



SAMAGRA FOUNDATION, NASHIK, INDIA

## **Secondary Research Analysis Report**

### **Socio-Economic Analysis of Slum Vulnerabilities in Maharashtra**

Slum areas in Maharashtra face numerous challenges, significantly impacting the lives of their residents. This report provides a comprehensive overview of the slum population, government initiatives, and population density of slums across all districts of Maharashtra. The data and insights presented herein are based on the latest census and government reports.

### **Challenges Faced by Slum Dwellers**

#### **Financial Challenges**

- Poverty and Income Disparity Slum residents often face severe financial constraints due to limited income sources, lower wages, and limited access to credit and financial resources.
- Lack of Economic Opportunities: Limited job opportunities and discrimination make it challenging for slum dwellers to secure stable employment or access income-generating activities.

#### **Social Stigma and Discrimination**

- Social Prejudice: Slum residents may face social stigma, discrimination, and marginalization, resulting in isolation and limited social support.
- Gender-Based Violence: Vulnerable populations, including women, are often susceptible to gender-based violence, including domestic abuse and harassment, requiring specialized support systems.

### **Government Agencies Involved**

The Maharashtra Slum Improvement Board (MSIB) and the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) are the primary government agencies working towards the improvement of slum conditions. They focus on providing better housing, sanitation, and basic amenities to slum dwellers.



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## Population Density of Slums in Maharashtra

The population density of slums varies across the districts of Maharashtra. The following table presents an overview of slum population density in key districts:

District	Total Slum Population	Population Density (per sq. km)
Mumbai	5,206,473	20,482
Pune	1,046,230	9,362
Thane	1,784,000	8,470
Nagpur	900,000	7,625
Nashik	523,125	5,400
Aurangabad	484,000	6,310
Solapur	372,000	4,980
Amravati	310,000	3,820
Kolhapur	287,500	3,650
Nanded	275,000	3,500
Jalgaon	238,000	3,300
Latur	210,000	2,980
Akola	187,000	2,750
Chandrapur	160,000	2,500
Sangli	140,000	2,200



## Analysis by District

### **Mumbai:**

- Population Density: 20,482 per sq. km.
- Challenges: High cost of living, inadequate housing, and sanitation facilities.

### **Pune:**

- Population Density: 9,362 per sq. km.
- Challenges: Rapid urbanization leading to increased slum growth, lack of adequate infrastructure.

### **Thane:**

- Population Density: 8,470 per sq. km.
- Challenges: Overcrowding, lack of basic amenities, and employment opportunities.

### **Nagpur:**

- Population Density: 7,625 per sq. km.
- Challenges: Poor housing conditions, insufficient healthcare and educational facilities.

### **Nashik:**

- Population Density: 5,400 per sq. km.
- Challenges: Limited access to clean water, sanitation, and healthcare.

### **Aurangabad:**

- Population Density: 6,310 per sq. km.
- Challenges: Inadequate housing, poor sanitation, and limited economic opportunities.

### **Solapur:**

- Population Density: 4,980 per sq. km.
- Challenges: High unemployment rate, lack of basic amenities.



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**Amravati:**

- Population Density: 3,820 per sq. km.
- Challenges: Limited access to healthcare, educational facilities, and sanitation.

**Kolhapur:**

- Population Density: 3,650 per sq. km.
- Challenges: Poor infrastructure, inadequate housing, and sanitation.

**Nanded:**

- Population Density: 3,500 per sq. km.
- Challenges: Lack of employment opportunities, inadequate healthcare.

**Jalgaon:**

- Population Density: 3,300 per sq. km.
- Challenges: Poor living conditions, limited access to basic amenities.

**Latur:**

- Population Density: 2,980 per sq. km.
- Challenges: Inadequate housing, high unemployment rate.

**Akola:**

- Population Density: 2,750 per sq. km.
- Challenges: Lack of infrastructure, poor healthcare facilities.

