LITERATURE REVIEW

Mostly in the developing countries there are only limited options, policies to have adequate housing for the urban poor mass. As a result, people live as a tenant in small and inadequate spaces. As per need such people start to erect shelters without permission of local bodies or the owner of the land i.e. by encroachments. They live in the city outskirts or within the city on vacant lands such as river bank, etc. (UNCH 1985).

Today 3 billion people – about half of the World’s population—lives in cities. According to the slum indicators, one-third are slum dwellers. Moreover, four out of ten inhabitants in the developing world are informal settlers. Many of their houses are unfit for dwelling and they often lack adequate food, education health and basic services that the better-off take for granted. Frequently their locations (neighborhoods, residential areas, etc.) are not recognized by local and central authorities. However, in many parts of the world these “invisible” areas are growing faster than the “visible” ones. It is expected that 95 per cent of the population increase expected during 2000-2030 will be absorbed by the urban areas of the less developed regions whose population will likely rise from approximately 2 billion in 2000 to just under 3.5 billion in 2030. In a rather moderate projection, it is estimated that by the year 2020, the current 30 per cent level of urban poverty in the world could reach 45 to 50 per cent of the total population living in cities. Within this scenario, urban slums will double, accounting for almost two billion people on the planet. Slum improvement is not only a goal in itself for a better quality of life, but it also provides a positive impact on the health burden and the economic development of a country. {Slums of the World (Anna Tibajuka, UN-HABITAT) (2010)}
One of the major challenges faced by cities today is the growing number of urban dwellers living in slum conditions. About one third of the world urban population live in these conditions and if populations continue to grow by 2020 it is estimated that 889 million people will live in slums. Such slums are squatter settlements comprised of improvised dwellings, characterized by an absence of any formal urban planning and disconnected from the city’s infrastructure. Lacking necessary resources and policy priorities, most local-self governments are often ill-equipped to meet the demands of rapid urbanization and the needs of urban futures. {World Urban Campaign, UN-HABITAT}.

Sanitation services are necessary to support urban stability, enable social balance, economic growth and development and are imperative for the improvement of urban public services. In the absence of proper sanitation, people suffer from high levels of infectious, contagious, water borne, air borne and vector borne diseases leading to high incidences of morbidity and mortality. This directly affects the ability of a country to maintain an efficient economy and implies great personal suffering among infected individuals and their families. Thus, improving environmental health is the most cost effective means of enhancing people’s health and welfare. {Rejuvenation of Community Toilets - Water for Asian Cities Programme, India – UN-HABITAT}.

Women and girls are the primary collectors, transporters, users and managers of water in the household. They are also the promoters of home and community based sanitation activities. They bear the maximum impact of inadequate, deficient or inappropriate water and sanitation services. {Mainstreaming Gender WATER AND SANITATION (2006)}
While women represent half the global population and one-third of the labor force, they receive only one-tenth of the world income and own less than one percent of world property. (Morgan 1984: 1)

Women has limited or no say in the family, development and other issues due to many reasons. One of the few reasons is that they are not economically sound. As per the World Bank report women workforce are underpaid in India.
LITERATURE GAP

Measuring Quality of Life by World Health Organization (WHO) 1997:

This book elaborates different parameters to measure the Quality of Life with special reference to Health of a person. The book explains all the instruments of Quality of Life. Instrument domain such as Physical health, Psychological, Level of independence, Social relationship, Environment, Spirituality/Religion/ Personal Beliefs. All these instruments are important in the research/survey work of the slum areas under observation. With the help of these instruments one can evaluate the Quality of Life of Slum Dwellers which is most important in the subject of research work.

UN-HABITATE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Some voices of India’s unprivileged Women

The study has undertaken investigation with a burning problem of water in various slum areas of Mumbai and Pune.

“My daughter had to stop going to school so as to be at home when the tanker arrives.” (UN-HABITATE)

“Men bathing near the tap----pass all kinds of vulgar remarks at us. It is humiliating.” (UN-HABITATE)

The situation is not confined only to Pune and Mumbai. The same condition also prevails in Malegaon. The situation becomes grave when the tap water comes at night and slum people go to fetch drinking water.
Millennium project-Lancet March 5, 2005

The 21st Century Challenges Of Slums And Cities

Elliot D Sclar, Pietro Garau, Gabriella Carolini

The article discusses in detail the health problems of slums.

“High level of overcrowding also makes poor urban residents to contracting communicable diseases such as TB, acute respiratory infections and meningitis. Transformation of these illnesses is often aided by low resistance among the population owing to malnutrition. Lancet 2005.”

In Malegaon slums especially women are anemic. Neither have they had sufficient income nor awareness about healthy food.

Malegaon is a city of powerloom. A number of studies have been carried out on powerloom under different heads.

At the same time, Malegaon is a city of slum dwellers. As the number of powerloom industry expanded along with plastic industry, influx of migrants from UP, MP, have increased. At the same time, people are engaged in self-employment activities like ready-made garments, baking, zariwork, Vaseline making, soap making etc. This again attracted migrants. Population of Malegaon is also increasing due to Muslim dominant society. So industrialization and increasing population contributed the growth of slums in Malegaon. Slum problems are severe in Malegaon and women are the most sufferers.
The important of the study is that so far no study is undertaken for the slum people of Malegaon. The present study tries to find out the cases of slum formation in Malegaon. It has given special attention to evaluate the socio-economic condition of slum women of Malegaon. The study also tries to extract the quality of life of Malegaon slum women. The study will throw light on other problems of Malegaon slum women.

The findings will attract the local self govt. and elite class people to come forward for the all-round development of Malegaon slum women.