



Social Welfare Policies Of Government For Weaker Section : Slums In Sangli, Miraj And Kupwad Municipal Corporation : A Geographical Study

Mulani Sultana Chandso

(Research Student) Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Karad

Corresponding Author - Mulani Sultana Chandso

DOI - 10.5281/zenodo.10967651

Abstract:

There are the many low lands in the study area. Miraj city is the hub of the medical facilities. In the development of the Miraj city the availabilities of the medical facilities is important. The Sangli city is the main market centre of the Sangli, Satara, Kolhapur and boarder area of Karnataka state. The maximum peoples in the slum area are migrated for the get the employment in the city. But maximum slum dwellers have the low education so they do not get the permanent jobs. Out of them they are doing the daily wages and maximum peoples are the below poverty line. The slums are situated illegally and because of this problem the basic essential urban facilities like road, electricity, and drinking water, disposable of waste water are not available in the slum area.

Unemployment is another problem of the slum dwellers because of this problem out of them some younger generation are turned towards the illegal works and the crime rate in the slum area is increased. It is problematic for the whole urban culture.

Introduction:

Since humans have been the need of shelter from primitive conditions, they have been known to have built their habitats in natural caves or tree trunks since ancient times. The nature of the colony is found to be changing with the changing economic and social conditions of human beings. The main purpose of building houses is to protect his life and property from natural and other human factors. The concept of home, however, seems to be influenced by both economic and social factors. The 2011 Census of India reveals that the urban population of the country stood at 377 million or 31.2

percent of the total population. The number of cities and towns increased from 5,161 in 2001 to 7,936 in 2011. The number of towns has increased by 2775 since the last Census. The number of million plus cities has grown From 35 in 2001 to 53 in 2011, accounting for 43% of India's urban population.

Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation Founded 9 February 1998. Sangli Municipal Corporation Serves on area approximately 118.18 Km & Provides Civil Services & Facilities for above 6.5 Lakhs Population. Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Corporation has been formed with functions to improve the infrastructure of

town. Sangli district & also in maharashtra, India, that was founded in the early 10 th century.

The state, one of India's fastest growing historically is home to 7,723 of the country's 33,510 slums or 23% of all slum habitations in the country, making it home to the largest number of slums in India. The number in percentage terms (29%) is even higher if one accounts for non- notified slums. What's more the average size of the slum also happens to be the biggest in Maharashtra (433 households compared to 263 households per slum pan India) and the state also has the distinction of having the highest number (38%) of slum households of urban India.

The world's population living in cities and towns has grown from 5% to 50% and urbanization has been blamed for this phenomenon. This process of rapid urbanization which started in Europe and then followed to North America with the arrival of the Industrial Revolution accompanied a dark and deprived form of urban human settlements that are now home to half of the populations in cities such as Mumbai, Nairobi, and Mexico City. Inequality is a recognizable factor in terms of the poverty that affects the slums when put into the ecological validity of urban areas.

The slum dwellers not only themselves face these problem of housing and civic environment, but also poses danger and social insecurity to other urban dwellers living around or near them the study undertaken for the present research

work is to look into the slum problems for better planning so as to improve their overall educational, economic, social and health status.

As per the census of 2011 total slum population of the Sangli-Miraj and Kupwad municipal corporation area was 27089. Out of them near about 50 per cent population from the scheduled caste and the literacy rate is 70.74 percent which is below than the average.

Objectives of the Study:

- 1) To study the geographical setup of Sangli Miraj and Kupwad Municipal Corporation area.
- 2) To examine the distribution of slums and slum dwellers in study area.
- 3) To assess the migration/ migrant pattern of slum dwellers in study area.
- 4) To study the social and economical status of slum dwellers in Sangli-Miraj and Kupwad city.
- 5) To evaluate the food stuff consumption and nutrients intake and health status of slum dwellers.
- 6) To study the problem and prospects of slum dwellers in Sangli Miraj and Kupwad municipal corporation area.

Hypotheses:

The present study hypothesizes that the various socio-economic factors affects on the slum dwellers. Socio-economic condition of slum population in Sangli-Miraj and Kupwad Municipal corporation

area under the influence of current educational facilities. Food stuff consumption pattern deeply concerned with socio-economic condition.

Review of the Literature:

In India research work related to slum and slum dwellers done by many geographer, economist and social workers. Before independence some scholars have focused on various aspects of city. Zorborough, Harvey (1929) in one of the earliest studies on slum discussed the condition of the slums, slums lack family organization, community life and are disorganized in the sense there people live in frustration, agony and despair. The master plan for Patana (1962) provides a comprehensive analysis of the stagnant old slums in the heart of the city and development of other slum in isolated patches in different section where the city showed a progressive geographical expansion. Singh (1964) while analysing the socio ecological Characteristics of Bangalore, mentions that there are 98 slum areas accounting for three fourths of the population. They consist of small patches of huts built with mud and roofed with thatch or flattened kerosene tins. The slums are more numerous in the industrial Northwest and around sources of water supply.

