

# International Multidisciplinary Research Journal

## *Golden Research Thoughts*

Chief Editor  
Dr.Tukaram Narayan Shinde

---

Publisher  
Mrs.Laxmi Ashok Yakkaldevi

Associate Editor  
Dr.Rajani Dalvi

Honorary  
Mr.Ashok Yakkaldevi

---

## Welcome to GRT

RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2231-5063

Golden Research Thoughts Journal is a multidisciplinary research journal, published monthly in English, Hindi & Marathi Language. All research papers submitted to the journal will be double - blind peer reviewed referred by members of the editorial board. Readers will include investigator in universities, research institutes government and industry with research interest in the general subjects.

### **International Advisory Board**

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| Flávio de São Pedro Filho<br>Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil | Mohammad Hailat<br>Dept. of Mathematical Sciences,<br>University of South Carolina Aiken                     | Hasan Baktir<br>English Language and Literature<br>Department, Kayseri                      |
| Kamani Perera<br>Regional Center For Strategic Studies, Sri Lanka   | Abdullah Sabbagh<br>Engineering Studies, Sydney  | Ghayoor Abbas Chotana<br>Dept of Chemistry, Lahore University of<br>Management Sciences[PK] |
| Janaki Sinnasamy<br>Librarian, University of Malaya                 | Ecaterina Patrascu<br>Spiru Haret University, Bucharest  | Anna Maria Constantinovici<br>AL. I. Cuza University, Romania                               |
| Romona Mihaila<br>Spiru Haret University, Romania                   | Loredana Bosca<br>Spiru Haret University, Romania  | Ilie Pinteau,<br>Spiru Haret University, Romania  |
| Delia Serbescu<br>Spiru Haret University, Bucharest,<br>Romania     | Fabricio Moraes de Almeida<br>Federal University of Rondonia, Brazil   | Xiaohua Yang<br>PhD, USA  |
| Anurag Misra<br>DBS College, Kanpur                                 | George - Calin SERITAN<br>Faculty of Philosophy and Socio-Political<br>Sciences Al. I. Cuza University, Iasi | .....More   |
| Titus PopPhD, Partium Christian<br>University, Oradea, Romania      |  |   |

### **Editorial Board**

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| Pratap Vyamktrao Naikwade<br>ASP College Devrukh, Ratnagiri, MS India                      | Iresh Swami<br>Ex - VC. Solapur University, Solapur           | Rajendra Shendge<br>Director, B.C.U.D. Solapur University,<br>Solapur |
| R. R. Patil<br>Head Geology Department Solapur<br>University, Solapur                      | N.S. Dhaygude<br>Ex. Prin. Dayanand College, Solapur          | R. R. Yalikal<br>Director Management Institute, Solapur               |
| Rama Bhosale<br>Prin. and Jt. Director Higher Education,<br>Panvel                         | Narendra Kadu<br>Jt. Director Higher Education, Pune          | Umesh Rajderkar<br>Head Humanities & Social Science<br>YCMOU, Nashik  |
| Salve R. N.<br>Department of Sociology, Shivaji<br>University, Kolhapur                    | K. M. Bhandarkar<br>Praful Patel College of Education, Gondia | S. R. Pandya<br>Head Education Dept. Mumbai University,<br>Mumbai     |
| Govind P. Shinde<br>Bharati Vidyapeeth School of Distance<br>Education Center, Navi Mumbai | G. P. Patankar<br>S. D. M. Degree College, Honavar, Karnataka | Alka Darshan Shrivastava<br>Shaskiya Snatkottar Mahavidyalaya, Dhar   |
| Chakane Sanjay Dnyaneshwar<br>Arts, Science & Commerce College,<br>Indapur, Pune           | Maj. S. Bakhtiar Choudhary<br>Director, Hyderabad AP India.   | Rahul Shriram Sudke<br>Devi Ahilya Vishwavidyalaya, Indore            |
| Awadhesh Kumar Shirotriya<br>Secretary, Play India Play, Meerut (U.P.)                     | S. Parvathi Devi<br>Ph.D.-University of Allahabad             | S.KANNAN<br>Annamalai University, TN                                  |
|  | Sonal Singh,<br>Vikram University, Ujjain                     | Satish Kumar Kalhotra<br>Maulana Azad National Urdu University        |

