CHAPTER – 6

FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Findings of the Study - 307
6.2 Conclusions of the Study - 318
In this chapter the findings and conclusions of the study have been presented under two subheadings as:

6.1 Findings of the Study
6.2 Conclusions of the Study

Let us look at the findings and conclusions in detail.

6.1 Findings of the Study:
The findings of the study have been presented as per the data analysis under eight subheadings as mentioned below.

6.1.1 Findings of Residential Slum Dwellers:
1. 89 percent of the slum respondents were found to be in the age group of 21 to 60 years of age (Table No. 4.1).
2. Majority of the respondents i.e. 84.7 percent were married (Table No. 4.2).
3. Majority of the respondents i.e. 64.4 percent were following Hindu religion (Table No. 4.3).
4. There are 57.6 percent of the total respondents who have native place outside Pune city. The native place of these slum dwellers have were Mumbai, Solapur, Ahmednagar, Kota, Sonpat, Baramati, Beed, Nagpur, Islampur, Hyderabad, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Kopargaon, Kolhapur, Lonavala, Satara, Belgaum etc. (Table No. 4.4).
5. More than half of the respondents i.e. 55.2 percent have migrated to Pune from other places of the state and the country contributing to the increase in the slum dwellings (Table No. 4.5).
6. There are more numbers of respondents i.e. 52.8 percent who have migrated to Pune city from other parts of the country (Table No. 4.6).
7. Around 53.4 percent of the respondents have migrated to Pune from other places to earn a livelihood through business, job, or any other means they can find to earn a livelihood (Table No. 4.7).
8. More than half of the respondents i.e. around 53.4 percent of the respondents were self employed (Table No. 4.8).
9. Most of the respondents i.e. 80 percent have a family of more than four members which indirectly adds up to the burden of the Pune municipal corporation with respect to provision of basic facilities and amenities (Table No. 4.9).

10. Most of the family members of the slum dwellers i.e. 66.9 percent were unemployed (Table No. 4.10).

11. Around 75.5 percent of the respondents were educated below 10\textsuperscript{th} standard (Table No. 4.11).

12. Majority of the respondents i.e. 96.3 percent knew Marathi language since it is the local language of the city and knowledge of Marathi was important to carry out the day to day activities. Even those respondents who had migrated from other areas/states had learned Marathi language. (Table No. 4.12).

13. More than half of the respondents i.e. 55.2 percent of the total respondents had joint family structure (Table No. 4.13).

14. More than half of the respondents i.e. 51.5 percent earn upto only Rs.5000/- per month which shows that they cannot afford to purchase a house since with this meager income it is already difficult for them to make ends meet (Table No. 4.14).

15. Many of the respondents i.e. 66.9 percent are the only earning member of the family (Table No. 4.15).

16. Around 61.7 percent of the total respondents live in a dwelling of the size 10 X 12 or less which is around 120 sq. ft. of living space (Table No. 4.16).

17. More than half of the respondents i.e. 53.4 percent reside in the dwelling which were built before 20 years (Table No. 4.17).

18. Many slum dwellers i.e. 68.7 percent reside in dwellings made using iron sheets (Table No. 4.18).

19. More than half of the respondents i.e. 53.4 percent have spent upto Rs.10000/- to build their dwelling. The cost is low since these dwellings have been made using iron sheets and have been built before 20 years (Table No. 4.19).

20. Most of the respondents i.e. around 72 percent own the dwellings they reside in (Table No. 4.20).

21. Most of the respondents i.e. 71.8 percent do not pay any rent at all because they own their dwelling and 28.2 percent of the respondents pay rent upto Rs. 2000/- for their
dwelling. This shows that the slum dwellers have put up their own dwelling or live in rented dwellings since they cannot afford to purchase a house in Pune due to the high cost of the real estate. (Table No. 4.21).

22. More than half of the respondents i.e. 57.7 percent do not have photo pass which is mandatory for rehabilitation (Table No. 4.22).

23. Many of the slum dwellers i.e. 68.1 percent do not have any kind of addiction (Table No. 4.23).

24. Majority of the slum dwellers i.e. 96.9 percent married off their daughters after they attained the legal marriageable age of 18 years. Hence it can be interpreted that the slum dwellers are aware regarding the legal marriage age of their children. (Table No. 4.24).

25. Majority of the slum dwellers i.e. 96.9 percent married off their sons after they attained the legal marriageable age of 21 years. Even though the slum dwellers are aware about the legal marriageable age of their children there is still scope for improvement (Table No. 4.25).

26. Many of the respondents i.e. 68 percent celebrate all the festivals irrespective of their caste and religion (Table No. 4.26).

27. Most of the slum dwellers i.e. 83 percent had the toilet facility in their slum dwelling (Table No. 4.27).

28. Majority of the slum dwellers i.e. around 99 percent have the facility of water in their dwelling (Table No. 4.28).

29. Majority of the slum dwellers i.e. around 99 percent have the facility of electricity in their dwelling (Table No. 4.29).

30. Around 57.7 percent of the total respondents pay upto Rs.400/- per month for the facilities like electricity / water / toilet in the slum (Table No. 4.30).

