INTRODUCTION

India is the second largest nation in the world with a population of 1.31 billion, but it does not have enough resources or adequate systems. Now a day India is facing a large problem of its increasing urban population and slums area in the cities and available resources. Rising population, technical advancement economical, industrial revolution and changing lifestyles had lead to various types of environmental problem. India plans to develop hundred “smart” cities, creating modern satellite towns around existing cities. The aim to create urban spaces where green, high tech initiatives bring more efficient management of resources, including water, energy and better services to citizens.

The Nashik municipal corporation area is lying between 19 -15’ & 20 -05’Northern Latitude & 73 -55’ & 73 -55’ East Longitude, is bounded on the north by Northern boundary of Villages Gangapur, Anandwalli, Makhmalabad, Mhasrul & Adgoan, In the east by eastern boundary of Villages Adgaon, Manur, Eklaara & Kotamgaon, on South by the northern boundary of river Darna & Deolali Cantonment, on the West by the western boundary of villages Chanchula, Pimpalgoan-Bahula & Gangapur. The functional components of the area the Nashik city (the nucleus), Satpur, Ambad Industrial area & Anandwalli, Gangaapur, Chunchala, Makhmalabad, Mhasrul predominantly residential area, all geared together from one unit. The second component is Nashik Road area supported by the industrial activities around the Nashik Road railway station and the predominantly residential areas of the Deolali, Dasak, Chehdi etc. Though these two are separate units they themselves have a strong interrelationship. The civic infrastructure however needs to be suitably coordinated to ensure compact & orderly development of entire area in future.

On the eastern slopes of the north-south Sahyadri ranges ranges. The town Nashik lies on both sides of the river Godavari. Panchavati laying both across on the left bank with Tapovan on the side of it and Nashik on the right bank. Nashik Road, situated about 10km. South-west of Nashik is the busy railway station of Central Railway. It is fast developing area and has tremendous developing potential in view of its advantageous
situation which has made it an ideal place for location of new industrial and commercial establishments.

Settlement pattern of this new area development was based on the British planning principles. Road connecting Nashik to Mumbai became the new focal point of city with its new imposing stone structures constructed in neo gothic style, set back from roads and providing tree lined avenues in the administrative area. The British residential quarters were large bungalows set in landscaped gardens, located away from office areas. Buildings for District Court, Collector Officers, Police headquarters and large building housing war offices and town hall were part of administrative complex. Indian professionals like lawyers, doctors, administrators and neo rich, planned their residential area this administrative complex. Smart residences in art deco style, which were popular in Europe appeared in the city. British rule introduced formal education and many schools are constructed. Closely packed buildings, narrow streets and multiple dwelling dominated the traditional settlement. Bungalows with gardens, set back from the streets became popular in the new residential developments. Residents of new settlement were influenced by british education They were conscious of modern city development. This new class of people was active and influential in political & social movements of the period. They had close contacts with cities like Mumbai, Pune & the outside world. This area later became the center of political movement & independence struggle. Direction of growth of city in this direction continued even after independence.

Nashik the headquarter of the Nashik administrative division (comprising of Nashik, Dhule Jalgoan & Ahmednagar districts) is situated about 200kms. From Mumbai. The national highway no. 03, i.e. Mumbai-Agra road passes through the developed part of the city, while National highway No.50 i.e. Pune-Nashik road enters the city from Nashik Road side & meet the Agra road near Deolali naka (Dwarka point).

