

A STUDY OF SLUMS AS PROBLEM FOR URBAN GROWTH OF NANDED CITY, MAHARASHRTA (INDIA)

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ABSTRACT: In present paper we tried to study the slum settlement, slum population & land ownership of slums in the Nanded city. Slum dwellers live in the difficult social and economic conditions that manifest in different forms of deprivation – material, physical, social, and political in Nanded city. The slum area does not have even the essential facilities; for example, health care, water supply, roads, disposition of wastages, etc. In comparison with the south part of the city, the slums and the slum-dwellers are increasing in the north. Not only the slum dwellers but also the number of slums is increasing in the city. In 1971 total population of Nanded city were 126518 out of which Slum population were 20000 and in 2011 total population of city increases up to 719188 out of which Slum population is 279024. The slum population accounts 15.80 percent of the city population in 1971 whereas it increases up to 38.79 in 2011. This shows that rapid increase in slum population in Nanded city and it creates many social and economical problems in Nanded city.

KEYWORDS: Slum, Population, Basic Services in Slums, Sanitation, Land ownership.

INTRODUCTION

In the present, the estimated 828 million slum-dwellers represent the one third population of the world. The vast majority of these slums – more than 90% – are located in cities of under-development countries. Often, the fastest growing cities have the highest concentrations of these temporary settlements. Slums are no longer just marginalized neighborhood housings, but a relatively small proportion of the urban population. In fact, in many cities, carving their way into the fabric of modern cities slums are the dominant type of human settlement, and making their mark as a distinct category of human settlement that characterizes many cities in the under-development world. Slum dwellers live in the difficult social and economic conditions that manifest in different forms of deprivation – material, physical, social, and political. They live in overcrowded, poorly constructed housing, often with insecure land possession. Housing in these settings ranges from high-rise tenements to shacks to plastic sheet tents on sidewalks, often located in undesirable parts of the city such as steep hillsides, riverbanks subject to flooding, or industrial areas. Slum dwellers' health is further affected by reduced access to safe food and water, poor sanitation, a breakdown of traditional family structures, high crime, and high unemployment rates. Due to the high population density, overcrowding, and lack of safe water and sanitation systems, slums are productive breeding grounds for tuberculosis, hepatitis, dengue, pneumonia, cholera, and diarrheal disease. Despite the tremendous need, healthcare services are generally difficult to access in these areas.

STUDY AREA

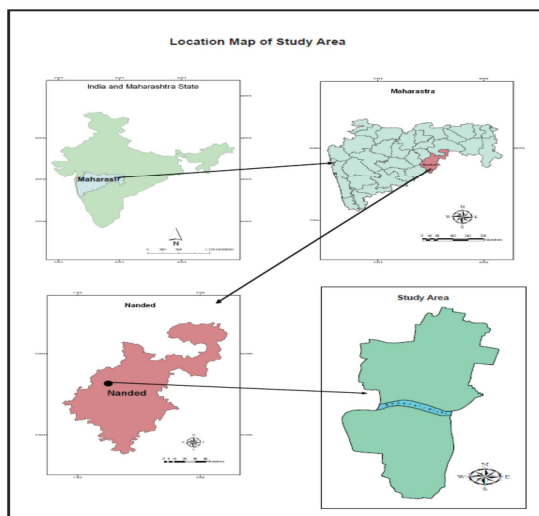


Figure no: 1

Nanded is one of the historical places in Marathwada region of Maharashtra State. It lies in Godavari basin. It is situated between 18° 15' to 19° 55' N latitude and 77° 7' to 78° 15' E longitude. The total area under waghala municipal corporation jurisdiction is 61.74 sq.k.m. Nanded is the second largest city in Marathwada after Aurangabad. The state of Andhra Pradesh lies to the east and Karnataka state to the south. The river Godavari flows through the city. Deep Black Soils have limited distribution along the bank of Godawari. The entire study region receives rainfall from June to November. As per provisional reports of Census of India, population of Nanded-Waghala in 2011 is 719188; of which male and female are 286152 and 264412 respectively.

OBJECTIVE

- To study the Population growth pattern of slum in Nanded city.
- To study of the occupational structure of slum in Nanded city.
- To analyses land status of the slum area.

