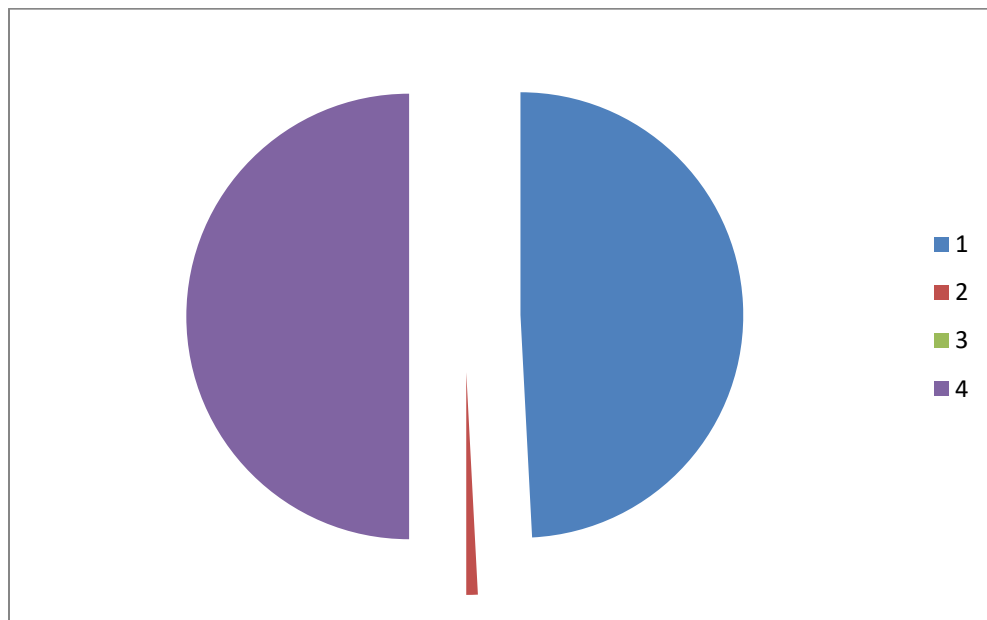
In this chapter attempt has been made to include the various aspects of slum families suffering from chronic diseases, utilization of health services, satisfaction at available health services, and presence of govt. Hospital in the area, family having mental diseases/genetic disease, No. of respondent having any physical/mental disabled victim, No. of respondent who take health advantages from various places, No. of respondents who treat with tantric or traditional remedies, situation of Pvt. Clinic/Hospital in the area, No. of respondent who secured benefits from Govt. Health program (example – Rashtriya Bima Suracha Yojna, Ayushman Yojna) Priorities of

respondents regarding available health services in their colony, health condition of respondents.

**Table No. 1**

**Family's suffering from Chronic Diseases**

A	No.	295	98.34%
B	Suffering from Chronic diseases	05	1.66%
		300	100%



This table shows that the major respondents i.e. 98.34% were from any kind of chronic disease followed by 1.66% respondent were suffering from diseases (R. Arthritis, hypothyroidism, diabetes.)

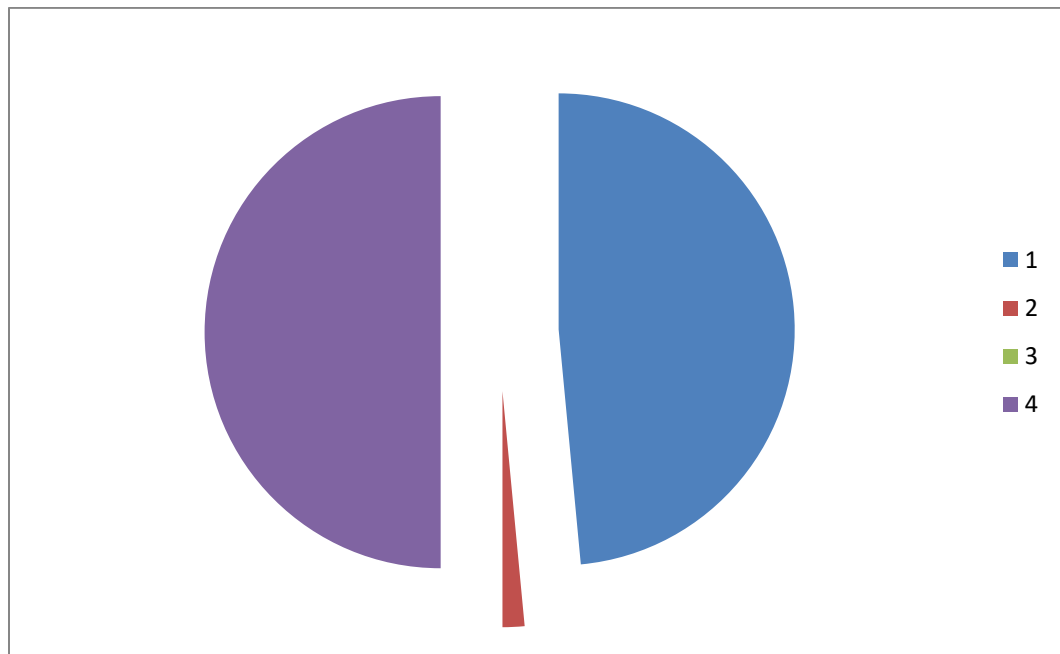


**Table No. 2**

**Utilization of health services**

**Mobile Clinic, Medical Camp**

A	Yes	291	97.00%
B	No.	09	03.00%
		300	100%

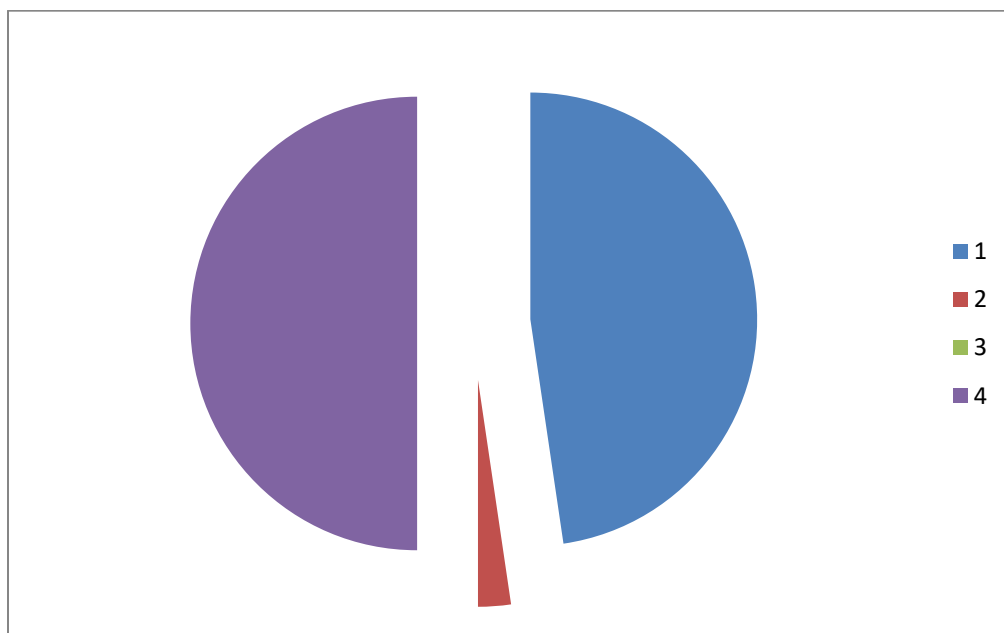


From me above table we can see that respondents i.e. 97% used the available health service followed by 3% respondent who did not availed the health facilities available in the area.

**Table No. 3**

**Satisfaction at Available Health Services**

A	Not satisfied	286	95.33%
B	Satisfied	14	04.67%
		300	100%



This table show that no. of respondents who are satisfied for me available health services. The majority of the respondents i.e. 95.33% are not satisfied from available health services followed by 4.67% respondents who are satisfied.

**Table No. 4**

**Presence at Govt. Hospital in the Area**

A	No	300	100%
B	Yes	00	00
		300	100%

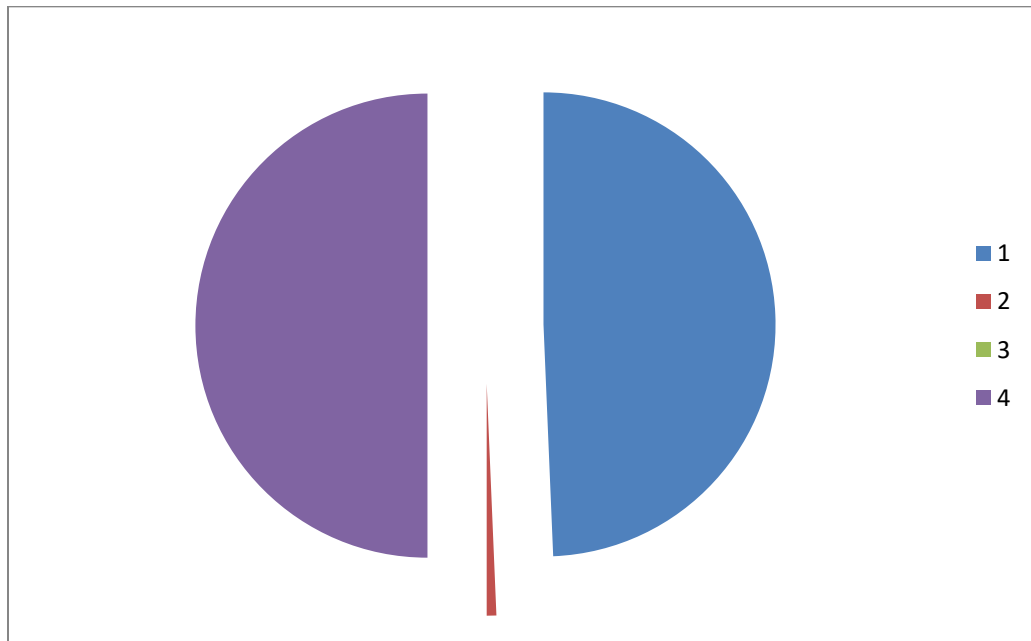


There was no such govt. hospital in the area. This was confirmed by most of the respondents.

**Table No. 5**

**Families Having Mental Diseases/Genetic Diseases**

A	No	296	98.67%
B	Yes	04	1.33%
		300	100%



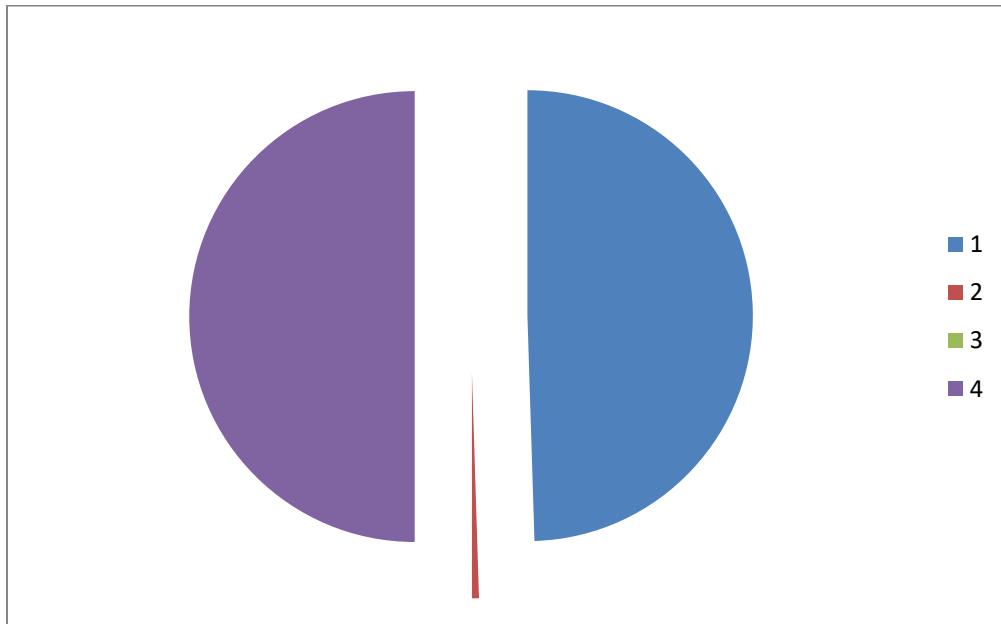
This table shows that major respondents, i.e. 98.67% free any generic disease.

Where only 1.33% of the respondents are was suffering from the genetic disease.

**Table No. 6**

**No. of respondents having any physical/mental/disabled victim in their family**

A	No	297	99%
B	Yes	03	01%
		300	100%

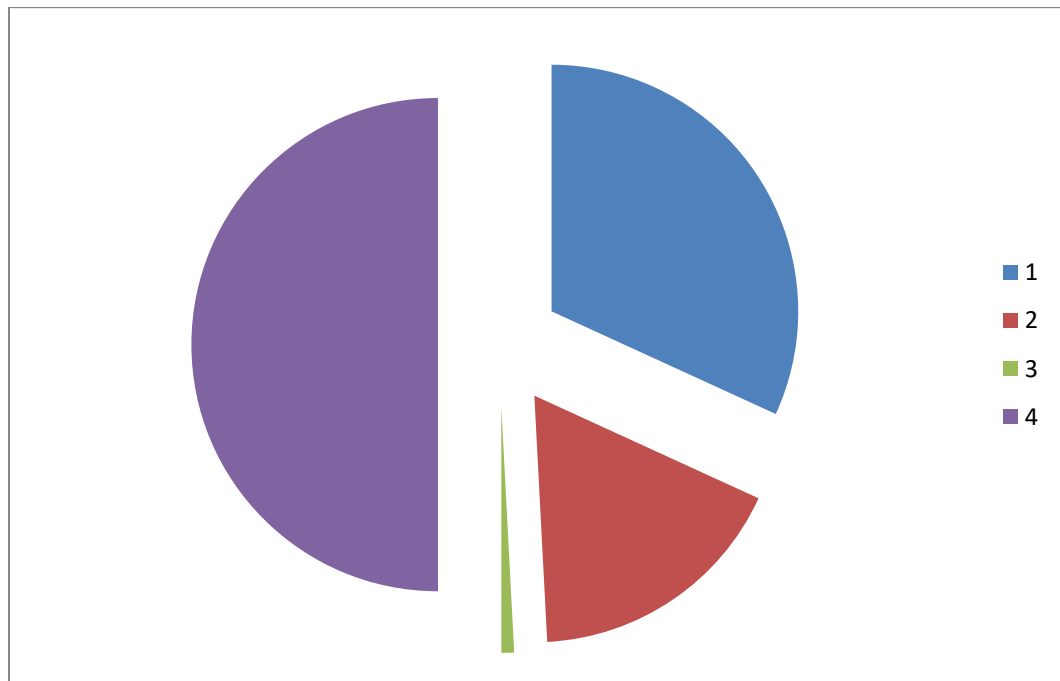


That table shows that the major respondents i.e. 99% were free from any physical disability or mental diseases. While only 01% respondent suffered from physical disability (Handicapped).

**Table No. 7**

**No. of Respondents who take health care services advantages from various sources:**

A	Private Hospital	191	63.67%
B	Govt. Hospital	104	34.66%
C	Traditional Medicines	05	01.67%
		300	100%

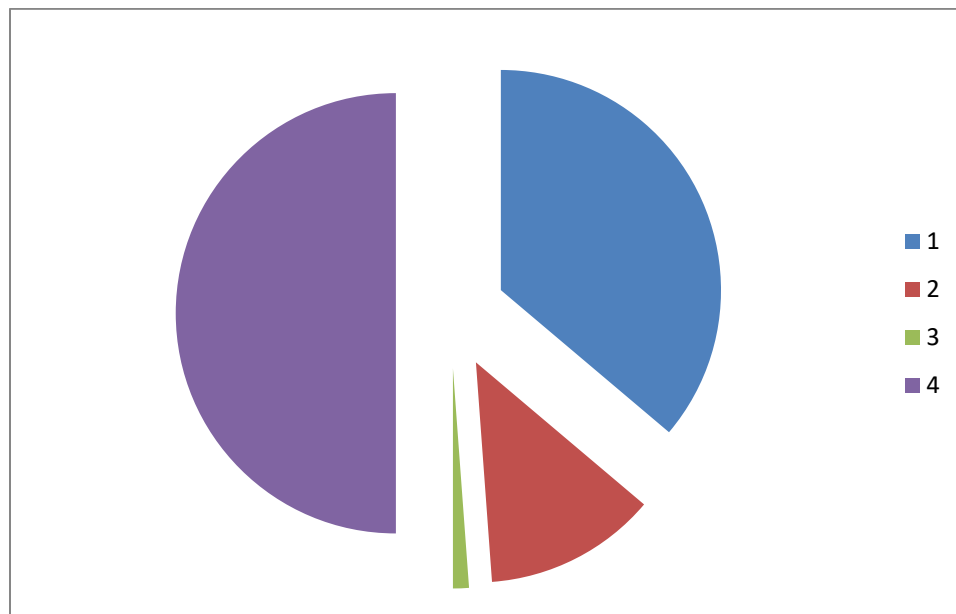


This table shows that a very large number of the respondents i.e. 63.67% avail medical services, from private hospitals followed by 34.66% who visit government hospitals and only 1.67% prefers traditional medicine.

**Table No. 8**

**No. of Respondents, treat with tantric and traditional remedies**

A	No	217	72.33%
B	Yes	76	25.34%
C	Occasionally	07	02.33%
		300	100%



This table shows 72.33% respondents do not use traditional remedies or take help from any tan-trikes.

Followed by 25.34% respondents take help or use traditional remedies.

Rest only 02.33% respondent's occasionally use such methods.

From the following table we can see the awareness of the respondents at slum is towards modern medication.

**Table No. 9**

**Presence of Pvt clinic/hospital in slum area**

A	No	300	100%
B	Yes	00	00%
		300	100%



This table shows that the 100% respondents told that any pvt clinic/hospital is not present in the area.

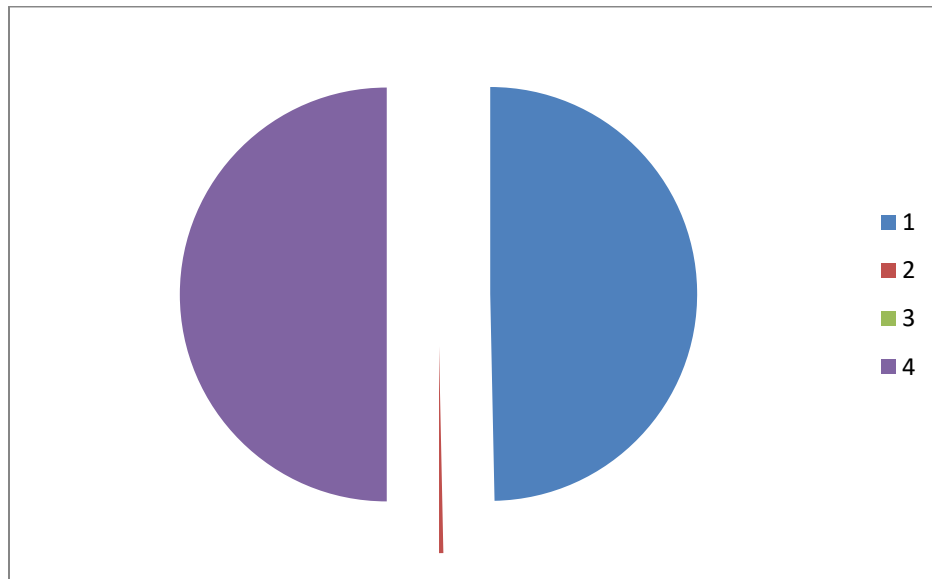
Thus there was no such pvt clinic/hospital in the slum area which shows dismal condition of health services.



**Table No. 10**

**Respondents who received height from Govt. benefit program. (exp – R.B.S.Y. Ayushman Yojna)**

A	No	298	99.33%
B	Yes	02	0.67%
		300	100%



This table shows that there were majority of respondents i.e. 99.33% who did not receive any benefit from Govt. health programme. Ie. R.B.S.Y and Ayushman Yojna followed by only 0.67% respondents who enjoys benefits Govt programme.

