



PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES AMONG SLUM'S WOMEN FOR THE SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOOD IN LUCKNOW CITY

Sneh Lata Yadav, Ph. D.

Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Gramyanchal PG College, Haidergarh

Abstract

According to the Gender Inequality Index (GII) of United Nations Development Program me's the condition is particularly dismal of India with ranking 127 out of 152 countries. Health, empowerment and economic status of women take into GII account. India is a developing country and a woman of India doesn't take active participation in national activities, the social, economic or political progress.

The urban population of India is growing much faster pace than the rural growth rate over the past 100 years (census 2011). The process of urbanization leads so many huddles in development of nation and it is a cause of economic and social transformations of India. This has brought greater geographic mobility, lower fertility, longer life expectancy and population ageing.

This paper deals with the problems and challenges among slum's women for the sustainable livelihood and identifying the socio economic status of slum women in Lucknow city. This paper made an attempt to analyse the factors affecting the social, economic issues and problems and working conditions of slum women. Their social conditions such as age, caste, education, migratory status, etc. have also will be analyzed.

This paper will also help to get a deeper understanding of various aspects affecting condition of slum women in the society; it will also provide a way for the empowerment of women.

Keywords- *women empowerment, slum, gender Inequality, Socio-economic condition.*



Scholarly Research Journal's is licensed Based on a work at www.srjis.com

Introduction

The main concern of increasing mobility and migration in India is urbanization. It is very serious concern which one is facing by our country. Urban population has grown 18% to 33% in 2015. Metropolitan cities and small cities are the centres on base of investments, technology and economic growth and for the creation of jobs. Slums are growing up like mashroom because of this urbanization now these days.

Slum is highly populated urban residential areas which have consistening closely packed, descrepted housing units. These housing units exist in a situation of deteriorated or incomplete structure, inhabited primarily by impoverished persons. People of slums suffer with so many problems daily like-lack of sanitation services, supply of clean water reliable electricity, low enforcement and other basic services.

Women are a vulnerable section of the society. Women are the first generation migrants who moved to the city with their husband and these women are poor and economically weak. These women have generally been educated up to middle school. They didn't get opportunity to go outside from their village for study. Besides this there are many other grave issues which are damaging women's life in slums. Some of these are lack of food, lack of health facilities and poverty and those women lives in slums areas are at the worst hit by these factors.

People living in the area of slums, do not have sufficient financial resources of support their families in proper way. Most of type person of the slums belongs to garbage collector and are living from hand to mouth. Food is not enough for the entire family members, so the women of almost each household were the least able to eat well. Regular hunger and inadequate food have brought them many physical and psychological problems in females of slums.

Social inequalities have worsened the women's situation in the area. Women of slums suffering from malnutrition and on the other hand they are suffering from physical and psychological problems too. They were not provided proper food in pregnancy and this causes maternal deaths, still births and death of infact during the first week of life.

Women of slums face so many challenges for searching livelihood. Women who come from rural areas in search of livelihood and them don't have proper education. Based on their capability they perform unskilled job like- work at construction sides, household chores and low level jobs in factories etc. We can't deny that urban slum's women are neglected and deprived in all spheres of their life like family, society and state. They are more suppressed; oppressed and exploited section and become victims of gender based discrimination. They have to avoid sexual exploitation from their colleagues, boss and they can guess their gesture but they have to pretend that they are not getting it. Even they have been suffering from the fear of being sexually harassed in their slums as well.

Review of Literature

- The Challenges Of Slum Development In India: A Case Study Of Melatala –Das nagar Slum Area Of Howrah Municipal Corporations (International Journal of Advanced System And Social Engineering Research)By Biplab Das, Utpalkhara, Pradipgiri and Aditya Bandy opadhyay. (2012).ISSN:-2278-6031.

Developing countries like India presently suffer to the enormous growth of Urbanization and the urbanized area similarly carried the problem of slum. Presently, Indian population

is 1/6th of the world population. Accelerating urbanization is forcefully effecting the transformation of Indian society. Nearly 21.68% of the urban population lives in slum. Rapid growth of industrialization Creates enormous employment opportunity. It attracted the lower income peoples and the unskilled labours from the rural area. The high rate of migration from the rural to the urban sector formulated slum area, because these men are unskilled labours to industries.

- Women Education and Empowerment by Debashree Mukherjee.(2008) ISBN 978-81-314-15689.

Illiteracy has its imprint cast on society through various differences, one of the most remarkable and most frequent being gender disparities .illiterate women have generally high level of maternal mobility, poor nutritional status, low earning potential and little autonomy within the household. Education gives women the knowledge to understand that they have the potential and they are entitled to basic rights and demand and seek them.