Farhat Gulzar (1987) discussed that higher average income, and job opportunity, better housing and health conditions are main pull factors for migration of rural population to the city. But a large number of migrants which fall

in the low income bracket has no alternative to live in provide shelters which are devoid of even minimal civic facilities. These areas are known as slums.

Mathur H.S. (1987) discussed that ecological and socio -economic conditions of slum areas cannot be separated. These both are mutually related which cause the deterioration of the situation. Due to their constant living in sub-human conditions slum dwellers passes through tuberculosis, asthma, peptic ulcer and many other chronic diseases. Therefore it makes it impertinent in order to develop an integrated plan of action for the social and economic betterment of slum areas, total assessment of problems of slum dwellers has to be made.

Saxena H.M. (1987) discussed that slum is not only the problem of big cities it is also found in big and small towns and the main reason of slums is the rapid growth of industrialization in cities without advance planning. With the establishment of factories workers are required, who always prefer their habitation to be as near to the works as possible. Gill R. (1994) makes a comparative analysis of slums in terms of the socio economic characteristics rural urban linkage, integration with urban community and degree of satisfaction among inhabitants. Mandal (2000) he has studied the problems of slums and squatter settlements in India. It is a sign of economically bankrupt and socially discarded community due to their misdeeds, unemployment, poverty, diseases, dishonesty and habit of the vice of underworlds.

Goel (2004) suggest that the slums are dangerous both for Slum dwellers as well as the population of the city where slums are located. Cities are engines of growth and slum dwellers are integral and essential participants in its development. Hence, they need to be included in the mainstream of the society by increasing their productions and decreasing the inequality in society. Therefore, the slums are part of urban life hence urban local bodies should spare no efforts to eradicate it.

Zing-Yong yi Dona j., Stewart Steven Bullard and Jared t. mac Lachlan (2005)Changes in urban built-up surface and population distribution pattern during 1986-1999. Jawaharlal Ramotra and Saymote (2010) studied the growth of sangli-miraj and kupwad city. Evaluate the build-up areas in the historic urban pattern by using geographical information technologies.

Slums in Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Municipal Corporation: Total Slum area in SMKMC is

- 1) Joshi Plot Slum - Near L.P. High School There is Girl High-School Also Near Bharati Vidyapith
- 2) Sangliwadi Gaathan
- 3) Balumama Mandir
- 4) Mahatar Slum It is Near to Maruti Chauk Also this slum near to Tarun Bharat Stadium
- 5) Indira Nagar Slum
- 6) Mali Plot Slum Near to Mangalmurti Colony
- 7) Ramchandra Plot Slum
- 8) Makadwale Slum This slum near to Dagadi Khan Tank
- 9) Shilgan Slum
- 10) Saroday Colony Slum
- 11) Balhanuman Colony Slum
- 12) Jalit Vasahat Slum Near - Shri Balaji Mill, Sangali College, Shri Laxmi Oil Mill
- 13) Sanjay Gandhi Slum
- 14) Bhim Nagar Slum
- 15) Gokul Nagar Slum
- 16) Sangli-Railway Station Slum
- 17) Dhotare ABA Slum
- 18) Rajiv Gandhi Nagar Slum
- 19) Gadre Slum
- 20) Chintamani Slum
- 21) Davari Slum : Near Ganga Sugar Tank
- 22) Sanjay Nagar Slum : Chintamany Housing Society
- 23) Sathe Nagar Slum
- 24) Vijay Nagar Slum
- 25) Jawahar Nagar Slum
- 26) Bethalhem Nagar Slum
- 27) Meghajibhaiwadi Slum : Lepresy Clolony
- 28) Durganagar Slum (MIDC Area)
- 29) Idgah Nagar Slum : Near Gov. Medical College
- 30) S.G. Nagar Slum
- 31) Tasgaon Ves Slum
- 32) Near Hindu Shala Slum
- 33) Zahari Bag Slum
- 34) Gov. Dairy Slum : Dairy Development Dep. Plot No.93
- 35) Ramamata Slum : Near School for Handicap
- 36) Khaja Slum
- 37) Pandharpur Chal Slum : Near Miraj Railway Station

- 38) Heedhar Khan Slum
- 39) Inamdar Mala Slum
- 40) Krishna Ghat Slum
- 41) Uttam Nagar Slum : Near Miraj Railway Yard
- 42) Jatkar Slum
- 43) Mendhe Baragale Open Space Slum
- 44) Meshal Vesh Wakarbhadg Slum
- 45) Meshal Vesh Hirabag Slum
- 46) Dindi Ves Slum
- 47) Malgoon Road Slum
- 48) Indira Nagar Slum

Government Schemas for Slum:

Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad Slum population Total no of Slums in Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad City numbers 5,968 in which Population fo 27.089 resides. This is around 5.39% of total population of Sangli-Miraj-Kupwad City.