**Table No. 11**

**Priorities at Respondents available health service in their colony**

A	Medical Camp	233	77.66%
B	Patrolling of health workers	42	14.00%
C	Mobile Clinic	25	8.34%
		300	100%

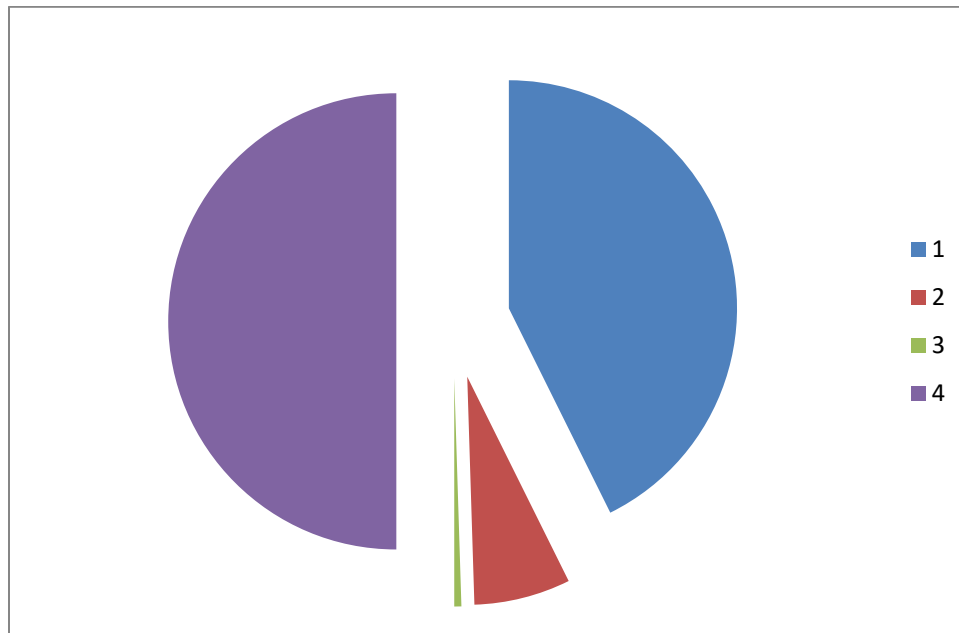


This table shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 77.66% who took advantages from health campus followed by 14% respondents who give priority to routine patrolling of health worker while the rest 8.34% respondents who gave priority to mobile clinic.

**Table No. 12**

**Health Condition at Respondents**

A	General	256	85.33%
B	Good	41	13.67%
C	Unhealthy	03	01.00%
		300	100%



Above table shows that status of the health at respondents. The majority of the respondents i.e. 85.33% were found to be general health. Condition while 13.67% were enjoying good health.

Very insignificant percentage approximately 01.00% of the total respondents was found unhealthy.

## Chapter-6

### **Political Awareness of slum dwellers**

6.1 Key Summary

6.2 Assumed Ammenities

6.3 Politics in Slums

## **POLITICAL AWARENESS**

### **6.1 Key Summary**

The politics in slums the study that is carried out by taking the sample at many works at Chatterjee (2004) Kester (2009) and so on. The field visit would help you to learn about the concepts of politics in slum. The politics would not be considered as politics at state apparatus and government politics, but includes a lot of things. The politics in slums have witness many politics in slums. The notion related to politics in slums would study about the local issues. The various factors related to politics and electoral politics which is the main thing that is studied in conventional political studies of slum as part of study an politics.

People who are involved in politics with the slum residents are the leaders, officials and party workers, politics related to basic amenities would state about the struggles and approaches of slum residents who are trying to meet their basic needs have become certain to happening part at the slum politics.

The politics that are carried out in slums are the actions that are taken by the slum residents to demand the government institutions and administration to raise their voice and demand for services. When you have

access to urban amenities and political participation now can see many key centers in slums. The electoral politics is the key part of politics in slums that would manifest about the instrumental practice which would be related to votes or elections either directly or indirectly in slums. There are many processes such as voting, taking part in election rallies, campaigns attending meeting and so on. Electoral politics would stay in slums, but came in to light during the election times (during the Lok Sabha and Municipal Corporation election) the electoral politics at the study would focus on the relationship over the political parties, ideologies and their agenda the people who are involved in the politics at slums are the local dealers, slum residents party workers and key officials.

In addition to the politics that would offer basic amenities and electoral politics, local leaders who are in slums became key aspect to have a great impact on the politics at slums the local and community leaders would play a critical role in the politics in slums. Local peoples would get as a bridge or agents at the government institutions and slum people. The local leaders are the key political agents who would influence and implement various development programmers in slums.

Local leadership in the study that is carried out in a particular form at the key concept related to leadership the local leadership in slums would beat the community levels or grassroots level at leadership.

The local leaders would act as the spokesperson at the poor and would need the grassroots organization. Local leaders have good reputation in the slum community or the person who have a good position in the community organizations such as a resident association. Caste Panchayat or as a formal Panchayat or local cell running the political party.

There are many India slum leaders who play a key role in politics. There people are considered as the local and very low level representations at the parties. The 17 slums residents would be below the social and economic margin and would not be able to get in touch with the city authorities, government officials and people who are in politics and playing a key role.

When the political life is considered as a slum like, the study would put a lot of efforts to describe about the life at slum dwellers in the urban areas. When you are siding about the politics in slum, it helps you to understand the political life and it appears as a key instrument to explore about social and economic factors in slums.

The slums are marginalized in the key urban society. Many slum dwellers would separate the culture in the urban areas and the culture that is totally autonomous. This is clearly evident that the slums for men in the cities would be a key feature and part at the modern urban areas. The slums are not considered as a political or social unit at the city recording to Hunter (1968) slums defined as a social phenomenon where the traits of ideas, ideals and practices play a critical role. The habit, behavior and customs of people are understood and this is what makes them to behave in a specific way. The migrants who are poor would move to the different part of the city. They bring in different culture life style and values.

The slums are not part of the city however, they display the political social and economic links to the whole world that is outside at their slums. The marginalized poor people who are living in slums would try to put themselves in connect with the political and economic aspects of the outside world.

## **6.2 Assured Ammenities**

Politics that are happening in the slums would deal with many government institutions, but also struggle a lot to meet the basic needs at the local level. The politics in slum would implement the practices as well as



approaches at slum dwellers to gain access to the material needs as well as social needs.

Mike Davis (2006) has carried out a study on the slum dwellers that are living in the margin at social. And political order of the society would have an impact on the organized world order, there are many literature studies that would indicate the slum dwellers that are living in the urban areas and belong to the middle and upper middle class based on various aspects such as political social, economic and physical.

As per Gooptu (2001), people who are involved in politics are different from the people belonging to other classes. The politics of poor people is all about the problems that they face every day in the locality and this helps them to keep the individual internally secure to get electoral support during elections.

Gooptu (2007) carried out a study to learn about the resources that are not available to the urban poor is not the key economic concern. When it is politically concerned, the government would fail to give the economic opportunities and public services.

According to her laboring poor interpret their experience at unemployment not primarily as an economic phenomenon, but as a political

crisis. This perception has led the poor to abandon political activism, to condemn democratic politics as un-representative, and to confine their engagement with institutional politics nearly to extracting benefits. Politics among this section of the poor is undergoing intense localization, ignoring the wider areas of democratic politics thus spelling a crisis of political representation and participation.

Slum dwellers rely very heavily on the state for the provision of goods and services. The criticism of the state was most extensive and since they are the heaviest users of state services, members, belonging to this category made the maximum number of complaints.

Briefly put, they would like to see a larger role of the state and they regard it as a potent force. Harriss. ((2005) in his study of Delhi slums mentioned that political participation of urban poor in Delhi has exceptionally high amongst the others in Delhi. This would imply that they might have greater access to the state to get basic amenities.

Lynch's (1974) remarks on basic needs of slum dwellers in Bombay slums are also relevant in this sense. According to him access to strategic resources, at least for the disadvantaged power class group, is through political rather than other channels. Group demands, needs and issues are largely

diverted into political channels, rather than in to religions, social work or private channels.

Wit (1996) in his study at slums also accepts that primary of politics for slum. Dwellers are partly explained by the fact that political factors may determine whether individuals obtain urgently needed life chances. He has focused on the exchange of votes for material tangible benefits in slum.

According to Chatterjee (2004), popular politics can be seen as a politics emerging out at the development policies at government aimed at specific population groups that transgresses the strict boundaries of government policy he made governmental politics even clearer when he defines political society as a site of negotiation and contestation opened up by the activities of government agencies aimed at population groups.

As Chatterjee depicts popular politics as a reaction to, or derivative at governmental politics one can find reactions at unauthorized slum in very visible manner.

Slum dwellers make reaction against the government for eviction/demolition and public services by protesting and taking demonstration against government in slums.

Koster (2009) contributes a lot to symbolize the basic amenities in slums as part of the political life he has shown that politics in slums does not emerge from governmental politics, but from the local needs and aspirations of the slum population. Slum politics comprises ways at experiencing and doing politics which are grounded in specific needs and aspirations.

In contrast to me Chatterjee he argues that slum politics is internally generated, as it is grounded in slum dwellers, “need and aspirations and expressed in their practices. For him need for employment, food, goods and other practices of earning, showing loyalty, the production at a shared history, utopian cravings for solidarity, social justice, and environmentalism, and attempts to remain. Connected and recognized come together in politics in slum.

He further adds in the concepts of the politics in slums and found that it is an approach to establish connections to the world outside the slum which is considered full of resources and is inhabited by people who have influence and prestige the further the mentioned that slum politics is an attempt by slum dwellers to be connected to the political and economic order against the fear of abandonment that they experience on a daily basis. Slum politics is about a culture of social connection which emerge from the particular sociability’s at life in the slum.

Key to running many slums however are Pradhans, the caretakers in formal, leaders, who often can call on political influence to help their neighborhoods. The study described one unnamed slum run by a former domestic servant at a mainstream political party's leader.

She basically ran the show for 20 years, Jha said. But that all changed when arrival party gained power, her political connections were with the wrong party.

Jha found that now the slums are run depends on a variety of factors, such as their ethnic makeup political connections, and how long they have been established. Newer slums often have it particularly tough, he said, because they might have neither the political clout to avoid being turned down by the government nor the infrastructure to help protect residents from fire and the theft of personal items. They also may lack the internal relationship to fend off these threats.

Some new slums, occupied by a single major ethnic group, can gain political clout because they are more likely to follow one set of leaders, who can then promise politicians clusters of votes and turnouts at supporters at rallies. When leadership is less clear, that can be really detrimental; he said

in slums with several ethnic or religious groups, each demographic portion at the slum might be led by its own Pradhan.

Acknowledging that slum dog had some only in Hollywood movies. He said that unfortunately same grisly events, such as ethnic violence and the mainly of children so they can make more money begging do happen.

Ethnic violence that erupts occasionally between groups might have less to do with religious fervor than with claiming a particular territory for its economic appeal, Jha said “It seems often to be calculated.”

His latest research has been to look at ethnic relationships in india, particularly the clashes that can occur between Hindus and Muslims. He cited the 2002, violence in Ahmadabad which saw many days of rioting that took the lives of at least 324 people despite being one of India’s richest areas, the region has a reputation for intense religious conflict.

But 140 miles south at more, the city at Surat, part of the same western Indian state of Gujrat, has seen virtually no religious violence even though, like Ahmadabad, it has about 13 percent Muslim.

Long time reports, such as Surat, now generations of complementary working relationship between Muslims and Hindus, he said. Indian Ocean trading routes were dramatically influenced by the Muslim pilgrimage,

particularly the Hajj, making it less costly for Muslims to enter trade the Muslims now such an extensive trading networks that it was hard for the Hindus to compete with them, but Hindu's were able to benefit from those routes by having greater access to the items being traded.

He said another modern example of such a complementary relationship is in Varansi (also known as the holy city of Banaras), where Muslim are often in charge of weaving, and Hindu handle distribution.

The uncertain and insecure circumstances at life in the slums play an important role in shaping politics in the slums. No doubt those governmental electoral and Clientelism concepts which are part of mainstream politics are inseparable part at slum politics, but politics in slum consists of much more than this. Only applying the logics at external and formal conceptualizations of politics in studying political life in slums is not enough to analyze the politics in slums 89 Nations. Like political representation citizenship, democracy occupies a common place among upper and middle significant with the reality in the slum.

Slums of India lean on institutional notions like political parties, political leadership, policies and schemes of government and elections to explain political life in slums.

Chatterjee (2004), has developed a new path to understand politics not as pre political and backward but as a politics with its own parameters and logies, different from that at the elite, this has primarily seen popular politics as a politics emerging of the development policies of government aimed at specific population groups that disobey the street boundaries of governmental policy. According to him in order to obtain resources from the government the poor have to negotiate and apply pressure in the right places. This would frequently mean the bending or stretching of rules, because existing procedures have historically worked to exclude or marginalize them. He focuses not on the politics of the state apparatus or the government but on the politics at marginalized people. He argues that this kind of politics should be understood as a politics with its own parameters and logiest different from that of the elite. He shows how popular politics does not necessarily presume any particular institutional form although it is often conditioned by the functions and activities of modern governmental systems that have now become part of the expected functions of government anywhere. Popular politics can be seen as a politics emerging out the developmental policies of government aimed at specific population groups that Trans greases the strict boundaries of governmental policy. The primary at governmental politics concerning the politics at the governed becomes



even clear when he defines political society as a site of negotiation and contestation opened up by the activities of governmental agencies aimed at population groups and located in relation to the legal political forms at the modern state itself for Chatterjee popular politics needs to have an engagement with the apparatus to govern mentally.

### **6.3 Politics in Slum**

Nation at politics in slums in this study come closet to what Koster (2009) labels politics of marginal and Partha Chatterjee (2004) mentioned as the politics at the governed. And it is also derived from the preliminary level at field based observation concept at politics in this study is more or less similar to Chatterjee's conceptualizations of popular politics, as it cannot be understood by merely to using or civil society and politics at the state apparatus and the government Chatterjee's attempt to come to an understanding at the politics at the governed focuses not on the politics of the state apparatus or the government, but on the politics at marginalized people Koster (2009) adds strangest support to the definition used distinguishes among slum politics governmental politics (projects and governmental politics (projects and programs) and electoral politics programs) and electoral politics (voting) which are enterwind and inter dependent, but different.

According to him slum politics is different from a more description notion at politics, which conjures up images at formal policies, policy makers, meeting desks, budgets, political parties, and a state apparatus, often directly associated with emotive notions like good governance or corruption.

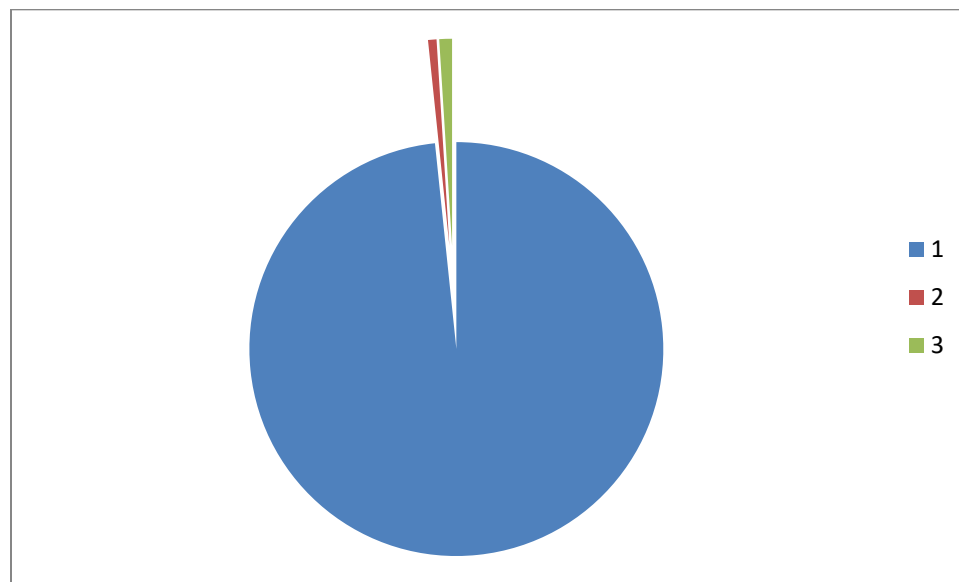
Slum politics instead includes the many fold terms of organizing whether they are individual or more collective formal or informal needs and aspiration are present in the slum, forming the basis for slum politics.

In this chapter attempts have been made to include the various aspects of respondents who participate in political activities, about political leaders, about political parties, about no of women who knows the name of Chief Minister, no of women who getting assurance regarding solving their problem No. of women who will participate in the election to get the opportunity about having voter card, about reasons of not having voter card, about social work activities and respondents having B.P.L card etc. which ensures their right to vote and their participation in slum politics.

**TABLE NO. 1**

**NO. OF RESPONDENTS WHO PARTICIPATE IN POLITICAL  
ACTIVITIES**

A	Not Interested	298	99.33%
B	Interested	02	0.67%
		300	100%

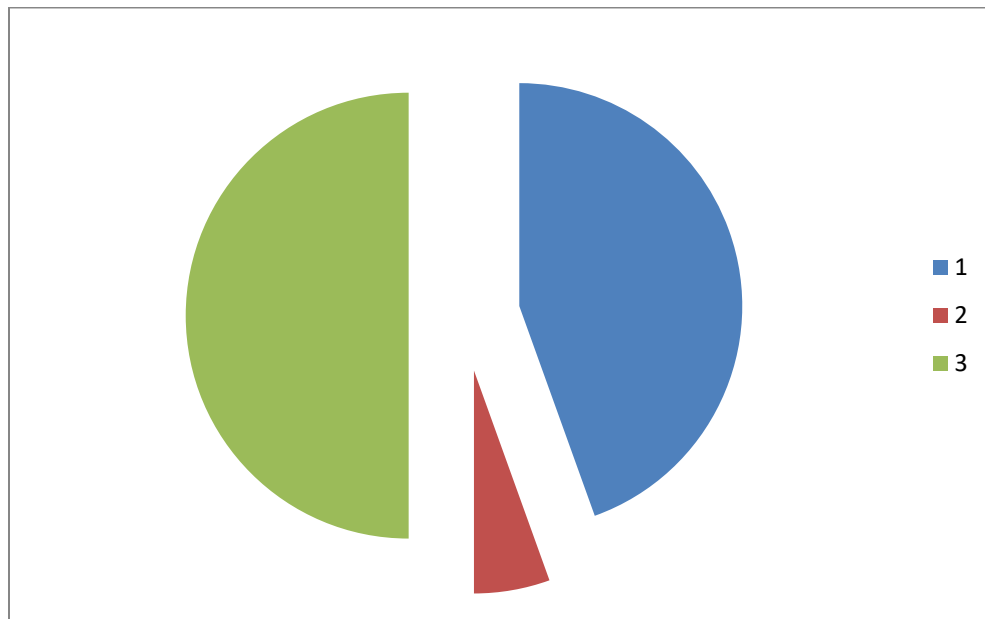


Above table shows that major respondents i.e., 99.33% who do not participate in political activities while the rest only 0.67% respondents participated in political activities. Thus majority is not interested in political activities.

**TABLE NO. 2**

**KNOWLEDGE ABOUT POLITICAL LEADERS**

A	NO	267	89.00%
B	YES	33	11.00%
		300	100%

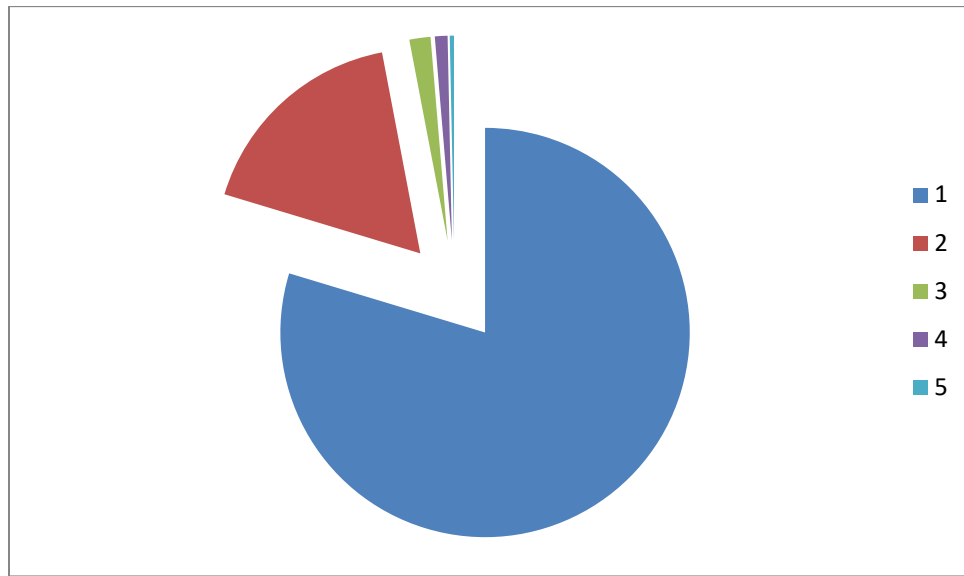


A large no i.e. 89% of women who were not having any knowledge of any kind of information about the political leaders while 11% who were having knowledge about them.

