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A SOCIAL ANALYSIS OF SLUMS IN THE PANDHARPUR

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Abstract :-

The study of slum within the town is important. gift paper target special attention is given to the slums within the study region. Pandharpur city has been selected as study region for this paper. For this purpose information has been collected from municipal workplace Pandharpur, conjointly collected through family scheduled with scientific sampling. Most of the slums in Pandharpur city area unit set on the lands happiness to municipal council. In Pandharpur there area unit twenty three slum. Slums area unit characterised with high population density. Complicated house pattern determined in numerous slum of Pandharpur. because of sanitary condition and low financial gain the health states of the slum dwellers is additionally not satisfactory and that they faces totally different types of health issues.

Key Words:-Social Analysis , Slums , internal morphology ,primary education.

INTRODUCTION

Analyses of internal morphology of settlements give an idea of physical and social factors affecting on internal structure of settlement. House types and living condition of urban dwellings can be studied by urban dwellings analysis. Classifying different type of morphologies, although, it is clear that a much wider range of types will be required before the rudiments of any theory of morphology can be finished around these ideas (Mihael Batty, 2000). For the improvement of basic infrastructure within the slum such as roads and pavement water supply street lighting toilets and community for in internal part halls and to provide improved health programmers including primary health care and family planning and socio economic services such as adult and primary education (Mandal, 2000). In society there are high , middle low class people due to ,that there is difference between their residential places that means there are social segregation .large scale migration of people form village to city increase the population which further increase the slum area. Settlement geography is concerned with “study of ‘who build or inhabited settlement; where and how’” (Singh, 1994). Hence present paper intends to focus on special attention is given to the slums in the study region.

OBJECTIVE

Objective of the present paper is to study the demography, standard of living and problems of slums in Pandharpur town.

STUDY REGION

The regional approach to urban studies leads to many applications in human society. In particular it provides opportunities for the formulation of priorities in urban management given certain basic assumptions. The identification of priorities is a necessity for the development and implementation of executive policies. In view of

this, the study region selected for present investigation is the “Pandharpur urban centre” of Maharashtra state as a geographic unit. It lies at 17°.67” North latitude and 75°33” East longitude. It comprises 19.53 sq. km. as per the 2001 census the population of study area has about 91379 populations.

DATA BASE METHODOLOGY

The land use area has been studied, from the data available in the Pandharpur musical council recorded. This land use pattern has been cross chacked by Google images as well as field trips. In the present paper the attention has been given to the slums in the study region and, for this purpose data has been collected from municipal office Pandharpur and the observations regarding building types, their living standard etc. have been made at the time of field work. The occupation of people in different parts of area is also collected through household scheduled with scientific sampling.

SLUMS

Urban is not merely means the development but here underdevelopment lays in the form of slum. Actually the tragedy is in the fact that, there is exclusion of slum in the process of development. Slums are low income population residing on the open places. It becomes impossible to provide urban amenities to the slum area. The increasing population due to ever immigration put its stress on urban area. Push factors leads migration of poor peoples from rural backward areas and urban center as a employment foci attracts and acts as pulling factor for the immigration these poor peoples resides in open land. The slum is very big problem in all urban centers. So, the study of slum area is essential. This area is generally low developed. Slum area has been excluded so for as urban amenities are concern. The literacy rate is also not good this area the most of people are laborer in this areas The major problem of slum area are low standard of living, lower income of people, no education facilities, water supply problem, drainage inadequate health, road problem, electricity etc. This area has high population and different type of pollution such as drainage water, air pollution.

Location of slum dwellers

Most of the slums in Pandharpur town are situated on the lands belonging to municipal council; many of the slums are on the lands of sites, which are reserved for public purpose in the sanctioned development plan. Nearly all the slums are declared by municipal council under the Maharashtra slum development, clearance and improvement, Act 1971. In Pandharpur there are 23 slum area. These slums mostly location near to stand and river edged area of main city.

House type and pattern

The house types and settlement pattern of the slum area is different than remaining part of city. In Pandharpur the low income of people adversely affects on the house building type of the city . Houses building are absolutely single story and roof has not concrete and very simple roof found in the slum area of the Pandharpur. The walls are mostly of mud or some where simple brink material used for it. There are vary small widths roads and houses area varies close. In this way complicated house pattern observed in different slum of Pandharpur.

Demographic aspects of slums

The demographic aspect of slum is also different than the remaining city. Population growth of this particular area is high. There are about 2849 house holds in the Pandharpur as per slum area is concern. The highest houses holds are found at Badave char. On the other hand the Gatade plot has lowest house holds. The heights population observed at Badave char slum where 3177 population resides. The highest area covered by Anil nager (0.388 sq. km.) and lowest area is of Solapur naka slum i.e. 0.0045 sq. Km (Table 1).

Slums are characterized with high population density. In Pandharpur the average population density of slum area is 8948.09 per sq. Km. Where highest density observed at Soalpur naka slum with population 40222.22 per sq. Km. The lowest population density is in Leprosy colony slum where 3921population per sq.km has been observed.

Problems in slum

Slums have different types of problems to face. It is observed that roads slum are very smalls and

inadequate and the road is not metal. Electricity facility is also low in this area Water supply and drainage facilities are also inadequate in this area. Solid waste management is also not done properly in the slum area. Slums are of the Pandharpur become dirty places and they needs to develop.

