

Proposal for Slum Rehabilitation in Rajiv Nagar: A Case Study Of Nashik

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Abstract— The slums spread in urban communities is the outcome of the disruption and downside of the metropolitan framework, which is adequately to paid all due respects to the monetarily weak segments to meet the sanctuary needs, which predominantly move to the city because of monetary reasons We do. Rehabilitation is an institutional change that involves shifting of an entire informal built environment to a formal housing structure. Rehabilitation needs due to lack of money people build temporary houses designing in very improper way creating unhygienic environment. Lacing in delivery quality for the inhabitants. While rehabilitation slum the main aspect while designing should be more towards increasing people standard of living.

The paper presents proposal for the area based development at Rajiv Nagar, Nashik. necessity of this paper to present Countries needs to see that the urban poor are dynamic operators and not just beneficiaries of progression. To raise the way of life and increment certainty dimension of slum tenants, Slum Rehabilitation is significant. To providing sense of hygiene, cleanliness and discipline. To increasing the healthy environment in the surrounding slum area. To make the slum free city and increase the city beautification.

Index Terms—Slum, Redevelopment, Rehabilitation, Urbanization.

I. INTRODUCTION

Making powerful metropolitan preparation because of urbanization is a significant issue for India today. Expanding populace combined with developing relocation from rustic regions is putting an immense weight on the nation's urban areas, currently confronted with poor and decaying foundation; India's metropolitan populace is 11% of the world's metropolitan populace and as per the United Nations gauges it will increment to 13 percent by 2030.

Without precedent for the historical backdrop of populace registration in the nation, Slum socioeconomics has been introduced based on genuine computation in the 2001 statistics. After definite review, it has been tracked down that the example of advancement of urban areas and the spread of slums shows up.

II. PROBLEM DEFINATION

The slum occupants are critical allies of the headway of the city by giving their organizations to the locals and affiliations. To get this more vulnerable segment to the norm of the overall population, It is vital to give them at any rate cover with sound climate. The responsibility of slum occupants to the city economy-as mechanical trained professionals, building site laborers, homegrown worker, material pickers, vendors and wide extent of little scope trades is key to the city. Greater part of our industrialized metropolitan specialists is incompetent workers procuring low wages. Large numbers of them are utilized on impermanent premise. They can't bear to have RCC houses with all offices. Thus, they are compelled to live in slums.

III. OBJECATIVE OF THE STUDY

- To study the various policy measures and programs initiated by the government for Slum Rehabilitation.
- To study the existing scenario of slums of Rajiv Nagar of city Nashik.
- To prepare a proposal for Slum Rehabilitation in Rajiv Nagar.

IV. METHODOLOGY

The initial phase in the review was to distinguish the issue definition, targets of the review and select the center region to work. This was be trailed by writing survey to get the slum Scenario, effect of Slum Rehabilitation in India and Assessment of Slum Rehabilitation Scheme. Subsequent to distinguishing the issue definition and detail writing study, for concentrate on region Rajiv Nagar,

Nashik is chosen. After determination of study region, different information assortment is done and that stage is isolated in two sorts 1. Direct Data which incorporates Preliminary overview, Detail Questionnaire and individual meeting and 2. Recycled Data, information gathered Nashik Municipal Corporation (NMC) which incorporates guides and fundamental information of slums. From that point onward, Study of Slum Rehabilitation Policies and Preliminary review of slums will be led. While for the field information, slum occupant interview was done. Information assortment was trailed by information investigation in that Field information examination and Comparison of Slum Rehabilitation Policies of will be finished. Information examination followed by advancement of Proposal of Slum Rehabilitation for the review region.

V. STUDY AREA

Nasik roughly 180 km from Mumbai by the National Highway No.3, that is Mumbai–Agra Road which goes through the grew piece of the city.

Study area that called as Rajiv Nagar slum, Nashik around 2 ha (19504 meter square) and having 30m & 18m wide roads. This area situated just 100-200 meter from National Highway 3. Thus it faces development pressures from all sides. Hence this area can be considered for slum Rehabilitation.

