महाराष्ट्र शासन

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

'झोपडपट्ट्यांचा तपशील'
(राज्य नमुन्यातील अहवाल)
राष्ट्रीय नमूना पाहणी, ५८ वी फेरी
(जुलै-डिसेंबर, २००२)

'PARTICULARS OF SLUM'
(STATE SAMPLE REPORT)
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY - 58TH ROUND
(JULY - DECEMBER, 2002)

अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचालनालय, महाराष्ट्र शासन, मुंबई

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra, Mumbai

महाराष्ट्र अर्थ व सांख्यिकी त्रैमासिक पत्रिका वर्ष जानेवारी-मार्च, २००५ खंड ४५ अंक ४ मध्ये प्रकाशित

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प्रस्तावना

राष्ट्रीय नमुना पाहणीच्या ५८ व्या फेरीतील (जुलै-डिसेंबर, २००२) पत्रक ०.२१ मध्ये 'झोपडपट्ट्यांचा तपशील' या विषयावर राज्य नमुन्यात गोळा केलेल्या माहितीवर हा अहवाल आधारित आहे. या अहवालामध्ये झोपडपट्ट्यांची संख्या, झोपडपट्ट्यांमध्ये राहणारी अंदाजित कुटुंबे, झोपडपट्ट्यांचे ठिकाण, वीजपुरवठा, जलनि:सारण, पिण्याचे पाणी, भूमिगत मलनि:सारण, इत्यादी सुविधांबाबतची माहिती तसेच गेल्या पाच वर्षात झोपडपट्ट्यांच्या स्थितीत झालेल्या बदलाबद्दलची माहिती देण्यात आली आहे.

मुंबई :
दिनांक :

(द.रा.भोसले)
अर्थ व सांख्यिकी संचालक,
मुंबई.

PREFACE

This report is based on the information collected in the N.S.S. 58th round survey (July-December, 2002) schedule 0.21 on the subject 'Particulars of slum'. In the report, the information on number of slums, approximate number of households living in slums, location of slum, electricity, drainage, drinking water. underground sewerage system, etc. available to slums and change in condition of slums during last five years is presented.

Mumbai:
Date:

(D.R.Bhôsale)
Director of Economics and Statistics,
Mumbai

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Chapter - One

INTRODUCTION

1.0 In India urbanisation is fast increasing. Due to non-availability of employment in rural areas, people are migrating from rural areas to urban areas for want of better living. As cost of land/ houses are higher, in urban areas, migrants opt for living in slums. Increase in slums definitely has pressurised on civil amenities as well as hygienic conditions, which has adversely affected life in urban areas. About slums particularly data on approximate population availabality of various amenities etc. are not available readily. Therefore, National Sample Survey Organisation started conducting nationwide survey on the "Particulars of slums" to collect such data.

1.1 The first nationwide survey on this subject was conducted in 31st round (July, 1976 - June, 1977). However, the survey was restricted to urban areas only and that too for class-I towns (i.e. towns with population one lakh or more). For identifying 'undeclared slums', a slum was defined as an areal unit having twenty five or more katcha structures mostly of temporary nature or fifty or more households residing mostly in katcha structures huddled together or inhabited by persons with practically no private latrine and inadequate public latrine and water facilities.

1.2 The second survey on particulars of slums was conducted in the 49th round survey (January - June, 1993). In this survey, instead of only urban, both rural and urban areas were covered. In this survey slum was defined as a compact area with a collection of poorly built tenaments, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. Both declared as well as non-declared slums were considered. For identifying slums a criterion with at least 20 households living in that slum was considered.

1.3 During NSS 58th round (July - December, 2002) alongwith other enquiries, the third survey on particulars of slums was conducted. However, it was restricted only in urban areas. The concept of slums was same as that of used in the earlier surveys. Information about availability of various facilities like drinking water, sanitation, drainage,approachable and motor road etc. was collected. Further information about improvement or change in the condition of some amenities during last five years was collected.

1.4 This report is based on the data collected on the subject 'Particulars of slums' during 58th round (July - December, 2002) in the state sample.

1.5 The survey was conducted in the entire urban areas of the Maharashtra State. The survey period was divided into two sub-rounds each of equal period and an equal number of sample blocks were allocated and surveyed during each sub round.

1.6 A stratified sampling design was adopted for selection of the first stage units (FSUs). The FSUs for the survey on 'Particulars of slum' were Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in urban areas. Information on each slum (notified or non-notified) found in the entire FSU was collected. Sometimes the selected FSU was a part of big slum. However, information about part of slum which falls in that block was only collected. A total of 630 FSUs were selected for this survey. About 240 sample slums were surveyed. Detailed of sample design and estimation procedure is discussed in chapter three.

1.7 **Structure of the report**: The report consists of five chapters. Concepts and definitions used in the survey are given in chapter two. The sample design and estimation procedure is discussed in chapter three. Main findings of the survey are presented in chapter four. Chapter five gives the comparison of some important characteristics based on the State and Central sample estimates.

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Chapter - Two

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 For collection of data on the condition of slums, certain concepts and definitions were used in the survey. These are explained below.

2.2 **Slum**: A slum is a compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions. Such an area, for the purpose of this survey, was considered as "**non-notified slum**" if at least 20 households lived in that area. Areas notified as slums by the respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities are treated as "**notified slums**". For the survey, slums in urban areas only were considered. The slum dwellings are commonly known as 'Jhopad Patti' in Mumbai and 'Jhuggi Jhopri' in Delhi. It may be noted that the definition of "slum" followed in the current survey conforms to the one adopted in the previous NSS survey.

2.3 **Squatter settlement:**Sometimes an area develops into an unauthorised settlement with unauthorised structures put up by "squatters". Squatter settlements were the slum like settlements which did not have the stipulated number of 20 households to be classified as slum.

2.3.1 However, squatter settlements were not considered under the coverage of slums in the present survey. A more detailed enquiry on the housing condition was done through an individual enquiry at the level of households which included those living in slums as well as squatters.

2.4 **House**: Every structure, tent, shelter, etc. was considered as a house irrespective of the nature of its use. It might be used for residential or non-residential purpose or both or even might be vacant.

2.5 **Household**: A group of persons normally living together and taking food from common kitchen constituted a household. The members of a household might or might not be related by blood to one another.

2.5.1 Each inmate (including residential staff) of a hostel, mess, hotel, boarding and lodging house, residential institutions for disabled, etc. constituted a single member household. If, however, a group of persons among them normally pooled their income for spending, they together were treated as forming a household. For example, a family living in a hotel was treated as a separate household by itself.

2.5.2 Undertrial prisoners in jails and indoor patients of hospitals, nursing homes etc., were excluded but residential staff therein were listed while listing was done in such institutions. The former persons were considered to be normal members of their parent households and were counted there. Convicted prisoners undergoing sentence were kept outside the coverage of the survey.

2..5.3 Floating population, i.e., persons having no normal residence were not listed. But households residing in open space, roadside shelter, under a bridge etc., more or less regularly in the same place were listed.

2.5.4 Foreign nationals were not listed, nor their domestic servants, if by definition the latter belonged to the foreign national's household. If however, a foreign national became an Indian citizen for all practical purposes, he/she was covered.

2.5.5 Persons residing in barracks of military and paramilitary forces (like police, BSF etc.) were kept outside the survey coverage in view of the difficulty to conduct the survey therein. However, civilian population residing in their neighbourhood, including the family quarters of service personnel were covered, for which, of course, permission was obtained from appropriate authorities.

2.5.6 Orphanages, rescue homes, ashrams and vagrant houses were kept outside the survey coverage. However, students staying in hostels (if any) and the residential staff (other than monks/nuns) of ashrams were listed. For orphanages, although orphans were not to be listed, the persons looking after them and staying there were considered for listing.

2.6 **Pucca structure:** A pucca structure was one having walls and roofs made of "pucca materials".