**TABLE NO. 3**

**NO. OF WOMEN WHO HAD KNOWLEDGE ABOUT POLITICAL PARTIES**

A	Other social worker	239	79.66%
B	B.J.P.	52	17.34%
C	B.S.P.	05	01.67%
D	CONGRESS	03	01.00%
E	S.P.	01	0.34%
		300	100%



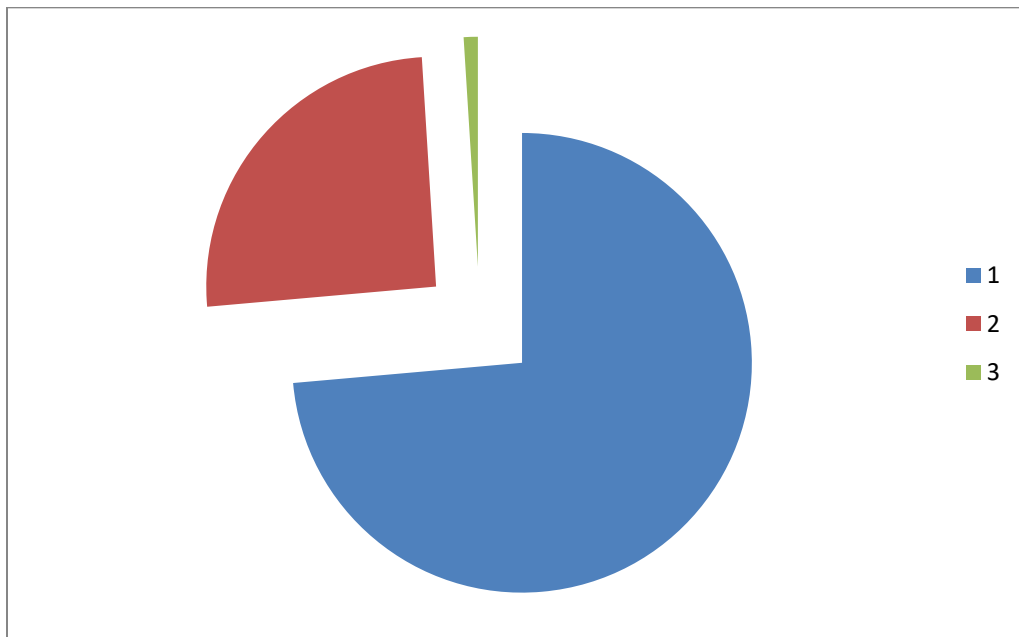
This table showed that majority of respondents i.e., 79.66% told the name of other social worker who were not mentioned in the table, followed by 17.34% of respondent who named the leaders/candidates from B.J.P.

A very small percentage of respondents gave the name of politicians from S.P., B.J.P, or Congress that is 0.34% , 1.67% and 1% respectively.

**TABLE NO. 4**

**NO. OF WOMEN WHO KNOWN THE NAME OF CHIEF MINISTER  
OF STATE**

A	Not known	223.0	74.34%
B	Yes	77.0	25.66%
		300	100%

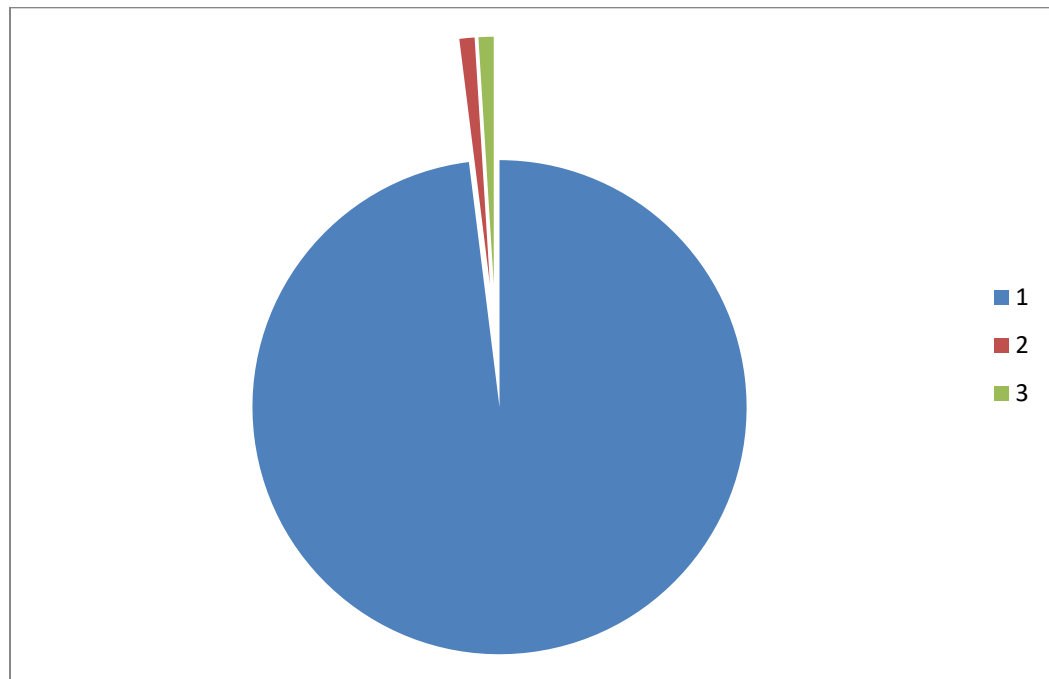


The major respondent i.e. 74.34% does not know the name of C.M. of state while the rest of 25.66% respondents who were knew the name of their Chief Minister.

**TABLE NO. 5**

**NO. OF WOMEN WHO WAS GETTING ASSURENCE REGARDING  
SOLVING OF THEIR PROBLEM.**

A	No	297	99%
B	Yes	03	01%
		300	100%

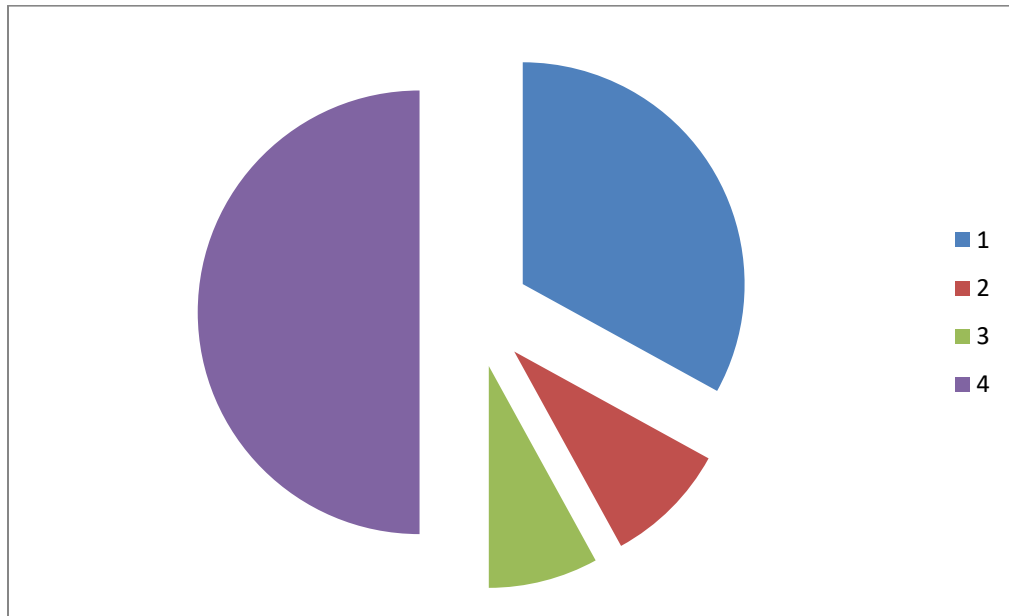


The above table shows that the majority of respondent i.e., 99% did not have faith that their problem will be solved while only 1% has faith in it.

**TABLE NO. 6**

**NO. OF WOMEN WHO WILL PARTICIPATE IN ME ELECTION IN  
UP IF THEY GOT AN OPPARTUNITY**

A	No	198	66.00%
B	Yes	54	18.00%
C	Cannot say	48	16.00%
		300	100%



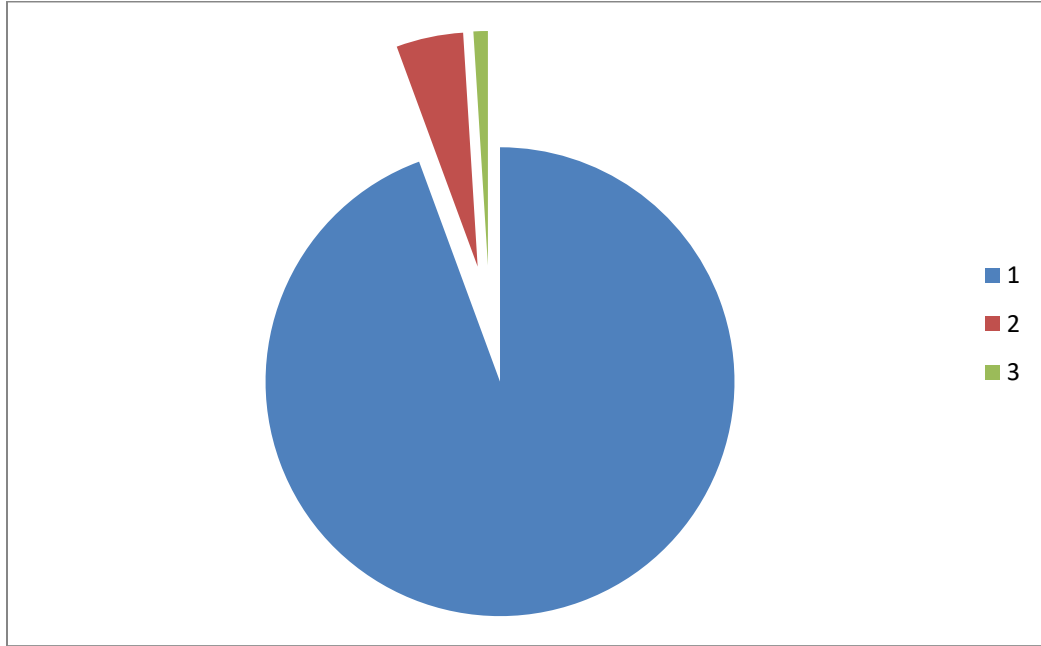
The above table shows that only 18% of the respondent showed interest in contesting elections if given a chance and 66% of respondent were not interested followed by 16% respondent who did give any opinion.



**TABLE NO. 7**

**NO. OF WOMEN HAVING VOTER CARD**

A	No	286	95.33%
B	Yes	14	4.67%
		300	100%

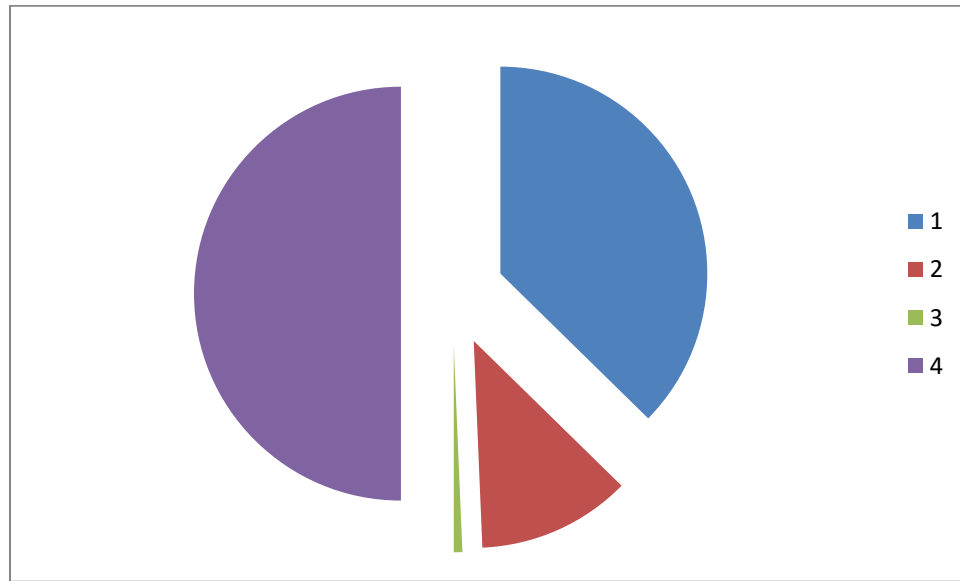


Only 4.67% respondent had their voter card while majority respondents i.e. 95.33% do not have voter card.

**TABLE NO. 8**

**REASONS OF NOT HAVING VOTER CARD**

A	Compexity in govt. system	224	74.67%
B	Other reasons	72	24.00%
C	Not interested	04	01.33%
		300	100%

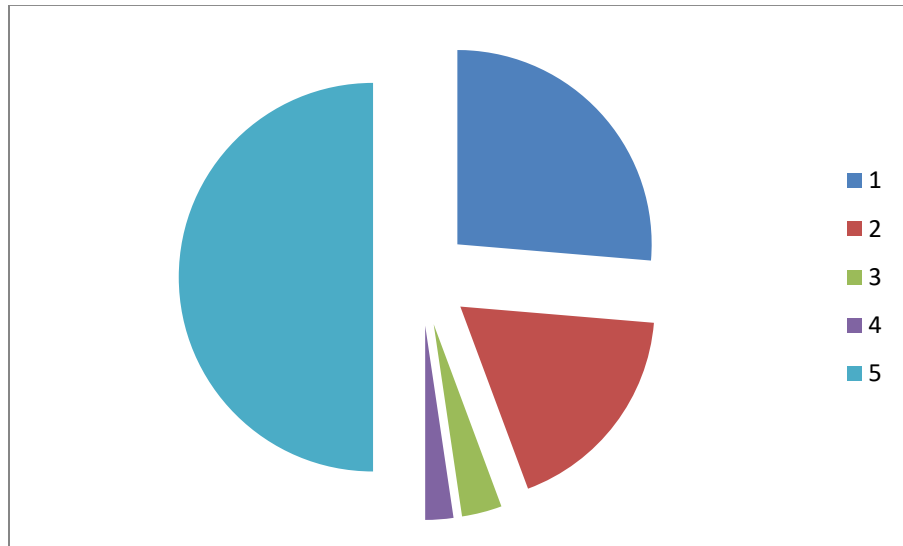


From the above table a majority of respondents i.e., 74.67% were suffering from the complexity in govt. system, followed by 24% respondent have their own such reasons for not having voter card. Only 1.33% respondents do not have any interest in owning voter card.

**TABLE NO. 9**

**NO. OF WOMEN PARTICIPATING IN SOCIAL WORK  
ACTIVITIES**

A	Occasionally	158	52.67%
B	Never	108	36.00%
C	Not interested	20	6.66%
D	Always	14	4.67%
		300	100%

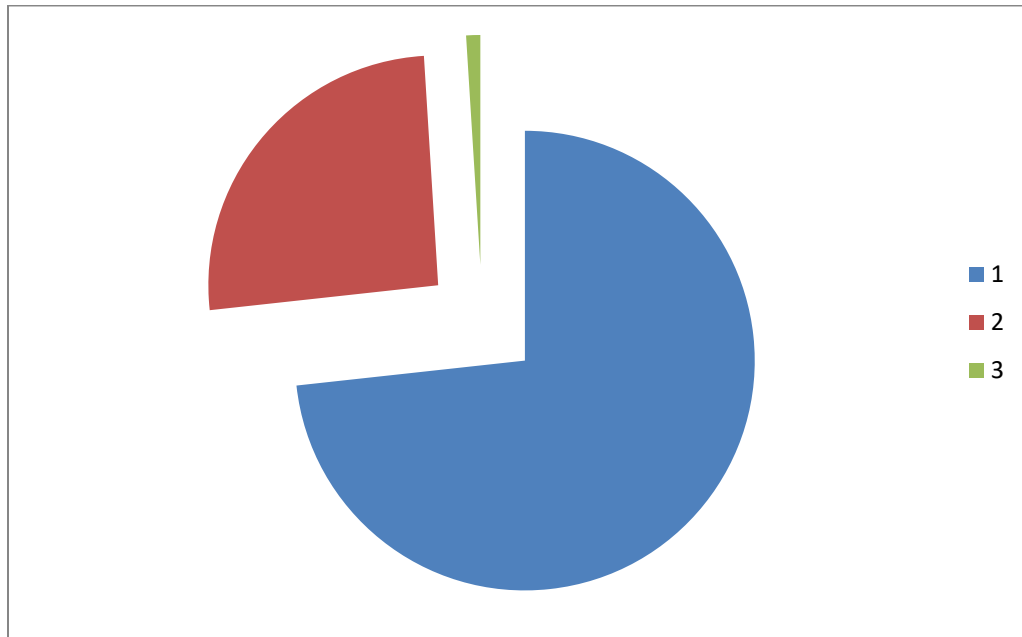


From the above table we can see that the number of respondents participating in social work on a regular basis is about 4.67% however, 52.67% women sometime devote themselves to a cause of social work but a large number i.e. 36% women did not participate in social work activities, in slums.

**TABLE NO. 10**

**NO. OF RESPONDENTS HAVING B.P.L. CARD**

A	No	222	74%
B	Yes (Card Holder)	78	26.00%
		300	100%



The majority of the respondents i.e., 74% did not have a B.P.L. card while only 26% of the respondent have B.P.L. card.

## Chapter-7

# **Problems of Environmental Degradation Collection of garbage and sanitation**

7.1 Environment of slum

7.2 Environment Degradation Collection and Sanitation

7.3 Water Pollution

7.4 Air Pollution

7.5 Impact of Women

7.6 For Example

# **ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION COLLECTION & SANITATION**

## **7.1 Environment of Slums**

The environment at slum may be called all those conditions surrounding the organism or group of organism of the slum. All living creatures of the world are product of their environment but man involves himself more intimately and to a much greater measure with the environment than any other creature. He dominates the world and exploits all available resources and his works as the agent of all environmental degradation and also becomes its prime victim.

Under the explosive pressure of expansions there has been an unprecedented assault on human environments. In a great surge towards progress our congestion increasingly has befouled water and air, and growth has created new problems on every sphere.

Educational institutions housing roads are inadequate and ill planned noise and confusion have mounted with the rising tempo at technology, and

as our cities have sprawled out word new forms of abundance and new forms of blight have been after times marched hand in hand. <sup>1</sup>

## **7.2 Environment degradation collection and sanitation**

The problem of environmental degradation/pollution will plague Indian cities and towns ever more seriously than it has been recognised so for as experienced by the western countries.

It is within the cities themselves that the environment affects at increasing population uncontrolled industrial development and inadequate investments in basic infrastructure are most evident.

Pollution is a relative concept although almost no substance exists in pure form; it is only when the impurities rise above a certain level that it becomes dangerous and harmful.

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<sup>1</sup> Gajendergadhakar , S.k. The world environment day, civic affairs, 25: 12 July 1978. P.13

Macmillan dictionary of the environment has defined the pollution as the direct or indirect alternation of the physical, thermal, biological or radioactive properties or any part of the environment in such a way as to create a hazard to the health safety or welfare at any living species.

In short we may say that pollution is the addition to air, water and or of any material or heat that is usually not found there or that is in excess at normal amount causing health hazard to living species.

There are several types of pollution causing degradation in the environment of cities and slums. It depends upon the nature of pollutant. A pollutant is a physical agent which is found in excess amount alters the quality of the environment adversely. It may be solid waste, radioactive waste, waste from nuclear plants, and heat from thermal plants, gaseous, pollutants, metals and other organic and inorganic compounds. These cause the different types of pollution.<sup>2</sup>

### **7.3 Water pollution**

Water is the major component of the environment in which man occupies the centre stage. Human beings pollute water in all possible ways. Water pollution is the process of altering the properties of any water which

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<sup>2</sup> Karpagam M: Environment. Economics, New Delhi, Sterling publishers Pvt Ltd. 1991. P.63



renders it unfit or less fit for the purpose. Its altered form was used the use being natural or artificial. In other words we may define water pollution as natural or induced change in the quality of water which renders it unusable or dangerous as regards food, human and animal health, industry, agriculture, fishing and leisure pursuit.<sup>3</sup> The potential source of water pollution is understood the municipal sewage, consisting principally the water borne output of the toilets and kitchens of the urban area.

With continued economic growth, rapid increase in pollution, urbanization industrialization, and technical development more and more waste material are discharged in to the water bodies. Rivers have always been a dumping ground for man's unwanted materials. In the same manner in urban areas open nullah and other sources of sewage is damped by the unwanted garbage. It is more so in slum areas where municipal services for sanitation are not provided adequately.

Human excreta in slum areas have been a common factor of water pollution. It pollutes the sources of surface water especially in rainy season. The water pollution attributes in the rise of enabler, hepatitis, dysentery and other water born disease. The most common complaint is susceptibility of

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<sup>3</sup> Karpagam, M: Environmental Economics  
New Delhi, Sterling Publishers.  
Pvt Ltd., 1991, P.63

worm infection this characterization is mainly found in slum and squatting areas at towns.

#### **7.4 Air pollution**

The pollution air is caused by many factors in cities especially in slum areas. In slum areas most of the poor depend upon the wood fuel, crowding fuel, straw fuel for their cooking. The smoke made by all these in kitchens directly affects their health, Air pollution has its wider impact on the health at human specially living in slum areas.<sup>4</sup> It causes serious respiratory, cardiac and gastro intestinal troubles. It also results in dizziness, headache, nausea abdominal pain, pneumonia, chronic bronchitis lung cancer. And irritation in eyes and affects nervous system.<sup>5</sup> It shows that air pollution affects air health in a number of ways causing large number of diseases. Actually air pollution is considered to be one of the most dangerous and common kind of environmental pollution that has been found in most at the Indian towns. Slum areas said to be the vital pray of air pollution supplemented by its congestion and overcrowding.

