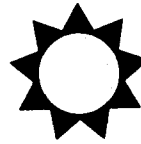




महाराष्ट्र शासन
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

‘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)



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

Published in Maharashtra Quarterly Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, for January-March, 2005 Vol 45, No 4

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, जलनिःसारण, पिण्याचे पाणी, भूमिगत मलनिःसारण, 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.

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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 availability 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 tenements, 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 $0.1 \leq P < 0.5$ million

stratum 3: all towns with $0.5 \leq P < 1$ million

stratum 4,5,6,.....each town with $P \geq 1$ 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
 \hat{x}, \hat{y} = observed value of characteristics x, y under estimation
 X, Y = estimate of population total X, Y for the characteristics x, y

Under the above symbols,

y_{stmj} - 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:

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

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 \hat{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:

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

and

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

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 \hat{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

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

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 NO.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 NO.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 NO.4.4

पिण्याच्या पाण्याच्या मुख्य स्रोतानुसार झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी

Percentage distribution of slums by major source of drinking water

झोपडपट्टीचा प्रकार Type of slum	पिण्याच्या पाण्याचा मुख्य स्रोत 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 NO.4.5
बीज जोडणी उपलब्धतेच्या प्रकारानुसार झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी
Percentage distribution of slums by type of availability
of electricity connection

झोपडपट्टीचा प्रकार Type of slum	बीज 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 roads 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 NO.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	73.5	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 monsoon.

तक्ता क्र./Table NO.4.7

पावसाळ्यात पाणी तुंबून राहणाऱ्या झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी
Percentage distribution of slums by waterlogging during monsoon

झोपडपट्टीचा प्रकार Type of slum	पाणी तुंबून राहणाऱ्या 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 NO.4.8

झोपडपट्टीतील बहुतांश रहिवासी वापरत असलेल्या शौचकूप सुविधानुसार झोपडपट्ट्यांची 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 सुविधानुसार झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी Percentage of latrine facility used by most of the residents					सर्व All
	स्वतःसाठी Owned	सामाईक Shared	सार्वजनिक/ सामुदायिक Public/ community	इतर शौचकूप Other latrine	शौचकूप नाही No latrine	
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 percentages 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 NO.4.9
भूमिगत मलनिःसारण व सांडपाण्याच्या सोयीनुसार झोपडपट्ट्यांची 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 NO.4.10
केरकचरा जमा करून विल्हेवाट लावणाऱ्या संस्थेच्या प्रकारानुसार झोपडपट्ट्यांची टक्केवारी आणि आठवडयातून किमान एकदा
केरकचरा जमा करून विल्हेवाट लावण्याची सुविधा असणाऱ्या झोपडपट्ट्यांची 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 करून विल्हेवाट लावणारी संस्था Agency of garbage collection from				आठवडयातून किमान एकदा केरकचरा जमा करून 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	
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 NO.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 NO.4.12

मागील पाच वर्षांच्या 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 Organisation (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 improvement of drainage facility.

तक्ता क्र./Table NO.4.13

सुधारणा करणाऱ्या प्राधिकरणाच्या प्रकारानुसार मागील पाच वर्षांच्या 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	अशासकीय	रहिवाशी	इतर	शासन	अशासकीय	रहिवाशी	इतर
	संघटना				संघटना			
	Government	NGO	Resident	Others	Government	NGO	Resident	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
शाँचकूप Latrine	90.1	4.4	4.9	0.6	77.3	18.9	3.8	0.0
मलनिःसारण 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

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. 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.

5.1 The percentage distribution of slums and households living in the slums is given side.

तक्ता क्र./Table NO.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 NO.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.