- Woman's role in economic development by Ester Boserup (1995). ISBN10: 184407 392.
This study was the first investigation ever undertaken into what happens to women in the process of economic and social growth throughout the developing world, thereby serving as an international benchmark. In the context of the ongoing struggle for women's rights, massive urbanization and international efforts to reduce poverty, this book continues to be a vital text for economists, sociologists, development workers, activists and all those who take an active interest in women's social and economic circumstances and problems throughout the world. Women role in development cannot be underestimated.
- Urban slums and poverty by Mirdula Bhatnagar. (2010).ISBN:-978-81-87445-38-8 published by Shiv Kumar Sharma, Ritu publications.

This book is an effort to understand the social reality of slums focusing upon the structural and process dimensions they exist and operate in the slums. The book aims to delineate deprivations and sufferings as an independent dominant realities experienced by the slum dwellers. The structures and processes of social deprivations, sufferings and exploitation have been discussed as they exist in sociological structure of slums. The contents of this book are poverty, inequality and exploitation, slums: conceptual and theoretical appraisal, urban slums, slum profiles, social structures, economic structure, material possessions and styles of life, deprivations and sufferings in slums, social reality of slums.

- Women Entrepreneurship in India by R.Vasantha Gopaland Santha S. (2008) ISBN-10; 8177081829

In this dynamic world, women entrepreneurs are an important part of the global quest for sustained economic development and social progress. In India, though women have played a key role in the society, their entrepreneurial ability has not been properly tapped due to the lower status of women in the society.

Methodology:-

Objective of the study-

1. To study of the socio-economic status of working women of slum areas.
2. To study of the problems and challenges of working women of slums for livelihood.

Hypothesis-

Research Design- Descriptive cum diagnostic research design has been used for the study of Problems and Challenges among Slum's Women for the Sustainable Livelihood in Lucknow City.

Universe- Five slums of lucknow district were selected on the bases of lottery system and the name of slums are- Paltan, Jankipuram, Jugole, Puraniya, Ahirvarnpur. These five slums were selected as a universe of the study. 609 slums are registered in Lucknow district.

Unit of the study- In this present study the unit was females of sulm areas who were working on the bases of daily wages or monthly wages.

Sample- To select the respondents' regular marking method has been used in this present study. To present equal representation of respondent researcher followed following method to select respondents from each slums.

Number of working women = 254

Number of selected as respondents = 50.8

(20% of total number of Working Women)

$254/50=5.08=5$

Therefore every 5th working women was selected from the selected slums.

Source of data collection- Primary and secondary data were used as a source of data in this study.

Tool of data collection- A pre-designed, interview scheduled has been used by the researcher as a tool of data collection for the collecting information on socio-demographic variables,

knowledge, and problems and challenges among slum's women for the sustainable livelihood.

Finding and Results:-

Table – 1: Profile of Respondents

Particulars	Parameters	Frequency	Percentage %
Age	<30	12	24.00
	31-40	27	54.00
	40<	11	22.00
Religion	Hindu	41	82.00
	Muslim	9	18.00
Marital Status	Married	37	74.00
	Unmarried	7	14.00
	Divorced	2	04.00
	widow	4	08.00
Education	Illiterate	6	12.00
	Below Metric	37	74.00
	Metric & above	7	14.00
Caste	General	9	18.00
	OBC	14	28.00
	SC	27	54.00

In the study majority of women's (54%) were in the age group of 31-40, followed by the age group <30 years (24.00%) and only (22.00%) were in the age up 40 years. One third were Hindu (82.00%) and (18.00%) are Muslim; one of half women's (54.00%) belonged to SC category. Educational Profile of the working women's revealed that 74.00% were below metric, 14% were above the metric and 12.00% were illiterates.

Table: 2 Socio-Economic characteristics of the respondents

Particulars	Parameters	Frequency	Percentage
Causes of coming of city	Poverty	13	26.00
	To Search work	37	74.00
Reasons for setting in slums	Inheritance	7	14.00
	Near to workplace	11	22.00
	High rent in Non-slums area	14	28.00
	Low income	18	36.00
Family members	>3	3	06.00
	3-5	21	42.00

	6-8	13	26.00
	>8	05	10.00
Possession of Mobile Phone	Yes	47	94.00
	No	03	06.00
Possession of TV	Yes	43	86.00
	No	7	14.00
Amount of Saving	<1000	39	78.00
	1000<	11	22.00

Among the respondents 74.00 % came to city for the search of job and 14.00% settled in slums as inheritance while 36.00% for low income. 42.00 families had 3 to 5 members.

