



A STUDY OF SLUM POPULATION IN PUNE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION FROM 2001 TO 2011

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Introduction:

Urbanization, in conventional terms, refers to the process through which society is transformed from rural to urban areas. It is broadly defined as a growth of towns and increasing ratio of rural to urban population of a country. Urbanization usually brings with it regional prosperity as the provision of infrastructure facilities. It stimulates the development of locally available resources, increasing regional income and the level of employment. Although, it provides new economic opportunities through providing several infrastructural facilities but also responsible to create new problems too. Slum is one of the most important problems in urban area. A slum is loosely defined as a congested, unhygienic area.

Pune is popularly nicknamed as 'Oxford of India', 'Cultural Capital of Maharashtra', 'Cyber City', 'Pensioners Paradise' etc. owing to its location, pleasant climate, historical importance, vibrant culture and upcoming IT –BT centers. Follow to this identity, thousands of immigrants from different parts of Maharashtra as well as India attracts to being a part of this city, but most of them are fall in the category of lower strata forming the poor or low income group. This lower income group population lives in slum due to their poor affordability. Population include in slum are working in construction field as skilled workers like fitters, electricians and as unskilled workers like bigaris, vendors (food and vegetable), private job holders like factory workers.

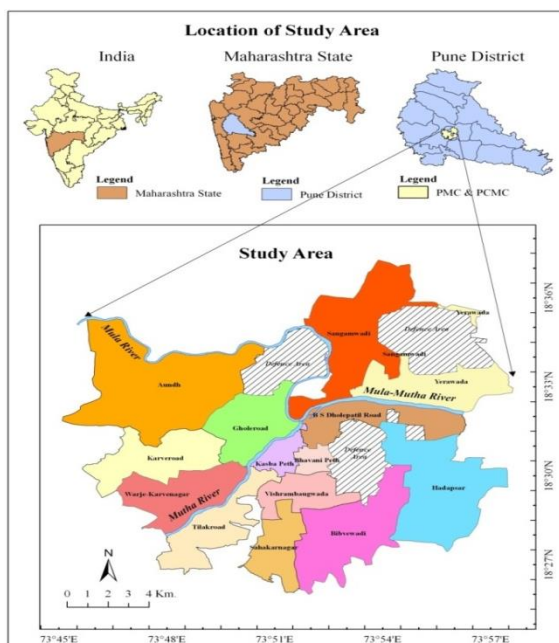
Day by day population of Pune city is increases. Rapid urbanization, population and growing economy and industry of the region have placed an enormous strain on the city's infrastructure. This growth has given rise to problem of slum which impact on cities plan, layout and morphology. In Pune Municipal Corporation urbanization and slums are going hand in hand, bigger the growth – higher is the proportion of people living in slums. Pune Municipal Corporation provides various facility like water and electricity supply, educational facilities, health facilities, security, communications facilities, but due to increasing slum area this facilities are fall down and useless.

As per Pune City Sanitation Plan- 2011, total numbers of slum are 564 and out of those 353 slums are declared where 211 slums are undeclared. Slum has been declared or it has been officially recognized by the local government that means, declared slum is eligible for basic service provision. Undeclared slums are not considered for basic provision and its mean those slums are excess but they use all facility which are provided by Pune Municipal Corporation. Due to undeclared slum that facility are fall down.

Study Area:

Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) Established in 1950, PMC is governed by the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation (BPMC) Act 1949. As per this Act, PMC is obligated to provide basic infrastructure like water supply, drainage, sewerage and road and services such as conservancy, fire fighting, streetlights, education and primary health. The total area of PMC is 243.84 sq. km .PMC lies between 18° 25' to 18° 37' N latitude and 73°44' to 73° 57'

E longitude. The area surrounded by off shots of Sahyadri hills extends mostly from west to east. The city is located at the confluence of Mula and Mutha rivers. Pune is well connected by road, rail and air network with almost all the important cities within Maharashtra and India.



