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“AN ANALYTICAL STUDY ON DEPRIVATION OF PUNE CITY SLUMS”

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Abstract:

Since 65 years of Independence, deprivation is a long awaited issue in India. Deprivation is one of the hard tasks in front of the governments to get resolved. Deprivation has multi-dimensions in the form of opportunity, access and availability. The effect of deprivation is on education, health, food, income, employment, houses, water, sanitation, social infrastructure and basic human rights of the common man. According to the World Development Report 2011, UNDP Indian deprivation is more than 40%. It shows how poor and low standard of living exists in India. Deprivation was brought to limelight by Nobel Laureate, Amartya Sen. He had described poverty as capability deprivation, where capability is defined as the freedom or ability to lead a life of value in terms of what a person chooses to be or to do. Capability poverty then means deprivation of basic capabilities¹.

KEY WORDS:

Analytical, Deprivation, Slums, Hypothesis, Methodology, Analysis.

INTRODUCTION:

It is an extreme form of deprivation, in terms of some consensual definition of severity of deprivation, especially when income poverty, human development poverty and social exclusion these elements of deprivation coexist. Deprivation of human development has longevity, knowledge and basic income for a decent living standard. Poverty is not only confined to economic deprivation but extended to social, cultural and political deprivation. Poverty could then be regarded as deprivation and extreme poverty as severe deprivation of human development. The freedom to lead a healthy life is a constitutive element of a person's well-being. It is also instrumental in allowing the person to enjoy other freedoms, including freedom of work or freedom of movement. Deprivation resulting from social exclusion (discriminated and left out in social relations) may be quite different from deprivation of income and of human development².

OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand and define deprivation concept.
2. To examine the deprivation of Pune city slums.
3. To assess the impact of deprivation.

HYPOTHESIS:

1. Deprivation is large available in the slums of Pune city.
2. Deprivation is mainly concerned with basic amenities.

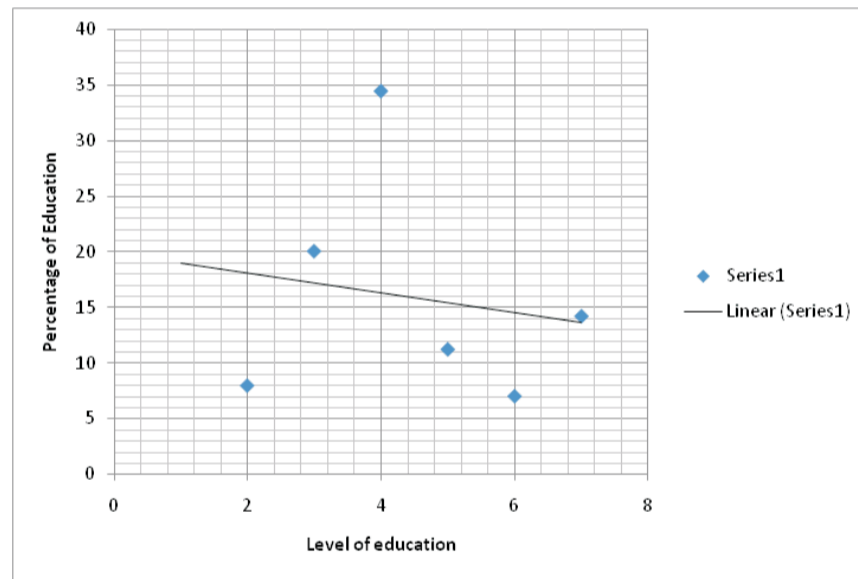
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

Researchers have used the primary data for analysis by selecting fifteen slums in the Pune city. Researchers have used 400 samples selecting through random sample method adopted for making analysis. The slums are selected randomly. Around 15 slums have been selected.