31. Majority of the slums i.e. 96 percent had people of all religions living together in the slums (Table No. 4.31).

32. 79.8 percent of the total respondents had around two or more than two toilet blocks available for their use in the slum but when compared to the number of slum dwellers in the slum this is insufficient (Table No. 4.32).
33. 62.6 percent of the respondents were of the opinion that the toilets were not clean which proves that the Pune municipal corporation is burdened with work and hence are not able to maintain the hygiene and cleanliness of the toilets (Table No. 4.33).
34. 51 percent of the respondents said that there are around three or more than three sarvajanik mandals present in the slums (Table No. 4.34).
35. 52.7 percent of the respondents said that there are two or less than two savings groups present in the slums (Table No. 4.35).
36. 60.1 percent of the total respondents said that most of the slums do not have any neighbourhood group present in the slum (Table No. 4.36).
37. 96.3 percent of the respondents said that their slum have been provided with toilets by the Pune municipal corporation (Table No. 4.37).
38. 98.2 percent of the respondents said that their slum has been provided with water tap facility by the Pune municipal corporation (Table No. 4.38).
39. 98.2 percent of the respondents said that their slum has been provided with the facility of the lamp post by the authorities (Table No. 4.39).
40. The facilities provided by the Pune Municipal Corporation like toilet, water tap and lamp posts are not sufficient as per the opinion of 64.4 percent of the total respondents (Table No. 4.40).
41. The respondents were not satisfied with the facilities provided by the PMC like toilet, water tap and lamp post as per the opinion of 66.9 percent of the respondents (Table No. 4.41).
42. 91.4 percent of the respondents did not have ration cards (Table No. 4.42).
43. Most of the slums do not have any NGO working in the slum to help the slum dwellers as per the opinion of 73.6 percent of the respondents (Table No. 4.43).
44. According to 54.6 percent of the respondents there are less than or equal to three pre-primary schools in the slums (Table No. 4.44).
45. More than half of the respondents i.e. 54 percent said that there two or less than two anganwadis present in the slum for the slum children (Table No. 4.45).
46. According to 52.8 percent of the respondents there were no primary schools present in the slum (Table No. 4.46).
47. There were no high schools available in the slum for the slum children as per the opinion of 64 percent of the respondents (Table No. 4.47).

48. There were two or less than two clinics present in the slum according to 48 percent of the respondents (Table No. 4.48).

49. Many of the slums were small in size with upto 5000 population size as per 59.5 percent of the respondents (Table 4.49).

50. 57.1 percent of the respondents said that they do not use preventive measures to curb family size (Table No. 4.50).

6.1.2 Findings of the Health Practitioners in the Slum:

1. Majority of the respondents i.e. 75.9 percent have been running their clinic for more than 15 years (Table No. 4.51).

2. There are ailments prominently prevalent in the slum which has been expressed by 100 percent of the respondents (Table No. 4.52).

3. Most of the respondents i.e. 61.5 percent charge a minimum fee below Rs. 50 from the slum dwellers (Table No. 4.53).

4. Majority of the respondents i.e. 71 percent charge maximum fees between Rs. 51 to Rs. 150 from the slum dwellers (Table No. 4.54).

5. All the respondents i.e. 100 percent have expressed that there are ailments prevalent in women in the slum (Table No. 4.55).

6. 100 percent of the respondents accept that there are ailments prevalent in men in the slum (Table No. 4.56).

7. Majority of the respondents i.e. 98.9 percent provide guidance on family planning to the slum dwellers (Table No. 4.57).

8. 100 percent of the respondents accept that there are ailments prevalent in children in the slum (Table No. 4.58).

9. The Pune Municipal Corporation has vested the responsibility of spreading awareness regarding health and also the responsibility of guiding the slum dwellers on health problems according to the opinion of 90.5 percent of the health practitioners (Table No. 4.59).
6.1.3 Findings of the Business Persons in the Slum:

1. 80.7 percent of the respondents have a family of 4 and more than 4 persons (Table No. 4.60).
2. 67.1 percent of the respondents had migrated to Pune from other parts of the country (Table No. 4.61).
3. More than half i.e. 52.2 percent of the respondents have been running their business in the slum for more than 20 years (Table No. 4.62).
4. More than half i.e. 57.7 percent of the respondents were involved in trading business only (Table No. 4.63).
5. 83.5 percent of the total respondents use the income for home expenditure (Table No. 4.64).
6. 67 percent of the respondents send their children to Marathi medium schools only (Table No. 4.65).
7. More than half of the respondents i.e. 53.8 percent were involved in cash sales only (Table No. 4.66).
8. Most of the respondents i.e. 73.1 percent were owners of the shop (Table No. 4.67).
9. Being the owners of the shop most of the respondents, i.e. 72 percent can sell their shops to others (Table No. 4.68).
10. 99.5 percent of the respondents have a monthly family income between Rs.20,000 and Rs.25,000 (Table No. 4.69).
11. 43.3 percent of the total respondents pay service tax between Rs. 1 to Rs.1,500 and 79.6 percent of the total respondents pay water tax between Rs. 1 to Rs.1,500 whereas 91.2 percent of the respondents pay electricity bill between Rs. 1 to Rs.1,500 (Table No. 4.70).