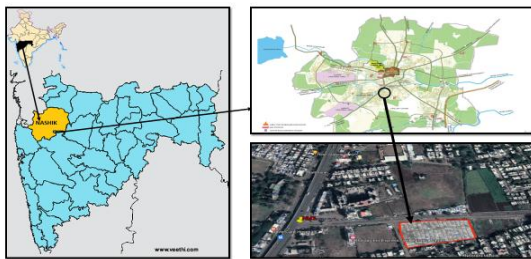


Fig: Study area location

VI. GOVERNMENT POLICY

PMAY (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana):

In June 2015, the Cabinet of India approved the Housing for All plan, with the objective to provide housing to every Indian household by 2022. It plans to include 300 major cities in India in its first two phases by 2019. After 2019, it plans to extend this scheme to remaining cities in India. One of the major components of the program is to utilize

in-situ slum rehabilitation, through which the government has devised a strategy to incentivize private developers to use land as a resource. The policy also includes a small slum up gradation component to involve beneficiary-led individual housing construction

Objective of PMAY In order to achieve following objective, Central Government has launched a comprehensive mission “Housing for All by 2022”. Every family will have a pucca house with water connection, toilet facilities, 24 x 7 electricity supply and access.

Basic Services to Urban Poor:

The primary purpose of the sub-mission on Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) will be on united progress of slums through work for providing housing, basic facilities and other civic services so as to give utilities to the urban poor.

This plan was formally introduced by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh on 3 December 2005.

Aim of BSUP: BSUP expected to give essential administrations to urban poor in 63 of the biggest urban areas in India by populace

National Slum Development Programme:

Up-gradation and improvement of Urban Slum through development of infrastructure and housing activities like development of streets, drains, street light, drinking water, public toilet and bath etc.

Provide sufficient and satisfied quantity of water supply, sanitation, education facilities, health care centres, housing and environmental enhancements through the making of maintainable support systems.

VII. Data Collection & Data analysis

Primary data-	Secondary data-
preliminary surveys	Research paper , Journals
questionnaire survey	Maps, DP Map, Cad file
Personal Interview	Online portals

Slums of Nashik City Location Map (Year 2011)

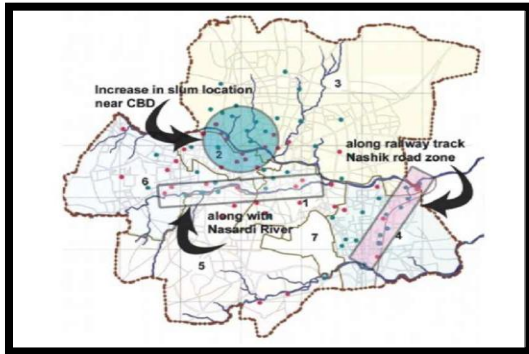


Fig: Slums of Nashik City Location Map (Year 2011)