The Nashik Municipal Corporation covers an area about 259.13 sq.kms. and includes within it the area of three erstwhile Municipal council viz. Nashik (about 58 sq.kms) Nashik Road-deolali (about 21 sq.km) & Satpur (about 12 sq.kms) The surrounding 23 villages includes within the limits have an aggregate area of about 160
Nashik is an important Municipal Corporation city of Maharashtra. Godavari river plays important role for development of Nashik city. In Western Maharashtra, Pune Nashik are most developed cities of past two decades. Nashik is known as traditional pilgrim centre. In past two decades it have completely transformed this traditional pilgrimage centre into a vibrate modern city poised to become a metropolis with global link. In Nashik city having near about 20 tourist place most of places having pilgrimage important because lord Rama & Sita stay of live here. The other hands Nashik city made various caves as like Chamar caves, Pandavleni caves introduced jain and Buddhist Culture. Old Nashik city totally stayed near Godavari riverbank, but recently Nashik city developed outer side of old Nashik city like Cidco, Ambad, Mhasrul,Nashik Road,Deolali,Pathardi etc small areas in Nashik city recently. Now Nashik city is not only pilgrim centre but it is known as industrial town, educational Centre & is important city of golden triangle Mumbai-Pune-Nashik. Nashik Municipal Corporation submitted the proposal to government of India for including the name in Smart cities.

In Nashik city most of people get attracted due to suitable climate for settlement & Industrialization. The people staying near industries or where job opportunities are maximum People lives in very small areas. With raised industrialization. New educational facilities, well connectivity with Mumbai, Pune, Aurangabad, Nagpur, and Gujarat State. During past few years many Hutments/ colonies have come up in the corporation area and from the last two decades Hutments/ colonies of urban development are leading to slums information. Caused industrialization and urbanization. It estimated that 17 percents of the area has been occupied by slums and 14.8 percent of total population of corporation. In the Nashik city there are 175 slums area with its populations is 221680. It is 168 of city.

The problem of accommodation of urban population has been challenging since Last forty years of time span. The city has become more crowded as M.I.D.C. caused Industrialization and according to urbanization.
Day by day there are many problems of slums in city. The main approach of special research is find out the problem, prospects and solution of increasing slums in Nashik city. The problems of accommodation of urban population has been challenging since last forty Years of time span. The city has become more crowded in M.I.D.C. area and surrounding area.

Since the ancient population study has been carried for different reason not only for Sociology, Psychology, Geography, Economics, Social Science but also Biological and Medical Science.

2. Review of Literature,

A number of sociological studies had been undertaken on slum in Indian cities. The poor in slums were observed as migrate from the country side. The study of review of literature is an important aspect of any research. It aims at reanalyzing the trends in the selected area of research. This exercise provides a base for shaping the research problem and to formulate a suitable research design.

1. Arup Mitra (1990) analysed the emergence of slums in the context of rural to urban migration and predominance of urban informal sector in the total employment.
3. Md. Azmal Kabir, et, al., (2000) using qualitative and quantitative data from the Urban Livelihoods Study (ULS), identified illness as a key constraint on bustee(slum) households ability to secure their livelihoods. The consequences of ill-health for bustee dwellers are examined and coping strategies employed are described.
4. Kevin Fox Gotham (2001)states that scholarly efforts to understand the political economy of postwar urban redevelopment have typically viewed urban reneal and public housing as “housing” programs that originated with the “federal” government.
5. Marie T. Ruel et al., (2002) state that high urbanization rates in Latin America are accompanied by an increase in women’s participation in the labor force and the number of households headed by single mothers. Reliable and affordable childcare alternatives are thus becoming increasingly important in urban areas.

6. Jeffrey G. Williamson (2002) assessed Britain’s handling of city growth during the First Industrial Revolution by combining the tools used by Third World analysts with the archival attention and eclectic style of the economic historian.

7. Jeffrey Carpenter, et al., (2003) conducted experiments in people who live in urban slums to measure trust and cooperation and to see how behavior varies with demographic factors and associational measures of social capital.

8. United Nations (2003) has been prepared a report of Cairo city has some policies and actions taken to improve slum area and alleviate poverty, such as ‘geographical targeting and the government’s national fund for urban upgrading, socio-economics targeting and the rural bias in poverty alleviation and non-governmental organization activities (NGO)’

9. SUNIL KUMAR KARN et al. (2003) This paper presents and discusses primary data from a survey of 1,070 households in four poor settlements in Mumbai comprising slum- and pavement-dwellers and squatters on the living environment and health conditions. The study attempts to examine the consequences of socio-economic and environmental factors in terms of income, literacy, sanitation and hygiene for morbidity. The needs of the urban poor and their priorities are seen to be hierarchial. They need first assurance of being allowed to stay where they are and then provision of basic amenities of toilets, water supply, sewerage and drainage.