Map No: 1.1 Location of Study Area

Aims and Objectives:

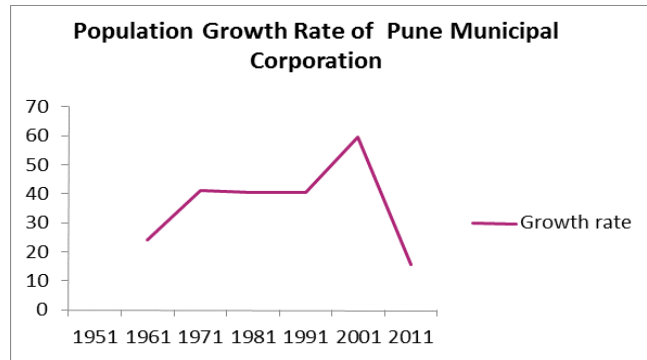
1. To study Population Growth Rate of Pune Municipal Corporation.
2. To compare slum population with non-slum population for 2001 and 2011.
3. To study density change between slum population and non-slum population.

Result and Discussion: 1) Population Growth Rate of Pune Municipal Corporation:

Table No 1.1 and Graph No 1.1 show Population Growth Rate of Pune Municipal Corporation. In 1961, PMC shows 24.23 % Growth Rate where in next decade it increases by 16.86 %. i.e. in 1971, Growth Rate of PMC was reached at 41.09 %. 1981 and 1991 this two decades show steady growth rate i.e. 40.56 %. In 2001, Growth Rate of PMC increases and shows highest Growth Rate than its previous decades. Due to expansion of Information Technology Industry (IT) in PMC, Growth Rate of PMC increases and in 2001 it reached at 59.45 %. In 2011, PMC was experience sudden change in Growth Rate i.e. it reached at 15.51%. PMC showing steep decline in Growth Rate which may be due to developing of Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation as an industrial center.

Table :1.1 Population Growth Rate of Pune Municipal Corporation

Year	Total Population	Decadal Change	Growth rate
1951	488419	-	-
1961	606777	118358	24.23288201
1971	856105	249328	41.09054892
1981	1203363	347258	40.56254782
1991	1691430	488067	40.55858457
2001	2697001	1005571	59.45093796
2011	3115431	418430	15.51464015



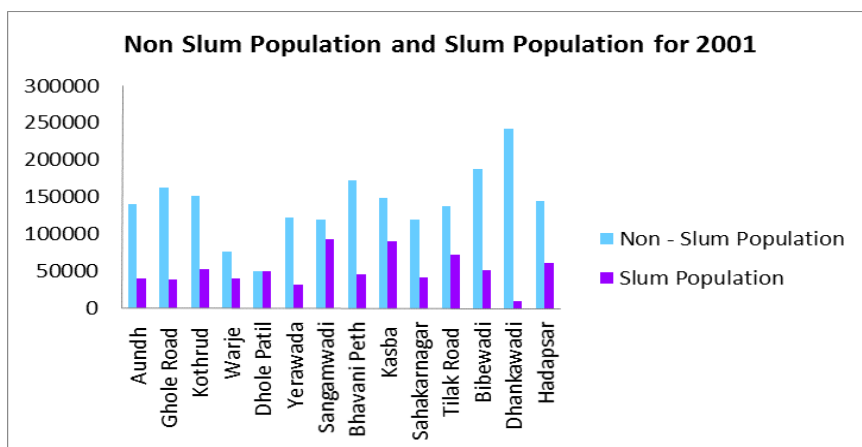
Graph No: 1.1 Population Growth Rate of Pune Municipal Corporation

2) Comparing of Administrative Ward wise Non Slum and Slum Population: 2001 and 2011

Table :1.2 Administrative Ward wise Non- Slum and Slum Population for 2001

Administrative Ward	Total Geographical Area in sq. km	Non - Slum Population for 2001	Slum Population for 2001	Total Population for 2001
Aundh	40.75	140221	39665	179886
Ghole Road	12.75	162377	39150	201527
Kothrud	16.26	151216	53100	204316
Warje	15.21	76785	40200	116985
Dhole Patil	14.64	50059	50000	100059
Yerawada	29.1	122726	31699	154425
Sangamwadi	29.35	120097	93621	213718
Bhavani Peth	2.9	172461	45845	218306
Kasba	5	148840	90530	239370
Sahakarnagar	9.2	120160	41505	161665
Tilak Road	14.71	138248	72855	211103
Bibewadi	18.35	187932	51600	239532
Dhankawadi	10.84	241650	9450	251100
Hadapsar	24.78	144009	61000	205009
	243.84	1976781	720220	2697001