Address:-Ashok Yakkaldevi 258/34, Raviwar Peth, Solapur - 413 005 Maharashtra, India  
Cell : 9595 359 435, Ph No: 02172372010 Email: ayisrj@yahoo.in Website: www.aygrt.isrj.in

## SLUMS IN DHULE CITY: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS



Patil S. B.<sup>1</sup> and Chaudhari S. B.<sup>2</sup>

### STUDY REGION –

Dhule city is located between 20° 09' N latitudes to 74° 09' E longitudes. Dhule is the district headquarters of Dhule district. Dhule city is located in South-Eastern part of the district. Panzara river divide city in two parts i.e. Deopur and Dhule. Dhule city is located on the junction of two national highways i. e. NH-3 and NH-6. Dhule city is well connected to the country by these highways. Dhule city occupied 46.46 sq.km. area.

### OBJECTIVES:

The prime objective of the present study is to throw light on slums of the Dhule city.

### DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY:

For the present study secondary data is used.

Data regarding slums is obtained from municipal corporation office. The obtained data is presented in suitable form.

### SLUMS IN DHULE CITY-

There are many factors responsible for the origin and growth of slums . Some of these are

### Abstract

*Urban centers have always been considered as nucleus of human civilization and culture and therefore, urbanization is regarded as an important index of socio-economic development of a region. The urban settlements i.e. towns and cities differ considerably from that of rural settlements in many ways. Slums are those areas which are identified as over-crowding, badly constructed, insanitary condition, dirt, squalor, absence of essential amenities, triggers of diseases, crime, riots etc. present paper is a systematic enquiry of slums in Dhule city. As per 2011 census the population of Dhule city was 2050862. In the Dhule city there are 124 slums, in which 39-declared, 19-undeclared, 07-footpaths and 59-dispersed. 83715 people live in these slums.*

**Keywords:** Slum, City, Urban, Development.

### Short Profile

Patil S. B. is a Head of Late Annasaheb R.D.Deore at Arts and Science College, Mhasadi . Tal- Sakri Dist- Dhule.

industrialization, rural migration, poverty, inadequacy of resources and unplanned growth of cities. Up-to 1998 Dhule district was the tribal district. After de-division of the district, Nandurbar was declared as a tribal district. Dhule district is known for milk production. Though in the district there are no more sources of employment i.e. Industrializations, due to government dairy, Dhule cotton mill gives employment to the people on low wages. The low wages paid to the workers did not allow them to construct decent houses and in addition, rapidly increasing industries brought in a number of labourers. This type of holes people, with very low

income, had formed a new segment of society and were called slum dwellers. They constructed their dwelling units with minimum investment but with maximum labour. These settlements were without any civic amenities where congestion increased with every wave of migrants. This is how slums come into existence. Dhule city is second number planned city

<sup>1</sup>Head, Late Annasaheb R.D.Deore, Arts and Science College, Mhasadi . Tal- Sakri Dist- Dhule .

<sup>2</sup>Research Student, J.J.T.University (Rajasthan)

**SLUMS IN DHULE CITY: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS**

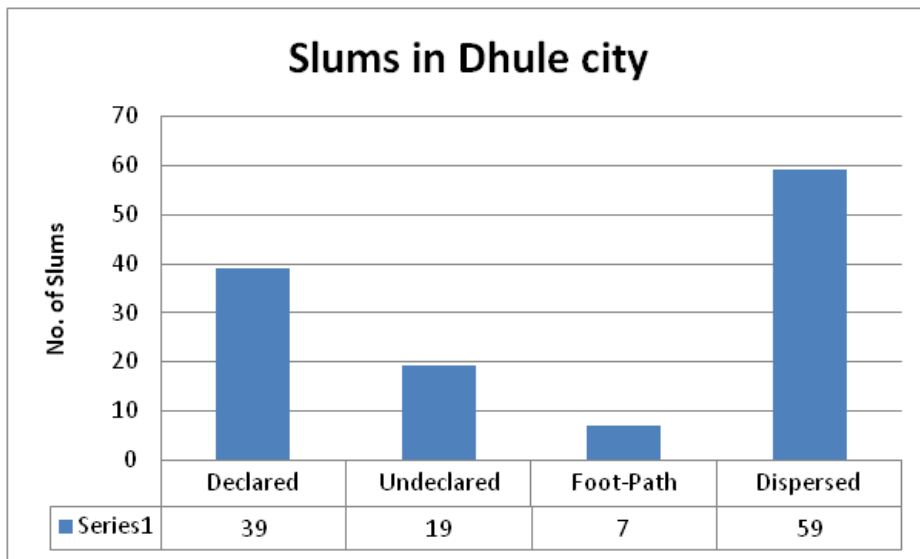
in the country. Due to migration from district and other parts of the state population of the city increased. Increasing population of the city create the problems of slums. At present there are 124 slums