10. Judy Baker, et al., (2005) report the results of a survey of 5000 households in the Greater Mumbai Region conducted in the winter of 2004. The goal of the survey was to better understand the demand for transport services by the poor, the factor affecting this demand, and the inter-linkages between transport decisions and other vital decisions such as where to live and work.

11. K.V. Ramani, et al., (2005) revealed that urbanization is an important demographic shift worldwide. Today, nearly half the world population is urban. Slum growth in
future is expected to surpass the capacities of civic authorities to respond to health and infrastructure needs of this population group. Managing urban health is of critical importance to achieve better health outcomes in the country. Historically, Government of India’s focus has been on development of rural health system.


13. Marja Kuiper and Kees van der Ree (2005) focused on pro-poor job creation for slum dwellers as an effective method to reduce urban poverty, especially National policies favouring employment-intensive growth.

14. Saumitra Jha, et al., (2005) used detailed ethnographic evidence to design and interpret a broad representative survey of 800 households in Delhi’s slums, examining the processes by which residents gain access to formal government and develop their own informal modes of leadership.

15. Erica Field (2005) examined the effect of changes in tenure security on residential investment in urban squatter neighborhoods. To address the endogeneity of property rights, he made use of variation in ownership status induced by a nationwide titling program in Peru.

16. Akie Takeuchi, et al., (2006) compared the welfare effects of in situ slum upgrading programs with programs that provide slum dwellers with better housing in a new location. Evaluating the welfare effects of slum upgrading and resettlement programs requires estimating models of residential location choice, in which households trade off commuting costs against the cost and attributes of the housing they consume including neighborhood attributes.

17. Basab Dasgupta and Somik V. Lall (2006) studied the slum upgrading programs which are being used by national and city governments in many countries to improve the welfare of households living in slum and squatter settlements. These programs typically include a combination of improvements in neighborhood infrastructure, land tenure and building quality.

18. Alan Gilbert (2007) highlights that the ‘cities without slums’ initiative has resuscitated an old and dangerous term from the habitat vocabulary. Use of the word ‘slum’ will recreate many of the myths about poor people that years of careful research have
discredited. The UN has employed the word in order to publicize the seriousness of urban problems and to improve its ability to attract funding with which to tackle the issue. But in using such an emotive word the UN risks opening a Pandora’s box. The campaign implies that cities can actually rid themselves of slums, an idea that is wholly unachievable. The word is also dangerous because it confuses the physical problem of poor quality housing with the characteristics of the people living there. The UN knows that earlier research has rehabilitated most ‘slum dwellers’ but ignores the danger of conjuring up all of the old images. In the process, the campaign also offers an oblique invitation to governments to look for instant solutions to insoluble problems. Demagogic governments have always shown a willingness to demolish slums despite the fact that experience has shown that policy to be ineffective. I fear that the new campaign will encourage more to employ this foolish policy. Words need to be employed carefully.

19. Alexander Slaev (2007) argues that the national and local authorities in Bulgaria do not utilize the vast experience accumulated by many developed and developing countries, the United Nations Center for Human Settlements (UNCHS) and the world Bank in providing housing for the poor and dealing with squatter settlements. Ignoring this experience is a serious omission, which has resulted in a typically inefficient, top-down ‘slum eradication’ policy.

20. Community Studies Team and Ramesh Chennamaneni (2007) the case-studies presented in this report are a preliminary survey of the food and nutrition security situation in low-income communities in the emerging Megacity of Hyderabad.

21. Megan Klein Hattori and F. Nii-Amoo Dodoo (2007) investigated the extent to which sexual exclusivity—the restriction of one’s sexual engagements to a single partner—prevails across various marital status, union type and co-residence categories among Nairobi’s poorest residents, slum dwellers.