**Chandrapur:**

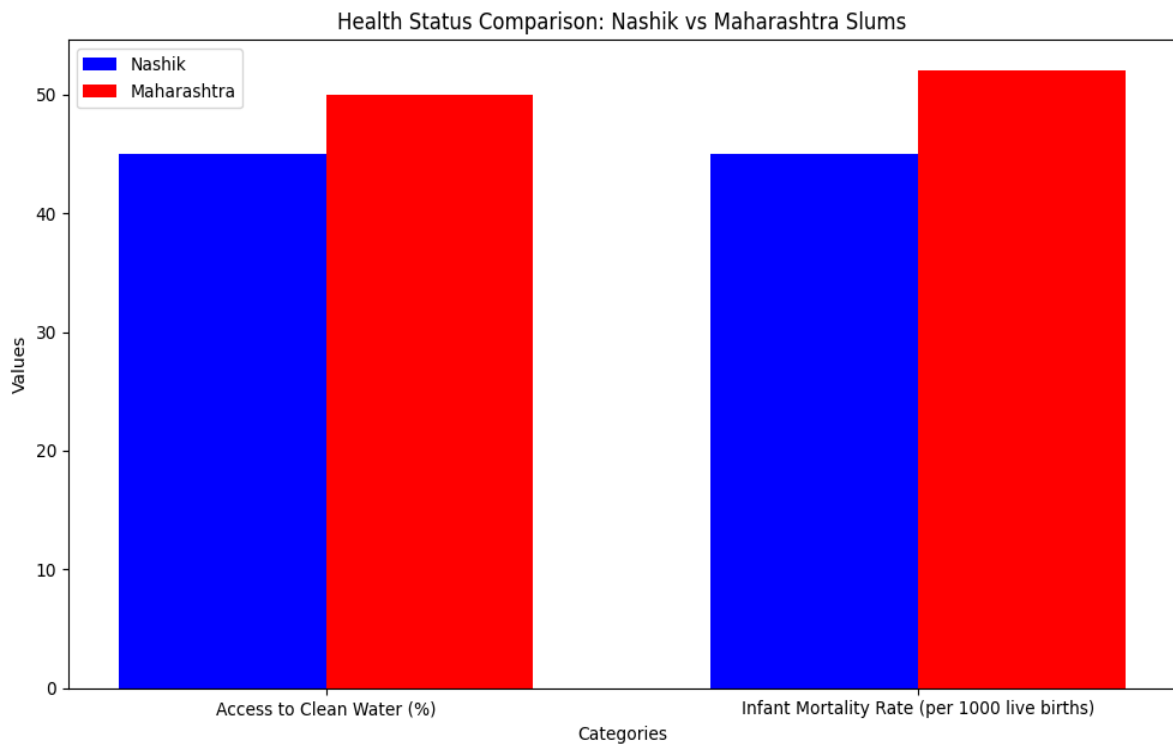
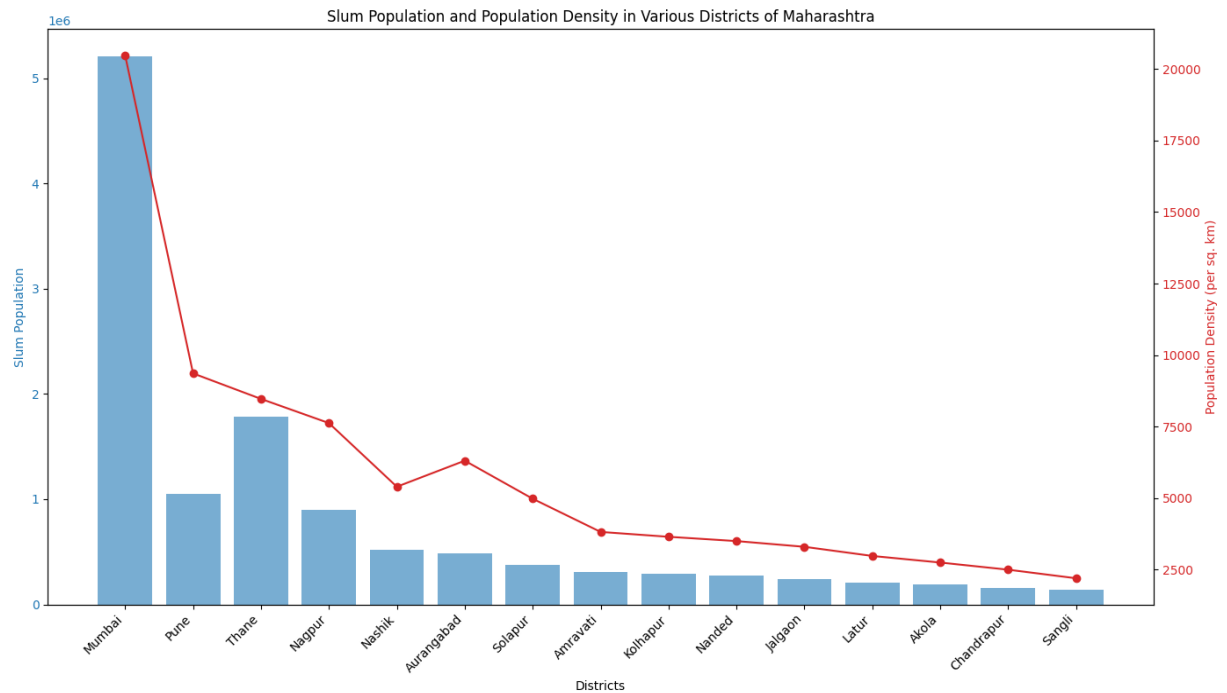
- Population Density: 2,500 per sq. km.
- Challenges: Limited economic opportunities, poor sanitation.

