



## SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE SLUM DWELLERS IN SOLAPUR CITY

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### ABSTRACT

Food, cloths as well as shade are three necessities of human beings. Housing is essential because it gives rest from regular unrest work done. Housing provides safety from wild animals. In previous days man selected caves and trees for housing purpose. With the help of natural resources human being fulfilled their needs. Nature of the housing is changing with unlimited needs. Man's needs also increasing very fast when man has changed the nature of the housing without caves.

**KEYWORDS:** wild animals , safe and healthy atmosphere , natural resources human.

### INTRODUCTION

Man lives together in a specific place which gives safe and healthy atmosphere. Human beings unite together with push factors. Man migrated from one place to another place is depends on pull and push factors. Opportunities of employment, infrastructural facilities and amenities, administrative offices, health security, secularism and three pillars of culture i.e. religion language, race leads to crowding of people at any place. That place gives birth of many social, religious, racial and linguistic organizations. Main cause of this is mainly reflected in guaranty of lives and wealth security.

With industrialization leads urbanization... push factors of urbanization many villagers migrated from rural to urban areas, but demands of space for habitat and available land for living is unbalanced so many issues related to living becomes crucial. It leads to origin of slums.

### Concept of slum:

1. A slum is a run-down area of any city with characterized by substandard housing and lacking area in tenure security
2. The slum can be defined as the area where people living on government as well as private land having the civic amenities below the minimum requirement.

### STUDY AREA:

For this research Gautama Nagar slum selected. This slum situated closer to the Solapur- Bijapur - Citradurg national highway number Thirteen in Solapur city. It provides easy and cheap shade and housing to migrated population with easy mode to transport. This study area denotes various characteristics of population for research. This slum also situated near to the Sambhaji tank and railway station. So it is easy to gaining employment for migrated slum dwellers that lives in this slum area.

### OBJECTIVES:

Objectives are very essential for any research. In this purpose following objectives are consider for this research.

1. To study the population structure of this slum area
2. To observe socio-economic status of the slum dwellers
3. To assess the civic amenities along with the household assets

#### SOURCE OF INFORMATION AND METHODOLOGY

The present study is based on both primary and secondary data. Population structure of slum dwellers is depicted using primary data. The primary data relating to socio-economic aspects of slum dwellers have been collected with the help of structural schedules, participatory and non participatory observation Gautama nagar slum which is oldest and one of the largest slums in Solapur city has been selected for sample survey. The survey questionnaire includes socio-economic outcome. In the present study stratified sampling techniques and statistical techniques are applied.

The secondary data pertaining to slums, population have been collected from Solapur Municipal Corporation and Solapur Urban development authority office. Also various census handbooks of Solapur district are used for the collection of data.

In all, 102 slum households were surveyed out of 1274 households of Gautama nagar slum area. Thus 12 percent sampling selected for the present study in the consideration of 556 populations.

#### Analysis of data:

##### Population structure:

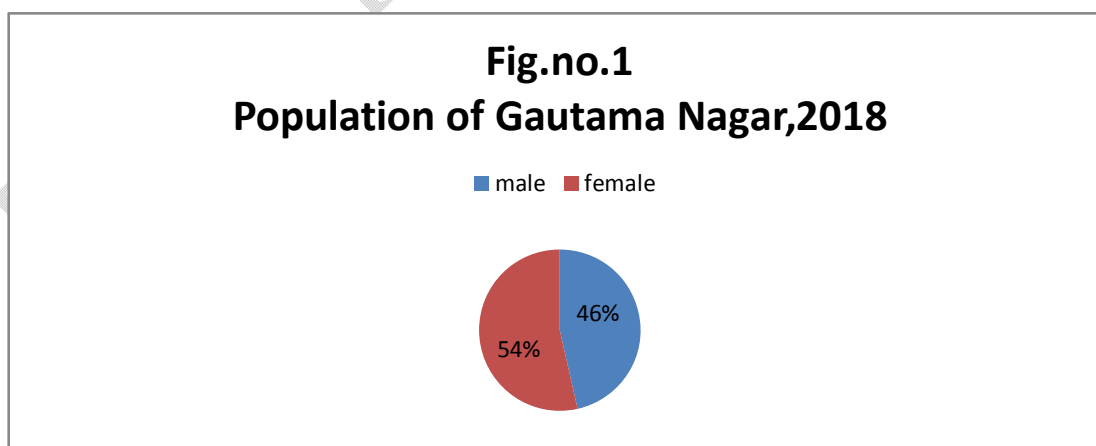
##### A) Population:

**Table no. 1**  
**Population and percentage of household in Gautama nagar slum of Solapur city, 2018.**

Households	Total population						Sex ratio	Percentage of surveyed households
	Male	percentage	Female	percentage	Total	percentage		
102	258	46.40	298	53.60	556	100	1155	12

(Source: Fieldwork, Feb.2018)

Above table no.1 shows that male constitutes 46.40 of total population and female 53.60 percent. This means female population is higher than male population in the Gautama nagar slum area.