2.6.1 In the present survey, cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ ash bricks, stone blocks, jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and poly vinyl chloride (PVC) material constituted the list of pucca materials. All other materials were considered as "non-pucca materials". Non pucca materials included unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc.

2.7 **Katcha structure:**A structure having walls and roof made of non-pucca materials was regarded as a katcha structure. Katcha structures could be of the following two types:

(a) **'Unserviceable katcha'** which included all structures with thatch walls and thatch roof i.e. walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, etc. and roof of a similar material, and

(b) **'Serviceable katcha'** which included all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

2.8 **Semi-pucca structure:**A structure which could not be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition given above was recorded as a semi-pucca structure. Such a structure had either the walls or the roof, but not both, made of pucca materials.

2.10 **Types of latrine**: The latrine facility used by most of the slum dwellers was noted in this survey. Latrines serviced by scavengers were called "service latrines". A latrine connected to underground sewerage system was called "flush system latrine". A latrine connected to underground septic chambers was considered as a "septic tank latrine". A latrine connected to a pit dug in earth was recorded as a "pit latrine".

2.11 **Sewerage system:** Sewerage system consisted of underground pipe or conduit for carrying off drainage water, discharge from water closets, etc.

2.12 **Drainage system**: A system for carrying off waste water and liquid wastes of the area was considered as the drainage system.

2.13 **Garbage disposal**: In the urban areas, some arrangements usually exist to carry away the refuse and waste of households to some dumping place away from the residential areas. In some places, the public bodies collect the garbage from the premises of the household or from some fixed points in the locality where the residents put their garbage. In some places, a body of residents themselves make the arrangement of carrying the garbage to the dumping place away from residential areas without participation of any public body till the final disposal. Information on the arrangement prevailing for the colony/locality of the slum was obtained in the survey.

2.14 **Distance from nearest facility**: The distance from the nearest school having primary classes and nearest government hospital/health centre were collected in terms of codes. Distance from the centre of the slum to the nearest facility availed by/ available to the slum dwellers was considered.

Section - Three

SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

3. Sample Design

3.1 **Outline of Sample Design:** A stratified multi-stage design was adopted for the NSS 58th round survey.The first-stage units were the NSSO Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks in the urban area.

3.2 **Sampling Frame for First-Stage Units:** For the urban area, the list of latest available Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks was considered as the sampling frame.

3.3 Stratification

3.3.1 **Urban Area**: In the urban area, stratum was formed within each NSS region on the basis of size class of towns as per Census 1991 town population. The stratum number and their composition (within each region) are given below:

stratum 1: all towns with population (P)< 0.1 million
stratum 2: all towns with 0.1≤ P < 0.5 million
stratum 3: all towns with 0.5 ≤ P < 1 million
stratum 4,5,6,....each town with P ≥ 1 million

The stratum numbers was retained as above even if, in some regions, some of the stratum is not formed.

3.4 **Sub-stratification:** To cover more number of households living in slums, in urban area each stratum was divided into 2 sub-strata as follows:

sub-stratum 1: all UFS blocks having area type 'slum area'
sub-stratum 2: remaining UFS blocks

If there was one UFS block with area type 'slum area' within a stratum, sub-stratum 1 was not formed, it was merged with sub-stratum 2.

3.5 **Total sample size (FSUs)**: A total number of 630 first-stage units were selected for survey in the State sample.

3.6 **Allocation of total sample to States** : The total sample FSUs was allocated to the States and in proportion to provisional population as per Census 2001 subject to the availability of investigators ensuring more or less uniform work-load.

3.7 **Allocation of State level sample to Rural and Urban areas:** State level sample was allocated between two areas in proportion to provisional population as per Census 2001 with double weightage to urban area.

3.8 **Allocation of State level sample size to strata/sub-strata:** The urban area samples allotted to a State were allocated to different strata in proportion to population of the stratum. All the stratum-level allocations were adjusted to multiple of 2. Stratum-level sample size in the urban area was further allocated to 2 sub-strata in proportion to the number of UFS blocks in them with double weightage to sub-stratum 1 subject to a minimum sample size of 2 or 4 to sub-stratum 1 according as stratum-level allocation is 4 or greater than 4. Sub-stratum level allocations in the urban area were made even.

3.9 **Selection of FSUs:** FSUs were selected in the form of two independent sub-samples. FSUs were selected by simple random sampling without replacement (SRSWOR).

3.10 Estimation Procedure

3.10.1 **Notations:**

s = subscript for s-th stratum
t = subscript for t-th sub-stratum of an urban stratum (t=1,2)
m = subscript for sub-sample (m= 1,2)

i = subscript for i-th FSU
j = subscript for j-th second stage stratum of FSU
D = total number of hg's/sb's formed in sample village /block
$D^* = 1$ if $D = 1$
= (D-1) for urban FSUs with D > 1 and with segment 1
= D/2 for urban FSUs with D > 1 and without segment 1
N = total number of FSUs in an urban stratum/sub-stratum
n = number of sample village/block surveyed including zero cases but excluding casualty for particular sub-sample and stratum/sub-stratum
x,y = observed value of characteristics x,y under estimation
$\hat{X},\hat{Y}$ = estimate of population total X,Y for the characteristics x,y

Under the above symbols,

y_{stmij} - observed value of the characteristic y in j-th second stage stratum of the i-th FSU belonging to the m-th sub-sample for the s-th urban stratum:

However, for ease of understanding, a few symbols have been suppressed in following paragraphs where they are obvious.

3.10.2 **Formulae for estimation of aggregates for a particular sub-sample and stratum/sub-stratum in Urban area:**

a) Estimation formula for a sub-stratum of an urban stratum:

$$\hat{Y} = \frac{N}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} [\, y_{i1} + D_i^* \times y_{i2} \,]$$

where y_{i1} and y_{i2} are the totals of observed values for the characteristics y belonging to segments 1 and 2 respectively, of the i-th FSU in the t[th] sub-stratum and s[th] stratum.

b) For the s[th] stratum:

$$\hat{Y}_s = \sum_{t=1}^{2} \hat{Y}_{st},$$

where Y_{st} denotes the estimate of $\hat{Y}$ for the t-th sub-stratum of the s-th stratum.

3.10.3 **Overall estimate for aggregates:**

Overall estimate for aggregates for a stratum ($\hat{Y}_s$)/sub-stratum ($\hat{Y}_{st}$) based on two sub-samples is obtained as:

i) $X_{st} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{m=1} \hat{Y}_{stm}$ for urban sub-stratum

and

(ii) $\hat{Y}_s = \sum_{t=1}^{2} \hat{Y}_{st}$ for urban stratum,

3.10.4 **Overall estimate of aggregates at State/all-India level:**

The overall estimate $\hat{Y}$ at the State/all-India level is obtained by summing the stratum estimates Y_s over all strata belonging to the State/all-India.

3.10.5 **Estimates of ratios:**

Let $\hat{Y}$ and $\hat{X}$ be the overall estimates of the aggregates Y and X for two characteristics y and x respectively at the State/all-India level.

Then the combined ratio estimate ($\hat{R}$) of the ratio ($R = \frac{Y}{X}$) will be obtained as

$$R = \frac{\hat{Y}}{\hat{X}}$$

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Chapter - Four

FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

4.0 In the survey, information was collected about number of slums, approximately no. of households living in slums, location of slums, drinking water, drainage and latrine facility, supply of electricity, roads available to slums, garbage disposal facility, primary education and health facilities available in slums. Apart from these, information on change in status of slums during last five years was also collected. The main findings of the survey are presented in this chapter.