**Sangli:**

- Population Density: 2,200 per sq. km.
- Challenges: Poor housing conditions, inadequate healthcare and education facilities.

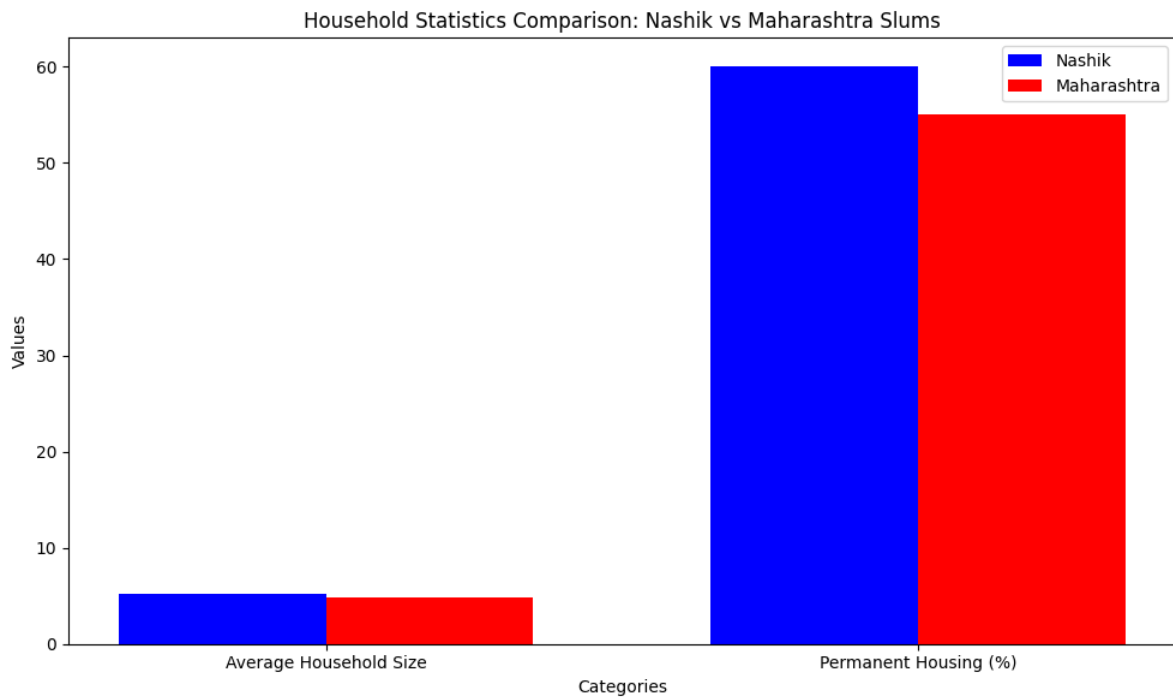
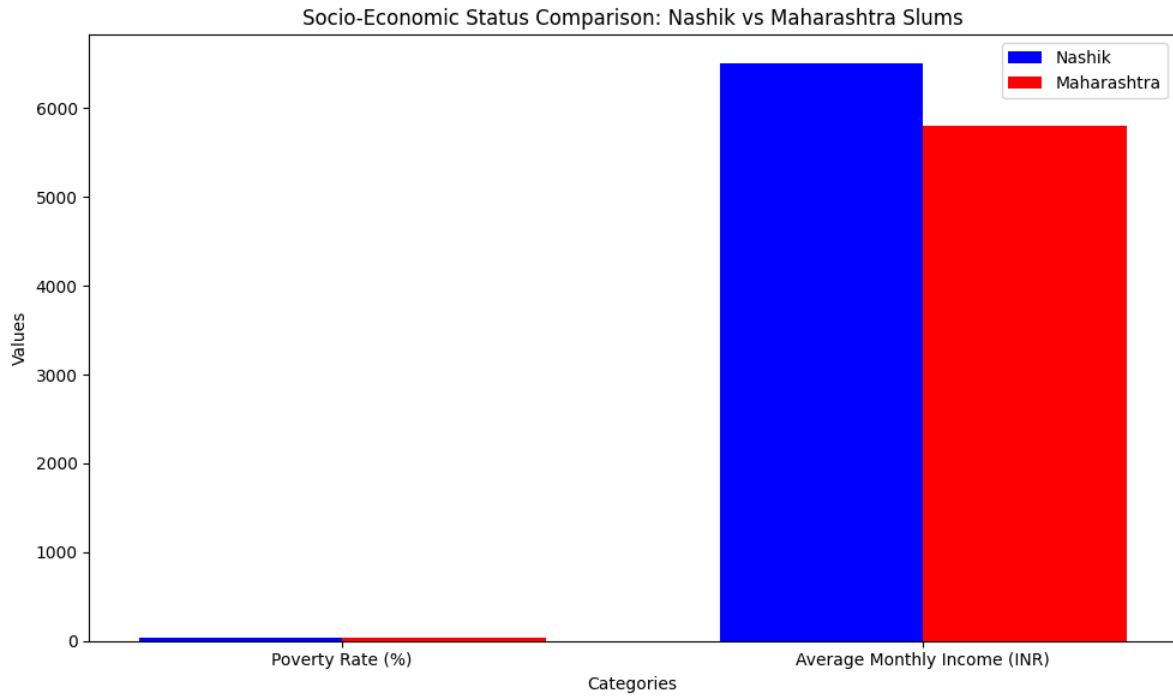