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<sup>4</sup> Chhetwal, G.R. et. ed: Environmental air pollution and its control. New delhi, Anmol publications, 1989.

<sup>5</sup> Kalpagam, M: Enviornmental Economics. op. cit. pp. 87-88.

## 7.5 Impact of women

Environmental degradation is both cause and effect of poverty. This poverty crisis touches women most severely first because they are poorest among poor and then because, with nature they are primary sustainers's.<sup>6</sup>

Actually poor slum women are my worst sufferers of environmental degradation. Every morning they have to go on long march in search of fuel, fodder and water. The march is becoming longer and work tiresome. Caught between poverty and environment destruction poor women could well be reaching the limits of physical endurance the disappearance of different type of biomass has threatened maximum the life of poor women who depend upon environment for a large number of requirements.

The special difficulties that women face are extra ordinary work burdens or lack of access to health care they are located in the sexual division of labour, marked by double workload (at home and outside) and by the specific nature of tasks they do there are also unequal distribution of resources which stems from women's interior status in the household. We

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<sup>6</sup> Vandana Shiva: Staying alive : women, ecology and survival in India. India Delhi, Kali for women , 1988, p.5

find that in the given situation environmental destruction exacerbates women's already acute problems in a way different from men.<sup>7</sup>

In slums unlike men and children, who go to work and play women has to remain within those surrounding throughout the day. In the society the culturally accepted norms of divisions at labour with in the family that every woman has to do the household chores. Indoor pollution becomes the health hazard for slum women. It causes millions of death every year.<sup>8</sup>

The growth of urban slums has been one of the defining characteristics of the past decades in the developing world. Approximately one billion people live in urban slum, and the slum population is growing by 2.2% per year (UN. HABITAT 2006) Urban slums are characterized by crowding, extreme poverty, lack of land or property tenure, lack of services and infrastructure, and a predominantly informal economy, because many slum dwellers are recent migrants from rural areas, many of them live without the social networks and kinship ties that can provide emotional physical and financial support in times of crisis (UN. HABITAT-2006)

Sanitation in urban slums is a particular problem. More than are quarter of the urban population worldwide had inadequate sanitation the

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<sup>7</sup> Kumar, R. Environmental pollution and health hazards in India. op. cit, p. 13.

<sup>8</sup> Centre for the science and environment. The state of India's environment 1984-85; the second citizens report. New Delhi, Centre for science and Environment, 1985, p. 123.

proportion is much higher for slum dwellers, inadequate sanitation compels slum residents to use hanging latrines, unhygienic pit latrines, or nearby open spaces, creating significant disease related hazards (Ahmad 2005; Allan 2003). Hatchet et al. 2003)<sup>9</sup>

Environmental sanitation envisages promotion of health of the community by providing clean environment and breaking the cycle of disease it. Depends on various factors that include hygiene status of the people, type of resources available, innovative and appropriate technologies according to the requirement of the community socioeconomic development of the country, cultural factors related to environmental sanitation, political commitment, capacity building of the concerned sectors, social factors including behavioural pattern of the community, legislative measures adopted, and others. India is still lagging for behind many countries in the field of environmental sanitation.

The term sanitation has been interpreted differently in different countries and at different times. A W.H.O expert committee defines sanitation as the control of all those factors in men's physical environment that exercise or may exercise a deleterious effect on his physical development, health and survival. According to **WATER SUPPLY AND**

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<sup>9</sup> Ahmad 2005; Allan 2003. Hatchet et al. 2003

**SANITATION COLLABORATIVE COUNCIL (WSSCC)** sanitation means interventions in reducing people's exposure to disease by providing a clean environment in which one could live with measures to break the cycle of disease. This usually includes disposing and hygienic management of human and animal excreta, reuse of waste water, and control of disease vectors and provisions of washing facilities for personal and domestic hygiene. Sanitation involves both behaviours and facilities, which work together to form a hygienic environment. The word sanitation by itself, or in phrases like water and sanitation and basic sanitation facilities is used regularly in various united nations, Asian development Bank, world bank and other aid programmes. Yet what exactly is sanitation in the developed world, the term is commonly used in food processing and hotel and hospital maintenance. In the developing world, sanitation has come to mean something slightly different but connected. Excreta disposal facilities specifically, sanitation refers to the methods of hygiene relating to the safe collection, removal and disposal of human excreta and waste water.

Therefore while the phrase, control sanitation related disease, by the ordinary dictionary. Meaning should refer to all diseases what it actually means is waterborne and facial diseases. And sanitation technology encompasses everything from small portable disaster area toilets to large

sewage treatment plants designed to treat domestic waste water of thousands. Even in this age when people are living longer than ever and medicines exist to treat vast number of diseases, a simple illness like diarrhoea continues to be a major killer in the developing world because the rather basic but extremely important problem of how to deal with excreta remains unresolved. There is a prevailing view that certain non-medical intervention pertaining to technology and behavioural changes can tackle health problems associated with sanitation. Yet the value of such interventions is not clear.

## **7.6 For example**

What is the correlation between number of toilets and sanitation related diseases? So a programme brochure states that last year the programme provided nearly a million latrines in a particular state in India, can we expect that there were a million less episodes of illness and a reduction in deaths by water-borne diseases in that state in other parts of the world, knowledge may not have been codified but people have kept their excreta away from living areas. Yet there probably is no single perfect sanitation for all social (including financial) and geographical situations. In fact, one of the recognized reasons for the failure of some sanitation programmes in India has been the promotion of a single technology solution.

To sum, up sanitation includes intervention for the safe management and disposal reuse of waste. The delivery of safe sanitation services includes infrastructure (ea. latrines, sewers), associated behaviours (ea. toilet usage, hand, washing) and a requisite enabling environment. (Ea. public health regulation, fiscal incentive schemes for achieving sanitation outcome). Safe sanitation prevents waste from coming into contact with humans. This is linked to reduce burden of disease and illness related expenditure, improved water quality and a cleaner environment ultimately resulting in a better quality of life.

Sanitation as a separate item was discussed for the first time of the 12<sup>th</sup> session of the Commission on Sustainable Development in 2004. Ministers emphasized the need to raise the visibility of sanitation and hygiene given its central importance to sustainable development. The high costs to societies of improper sanitation, and the significant economic, social and environmental benefits from investments in sanitation were recognized. Ministers also emphasized that access to basic sanitation, coupled with hygienic behaviour such as hand-washing, can have significant positive impacts on privacy, dignity, security, health, education and economic growth. The importance of creating and maintaining public demand for sanitation services was noted. In view of the significant positive public



health impact, raising public subsidies for sanitation and awareness was justified. High-tech solutions and conventional sewerage networks may not necessarily be the best or most cost-effective solution, but should be considered on a site-specific basis. Meeting the sanitation target would require particular attention to sanitation provision in rural areas. Women and girls play an especially important role in household water supply, sanitation and hygiene, and serve as agents of change. Women should be involved in the planning, designing and location of water supply and sanitation facilities. The importance of providing separate sanitation facilities for girls in schools was noted. Ministers stressed the urgency of improving wastewater management, particularly in developing countries, to protect health and environment, including both freshwater and marine ecosystems.

Although people around the world wash hands with water, very few wash their hands with soap at critical moments (for example, after using the toilet, while cleaning a child, and before handling food). Hand washing with soap is among the most effective and inexpensive ways to prevent diarrheal diseases and pneumonia, which together are responsible for the majority of child deaths. Every year, more than 3.5 million children do not live to celebrate their fifth birthday because of diarrhoea and pneumonia yet, despite its lifesaving potential, hand washing with soap is seldom practiced

and not always easy to promote. The practice of hand washing with soap tops the international hygiene agenda this year with the first-ever Global Hand washing Day, slated for Wednesday, October 15, 2008.<sup>20</sup> The UN General Assembly has designated 2008 the international Year of Sanitation, and Global Hand washing Day will echo and reinforce its call for improved hygienic practices, the guiding vision of global hand washing day is a total and global culture of hand washing with soap.

Improved hygiene and sanitation have enormous potential to save lives but to-date there has been no global financing mechanism safety for hygiene and sanitation. Funding for improving sanitation has come piecemeal from donors to governments from international organization or from within the NGO sector. To combat this problem, the water supply and sanitation collaborative council (WSSSC) established the Global Sanitation fund (GSF) on March 14, 2008. The global sanitation fund is not a separate organization but simply a financing mechanism established to boost expenditure on sanitation and hygiene in accordance with national sanitation and hygiene policies. The fundamental goal is to help large number of poor people attain safe and sustainable sanitation services and adopt good hygiene practices. The GSF supports other organization implementation work by giving grants from a pooled global fund to select.

The United Nations development programme (UNDP), in consultation with the development of economic affairs, government of India, commissioned TERI to prepare a discussion paper that would develop a reform agenda for drinking water and sanitation in India building on the paper, this book presents a reform strategy for the drinking water and sanitation sectors in a market oriented economy, addressing institutional regularly.

And legislative aspects, this book is meant for professionals in municipal administration, a profession where the rational focus is shifting from engineering – and planning-driven approaches to financial- and management oriented ones. It is also directed at policymakers to help them appreciate the implications of economic liberalization and market oriented policy approaches on the management of environmental infrastructure. ‘Rebecca Scott et’ al in their report illustrate that sanitation is achieved through a combination of hardware (latrines), hygiene promotion and other supporting software activities and the development of an enabling environment to ensure that hardware and software can be delivered. They relate improved sanitation directly to other MDGs – achieving universal education and promoting gender equality; reducing child mortality; and improving material health. In their opinion one way to promote sanitation is

through the application of social marketing techniques. Social marketing of sanitation aims to both create and satisfy a demand, through the provision of adequate services alongside the adoption of appropriate hygiene practices, for the correct use and sustainability of the facility. Requirements for successful large scale sanitation programmes include the following.

An overarching vision and political will; development of national policy which interprets the vision and reflects a broad consensus of key stakeholders; strategies to translate policy into programmes; implementation of programmes through smaller projects or schemes which may involve different stakeholders, e.g. government, private sector, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs); monitoring of activities and subsequent evaluation of impact that enables the learning of lessons to inform and support further policy development.

They indicate that the role of government is changing from that of services provider to that of ‘enabler’ Key issues in relation to policy, strategic planning, programme development, implementation and monitoring include inter alia;

- Better co-ordination between different sectors which have responsibility for sanitation (e.g. health, education and water);

- Institutional arrangements which define clear roles and responsibilities and local government is likely to have an increasingly important role;
- Programmes which focus on demand generation, which are themselves demand responsive;
- Ensuring that vulnerable and marginalized groups are included, creating better access to finance for poor households and
- Capacity development around key skills to deliver based approaches.

By definition a sanitation system needs, to perform the following: collect and isolate human waste, safely treat this waste, and then treat this waste before reusing it or testing it out in the environment. A functional toilet performs only a few of their functions, collection and isolation, temporary storage in the case of an on-site system, and partial treatment.

Without concomitant attention to safe waste collection and disposal, improved toilets will not necessarily lead to improved health outcomes. Given the multiple routes through which faecal exposure takes place.

Studies have shown that improved health outcomes are dependent on neighbour's access to adequate sanitation, and that sanitation at the community level is necessary to achieve health outcomes. (The millennium

development goal MDG) pertaining to sanitation referred to access to improved sanitation without mention of safe waste conveyance and disposal. This delimitation has influenced funding to the sector globally. Hence there is a need to reiterate the importance of the whole waste water approach to urban sanitation for achieving public health outcome.

The deficits in sanitation become more critical in the context of the absence of reliable, safe water in Indian cities. Only a little more than 60% of urban households have access to public supplies of drinking water. Every household connected to the public supply system receives on average only three hours of drinking water supply a day and an average of 75 litres per capita as opposed to the norm of 135. Most urban households in India depend on multiple sources often separate sources for potable and non-potable uses, as is clear from case studies from several parts of India.

According to census data 13% (10 million) households resort to open defecation, and another 3% or 1.8 million households have unimproved sanitation (unimproved pit latrines, removal of night soil by humans, animals or direct flow into drainage) 6% or around 5 million households rely on public toilets but these do not include toilets shared by neighbours, however, the National sample survey office.

Estimates that around 31% of urban households depend on shared / community / public toilets, out of which households with shared toilets account for 24%. While urban India has made some progress over the past decade, the lack of access to improved sanitation, particularly open defecation, poses a challenge, and needs to be addressed on a priority basis. These deficits are not uniformly distributed, but vary within and across cities. Within cities, access varies according to socioeconomic condition. As indicated more than one-third of households in the lowest income category lack access to any toilets. There is further differentiation among the urban poor – for example, a study has shown that the health burden on children is higher in more vulnerable slums depending upon tenure security, service provisioning, and socioeconomic conditions. But it is beyond the scope of the paper to explore these differences. In addition to the lack of toilets, there are other less visible deficits at the household's level. The first pertains to the design and construction of on-site systems. These systems can be considered “safe” only if they fulfil certain criteria, and in certain conditions. For example, in the case of pit latrines, minimum distances to sources of drinking water need to be maintained to avoid the possibility of water contamination. In the case of septic tanks, there must be soak ways/drain fields. Many of these on-site systems are also poorly constructed and are

thus rendered unsafe, letting untreated excreta out into the environment. Urban poor households are more likely to be affected by these problems, as it is often not possible to construct soak ways or maintain minimum distance in high-density settlements. In the whole waste cycle approach, the definition of access to adequate sanitation at household's level needs to include safe emptying, collection and treatment service.

While the poor are most likely to suffer from inadequate sanitation within particular cities, the distribution of these deficits across cities is more complex.

In the process of integrated development of society, sanitation is one of the determinants for both individual and family development. The Individual Sanitary Latrine (ISL), or Individual Household Latrine (IHHL), may seem like an unlikely catalyst for human progress. Almost one and all living in the developed world has access to a private, flush toilet served by a continuous supply of piped water with taps and toilets in close proximity. Access to sanitation facilities is one of the key indicators for human development. In developing and under developed countries, sanitation continues to be a big challenge for the governments, as well as civil society. As a result, at the other end of the sanitation gamut are the millions of people forced to defecate in bags, buckets, fields or the roadside. If the



developed country model were the benchmark, the number of people lacking sanitation would be far higher than that recorded by world health organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) data. The global deficit would soar from 2.6 billion people to about 4 billion. The sanitation aspect shows impact of the daily life of a common person because human waste is channelled by pipes into sewerage systems and treatment facilities, ensuring that drinking water is separated from the pathogens carried in faecal matter. Meanwhile, taps located in sanitation facilities enable people to maintain personal hygiene.

Cleanliness and hygiene are important from not only the public health point of view, but also socio and economic development of the family. There is no doubt to say in this era sanitation dictates the human life.

Organisation like the World Bank other multi donor or finance organisations are promoting sanitation activities. They are also concentrating on awareness generation and construction of infrastructure for providing better sanitation facilities. There was a successful campaign "No Toilet, No Bride" in the state of Haryana. In fact after getting sensitization about the need of toilet and sanitation practices, people were unable to overcome their habitual practices, though the campaign impacted many and has turned into most successful sanitation promotion effort till date. The awareness resulted in

many young women refusing to marry unless the bride groom furnishes their future home with a bathroom freeing them from the inconvenience and embarrassment at using community toilets or squatting in field.

Water and sanitation are key elements in the field of development shortage of water is now recognised as one at the world's biggest problems as brought out at a recent global wash (water, sanitation and hygiene for all) forum in Dakar, Senegal, people are for more concerned about what emotes form their mouths than from other orifices their bodies. The technology employed in ridding ourselves of our bodily waste has remained unchanged, more or less for three centuries.

Providing better sanitation facilities is one at the biggest challenges till date, refer the millennium era, tackling sanitation and hygiene issues is becoming a key issue in terms at providing sanitation facilities and in creating awareness among the masses for behavioural change. Social ailments like poverty are more than a loss of income or a shortage of material good human poverty; lack of basic capabilities for participating in the standard activities of the communities is aggravated by lack at sanitation. For urban slum dwellers and rural population, living in areas surrounded by human waste and garbage is creating embarrassment and depriving people of participation, choices and opportunities.

Around 800000 people in India still live by manual scavenging by carrying feces in baskets on their heads a livelihood that bars their inclusion in mainstream society. In their pathetic conditions, people are suffering due to lack of basic sanitation amenities. Poor awareness is the main cause for this problem. The sanitation problem in rural and urban areas is different.

In the mid-nineties, the government of India strongly felt that rural water supply and sanitation are crucial aspects for rural development. After consultations with the different & stake holders, the ministry of rural development finally decided to create a separate department of Government of India. Because of this, the department of drinking water supply (DDWS) was created with separate institutional arrangements with a focused approach. From then, the government is allocating separate funds and making budgetary provisions to tackle the rural sanitation challenges. At the same time based on the institutional changes, the state governments have also created separate departments and wings under the panchayat Raj or Rural Development departments at the state level.

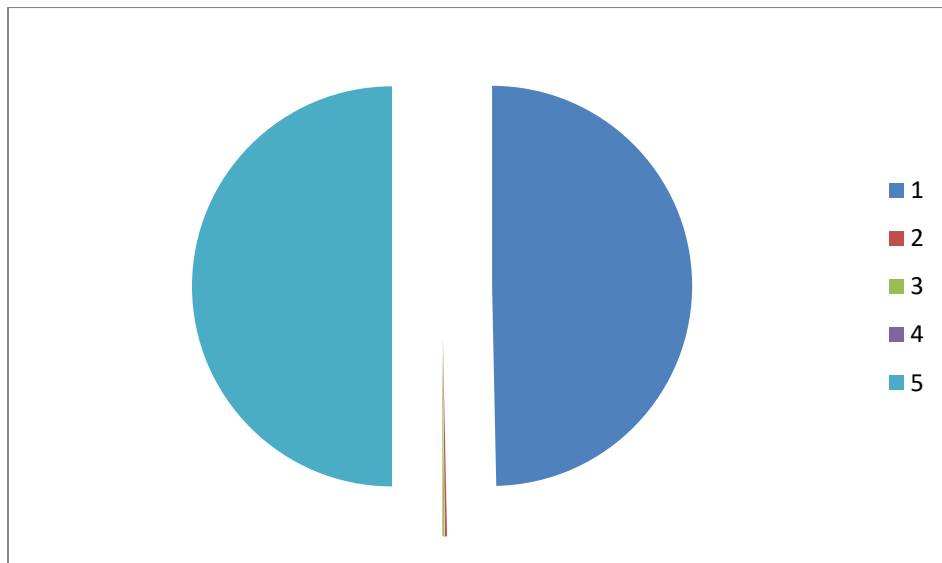
In this chapter attempts have been made to explore, the situation of surrounding slum area, cleaning situation, effect of environment in the colony, need of cleaning the environment by the Government, participation at various groups for the clean environment, location of particular area for

garbage disposal, sanitation movement, need and contribution of Government, Public & N.G.O. to carry forward cleanliness programme and availability basic fundamental resources for cleanliness in cities slum areas.

**Table-1**

**Opinion of the respondents regarding the situation of their surrounding environment:-**

A	Polluted	298	99.34%
B	Clean	01	0.33%
C	Cannot say	01	0.33%
		300	100%

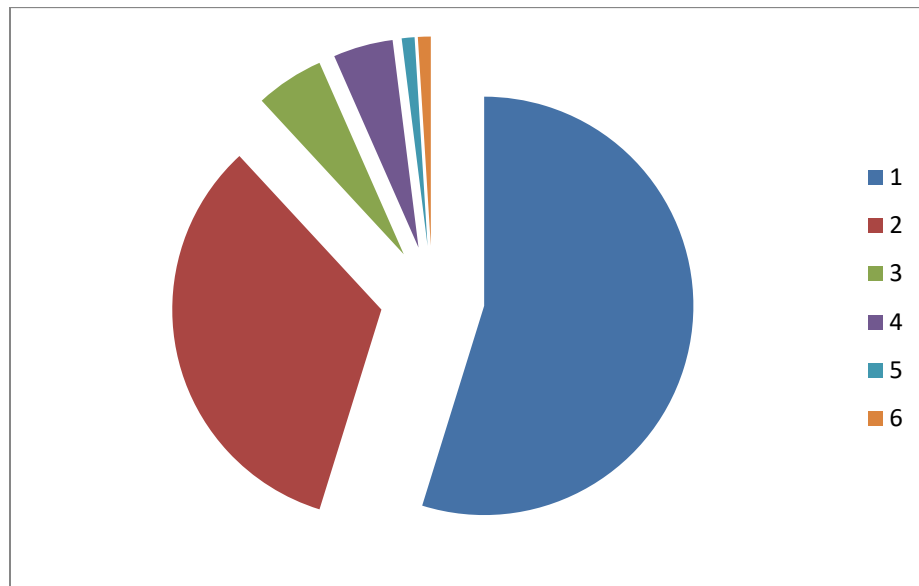


From the above table we can see the almost majority of the respondents i.e. 99.34% believes that the environment of their area was polluted and only 0.33% found it clean followed by 0.33% who do not have any opinion.