4.1 The percentage distribution of slums and households living in those slums are given in Table No.4.1. More than half of the total estimated slums were found to be notified. About two-third of the total households living in slums were from notified slums.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.4.1

झोपडपट्ट्यांची व त्यात राहणाऱ्या कुटुंबांची टक्केवारी

Percentage distribution of slums and households living in those slums

झोपडपट्ट्या/Slums			कुटुंबे/Households		
अधिसूचित Notified	अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	सर्व All	अधिसूचित Notified	अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	सर्व All
60.5	39.5	100	66.1	33.9	100

4.2 Table No.4.2 gives the percentage distribution of slums by type of ownership of land. About 60 per cent notified slums were developed on public land. This percentage was higher in case of non-notified slums.

तक्ता क्र./Table No.4.2

जमीन मालकीच्या प्रकारानुसार झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी

Percentage distribution of slums by type of ownership of land

झोपडपट्टीचा प्रकार Type of slum	जमिनीची मालकी/Ownership of land							
	खाजगी Private	सार्वजनिक Public						
		रेल्वे Railway	संरक्षण Defence	विमानतळ Airport	महामार्ग Highway	स्थानिक संस्था Local bodies	इतर Others	माहित नाही Not known
अधिसूचित Notified	40.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.2	19.0	2.4
अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	38.7	3.4	2.9	2.8	0.9	33.5	15.3	2.5
सर्व All	39.6	2.7	1.1	1.1	0.4	35.1	17.6	2.4

4.3 The percentage distribution of slums by type of structure of majority of households is shown in Table No.4.3. It is found that only 7 per cent from notified and 26 per cent from non-notified slums were living in katcha structure.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.4.3

बांधकामाच्या प्रकारानुसार झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी

Percentage distribution of slums by type of structure of majority of households

झोपडपट्टीचा प्रकार Type of slum	बांधकामाचा प्रकार/Type of structure				
	पक्का Pucca	अर्ध-पक्का Semi-pucca	कच्चा Katcha	इतर Others	सर्व All
अधिसूचित Notified	48.0	45.2	6.8	0	100
अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	30.5	43.9	25.6	0	100
सर्व All	41.1	44.7	14.2	0	100

4.4 Table No.4.4 gives the percentage distribution of slums by major source of drinking water. It is found that in both notified and non-notified slums the major source of drinking water was found to be tap. In about 90 per cent of total slums, major source of drinking water was tap.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.4.4

पिण्याच्या पाण्याच्या मुख्य स्त्रोतानुसार झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी

Percentage distribution of slums by major source of drinking water

झोपडपट्टीचा प्रकार Type of slum	पिण्याच्या पाण्याचा मुख्य स्त्रोत Major source of drinking water				
	नळ Tap	कूपनलिका/हातपंप Tube well/ Hand pump	विहीर Well	इतर Others	सर्व All
अधिसूचित Notified	94.9	3.9	0.2	1.0	100
अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	82.3	10.7	6.7	0.3	100
सर्व All	89.9	6.6	2.8	0.7	100

4.5 The percentage distribution of slums by type of availability of electricity connection is given in Table No.4.5. About 10 per cent households from notified slums had no electricity connection. This percentage was 15 for non-notified slums.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.4.5

वीज जोडणी उपलब्धतेच्या प्रकारानुसार झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी

Percentage distribution of slums by type of availability of electricity connection

झोपडपट्टीचा प्रकार Type of slum	वीज जोडणी उपलब्धतेचा प्रकार Type of availability of electricity connection for				
	कुटुंबे व पथदिवे Household & street light	फक्त कुटुंबांसाठी Household only	फक्त पथदिवे Street light only	उपलब्ध नाही No	सर्व All
अधिसूचित Notified	82.5	7.8	9.5	0.2	100
अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	75.7	9.5	2.8	12.0	100
सर्व All	79.8	8.5	6.8	4.9	100

4.6 Table No.4.6 gives the percentage of slums having pucca raods within the slum and having pucca approach roads to the slum About 85 percent notified slums were having pucca road within the slums. This percentage was 69 for non-notified slums. About 85 percent notified slums and 69 percent non-notified slums had pucca approach roads.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.4.6

झोपडपट्टीतील अंतर्गत पक्के रस्ते व झोपडपट्टीला जोडणारे पक्के रस्ते असणाऱ्या झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी

Percentage of slums having pucca roads within the slum and having pucca approach roads to the slum

झोपडपट्टीचा प्रकार Type of slum	झोपडपट्टीतील अंतर्गत पक्के रस्ते Pucca road within slum	झोपडपट्टीला जोडणारे पक्के रस्ते Pucca approach road to slum	
		वाहतुकीसाठी Motorable	वाहतुकीसाठी नसलेले Non-motorable
अधिसूचित Notified	85.1	73.[illegible]	11.6
अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	68.5	58.5	10.0
सर्व All	78.6	67.6	11.0

4.7 The percentage distribution of slums affected by water logging during monsoon is shown in Table No.4.7. About 53 percent notified and 41 per cent non-notified slums were found to be usually waterlogged during monsoon. Almost about half of the total slums found to be affected by waterlogging during mansoon.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.4.7

पावसाळ्यात पाणी तुंबून राहणाऱ्या झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी

Percentage distribution of slums by waterlogging during monsoon

झोपडपट्टीचा प्रकार Type of slum	पाणी तुंबून रहाणाऱ्या Waterlogged	पाणी न तुंबणाऱ्या Not waterlogged	सर्व All
अधिसूचित Notified	53.4	46.6	100
अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	41.3	58.7	100
सर्व All	48.6	51.4	100

4.8 Table No.4.8 gives the percentage distribution of slums by type of latrine facility used by most of residents of the slum. It is seen that most of the residents (i.e. 67 per cent) from notified slums were having public/community latrine facility. This percentage was 50 for non-notified slums. About 14 per cent households from notified and 32 per cent households from non-notified slums were not having any latrine facility.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.4.8

झोपडपट्टीतील बहुतांश रहिवासी वापरत असलेल्या शौचकूप सुविधांनुसार झोपडपट्टयांची टक्केवारी

Percentage distribution of slums by latrine facility used by most of residents of the slums

झोपडपट्टीचा प्रकार Type of slum	झोपडपट्टीतील बहुतांश रहिवासी वापरत असलेल्या शौचकूप सुविधांनुसार झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी Percentage of latrine facility used by most of the residents					
	स्वतःसाठी Owned	सामाईक Shared	सार्वजनिक/ सामुदायिक Public/ community	इतर शौचकूप Other latrine	शौचकूप नाही No latrine	सर्व All
अधिसूचित Notified	9.3	9.4	66.7	1.0	13.6	100
अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	12.0	3.1	49.5	3.6	31.8	100
सर्व All	10.3	6.9	59.8	2.2	20.8	100

4.9 **Table No.4.9 gives the pecentages of slums by underground sewerage and drainage system. It is seen that underground** sewerage was found in about 41 per cent notified slums. This percentage was 23 for **non-notified slums. About 6 per cent notified and 34 per cent non-notified slums were not having any drainage facility. The percentage of slums having open drainage was high in notified slums (i.e. 67 per cent).**

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.4.9

भूमिगत मलनिःसारण व सांडपाण्याच्या सोयीनुसार झोपडपट्टयांची टक्केवारी

Percentage of slums by underground sewerage and drainage system

झोपडपट्टीचा प्रकार Type of slum	भूमिगत मलनिःसारण Underground sewerage	सांडपाणी व्यवस्था प्रकार Type of drainage system			
		भूमिगत Underground	झाकलेला Covered	खुला Open	सांडपाणी व्यवस्था नाही No drainage
अधिसूचित Notified	41.5	17.5	9.7	67.1	5.7
अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	23.2	7.6	8.7	49.6	34.1
सर्व All	34.3	13.6	9.3	60.1	16.9

4.10 Information was collected about garbage collection facility provided by the Government and local bodies. Table No.4.10 gives the percentage distribution of slums by type of collection of garbage and the percentage of slums having garbage collection at least once in 7 days among slums having facility of garbage collection. In about 88 per cent notified slums, garbage was collected by the Government agency. This percentage was 75 in non-notified slums. Still 11 per cent notified and 25 per cent non-notified slums were not having any garbage disposal facility. In more than 90 per cent slums, garbage was disposed at least once in a week.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.4.10