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The required data present study has collected from primary and Secondary Data Collection by various government departments, i.g. District Census Hand Book of Nanded District 1981,1991 ,2001 and 2011, Socio-Economic Review and District Statistical Abstract of Nanded District 1981,1991 ,2001 and 2011, District Gazetteer of Nanded District, Various branch offices of Nanded Zilla Parishad. Various Municipal Corporation Offices of the Nanded District, Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), Town planning Department Nanded, Nanded Municipal Reports. Data collected data has tabulated, classified, presented, compared and interpreted with help of various appropriate statistical methods. Tables, Diagrams and maps have used at appropriate place and their interpretation has realized the present study.

DISCUSSION AND RESULT

NANDED CITY PROFILE

As per provisional reports of Census of India, population of Nanded-Waghala in 2011 is 719188; of which male and female are 286152 and 264412 respectively. Average literacy rate of Nanded-Waghala city is 87.40 percent (421606) of which male and female literacy is 92.68 (231449) and 81.74 percent (190157). The sex ratio of Nanded- Waghala city is 924 per 1000 males. Child sex ratio of girls is 872 per 1000 boys.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE**Table No. 2 Demographic profile of Nanded City**

Particular	2001	2011
Area (sq.km)	52	61.74
Population	430733	719188
Density (Persons/Sq.km)	8283	11648
Decadal Growth Rate	288455	25.77
No. of HHs	72733	1,04,415
HH Size	16.88	14.51
Total Election Wards	87	87

Source: Census 2001 and 2011, NWCMC

Table No. 3- Demographic profile of slum

Particular	2001	2011
Total Slum Settlements	220	246
Slum Population	156241	279024
Slum HHs	--	38452
Slum HH Size	--	7.25
% Slum Population to total Population	36%	38%

SLUMS PROFILE

There are about 246 slum settlements in Nanded, of these 25 have been notified or declared and Slums Profile 221 that are non-notified. The total slum population is 279024 with total number of households are 38452. The slum HH size is 7.25. The slum population accounts for about 50.6 percent of the city population. More than 75% of slum lands are privately owned. The total area under slums is about 342.73 Ha (in whole of Nanded city) as against 92.96 Ha in 1996 (in North Nanded alone). The numbers of slums and slum population have increased in the last decade. The migrant workers without adequate supply of affordable housing are mostly settled in the slum and squatter settlements that have grown over the years

Table No. 4 Showing the Growth of Slum

Year	Slum Population
1971	20000
1981	64000
1991	100000
2001	156241
2011	279024

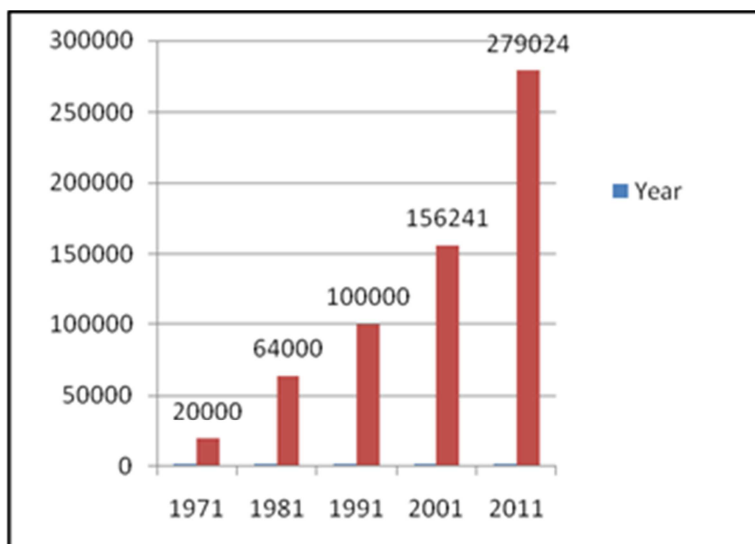


Figure No. 2 Showing the Growth of Slum

CAUSES OF SLUM GROWTH

a) Increase in urbanization of city lead in to migration of people from rural areas to city. These people could not afford housing and squatted illegally on government, Corporation land which ultimately developed into slums. b) Workers in unorganized sector and urban poor, unemployed could not afford housing due to paucity of land in city. c) Industrial closure in nineties like national textile mill, Tex com created huge unemployment. d) Unplanned development in pri-urban area. No proper layouts. e) Merger of peripheral rural area in Municipal Corporation which had slum