Source: MARSHAL, Pune Slum Atlas



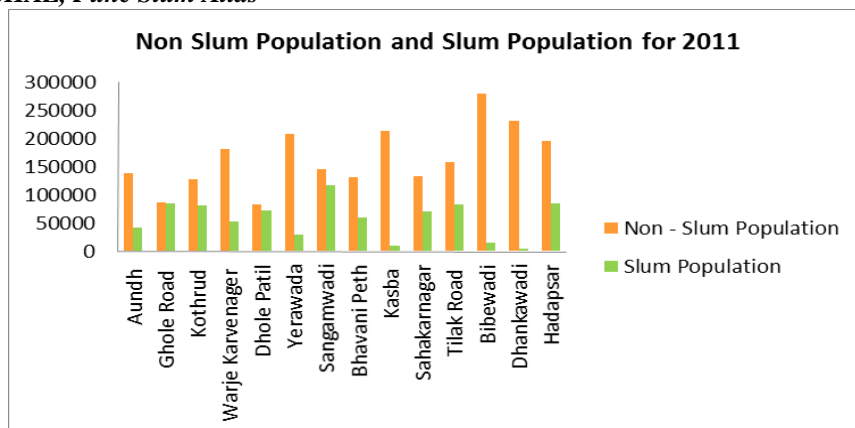
Graph No: 1.2 Non Slum Populations and Slum Population for 2001

Table no 1.2 and Graph no 1.2 shows Non Slum Population and Slum Population for 2001. In 2001, total population of Pune Municipal Corporation was 26,97,001, out of this population 19,76,781 population was non - slum population i.e. 73.29% and 7,20,220 population was slum population i.e. 26.70%. Sangamwadi, Kasba, Tilak Road, and Hadapsar this administrative ward has largest slum population compared with other administrative ward and there is some common factor are found in between this four wards that the nearness to the river and the core part of the city. Kasba and Tilak Road these two wards are join to Mula River where Sangamwadi and Hadapsar these two wards are join to Mula - Mutha River after the confluence point of this two river. Most of the slum area is developed towards the river basin. From ancient period human settlements are developed near the river because it fulfills human’s basic need of water. In 2001, Dhankawadi ward has least number of slum population.

Table No : 1.3 Administrative Ward wise Non- Slum and Slum Population for 2011

Administrative Ward	Total Geographical Area in sq. km	Non - Slum Population for 2011	Slum Population for 2011	Total Population for 2011
Aundh	40.75	138789	41475	180264
Ghole Road	12.75	87351	84405	171756
Kothrud	16.26	128001	81045	209046
Warje	15.21	180480	52245	232725
Dhole Patil	14.64	83267	72040	155307
Yerawada	29.1	208659	29775	238434
Sangamwadi	29.35	144917	116390	261307
Bhavani Peth	2.9	131172	60615	191787
Kasba	5	213804	8880	222684
Sahakarnagar	9.2	132421	70900	203321
Tilak Road	14.71	157145	83595	240740
Bibewadi	18.35	279942	15725	295667
Dhankawadi	10.84	231361	5260	236621
Hadapsar	24.78	195750	84465	280215
	243.84	2313059	806815	3119874

Source: MARSHAL, Pune Slum Atlas



Graph No :1.3 Non Slum Population and Slum Population for 2011

Table No 1.3 and Graph No 1.3 shows Non Slum Population and Slum Population for 2011. In 2011, total population of Pune Municipal Corporation was 31,19,874, out of this Volume 3, No. 4, Oct.- Dec., 2015

population 23,13,059 population was non - slum population i.e. 74.14% and 8,06,815 population was slum population i.e. 25.86 %. From 2001 to 2011 slum population increases by 86,595 in Pune Municipal Corporation. In 2011 Sangamwadi ward shows maximum number of slum population. Sangamwadi ward is joining to Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation. Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation is one of the most important and biggest Municipal Corporation in Pune District. Pimpri Chinchwad Municipal Corporation is well known for its industrialization. Hence, there is reason to develop slum population in Sangamwadi. People who are subsisting in this ward may be brought job from both sides from PMC and PCMC. Aundh Administrative ward also has nearness to PCMC and this ward's north side bordered by Mula River. But this ward shows minimum slum population with compare to Sangamwadi. Kasba, Ghole Road, B.S. Dhole Patil Road, Bhavani Peth, Tilak Road these wards are jointly form a core area of PMC and Aundh Ward is so far from this core area, and may be due to inconvenience people reject to subsist in this ward. Thus, Aundh ward shows minimum slum population with compare to Sangamwadi. Kasba and Dhankawadi this two administrative ward shows minimum slum population in PMC.