Self-Employment Program: Personal Loan Cases - upto 2 Lakhs Interest Rate - 7%

Self-Employment Groups (10 to 20 Together): Established this Scheme - 1460 15,000 Women's are Participate Revolving fund - 10,000/-

Self-Employment Groups Loans From 1 Lakh up to: Self Employment Institution - 56

Skill Training: Various Types of Training Example - Fashion Designing, Tally, Beauty Parlour also free Govt. Certificate

Dindayal Antyoday Yojana: National Urban Livelihood Mission

Methodology:

Methods of Research:

Present study is based on the survey and case study research method as well as the observation method will be applied. After the collection of the statically data analysed by the quantitative method.

Sampling Design and Assumptions:

For the collection of the data stratified random sampling method will be applied for present research study. Out of the total slums 30 percent slums will be selected. For the selection of the slums we will created the 4 to 5 concentric zones. But we will create the three concentric zones one is for Sangli, second for Miraj and last one for Kupwad. For prepare the concentric zone the radius is 2 km. Then we will select the 30 percent slums from the each concentric zone for the study. For the betterment geographical representation of the sampling the slums will be selected form the different directions such like the East, West, South and North directions.

For the selection of the houses from the selected slums systematic sampling techniques will be applied. In the slum where the slum houses are less than 100 we selected 50 percent houses for the data collection and more than the 100 houses we select 30 percent households for the data collection. Out of them slums one slum is selected for the case study.

Research Design:

Techniques and Software: Statistical and Cartographic techniques have been used for showing the relationship of different characteristics of socio-economic status of the slum dwellers. The computer Techniques have been used to analyses of the slum dwellers and questioner's data.

Methods of Data Collection:

The heart of any research design is the collection of data. Data for the present research will be collected by the two sources these are the primary and the secondary. In the first method data directly collected from slum dwellers and second the main sources are published and unpublished materials.

1. **Primary Data sources:** The Primary Data collection by the Filed work, interview and questionnaire.
2. **Secondary Data Sources:** The Secondary Data collection by various books, Research journals, articles. Unpublished Ph. D thesis and Sangli district censes hand book, Government department's records, Sangli -Miraj and Kupwad municipal corporation office etc.

Conclusion:

In Sangli, Miraj & Kupwad municipal corporation slum area faces various types of problem. also there main problem of slum population is employment. Sangli, miraj & Kupwad municipal corporation have different types of government Schemas for slums. They

have face the problem of housing. They don't have safe house for living. Government implement the schemes for there houses. Also new employment projects. they are live in very dirty area. no cleaning there. also municipal corporation give them opportunity to clean there area. Slum people living style is very poor. They face many problems in our society. Government hospital & schools are available in this areas. they also face the health problem & educational problems. Government policy are available for slum people also government give them the bank low loan policy. also for female have varies opportunity in municipal corporation for example bachat gat, computer courses are free available for slum area. They are also responding the government policies & also develop previous condition.

Bibliography:

1. Bansode, R. B. (2007) : Educational and economic status of slum dwellers in Kolhapur c i t y A geographical analysis unpublished Ph.D. thesis submited to Shivaji University, Kolhapur.
2. Bijlani, H. U. and Roy, P. (1991) : Slum Habitat: Hydrabad Slum Improvement Project, Vikas Publishers, Ltd., New Delhi.
3. Bose, A. (1973) : Studies in India's Urbanization, 1907-71, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd., Bombay.
4. Census of India 2011: Maharashtra series 28, pp. 132 to 138, Sangli district information.

5. Dubey, KN. (1992): Process of Socio-Economic Development, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
6. D'souza, V. S. (1968): Slums in Planned City : Chandigarh, Orient Longmans, Bombay.
7. Dickinson, R.E. (1948): The Scope and Status of Urban Geography, Land Economics.
8. Eric, Patridge (1958): A Short Etymological Dictionary of Modern English M e M i l l a n New York.
9. Gadgil, D. R. (1959): "Housing and Slums in Poona," The Economic Weekly, Vol. XI, No. 14, pp215-222. .
10. Ghose, B. (2005): Migration to Our Cities, Frontline, Vol. 22, P88.
11. Gill, R. (1994): Slums as Urban Villages, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
12. Goel, S. L. and Dhaliwal, S. S. (2004): Slum Improvement Through Participatory Urban-Based Community Structures, Deep and Deep Publications, Ltd., New Delhi.
13. Harrison, T.R. (2005): Principles of Internal Medicine Mc Graw Hill New Delhi, pp. 422.
14. Hunter, David R. (1968): The Slums Challenges and Response, The fine Press New York, pp. 10.
15. Kaldate, Sudha and Joshi, B.L. (1989): Slums and Housing Problems, Print Well Publishers, Jaipur - 4, pp. 1 24
16. <http://www.smkmc.gov.in>
17. <http://www.sangli.nic.in>
18. <http://www.maharashtra.gov.in>