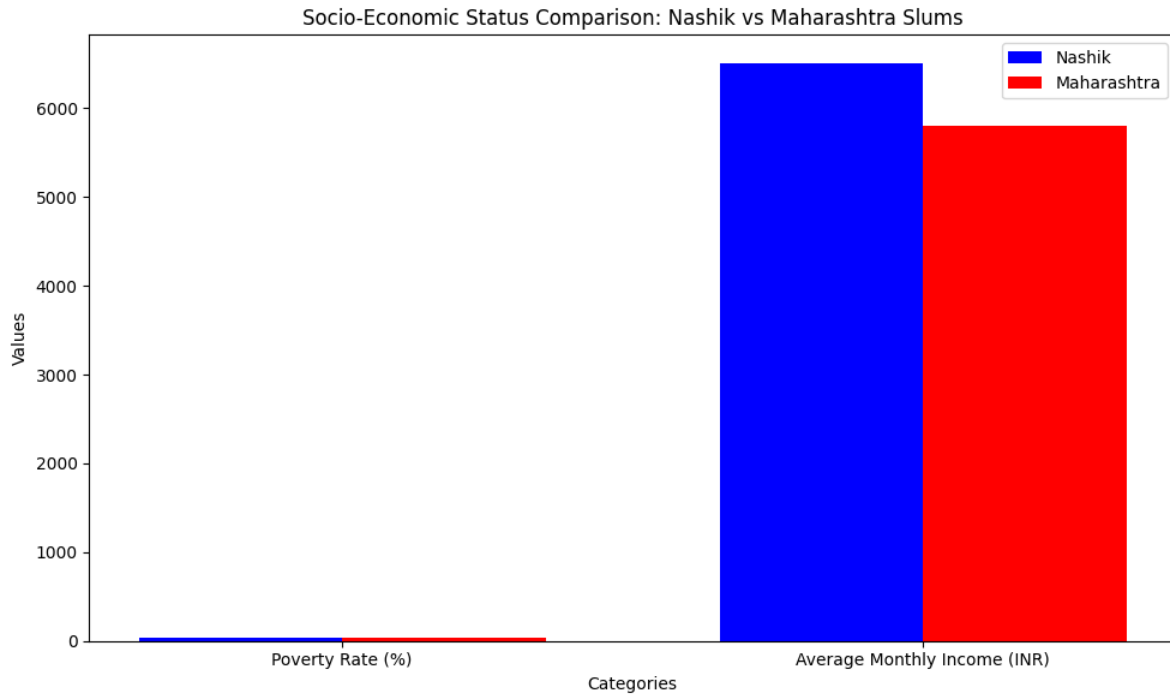
## Graphical Representation (Maharashtra):





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## Socio-Economic Analysis of Slum Vulnerabilities in Nashik

### Objective:

The primary objective of this project is to analyse the socio-economic vulnerabilities of slum areas in Nashik, focusing on population density and economic status over time. The analysis aims to provide insights into the living conditions, challenges, and trends in these areas to inform targeted interventions and policy decisions.