Table No: 1.4 Administrative Ward wise Density of Non- Slum and Slum Population for 2001

Administrative Ward	Area (Ha)	Non - Slum Population	Density of Non – Slum Population 2001 (person/Hectare)	Slum Population	Density of Slum Population 2001 (person/Hectare)	Total Population	Total density
Aundh	4075	140221	34.4101	39665	9.733742331	179886	44.1438037
Ghole Road	1275	162377	127.355	39150	30.70588235	201527	158.060392
Kothrud	1626	151216	92.9988	53100	32.65682657	204316	125.655597
Warje Karvenager	1521	76785	50.4832	40200	26.42998028	116985	76.913215
Dhole Patil	1464	50059	34.1933	50000	34.15300546	100059	68.3463115
Yerawada	2910	122726	42.1739	31699	10.89312715	154425	53.0670103
Sangamwadi	2935	120097	40.9189	93621	31.89812606	213718	72.8170358
Bhavani Peth	290	172461	594.693	45845	158.0862069	218306	752.77931
Kasba	500	148840	297.68	90530	181.06	239370	478.74
Sahakarnagar	920	120160	130.609	41505	45.11413043	161665	175.722826
Tilak Road	1471	138248	93.9823	72855	49.52753229	211103	143.509857
Bibewadi	1835	187932	102.415	51600	28.11989101	239532	130.53515
Dhankawadi	1084	241650	222.924	9450	8.717712177	251100	231.642066
Hadapsar	2478	144009	58.115	61000	24.61662631	205009	82.7316384
Total	24384	1976781		720220		2697001	

Source : Revised City Development Plan for Pune -2041 and MARSHAL, Pune Slum Atlas

Table No : 1.5 Administrative Ward wise Density of Non- Slum and Slum Population for 2011

Administrative Ward	Area (Ha)	Non - Slum Population	Density of Non Slum Population 2011 (person/Hectare)	Slum Population	Density of Slum Population 2011 (person/Hectare)	Total Population	Total density
Aundh	4075	138789	34.05865031	41475	10.17791411	180264	44.23656442
Ghole Road	1275	87351	68.51058824	84405	66.2	171756	134.7105882
Kothrud	1626	128001	78.72140221	81045	49.84317343	209046	128.5645756
Warje Karvenager	1521	180480	118.6587771	52245	34.34911243	232725	153.0078895
Dhole Patil	1464	83267	56.87636612	72040	49.20765027	155307	106.0840164
Yerawada	2910	208659	71.70412371	29775	10.23195876	238434	81.93608247
Sangamwadi	2935	144917	49.37546848	116390	39.65587734	261307	89.03134583
Bhavani Peth	290	131172	452.3172414	60615	209.0172414	191787	661.3344828

Kasba	500	213804	427.608	8880	17.76	222684	445.368
Sahakarnagar	920	132421	143.9358696	70900	77.06521739	203321	221.001087
Tilak Road	1471	157145	106.828688	83595	56.82868797	240740	163.6573759
Bibewadi	1835	279942	152.5569482	15725	8.569482289	295667	161.1264305
Dhankawadi	1084	231361	213.4326568	5260	4.852398524	236621	218.2850554
Hadapsar	2478	195750	78.99515738	84465	34.08595642	280215	113.0811138
	24384	2313059		806815		3119874	

3) Density change between slum population and non slum population for 2001 and 2011:

Table No. 1.4 and 1.5 represents density change between slum population and non slum population for 2001 and 2011. In 2001 and 2011, Bhavani Peth shows highest density of non slum population as well as slum population due to its small geographical area, where Dhankawadi ward shows low density of slum population for the same year. In Yerawada ward, slum population density is steady in 2001 and 2011. Sahakarnagar ward experience increase in slum population density from 2001 to 2011. In Pune city, employment opportunities are available in large scale hence, people from outside of the city migrate for job. The number of slum is depending on employment opportunities and vacant land. The migrant peoples are settle near the railway station, along Mutha River and near Parvati hills. Pune Municipal Corporation now busy to create new Pune City which will achieve its identity as a ‘Smart City’ and this city will become a ‘Smart City’ when we solve the problem of slums. There was many policies are available for slum rehabilitation like Lok Awas Yojana, Rajiv Awas Yojana, Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna, but this policies are still failure to create ‘Slum Free City’.

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