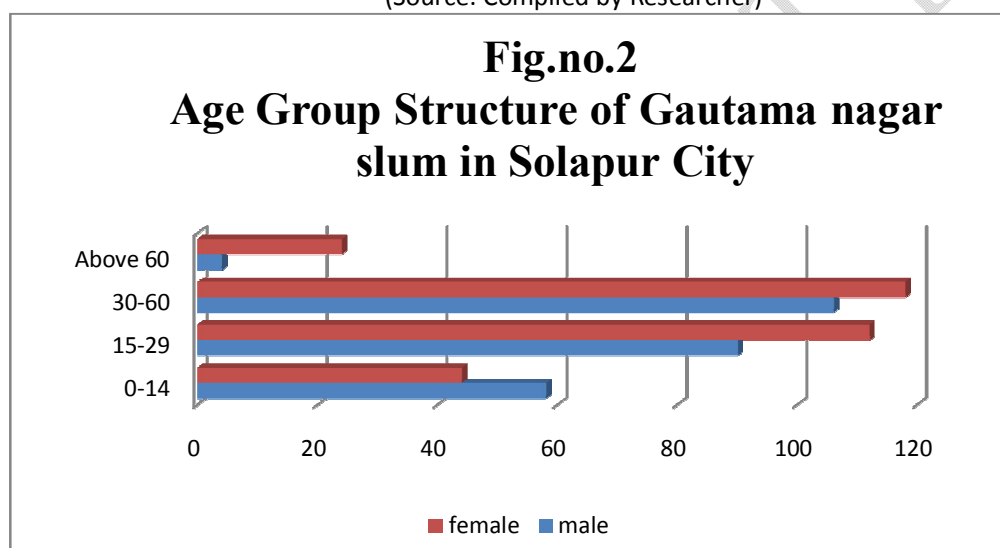
**Age group structure:**

Population structure is depends on the scale of children, young, elder and senior citizens. Population pyramid structure affected on the development of any region. If the population of children and senior citizens higher than the working population it's become obstacle in the development of that region.

**Table no. 2:**  
**Age group structure of Gautama nagar in Solapur City, 2018**

Age group	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total population	Percentage
0-14	58	22.48	44	14.77	102	18.35
15-29	90	34.88	112	37.58	202	36.33
30-60	106	41.09	118	39.60	224	40.29
Above 60	04	01.55	24	08.05	28	05.03
Total	258	100	298	100	556	100

(Source: Compiled by Researcher)



As shown in table no.2 and fig no.2 parasite age group includes 0-14 and above 60. These age groups are known as depending group. According to above data total 23.39 percentage population has been constituted in this age group.

According to this data in Gautama nagar slum area's 76.62 percent population are purely working population age group. In this group out of 556 populations 426 people are able to work. But it is interesting thing are found that female are more than male.

**Sex ratio:**

The sex ratio is the ratio of male to female in a population. In this selected study area among the total population there are 258 male and 298 female. It shows that 1155 female per 1000 of male.

