

**Student's Name: Farheen Siddiqui**

**Supervisor's Name: Prof. Shahnaz Parveen**

**Name of Department: Department of Geography**

**Name of Topic: "Urbanization and Urban Poverty: A Female based Analysis of Sehore City of Madhya Pradesh"**

**Keywords: *Urban poverty, Gender gap scores, Female based urban poverty, Multidimensional poverty***

## **Findings**

- Nearly 41% of the surveyed area especially ward 27 followed by ward 31 is showing better physical living environment. However, the remaining 59% of the surveyed population, 35% are critically influenced by poverty of physical living environment while 24% of the surveyed localities are on the verge of urban poverty of physical living environment.
- As per the overall gender gap scores, on the basis of the interpolated map it has been observed that the poor performing localities are distributed over two zones one covering the western portion of the study area comprising most of the area of ward 32, 33 and 31 respectively and the other in the east of the study area over ward 27 which covers localities with poor performance is observed.
- The inter-comparison has shown the prevalence of *FMUPI* in 16 out of 17 surveyed localities. The lowest score on *FMUPI* is found to be 0.32 in *Peter's Compound* (ward 31) thus placing it in vulnerable category ( $<0.33$ ), while *Gohapura* (ward 33) with a score of 0.52, falls in severely poor category ( $>0.5$ ), while rest of the 15 localities are multidimensionally poor category ( $0.33 < ci < 0.5$ ). Thus nearly 94% of the localities are suffering from female based multidimensional poverty. The average score of deprivation of the multidimensional poor termed as the *intensity of the poor* is 41%. Nearly 40% of the female population is multidimensionally poor.
- The spatial mapping of the localities recognizes the though 40% of the surveyed females are experiencing low poverty levels, critical level of female based urban poverty is

reported in nearly 60% of the households in the surveyed area mainly due to the compound effect of various aspects of female based poverty.

- The spatial mapping of the localities recognizes the though 40% of the surveyed females are experiencing low poverty levels, critical level of female based urban poverty is reported in nearly 60% of the households in the surveyed area mainly due to the compound effect of various aspects of female based poverty.