केरकचरा जमा करुन विल्हेवाट लावणाऱ्या संस्थेच्या प्रकारानुसार झोपडपट्टयांची टक्केवारी आणि आठवडयातून किमान एकदा केरकचरा जमा करुन विल्हेवाट लावण्याची सुविधा असणाऱ्या झोपडपट्टयांची टक्केवारी

Percentage distribution of slums by type of agency disposing garbage and percentage of slums having garbage collection at least once in 7 days among having facility of garbage disposal

झोपडपट्टीचा प्रकार Type of slum	केरकचरा जमा करुन विल्हेवाट लावणारी संस्था Agency of garbage collection from				आठवडयातून किमान एकदा केरकचरा जमा करुन विल्हेवाट लावण्याची सुविधा असणाऱ्या Garbage collection at least once in 7 days
	शासन Government	रहिवासी Resident	इतर Others	व्यवस्था नाही No arrangement	
अधिसूचित Notified	88.0	0.2	1.0	10.8	92.0
अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	74.8	0.7	0.0	24.5	95.8
सर्व All	82.8	0.4	0.6	16.2	93.4

4.11 The percentage distribution of slums by availability of primary schools and Government hospitals is given in Table No.4.11. In about 15 per cent notified slums and 18 per cent non-notified slums, primary school facility was not found within one km. range. About 47 per cent notified and 53 per cent non-notified slums were having Government hospital facility within one km. range.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.4.11

प्राथमिक शाळा व शासकीय रुग्णालय सुविधा उपलब्ध असणाऱ्या झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी

Percentage distribution of slums by availability of primary schools and Government hospitals

झोपडपट्टीचा प्रकार Type of slum	प्राथमिक शाळेपासून अंतर Distance from primary school			शासकीय रुग्णालयापासून अंतर Distance from Government hospital		
	1कि.मि.च्या आत Within 1 km	1 कि.मि.पेक्षा जास्त More than 1 km	सर्व All	1कि.मि.च्या आत Within 1 km	1 कि.मि.पेक्षा जास्त More than 1 km	सर्व All
अधिसूचित Notified	84.7	15.3	100	47.0	53.0	100
अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	81.9	18.1	100	53.0	47.0	100
सर्व All	83.7	16.3	100	49.4	50.6	100

4.12 Table No. 4.12 gives the percentage of slums reporting improvement of facilities during last 5 years. Improvement of roads within slums during last 5 years was reported by 35 per cent households. About 48 per cent and 36 per cent households reported about improvement in approach road, and water supply facility respectively. Improvement in latrine, drainage, sewerage and garbage disposal facilities were reported by 38, 36, 21 and 29 per cent households respectively.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.4.12

मागील पाच वर्षाच्या कालावधीत झोपडपट्ट्यांतील सुविधांमध्ये सुधारणा झाल्याचे सांगणाऱ्या झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी

Percentage of slums reporting improvement of facilities during last 5 years

झोपडपट्टीचा प्रकार Type of slum	अंतर्गत रस्ते Road within	जोडरस्ता Approach road	पाणी पुरवठा Water supply	वीज पुरवठा Electricity supply	पथदिवे Street light	शौचकूप Latrine	सांडपाणी व्यवस्था Drainage	मलनिःसारण Sewerage	केरकचऱ्याची विल्हेवाट Garbage disposal
अधिसूचित Notified	34.9	47.8	36.3	26.1	26.4	38.1	36.3	20.8	29.0
अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	15.1	12.2	27.4	13.5	18.4	20.2	11.9	11.2	22.2
सर्व All	27.1	33.8	32.8	21.1	23.3	31.1	26.7	17.0	26.3

4.13 The percentage of slums reporting improvement of facilities during last 5 years by type of authority responsible for improvement is given in Table No. 4.13. It is seen that in both notified and non-notified slums, improvement was done mostly by the Government. The contribution of Non-Government Organsation (NGO) in improvement of facilities in notified slum was very small. In non-notified slums, the contribution of NGOs was found to be maximum i.e. 35 per cent in imporvement of drainage facility.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.4.13

सुधारणा करणाऱ्या प्राधीकरणाच्या प्रकारानुसार मागील पाच वर्षाच्या कालावधीत झोपडपट्ट्यांतील सुविधांमध्ये सुधारणा झाल्याचे सांगणाऱ्या झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी

Percentage of slums reporting improvement of facilities during last 5 years by type of authority responsible for improvement

सुविधा Facility	अधिसूचित झोपडपट्टी Notified slum				अधिसूचित नसलेली झोपडपट्टी Non-notified slum			
	शासन Government	अशासकीय संघटना NGO	रहिवाशी Resident	इतर Others	शासन Government	अशासकीय संघटना NGO	रहिवाशी Resident	इतर Others
पाणीपुरवठा Water supply	88.4	7.5	4.1	0.0	69.8	15.3	11.5	3.4
पथदिवे Street light	86.6	13.4	0.0	0.0	87.5	12.5	0.0	0.0
वीज Electricity	86.4	11.7	1.9	0.0	85.3	14.7	0.0	0.0
शौचकूप Latrine	90.1	4.4	4.9	0.6	77.3	18.9	3.8	0.0
मलनि:सारण Sewerage	93.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	85.3	14.7	0.0	0.0
सांडपाणी Drainage	95.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	35.0	0.0	0.0
केरकचऱ्याची विल्हेवाट Garbage disposal	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	92.6	7.4	0.0	0.0
झोपडपट्टीतील रस्ते Road within the slum	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	70.9	17.0	12.1	0.0
झोपडपट्टीला जोडणारे Approach road to the slum	94.3	5.7	0.0	0.0	83.8	16.2	0.0	0.0

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Section - Five

COMPARATIVE PICTURE OF STATE & CENTRAL SAMPLE ESTIMATES

5.0 Comparison of some of the important characteristics based on State and Central sample estimates are presented in the chapter.

5.1 The percentage distribution of slums and households living in the slums is given in Table No.5.1. Both the central as well as state estimates on distribution of slums are exactly in agreement, whereas regarding households living in slums, the central sample estimates for notified slums was on higher side.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.5.1

झोपडपट्ट्यांची व झोपडपट्ट्यात राहणाऱ्या कुटुंबांची टक्केवारी

Percentage distribution of slums and households living in these slums

नमुना Sample	झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी Percentage distribution of slums			झोपडपट्ट्यांतील कुटुंबांची टक्केवारी Percentage distribution of households in slums		
	अधिसूचित Notified	अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	सर्व All	अधिसूचित Notified	अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	सर्व All
केंद्र Central	60.5	39.5	100	66.1	33.9	100
राज्य State	60.5	39.5	100	66.1	53.9	100

5.2 Table No.5.2 gives the percentage distribution of slums by type of ownership of land. The results based on state sample for non-notified slums are exactly matching with the central sample estimates.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.5.2

जमीन मालकीच्या प्रकारानुसार झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी

Percentage distribution of slums by type of ownership of land

नमुना Sample	अधिसूचित झोपडपट्ट्या Notified slums			अधिसूचित नसलेल्या झोपडपट्ट्या Non-notified slums		
	खाजगी Private	सार्वजनिक Public	माहित नाही Not known	खाजगी Private	सार्वजनिक Public	माहित नाही Not known
केंद्र Central	24	75	1	37	60	3
राज्य State	40	57	3	39	59	2

5.3 The percentage distribution of slums by major source of drinking water is given in Table No.5.3. The results of the state and central sample estimates are matching for notified slums and slightly higher by central sample estimates for non-notified slums.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.5.3

पिण्याच्या पाण्याच्या मुख्य स्त्रोतानुसार झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी

Percentage distribution of slums by major source of drinking water

नमुना Sample	अधिसूचित झोपडपट्ट्या Notified slums				अधिसूचित नसलेल्या झोपडपट्ट्या Non-notified slums			
	नळ Tap	कुपनलिका/हातपंप Tubewell/ Hand pump	विहीर Well	इतर Others	नळ Tap	कुपनलिका/हातपंप Tubewell/ Hand pump	विहीर Well	इतर Others
केंद्र Central	95	3	1	1	91	3	1	5
राज्य State	95	4	0	1	82	11	7	0

5.4 Table No.5.4 gives the percentage of slums by latrine facility used by most of residents of the slums. The central sample estimates for notified slums are on higher side than the state sample estimates.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.5.4

झोपडपट्टीतील बहुतांश रहिवासी वापरत असलेल्या शौचकूप सुविधांनुसार झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी

Percentage of slums by latrine facility used by most of residents of slums

नमुना Sample	शौचकूप नाही No latrine		सेप्टीक टँक/फ्लश प्रणाली शौचकूपाचा वापर Septic tank/flush type latrine used	
	अधिसूचित Notified	अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	अधिसूचित Notified	अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified
केंद्र Central	18	25	80	72
राज्य State	14	32	84	64

5.5 Percentage of slums having drainage and underground sewerage facility are given in Table No.5.5. The percentages of slums with drainage and underground sewerage facilities obtained from the central sample and the state sample are slightly differ.

तक्ता क्र./Table N0.5.5

भूमिगत मलनिःसारण व सांडपाण्याच्या सोयीनुसार झोपडपट्टयांची टक्केवारी

Percentage of slums having drainage and underground sewerage facility

नमुना Sample	भूमिगत मलनिःसारण Underground sewerage		सांडपाण्याची व्यवस्था Drainage facility					
	अधिसूचित Notified	अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	अधिसूचित झोपडपट्टया Notified slums			अधिसूचित नसलेल्या झोपडपट्टया Non-notified slums		
			भूमिगत, झाकलेला underground covered	खुला open	सांडपाणी व्यवस्था नाही No. facility	भूमिगत, झाकलेला underground covered	खुला open	सांडपाणी व्यवस्था नाही No. facility
केंद्र Central	34	27	25	65	10	25	53	23
राज्य State	41	23	27	67	6	16	50	34

5.6 Table No.5.6 gives the percentage of slums reporting improvement of facilities during the last 5 years. It is seen that the central sample estimates are on higher side than the state sample estimates.

तक्ता क्र./Table No.5.6

मागील पाच वर्षाच्या कालावधीत झोपडपट्टयांतील सुविधांमध्ये सुधारणा झाल्याचे सांगणाऱ्या झोपडपट्टयांची टक्केवारी

Percentage of slums reporting improvement of facilities during last five years

नमुना Sample	झोपडपट्टीचा प्रकार Slum type	अंतर्गत रस्ते Road within	जोडरस्ते Approach road	पाणीपुरवठा Water supply	वीजपुरवठा Electricity	पथदिवे Street light	शौचकूप Latrine	सांडपाणी व्यवस्था Drainage	मलनिःसारण Sewerage	केरकचऱ्याची विल्हेवाट Garbage disposal
केंद्र Central	अधिसूचित Notified	58	51	47	34	39	57	54	32	48
	अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	33	42	23	25	23	23	24	11	18
राज्य State	अधिसूचित Notified	35	48	36	26	26	38	36	21	29
	अधिसूचित नसलेल्या Non-notified	15	12	27	14	18	20	12	11	22

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APPENDIX

List of detailed statistical tables

(P.T.O.)

(P.T.O)

TABLE (1): ESTIMATED NUMBER OF SLUMS AND ESTIMATED APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS

STATE	ESTIMATED						NUMBER OF SAMPLE SLUMS		
	NUMBER OF SLUMS			APPROXIMATE NO. OF HOUSEHOLDS IN					
	NOTIFIED	NON-NOTIFIED	ALL	NOTIFIED	NON-NOTIFIED SLUM	ALL	NOTIFIED	NON-NOTIFIED	ALL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
MAHARASHTRA	9200	6005	15205	1636449	839586	2476034	151	89	240

TABLE (2): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP OF THE LAND WHERE SLUM IS LOCATED PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	OWNERSHIP TYPE							NOT KNOWN	ALL	NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	PRIVATE	PUBLIC									
		RAILWAY	DEFENCE	AIRPORT	HIGHWAY	LOCAL BODIES	OTHERS			ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
NOTIFIED	402	22	0	0	0	362	190	24	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	387	34	29	28	9	335	153	25	1000	6005	89
ALL	396	27	11	11	4	351	176	24	1000	15205	240

TABLE (3): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY TYPE OF AREA SURROUNDING THE SLUM PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	TYPE OF AREA SURROUDING THE SLUM					NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	RESIDENTIAL	INDUSTRIAL	COMMERCIAL	OTHERS	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NOTIFIED	907	79	6	8	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	874	107	19	0	1000	6005	89
ALL	894	90	11	5	1000	15205	240

TABLE (4): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE OF MAJORITY OF HOUSES PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	TYPE OF STRUCTURE OF THE MAJORITY OF HOUSES						NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	PUCCA	SEMI-PUCCA	SERVICEABLE KATCHA	UNSERVICEABLE KATCHA	NO DWELLING	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NOTIFIED	480	452	61	6	0	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	305	439	174	82	0	1000	6005	89
ALL	411	447	106	36	0	1000	15205	240

TABLE (5): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	MAJOR SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER									NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	TAP	TUBEWELL/ HAND PUMP	WELL	TANK/POND (RESERVED FOR DRINKING)	OTHER TANK/POND	RIVER/ CANAL/ LAKE	SPRING	OTHERS	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
NOTIFIED	949	39	2	11	0	0	0	0	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	823	107	67	3	0	0	0	0	1000	6005	89
ALL	899	66	28	8	0	0	0	0	1000	15205	240

TABLE (6): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY STATUS OF ELECTRICITY CONNECTIONS PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	SLUMS WITH ELECTRICITY FOR			NO ELECTRICITY	ALL	NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	BOTH STREET LIGHTS & HOUSEHOLD USE	HOUSEHOLD USE ONLY	STREET LIGHT ONLY			ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NOTIFIED	825	79	95	2	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	757	95	28	120	1000	6005	89
ALL	798	85	68	49	1000	15205	240

TABLE (7): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY TYPE OF ROAD/LANE/CONSTRUCTED PATH WITHIN THE SLUM PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	TYPE OF ROAD/LANE/CONSTRUCTED PATH WITHIN THE SLUM			NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	PUCCA	KATCHA	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NOTIFIED	851	149	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	685	315	1000	6005	89
ALL	786	214	1000	15205	240

TABLE (8): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY TYPE OF APPROACH ROAD/LANE/CONSTRUCTED PATH TO THE SLUM PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	TYPE OF APPROACH ROAD./LANE/CONSTRUCTED PATH TO THE SLUM					NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	MORTABLE		NON-MORTABLE		ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
	PUCCA	KATCHA	PUCCA	KATCHA			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NOTIFIED	735	81	116	68	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	585	132	100	183	1000	6005	89
ALL	676	101	110	114	1000	15205	240

TABLE (9): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY LATRINE FACILITY USED BY MOST OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE SLUM PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	LATRINE FACILITY USED BY MOST OF THE RESIDENTS OF THE SLUM												NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	OWNED			SHARED			PUBLIC/COMMUNITY			OTHER	NO LATRINE	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
	SEPTIC TANK/FLUSH	PIT	SERVICE	SEPTIC TANK/FLUSH	PIT	SERVICE	SEPTIC TANK/FLUSH	PIT	SERVICE					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
NOTIFIED	93	0	0	94	0	0	655	0	12	10	136	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	120	0	0	28	0	3	495	0	0	36	318	1000	6005	89
ALL	103	0	0	68	0	1	591	0	7	21	208	1000	15205	240