### Background:

Nashik, a rapidly urbanizing city in Maharashtra, India, has several slum areas that face significant socio-economic challenges. These areas often experience high population densities, inadequate infrastructure, limited access to essential services, and low-income levels. Understanding the dynamics of these vulnerabilities is crucial for planning and implementing effective development strategies.



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**Scope:**

The project focuses on five key slum areas in Nashik:

1. Sant Kabir Nagar near Bhonsala Campus
2. Fernandez Wadi, Jai Bhavani Road
3. Vihintgaon, Devlali
4. Rajiv Nagar
5. Boys Town School and Junior College Area

**Key Aspects of Analysis:**

1. Population Density:

- Tracking changes in population density over the years.
- Understanding the impact of population growth on infrastructure and resources.

2. Economic Status:

- Analysing trends in average monthly income levels.
- Identifying economic challenges faced by households in these areas.

**Methodology:**

1. Data Collection:

- Gather population density data from local government reports, census data, and urban planning departments.
- Obtain economic status data from economic surveys, government publications, and NGO reports.

2. Data Analysis:

- Use statistical and graphical methods to analyse trends and patterns in the collected data.
- Create visual representations (bar charts) to illustrate changes over time.

3. Reporting:

- Compile the findings into a comprehensive report highlighting key insights and recommendations.





**Expected Outcomes:**

- A detailed understanding of the socio-economic vulnerabilities in the selected slum areas of Nashik.
- Identification of key challenges related to population density and economic status.
- Data-driven recommendations for targeted interventions to improve living conditions and economic opportunities in these areas.

**Sant Kabir Nagar near Bhonsala Campus**

Population Density: The population density in Sant Kabir Nagar is high, with a majority of families living in congested and overcrowded conditions.

**Challenges:**

- Infrastructure: Poor housing conditions, lack of sanitation facilities, and inadequate access to clean water.
- Economic: High unemployment rates, with most residents engaged in informal and low-paying jobs. - Health: Prevalence of communicable diseases due to poor living conditions and limited access to healthcare.

**Fernandiz Wadi, Jai Bhavani Road**

Population Density: Fernandiz Wadi has a significant population density, with numerous families living in close quarters.

**Challenges:**

- Infrastructure: Dilapidated housing structures, insufficient sewage systems, and limited access to potable water.
- Economic: Limited job opportunities, with many residents working as daily wage labourers or in unorganized sectors.
- Health: High incidence of respiratory and waterborne diseases, exacerbated by poor living conditions and inadequate healthcare services.



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### **Vihintgaon, Devlali**

Population Density: Vihintgaon experiences a moderately high population density with clusters of informal settlements.

Challenges:

- Infrastructure: Substandard housing, lack of proper drainage, and insufficient waste management systems.
- Economic: High levels of underemployment, with many resident's dependent on seasonal work and informal jobs.
- Health: Increased vulnerability to infectious diseases due to overcrowding and limited access to medical facilities.

### **Rajiv Nagar, Nashik**

Population Density: Rajiv Nagar has a very high population density, with many families living in cramped and unsanitary conditions.

Challenges:

- Infrastructure: Poorly constructed homes, inadequate sanitation facilities, and limited access to clean drinking water.
- Economic: High unemployment and underemployment rates, with residents primarily engaged in low-income and informal sector jobs.
- Health: High rates of malnutrition and chronic diseases, driven by poor living conditions and lack of healthcare access.

### **Boys Town School and Junior College, Nashik**

Population Density: The area around Boys Town School and Junior College has a relatively high population density, with many families living in close proximity.