(Table No-1) ,(Fig No. 1) in the city. These slums are spread all over the city. Slums of Dhule city is divided into 04 category i. e. Declared ,Undeclared, Foot-Path, Dispersed.

**Table No. – 1  
Slums in Dhule city**

| Sr . No. | Type of slums | No. of slums | No. of houses | Total Population |
|----------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|
| 01       | Declared      | 39           | 8728          | 48807            |
| 02       | Undeclared    | 19           | 3007          | 19701            |
| 03       | Foot-Path     | 07           | 931           | 3856             |
| 04       | Dispersed     | 59           | 2222          | 11351            |
| Total    |               | 124          | 14888         | 83715            |

(Source –Dhule Municipal corporation)



**Fig No. 1**

**A) Declared slums–**

In the city there are 39 declared slums, it comprises 8728 houses and 48807 total population .These slums are declared as a regular slums by the government .The share of these slums is 31.45 percent. Azhadnagar is the largest slum, it comprises 899 houses and 5918 population. Utilisation of this slum houses is for different purposes. (Table No -2) For residence -8347, commercial – 200, joint purpose – 160,religion–17,cultural-04.

**B)Undeclared slums–**

In the city there are 19 undeclared slums, it comprises 3007 houses and 19701 total population .These slums are not declared as a regular slums by the

government. The share of these slums is 15.32 percent. Ramjanbaba Nagar is the largest slum, it comprises 578 houses and 3809 population. Utilisation of this slum houses is for different purposes. (Table No -2) For residence -357, commercial–02,joint purpose–01,religion–01.

**C) Foot-Path–**

In the city there are 07 undeclared slums, it comprises 931 houses and 3856 total population .These slums are not declared as a regular slums by the government. The share of these slums is 5.65 percent. Phasipul to Dasera maidan is the largest slum, it comprises 297 houses and 477 population. Utilisation of this slum houses is for different

**SLUMS IN DHULE CITY: A GEOGRAPHICAL ANALYSIS**

purposes. (Table No -2) For residence -820, commercial – 76, joint purpose – 27, religion – 06 ,cultural-02.

**D) Dispersed Slum –**

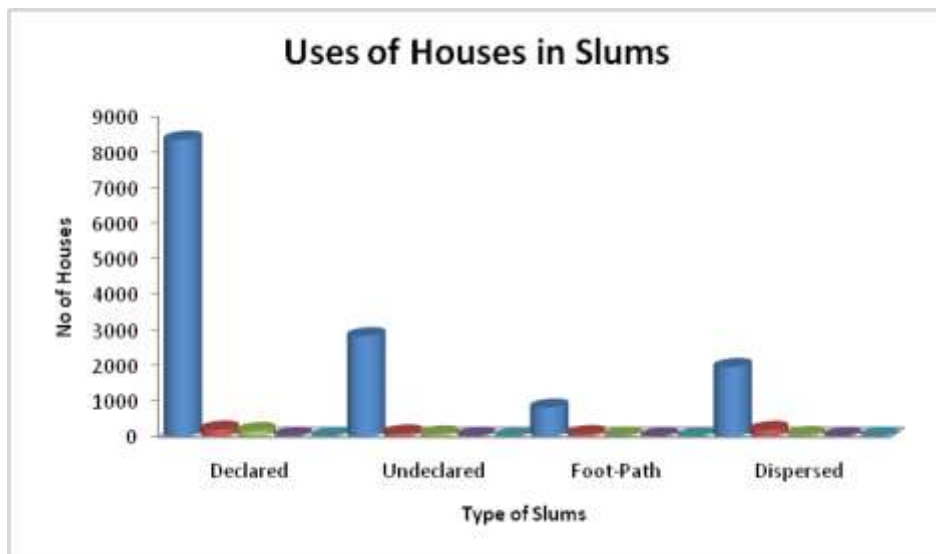
In the city there are 59 dispersed slums, it comprises 2222 houses and 11351 total population .These slums are not declared as a regular slums by the

