



Violation of Basic Human Rights and Crime among Dalit Slum Women of Lucknow City

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According to Human Rights “We are all Born free & Equal “ and have the right to “Social Security “, then why not the Dalit. No Slavery & No Torture are also mentioned in the Human Rights then why we consider Dalit are our slaves & torture them. One of the Human Rights states “The Right to Life”, if we consider the living standards of Dalit, will we call it a life worth living? Thus present study explores how two Dalit slum women faced triple level of subjugation and violation of Basic Human Rights on the basis of caste, class and gender. Abuse violence and discrimination against women are widely tolerated and systematic. The issues with women’s rights are still being ignored and remain as a ‘social epidemic’. Many governments turn a blind eye towards the increasing problems with the discrimination and violence against women Abused victims of rape, unfair treatments in the workplace, domestic violence etc., have got no one to turn to the health of Indian women is also intrinsically linked to their status in society. Research on women’s status has found that the contributions Indian women make to families often are overlooked, and instead they are viewed as economic burdens. Majority of Indian women are economically active, their work goes largely unrecognized and poorly remunerated. No more than one in five women is reported to be working, nor is more than one in seven working women in the organized sector. The above inequalities severely constrain the ability of women and adolescent girls to acquire good health and woman-centered health services. At the household level, these disparities translate into a lack of autonomy and control over household resources - both material and knowledge. Women have little decision making authority and freedom of movement; few women, including working women, have any control over the households' economic resources.

Women's lack of control over economic resources is widespread. There is a strong son preference in India, as sons are expected to care for parents as they age. This son preference, along with high dowry costs for daughters, sometimes results in the ill- treatment of daughters. They typically have little autonomy, living under the control of first their fathers, then their husbands, and finally their sons. Gender disparities in nutrition are evident from infancy to adulthood. In fact, gender has been the most statistically significant determinant of malnutrition among young children and malnutrition is a frequent direct or underlying cause of death among girls below age 5. Seclusion practices and other behavioral norms

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further reinforce women's lack of freedom of movement, self-confidence and their acceptance of self-denial, including in matters relating to health seeking and food intake. Violence against women, rape and incest are all part of women's lives and yet remain invisible in that there are few services that address these issues. Underlying poor health among Indian women is their poor overall status on the one hand and an inadequate delivery system to cater to the needs of secluded, shy and de-valued women on the other. For daughters, sometimes results in the ill-treatment of daughters.

Materials and Methods

The main purpose of gathering demographic information in this survey was to find out the functioning of the various demographic processes among the population of Lucknow. An attempt was made to see the distribution of these five populations by age, sex, marital status, literacy, etc. and to examine certain fertility and mortality differentials so as to understand the population dynamics. The unit for demographic data was considered to be a household. The total numbers of households covered were 750. One hundred fifty households each from five slums have been collected household from each selected area have been chosen. Since it was not possible to gather data from all households of all the slums in Lucknow, a representative sample was chosen.

Result and Discussion

Indian women have low levels of both education and formal labour force participation. They typically have little autonomy, living under the control of first their fathers, then their husbands, and finally their sons. All of these factors exert a negative impact on the health status of Indian women. Poor health has repercussions not adequate care for their children. Finally, a woman's health affects the household economic well-being, as a woman in poor health will be less productive in the labor force.

"Gender disparities in nutrition are evident from infancy to adulthood. In fact, gender has been the most statistically significant determinant of malnutrition among young children and malnutrition is a frequent direct or underlying cause of death among girls below age 5. Girls are breast-fed less frequently and for shorter durations in infancy; in childhood and adulthood, males are fed first and better. Adult women consume approximately 1,000 fewer calories per day than men according to one estimate from Punjab. Comparison of household dietary intake studies in different parts of the country shows that nutritional equity

Seclusion practices and other behavioral norms further reinforce women's lack of freedom of movement, self-confidence and their acceptance of self-denial, including in matters relating to health seeking and food intake. Violence against women, rape and incest are all part of women's lives and yet remain invisible in that there are few services that address these issues. In short, women's poor health status in India is affected by a variety of socio-cultural and biological factors. Underlying poor health among Indian women is their poor overall status on the one hand and an inadequate delivery system to cater to the needs of secluded, shy and de-valued women on the other.