TABLE (10): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY AVAILABILITY OF UNDERGROUND SEWERAGE SYSTEM PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	UNDERGROUND SEWERAGE SYSTEM			NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	AVAILABLE	NOT AVAILABLE	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NOTIFIED	415	585	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	232	768	1000	6005	89
ALL	343	657	1000	15205	240

TABLE (11): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY TYPE OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	TYPE OF DRAINAGE SYSTEM					ALL	NO. OF SLUMS	
	UNDERGROUND	COVERED PUCCA	OPEN PUCCA	OPEN KATCHA	NO DRAINAGE		ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NOTIFIED	175	97	526	145	57	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	76	87	418	78	341	1000	6005	89
ALL	136	93	483	118	169	1000	15205	240

TABLE (12): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY ARRANGEMENT OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	GARBAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM				ALL	NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	ARRANGEMENT BY			NO ARRANGEMENT		ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
	PANCHAYAT/ MUNICIPALITY/ CORPORATION	RESIDENTS	OTHER				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NOTIFIED	880	2	10	108	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	748	7	0	245	1000	6005	89
ALL	828	4	6	162	1000	15205	240

TABLE (13): NUMBER OF SLUMS NOT HAVING MOTORABLE ROAD BY DISTANCE FROM NEAREST MOTORABLE ROAD PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	DISTANCE FROM NEAREST MOTORABLE ROAD (IN KM.)						NUMBER OF SLUMS NOT HAVING MOTORABLE ROAD	
	LESS THAN 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 – 2	2 - 5	5 AND ABOVE	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NOTIFIED	845	117	38	0	0	1000	1696	31
NON-NOTIFIED	768	99	132	0	0	1000	1700	22
ALL	807	108	85	0	0	1000	3396	53

TABLE (14): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY DISTANCE FROM NEAREST PRIMARY SCHOOL PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	DISTANCE FROM NEAREST PRIMARY SCHOOL (IN KM.)						NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	LESS THAN 0.5	0.5 – 1	1 - 2	2 - 5	5 AND ABOVE	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NOTIFIED	499	348	140	6	6	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	612	207	143	37	0	1000	6005	89
ALL	544	293	141	18	4	1000	15205	240

TABLE (15): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY DISTANCE FROM NEAREST GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRE PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	DISTANCE FROM NEAREST GOVT. HOSPITAL/HEALTH CENTRE (IN KM.)						NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	LESS THAN 0.5	0.5 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 5	5 AND ABOVE	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
NOTIFIED	231	239	203	159	168	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	299	231	223	180	68	1000	6005	89
ALL	258	236	211	167	128	1000	15205	240

TABLE (16): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY APPROXIMATE AREA OF SLUM PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	APPROXIMATE AREA OF SLUM									NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	LESS THAN 0.05	0.05 – 1.0	1.00 – 2.00	2.00 – 3.00	3.00 – 4.00	4.00 – 6.00	6.00 – 8.00	8.00 AND ABOVE	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
NOTIFIED	331	465	120	28	0	49	6	0	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	432	442	101	3	9	12	0	0	1000	6005	89
ALL	371	456	113	18	4	34	4	0	1000	15205	240

TABLE (17): ESTIMATED APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS PER SLUM BY APPROXIMATE AREA OF SLUM

TYPE OF SLUM	APPROXIMATE AREA OF SLUM									NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	LESS THAN 0.05	0.05 – 1.0	1.00 – 2.00	2.00 – 3.00	3.00 – 4.00	4.00 – 6.00	6.00 – 8.00	8.00 AND ABOVE	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
NOTIFIED	156	140	187	121	0	243	200	0	156	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	95	129	166	150	80	118	0	0	117	6005	89
ALL	128	135	180	123	80	226	200	0	141	15205	240

TABLE (18): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY WATER LOGGING DURING MONSOON PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	NO. OF SLUM BY USUALLY WATER LOGGING DURING MONSOON				ALL	NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	YES		NO			ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
	APPROACH ROAD/LANE/CONSTRUCTED PATH USUALLY WATERLOGGED IN MONSOON		APPROACH ROAD/LANE/CONSTRUCTED PATH USUALLY WATERLOGGED IN MONSOON				
	YES	NO	YES	NO			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NOTIFIED	297	66	171	466	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	308	46	59	587	1000	6005	89
ALL	301	58	127	514	1000	15205	240

TABLE (19): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION OF GARBAGE BY PACHAYAT/MUNICIPALITY/ CORPORATION PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	FREQUENCY OF COLLECTION OF GARBAGE BY PANCHAYAT/MUNCIPALITY/CORPORATION					NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	AT LEAST ONCE IN			OTHERS	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
	2 DAYS	3 TO 7 DAYS	8 TO 15 DAYS				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NOTIFIED	595	325	79	0	1000	8095	128
NON-NOTIFIED	437	521	43	0	1000	4493	61
ALL	539	395	66	0	1000	12588	189

TABLE (20): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY LOCATION PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	LOCATION OF SLUM											NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	FRINGE AREA					OTHER AREA					ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
	ALONG NALLAH	ALONG RAILWAY LINE	RIVER BANK	RIVER BED	OTHERS	ALONG NALLAH	ALONG RAILWAY LINE	RIVER BANK	RIVER BED	OTHERS			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
NOTIFIED	78	15	15	0	141	260	82	15	0	394	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	26	58	59	0	58	169	68	38	21	504	1000	6005	89
ALL	58	32	32	0	108	224	76	24	8	437	1000	15205	240

TABLE (21): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY AVAILABILITY OF AN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF SLUM PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF SLUM			NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	YES	NO	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
NOTIFIED	488	512	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	262	738	1000	6005	89
ALL	399	601	1000	15205	240

TABLE (22): NUMBER OF NOTIFIED SLUMS BY YEAR OF NOTIFICATION OF SLUM PER 1000 NOTIFIED SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	YEAR OF NOTIFICATION OF SLUM								NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	BEFORE 1971	1971-1975	1976-1980	1981-1985	1986-1990	1991-1995	1996 OR AFTER	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NOTIFIED	46	144	201	241	161	192	17	1000	9200	151

TABLE (23): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY CHANGE IN CONDITION OF THE ROAD OF THE SLUM DURING LAST 5 YEARS PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	ROAD WITHIN SLUM				APPROACH ROAD TO THE SLUM				NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	IMPROVED	NO CHANGE	DETERIORATED	ALL	IMPROVED	NO CHANGE	DETERIORATED	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NOTIFIED	349	647	4	1000	478	520	2	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	151	835	14	1000	122	806	72	1000	6005	89
ALL	271	721	8	1000	338	633	30	1000	15205	240

TABLE (24): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY CHANGE IN CONDITION OF WATER SUPPLY OF THE SLUM DURING LAST 5 YEARS PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	WATER SUPPLY				NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	IMPROVED	NO CHANGE	DETERIORATED	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
NOTIFIED	363	630	7	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	274	698	28	1000	6005	89
ALL	328	657	15	1000	15205	240

TABLE (25): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY CHANGE IN CONDITION OF ELECTRICITY AND STREET LIGHT OF THE SLUM DURING LAST 5 YEARS PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	ELECTRICITY				STREET LIGHT				NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	IMPROVED	NO CHANGE	DETERIORATED	ALL	IMPROVED	NO CHANGE	DETERIORATED	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NOTIFIED	261	730	9	1000	264	725	11	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	135	855	9	1000	184	803	13	1000	6005	89
ALL	211	780	9	1000	233	756	11	1000	15205	240

TABLE (26): NUMBER OF SLUMS BY CHANGE IN CONDITION OF LATRINE FACILITY DURING LAST 5 YEARS PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	LATRINE FACILITY				NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	IMPROVED	NO CHANGE	DETERIORATED	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
NOTIFIED	381	580	38	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	202	775	23	1000	6005	89
ALL	311	657	32	1000	15205	240