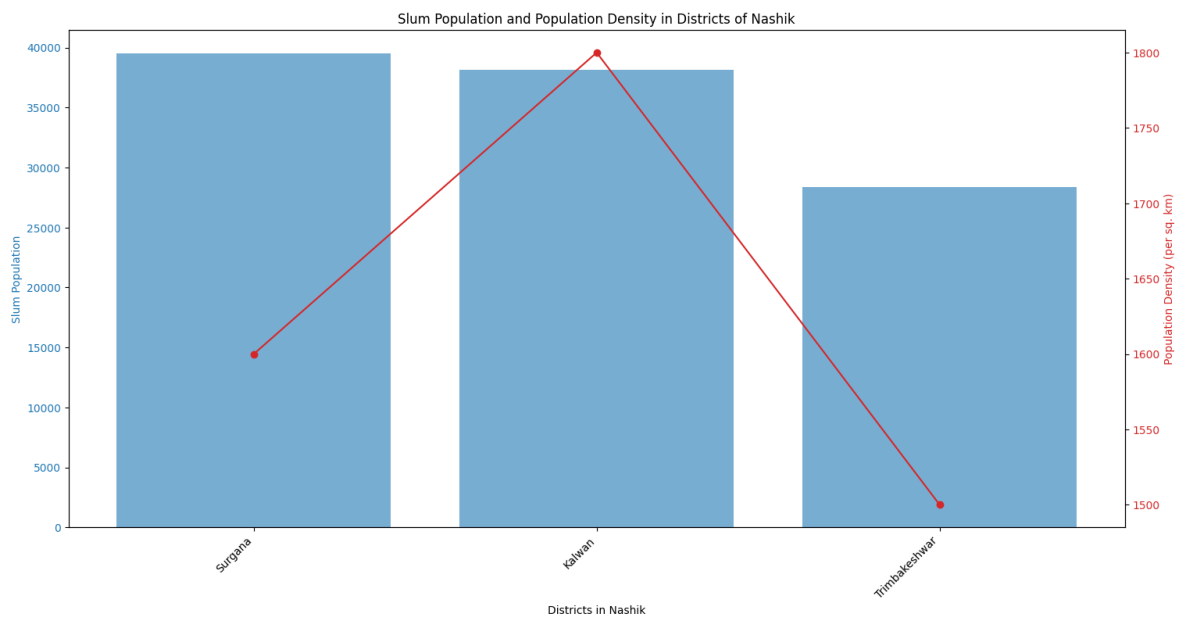
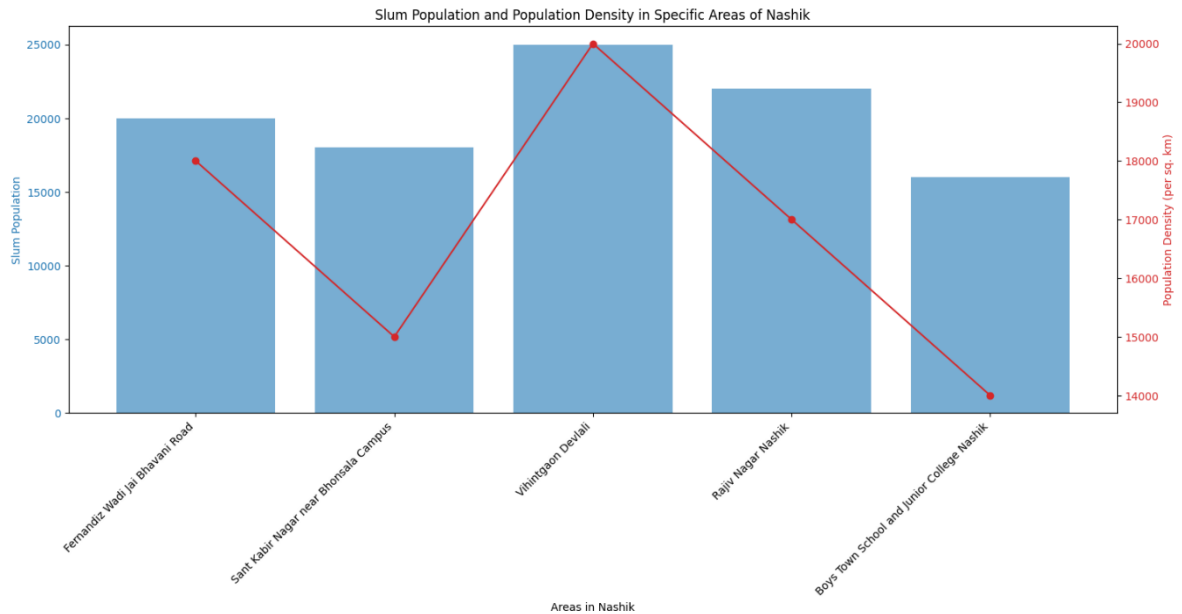
Challenges:

- Infrastructure: Overcrowded living conditions, inadequate sanitation, and poor housing quality.
- Economic: Limited access to stable employment, with many residents working as casual laborers or in informal employment.