**Table-2**

**Opinion of respondent regarding the cleaning status of their locality:-**

A	Cleaning – daily	166	55.33%
B	Availability drinking water	101	33.67%
C	Water drainage	16	05.33%
D	Can't say any thing	14	04.67%
E	Clean environment	03	01.00%
		300	100%



Above table shows about women opinion on me cleaning status of their locality the major respondents. I.e. 55.33% suggests the cleaning is being done every day of the area. Followed by 33.67% respondents said that availability at drinking water. And 5.33% respondent opined the water drainage system was good.

**Table-3**

**The opinion of respondents on the effect of environment in their locality:-**

A	Yes	256	85.34%
B	No	31	10.33%
C	Can't say	13	4.33%
		300	100%

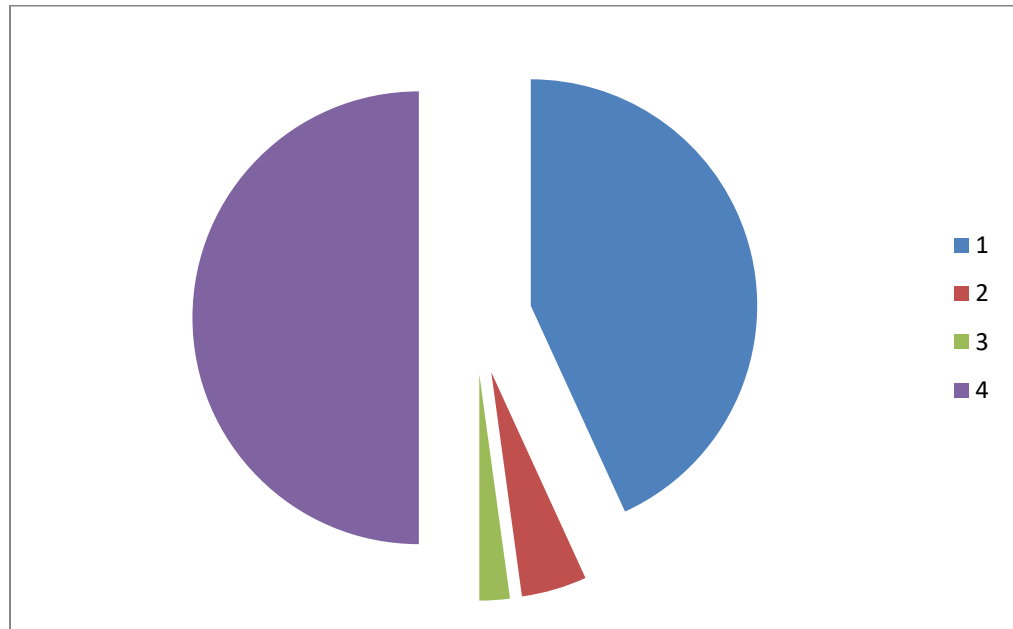


From the above table we can see that majority of the respondents i.e. 85.34% were of the opinion that environmental changes are affecting their colony followed by 10.33% respondents considering that environmental changes have not affected their colony while 4.33% were undecided.

**Table-4**

**Opinion at the respondents on the need of cleaning the locality by the Government:-**

A	Yes	259	86.34%
B	No	28	09.33%
C	Cannot say	13	04.33%
		300	100%



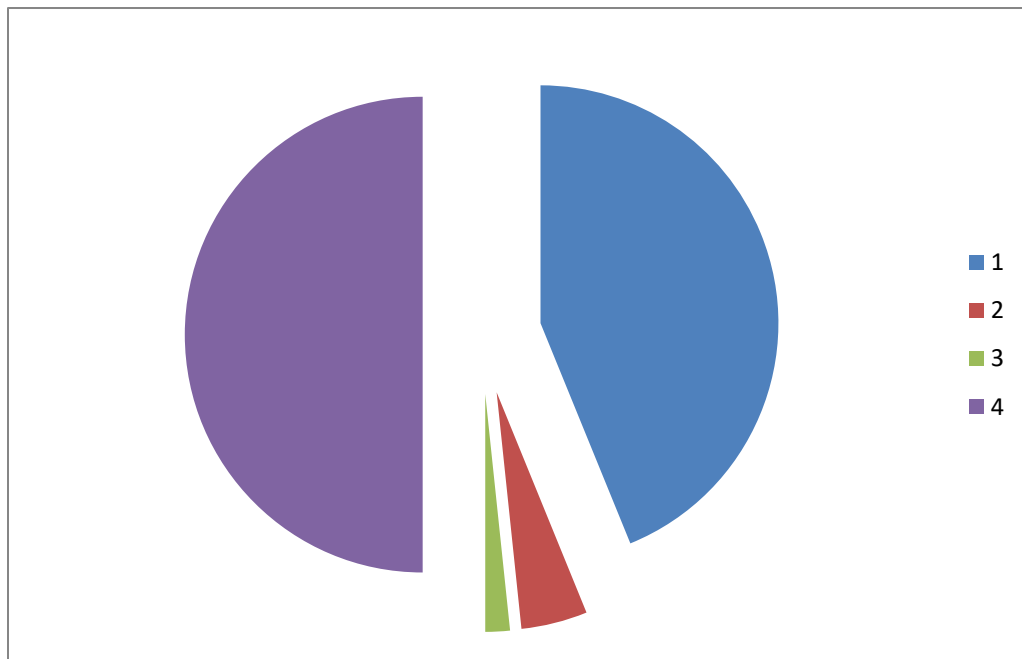
From the above table we can see that a total of 86.34% respondents. Justify that there is a need followed by 9.33% respondent saying that there is no such need rest 4.33% respondent are not sure.



**Table-5**

**Opinion of respondents the people who take interest in cleaning the area  
along with Government efforts:-**

A	Yes	263	87.67%
B	No	27	09.00%
C	Can't say	10	03.33%
		300	100%

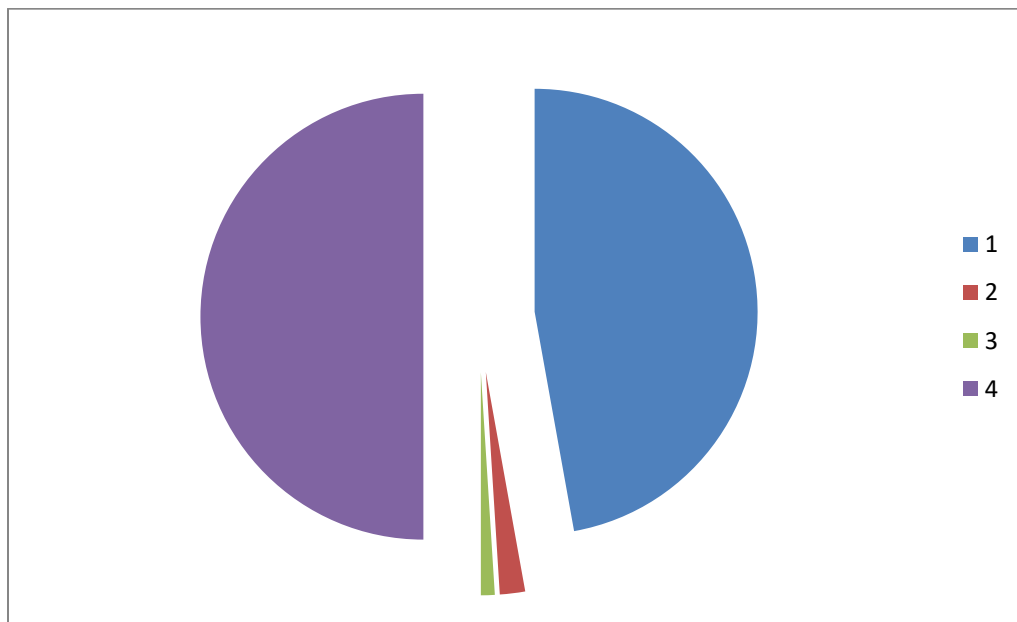


From the above table we can see that a large number of respondents i.e. 87.67% advocates for need of peoples participation along with the government's efforts for cleanliness followed by 9% who think otherwise and the rest 3.33% who cannot say any things about it.

**Table-6**

**The opinion of respondents regarding the participation of various local groups for the locality to clean:-**

A	Yes	283	94.34%
B	No	11	03.66%
C	Can't say	06	02.00%
		300	100%

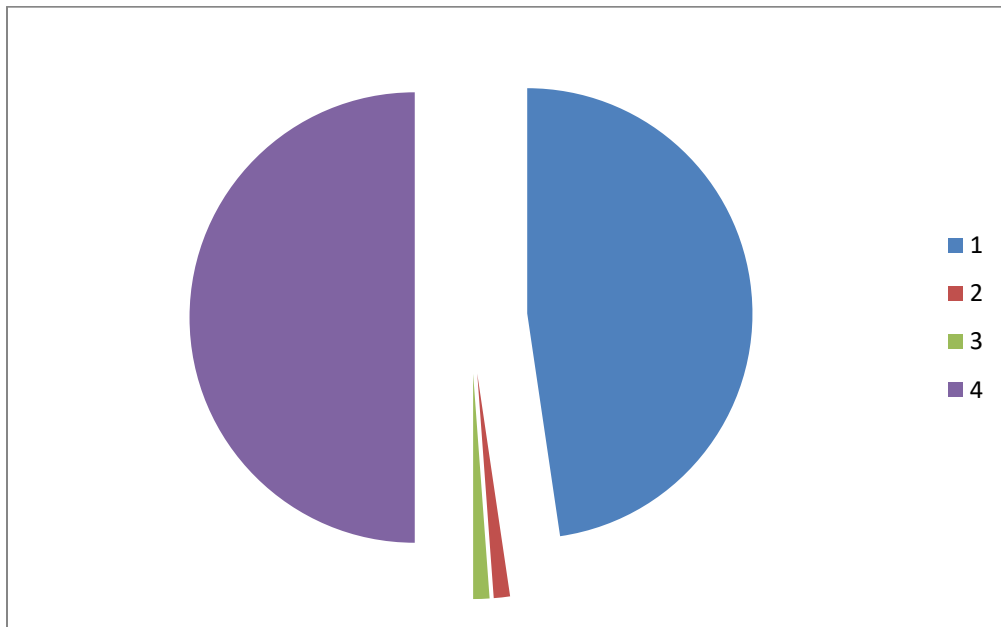


From the above table it is clearly seen that majority of the respondents i.e. 94.34% justify the need of help from local groups for cleanliness of the area followed by 3.66% who disagreed. Just 2.00% were undecided.

**Table-7**

**Opinion of the respondents regarding location of particular area for  
garbage disposal:-**

A	Yes	286	95.34%
B	No	07	02.33%
C	Can't say	07	02.33%
		300	100%

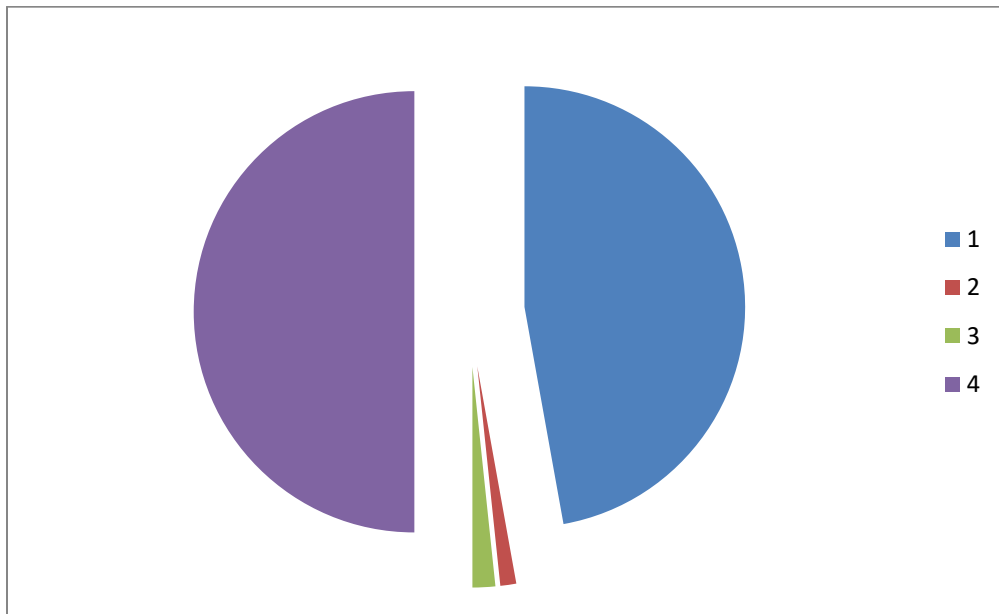


From the above table we can see that majority of the respondent i.e. 95.34% thinks a special designated local place for garbage disposal but 2.33% respondents think otherwise rest 2.33% who cannot say anything about it.

**Table-8**

**Opinion of the respondents regarding sanitation movement:-**

A	Yes	283	94.33%
B	No	07	02.34%
C	Can't say anything	10	03.33%
		300	100%

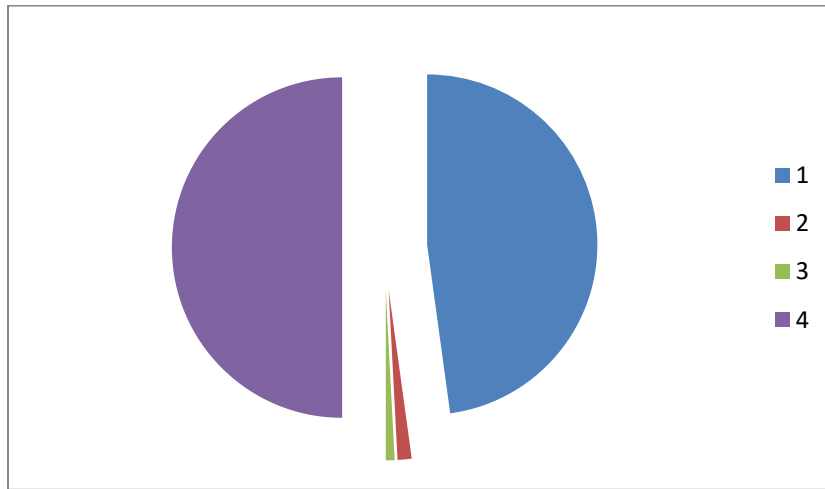


This table shows that a movement for cleanliness was advocated by 94.33% of women followed by 2.34% who thinks no need for it otherwise rest 3.33% of the respondent were undecided cleanliness movement.

**Table-9**

**The opinion at respondents regarding the need and contribution of  
Government, public & N.G.O. to carry forward cleanliness  
programme:-**

A	Yes	287	95.67%
B	No	08	02.67%
C	Can't say	05	01.66%
		300	100%

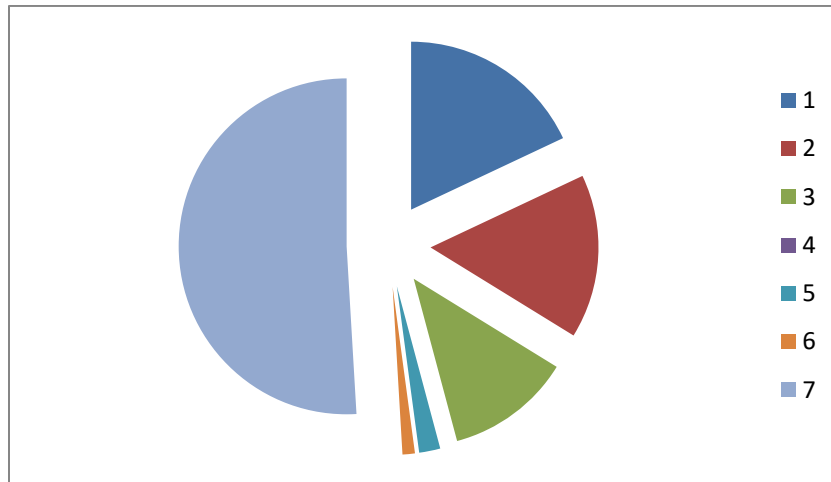


From the above table it can be observed that a large no. of women i.e. 95.67% opined the need for the contribution for cleanliness programme followed by 2.67% told that there is no need for any contribution to carry out the cleanliness programme while insignificant percentage i.e. 01.66% did not provide any option.

**Table-10**

**The opinion of women regarding the availability basic resources for cleanliness:-**

A	Construction of proper drainage system	106	35.33%
B	Proper arrangement of garbage disposal	93	31.00%
C	Construction of proper toilet system.	71	23.66%
D	Time to time organise the health camp and extracurricular activities.	12	04.00%
E	Proper management for locomotion	07	02.34%
		300	100%



From the above table there were 35.33% respondents who desired the construction of proper drainage system followed by 31.00% who wanted proper arrangement of garbage disposal. There were only 23.66% who thought that it was more important to construct a proper toilet system for cleanness.

## **Chapter-8**

### **Conclusion and Suggestion**

8.1 Conclusion

8.2 National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)

8.3 Suggestion

## CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

### 8.1 Conclusion

Slums are a common feature at any developing city in third world countries. Slums are often viewed as a new way life; a sub culture within the set of norms and values which are reflected in poor sanitation and health practices, deviant behaviour and characteristics attributes apathy and social isolation. Slums are characterized by illiteracy, ignorance, ill health, inertia, indebtedness, and insanitation mounting on a swampy, shanty and shadow area where sub-human conditions prevail. The slum dwellers feel that they are social cost off and live with friction, insecurity, drunkenness and other defiant habits. Slum dwellers can be economically valuable citizens. As they contribute to the city's overall growth by accepting low wages and rendering essential services to the urban community without making any special demand on the scarce financial resources at the urban local bides. None the less, there should be public interventions to check the growth of slums and ameliorate the living conditions of the slum dwellers which subsequently lead to slum important programs.

Slum is a shelter of people in cities and towns who leave their earlier places of residents where means of survival has shrunk. In order to survive



at starvation and unemployment they come to a place where they just could take out a living. The slums are faces characterized by absence of basic necessities of life. By appearance it is derelict and dilapidated one of the main reasons behind the growth of slum is the growth of population in the wake at industrialization in the city. This was due to migration. Concentration of better health and education facilities better wage rates and multifarious economic activities. Moreover, government policies have been responsible for the growth of slum. A part from this, intensive cultivation, pass of tenure rights on common land, pushes the rural people to migrate to intra-state and inter-state locations.

Slums in Lucknow city have their own peculiarities. They certainly differed from each other in term of location, size of population land background. But they also hold something in common. All of them represented a culture of purely and were noticeable of their lack of civic amenities. This stood out against the backdrop of the progressive character of the Lucknow City. This apart, those slums have a predominance of migrants.

The slum dwellers should be seen not just as beneficiaries, but as the primary state holders, public policies would thereby have to accept human beings as the local part of development and reconsider the current thrust on

the physical built environment. Patterns at community structure of Colombo, Sri Lanka (Arachchige, 1994), has done a study in the low income residence in Colombo. He has identified their especial community structure. Four type of urban community structure showed from his study as integration, polarized communities, fragmented structures and individualized community structure. He further says that the distribution of power has to be examined in the context of the micro macro frame work of South Asian countries.

Sevanatha organization (2003) explored slum as are human settlement in Lucknow. They said that slum dwellers have been living since many years. They talked on land internship, education, economic patterns as well as problems which they are facing. They showed that, during the period of early 1980s to 1990s, housing and urban development agenda.

The World Health Organization (2004) conducted a study on Asian civil society conference or macroeconomic and health marooned that there are four areas such as policy, access to service, relief, and research to improve the health outcomes of the poor. It is further expected that the presence of government local person will facilitate subsequent discussion in country on the role of NGOs reaching the poor with health related service.

Slums punctuate almost every city in the world. This has become an unusual phenomenon accompanying with urban growth. Sri Lankan experience of slums is discussable and it is of current topics of national policy planners. The ratio of slum will increase day by day with chronic problems. As existing data showed, slums are continuously on the increase. At the total housing stock about half belongs to middle and income while the balance half belongs to low income population. The low income housing stock has been subdivided into several categories depending on the nature of the structure. According to survey on low-income resettlements conducted by the ministry of urban development and housing in 1998/99, sub-categories of low-income settlements were identified.

Yet India has a more ambitious target in mind; the government recently announced housing for all people which aims to provide every citizen access to adequate housing by 2022. It is estimated that the current short fall of houses is 19 million, with 95% of this need being in the low income segment (less than 2,00,000).

This cannot be achieved by government intervention alone, have the government has articulated its policy of incentivizing the private sector to participate in effective redevelopment of the entire slum community. The slum redevelopment component of this scheme propose an efficient solution:

the government aims to use land occupied by squatter settlements as a resource to subsidize housing for urban poor. This effectively solves the problem of land shortage while subsidizing the cost of housing for urban poor to as little as zero in some cases.

By involving the private sector and using real-estate as a financing tool, this component of the policy marks a stark departure from the previous policies which focused on piecemeal up gradation efforts in slum (National Slum Development Program) or used government machinery to create poor quality public housing (Basic Services to Urban Poor).