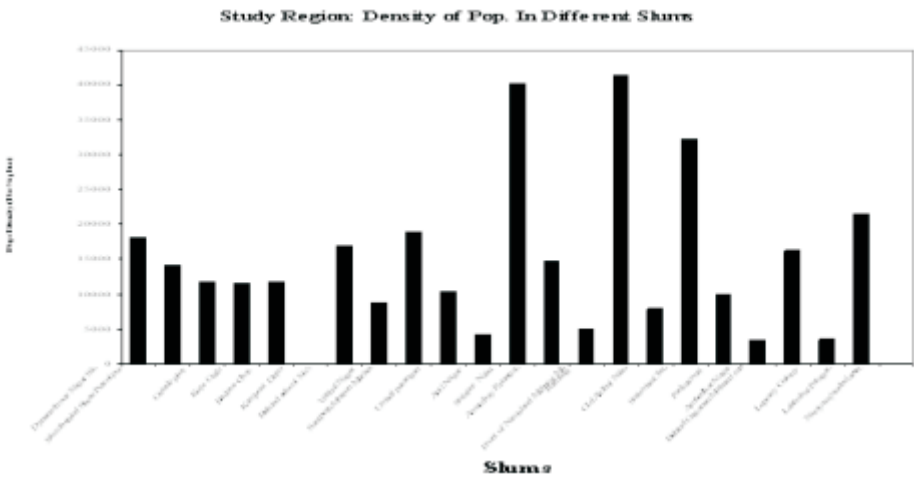
Living standard of slum

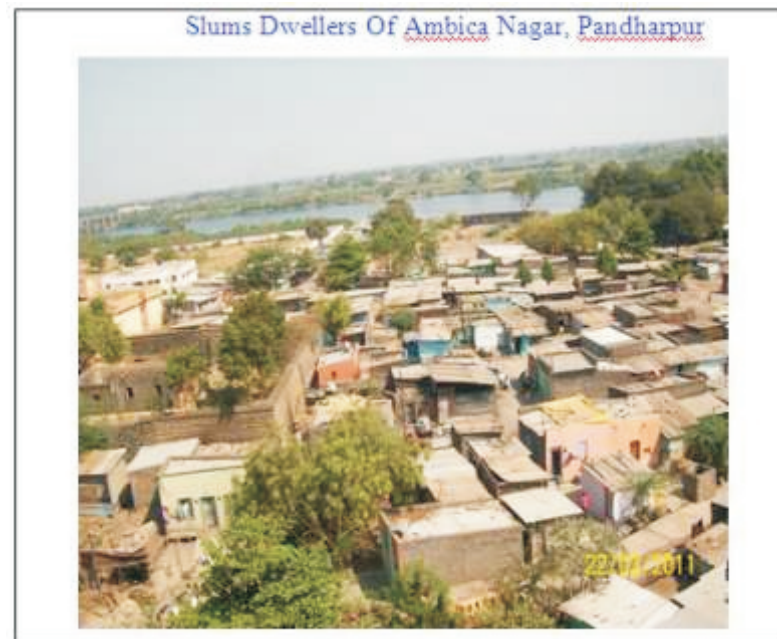
The slum of Pandharpur has low income. In the sampled houses 80 % worked as laborer.These squatter settlements have houses like zopadpatti. Here, the average people per room are high.

Table 1
Study Region: Demographic Characteristics of Slum Dwellers

Sr No.	Slum Name	No. of Houses	Population	Area Sq. Km.	Pop. Density
1	Dynaneshwar Nagar Slum	362	2495	0.138	18079.71
2	Slum behind Shete Petrol pump	103	567	0.04	14175.00
3	Gatade plot	19	432	0.037	11675.68
4	Kole Galli	73	322	0.028	11500.00
5	Badave Char.	570	3177	0.27	11766.67
6	Kampost Depo	129	507	N.A.	
7	Behind school No.9	72	757	0.045	16822.22
8	Vitthal Nager	53	235	0.027	8703.70
9	Santpeth Mutton Market	131	944	0.05	18880.00
10	Umadi patangan	72	509	0.049	10387.76
11	Anil Nagar	325	1653	0.388	4260.31
12	Solapur Naka	36	181	0.0045	40222.22
13	Amambay Patangan	74	633	0.043	14720.93
14	Rambag	181	334	0.069	4840.58
15	Front of Namaland Maharaj Math	89	497	0.012	41416.67
16	Old Aklhuj Naka	30	182	0.023	7913.04
17	Suleman Chal	61	580	0.018	32222.22
18	Padmawati	111	570	0.0575	9913.04
19	Ambedkar Nagar	165	550	0.161	3416.15
20	Behind Gaganan Maharaj math	134	975	0.06	16250.00
21	Lepracy Colony	24	81	0.023	3521.74
22	Lakhubai Patagan	35	194	0.009	21555.56
23	Narayan (undeclared)	---	NA	0.278	
	Study Region	2849	16375	1.83	8948.09

Note: The Sr. No. Slum Indicates Location Code of Slums.
Source: Municipal Conical, Pandharpur-Records.





CONCLUSION

Many of the slums are located on the public places and the development of slums area is not in planned manner. The population growth and density of population is high in the slum area of the Pandharpur than the other area of the city. The slum has different problems and inadequate urban amenities. The standard of living of slum dwellers is low. The slum area needs special attention and inclusion in the process of development.

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