Table No. 5 Decadal Growth and Percentage of Slum Population to Total Population

Census Year	Total Population	Slum Population	Decadal Growth of Slum Population	% of Slum Population to Total Population
1971	126518	20000	--	15.80
1981	191269	64000	44000	33.46
1991	309316	100000	36000	32.32
2001	430733	156241	120241	36.27
2011	719188	279024	158783	38.79

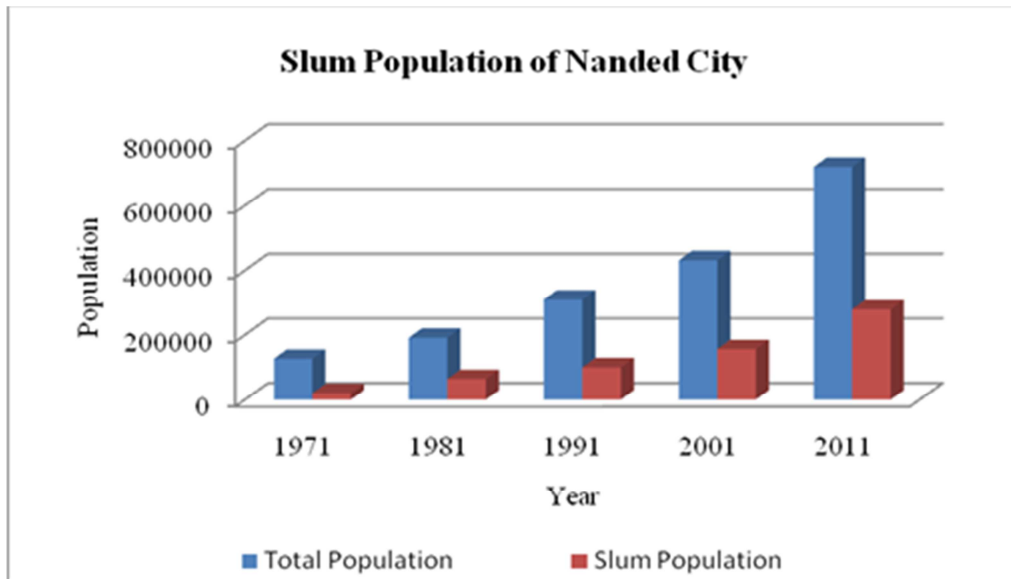


Figure No. 3 Showing the Growth of Slum to total population

ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES IN SLUMS

In terms of level of services in slums, about 90 percent of the population in the declared slums and BPL areas is covered by water supply – through public stand posts, and sanitation services – through public conveniences. In case of the yet to be declared slums and BPL settlements, the water supply coverage ranges between 25 percent to 60 percent in different slums, while the sanitation coverage ranges from 25 to 60 percent in different slums.

Table No. 6 - Year Wise Population in Slums and Number of Slums:

Year	No of Slums	Population		
		Male	Female	Total
2005 – 06	148	96892	82537	179429
2006 – 07	152	102849	87611	190460
2007- 08	152	102849	87611	190460
2008 – 09	152	102849	87611	190460
2009– 10	218	125327	106190	231517
2010 – 11	218	125327	106190	231517
2011 – 12	246	150672	128352	279024

Source: NWCRC

Table No. 7 - The table below presents the access to basic services in slums in Nanded city.

Access to Basic Services in Slums		
Water Supply	% of slum settlements having internal water supply network	58.7%
	Household coverage of individual water supply connections in slums	26.3%
Sanitation	Household coverage of individual toilets in slums	52.9%
	% of households defecating in open in slums	58.7%
Sewerage	Coverage of wastewater network services in slums	7.1%
Solid Waste Management	Household level coverage of solid waste management services in Slums	41.6%

Source-Field work

STATUS OF LAND OWNERSHIP

More than 70% of slums are on private land and semi government or local authority land. As city develops such lands are to be utilized for the development purpose for which it was reserve.

CONCLUSION

Slum area is spread all over the Nanded city. Since the 1970s, the percentage of slum-dwellers in Nanded is increasing; for instance, in 1974 the population of slum dwellers was 20000 whereas in 2011 it was 279024. The slum area does not have even the essential facilities; for example, health care, water supply, roads, disposition of wastages, etc. In comparison with the south part of the city, the slums and the slum-dwellers are increasing in the north. Not only the slum dwellers but also the number of slums is increasing in the city. The fact indicates that the living style of the people is decreasing and the poverty level being maintained.

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