Violation of Basic Human Rights in Education

Education has been regarded in all societies and throughout human history both as an end in itself and as a means for the individual and society to grow. Its recognition as a human right is derived from the indispensability of education to the preservation and enhancement of the inherent dignity of the human person.

In India, it is generally seen that people have been suffering discrimination particularly in education for centuries. The top most criteria being caste and the second being gender. As regards to the educational level it is noted that slum people are educated but they have low educational levels. Education gives women a greater power over their situations, circumstances, leading to greater utilization of modern health care. It's been observed that educated women are more exposed to modern development and changes which help them to seek better health care. In addition, the educational background of the husband is also likely to influence the utilization of health services by women. However following the census of India, 1991, children below 5 years ago were educated from this count of literates.

Table 1(a): Educational Status among Telibagh Slums

Educational Categories	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Illiterate	59	15.32	103	28.45	162	21.69
Literate	0	0	3	0.83	3	0.4
Primary	64	16.62	47	12.98	111	14.86
Junior High School	50	12.99	59	16.3	109	14.59
High School	68	17.66	32	8.84	100	13.39
Intermediate	47	12.21	36	9.94	83	11.11
Graduate	67	17.4	63	17.4	130	17.4
Post Graduate	21	5.45	12	3.31	33	4.42
Higher Education	9	2.34	7	1.93	16	2.14
Total	385	100	362	100	747	100

Table 1(b): Educational Status among Gontinagar Slums

Educational Categories	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Illiterate	74	25.61	123	44.73	197	34.93
Primary	70	24.22	84	30.55	154	27.30
Junior High School	76	26.30	40	14.55	116	20.57
High School	34	11.76	14	5.09	48	8.51
Intermediate	21	7.27	6	2.18	27	4.79
Graduate	11	3.81	6	2.18	17	3.01
Post Graduate	1	0.35	1	0.36	2	0.35
Higher Education	2	0.69	1	0.36	3	0.53
Total	289	100.00	275	100.00	564	100.00

Table 1(c) : Educational Status among Aishbagh

Educational Categories	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Illiterate	151	57.20	187	65.38	338	61.45
Primary	53	20.08	54	18.88	107	19.45
Junior High School	33	12.50	18	6.29	51	9.27
High School	10	3.79	13	4.55	23	4.18
Intermediate	5	1.89	6	2.10	11	2.00
Graduate	4	1.52	6	2.10	10	1.82
Post Graduate	7	2.65	2	0.70	9	1.64
Other	1	0.38	0	0.00	1	0.18
Total	264	100.00	286	100.00	550	100.00

Table 1(d): Educational Status among Central zone

Educational Categories	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Illiterate	40	14.55	73	24.66	113	19.79
Primary	49	17.82	49	16.55	98	17.16
Junior High School	46	16.73	49	16.55	95	16.64
High School	60	21.82	44	14.86	104	18.21
Intermediate	33	12.00	22	7.43	55	9.63
Graduate	40	14.55	51	17.23	91	15.94
Post Graduate	4	1.45	4	1.35	8	1.40
Other	3	1.09	4	1.35	7	1.23
Total	275	100.00	296	100.00	571	100.00

Table: 1(e): Educational Status among Aliganj

Educational Categories	Males	Percentage	Females	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Illiterate	66	20.95	79	25.73	145	23.31
Primary	41	13.02	57	18.57	98	15.76
Junior High School	37	11.75	39	12.70	76	12.22
High School	38	12.06	23	7.49	61	9.81
Intermediate	50	15.87	38	12.38	88	14.15
Graduate	70	22.22	62	20.20	132	21.22
Post Graduate	13	4.13	9	2.93	22	3.54
Other	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	315	100.00	307	100.00	622	100.00

Thus it is clear from table that highest frequency of literacy is noted for those who were lived at Central zone and Aliganj because they enjoy good location but as far as educational status of women is concern all the samples of 5 areas are showing low educational status because of three main factors. First there is an economic status because they are urban poor and all the female living in slums, second due to gender bias in male and female education, lastly because of their caste status, as they are Dalit.