6.1.4 Findings of the Non-Governmental Organization:

1. 54.5 percent of the NGO’s have been registered between the years 2001 to 2010 (Table No. 5.1).
2. Many NGO’s i.e. 66.7 percent have more than 8 members in their NGO (Table No. 5.2).
3. Majority of the NGO’s were head quartered in Pune city only as per the information provided by 97 percent of the respondents (Table No. 5.3).
4. Many of the NGO’s have their branch in Pune as per the opinion of 63.6 percent of the respondents (Table No. 5.4).
5. 93.9 percent of the NGO’s work for the slum dwellers on varied issues (Table No. 5.5).
6. Most of the NGO’s i.e. 78.8 percent work for the slum children and their upliftment (Table No. 5.6).
7. All the NGO’s i.e. 100 percent work for the upliftment and betterment of women in the slums through various programs (Table No. 5.7).
8. Most of the NGO’s i.e. 78.8 percent work for the betterment and upliftment of the men in the slum (Table No. 5.8).
9. All the NGO’s i.e. 100 percent generate their own funds i.e. they are self funded while 54.5 percent get government funds and 90.9 percent get private funding (Table No. 5.9).
10. More than half of the NGO’s i.e. 54.5 percent are involved in financial work in the slums (Table No. 5.10).
11. Most of the NGO’s i.e. 75.8 percent are involved in cultural work through different activities in the slums (Table No. 5.11).
12. Most of the NGO’s i.e. 87.9 percent were involved in educational work by conducting various programs in the slums (Table No. 5.12).
13. More than half of the NGO’s i.e. 54.5 percent work regarding the environmental issues in the slum (Table No. 5.13).
14. Most of the NGO’s i.e. 84.8 percent work for the health issues in the slum through different initiatives (Table No. 5.14).
15. Most of the NGO’s i.e. 72.7 percent does work on family planning issues through different programs and activities (Table No. 5.15).
16. Majority of the NGO’s i.e. 90.9 percent work in the slums for the cause of AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases (Table No. 5.16).
17. Majority of the NGO’s i.e. 87.9 percent does not do any work other than for family planning, AIDS and STD, Financial, Educational, Cultural and Environmental work done by them (Table No. 5.17).

18. According to the respondents 72.7 percent of the NGO’s do not get any funding or financial help from the Pune municipal corporation (Table No. 5.18).

19. 72.7 percent of the NGO’s do not get financial funding from PMC. But the remaining 23 percent who receive funding use it for the betterment and improvement of street children, HIV awareness, Educational help for slum children and self employment opportunities for the slum dwellers (Table No. 5.19).

20. Most of the NGO’s i.e. 75.8 percent have not done any protest march with the slum dwellers for their problems (Table No. 5.20).

6.1.5 Findings of the Social Workers:

1. Majority of the social workers i.e. 90.5 percent were males (Table No. 5.21).

2. More than half of the respondents i.e. 54.8 percent were found to be in the age group of 20 to 40 years (Table No. 5.22).

3. Most of the social workers i.e. 78.6 percent were Hindus (Table No. 5.23).

4. More than half of the respondents i.e. 52.4 percent were educated upto 10th standard only (Table No. 5.24).

5. More than half of the respondents i.e. 57.1 percent were self employed (Table No. 5.25).

6. All the social workers i.e. 100 percent work for the slums in different ways in order to help the slum dwellers to improve their conditions and uplift their lives (Table No. 5.26).

7. Most of the respondents i.e. 76.2 percent face problems while working for the slums (Table No. 5.27).

8. According to the opinion of 88.1 percent of the respondents the slum dwellers have been provided with amenities while all the respondents i.e. 100 percent said that the slum dwellers have been provided with basic facilities. But 78.6 percent
of the respondents opined that the facilities provided are not sufficient (Table No. 5.28).

9. Many of the social workers i.e. 61.9 percent do not get any grant for the social work done by them (Table No. 5.29).

10. 50 percent of the respondents said that there were NGO’s working in the slum (Table No. 5.30).

11. Many of the respondents i.e. 59.5 percent said that there was no rehabilitation work in the slum, 78.6 percent said that there was illegal work in the slum, 52.4 percent said that there was mohalla committee formed in the slum and many of the respondents i.e. 69 percent said that there were illegal holdings in the slum (Table No. 5.31).

12. Majority of the respondents were working on prevention of increase in slum (88.1 percent) and increase in population (92.9 percent) (Table No. 5.32).

6.1.6 Findings of the Slum Rehabilitants:

1. Many of the respondents i.e. 69.6 percent were from Pune city only. The respondents have been residing in Pune since their birth (Table No. 5.33).

2. 60.9 percent of the respondents were self employed (Table No. 5.34).

3. Many of the slum rehabilitants i.e. 65.2 percent have been living in their rehabilitated homes for around three years and more (Table No. 5.35).

4. More than half of the respondents i.e. 56.5 percent were educated below 8th standard (Table No. 5.36).

5. All the slum rehabilitants i.e. 100 percent have been provided with electricity in their rehabilitated buildings (Table No. 5.37).

6. All the slum rehabilitants i.e. 100 percent have been provided with water facility in their rehabilitated buildings (Table No. 5.38).

7. All the slum rehabilitants i.e. 100 percent have been provided with toilet facility in their rehabilitated buildings (Table No. 5.39).

8. Many of the respondents i.e. 65.2 percent have been provided with a house of 270 sq. ft. or less (Table No. 5.40).
9. Most of the respondents i.e. 82.6 percent earn below Rs.10000/- per month to support their families (Table No. 5.41).

10. 97.5 percent of the respondents do not pay any annual tax to the corporation (Table No. 5.42).

11. 56.5 percent of the slum rehabilitants pay electricity charges (Table No. 5.43).

12. The slum rehabilitants do not pay any water tax as per 100 percent of the respondents (Table No. 5.44).

13. Many of the rehabilitation schemes have around 100 families in the rehabilitated buildings according to the information provided by 60.9 percent of the respondents (Table No. 5.45).

14. Many of the respondents i.e. 60.9 percent do not find any difference in the slum dwelling and rehabilitation home since the respondents do not have the homes registered in their names and the slum dwellers are not satisfied with the facilities provided to them (Table No. 5.46).

15. The respondents did not have to pay any amount to the corporation to get a rehabilitated home as per 100 percent of the respondents (Table No. 5.47).

16. 100 percent of the rehabilitants did not have to pay even a single rupee to the builder to get a rehabilitated home (Table No. 5.48).

