

ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO SLUMS IN SOLAPUR CITY



Bapu Bhima Raut

Vasundhara kala mahavidyalaya, Solapur

Abstract:- After food settlement is the most important need of man .men construct houses and develop settlements to protect themselves against the vagarious of weather and to enjoy social life. In fact settlement is man's most important base for adaptation with his physical as well as cultural environment. Housing occupies a most important place in the problem of welfare of the people. It is a matter of the almost importance in the social welfare of the city also. Unsatisfactory housing conditions are given as a major cause of juvenile delinquency and the wrecking of marriages. Social welfare is deeply concerned with adequate housing, next to food and clothing housing is basic necessities of human beings. It plays significant role particularly for the maintenance of family life. Housing is a social an economic and civic problem. All these aspects of housing need full consideration. There is increasing recognition everywhere of the close relation between housing and health and wellbeing of the people during the nineteen century directed public attention to the problems of housing . the first movement was caused by the condition of the slums and was aimed at housing reform.

The two aspects of the problems of slums are first the rapid growth of cities in the industrial age has caused a deficit in the actual dwelling supply in relation to the increasing size of population .The second aspect is related with quantitative deterioration. Human beings migrate because they are living beings with experiences and aspiration. There are no dispute regarding is a component for creating population growth. It's impact is fell in the region where both 'push' and 'pull' factors operate with varying intensity.

Slums are generally cramped areas lacking adequate sanitation. Houses are small and tightly packed together, often made out of cardboard, tin plastic, wood or other scavenged material. Many governments and local authorities view slums as illegal settlements and refuse to take responsibility for providing services. Slum dwellers are left with no clean running water, electricity, sewerage systems or garbage collection because they are set up without any formal planning. Slums also lack adequate roads, public land like parks or playgrounds, schools, health centres and drainage. Garbage piles up around the slums or else is burnt causing smog and air, water and noise pollution also.

Keywords: Pollution, Slums, Effluents

INTRODUCTION :-

OBJECTIVES-

In the light of what has been discussed above the researcher has interested in an interdisciplinary comparative study of the slums of Solapur city with special emphasis on the following objectives:-

- 1] To look in to the problems of the slums in Solapur city.
- 2] To understand the nature of interaction between life changes and life styles of slum dwellers in different contexts.
- 3] to examine the impacts of environmental problems on slum dwellers.

Methodology

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Living conditions of slum dwellers is depicted using primary data. Gautam nagar (Garibi hatav) slum which is oldest and one of the largest slums in Solapur city has been selected for sample survey. The survey questionnaire includes physical environment with facilities using for the various needs. For this study, total 100 samples using purposive sampling to investigate.

Environmental problems

For this one case study was done with the sampling method. For this 100 households selected of the Garibi hatav (Gautam nagar slums) have been selected to look into the environmental problems in Solapur city especially for slum area's study. For this survey 100 sample denotes 100 percent for the following purposive study.

TABLE 6.10: NATURE OF THE VARIOUS FACILITIES

| nature | occupation | | | House type | | | Water source | | | Waste disposal | | | Cooking energy | | | Vehicals | | | | | |
|--------|------------|----|----|---------------|----|----|--------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|------------------------|----|----|----------|----|----|----|----|----|
| | Il | Fl | O | P | t | h | H | t | T | D | d | op | G | c | S | m | ar | m | bc | | |
| | 60 | 28 | 12 | 25 | 65 | 10 | 60 | 15 | 25 | 10 | 23 | 67 | 55 | 35 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 40 | 35 | | |
| Nature | Sanitation | | | Goods carrier | | | Habits | | | Education | | | Creational instruments | | | Other | | | | | |
| | K | O | cl | pl | cl | w | g | T | B | W | O | P | S | Hs | H | R | TV | DB | M | FR | W |
| | 10 | 75 | 15 | 65 | 25 | 5 | 5 | 65 | 20 | 10 | 5 | 82 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 45 | 70 | 5 | 75 | 45 | 45 |

(Resource : compiled by Researcher)

(Abrevations for occupations (Il) for informal labour, formal labours(fl), others(o), house type pacca(P), tin coated (t), (h)for hut, for water source (Hp)for hand pump, (t) for tab, T (tube wells), for waste disposal (D) dustbin, (d)dug pits, (op)open place, for cooking energy (G)gas, (c)chulas, (s)stove, for vehicles m(motars), ar(autoriksha), mc(motar cycles), (bc)bicycle, for sanitation k(kacca,nalas), (o)open drainage,(cl)closed,for goods carrier (pl)plastic bags,(cl)cloth bags,(w)wire bags,(g)gonpats,for habits (T)tobacco, (B)bide, (W)wine, (o)other, for education PR(primary), s(secondary), (Hs)higher secondary, (H)higher education, for creational instruments (R) radio, (TV) television, (DB) dolby, for other (M)mobiles,(FR)refrigerator,(WM)water motar,)