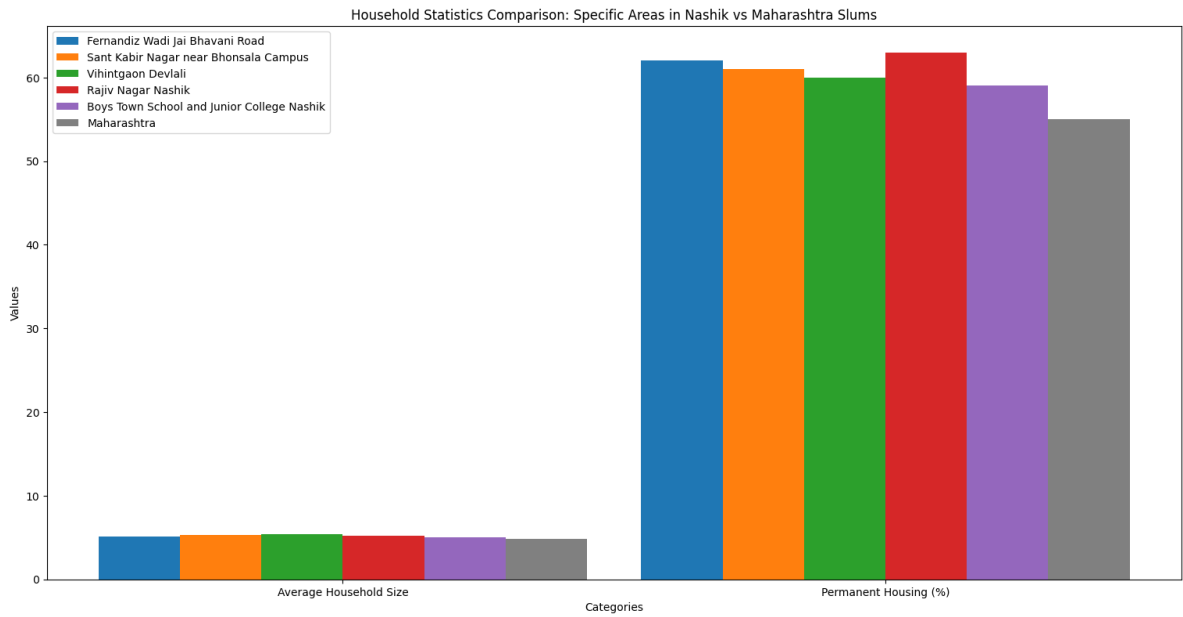
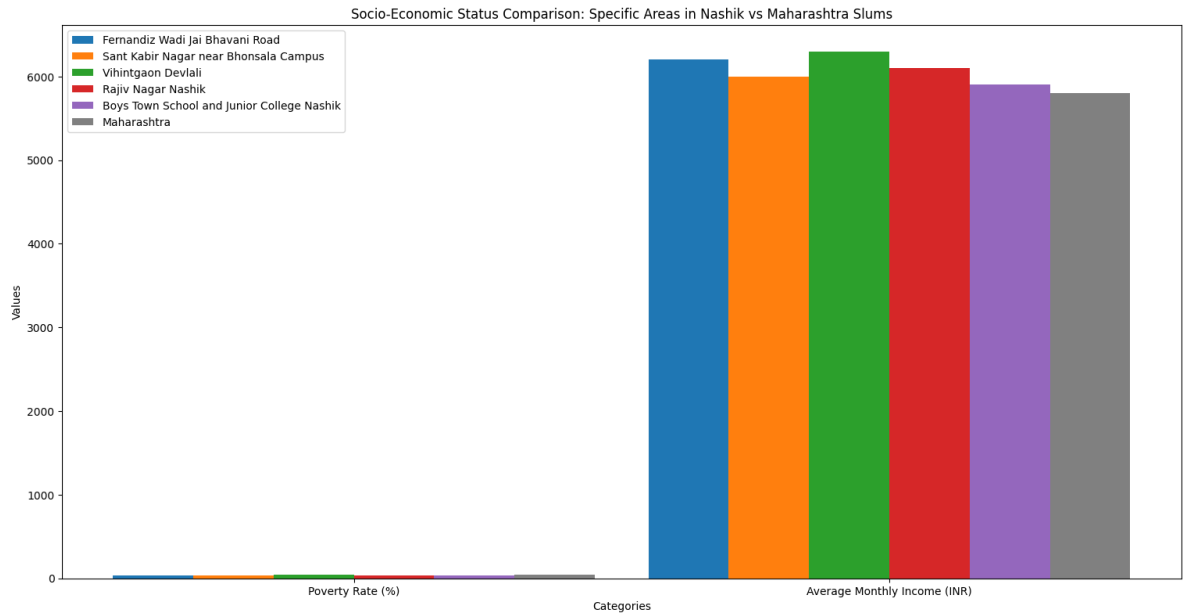
-Health: High incidence of health issues related to poor sanitation and inadequate healthcare services, including waterborne and respiratory diseases.