17. Some of the rehabilitants (39.1 percent) are satisfied and some (39.1 percent) are not satisfied with their rehabilitated homes. But when adding up the not much satisfied category to the percentage of not satisfied respondents it comes to 60.8 percent. Hence it can be concluded that more than half of the respondents are not satisfied with their rehabilitation homes (Table No. 5.49).

6.1.7 Findings of Corporators / M.L.A. / Others:

1. Majority of the respondents i.e. 80 percent were male (Table No. 5.50).

2. Many of the respondents i.e. 62.5 percent were in the age group of 41 to 60 years (Table No. 5.51).

3. Majority of the respondents i.e. 90 percent were from Hindu religion (Table No. 5.52).

4. Majority of the respondents i.e. 92.5 percent were Corporators (Table No. 5.53).
5. 90 percent of the respondents had experience up to 10 years (Table No. 5.54).

6. Majority of the respondents i.e. 85 percent get funds from the Pune Municipal Corporation for the work done under their supervision in the slum and other areas (Table No. 5.55).

7. All the Corporators, MLA’s and other officials i.e. 100 percent, use the funds for the slums (Table No. 5.56).

8. Majority of the respondents i.e. 92.5 percent looked after 1 to 5 slums in their ward (Table No. 5.57).

9. The slum population in the wards is around 1 to 20000 as per the opinion of 65 percent of the respondents (Table No. 5.58).

10. Most of the slum wards i.e. 67.5 percent had a slum voting population of 1 to 15000 people (Table No. 5.59).

11. 100 percent of the officials i.e. the Corporators, MLA’s and others are involved in the developmental work through different initiatives and schemes in the slum area (Table No. 5.60).

12. There is illegal business running the slum as per the opinion of more than half of the respondents i.e. 52.5 percent of the respondents. Many of the respondents i.e. 60 percent were of the opinion that accidents like fire accidents, did not take place in the slums. Efforts were taken for the welfare of the slum dwellers since 100 percent of the respondents said so. Majority of the respondents i.e. 90 percent said that efforts were taken for the employment of slum children. (Table No. 5.61).

13. 57.5 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the budget allotted (Table No. 5.62).

14. There is an increase in slum with 100 percent of the respondents saying so. Majority of the respondents i.e. 97.5 percent said that the JNNURM funding for slums is available. There is no clear verdict on whether the NGO’s do effective work in the slum. It can be said that sometimes they do effective work and sometimes they don’t do effective work in the slums (Table No. 5.63).

15. More than half of the respondents i.e. 57.5 percent had a monthly income of up to Rs.5000/- (Table No. 5.64).
16. The slum population was from the lower and lower middle class according to 77.5 percent of the respondents (Table No. 5.65).

17. The rate of education of the slum dwellers was around 40 to 80 percent as per 77.5 percent of the total respondents (Table No. 5.66).

6.2 Conclusions of the Study:
The objective wise conclusions of the study have been presented below.

1. **To find the extent of the spread of the slums in the city and their management by Pune Municipal Corporation:**
Pune has a long-standing urban tradition, first as an historical center of per-colonial urbanism, and then as an important military center during British rule and in independent India, as a rapidly growing contemporary industries center. After 1950, diversified modern manufacturing sector grew in and around the city. In consequence there has been a steady growth of population in the area. Pune is now a metropolis with more than 3 million population. Over the past 5 decades while there has been more or less rapid growth of production and income the city has witnessed a growing competition for available employment opportunities. It has also witnessed a growing incident of slums associated with an increase in inadequacy in the overall coverage provide by urban services.

Pune is one of the rapidly growing cities in Maharashtra. Migration on a large scale has been taking place due to the increased industrial amenities in the city. The migrants having low as well as irregular source of income with poor living conditions form a slum. Table no. 1.14 shows the decade wise the total population and slum population of Pune from the year 1921 to 2011. It can be clearly seen that there is a decadal increase in the total population and the slum population.

According to the slum census 2011, in Maharashtra, Mumbai comes first in the increase in urban households and increase in slum areas followed by Pune. Earlier there was no separate slum census. But from the year 2011 there has been a separate slum census
conducted to identify the exact population of the slums in order to rehabilitate, redevelop or clear the slums.

The slums are situated on the river banks, hill side, canals side, on government and semi government lands (like land of the postal department, LIC, PMC, railways, defence etc.) and also on private lands. Some slums are situated partly on government land and partly on private land. The largest slum in Pune is Janata Vasahat and the Lumbini Slum, situated at Gokhale Nagar is the smallest slum.

Table no. 1.15 shows the total number of slum pockets in Pune city. There are totally 564 slums out of which 379 are declared slums and 185 are undeclared slums which are spread across 14 administrative wards. Out of the 379 declared slums 119 are located on government and semi government land and the remaining 260 slum pockets are located on private land. According to the 2001 census there were totally 477 slums out of which 353 were declared slums and 124 were undeclared slums. Hence it can be said that there is an increase in the slum population and also in the slum pockets in Pune city.

The PMC has decentralized the slum department to 14 administrative wards offices. PMC has also delegated power of Competent Authority to the 4 Zonal Commissioner as per section 3(S) of the Maharashtra Slum (Improvement, and Re-development) Act 1971. It is a Quasi-Judicial power. The management by the Pune municipal corporation has been explained in detail in page no. 41 of chapter 1 and in page no. 86 in chapter 2. PMC is trying to provide services to the slum dwellers and slum areas through the slum department (i.e. GA.VA.NI.)