ANALYSIS FOR DATA:

Table 1: Educational Status of the Male selected slums

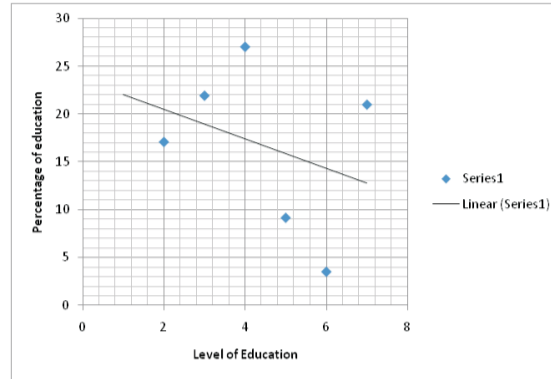
Level	Ill	PM	HS	UG	GR	NO Response
%	8.00	20.08	34.46	11.26	7.05	14.24



Educational deprivation in the slums of Pune city is mentioned in the above table and diagram. Illiteracy is 8 % among male gender in the slums. Primary education level is 20.08 percent in the slum dwellers. Higher secondary level has a top ranking in the access of education that is 34.46 percent, the dropout rate of school and after this level is enormous. The under graduate level percentage is 11.26 percent and at graduate level the percentage is 7.05 among the slum dwellers. Half of the slums dwellers have not reached even the minimum level. As we know education is main pillar of the overall development of individuals and society, it leads to welfare. Less slum dwellers are educated and this constraints the development of society.

Table 2: Educational Status of the Female selected slums

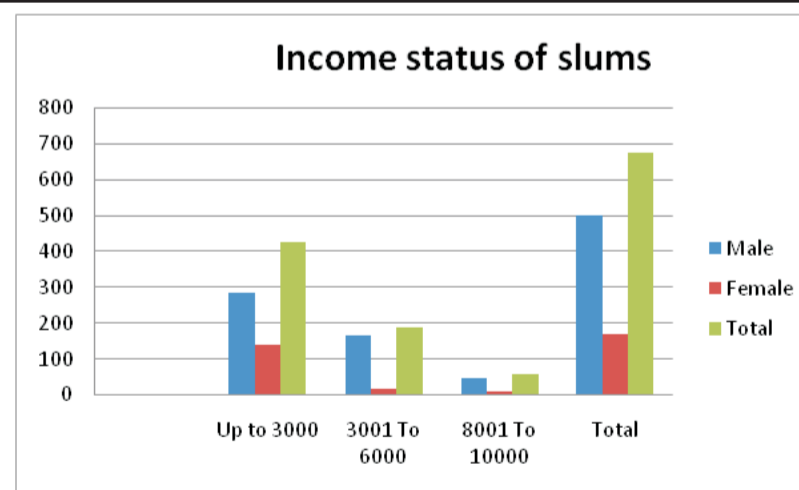
Level	Ill	PM	HS	UG	GR	NO Response
%	17.11	21.96	27.08	9.16	3.50	21.02



Women empowerment in the form of constitutional rights and 50% reservation for women exists. But the fact is that in the slums women's status is vulnerable. As given in table and diagram, researchers have expressed that women education is far less than male. Women in the large chunk are deprived from education. Illiteracy is 17.11% in Pune. Primary education is 21.96 % in the slum dwellers. Higher secondary level ratio is 27.08%. At the under graduate level, percentage is 9.16 and at graduate level it is 3.50 % among the slum dwellers. Educational status of women in the slums would improve the family development and will lead to betterment of the society.

Table 3: Economics Status

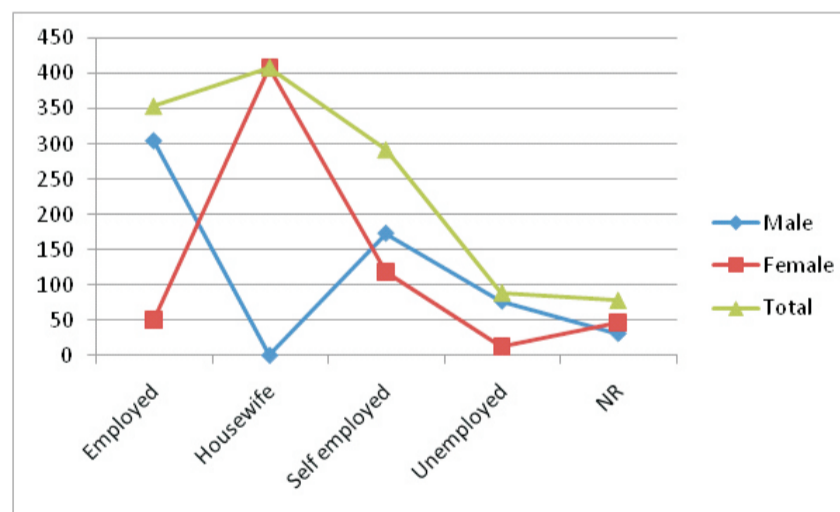
Income Slab	Male	%	Female	%	Total
Up to 3000	285	56.88	142	82.55	427
3001 To 6000	168	33.53	20	11.62	188
8001 To 10000	48	9.58	10	5.81	58
Total	501	74.44	172	25.55	673