Local government in India operate with very low tax bases, where eight of the largest twenty-one cities, are unable to finance even 50% of municipal costs. As a result, informal district of the city are worst-hit by low service levels. If the slum population is largely informal and tax-non compliant, local governments see little incentive to spend money or increasing their service levels. This is evident in visible open drainage lines, and lack of street light, roads, house hold toilets, and garbage collection services. This has led to major public health issues such as open defecation and the presence of unsanitary waste adjacent to houses. Various studies correlating health outcomes to the built environment found that children living in urban slums in India have stunted growth compared to non-slum

urban and rural children. The health effects on slum residents have shown to vary by several factors including number of years living in slums, presence of a separate kitchen, type and permanence of the shelter. The extremely dense housing also causes communicable diseases to spread rapidly.

In cities where slum population constitute about 40% of the total population of the city, one would expect the large slum representation to result in greater political demand for basic services. Unfortunately, large electorate numbers have not been able to translate that potential into a political advantage resulting in better service levels. A study of around 800 slums in Delhi, found the slum population does participate in the electoral process (Voter Turnout was 58%) but the voter information level remains low, leading to voting on the basis of costs lines or cash based voting, the political parties work with slum “Pradhans” who tends to be caste/religious leaders, and form the informal power structure. In slum with several ethnic or religious groups each demographic portion of the slum may be led by its own Pradhan which makes it easier for people to resort to caste/religion based voting this dissociates politics from past performance and leads to the polarization of votes often in conflict with the self-interest of the slum community.

Different scholar has drawn attention to the diversity that exists within each slum residence. We observed that in smaller Indian cities, typical slum dwellers were recent rural migrants, but in Mumbai and Delhi, families have lived in slums for year. The 2011 census data helps to quantify families income and assets, and captures their housing characterises. Since there is a large divide in consumption and income statistics especially in the characteristic informal economy, an assessment of personal assets and visible housing characteristics will help policy maker understand their willingness to pay for various improvements.

While earlier studies highlighted slums as a problem that needed to be fixed, recent studies have drawn attention to how slums are a space for entrepreneurship and provide accessible affordable housing for urban migrants. There are multiple reasons for the growth of urban slums including rapid urban migration, urban governance, and the housing demand – supply gap.

Wherever the demand surplus is not met by formal sectors, this gap is typically filled by an informal dwelling such as a slum, while a slum is better than nothing housing that is safe, clean and secure is obviously preferred. The challenges that both the market supply and demand sides are facing

have prevented sufficient affordable housing for the urban poor, stimulating slum formation.

The first slum redevelopment policies emerged in the United Kingdom and United States to redevelop industrial London and New York City, which were interspersed with squatter settlements. In the U.K., the slum clearance compensation Act of 1956 guided the policies to deal with slums that had sprawled through the industrial cities of London, Glasgow and Liverpool. The policy encouraged local council to initiate mass slum clearance, demolish poor quality housing, and replace with new quality housing, and replace with new building. This resulting social housing was primarily financed by the state and was one of the most expensive programs of the time.

As a result of this program, by 1979, 1.5 million dwellings had been demolished and more than about 3.70 million people 15% of the total population of Britain had been relocated. At the time, scholars criticized the policy for relocating public housing to town outskirts and for shifting low rise housing to high-rise flats, recently, studies have shown that most of their families were happy to move from squalid insanitary housing to a house which offered better amenities such as hot running water, electric lights, and heating. While the improvement in quality of life for slum dwellers was

huge, the next wave of policies focused on minimizing the social cost of relocation. This led to the consideration of in-situ redevelopment policies. In in-situ redevelopment, the implementing agency would provide a temporary accommodation for slum-dwellers until construction was completed, then beneficiaries were moved back into their original land, into improved housing with better amenities. This process enables contribution of livelihood and maintains social ties the success of this policy depends on three key outcomes:

1. Ensuring decent quality of housing: quality of housing is extremely important to ensure that beneficiaries move back into the housing. Getting housing at low costs, as is demanded by such schemes, poses a challenge for developers. Low quality housing is often has large issues, such as water leakages in walls, while medium quality housing fulfils basic needs yet may have insufficient lighting creating poor quality housing leads to inefficient outcomes for the scheme, as quality dictates beneficiary acceptance rates. This can lead to beneficiaries returning to live in slums resulting in abandoned housing. Therefore, ensuring incentive is present in the scheme to ensure quality housing is an important consideration.



2. Ensuring timely redevelopment: during redevelopment, slum dwellers live in temporary accommodation, often times far away from their areas of livelihood. During this interim period, beneficiaries are relocated to off-site housing, buildings are constructed at the former slum site, and permits certify compliance with government standards. However, this time is often lengthened by legal delays and obtaining the necessary consent. Every additional day of delay in the project is a loss of income for a daily-wage low income household.
3. Ensuring identification beneficiaries: while moving people from one area to another there are instances where beneficiaries are incorrectly identified. This happens because redevelopment policies ask for residents of informal housing to prove how long they have been living in a particular area. The survey methods which identify these beneficiaries face several challenges such as non-transparent beneficiary list, delay survey results due to manual survey techniques, and corruption.

By the mid – 1980s, the World Bank targeted the slum areas in developing countries by providing a package of basic services, including clean water supply and adequate sewage disposal, to improve the well-being of the slum community. The largest of their interventions occurred in

Indonesia, where the World Bank ran the ambitious Kampong improvement program for twenty five years. In the Indonesian capital, Jakarta, the World Banks activities affected over 5 million people in fifteen years and involved some 300 local government units around the country, emphasizing the provision of water, sanitation, shelter and roads.

In the 1990s, Hernando de-sots' influential work in Peru showcased the importance of providing security of tenure for slum residents and thereby uncocking the land capitals potential for eligible slum dwellers. De Soto, correlated the success of small business in the U.S. to effective use of land as collateral, and made the case for access to private property and thereby to credit markets. He referred to the land occupied by squatters as "dead capital" and began the task for registering property titles to transform slum communities. From 1990 to 1995, 3, 00,000.00 titles were registered in Lima. By 1998, the value of each plots title had typically doubled. The combination of these two strategies became known as "slum upgrading". Formally defined as a package of services which involve provision of clean water supply and adequate sewage disposal along with clear property title to the land slum dwellers are occupying.

One of the biggest challenges of slum upgrading projects is scaling-up project require effective local government agencies, financial ecosystems for

low-income housing, and legal systems. Measuring outcomes for slum developing projects is challenging because of the piecemeal nature of its up gradation, and a focus on quantity of people reached rather than quality of project. Cost – effectiveness is also challenged when projects are unable to make an efficient use of land. In cities such as Rio De Janeiro, Brazil, where high-rise buildings stand next to one-story Favela's, the ineffectiveness of land utilization is especially apparent, as multi-storeyed houses are a more effective use of space, further, up gradation efforts sometimes involve construction of community assets, such as community toilets, which if not maintained, will be underused.

There are advocates for either up gradation or redevelopment approaches. The World Bank promotes up gradation as a better strategy to develop squatter settlements by the slum dwellers for their houses, twins, and governments around the world look to redevelopment in response to need of urban poor which are not satisfied by piecemeal up gradation efforts and demand a significant improvement in quality of life.

## **8.2 National Slum Development Programme (NSDP)**

The 1996 slum up gradation initiative, National Slum Development Programme (NSDP), started with the aim to upgrade 47,124 slums

throughout India. It identified a target slum in each city which is planned to develop as a model slum. In this scheme, improvements in physical amenities – such as water supply, storm water drains, community baths and latrines, wider pound lanes, sewer, streetlights, etc. are provided to the entire slum community NSDP provided both loans and subsidies to states for slum rehabilitation projects on the basis of their urban slum population. Beneficiaries were provided loans to make improvements to housing while governments invested in providing community amenities – however NSDP was only able to disburse about 70% of its allotted funds, indicating difficulties in the administrative process.

A study conducted by Safaira.C (2003) on “Socio Economic Conditional of Urban Slum Dwellers in Kannur Municipality” Authors in his study found the socio-economic condition of slum dwellers in the notified areas where integrated household slum development program’s implemented are better than slums in non-notified area. The authors has examined various aspects of slum and found that developmental activities in urban centres provide employment to the rural migrants as well of the local urban population. There low income groups, in the absence of proper shelter were settled in the slum areas characterized by overcrowding, dilapidated dwellings lack of sanitation and civil amenities.

A study conducted by J. Godwin premising and Sheena Philip (2014) on “improving living condition in slum dwellers” researcher found that over 65 million people live in slum increased from 52 million in 2001. It is found that slum population had increased at lesser rate as compared to urban population rate over the last decade. The proportion of SC’s living in slum increased over the last decade. Sex ratio of schedule cast in slum has better than any other urban communities. It is found that the literacy rate is now reached to 77.7% but still far from urban average.

A study conducted by Patel, Joshi, Ballancy & Nohn (2011) acknowledges the importance of tenure history and upholds formal and informal rights of landowners, communities and the Government. In his study it is found that decentralization will better allow the use of detailed local knowledge, encourage the structuring of locally suited SPS’s and make it possible to mount the levels of effort required to tackle the slum problem in Indian cities.

A study conducted by Grace Bahalen Mundu and R.B. Bhagat (2008) on “Slum Condition in Mumbai with Reference to the Access of Civic Amenities” and was published by IIPS Mumbai, ENVIS centre on March 2008. The researcher found that large number of slum dwellers is migrants;

most of them belong to the lower socio economic group and come from different part of the country.

A study was conducted by M.S. Alamgir et all (2009) on “Assessing the livelihood of slum dwellers in Dhaka city”. The researcher found that slum occupants do not have available formal education facilities and slum people were found to be engaged in rickshaw pulling, day labourer, petty business, and small job services etc. by utilizing micro credit income, consumption, expenditure and socio-economic status of the slum dwellers improved to some extent.

Indian approach about slums: As an agrarian government of India had never offset poor, but initially the public perception of slum dwellers in government, professional and media circles was not more than a nuisance. The contribution of slum dwellers to the city’s economy remained unacknowledged. The slums were seen as refuse of the cities and cleared of very often of thrown out at fringe areas of the cities. In maps they were not accounted for planning and conventionally in most Indian city’s Master Plans slums were ear-marked as ‘vacant land’. Developmental facilities were planned without consideration of existing informal habitats 14 and lacked in incorporation of provisions for providing necessary housing and supporting services for informal sector. On the other focus was to provide subsidized

housing for poor through schemes like subsidized industrial Housing Scheme (SIHS) 1952; EWS. Housing Scheme; LIG Housing Scheme (LIGHS) 1954.

Gradually the slums were accepted as outcome of poverty hence the inhabitants but at far off places to the original locations, generally at outskirts of the city. Slum areas improvement and clearance programme (SAIC), 1956 was one of such programmes. SAIC was enacted to acquire and develop land encroached by slums in order to make available building sites in sufficient numbers. During the 1950s and 1970s, many of the state governments sought to demolish slums and clear land. In 1970s programme like the slum rehabilitation programme executed on a large scale, relocating people to remote corners outside the cities and disrupting the lives and livelihoods of the slum dwellers. This project proceeded to cause social disturbance in the slum communities.

The fifth five year plan of India was the one in which physical improvement of urban slums considered as a basic need and identified as Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums (EIUS) 1972-73. Through integrated Urban Development Programme (IUDP) was the first one to acknowledged slums as a habitat of urban poor that needs special attention for environmental improvement. Under this programme physical

improvement of notified urban slums was carried out through infrastructure service provisions. In line with this programme many initiatives for betterment of the lives of slum dwellers had been taken-up subsequently till early 25<sup>th</sup> century through providing physical amenities, community infrastructure, and Integrated Low cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCSS) 1981, Urban Basic Services Scheme (UBSS) 1986, Urban Basic Services for the poor (UBSP) 1990, National Slum Development Programme 1996, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY) 2001 and many more slum rehabilitation and up gradation programmes. Although having a number of schemes for urban poor lack of inclusive planning, and incapability of putting them in right order and place resulted in failure of most of the schemes.

Millennium Development Goals-2000 India launched a number of schemes for betterment of slum dwellers. Basic services to Urban Poor (BSUP)-a sub-mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 2005 have been a major shift from traditional slum improvement approach. JNNURM-has contributed significantly to achieve the objective. The focus was enlarged to security of tenure, affordability of housing, and social security along with provision of water, sanitation, health,



and education facility. It is the first time beneficiaries are involved as an active stakeholder of the programme.

Recently launched Rajiv Awas Yojna (RAY) 2011 is unique in many ways. The slum redevelopment approach employed here is a milestone shift towards bridging the gap of exclusion of slum dwellers in various aspects and at various phases of the slum redevelopment programme; and empowering them to have basic infrastructure services at par with and integrated to the city. The beneficiary's perception, their aspirations, willingness and satisfaction levels, and capacity are being equally weighted to formulate redevelopment strategies. Ultimate realization is that the efforts will be sustainable only if the "well-being-as a whole" of the slum inhabitants could be improved rather to interview them in individual sector of improvement.

Perceptions of slum dwellers regarding their living environment and their future prospects differ variably by age, occupation, and existing living environment. A study by R. Gill suggests that most of the residents asked for, preferred slum life in city over rural life. Almost 60% felt that their houses were tolerable. Slum dwellers also accepted the absence of traditional social safety nets in today's slums. They greatly valued improving their situation and were very optimistic for their chances of upward social

mobility. In spite of an atmosphere not conducive to study, irrespective of age, gender, wealth and educational attainment they expressed their high regard for education and foresee upward social mobility for their children by educating their offspring as much as possible.

Studies on slum dweller's perception in major cities of India i.e. Kolkata and Mumbai reveals that in spite of poor conditions in slums in slums majority of migrated slum dwellers identified themselves as urbanite and did not go back to their native place. Children were comfortable in slums since they born and brought up there and were accustomed to its environment, however they wished for their improved living environment. Aged people living in environmentally bad conditions were often very pessimistic for their future; for them poverty was a part of slum life and they accepted slum life as the only available option, although they felt slum conditions are socially comfortable and some hopes are still alive from government. People engaged in unfair occupations e.g. prostitution and feel fortunate to have shelter within slum otherwise they would have died of starvation due to uncertain income; hence they look ahead to government to arrange some kind of social security. People lived in slums like Dharavi, where economic opportunities are within slums itself and everything is conveniently available, in-spite of congestion and sanitation problems, had

no issues about slums life. Their self-confidence reflected in their next generation's attitude those were very optimistic for their future and were waiting for their area to be redeveloped.

N.G.O. played key role in motivating the slum dwellers to become a partner in the project through participation and cost sharing. It facilitated collection of saving from households towards their share in the project cost and implementation at other social activities in the area. It was also involved in each stage at infrastructure provision works in slums.

Resorting to slums is the first and most affordable housing option for the urban poor hence new diagnostic special attention most often we normally pressure that slum dwellers, are economically poor and they cannot contribute for betterment of their well-being; individual tenure legalization is the first and best possible intervention for a slum to be redeveloped; they prefer low rise development and daily activity areas as community spaces to interact with; they are adapted to sociocultural environment of slums and any development effort that makes changes in their socio-cultural environment could be discarded by them. Our understanding for slum dwellers willingness and choices if not contrary, differs variably from what reality is. Their preference may vary case to case and we cannot stick to a uniform mind-set for them while planning for case to case and we cannot

stick to a uniform mind-set for them while planning for a redevelopment project. Slum dwellers, perception of well-being is of high regard. There is an attitude change in slum dwellers. Hence opportunity should be given to them to make their own choices, multiplicity of options leads to more innovative outcomes rather than single dimensional strategy limit. If guided, slum dwellers cooperatives, the project partner are able to help resolve a number of issues right from tenure legalisation, amendments in regulations and standards to active participation in planning, designing, and negotiations.

Management of urban environment through redevelopment of slums should take an integrated, inclusive, and participatory approach that primarily needs understanding of capabilities, choices, and willingness of slum dwellers along with strong commitment of governance to create and maintain conducive environment. Management approach must consider location specific all the possible and innovative alternatives for slums redevelopment and future development. A comparative impact analysis between physical environment and socio-economic environment may guide in prioritization of issues that could lead to a sustainable plan of action through participatory and inclusive planning. Essence is that, unless the well-being aspects are not included, how many interventions be there to

improve the environment of urban slums, it will be like putting all the slums at uniform scale of measurement and the result would be biased decisions for interventions. Once the beneficiaries' perception is adjudged and participation is ensured, issue identification and prioritization for decision making will be more subjective as well as effective. Above all, integrity of Governance slum redevelopment surely. Lead to sustainable environment management.

### 8.3 Suggestion

After having closely studied the different aspects of the life at slum dwellers the following suggestions are made to effect some possible improvements in condition in which only circumstances force them to live.

1. The housing problem of the slum dwellers may be solved by either the government or Municipal Corporation by constructing on a priority basis, housing colonies, suitably provided with sanitation, electricity, and also easily available medical, educational, recreational facility. Infact industrialists should themselves be asked by the government to provide appropriate and health accommodation to their labourers. Failure to do so, should not be looked upon with approval, and should as a matter of policy invite displeasure, made manifest in the form of mild sanctions.
2. Some steps should also be taken to better the economic condition of the slum dwellers. This may form part of a whole national or provincial programme, to at least minimize, if not eradicate poverty. It may also mean a fresh look at wage policies, both of the public and private sectors. It may also include a family planning programme and even a review of the price structure of essential commodities.

Community welfare programmes should be started by the government, inviting these people to participate, so that they could be helped in so many different ways.

3. A housing co-operative society should be formed and government should provide loans and plots.
4. Deterrent punishment should be provided for educational facility in making education compulsory for all up to the age of 14 years.
5. The people should have a right to work and in case of no work, unemployment allowances should be paid.
6. Government and social agencies should educate the people about the way of life that they lead. They should also be made aware, through community centres, of the ills of drinking, gambling and beggary.
7. Sex offenders should be punished by their neighbours by awarding them the social punishment such as severing the social relations from such offenders.
8. Theft may also be avoided by giving deterrent punishments, but an environment should also be created, in which courts could envisage the rehabilitation of the offenders.

In this way this culture may suffer uprooting and thereafter, the pressure of crime and deviation on these localities may also decrease.



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## INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENT TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE &amp; MANAGEMENT

## "LEISURE AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT AMONG SLUM DWELLERS: A LITERATURE REVIEW"

Dr. Mahalaxmi Johri<sup>1</sup>, Naseem Ahmad<sup>2</sup><sup>1</sup> Research Director & Professor (Sociology Department), P.K. University, Karera, Shivpuri M.P.<sup>2</sup> PhD, Scholar, P K University, karera, Shivpuri, MP

## ABSTRACT

*Social improvement has multidimensional aspects, which covers eradication of poverty, promoting of effective employment acceleration of social integration, possibility of first-class training etc. Social wellness is likewise special to permit every person to enhance his ability to take rate of his future by way of fruitful sports within side the monetary, social, cultural, moral, and political fields and to take part within side the selections and choices regarding the society in its collective orientation. To gain those goals social improvement coverage should awareness at the human person, equity, social justice and safety collectively with social cohesion, recognize for human rights and non-discrimination and in the end the participation of the humans within side the entire variety of improvement policies. Social improvement requires strategic investments in health, training and social services, and necessitates get admission to of the underprivileged to method of monetary wellness. In this study, dimensions of city poverty and key problems for city terrible and people residing in slums are mentioned briefly.*

**Key Words:** Slum; choice making; improvement; human rights; infrastructure.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Over the past century there was extraordinary increase within the urban populace. This boom, however, has now not been uniform. Boom in urban regions in less advanced regions of the sector has been specially speedy, growing at a median charge of two% annually in comparison with zero.5% in more advanced regions. This trend is expected to maintain with most of the much less developed countries faced with the challenge of absorbing the general public of the future populace growth (United countries, 2015a). Improved urbanization is a main challenge for less advanced countries considering the fact that they often lack the infrastructure and simple services (e.G., water, sanitation and healthcare) essential to absorb the increasing wide variety of human beings (Cohen, 2006; Bernard Law Montgomery, 2008). Unable to thoroughly meet the demands of the growing population, slums have emerged and maintain to proliferate in lots of much less evolved nations. Currently, about 1 billion people stay in slums, with most slum dwellers positioned in much less evolved countries, which bills for about 30% of their urban population (United international locations, 2015a). The quantity of slum dwellers is projected to increase to two billion via 2030 and to a few billion via 2050 if modern developments persist (UN-Habitat, 2010). The presence of slums has local and worldwide implications, impacting regions such as training, health and baby mortality, and political and social exclusion, amongst many other matters (UN-Habitat, 2003).