2. To study the various ill effects brought about by the growing tendency of slums:
As given in table no. 5.31, in the opinion of 78.6 percent of the social workers there was illegal work in the slum like illicit liquor, alcohol business, gambling, prostitution, drugs, lottery business, clubs, illegal lending of money (Sahukari) etc. prevalent in the slum. As given in table no. 5.61, according to the corporators / M.L.A. / Others there were illegal business running the slum with more than half of the respondents i.e. around 53 percent
of the respondents saying so. The illegal business in the slums were liquor shop, scrap shops, furniture shop; gambling, lottery, local handmade liquor; beef selling, washing centers, and welding shop, drugs; old items sale called as juna bazaar etc. The table no. 4.52 clearly showed that 100 percent of the respondents i.e. all the 179 doctors were of the opinion that there were ailments prevalent in the slum. The reason for the ailments were unhealthy and unhygienic pits, carelessness about symptoms of illness, dirty living conditions, unhygienic conditions of the slum area, lack of education and awareness regarding cleanliness, unhealthy eating habits, addictions and garbage problems. The death rate of women and children is at a higher side in the slums due to the effect of pollution from slums. More and more people die every year due to the pollution from slums. The decease rate has also increased due to the faulty arrangement of houses and the use of low standard of fuel for cooking. The people die due to the adverse effects of pollution. Problems like asthma, breathing problems and tuberculosis spread in such areas.

Pune city faces certain ill effects of the slums. The major ill effects are unhygienic environment, lack of education, blind faith, many anti social activities taking place in the slums, prejudiced outlook regarding the slum, a feeling of insecurity in the people living in slums, temporary and bad housing condition, unhealthy and unhygienic living condition of the slum dwellers, places for creation of dangerous diseases, air pollution, water pollution, unemployment and unproductiveness, roils, prostitution, illegal business, hiding place for offenders and criminals, illegal production and sale of alcohol, increase in alcohol, tobacco and drug addictions, gang wars, increase in child offenders, gambling, apathy from the government, misuse of government benefits, illegal holding of land, child labour, corrupt officials posing problems in rehabilitation of the slum dwellers and slums not having sufficient space to have proper roads leading to traffic congestion.

3. To find the extent to which slum control measures have been introduced and implemented by Pune Municipal Corporation:
There has been an increase in the number of slums due to the floods in the year 1961 and the draught in the year 1972. The basic facilities and amenities have not been provided to
theses slums due to improper and prolonged planning. The slum development was prolonged due to lack of proper management. In July 1961, Panshet and Khadakwasla dams were damaged and huge flood situation happened. Many hutment holders were fully destroyed, some were partly destroyed and many families were made homeless. More than 26000 families lost their homes and 3600 shops were damaged. The flood affected people were rehabilitated through MHADA under various schemes namely Nissen Huts, Dormitories, Temporary Shelter, Town Planning Schemes, Panmala, Ganeshnagar, Bibevevadi (lower), Bhamburdas. No. 24, Ota Scheme under SRA, Shivajinagar Municipal Colony No.1, Ambil Odha Colony, Vartak wadi, Mangalwar Peth colony no. 2, Vadar Vasti, ota type and chawl type, Ganj Peth colony, Ashanagar, Bhokarwadi, Toilet for Everyone Scheme and Eco-Housing, Rehabilitation in EWS flats.

For the fire affected slum areas the PMC has a separate department known as the fire brigade department and another separate department has been formed under the disaster management cell in the year 2010 and the fire accidents are controlled through this department. The PMC has arranged and built markets in the slum pockets for the businessmen in gokhale nagar area, mangalwar peth, yerawada near chitra talkies and alpana old bazaar.

Pune Municipal Corporation has executed various schemes for slums dwellers and slum Pockets rehabilitation, clearance and redevelopment in the city. There are totally 564 slum pockets spread over the 14 administrative wards. The Pune municipal corporation has drafted and executed the slum control measures through their own budget, and with help from MHADA, CIDCO, HUDCO, MJP, PPP, SRD, World Bank, UNICEF, National Housing Bank, D & R Project, Eco Housing, State Government and Central Government Free Housing Scheme, Dalit Vasti Sudhar Yojana, Lok Awas Yojana, National Common Minimum Programme, Photo Pass, JNNURM, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Valmiki Yojana, SRA, Rajiv Awas Yojana, BSUP, NSDP, In-situ Punarvasan, Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalpa, Nirmal Bharat Yojana, MLA / MP Fund etc.
Ever since the incorporation of the slum department (GA.VA.NI) in PMC, the department has been trying to give the amenities and facilities like medical facilities, educational facilities and basic facilities to the slum dwellers, in order to make their day to day living easier. Different slum control measures have been implemented by the PMC but were not able to taste success in each case. The Pune municipal corporation, from its own funds and also from the different schemes of the state and the central government and the MP and MLA funds, have presented 353 rehabilitation proposals till date out of which only 25 SRA schemes have been completed and 26 proposals are in process towards completion. The rehabilitation scheme has been introduced and completed successfully in Bibvewadi, Dhankawadi, Rajendra Nagar, Kasewadi, Nana Peth, Bhavani Peth, Hadapsar, Patra Chawl, Yerawada, Ambil Odha, Vartak Wadi, Wadar Vasti, Mangalwar Peth, Ganj Peth Colony, Asha Nagar, Panmala, Ganesh Nagar, Kothrud, Shivajinagar Municipal Colony, Bhokarwadi, Parvati etc.

The PMC has given 2.5 FSI for the Slum Rehabilitation Schemes due to which the rehabilitation of many slum dwellers was made possible. The corporation has rehabilitated those slum dwellers who were affected due to natural calamities like flood etc. and those slum dwellers who were affected due to fire accidents have also been rehabilitated by the corporation through the 2.5 FSI scheme.