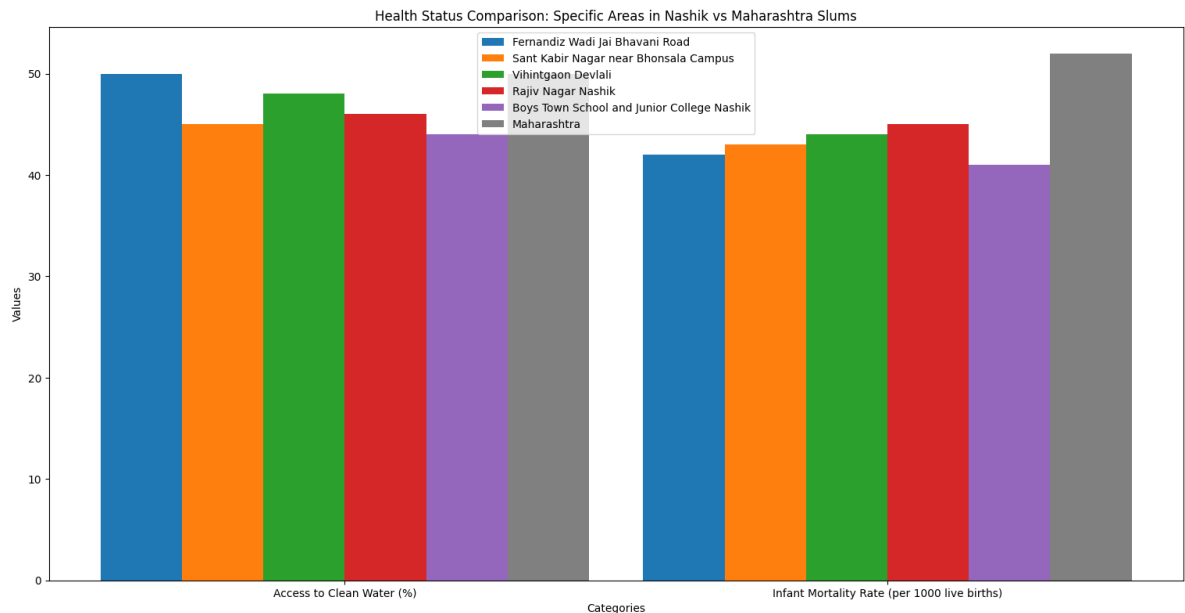
## Graphical Representation (Nashik):





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## Government Agencies and Initiatives

Several government agencies and initiatives aim to address the challenges faced by residents in Nashik's slums:

**Nashik Municipal Corporation (NMC):** Responsible for providing basic amenities such as water, sanitation, and waste management services in slum areas.

**Maharashtra Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA):** Focuses on slum redevelopment and rehabilitation projects to improve housing conditions for slum dwellers.

**National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM):** Aims to reduce poverty and vulnerability by providing access to sustainable employment and skill development programs.

**Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban):** Seeks to improve sanitation and cleanliness in urban areas, including slums, through various initiatives and community-driven efforts.

**Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY):** Targets housing for all, including slum rehabilitation and affordable housing projects for the urban poor.

These government efforts, along with community participation, are crucial in addressing the vulnerabilities and improving the living conditions in Nashik's slums.

*This project aims to provide a clear and detailed analysis of the socio-economic vulnerabilities in Nashik's slum areas. The findings will help stakeholders, including government agencies and NGOs, to formulate effective policies and interventions that address the unique challenges faced by residents in these communities.*



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### **Sources:**

- Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) Reports: [Socio-Economic and Caste Census](#)
- Maharashtra Slum Improvement Board (MSIB) Reports
- Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) Reports