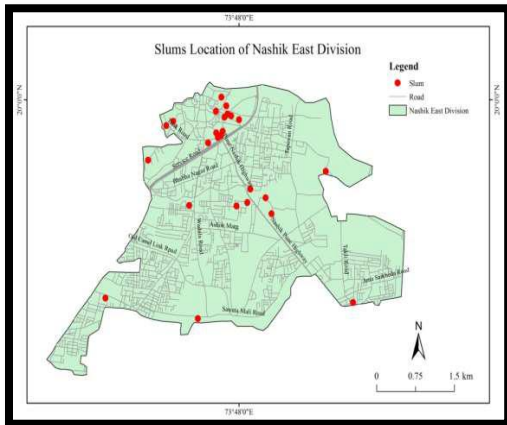


Fig: Location of Slums in **Nashik East Division**

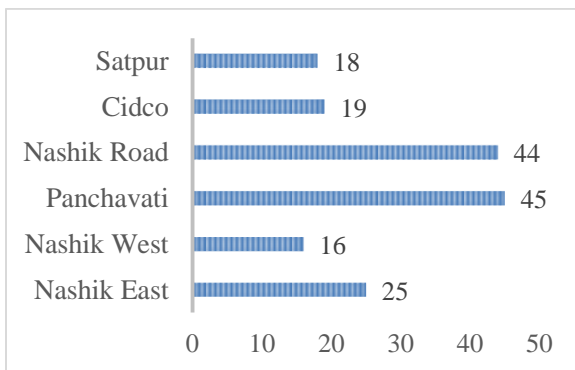


Fig: Zone-wise Slum Details of Nashik

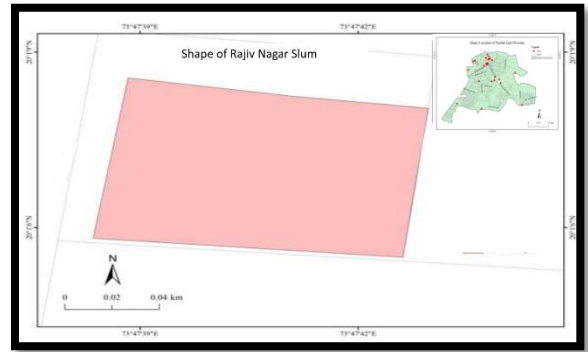


Fig: Map of Pattern of Rajiv Nagar Slum

Reason of selection of study area:

Nashik roughly 180 km from Mumbai by the National Highway No.3, that is Mumbai–Agra Road which goes through the grew piece of the city.

Study area that called as Rajiv Nagar slum, Nashik around 2 ha (19504 meter square) and having 30m & 18m wide roads. This area situated just 100-200 meter from National Highway 3. Thus it faces development pressures from all sides. Hence this area can be considered for slum Rehabilitation.

Name of slum Pocket-	Rajiv Nagar
Area (sq.m.)-	19506
No. of households-	510
Population-	2450
Land ownership-	Households are owners

Issues identified by Visual survey are

Solid waste and garbage are thrown into water body and in open drain which increases mosquitoes breeding.

Overcrowded, substandard housing leads to spread of infection diseases, such as Dengue fever, pneumonia, Cholera and Malaria.

Water supplied only for a few hours per day and household do not have a proper water tank to store water.

Due to poor maintenance of public toilets and chambers, there is often blockage and back flow in soil pipe.

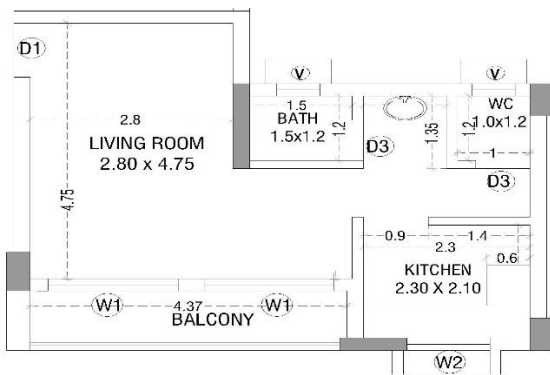
Poor ventilation due to lack of windows, congested houses and narrow internal roads.

VIII. PROPOSAL

The PMAY is provide the slum redevelopment for the city by making the partnerships the private party which will be the developer/ builder. The developer then developer have to gain profit so he will get land as many as possible so that he can continue the slum redevelopment. The profit gain by the developer by redevelop the slum area in some area and some area will be left for the commercial used for builder or developers.

In this case we have divided the whole slum area in two part as residential area and commercial area which will used for shopping and other daily need purchase.

Proposal of Dwelling Unit-



Proposed carpet area-28.90 sq.m.

Proposed built up area- 34 sq.m

Living room – 2.80 X 4.75

Kitchen - 2.30 X 2.10

Bathroom- 1.5 X 1.2

Toilet - 1.0 X 1.2

Balcony- 4.37 X 1.0

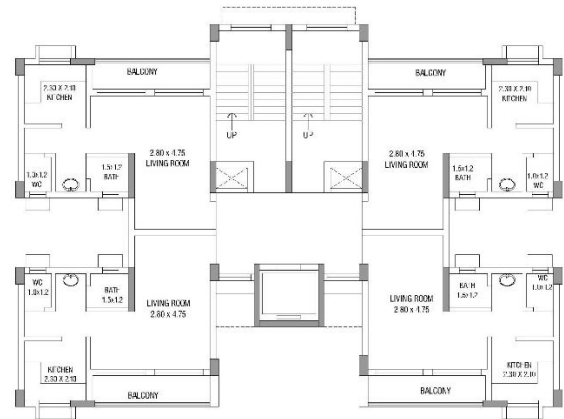


Fig: Floor Plan of Type- A Building

The A type consist the 4 dwelling units per floor, which is maximum dwelling units can be provided in an affordable housing. The passage is provided is provided with the minimum of the 1.55m. The Building have the 1 lift and one case stair with tread of 250 mm and riser of 150 mm. the whole building is kept the minimum dimension to keep the built up area low