While developing the land reserved for the economically weaker sections, 15 percent flats have been reserved for the slum rehabilitation. Rehabilitation under the economically weaker sections reserved land done under the JNNURM, Lok Awas Yojana, In-situ Rehabilitation and Valmiki Ambedkar Yojana failed to taste success. The reason for the failure of the scheme in bibvewadi and dhankawadi area was due to non availability of photo pass holders from the parvati slums to rehabilitate, since only 10 percent of the slum dwellers were photo pass holders and the remaining 90 percent had forcefully acquired the houses.

The slum dwellers staying at the river bank near the shivajinagar court were offered rehabilitation at hadapsar, Sr. No. 89. Only 20 percent of the slum dwellers have shifted
to the rehabilitated homes so far. The reasons given by the slum dwellers for not shifting to the rehabilitated homes was that they were working in the houses and bungalows in and around shivajinagar court area and it would be difficult for them to commute to their work every day from hadapsar to shivajinagar. Due to this the rehabilitation scheme failed. Under the JNNURM scheme of the central government 6000 flats have been built and are ready in Warje area. But the slum dwellers denied to go to their rehabilitate homes stating reasons that they are the vote bank of the corporator of that area and hence they do not want to move to another area.

In the wadar wadi, gokhale nagar and pandav nagar areas the PMC has its own land on which illegal holding of land has taken place. The PMC had expressed its desire to rehabilitate the area and provide housing to the slum dwellers which was opposed by the slum dwellers and the local politicians and hence the rehabilitation scheme is pending. The rehabilitation scheme in Pune city is many a times opposed by the NGO’s stating environmental issues and sometimes they file a case in the court due to which the rehabilitation scheme remains on paper only. Till today 30 rehabilitation schemes of SRA have been cancelled / closed due to the objection raised by the NGO’s.

Pune city is known to be a city of thinkers and environmentalists. Most of the slums are located on river banks and hill tops where building of any kind of residence is not allowed by the government. Hence there are restrictions to build rehabilitation homes at such places due to which many rehabilitation schemes fail. Also the slum dwellers demand for bigger homes i.e. 350 to 500 sq. ft. than those proposed by the act i.e. 270 sq. ft. Due to these unscrupulous demands the proposals are dropped and hence rehabilitation does not take place. Many a times the politicians and the local goons demand money from the builders / developers in order to let them work in the area which is not affordable to the developer and hence the developer gives the project away and rehabilitation does not take place.

On the slums situated on the central government land like defence, LIC, railways etc., any proposals have been presented regarding the rehabilitation of the slums, prepared
under the SRA. But due to not getting the NOC in time from the government the rehabilitation proposals have failed. The Reserve Bank of India has placed certain restrictions on providing housing loans to the people and the interest on the housing loans are not going to be reduced by the government in the near future. The increase in the cost of the raw material, insufficient availability of land, tedious procedures and rules of the government has slowed the growth of the housing sector. This could be one of the reasons for the failure of the slum rehabilitation schemes. Due to the stay order on the rehabilitation schemes on certain areas the developers have dropped the rehabilitation schemes.

In order to prevent the growth / increase of the slums the PMC ward officers and the Police officers put in lots of efforts. But due to the political interests there is an increase in slums irrespective of all the efforts. Not only that these politicians do not let the rehabilitation work run smoothly and keep causing problems in that also.

4. To study the nature of the active role played by State Government and Concerned authorities to Control and Regulate the slums:

There are many acts in our country which have been created to regulate and control the issues pertaining to which they have been created like income tax act, companies act etc. Due to the necessity of comprehensive legislation on improvement of slum areas in Maharashtra, the state government had passed the Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Act, 1971. The act has been amended from time to time as per the requirement to favor the slum dwellers. The act gave the power to the competent authority to declare an area as a slum area and also to decide the area in which slum clearance was to be done. In short the act gave powers to the competent authorities to decide and take action on matters pertaining to the slum improvement, clearance and redevelopment as per the provision made in the act. Also in the year 1976 another act was passed namely The Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Act, 1976. This act was made to unify, consolidate and amend the laws relating to the housing, repairing and reconstructing, dangerous buildings and carrying out improvement works in the slum area. Under the Maharashtra Slum Act, 1971 many
departments and regulatory authorities like, MHADA, SRA, CIDCO, HUDCO etc. were established in order to control and regulate the issues pertaining to the improvement, clearance and redevelopment of the slums in Maharashtra.

5. To find the extent to which NGO’s have taken the responsibilities to mitigate the sufferings of the slum dwellers:

As shown in table no. 5.5 majority of the NGO’s work for the slum dwellers. The NGO’s work varies from providing financial help and assistance to conducting cultural programs, educational assistance, environmental issues and health related work. The NGO’s organize blood donation camps, health check up camps, conduct coaching classes, conduct adult education at nights, teach dance and drama to slum children and try to spread awareness using street plays, counseling etc. The NGO’s provide assistance, information and counseling on issues like HIV, AIDS and Family planning. They provide educational scholarships to the needy students and also conduct training workshops to empower women and men for self employment. They also conduct tree plantation drives and cleanliness drive etc.

As given table no. 5.6 most of the NGO’s work for the slum children and their upliftment. The work done by the NGO’s for the children in the slum includes arranging cultural training and programs for the slum children, coaching classes, arranging scholarship and drama competitions for the slum children, conducting classes and workshops for soft skill development, spreading awareness regarding education and providing guidance on education, career counseling, free distribution of educational material like school bags, books, note books, pens, pencils etc., conduct spoken English classes, run a school, providing funding for the hostel and higher education of slum children, provide library and study rooms for students etc.