Despite the fact that extensively studied, most paintings on slums1 has targeted on one among 3 predominant lines of enquiry: socio-financial and coverage (e.G., Omole, 2010; Patel, Koizumi, & Crooks, 2014; Sola, 2013); bodily traits using strategies which include far off sensing (e.G., Filho & Sobreira, 2005; kit, Lüdeke, & Reckien, 2012;



Kohli, Sliuzas, Kerle, & Stein, 2012); and, greater these days, modelling the use of processes along with cell automata (CA) and agent-based models (ABMs) (e.G., Augustijn-Beckers, Flacke, & Retsios, 2011; Jokar Arsanjani, Helbich, Kainz, & Darvishi Boloorani, 2013; Patel, Crooks, & Koizumi, 2012; Sietchiping, 2004). Every line of enquiry is regularly characterised by means of its personal set of assumptions and interpretations, main best to a partial view of slums. However, these exclusive topics are all interrelated at diverse tiers. For instance, modelling slums without considering the social constructs that mirror the selection emigrate to a slum or ignoring the physical format of the slum can lead to misrepresentation and misinterpretation of the version outcomes. If you want to grapple with the complexities of slums one need to don't forget each their social and their bodily constructs. Arguably, this ought to do not forget the drivers that reason human beings to stay in slums, in conjunction with their physical region, in order that appropriate regulations can be developed and explored so one can improve the properly-being of slum dwellers. This approach calls for one to do not forget slums as multifaceted, with diverse social and physical constructs at play for every slum. Therefore, slums have to be tested using a interdisciplinary approach, making sure a more holistic and systematic evaluation.

Constructing on earlier research, and influenced by means of the want for a greater holistic method for analyzing slums, this paper affords a singular framework for information and reading slums. The technique, as shown in figure 1, first begins in the second section with a contextualization of slums thru which the variability of slums can be captured. This contextualization consists of studying slums as a form of human agreement, knowledge their effect and figuring out the different factors regarding their persevered boom and patience. Within the 1/3 phase, the contextualization of numerous slums permits the development of an abstract conceptualization of slums. In such a conceptualization, the focal point is at the task of deriving an operational definition for slums, figuring out information desires, as well as knowledge the tracking and evaluation challenges related to reading slums. We argue that while those issues have been longstanding demanding situations, numerous rising statistics resources and methodologies provide new opportunities to cope with them. Inside the fourth section, especially, improvements inside the use of far off-sensing generation to observe slums, the emergence of crowdsourced facts on slums and advancements in modelling allow one to recognize higher the problematic nature of slums. The fifth section summarizes and highlights areas for in addition research.

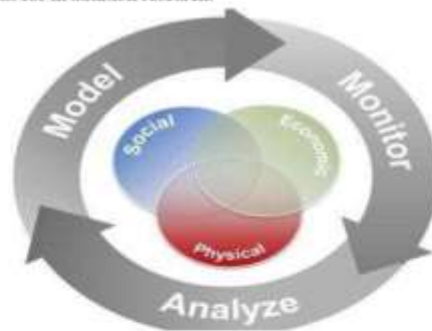


Fig. 1 Framework for studying and understanding slums

## II. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

To get it and depict how the development and advancement of ghettos in Guwahati, Assam impact the day to day environments influence the wellbeing status of ghetto occupants.

### Development and Development of Slums in India.

The metropolitan regions have consistently shown expansion of ghettos and this is a trait of India's movement in a urbanization framework [6]. This has moved huge scope neediness initiated relocation from deteriorated provincial regions and towns to urban communities and towns. These settlements that are ghetto pockets need a few least fundamental administrations like water supply, scientific channels, power, lodging, clean sterilization, and so on to work with progress in the ecological circumstance of the town/city in general [7]. Enumeration, 2011 of India has

expressed the presence of three classifications of ghettos to be specific Identified, Recognized and Notified ghettos separately [8]. The Identified ghettos included 37.20%, Notified ghettos made up 34.30% and the Recognized ghettos contained 28.50% of the all out ghetto populace of India. It additionally expressed that 63% of the towns in India have ghettos though 37% of the ghettos are liberated from ghettos. During 2001-2011, there was an expansion in the ghetto populace in India [9]. The potential explanations behind ghettos advancement can be credited to the accompanying:

- A few regions have become quickly urbanized.
- There is a proceeded with development of ventures in a portion of the areas.
- The auxiliary or tertiary areas have higher efficiency when contrasted with the essential area. This puts towns and urban communities at the focal point of financial turn of events and open doors for work
- Urban communities go about as beam of expectation for the country occupants as they represent a better quality of pay and advanced open doors to the local area not open in the provincial regions. This impels mass migration of individuals from country regions to urban communities.
- Because of the development of individuals towards the metropolitan regions there is an adverse consequence in view of which ghettos come up and it is portrayed by deficiency of lodging offices notwithstanding basic public utilities deficiencies, unhygienic circumstances, stuffing and so forth.

#### Wellbeing Status of the Slum Dwellers

There is much of the time a cozy connection between the wellbeing status and the day to day environments of the ghetto tenants. A few examinations that were led in the public and state level ghetto regions to survey the wellbeing status, wellbeing looking for conduct and the degree of wellbeing mindfulness among the ghetto occupants are as follows: A study to break down the financial states of the ghetto tenants of Assam was embraced and it was found that these individuals missing the mark on fundamental conveniences [8]. The greater part of the ghetto inhabitants were living very beneath the neediness line. As the greater part of these ghetto inhabitants are not instructed and are without any trace of any normal pay source, they second it hard to work on their financial circumstances. The saw ghetto inhabitants under Guwahati Municipal Corporation were dealing with issues of disinfection among the families [9]. There were issues of unhygienic latrine offices. These could prompt pollution of the ground water which relied upon the dirt uniqueness and the distance between the wellsprings of water and the latrines. Trash the executives, removal and waste framework were despicable. Open and uncovered homegrown squanders were unsafe to wellbeing. There was spontaneous development of shops, houses, streets and channels in specific ghetto pocket.

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- Design and Urban Planning
- Monetary Survey, Assam (2014-2015)
- Monetary Survey, Assam (2015-2016)• Statistical Handbook of Assam, 2015
- Ground breaking strategy GMDA• Census 2011
- Beam Module, 2012• Report of Slum Committee, 2011
- Evaluation Primary Abstract on ghettos, 2013
- Ghettos in India, A Statistical Compendium• National Building Organization

#### Different Websites

The accompanying sites were looked for dark writing:

- Asian Development Bank;
- Care International India;
- CDC;
- UN-HABITAT
- US Agency for International Development (USAID);
- World Bank;
- World Health Organization (WHO);• Red Cross;
- Guwahati Municipal Development Authority (GMDA)
- National Family Health Survey, India

### III. LITERATURE REVIEW

The cutting-edge observe addressed the subjective construction regarding health, as well as views about the key drivers shaping the idea of fitness many of the city slum dwellers of Kolkata and Bangalore city. Know-how the direct perspectives of slum dwellers around the implication for his or her fitness of being a member of urban slums has been hardly ever explored in the Indian slum context. The findings suggest that the observe contributors accomplish fitness with existential meaning (DeMarinis et al. 2011), understood in their cultural putting. Existential sense making in right here refers to all forms of expressions and to how fitness is interpreted, together with traditional and non secular expressions in addition to other circumstantial expressions (Lilja et al. 2016). Health is conceptualised as a sense which could control each mechanism of the human frame, including their bodily, psychological, social, emotional and spiritual features, and this aligns with the model as described by the sector health company (1946). The holistic information of health is consolidated right into a binary idea of well-being and ill-being and can be summarised in the statements of 'feeling true' and 'feeling horrific'. As an evidence in their fitness construct, contributors affirmed a general popularity of bio-psychosocial knowledge. The idea of fitness implies healthy body syndrome, which is a common idea some of the slum contributors and is taken into consideration as an excellent. This view finds support from the findings of another look at that explores the which means of fitness and well-being (Saltou et al. 1993). Participants recognized that after a long way-attaining physical patience get exhausted without any in addition resilience, that is once they remember the fitness implications. The important thing predictor that emerged for generating fitness meaning is any strange somatic symptoms that disturb the equilibrium of their each day lifestyles. Slum contributors apprehend fitness as being related to no longer best bodily well being but also liveliness, contentment and serenity of the mind, which indicate that our outcomes are much like those of different studies (Alfinger and Causey 1995, Corbin 2003). From the narratives of the participants, a double hermeneutic emerged even as viewing health (even though ill) from mental constructs: (i) feels good and can do and (ii) emotions of bodily vulnerability. The former phenomenon emanates in the context of 'knowing one's frame' (Corbin 2003). Quick instances were accounted in this context, in which members remarked that as an individual they will be sick and yet might also feel healthy. From their views, it is able to be deciphered that individuals accept as true with their mental frame's language until they could adapt with physical peculiarities, commonly unconsciously, along with realizing in what manner their body reacts to pressure, how lots they could conform with the routine before turning into fatigued and what is the perceived time to carry out chores until the body ceases to function no longer as favored. This is steady with Lidler's commentary (1979) that conceptions about the body are the advent of one's interactions with the society where he lives. However, for the latter phenomenon, when participants experience that there may be a change in sensation or a trade in appearance that cannot be anchored which means but requires a clinical interpretation of crucial signs and symptoms, that ends in the suffering that is greater emotional than physical. ©2020 The Authors. *Sociology of fitness & illness* published with the aid of John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of foundation for SHIL (SHIL) 1016 Moumita Das et al.

That is due to the self, which is laid low with what happens to the body (Ware 1992, Williams 1984). Fitness as non secular and cultural know-how shapes diverse perceived fitness risks and goals across distinctive genders and age groups, as corroborated with the aid of previous studies (Moridiet et al. 2016). Unique fitness behaviours differ among demographic businesses because of their distinct health values and goals. This look at suggests that some demographic corporations, as an instance, women and older migrants, interact in a health-improving behaviour to attain a health goal that emphasises preserving a stability of opposing forces to promote health and complement the clinical care that suggests costs. Its preservations and restorations are delineated via numerous long-mounted conventional rituals, sociocultural practices, dietary conduct and food taboos, including notions of hot and cold ingredients, versus body habits which nonetheless maintain meaning and relevance (Nichter 1987, Raman et al. 2014). Most of these personified images of spirituality, as contemplated in the individuals' narratives, adjust the slum-dwellers' terrible attitudinal and behavioural outcome, as influenced with the aid of the strained slum surroundings. In help of Troyer's (1988) findings to harness spirituality, participants provide a fixed of practices to observe in their regular existence. As an instance, diets, prayers and corresponding spiritual sports helped them remodel tragedy and depression into the high quality that means and thereby maintain well being (Walton et al. 2004). The findings build on preceding studies, as religiosity and spirituality had been found to assist immigrants in making sense in their lifestyles and instances (Wong and Tsang 2004): attractiveness of illness, and coping and coping with it (O'Mahony et

al.2013, Schreiber et al.1998). As an alternative, the new and the local migrants re-interpret spiritual devotion, and join it with health not without a doubt thru calendrical and commonplace rituals however by using involvement with faith-based totally corporations. The quotidian practices ushered by using spiritual beliefs, norms and val-united states of america are rather discovered to render instrumental and sociocultural guide and to increase their chances of main a nice lifestyles. The above described non secular-cultural norms and practices embracing fitness indicate that all domestic and traditional behaviours have not absolutely changed, alternatively re-positioned with the new cultural settings, depending on the respondents' experience as migrants. The pathways by which subculture and religion form the health that means may be traced through cultural capital and gendered approaches, by using which extant sociocultural practices obtained distinctive meanings and validations. As an instance, cultural distances among older migrants had been alternatively small; as enabled due to longer length of live within the city slum that helped to keep the cultural identity and life pleasure. It's miles similarly tested by means of past literature that set up homogeneity performs a major function for the cultural clustering of immigrant groups (Gross and Schmitt 2003), and additionally a strong predictor of maintaining identification in host society due to linguistic and bodily proximity created with the aid of the nearer cultural atmosphere (Bredtmann et al.2017). Non secular offerings in the intimate atmosphere mediate social help and existence delight that is a trademark of positive fitness final results (Yoon and Lee 2007). The various sociocultural practices illuminate how faith and culture are used as a means of social protection. Despite the fact that new migrants attain the destination in search of livelihood and financial security; on this context, the idea of protection may be driven forward and might be argued that it is going past simply economic outcome. It is about sociocultural identification. New and native migrants remember their well-being and their security no longer as individuals but also as members in the social and cultural framework of the new society. Consequently, as cultural agents, their selections get contemplated in a bigger social shape in which they need an possibility to survive and thrive and to exercise their lifestyle in a secure environment. Living in a slum alone can motive infection because of social divisiveness, like broken and marooned households, weaker social ties, economic problem, activity and housing insecurity and wide-unfold inequity that inhibits dealing with a healthful life-style (Vaughnet al.2009). Affects of ©2020 The Authors. *Sociology of fitness & Illness* published with the aid of John Wiley & Sons Ltd on behalf of foundation for SHIL (SHIL) fitness belief amongst slum dwellers of India 1017 The slum environment on residents' health belief are pervasive and span throughout the physical domain, wherein attention to signs and symptoms is reduced due to hardships of every day lifestyles; the psychological domain, where job insecurity induces worries and misery that inhibit a sense of well-being. This finding aligns with the latest studies published on Lancet (Ezeh et al.2017, Lilford et al.2017) that argue that insecurity is one of the foundational and unique characteristics of slum settings. Every other characteristic normal of slum settlements is: the presence of neighbourhood impact, particularly the negative affect of near bodily and social proximity on health outcomes (Ezeh et al.2017, Meijer et al.2012). Interestingly, our findings highlight neighbourhood outcomes that are broadly speaking associated with psychological well-being. Whilst the slum-defining 'intimate sharing of bodily and social space' has been frequently related to extended epidemics and disease publicity (Lilford et al.2017, Oakes 2004), the respondents in our observe have instead highlighted its intellectual health repercussions, pointing to lack of cohesion, crime, feeling of dangerous and absence of supportive surroundings, stress and home warfare as psychologically burdensome components of slum dwellings. In place of favouring the development of strong and strong social bonds, the proximity of humans in slum regions leads as a substitute to heightened competition for scarce resources and therefore to an surroundings greater prone to warfare and crook pastime, with associated mental misery. Given the trouble of slum lifestyles, and in spite of the inherently multicultural surroundings due to continuous migration flows to and from slum settings, respondents display sturdy attachment to their cultural practices, that they have retained normally unaltered from their preceding village life. Looking at local rites and customs appears a way to prevent the substantial position that sociocultural, environmental and behavioural factors play in health inside the shape of poverty, social support and clinical compliance with treatment time table, flexibility and acculturation. Slum environment stays inescapable and implies casual influences on fitness and health disparities, including new which means to fitness constructs, and has a profound effect on universal well-being. Popularity inside these environments makes it a doable coping mechanism, giving them a sense of manipulate and permitting them to live to tell the tale (Lapierre 1986). Essentially, the structural circumstances of the slum participants we studied are hard for them to alternate or alter. What they seem to have become conversant in is the frame this is conditioned via a complex arrangement of physical, mental, financial, sociocultural and environmental dimensions in a way that a person has a few manipulate over. Dennis-Antwiet et al.(2011) have stated that lay views of fitness and well-being are

not static, however are unceasingly constructed in the contexts of changes and continuities inside the social, cultural, monetary and political reports of individual a few methodological strength and shortcomings of the look at ought to be mentioned. The power of the study lies in its informative information extracted with the aid of focusing on the target group's understanding of the idea of health thru differential interactions inside the local sociocultural context. This sort of dialogue-primarily based understanding of health as implemented in this observe is functional in different comparable settings or formula of fitness policies (Horsburgh2003) aimed at the slum populace. The first issue of the observe is that, for the reason that reaction rate was restricted to religious organizations, the possibilities to generalize the outcomes to a diverse ethnic population living within the slum areas are restricted. Despite the fact that each feasible effort turned into made for inclusive recruitment to the whole slum have a look at standards, yet many critical voices have likely been not noted who should have contributed to this observe. Second, perceptions in itself are a subjective remember, now not are fixed states but can vary from daily or scenario to state of affairs. Therefore, a thorough knowledge of the phenomenon of slum existence and its interplay with fitness wishes similarly exploration for a more valid and generalized know-how of the mechanism of health and wellness in a marginalized context. Last, since in one of the study field nearby interpreters (even after receiving the specified training) had been engaged for accomplishing the interviews, the difficulty of communicative validity remains, as interpreting the non-verbal communique and the reality that specific languages have exceptional ideas may additionally have no longer been feasible to translate immediately.

#### IV. METHODS

A literature overview of forty four articles posted in the course of 1993 to 2016 in numerous databases automated databases, hand searches, and authoritative texts have been assessed. The inclusion standards for this take a look at have been to choose objects having scientist. quality and have been aligned with the goal of the take a look at which turned into boom and development of slums and the fitness repute of the slum dwellers in Guwahati, Assam. Items have been excluded in the event that they have been beside the point to the slum areas, redundant, lacked scientist. (i.e. sound methodology), the minimal are the probabilities of bias and obviously, the higher response of reality within side the endings. We have now no longer taken into consideration different functions of scientist quality, for example the signing query spoke back or the distinction of the presentation on this criterion. A complete exploration for each posted articles in addition to numerous authorities reviews turned into carried out from throughout an in depth preference of records reasserts for revealing the inter-disciplinary man or woman of the prevailing topic [38]. Varied articles posted in English languages have been decided on with a few discovered barriers within side the scientist. quality. A initial literature seek turned into undertaken among November 2015 and August 2016 which turned into observed with an replace seek in the course of the length November 2016 and December 2016. Electronically Searched Databases A comprehensively undertaken seek from the SCOPUS database turned into performed with the aid of using combing distinct thought agencies for looking the phrases namely, the setting (slums) and repute (fitness repute). The research have been manually analyzed for the take a look at designs with the effects after the quest turned into completed. A method for SCOPUS turned into finally tailor-made for the extra databases stated underneath by using database particular problem headings.

##### I. Biomedical and Health

- MEDLINE (1947 to December 2016)
- EMBASE (1947 to November 2016)
- Cochrane Public Health Group Specialized Register (1994 to November 2016)
- Cochrane Central Register of Controlled Trials (CENTRAL) (basis in December 2016)
- Saudi Digital Library (inception to November 2016)
- UN data (inception to December 2016)
- CINAHL (1981 to November 2016)

#### V. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, our study illustrates that health is constituted and negotiated among slum dwellers within the exemplified multi-factorial set of representations. Structural conditions of the area, adherence to traditional and

modern city culture, fatalism, decaying quality of life and so forth contribute to the health construct among slum dwellers. Despite varied problems surrounding health and wellbeing, slum-dwellers maintain hope to survive and learnt to live with their physical incapability. As a result, they take the body for granted and this is reflected in their self-concepts and identities of what they can do instead of what they cannot do. It is not to say that participants do not make efforts to enhance their bodies' efficiencies, as it can be witnessed through their preventive and curative methods. The current study adds to the growing evidence that ordinary members of the urban slums can articulate critical linkages between their everyday sociocultural realities and health conditions that can support the design and delivery of interventions to promote wellbeing.

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**INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RECENT TECHNOLOGY SCIENCE & MANAGEMENT**  
"WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA: A LITERATURE REVIEW"

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**ABSTRACT**

*The concept of "women empowerment" has gotten a lot of attention from academics, government officials, and business leaders. The concept of women's empowerment has a variety of connotations. The genesis of the word "women empowerment" as it relates to gender and equality is investigated in this literature review. This literature study examines four power views that are used to explain why women's empowerment is becoming more important nowadays. The notions of power, agency, resources, and accomplishments are utilized to explain and characterize the issues of women's empowerment around the world. Women's empowerment refers to a woman's right to have a say in her life's strategic decisions and the ability to reach her full potential. Women's empowerment, as an economic, political, and social culture phase, calls into question the framework of To improve women's quality of life, sexual stratification that has contributed to their subordination and marginalisation must be addressed. This review article gives an overview of the situation of women's empowerment in India.*

**Key Words:** Women empowerment, power perspectives, gender equality, captains of industry, government and policy-makers..