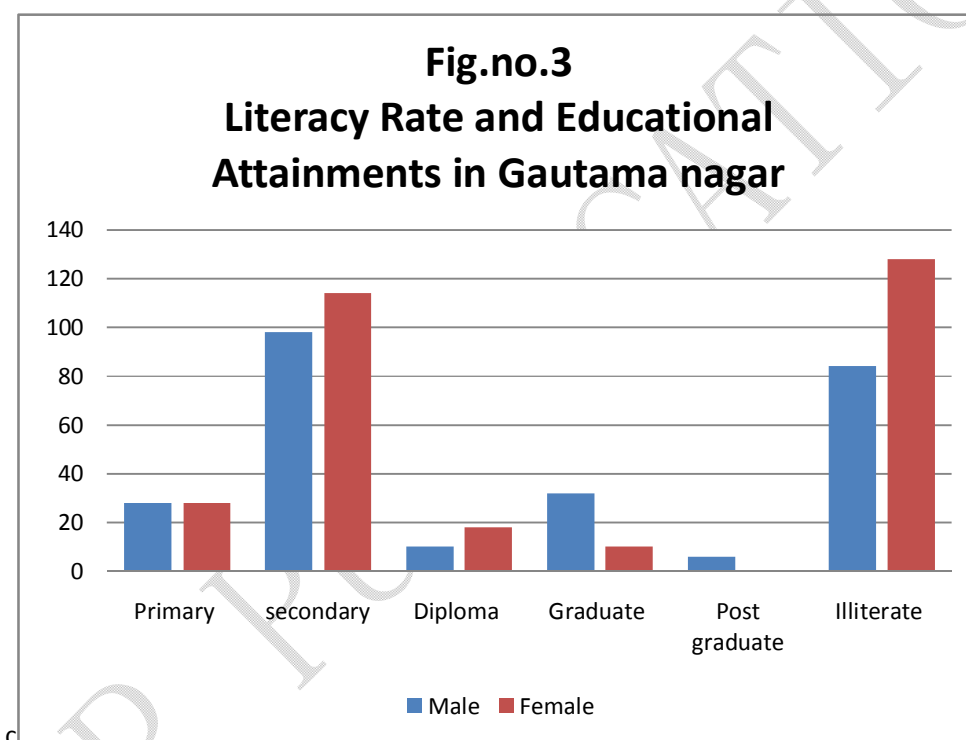
**Literacy and educational attainments:**

Any person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is called as literate person. It is not necessary that person has taken formal education. Whereas, the educational attainment is very essential for the backward communities and the economically poor people, especially living in the slums. Because literacy doesn't solve the much problem, it is just a window to look into the world or

stepping stone for such economically and socially backward communities. For their progress and development higher education is must.

**Table no.3**  
**Literacy rate and educational attainments in Gautama nagar**

Education	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Primary	28	10.85	28	09.40	56	10.07
secondary	98	37.98	114	38.25	212	38.13
Diploma	10	03.88	18	06.04	28	5.04
Graduate	32	12.40	10	03.36	42	7.55
Post graduate	06	02.33	00	00.00	06	1.08
Illiterate	84	32.56	128	42.95	212	38.13



Above table no.3 and fig.no.3 indicated that the primary education both male and female are in equal level, compare with other type literacy and educational attainments. It is seen that 38.13 percent of the total population are illiterate; respectively 32.56 and 42.95 percent males and women are illiterate. It is found that 38.13 total populations are from secondary education, 5.04 are educated up to diploma holders. 7.55 and 1.08 percent is respectively degree and post graduate education. For the education of degree and post graduate females are in negligible numbers. Among total population 62 percent population is literate of Gautama nagar. This directed that slum dwellers like Gautama nagar are lag behind in literacy rate compare to national and state.

#### **OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE:**

For the routine life man always engaged in economic activities. He was continuously worked in any occupation and industries for his livelihood. According to present study reveals that slum dwellers working

as wage labours, engaged in petty business or domestic servants, artisans and working in some offices on salaried bases.

**Wage labours:** in this slum area many slum dwellers worked on daily wages in construction work, as watchman, office boy, swipper, as meson and also they work on bricks making. Slum dwellers are also works as domestic workers as well as ranching donkeys and other animals too.

**Petty businesses:** slum dwellers always engaged as seller of vegetables and fruits, hawkers, selling utensils, scrap seekers, shop keeper, tailoring, drivers ,contractors, shop keepers, etc.