In table no. 5.7 it has been presented all the NGO’s work for the upliftment and betterment of women in the slums. The work done by the NGO’s for the women in the slums include assistance and guidance to begin mahila bachat gat, providing loans to mahila bachat gat whenever required, providing training for self employment, arranging
health check-ups for women, spreading awareness regarding cleanliness and regarding the illness that could arise due to unclean environment, providing sewing machines and train them to make clothes, awareness programs regarding addictions, conducting haldi-kunku programs etc.

From the table no. 5.8 it can be seen that most of the NGO’s work for the betterment and upliftment of the men in the slum. The work done by the NGO’s for the men in the slum include spreading awareness on addictions and its effects, providing awareness on HIV AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases, providing medical assistance, distribution of free family planning instruments and the training to use them in order to curb family size, arranging health check up camps etc. According to table no. 5.10 more than half of the NGO’s i.e. 54.5 percent are involved in financial work in the slums. The financial work done by the NGO’s in the slums are training slum dwellers for self employment, providing loans to needy members through mahila bachat gat, financial help to needy patients, scholarships to students, help people during situations like floods etc., financial assistance to savings groups, hospital expenses for needy people, financial assistance to self help groups etc.

As per table no. 5.11 most of the NGO’s i.e. 75.8 percent are involved in cultural work in the slums. The NGO does cultural work like arranging dance, drama activities and sports activities through various groups, arranging road plays, arranging screening of movies for slum dwellers, street plays, haldi kundu and other get togethers, picnics for children, picnics for HIV affected people, flag hoisting on independence day and republic day, celebrating festivals with slum dwellers, organizing gammat jatra for children, bhajan and kirtan program for senior citizen etc.

The table no. 5.12 shows that most of the NGO’s were involved in educational work in the slums. The NGO’s do educational work like conducting coaching classes free of cost, conducting night adult education classes, providing scholarships, conducting drawing competition, providing educational material like books, notebooks, pen, pencil etc. to children, spoken English classes, providing funding for education and hostel, career
mahotsav, nursery training, pre-primary teacher training, computer training and training for stitching etc.

According to table no. 5.13 more than half of the NGO’s work regarding the environmental issues in the slum. The work done by the NGO’s regarding the environment are plantation of trees, cleanliness drive, slide shows on environment, distribution of plants, distribution of dustbins, awareness regarding proper garbage disposal, rally on environmental issues, assistance to build toilets to avoid open defecation, create awareness on mosquito breeding sites and its avoidance, colloquium and awareness programs on conservation of water and electricity etc.

As seen in table no. 5.14 most of the NGO’s work for the health issues in the slum. The health related work done by the NGO’s include Blood donation camps, eye check up camp, health check up camp, lectures on family planning, TB, Cancer, Leprocy and AIDS awareness, guidance and counseling on AIDS and family planning, road play and rallies regarding AIDS, providing medical help to the patients, providing information on use of condoms and free distribution of condoms, free family planning and cataract operations, running of DOT centers, guidance for pregnant women, diabetes check up at low cost, vaccination of children and pregnant women, information to teenagers and newly married couples on HIV, providing family planning instruments to the anganwadi workers, distribution of spectacles, pulse polio campaign, contraceptive pills distribution, health awareness programs, sex education through street plays, awareness on issues like gender bias, addictions and blind faith, counseling of women and medical assistance regarding gynecological issues etc.

The table no. 5.15 shows that most of the NGO’s work on family planning issues. The work done by the NGO’s regarding family planning includes arranging and conducting lectures on family planning, distribution of free condoms, providing information on use of condoms, providing information on population increase and its ill effects, programs on family planning in slums, promotion of use of condoms, assistance on family planning, guidance for pregnant women, pamphlets distribution and counseling on family planning,
distribution of free family planning instruments, free operations for family planning etc. According to table no. 5.16, majority of the NGO’s work for the cause of AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Diseases. The work done by the NGO’s for this cause includes organizing lectures and workshops on AIDS and creating awareness through road plays, rallies, pamphlets, posters etc., counseling of AIDS patients, free supply of condoms, guidance regarding HIV AIDS, Check up camps for AIDS, providing medical help to the AIDS patients, providing information on use of condoms, organizing cultural programs and picnics for AIDS affected families and patients etc.

Table no. 5.17 shows that majority of the NGO’s does not do any work other than those for family planning, AIDS and STD, Financial, Educational, Cultural and Environmental work. But the work done by the others include help and assistance to get ration card, photo pass, caste certificate, aadhar card, voter identity card and legal assistance to the slum dwellers etc. As stated in table no. 5.19 most of the NGO’s do not get financial funding from PMC with around 73 percent of the respondents saying so. But the remaining 23 percent who receive funding use it for the betterment and improvement of street children, HIV awareness, educational help for slum children and self employment opportunities for the slum dwellers.

There are many NGO’s working in Pune city towards the betterment and upliftment of the slum dwellers and the slums. But the researcher found that many of the NGO’s are working only on paper many of the times. Table no. 4.43 has presented that 76.3 percent of the slum dwellers have said that they do not have any NGO working in their slum. Also only 50 percent of the social workers have said that there are NGO’s working in the slums (Table no. 5.30). Hence it can be concluded that the NGO’s work is not satisfactory and they have to work more and work effectively towards the betterment and upliftment of the slum dwellers.
6. To find out the various financial sources available with the PMC for slum development:
The Pune municipal corporation prepares a budget every year for the slum department. There are sufficient funds allotted in the budget towards slum development, clearance and rehabilitation but due to many obstacles the funds are not utilized properly and many a times the funds remain unused as can be seen in table no. 1.15. The financial resources available with the Pune Municipal Corporation which the Corporation uses for the development of the city are D.P.D.C. Fund, Councilors Development Fund, HUDCO, CIDCO, Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran, National Housing Bank, JNNURM Fund, NURM Fund, Slum Development Fund, NSDP Fund, Dalit Vasti Development Fund, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan Fund, Family Planning Grant Fund, Suvarna Jayanti Fund, Integrated Child Development Scheme and UNICEF.