TABLE (27) : NUMBER OF SLUMS BY CHANGE IN CONDITION OF DRAINAGE OF THE SLUM DURING LAST 5 YEARS PER 1000 SLUMS WITH DRAINAGE FACILITY

TYPE OF SLUM	DRAINAGE FACILITY				NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	IMPROVED	NO CHANGE	DETERIORATED	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
NOTIFIED	363	622	15	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	119	865	16	1000	6005	89
ALL	267	717	16	1000	15205	240

TABLE (28) : NUMBER OF SLUMS BY CHANGE IN CONDITION OF SEWERAGE AND GARBAGE DISPOSAL OF THE SLUM DURING LAST 5 YEARS PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	SEWERAGE				GARBAGE DISPOSAL				NUMBER OF SLUMS	
	IMPROVED	NO CHANGE	DETERIORATED	ALL	IMPROVED	NO CHANGE	DETERIORATED	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
NOTIFIED	208	770	22	1000	290	700	11	1000	9200	151
NON-NOTIFIED	112	875	13	1000	222	755	23	1000	6005	89
ALL	170	811	18	1000	263	721	16	1000	15205	240

TABLE (29) : NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE WATER SUPPLY IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS BY SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT IN WATER SUPPLY					NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE WATER SUPPLY IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS	
	GOVERNMENT	NGO	RESIDENTS	OTHERS	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NOTIFIED	884	75	41	0	1000	3340	54
NON-NOTIFIED	698	153	115	34	1000	1645	32
ALL	823	101	65	11	1000	4985	86

TABLE (30) : NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE CONDITION OF STREET LIGHT HAS IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS BY SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT					NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE STREET LIGHT IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS	
	GOVERNMENT	NGO	RESIDENTS	OTHERS	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NOTIFIED	866	134	0	0	1000	2433	40
NON-NOTIFIED	875	125	0	0	1000	1106	22
ALL	869	131	0	0	1000	3538	62

TABLE (31) : NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE CONDITION OF ELECTRICITY HAS IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS BY SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT					NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE ELECTRICITY IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS	
	GOVERNMENT	NGO	RESIDENTS	OTHERS	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NOTIFIED	864	117	19	0	1000	2399	40
NON-NOTIFIED	853	147	0	0	1000	812	19
ALL	862	124	14	0	1000	3211	59

TABLE (32) : NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE CONDITION OF LATRINE FACILITY HAS IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS BY SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT					NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE LATRINE FACILITY IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS	
	GOVERNMENT	NGO	RESIDENTS	OTHERS	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NOTIFIED	901	44	49	5	1000	3509	59
NON-NOTIFIED	773	189	38	0	1000	1213	18
ALL	868	81	46	4	1000	4722	77

TABLE (33) : NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE CONDITION OF SEWERAGE HAS IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS BY SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT					NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE SEWERAGE IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS	
	GOVERNMENT	NGO	RESIDENTS	OTHERS	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NOTIFIED	937	63	0	0	1000	1914	32
NON-NOTIFIED	853	147	0	0	1000	675	10
ALL	915	85	0	0	1000	2589	42

TABLE (34) : NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE CONDITION OF DRAINAGE HAS IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS BY SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT					NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE DRAINAGE IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS	
	GOVERNMENT	NGO	RESIDENTS	OTHERS	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NOTIFIED	950	50	0	0	1000	3342	51
NON-NOTIFIED	650	350	0	0	1000	717	12
ALL	897	103	0	0	1000	4059	63

TABLE (35) : NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE CONDITION OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL HAS IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS BY SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT					NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE GARBAGE DISPOSAL IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS	
	GOVERNMENT	NGO	RESIDENTS	OTHERS	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NOTIFIED	938	62	0	0	1000	2664	43
NON-NOTIFIED	926	74	0	0	1000	1334	18
ALL	934	66	0	0	1000	3998	61

TABLE (36) : NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE CONDITION OF ROAD WITHIN THE SLUM HAS IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS BY SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT					NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE ROAD WITHIN THE SLUM IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS	
	GOVERNMENT	NGO	RESIDENTS	OTHERS	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NOTIFIED	943	57	0	0	1000	3207	45
NON-NOTIFIED	709	170	121	0	1000	909	18
ALL	891	82	27	0	1000	4116	63

TABLE (37) : NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE CONDITION OF APPROACH ROAD TO THE SLUM HAS IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS BY SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT PER 1000 SLUMS

TYPE OF SLUM	SOURCE OF IMPROVEMENT					NUMBER OF SLUMS WHERE APPROACH ROAD TO THE SLUM IMPROVED DURING LAST 5 YEARS	
	GOVERNMENT	NGO	RESIDENTS	OTHERS	ALL	ESTIMATED	SAMPLE
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
NOTIFIED	943	57	0	0	1000	4399	65
NON-NOTIFIED	838	162	0	0	1000	735	23
ALL	928	72	0	0	1000	5133	88

राष्ट्रीय नमुना पाहणीच्या ५८ व्या फेरीतील (जुलै ते डिसेंबर, २००२) 'झोपडपट्ट्यांचा तपशील' या विषयावरील अहवालाचा सारांश

१.० प्रस्तावना : भारतात नागरीकरण जोरात वाढत असून रोजगाराच्या अपूऱ्या संधीमूळे ग्रामीण जनता आपल्या उदरनिर्वाहासाठी तथा चांगले जीवन जगण्यासाठी शहरांमध्ये स्थलांतरीत होत आहेत. शहरात जमिनी/घरांच्या किंमती जास्त असल्याने व त्या परवडणाऱ्या नसल्याने स्थलांतरीत होणारी कुटुंबे झोपडपट्ट्यांमध्ये राहणे पसंत करतात. साहजिकच नागरी भागात झोपडपट्ट्यांची वाढ होवून त्यांना नागरी व आरोग्यविषयक सुविधा पुरवितांना नगरपालिका/महानगरपालिका यासारख्या स्थानिक स्वराज्य संस्थेची दमछाक होते. परिणामतः नागरी भागातील लोकांच्या जीवनावर त्याचा विपरीत परिणाम होतो. झोपडपट्ट्यांतील राहणीमानविषयक सुविधांची विशेषतः अंदाजित लोकसंख्या व विविध सुविधा याबद्दलची माहिती सहजतेने उपलब्ध नसल्याने राष्ट्रीय नमुना पाहणी (रा.न.पा.) संघटनेने देशव्यापी पाहण्या घेवून झोपडपट्ट्यांविषयक माहिती गोळा करण्यास सुरुवात केली. त्यानुसार रा.न.पा. संघटनेने पहिली देशव्यापी पाहणी रा.न.पा.च्या ३१ व्या फेरीत (जुलै, १९७६-जून, १९७७) घेतली. ही पाहणी फक्त नागरी भागात व तेही एक लाख किंवा त्यापेक्षा जास्त लोकसंख्या असलेल्या शहरांमध्ये घेण्यात आली. या पाहणीमध्ये शहरातील झोपडपट्ट्यांमध्ये राहणाऱ्या रहिवाश्यांच्या आर्थिक स्थितीबाबत माहिती गोळा करण्यात आली. त्यानंतर अशाच प्रकारची दुसरी पाहणी रा.न.पा. च्या ४९ व्या फेरीत (जानेवारी-जून, १९९३) नागरी तसेच ग्रामीण या दोन्ही भागामध्ये घेण्यात आली. रा.न.पा. च्या ५८ व्या फेरीत (जुलै-डिसेंबर, २००२) राज्याच्या नागरी भागातील अधिसूचित व अधिसूचित नसलेल्या झोपडपट्ट्यांचा परामर्श घेण्यात येवून माहिती गोळा करण्यात आली. हा अहवाल रा.न.पा. च्या ५८ व्या फेरीतील 'झोपडपट्ट्यांचा तपशील' या विषयावर राज्य नमुन्यात गोळा करण्यात आलेल्या माहितीवर आधारीत असून महत्वाचे निष्कर्ष खाली दिले आहेत.