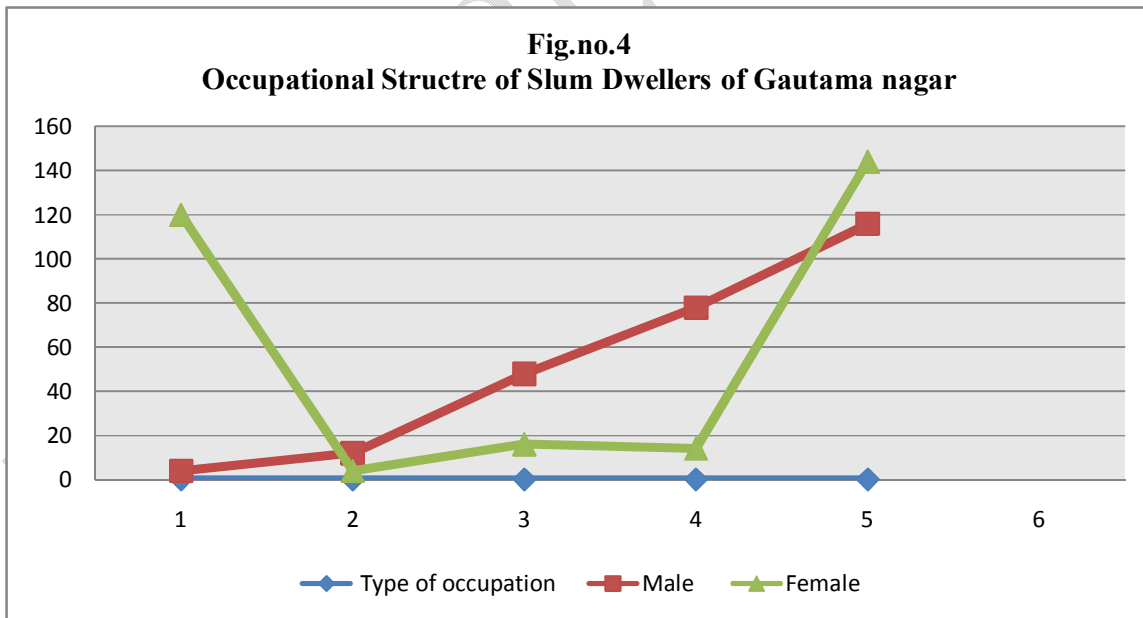
They also worked salaried persons. Solapur is one of the centres of textile mills. So many slum dwellers works in handlooms, sugar factories, Shivshahi industry, cement industry, N.T.P.C. and some of them worked as swapper, watchmen and peons in school and colleges on regular salary.

**Table no 4**  
**Occupational structure of slum dwellers among Gautama nagar**

Type of occupation	Male	Percentage	Female	Percentage	Total	percentage
House work	04	01.55	120	40.27	124	22.30
Petty business	12	04.65	04	01.34	16	02.88
Service	48	18.60	16	05.37	64	11.51
Other	78	30.23	14	04.70	92	16.55
Unemployed	116	44.96	144	48.32	260	46.76
Total	258	100	298	100	556	100

Table no.4 shows that larger population that is 22.30 percent engaged in housemaid. After that most slum dwellers are works as salaried as III<sup>rd</sup> and IV<sup>th</sup> class workers in government and non government jobs.11.51 percent slum dwellers are salary holders.

Respectively 16.55 and 2.88 percent slum dwellers got money from petty business and other works.



As shown in Fig. no. 4 in selected study area out of 556 population 260 slum dwellers are unemployed. That is 46.76 populations have been unemployed.

**Marital status:**

Marriage is religion precious, valuable and holy social factor in society. 54.26 male are marriage persons and 53.02 percent women get married. Respectively 45.74 and 46.98 percent male and female are unmarried. In unmarried male are lower in numbers than female.

**Economic status:**

Slums are always situated at central place, such as railway station, roads and easy to gaining basic needs fulfilled by this areas. So these areas are become overcrowding. So many slums originated such areas which creates favorable situation for livelihood. Slums are mainly creates due to the poverty. They had done low status works with low wages. It becomes very worst situation. Many households are includes in below poverty line as found from data. They were engaged in low quality works become low income. Due to these 80.39 percent households are found less than one lakh income group. In one to five lakh annual income group includes 17.65 percent households. In this group service holders, and cottage industries workers and small scale industrialists includes in it. Only 1.96 percent households are comes in higher income group that is entrepreneur, teachers and engineers etc. Poverty becomes cause to low standard of living life.

**Religious status:**

In this slum area's slum dwellers belongs to mostly Hindu, Buddha, Islam and Lingayet communities. In this way this slum is heterogeneous nature in religious status. They worship in their religious prayers way they like because of secularism. Religion and caste system denotes centrality of population. Most of the slum dwellers are belongs to Hindu community. That is 86.27 households belong to these community. Respectively a 9.80 and 3.92 percent household belongs to Buddha and Islam community.

This slum area 68.63 percent households are belongs to Mahar caste community. After that Chambhar and Muslim caste community resides in this area that is respectively 9.80 and 6.86 percent households belong to this community. A Mang, Dhangar, Brahmin and Lingayet caste household also resides in this slum area. So in the sense of caste this slum is heterogeneous in nature.