Occupation

The difference in wages between men and women can be seen in several countries. However, this disparity is greater for the Dalit slum women in India. The reason being, they are given the menial jobs at menial places like cleaning public washrooms or sweeping roads. This unfair treatment not only raises several health issues but challenge the overall well-being of these women.

The authors who studied the socio-economic conditions of slum-dwellers suggested that a majority of the slum dwellers were migrants from different places within the country and were unskilled workers with low occupational status and low income. They are drawn mainly from the weaker sections of the community. Consequently, slum dwellers have no option but to live in houses of substandard quality. The policy makers therefore are unable to solve the problem of growth of slums which has its roots in the very demand for low level occupation in the urban centres.

Several that wages, salaries and pensions were the predominant source of income of the slum dwellers followed by receipt from enterprises and income from property, in order of importance. Income from self employment is also a predominant source of income among the slum dwellers.

Slum and squatter families are deprived of basic services like water nutrition, health care, housing, education nutrition, health, case, housing, education and environmental sanitations. Urban settlements need a minimum of these basic services for healthy existence.

The occupation-wise distribution of all the indicates that More than 60 percent are working as sweepers, labourers, etc. but their income is very low compared to males. The urban paradox is encapsulated in the fact that the slums remain large pockets of deprivation in cities where medical facilities and infrastructure abound. male member were mostly engaged in the private jobs, followed by labour works like labour, driver, Farmer, Sweeper, tailor and Carpenter etc. while females were mostly working as house maid , School aya , Sweeper etc.

Table 2(a) : Occupation categories of Telibagh Slums

Occupational Categories	Number of males	Percentage	Number of females	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Govt. Job	3	1.52	1	0.99	4	1.34
Pvt. Job/house maid	18	9.13	13	12.87	31	10.40
Labour	47	23.85	39	38.61	86	28.85
Cobbler	26	13.19	0	0	26	8.72
Chowkidar/school aya	5	2.53	14	13.86	19	6.37
Agriculture	8	4.06	3	2.97	11	3.69
Carpenter	14	7.10	0	0	14	4.69
Rickshaw Puller	22	11.16	0	0	22	7.38
Mechanic	18	9.13	0	0	18	6.04
Sweeper	31	15.73	28	27.72	59	19.79
Tailor	5	2.53	3	2.97	8	2.68
Total	197	100.00	101	100	298	100.00

Table 2(b) Occupation categories of Gomtinagar Slums

Occupational Categories	Number of males	Percentage	Number of females	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Govt. Job	2	1.27	1	1.0	3	1.21
Pvt. Job/ housemaid	11	7.01	9	9.0	20	8.09
Labour sweepers	32	20.38	21	21.0	43	17.40
Agriculture	26	16.56	20	20.0	46	18.62
Carpenter	8	5.09	1	1.0	9	3.64
Rickshaw Puller	8	5.09	0	0.0	8	3.23
Mechanic	16	10.19	0	0.0	16	6.47
Tailor	12	7.64	0	0.0	12	4.85
Others	3	1.91	0	0.0	3	1.21
Others	39	24.84	48	48.0	87	35.22
Total	157	100.00	100	100.00	247	100.00