महत्वाचे निष्कर्ष

२.० राज्याच्या नागरी भागातील झोपडपट्ट्यांविषयक माहिती गोळा करतांना एकूण झोपडपट्ट्यांपैकी निम्म्यापेक्षाही जास्त झोपडपट्ट्या अधिसूचित झालेल्या असून त्यात ६६ टक्के कुटुंबे वास्तव्य करीत होती तर अधिसूचित नसणाऱ्या झोपडपट्ट्यांत ३४ टक्के कुटुंबाचा अधिवास होता. या झोपडपट्ट्या खाजगी तसेच सरकारी मालकीच्या जमिनीवर उभारल्याचे आढळून आले असून सरकारी मालकीच्या जमिनीवर असणाऱ्या अधिसूचित झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी ६० होती तर अधिसूचित नसणाऱ्या झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी ६१ असल्याचे आढळले.

२.१ झोपडपट्ट्यांच्या बांधकामावरुन तेथे राहणाऱ्या लोकांच्या राहणीमानाच्या दर्जाची कल्पना येते. त्या अनूषंगाने अभ्यास करतांना अधिसूचित असलेल्या व नसलेल्या झोपडपट्ट्यांतील अनुक्रमे सात व २६ टक्के बांधकामे कच्च्या स्वरुपाची असल्याचे निदर्शनास आले. झोपडपट्ट्यांतील विविध सुविधांच्या उपलब्धतेबाबतचा परामर्श घेतांना असे आढळले की, झोपडपट्ट्यांतर्गत पक्के रस्ते असणाऱ्या तसेच झोपडपट्ट्यांच्या प्रवेशद्वारानजिक पक्के रस्ते असणाऱ्या झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी अधिसूचित असणाऱ्या व नसणाऱ्या झोपडपट्ट्यांकरिता अनुक्रमे ८५ व ६९ असल्याचे निदर्शनास आले.

२.२ जमिनीच्या सखोल भागात जर झोपडपट्टी उभारली गेली असेल तर पावसाळयात पावसाचे पाणी तुंबून होणाऱ्या परिणामाला झोपडपट्टीवासियांना सामोरे जावे लागते. अशा पावसाळयात जलमय होणाऱ्या झोपडपट्ट्यांचा शोध घेतला असता अधिसूचित असणाऱ्या व नसणाऱ्या झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी अनूक्रमे ५३ व ४१ असल्याचे आढळले.

२.३ झोपडपट्टीवासियांकरीता उपलब्ध असलेल्या सुविधांचा अभ्यास करतांना जवळपास ९० टक्के झोपडपट्ट्यांमध्ये पाण्याचा मुख्य स्त्रोत नळ असल्याचे आढळले. वीज जोडणी नसलेल्या अधिसूचित व अधिसूचित नसणाऱ्या झोपडपट्ट्यांमधील कुटुंबांची टक्केवारी अनूक्रमे १० व १५ असल्याचे निदर्शनास आले. तसेच अधिसूचित झोपडपट्ट्यातील ६७ टक्के झोपडपट्टीधारकांना सार्वजनिक/सामूहिक शौचालय सुविधा उपलब्ध असल्याचे आढळले. अधिसूचित नसलेल्या झोपडपट्ट्यात हीच टक्केवारी ५० असल्याचे निदर्शनास आले. असे असले तरी शौचालय सुविधा नसणाऱ्या अधिसूचित झोपडपट्ट्यांमधील कुटुंबांची टक्केवारी १४ इतकी होती तर ही टक्केवारी अधिसूचित नसणाऱ्या झोपडपट्ट्यांमध्ये ३२ होती.

२.४ सार्वजनिक आरोग्याचा विचार करताना तेथील सांडपाणी, मलनिःसारण, केरकचरा विल्हेवाट इ. सुविधांची उपलब्धता बघावी लागते. त्या अनुषंगाने या पाहणीमध्ये माहिती गोळा करण्यात आली.

जवळपास ४२ टक्के अधिसूचित झोपडपट्टयांमधे व २३ टक्के अधिसूचित नसलेल्या झोपडपट्टयांमधे भूमिगत मलनिःसारण उपलब्ध होते. तथापि, कोणत्याही प्रकारची सांडपाणी वाहून नेण्याची (गटारांची) सुविधा नसलेल्या अधिसूचित व अधिसूचित नसलेल्या झोपडपट्टयांची टक्केवारी अनूक्रमे सहा व ३४ असल्याचे दिसून आले. उघडी गटारे असणाऱ्या झोपडपट्टयांची टक्केवारी अधिसूचित झोपडपट्टयांमध्ये सर्वाधिक म्हणजे ६७ टक्के असल्याचे आढळले.

२.५ झोपडपट्टयांमधील कचऱ्याची विल्हेवाट बहुतांशी सरकारी यंत्रणेमार्फत लावण्यात येत असून अधिसूचित असणाऱ्या व अधिसूचित नसणाऱ्या झोपडपट्टयांमधे ही टक्केवारी अनूक्रमे ८८ व ७५ होती. तथापि, अजूनही ११ टक्के अधिसूचित व २५ टक्के अधिसूचित नसलेल्या झोपडपट्टयांमध्ये कचऱ्याची विल्हेवाट लावण्याची सुविधा उपलब्ध नव्हती. या पाहणीत असेही आढळून आले आहे की ९० टक्क्यापेक्षा जास्त झोपडपट्टयांमध्ये सात दिवसातून किमान एकदा तरी केरकचरा उचलला जात होता.

२.६ झोपडपट्टयांतील कुटुंबांसाठी आवश्यक असलेल्या आरोग्य व शिक्षणविषयक सुविधांच्या उपलब्धतेबाबत माहिती गोळा केली असता असे आढळून आले की, प्राथमिक शाळेची सुविधा एक कि.मी. च्या
परिसरातही नसणाऱ्या अधिसूचित व अधिसूचित नसलेल्या झोपडपट्ट
टक्केवारी अनुक्रमे १५ व १८ होती. शासकीय रुग्णालय एक कि
च्या परिसरात उपलब्ध असलेल्या अधिसूचित व अधिसूचित नसले
झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी अनुंक्रमे ४७ व ५३ असल्याचे निदर्श
आले.

२.७ मागील पाच वर्षाच्या कालावधीत झोपडपट्टयातील सुविधां
सुधारणा झाली किंवा कसे याबाबत अभ्यास केला असता झोपडपट्टयां
३५ टक्के अधिसूचित झोपडपट्टयांमधील कुटुंबांनी झोपडपट्टीअंत
रस्त्यात सूधारणा झाल्याचे प्रतिवेदन केले तर झोपडपट्टीत प्रवेश कर
पक्के रस्ते व पाण्याची सुविधा यात सूधारणा झाल्याचे प्रतिवेदन करणा
अधिसूचित झोपडपट्टयांमधील कुटुंबांची टक्केवारी अनूक्रमे ४८
३६ असल्याचे निदर्शनास आले. शौचालय, मलनिःसारण, सांडप
व्यवस्था व केरकचऱ्याची विल्हेवाट या सुविधांमध्ये गेल्या पाच व
सुधारणा झाल्याचे प्रतिवेदन करणाऱ्या अधिसूचित झोपडपट्टयांमध
कुटुंबांची टक्केवारी अनूक्रमे ३८, ३६, २१, व २९ असल्याचे आढळ
जवळपास सर्व सुविधांमध्ये सुधारणा या शासकीय यंत्रणेमार्फतच झा
असल्याचे आढळले. अशासकीय संस्थांचा या सुधारणांमधील सहभ
अत्यल्प होता.

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