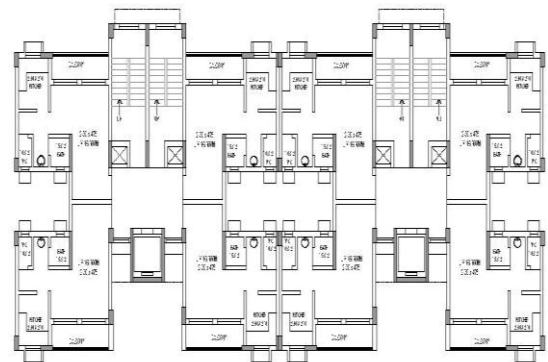


Fig: Floor Plan of Type- B Building

The B type consist the only 8 dwelling units per floor. The other specification are just like the type A building units. Building B having 6 floors total. The Buildings are provided with the parking level at ground level. The type A and B buildings are provided with the total built up area of the 346.5 m2 and 225 m2. The building are the in cluster according to type are A and B are 6 and 6 respectively.

Planning of Slum Redevelopment-

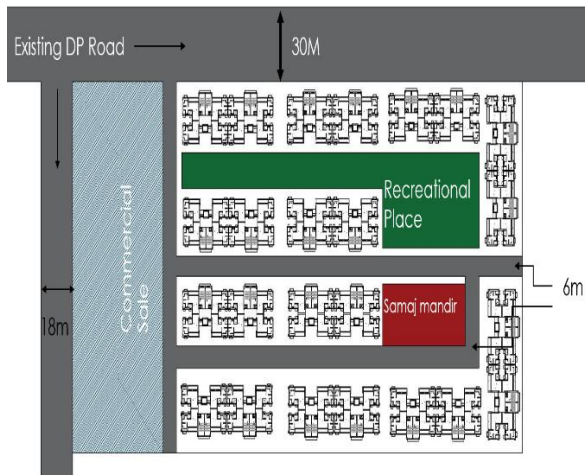


Fig: Planning of Slum Redevelopment

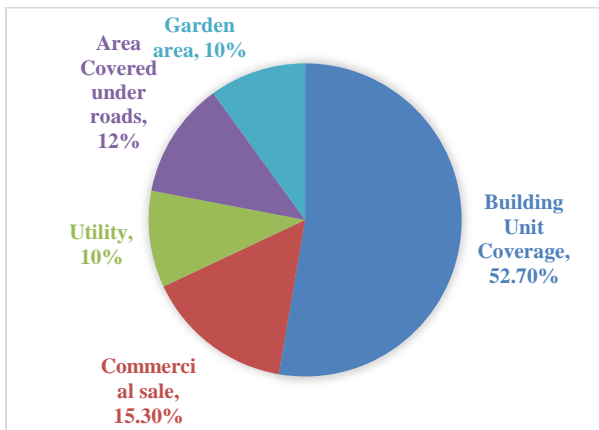


Fig: The Ground Converage by Slum Redeveloped Area.

IX. FUTURE SCOPE

It is crucial to improve the state of affairs of slums because everyone has the proper to stay within the wholesome environment with all simple offerings which is offered with the aid of the government and is also vital for standard development of the metropolis and country. For address this problem, it's miles very essential for government and personal builders to work inside the form of a team, in addition to the new researcher to attention at the examine by way of maintaining such practical situations in thoughts so humans are greater concerned with slum residents and helped to manipulate it by using tacking first step. On this take a look at a small slum location has been taken into consideration but it affords

approach to the trouble. Within the future, same subject matter may be considered for various slum wallet of all urban areas, in the front of which there are numerous fundamental issues. A macro level look at of the city poor is similarly scope of the examine.

X. CONCLUSION

Guidelines and practices that offer low-income households with get right of entry to to fine houses and critical services want to be movement-orientated, ahead wondering and sustainable. In these locations, fully sponsored, in-situ slum redevelopment policy, like slum redevelopment scheme, housing for all, is possibly to have similar fulfillment. PMAY offers long-time period ownership rights and improves get right of entry to formal land sources. For green implementation of city development, it'll require a strong partnership between governments, investors and personal developers to influence the worldwide and domestic quality of lifestyles.

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