Table 2(c) : Occupation Categories of Aishbagh Slums

Occupational Categories	Number of males	Percentage	Number of females	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Govt. Job	4	2.53	2	2.06	6	2.35
Pvt. Job	12	7.59	4	4.12	16	6.27
Labour	33	20.88	30	30.92	63	24.70
Business	12	7.59	1	1.03	13	5.09
Agriculture	5	3.16	2	2.06	7	2.74
Carpenter	9	5.69	0	0.00	9	3.52
Contractor	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Driver	17	10.75	0	0.00	17	6.66
Sweeper	8	5.06	19	19.58	27	10.58
Rickshaw Puller	7	4.43	0	0.00	7	2.74
Other	51	32.27	39	40.20	90	35.29
Total	158	100.00	97	100.00	255	100.00

Table 2(d) : Occupation Categories of Central Zone Slums

Occupational Categories	Number of males	Percentage	Number of females	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Business	12	7.27	4	3.69	16	5.77
Govt. Job	11	6.66	3	2.72	14	5.05
Pvt. Job	26	15.75	3	2.72	29	10.46
Mechanic	36	21.81	0	0.0	36	12.99
Labour	53	32.12	34	30.90	87	31.40
Tailoring	5	3.03	2	1.81	7	2.52
Sweeper	16	9.69	27	24.54	43	15.52
Teacher	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0
Other	6	3.63	39	35.45	45	16.24
Total	165	100.00	110	100.00	277	100.00

Table 2(e) : Occupation categories of Aliganj Slums

Occupational Categories	Number of males	Percentage	Number of females	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Govt. Job	4	2.07	0	0.00	4	1.29
Pvt. Job	21	10.88	10	8.69	31	10.06
Labour	56	29.01	31	26.95	87	28.24
Business	3	1.55	0	0.00	3	0.97
Teacher	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Agriculture	35	18.13	7	6.08	42	13.63
Carpenter	9	4.66	0	0.00	9	2.92
Contractor	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Driver	11	5.69	0	0.00	11	3.57
Electrician	3	1.55	0	0.00	3	0.97
Sweeper	0	0.00	25	21.73	25	8.11
Rickshaw Puller	21	10.88	0	0.00	21	6.81
Cook	0	0.0	1	0.86	1	0.32
Other	30	15.54	41	35.65	71	23.05
Total	193	100.00	115	100.00	308	100.00

Violence Against Women

Gender-based violence is a global public health, economic development and human rights problem of epidemic proportions. Throughout the world, violence against women and girls is perpetrated within marriage and families by husbands, intimate partners and relatives; within communities by strangers and traditional leaders; in the workplace; across international borders as women are trafficked for sex and labor; and as a tool of war by military forces. With the slum women, the barbarious nature of the act increases as not only their husbands or other male counterparts abuse them and beat them, they starve them, not get them treatment, resulting in death of several of these women. Thus the present study clearly shows that Dalit women in Lucknow city suffer from cream amount of subjugation and violence against them.

This is a violation of their basic human rights provided to them not only by our Constitution but as human beings. There is great amount of discrimination among Dalit men and women in terms of education, socio-economic status and health. The law-makers as well as the policy makers should therefore look into these violations in this regard stop these violations. Along with that policies and programmes should be brought amount for providing equal status to the Dalit women in Lucknow city as well as the entire country so that no woman is made to feel belittle just because of her caste or the fact that she is a woman. Women empowerment should be the goal of each and every citizen of this country to stop these violations of human rights against women.

Conclusion

Thus the present study clearly shows that Dalit women in Lucknow city suffer from cream amount of subjugation and violence against them. All women face discrimination and exploitation based on gender but Dalit women face triple level of discrimination and exploitation based on gender, caste and poverty. The slum women experience widespread social isolation, are often illiterate and lack negotiation capacity to demand improved public services, where as they are particularly vulnerable to the many health risks that occur as a consequence of complex and consistent associations of health with caste, class and gender. Present study clearly shows that how Gender disparities in education persist with far more girls than boys failing to complete primary school. Slum women and girls face severe

discrimination in personal rights (e.g. sexual and reproductive choices) and access to personal services such as education, Apart from poverty, other contributing factors to poor health among the slum women, is the low awareness and malpractice of ended health practices. The high cost of health care and low accessibility victimizes the poor.

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