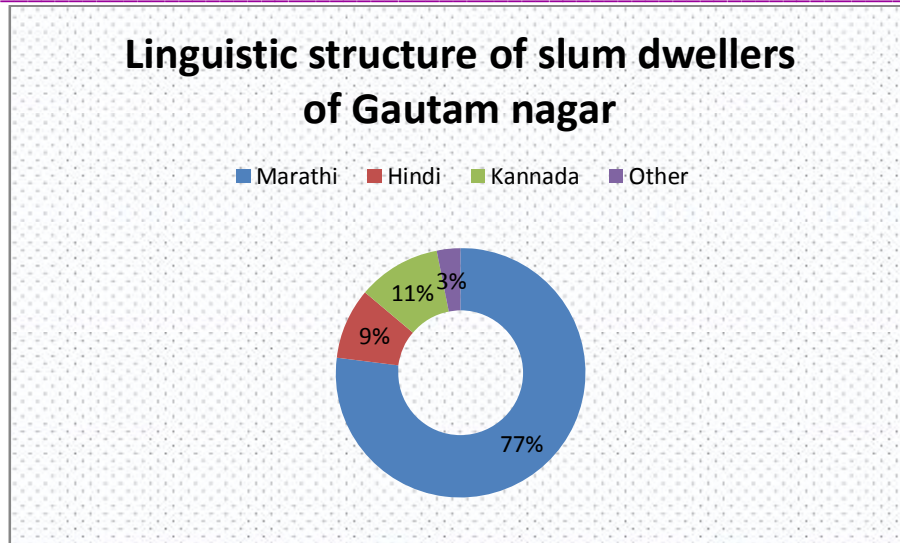
**Linguistic status:**

Language is vehicle for the communication of our ideas and feelings. The selected slum areas are heterogeneous in nature. Marathi, Hindi, Urdu, Kannada and Telugu are languages to spoken by these slum dwellers. Among these languages Marathi are spoken by highest population. As shown in following figure and table.

**Table no.5**  
**Linguistic structure of slum dwellers of Gautama nagar**

Sr.no.	Languages	Percentage
1	Marathi	98.04
2	Hindi	11.76
3	Kannada	13.72
4	Other	3.92

(Compiled by researcher)

**Food:**

Surveyed sampling 86.27 households are carnivorous who eats meat like items. Only 13.73 percent households are pure vegetarian.

**Housing structure:**

It shows that 21 percent of the respondents having pucca houses, 40 percent of the respondents having semi - pucca houses. Remaining 39 percent respondents having katcha houses. Also shows that 29 respondents have own houses, 53 percent of the respondents living in rental houses and 18 percent of the respondents in living sharing houses. Many houses are not properly ventilated.

**Mode of transportation and communication:**

Motor cycle, bicycle, auto-rickshaw, and other mode of transportation are used for the purpose of travelling in this slum area of Solapur city. Mostly slum dwellers are used motor cycle that is 49 percent as transportation mode. Bicycle as mode of transportation are used by 44 percent households and negligible households are used auto-rickshaw and jeep. Mobile is the most popular mode for the communication. Mobiles are using 98 percent households. 76 respondents have television, and only 12 percent households having telephone and other than it 2 percent households having mode of communication.

**Toilets and drainage:**

From the surveyed slum areas occupies 62 percent toilets and drainage. Remaining 38 percent households are using open defecation spots and they have not sufficient drainage facility also.

**Water supply:**

Public Water taps is the prime source drinking water supplied by Solapur Municipal Corporation. It is used by 98 percent households. Only 2 percent households are used other provision for water supply.

**CONCLUSIONS:**

1. According to present study reveals that slum dwellers working as wage labours, engaged in petty business or domestic servants, artisans and working in some offices on salaried bases.
2. They had done low status works with low wages. It becomes very worst situation. Many households are includes in below poverty line as found from data. They were engaged in low quality works become low income.
3. Sex ratio is higher compare to state as well as national level in surveyed slum area.

4. Now days among total population 38 percent slum dwellers are used open defecation spots. This is very bad habit. It is harmful for the specific slum dwellers health.
5. Many houses are not properly ventilated. So many skin diseases and other health problems arise in front of slum dwellers.
6. Mobile is the most popular mode for the communication. Mobiles are used by 98 percent households.
7. Television is the popular for entertainment of the slum dwellers.
8. Most of slum dwellers of Gautam nagar are lives into the katcha and semi pucca housing.
9. Public Water taps is the prime source drinking water supplied by Solapur Municipal Corporation.
10. Linguistic structure is heterogeneous in nature of Gautama nagar.
11. Most of the slum dwellers are belongs to Hindu community, which is 86.27 households belong to these communities.
12. In the sense of caste this slum is heterogeneous in nature.
13. This directed that slum dwellers like Gautama nagar are leg behind in literacy rate compare with national and state.

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