7. To find out the various schemes of the central and state government towards the development and welfare of the slum dwellers:
The various schemes of the state government towards the development and welfare of the slum dwellers are Dalit Vasti Development Scheme, Maulik Sauchalay Yojana, Lok Awas Yojana, Photo Pass Yojana, Slum Rehabilitation Authority, Improvement Slum Planning Programme, Shiv Shahi Punarvasan Prakalpa, Slum Rehabilitation Development Scheme, Transfer right to hutment and transfer charges, World Bank finance, Guarantee to Slum Dwellers for Rehabilitation on Reserved Land, Supply Electricity to Slum Dwellers on Government Land, Slum Improvement Schemes Subsidy, Action on illegal construction and assistance from MJP, CIDCO, HUDCO and UNICEF.

The various schemes of the central government towards the development and welfare of the slum dwellers are National Slum Development Programme, Valmiki Ambedkar Yojana, Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, Swach Bharat Abhiyan, Urban Poverty Alleviation Programme, Scheme for Environmental Improvements in Slum Areas, Slum Upgradation Programme, Suvarna Jayanti Sahakari Rozgar Yojana, Rajiv Awas Yojana, Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme, Basic Services Upgradation Programme, Jawaharlal Nehru National Redevelopment Programme, Prime Ministers Grand Project,
Jawaharlal Nehru Rashtriya Sahakari Puranthan Abhiyan, Backward and Eco Backward Housing Schemes, National Common Minimum Programme, Garibi Hatao through 20 points, Affordable housing, Assistance from National Housing Bank and House for all.

8. To study the satisfaction and sufficiency of the slum dwellers regarding the facilities and amenities provided to them:

The Table no. 4.40 gives the information that the facilities provided by the Pune Municipal Corporation like toilet, water tap and lamp posts are not sufficient as per the opinion of 64.4 percent of the total respondents. And table no. 4.41 shows that many of the respondents were not satisfied with the facilities provided by the PMC like toilet, water tap and lamp post with around 67 percent of the respondents accepting so. Hence it can be concluded that even though the PMC is providing the facilities like water, lamp post and toilets they are not sufficient and satisfactory since the PMC is burdened with work due to shortage of staff, extension of municipal limits from time to time etc. and hence are not able to provide the services satisfactorily and sufficiently. The ward wise break up on the satisfaction regarding the facilities provided and the sufficiency of the facilities has been presented in table no. 6.1.

Table No. 6.1: Satisfaction and Sufficiency regarding the Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ward Name</th>
<th>Facility - Sufficient</th>
<th>Satisfaction regarding the facilities provided by PMC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aundh</td>
<td>7(54)</td>
<td>6(46)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kothrud</td>
<td>3(60)</td>
<td>2(40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghole Road</td>
<td>7(58)</td>
<td>5(42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warje - Karvenagar</td>
<td>1(25)</td>
<td>3(75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhole Patil Road</td>
<td>4(40)</td>
<td>6(60)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hadapsar</td>
<td>1(25)</td>
<td>3(75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nagar Road</td>
<td>10(53)</td>
<td>9(47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangamwadi</td>
<td>9(24)</td>
<td>28(76)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhavani Peth</td>
<td>3(11)</td>
<td>24(89)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vishrambaugwada</td>
<td>0(0)</td>
<td>3(100)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sahakarnagar</td>
<td>3(60)</td>
<td>2(40)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tilak Road</td>
<td>1(25)</td>
<td>3(75)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 6.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Bibvewadi</th>
<th>Dhanakawadi</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9(60)</td>
<td>6(40)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9(60)</td>
<td>6(40)</td>
<td>0(0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0(0)</td>
<td>5(100)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0(0)</td>
<td>5(100)</td>
<td>0(0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Figures in brackets represent the percentage) (Source: Primary Data)

From the above table no. 6.1, it can be seen that out of the 14 administrative wards, more than half of the slum dwellers of 8 wards have opined that the facilities provided by the PMC are not sufficient. Out of the 8 wards in the vishrambaugwada and dhanakawadi wards 100 percent of the respondents have said that the facilities are not sufficient. Similarly more than half the respondents of 10 administrative wards have said that they are not satisfied with the facilities provided by the PMC. Out of the 10 the wards 75 percent and more than 75 percent of the respondents of warje-karvenagar, hadapsar, sangamwadi, bhavani peth, vishrambaugwada, tilak road and dhanakawadi wards are not satisfied with the facilities provided. This means that the PMC has to look into the matter and solve the problems of the slum dwellers.

The slum population in Pune has been increasing at a faster pace. The reasons for the same are urbanization, industrialization and higher productivity in secondary sector against primary sector which makes cities and towns centers of economic growth and jobs. The village people are attracted to the cities due to the problems arising in agriculture due to famines, draughts and natural calamities which leads to financial loss and hence these people migrate to the cities in order to earn a livelihood. The negative consequences of urban pull results in upcoming of slums characterized by housing shortage and critical inadequacies in public utilities, overcrowding, unhygienic conditions etc. The government has taken necessary steps from time to time to control the increase in slums and clear the slums by providing rehabilitation to the slum inhabitants. But due to the strong political hold of the politicians on the slums due to their vested interests in the vote bank available in the slum are creating problems in rehabilitation due to which the Pune municipal corporation is not able to reach out to all the slum dwellers and provide them with the basic facilities. But as per the saying “Better late than never”, the government has to overcome all the problems and try to clear the slums and rehabilitate the slum dwellers as quickly as possible.