As far as the income status of the slums is concerned, majority of the urban slum dwellers come under the slab of Rs. 3000 income per month. It means that lower the income, the standard of living of the urban poor is marginalized due to insufficient funds to them. It becomes a hard survival in the city due to high cost of living. Income earning trend has progressed in the slums but not sufficient to access their own basic amenities. The male and women slum dwellers falling in the slab of Rs.3000 are 74.44 % and 25.55% respectively. Whereas the male and women slum dwellers falling in the slab of Rs. 3001 to 6000 range is 33.53% and 11.62% respectively. As Income slab increases percentage of slum dwellers decline.

Table 4: Employment Status of slums

Number	Profession	Male	Female	Total
1	Employed	304	50	354
2	Housewife	0	409	409
3	Self employed	173	119	292
4	Unemployed	77	12	89
7	NR	31	47	78



Employment scenario of the Pune slums is stated in the above given table and diagram. Employment ratio of male is 304 and female 50 are employed. Majority of the female in the slums play dual role as a housewife and also working. The number of self employed males is 173 and women are 119. The percentage of unemployed in the slums is more. Employment is a key to get success in the deprivation. Employments are available to slum dwellers due to the problem of deprivation. Employment leads to earning of income. Incomes transforms consumption expenditure, standard of living etc.

Table 5: Basic amenities of slums status:

	Source of water supply		Water charges		Availability of toilet			Bathroom	
	Personal	Public	Municipality	Does not	Public	Personal	Paid toilets	Outlet	bathroom
%	93.21	6.78	83.37	16.62	14.42	3.23	81.59	94.28	5.22

The source of water supply is personal taps around 93.21% and 6.78% go for public taps. The Pune municipal corporations charges 83.37% of slum dwellers. 16.62% slum dwellers do not pay water tax. The main amenity of slum is availability of toilet. The paid public toilets are used by 81.59% slum residents. Personal toilets are less around 3.23%. It is alarming for the slums as they do not use personal toilets, the sanitation problem exists gravely. Bathroom outlet are used by 94.28% slum dwellers and bathrooms by 5.22%.

Table 6: Basic amenities of slums status

Drainage system		Solid waste Mgt		Frequency of picking	
Only during rainy	Permanent	Public dustbin	Garbage van	Daily	Weekly
22.13	28.85	78.85	17.41	37.81	50.74

The permanent drainage system availability is 28.85% in slums. The solid waste collection through public dustbin is 78.85% in the slums. Garbage van collection is 17.41%. The frequency of picking daily is 37.54% and weekly 50.74% in the slums.

FINDINGS:

1. Deprivation is significantly dissemination in the urban slums of Pune city. It is denoted as poverty.
2. Deprivation of education is on a large scale in Pune city slums.
3. Income status of slum dwellers also is not sufficient and no good standard of living exists.
4. Deprivation of employment also exists in the slums of Pune.
5. Deprivation of toilets facilities and sanitation in the slums of Pune city.

CONCLUSION:

Deprivation is of a multi-dimensional nature. Deprivation is the root cause of the problem of poverty. Scope of deprivation is huge and controlling, monitoring, assessing and hard to reach the target groups. Pune slums are not resolved of deprivation in the context of education, houses, income, basic amenities.

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