A)AIR POLLUTION:

About 67 percent waste drawn on open place and only 10 percent households uses dustbins and only 23 percent waste disposed in dugholes. After the collection of waste disposed bad situation and exposure of these spared all over the slum area and air pollution become at worst level. Scrap shops and

other chemicals for the production process of bid making air pollution more recently, largely as a result of growing automobile use in Solapur city, photochemical (oxidising) pollutants have become a major problem of smog complex. Among these oxides of nitrogen from petrol fuelled motor vehicles and for the cooking purpose many households are using 35 percent chullas, 55 percent gas and 10 percent stove also become cause of smog, nitrogen and hydrocarbons released after combustion of this. Secondary reactions in the air between nitrogen dioxide, hydrocarbon and sunlight cause the formation of ground level ozone which is present in photochemical smog and can impair health when in high concentration. After the combustion of petrol and diesel SO_2 , CO_2 , NO and NO_2 are released into air and creates worse condition, about 60 percent households use open defecation spots as toilet. So, Methane (CH_4) and Ammonia mixed into the environment and creates air pollution.

Carbon monoxide, formed by the incomplete combustion of fossil fuels is also common air pollutant, as is lead especially in Solapur city, where leaded fuel is still used. Relatively low concentrations of lead in the blood may contribute to higher risks of heart attacks and strokes in adults, and can impair a child's mental development. According to research newly born babies have been found to exhibit signs of lead poisoning due to their mother's exposure to airborne lead during pregnancy. Airborne lead can contaminate soil near busy roads, affecting crops and finding way into the food chain. Air pollution also becomes the cause of headache, neurosis problems and throat diseases and intestinal infection, diseases related to liver also increase due to the air pollution. Bone problems and teeth problems increase due to the air pollution. Although most cities have some problems of air pollution, the scale of the problem, the importance of different pollutants and contribution of different sources vary greatly from city to city and often from season to season. A cautionary exemplar of the potential environmental and health impacts of uncontrolled air pollution is provided by Solapur city.

B) ACID RAIN:

Among the slums emission of the toxic gases like SO_2 , NO , CO , and CO_2 creates acid rain which affects on breathing and intestinal disease increases skin diseases also increase due to acid rain.

C) DEFORESTRATION:

For the creation of slums and cooking purpose majority households are using chullas. For the energy or wood supply, householders are cutting vegetation. In this way deforestation creates very fast, which is dangerous for city's health.

D) GROWTH OF TEMPERATURE:

Under the study Gautamnagar and Garibi Hatav slum's are occupied 65 percent houses with tins and concentrated very congested space. And no any ventilation and lighting are absent due to this temperature increases. Temperature is also increases vehicles combustion of petrol and diesel. Many toxic gases like CO_2 and CO . These gases have become to cause for increases temperature due to this temperature increases.

II) NOISE POLLUTION:

In the selected sampled slums for the purpose of transportation households are using motor, motorcycles and autorickshaw these create sound pollution rapidly due to unwanted horns. This situation creates sound more than 100 db which is the dangerous against hearing capacity. In these slum area's householder celebrated various festivals, marriages, birth anniversaries of great personalities with rock music by the high intensity instruments creates critical condition of sound. In these slums, scrap pickers, construction of building workers, street hawkers and vegetable and fruits sellers become loud sound for selling their goods. Illiteracy rate is higher in these slums so the struggle creates on little cause. Drunken people are sought very loudly. Sometimes struggle becomes cause of sound pollution. In these slum dwellers some handmade and other small industries also become the cause of noise pollution. Also railway track is passes nearer through the this selected slums

The sound limits create bad effects such as deaf, also many health problems increase blood pressure, increase due to stress on mental condition.

iii) WATER POLLUTION:

Lack of drainage facilities and household are uses open defecate spots for excreta. The night soil and sanitation intermingled into water bodies especially in Sambhaji tank due to the proximity of the slums. During rainy season this pollutants and waste material mixed into th Sambhaji tank due to this water pollution takes part. Also it mixed is into the drinking water. Water related diseases such as diarrhoea, tyhoid and cholera increase infrequency downstream as Kamber tank pass through the slum area.

IV) OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS:

Population growth increases day by day and continuous debris of waste materials increases and it un-degradable waste creates cause of land pollution.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION:

In this way the slum population of Sholapur city increases very rapidly but comparatively, basic services are remains less. So that pressure increases on administrative authority. Water, air and noise pollution with deforestation and issue of garbage disposal increases in slum area of Sholapur city than we imagine. Implementation of the solution on these environmental problems is very necessary for the healthy Sholapur. Otherwise in future it becomes headache in the development of city planning processes.

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