Table: 3 Housing, Drinking water & Sanitary Conditions

Particulars	Parameters	Frequency	Percentage
Housing	Pakka	7	14.00
	Semi –pakka	9	18.00
	Kacha	13	26.00
	Thatched Hut	21	42.00
Availability of Electricity	Yes	11	22.00
	No	39	78.00
Source of Drinking Water	Public	39	78.00
	Own	11	22.00
Sanitary Latrine	Yes	7	14.00
	No	43	86.00
Type of Latrine using by non sanitary users	Public Latrine	21	42.00
	Pit Latrine	11	22.00
	Open Place	18	36.00
Suffered from diseases within last two months	Yes	33	66.00
	No	17	34.00

Most of the respondents (42.00%) lived in thatched hut while (78.00%) had no electricity facility. About (78.00%) get water from public tap and 86.00% sanitary latrine while 36.00% used open place of the non sanitary latrine users. 66.00% suffered from diseases within last two months.

Table: 3 Information regarding Livelihood

Particulars	Parameters	Frequency	Percentage
Status of work	Daily	07	14.00
	Monthly	43	86.00
Type of work	Domestic work	39	78.00
	Labourer	07	14.00
	Maid in school	02	04.00
	Self Employer	02	04.00
Monthly Income	2000-4000	06	12.00
	4000-6000	21	42.00

	6000-8000	16	32.00
	8000-10000	07	14.00
Per day working hour	5 hour	17	34.00
	8 hour	28	56.00
	More than 10 hour	05	10.00
Does wage get on time	Yes	16	32.00
	No	34	68.00
Problems faced at working	Deduction of money from salary	47	94.00
	Scold by owner	37	74.00
	Sometimes get fired from work	34	68.00
	Wage is less according to work	46	92.00
	Doesnot get work on regular bases	23	46.00
	Fear of being sexually harassed.	11	22.00
Problem in getting work	Education	46	92.00
	No proper training any	37	74.00
	Age	11	22.00
Problems by family members in getting work	Yes	38	76.00
	No	12	24.00
If Yes, Than Reason	Refuse to work away from house	33	66.00
	Social issues	19	38.00
	Fear of being sexually harassed.	07	14.00

Most of the respondents (86.00) worked on the bases of monthly wage. 78.00% women's are domestic workers and only (04.00%) are working as a maid in schools or self employers. The finding shows that (42.00%) of the women earn 4000-6000 rs in a month and (14.00%) of the women are earning 8000-10,000 rs in a month. (56.00%) of the respondents stated that they worked 8 hours per day. All the respondents faced problems at work place in various forms like- deduction of money from salary, scold by owner, less wage according to work and sometime they got fired from work by their owner. Education is a main hurdle to get work somewhere almost 74% of the respondents faced this problem in getting work and they don't have any proper technical knowledge for any technical work. 76% of the respondents faced problems by their own family members in getting works because they are afraid of bad social incidents.

Findings

On the bases of above research researcher conclude that the level of socio-economic condition of the working women who lived in slum area is not satisfactory. Monthly incomes

of the respondents are very less and working hours are higher. There is no stability in work sometime they get work easily but sometime they don't. They faced humiliation at workplace by their owner and behaviour of the owner is not good to them. Education is the main problem for them to getting good work. They don't have any technical training of work.

Suggetions

- Group of working womens should join the interprenure pogrammes which is runnig by government.
- Government should set the standard of work for the domestic workers like working hours, payment according work, regular hour of working etc.
- Spread awareness regarding government schemes which are related to daily wages workers.
- Participation should increase in programmes being run by Self Help groups.

References

- Sudan, Kripal Singh (2012), *Social Work: Theory And Practice*, N.S. Publications, Lucknow.
- Sudan, Kripal Singh (2008), *Social Work Research: Concepts And Methods*, Navjyoti Simrranjeet Publications, Lucknow.
- Beck, Michael S. Lewis, *Data Analysis An Introduction*, Sage Publications India Pvt. Limited, Isbn-0-8039-5772-6 New Delhi
- Ahuja, R. (2007), *Social Research*. New Delhi: Rawat Publication.
- Kothari, C.R., Garg, Gaurav, (2016), *Research Methodology Methods And Techniques*, New Age International (P) Limited, Publishers, New Delhi, ISBN: 978-81-224-3623-5.
- Rawat, Harikrishna, (2013), *Methods In Social Research*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, ISBN: 978-81-316-0566-0.
- Slums In India: From Past To Present* By Abir Bandyopadhyay and Vandana Agrawal. (2013). ISSN 2319-183x, (Print)2319-1821.
- Education Of Women In India An Indian Story* By Anuradha Malshe. (2008) ISBN: 978-81-314-1637-2.
- Nutritional Status Of Women Living In Slums Of Allahabad City, Uttar Pradesh, India* By Amirulhassan And Vandana Shukla (1 Jan-March 2013), ISSN2320-7876 Vol. 2
- Women in Slums – A Human Rights Issue - Rights - Women*.
<https://www.daily-sun.com> › printversion › details › Challenges-Of-Women.
<https://blogs.dw.com> › womentalkonline › 2016/06/21 › women-in-slums.
www.mohua.gov.in
<https://en.m.wikipedia.org>