government. The share of these slums is 47.58 percent. Sultaniya Nagar is the largest slum, it comprises 117 houses and 894 population. Utilisation of this slum houses is for different purposes. (Table No -2) For residence -1958, commercial – 191, joint purpose – 48, religion – 11,cultural-14.

**Table No. – 02**  
**Uses of Slums Houses in Dhule city**

| Sr. No. | Type of slums | No. of slums | No.of Houses | Uses of Houses for various purposes |            |       |          |          |
|---------|---------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|------------|-------|----------|----------|
|         |               |              |              | Residential                         | Commercial | Joint | Religion | Cultural |
| 01      | Declared      | 39           | 8728         | 8347                                | 200        | 160   | 17       | 04       |
| 02      | Undeclared    | 19           | 3007         | 2826                                | 94         | 66    | 21       | Nil      |
| 03      | Foot-Path     | 07           | 931          | 820                                 | 76         | 27    | 06       | 02       |
| 04      | Dispersed     | 59           | 2222         | 1958                                | 191        | 48    | 11       | 14       |
| Total   |               | 124          | 14888        | 13951                               | 561        | 301   | 55       | 30       |

(Source –Dhule Municipal Corporation)



**Fig No. 2**

**CONCLUSION –**

The above study clearly concluded that slum is the product of low income .Slums pose serious challenges to the civil authorities because they are centres of pollution and crime. Therefore, for the improvement and renewal of slum areas, necessary measures must be taken on priority basis. All slums are located on government land. Houses of slums are used for various purposes i.e. residential, commercial, joint, religion and cultural. 95 percent houses are used

for residential purpose. Slums are located near the main areas as well as road sides. Slums are constraints in the urban planning and development. If government provides houses to the people the prime places are free for development. Roads are free for traffic, it minimize the accident in city areas. No houses of undeclared slums are used for cultural purpose.

**REFERENCES–**

1. Darshan kumar zha and V.K.Tripathi (2014) – “ Quality of life in slums of Varanasi City : A Comparative Study” Transaction ,Volume 36, No-2 Winter 2014 Pp-171-183
2. Pushpa Agnihotri (1991) – “The slum ;Deviation and its current meaning ” settlement system in India – Urban ,Vol – 2, Chugh Publication ,Allahabad. Pp-292-296.
3. S.D. Maurya (1991) - “Nature of Slums in Indian cities ” settlement system in India – Urban ,Vol – 2, Chugh Publication ,Allahabad. Pp-298-310.
4. Dhule Municipal Corporation report (2014)



**Patil S. B.**  
**Head, Late Annasaheb R.D. Deore ,**  
**Arts and Science College, Mhasadi .**  
**Tal- Sakri Dist- Dhule .**

# Publish Research Article

## International Level Multidisciplinary Research Journal For All Subjects

Dear Sir/Mam,

We invite unpublished Research Paper, Summary of Research Project, Theses, Books and Book Review for publication, you will be pleased to know that our journals are

### Associated and Indexed, India

- ★ International Scientific Journal Consortium
- ★ OPEN J-GATE

### Associated and Indexed, USA

- EBSCO
- Index Copernicus
- Publication Index
- Academic Journal Database
- Contemporary Research Index
- Academic Paper Database
- Digital Journals Database
- Current Index to Scholarly Journals
- Elite Scientific Journal Archive
- Directory Of Academic Resources
- Scholar Journal Index
- Recent Science Index
- Scientific Resources Database
- Directory Of Research Journal Indexing

Golden Research Thoughts  
258/34 Raviwar Peth Solapur-413005, Maharashtra  
Contact-9595359435  
E-Mail-ayisrj@yahoo.in/ayisrj2011@gmail.com  
Website : www.aygrt.isrj.in