**I. INTRODUCTION**

Empowerment Control of material riches, intellectual resources, and ideology are all linked. It entails having power over, having power with, and having power inside. Some people define empowerment as a process of increased awareness and conscientization, capacity building that leads to increased participation, effective decision-making power and control, and transformative action. This refers to one's ability to obtain what one desires and to persuade others to share our worries. When it comes to women, the power relationship that must be considered involves their lives on numerous levels, including family, community, market, and state. Importantly, it involves women's ability to assert themselves on a psychological level, and this is a transformation like India. A woman, like any other individual, holds a variety of status positions and performs a variety of roles at any one time relates control over material assets, intellectual resources and ideology. It involves power to, power with and power within. Some define empowerment as a process of awareness and conscientization, of capacity building leading to greater participation, effective decision-making power and control leading to transformative action. This involves ability to get what one wants and to influence others on our concerns. With reference to women the power relation that has to be involved includes their lives at multiple levels, family, community, market and the state. Importantly it involves at the psychological level women's ability to assert themselves and this is change like India. A woman like any person, occupies very many status position at a given point of time and plays a number of role, such as those in the kinship system, family system and the wider social system. Her status in society is usually not determined by any one particular status position held by her but by her composite status which results from the merging of various statuses. Thus, the best way to assess the status of women of any group or category, or in any sub-system is to analyse the roles women are bring called upon to play and



the manner of their performance. In the Vedic age, the status of women was better than in the subsequent period as they held great respect and enjoyed considerable rights and privileges. She was considered a goddess and was adored. The married girl was regarded as a part of the husband and her presence was inevitable in every religious function.<sup>2</sup> The literature of that period shows that women were regarded with high esteem and enjoyed a wholesome social status as daughter, sister, wife or mother. She is portrayed as kind, affectionate, generous, forgiving, least demanding, giving, adjusting, enduring and submissive within the social framework but the same woman becomes a ferocious fighter in the battlefield. These are beautifully described in the nine forms of goddess Durga who is obedient, devoted and motherly on the one hand and becomes Kali or Chandi when she has to fight against the demonic powers of the Asuras. Independence of India heralded the introduction of laws relating to women. The Constitution provided equality to men and women and also gave special protection to women to realize their interests effectively. Special laws were enacted to prevent indecent representation of women in the media and sexual harassment in workplaces. The law also has given women equal rights in the matter of adoption, maternity benefits, equal pay, good working conditions etc. At the international level, the UN Charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) sought to guarantee better legal status to women.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

**Vanaja Dhruvarajan 1989** The explanations behind the undecided status conferred to ladies in Hindu society, commented that as such female guideline is venerated alongside male however ladies in flesh are embarrassed, depersonalized and subjected. Ladies and Society is quite possibly the main area of study among the specialist to examine the social cycle and changing example of society, influencing Indian ladies in various ways. Any appraisal of the situation with ladies can't be made external the social construction. Social design, social standards, and worth frameworks are significant determinants of ladies' jobs and their situation in the public eye.

**Kamla Bhasin et al** Though training and work related open doors are furnishing ladies with new jobs outside the home, their social situation in the family remains generally unaltered in light of the fact that the arrangement of organized marriage reasserts the power of rank standards and the commitment of adjustment to the customary picture of ladies as spouse mother with low custom status. The accentuation on schooling was for preparing ladies to complete their various jobs as residents, house-spouses, mother, supporters of the family pay and the manufacturers of the new society.

**Frankenberg and Thomas, (2001)** concentrated on ladies strengthening in Indonesia and the job of ladies in decision making of the family, cash control and time use are considered as the principal determinants of ladies strengthening. Also, the overall status of a couple's at the hour of marriage, e.g., schooling, age, economic wellbeing of the group of beginning are chosen as the free factors of the review. The discoveries feature that status impacts the monetary game plans and dynamic force of ladies.

**In research by Mayoux (2001)**, ladies strengthening in Cameroon is examined and the review reflects pay control and advancement of aggregate social and financial exercises as the factors. The autonomous factors utilized in the review are microcredit support and social capital, for example neighborhood and market organizations. It is recommended in the review that unfortunate ladies benefit by utilizing the ongoing types of social money to channel microcredit limits. In another examination, an endeavor is made to gauge ladies strengthening for various nations and locales by utilizing self-assessed focuses on a ten stages stepping stool of force and freedoms, was at the lower part of the stepping stool stood totally frail individuals and without privileges and on the top stood the people who had a ton of force and privileges.

**Narayan (2007). Blumberg (2005)** saw that the financial strengthening of ladies is the way to orientation balance and the prosperity of a country. As per the consequences of the review, financial strengthening upgrades ladies' ability of navigation as well as prompts a decrease in defilement, outfitted struggle and savagery against females over the long haul. In one more concentrate on ladies' financial strengthening, homeworkers in Mexico City, the outcomes feature that while no basic relationship existed between ladies' monetary assets and direction, paid work expanded the ladies' confidence and spouses who make a significant commitment to family use as a rule have more say in homegrown and

intimate navigation,

**An Inglehart et al [2003]** Similarly, the GDI guideline was tried by Dijkstra and Hamner and as far as possible were found. They guarantee that GDI clashes relative orientation correspondence with outright principles of human development and consequently incorporate no insights regarding similar orientation dissimilarity between nations. They fostered a Relative Status list for ladies utilizing GDI and furthermore concurred that the RSW is certainly not an optimal mark of segregation among ladies and men.

**In 2006, Dijkstra** contended that the UNDP expected to start to lead the pack in fostering another orientation correspondence record, or in drawing up a refreshed GDI and GEM file. Based on a concise examination of the options in the writing, he made an exhaustive suggestion for every one of the arrangements. Klasen prescribed specific enhancements to measures covering some characterized GDI and GEM issues. Schtler examined how the scholastics and the press utilized the two indices. His examination viewed that GDI specifically tends as an unused measure. GDI was misconstrued generally speaking as a sign of sexual separation. In his paper Beteta contended that the GEM mirrors a defective and halfway file on the progression of ladies and tests dissimilarity between the most accomplished and monetarily advantaged people, and doesn't consolidate significant non-financial aspects of the force of dynamic on both family and the degree of ladies and sexuality. Subsequent to distinguishing and evaluating likely pointers in those circles which were missing in the GEM recommended for the development of another collected measure called Gender Empowerment Enabling Environment (GEEE)

**Dr Silky Vigg Kushwah et al [ 2020]** Debate on women empowerment started decades back in India. It is a frequently used term among policymakers, politicians, social workers and academicians still the state of women remains miserable. The current study tried to do a systematic review of the literature to understand the underlying factors responsible for successful women empowerment. So, this study aims to investigate the major determinants of women empowerment explored by the previous studies. Moreover, the current study also proposes the direction for future research to address the current dearth of research on assessment of women empowerment schemes introduced and implemented by the central government and various state governments of India from time to time.

### III.

#### WOMEN EMPOWERMENT MODELS

According to Sohail (2014:8-9) women can be empowered by using the following models:

1. Institutions should be developed for providing equal resources to men and women.
2. Media and NGOs should raise awareness about women rights.
3. Policy action should be taken to reduce gender inequality.
4. Women should be provided with the education and job opportunities.
5. Women should be granted loans at lower interest rates so that they are encouraged and their skills are developed.
6. Women should have the right to own their property.
7. Women must have simple business registration procedures.
8. Male dominancy should be handled in a peaceful manner.
9. Women should have access to economic resources which leads to the economic growth.
10. For the same work equal amount of payment should be given to both men and women and the Amount should be reasonable enough so that they could spend better life.
11. There should be no discrimination in assigning work to people based on gender.
12. Both men and women should be given equal opportunities.
13. Safe working conditions should be provided to both men and women.
14. Women should be encouraged to join the fields of work which have been considered as fields for men.

#### IV. THEORIES OF GENDER EQUALITY

Theories of gender equality are used to explain the strategies that can be utilized to empower women in society (Lipset, 1959; Rostow, 1960; Bell, 1999).

Theories of gender equality are adopted and described in detail. These theories include:

1. The classical development perspective.
2. The human development perspective.
3. The historical legacies perspective, and
4. The institutional design perspective.

#### V. CONCLUSION

The purpose of this study was to describe the four power views that have been utilised to explain why women's empowerment is becoming more important nowadays. To that goal, the concept of women's empowerment was thoroughly examined and articulated. The concept of women's empowerment has been recognised to have a variety of interpretations. The concepts of power, agency, resources, and successes were utilised to illustrate the challenges related with women empowerment globally in order to give the study with the necessary conceptual basis. The importance of women empowerment was also explained using four gender equality ideologies. The classical development viewpoint, human development perspective, historical legacies perspective, and institutional design perspective were the theories utilised. Every country's long-term plans should concentrate on explaining concerns concerning women's empowerment. Before making policy decisions, a country's long-term development strategy is inadequate without giving this sector due thought and receiving adequate information. Women's empowerment is not the same as providing them with a decent education or better job prospects. Women must comprehend the reasons for gender equality and women's empowerment. In a word, women's empowerment is the mental liberation from societal economic, political, and social inequity.

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# **Interview Schedule**

Ekfyu cLrh e efgykva dk Lrj ¼| kekft d| vkfFkd]

**शैक्षिक एवं स्वास्थ्य आदि)**

Ekki uh vud iph

कृपया निम्न सूचनायें भरियें:	दिनांक.....
उत्तरदाता का नाम:	
पिता/पति का नाम:	
उत्तरदाता की आयु:	
शैक्षिक योग्यता:	

पता:

निर्देश:-

इस परिसूची में आपके परिवार का स्तर (सामाजिक, आर्थिक, शैक्षिक एवं स्वास्थ्य आदि) निर्धारण करने के लिये कुछ कथन दिये गये हैं जो आपके परिवार के सदस्यों पर लागू होता है आपके द्वारा दी गयी सूचना पूर्णतः गोपनीय रखी जायेगी और उन्हें केवल शोध कार्य के लिये प्रयोग किया जायेगा।

अतः सभी सूचनायें सत्यता से एवं निर्भिक होकर दीजिये।

Qykdu rkfydk

Part	A	B	C	D	E
Score					

## SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

### STATUS-A

1) i fjokj es l nL; k dh dgy l a[; k&

15 से ऊपर    Ȳ                      10-15            Ȳ

5-10            Ȳ                      5 से कम        Ȳ

2) tkfr

सामान्य        Ȳ                      पिछड़ा वर्ग     Ȳ                      अनुसूचित जाति    Ȳ

अनुसूचित जनजाति    Ȳ

3) /kel

हिन्दू            Ȳ                      मुस्लिम        Ȳ                      सिख                Ȳ

इसाई            Ȳ

4) obkfgd Lrj

विवाहित        Ȳ                      अविवाहित     Ȳ                      तलाकशुदा        Ȳ

5) i fr dk 0; ol k;

नौकरी            Ȳ                      व्यापार         Ȳ                      कृषि                Ȳ

मजदूरी            Ȳ                      अन्य             Ȳ

6) l Hkh L=ksrk l s vki ds i fjokj dh ekfl d vk; D; k g&

5000 से कम        Ȳ                      5,000 से 10,000    Ȳ

11,000 से 20,000    Ȳ                      21,000 से 30,000    Ȳ

30,000 से 50,000    Ȳ

7) f' k{kk dk Lrj



अशिक्षित      ✓      प्राथमिक      ✓      जूनियर हाईस्कूल      ✓  
इण्टरमिडिएट      ✓      स्नातक      ✓      अन्य      ✓

8) ; gk; ij vki dc l s jg jgs gA

जन्म से      ✓      10 वर्षों से अधिक      ✓      5 वर्षों से      ✓  
1 वर्ष से      ✓      अभी कुछ दिन हुये      ✓

9) D; k bl cLrh eA dkbZ fo'k'k ?kVuk gkrh gS rks D; k ml ds fy; s vki ds  
i fjokj ds l nL; kA dh jk; yh tkrh gA

हमेशा      ✓      कभी-कभी      ✓      कभी नहीं      ✓

10) D; k vki dk i fjokj yMds vks; yMfd; kA dks cjkj egRo nrk gA

हाँ      ✓      नहीं      ✓      कुछ नहीं कह सकते      ✓

11) vki ds i fjokj dh ekfl d cpr D; k gA

बिल्कुल नहीं      ✓      5000 से कम      ✓  
5001 से 10,000      ✓      10,001 से 20,000      ✓  
20,001 से 30,000      ✓      30,000 से अधिक      ✓

12) fuEufyf[kr oLrqkA eA l s vki ds i fjokj eA D; k&D; k gA

ए.सी.      ✓      फ्रीज      ✓      टीवी      [ik/kkj.k@dyj](mailto:ik/kkj.k@dyj)      ✓  
एल.सीडी/एल.ई.डी.      ✓      वाशिंग मशीन      ✓      मोबाईल      ✓  
कम्प्यूटर      ✓      इनमें से कोई      ✓

13) ?kj eA dkbZ okgu gA

स्कूटर/मोटरसाइकिल      ✓      साइकिल      ✓      कुछ नहीं      ✓

14) D; k vki fdl h 0; ol k; eA dk; j r gA

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ

मजदूरी ँ व्यवसाय ँ

15) vki ds ; gk; fctyh duD' ku gA

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ

16) vki ds ?kj eI xI duD' ku gA

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ

17) vki dh jk; eI I kekftd Lrj dk eki d D; k gkuk pkfg; s

शैक्षिक स्तर ँ व्यवसायिक स्तर ँ

आर्थिक स्तर ँ जाति स्तर ँ

18) vki ; k vki ds ifjokj ds I nL; vk/kfud thou 'ksyh tI s vk/kfud

os kHk/kk iI k/ku [kkui ku dks fdruk egRo nrs gA

बहुत अधिक ँ सामान्य ँ बहुत कम ँ

19) vki rFkk vki ds ifjokj ds I nL; NqVh dI s eukrs gA

दूसरे शहर जाकर ँ आस-पास ँ

मेले में जाकर ँ कहीं नहीं ँ

रिश्तेदारों के यहाँ जाकर ँ

20) vki rFkk vki ds ifjokj ds I nL; fuEu eI s dks&dks I s [ksyk ds

'kksdhu gA

ताश ँ शतरंज ँ कैरम ँ

लूडो ँ फुटबाल ँ कबड्डी ँ

## SLUM PROBLEM

### STATUS- B

1. bl cLrh ea jgus ea vki dks dks&dks I h I eL; k I cl s vf/kd gA

घनी आबादी      ॥      पानी      ॥

सीवर      ॥      कूड़ा निस्तारण      ॥

2. cLrh ds I kQ@I QkbZ ; k >M# yxkbZ tkrh gA

हाँ      ॥      नहीं      ॥

कभी-कभी      ॥

3. D; k vki ; k vki ds ifjokj ds fdl h I nL; dHkh fdl h ekeys

(Criminal Case) ea vuok' ; d : i I s I fyIr ik; ; x; A

हाँ      ॥      नहीं      ॥

4. vki ds ifjokj ea fdl h dks tvk dh vknr gA

हाँ      ॥      नहीं      ॥

5. vki ds ifjokj ea ifr ; k HkkbZ@cMk@fir k dkbZ , d u'kk dk I ou

djrk gA

भाँग      ॥      एल्कोहल      ॥      बिड़ी सिगरेट      ॥

अन्य      ॥      कुछ नहीं      ॥

6. D; k cLrh ea I kQ&I QkbZ , oa dMk fuLrkj . k gkrk gA

नहीं      ॥      हाँ      ॥      कभी-कभी      ॥

7. D; k vki ds ifjokj ea dHkh >xMk gkrk gA

नहीं      ॥      हाँ      ॥      कभी-कभी      ॥

8. i kuh dh fudkl h l gh gS fo' ks'kdj o''kkZ ds fnuks eA

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ

9. vki ykx 'kkp ds fy; s dgkj tkrs gA

खुले में ँ पब्लिक शौचालय ँ

निजी शौचालय ँ

10. vki ds cPps Ldny tkrs gA

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ

11. ; fn ugha rks D; k dkj . k gA

गरीबी ँ अशिक्षा ँ शिक्षा का महत्व नहीं ँ

12. D; k vki ds cLrh eA i hus ds i kuh ds fy; s l jdkjh uy yxs gA

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ

13. vxj ugha rks i kuh dgkj l s ykrs gA

किसी सरकारी नल से ँ किसी के घर से ँ

खरीदकर ँ

14. vki ds {ks= eA l QkbZ 0; oLFkk dS h gA

अच्छी ँ बुरी ँ

15. vki dh cLrh eA l QkbZ ds fy; s de'pkjh fuR; i fr vkrs gA

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ

कभी-कभी ँ रोजाना सफाई ँ

## HEALTH STATUS-C

1) D; k vki ds i fjokj e dkbz l nL; yEch chekj h l s i hfMf gA

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ बीमारी से पीड़ित है ँ

2) D; k vki us mi yC/k LokLF; l okvka dk mi ; ksx fy; k gA %efMdy d[i ]

ekckbly dFYud%

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ

3) D; k vki mi yC/k LokLF; l okvka l s l rjV gA

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ

4) vki dh cLrh e l j dkjh LokLF; dlnz gA

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ

5) D; k vki ds i fjokj e dkbz vupkf' kd chekj h gA

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ

6) D; k vki ds i fjokj dk dkbz l nL; ekuf l d ; k 'kkjhfd {kerkvka l s

xf l r gA

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ

7) vki ds i fjokj okys fdl rjg dh LokLF; l ok dk ykhk mBkrs gA

प्राइवेट अस्पताल ँ सरकारी अस्पताल ँ

देसी चिकित्सा ँ

8) vki ykx >KM+ Qpd l s bykt djrs gA

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ कभी-कभी ँ

9) vki dh cLrh e dkbz l kbbv vLi rky gA

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ

10) D; k fdl h l jdkjh LokLF; ; kstuk l s vki dks dkbz ykHk fey jgk gS  
tS & ¼vk; ¶eku ; kstuk] vkj 0ch0, l 0okbz vkfnA½

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ

11) cLrh eS mi yCk l okvka dks i kFkfedrk nsus okyka dh l a[; k\

मेडिकल कैम्प ँ

स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ता की नियमित भ्रमण ँ

मोबाईल क्लिनिक ँ

12) vki dk LokLF; Lrj dS k gA

अच्छा ँ सामान्य ँ

अस्वस्थ ँ

### POLITICAL AWARENESS-D

1) vki us dHkh jktuhfrd xfrfof/k; k e fgLI k fy; k gñ

हाँ ऎ नहीं ऎ

2) dHkh fdl h i kvhz dk dkbZ usrk ; gk; vk; k gñ

हाँ ऎ नहीं ऎ

3) vxj gk; rks fdl i kvhz dk Fkk\

बीजेपी ऎ सपा ऎ कांग्रेस ऎ

बसपा ऎ अन्य सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता ऎ अन्य ऎ

4) i ns'k ds eq[; e=h dk uke ekye gñ

हाँ ऎ नहीं ऎ

5) dHkh fdl h usrk us vki ds {ks= dh l eL; kvk ds fujkdj .k ds fy; s dkbZ

vk'okl u fn; k\

हाँ ऎ नहीं ऎ

6) vxj vki dks vol j feys rks puko yMxh\

हाँ ऎ नहीं ऎ कह नहीं सकते ऎ

7) vki yksxka dk okvJ dkMZ cuk gñ

हाँ ऎ नहीं ऎ

8) ; fn ugha rks D; k dkj .k gñ

आप इच्छुक नहीं ऎ सरकारी तंत्र की जटिलता ऎ

अन्य कारण ऎ

9) D; k vki ; k vki ds i fjokj ds l nL; bl cLrh e gkus okyh l kekft d  
dk; k e Hkkx yrs gA

हमेशा ँ

कभी-कभी ँ

कभी नहीं ँ

इसमें कोई रूचि नहीं ँ

10) D; k vki ch0i h0, y0 dkM/kkj d gA

हाँ ँ

नहीं ँ



## E

1) vki ds {ks= ea lk; kbj .k dh D; k fLFkfr gñ

साफ ँ दूषित ँ कुछ नहीं कह सकते ँ

2) D; k lk; kbj .k dh LoPNrk dks Hkh vki dñ I pko ns I drs gñ

रोजाना सफाई ँ पानी की सही निकासी ँ

पीने के पानी की उपलब्धता ँ स्वच्छ वातावरण ँ

कुछ नहीं कह सकते ँ

3) vki dh jk; ea i ; kbj .k dk {kj .k I keku; : i I s gks jgk gñ bl dk

i Hkkoh vki dh cLrh ij i M+jgk gñ

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ कह नहीं सकते ँ

4) I jdkj }kj k i ; kbj .k dh LoPNrk gsrq i z; kl djus dh vko' ; drk gñ

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ कह नहीं सकते ँ

5) i ; kbj .k dh LoPNrk gsrq Lo; a ykxks dks vkxs vkuk pkfg; s I jdkjh

i z; Ru dkQh ugha gksxñ

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ कुछ कह नहीं सकते ँ

6) cLrh ds I egnka }kj k i ; kbj .k dh LoPNrk dk /; ku j [kuk pkfg; ð

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ कह नहीं सकते ँ

7) dMk fuLrkj .k ds fy; s , d fof' k"V txg dk puko gkuk pkfg; ð

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ कह नहीं सकते ँ

8) LoPNrk , d vkUnksyu ds : i ea pykbz tkuh pkfg; ð

हाँ ँ नहीं ँ कह नहीं सकते ँ

9) I jdkj 0; fDr , oa futh l LFkk; LoPNrk ds dk; Øe dks vkxs cMk  
l drh gA

हाँ ऎ नहीं ऎ कह नहीं सकते ऎ

10) vki dh jk; e efyu cLrh e jgus okys ykxka dh LoPNrk ds fy; s D; k  
eyHkir l k/ku mi yC/k dj; s tkus pkfg; s

जल निकासी के लिये नालियो का निर्माण ऎ

कूड़ा निस्तारण के लिये उचित स्थान ऎ

अन्य ऎ

पक्के शौचालयों का निर्माण ऎ

आवागमन की सुदृढ़ व्यवस्था ऎ

समय-समय पर स्वास्थ्य शिवरों का आयोजन ऎ



I k{kkRdkj yrs gq A



**SLUM AREA (KUKRAIL)**



**SLUM AREA (KAKORI)**