22. Nicola Banks (2007) shows that the growing urbanization of poverty poses a significant challenge to governments and donors alike, particularly in Asia.

23. Barjor Mehta and Arish Dastur (2008) state that approaches to urban slums are a multimedia sourcebook. The sourcebook itself, which contains more than nine viewing hours of content on CD-ROM, does not exist in printed format. This guide
provides an overview of the structure and content of the CD as well as approximate running times for the various sections.

24. Somik V. Lall, et al., (2008) examined how slum dwellers value location based amenities. In most developing country cities, residents living in slums have poor-quality dwellings and limited access to basic public services and amenities.

25. Ankur Sarin and Rekha Jain (2009) used a survey of 1774 users and non-users of mobile phone in 84 slums in three metropolitan cities (Delhi, Ahmedabad and Kolkata) to understand the impact of mobiles on their social and economics lives.

26. Jesper Nylund (2009) analyzes the way in which we have addressed and how we currently address slum issues in order to generate a broader and deeper understanding of how slum strategies could be better organized in the future. Slums are becoming an increasingly, and ominously, prevailing form of human settlement and traditional strategies of addressing the problem have often failed. Therefore, from a normative viewpoint within the context of sustainable development, it is my belief that new, more equitable and sustainable strategies are needed. In this thesis, I attempt to break down a number of myths regarding slum communities and their inhabitants. It is my belief that such myths and pre-understandings can generate negative and pejorative attitudes towards slum communities and, ultimately, lead to failed policies and strategies. In the concluding chapter, I propose a “Renaissance” of the way we understand and relate to slum communities and the vital urban functions they represent in order to generate ideas for more sustainable future strategies.


28. Nagendra and Suresh (2009) have observed that some billion people in developing countries have inadequate access to water and lack basic sanitations. These twin deficits are rooted in institutions and political choices, not in water’s availability.
29. Cristina Iacoboaea (2009) identified in Romania, a process of differentiation of urban spaces according to the conditions of living, regardless of size and level of their development.

30. Halima Begum and Golam Moinuddin (2010) state that slums are perceived to be heavily populated urban areas characterized by inadequate access to safe water, hygienic sanitation, urban roads, legitimate power supply, poor structural quality of housing and insecure residential status. From that perspective, slums are the clear manifestation of urban poverty.

31. Marife M. Ballesteros (2010) examined the linkages of poverty and environment at the household level in Philippine slums. Rapid urbanization and the inadequate infrastructure and basic services in large towns and cities have led to the proliferation of slums and informal settlements in the country.

32. Mariam Dossal (2010) presents a comprehensive history of Bombay from 1660s to the present times. Strongly grounded in primary sources and richly illustrated, it maps the radical transformation of Bombay from an agricultural settlement of little significance to a megalopolis.

33. C. Ben Arimah (2010) states that one of most visible and enduring manifestations of urban poverty in developing countries is the formation and proliferation of slums. While attention has focused on the rapid pace of urbanization as the sole or major factor explaining the proliferation of slums and squatter settlements in developing countries, there are other factors whose impacts are not known with much degree of certainty.

34. David Osrin, et al., (2010) reveal that the obstacles to improving survival include: many newborn infants are invisible to health services; care seeking for maternal and newborn ailments is limited; health workers are often not skilled and confident in caring for newborn infants; and there are inequalities across all these factors.


36. Jan Nijman (2010) shows that the urban slum in the less developed world has an overwhelming significance of place for its dwellers: it determines who they are, what they do, where they go, and whom they know.
37. Pramila Krishnan and Sofya Krutikova (2010) examined the impact of a long-term programme designed to raise non-cognitive skills of children and adolescents in slums in Bombay.

38. Pramila Krishnan and Sofya Krutikova (2010) have shown that a good education comprises investment in both cognitive and non-cognitive skills. They examined the impact of long-term programme designed to raise non-cognitive skills of children and adolescents in slums in Bombay.

39. Sumila Gulyani and Ellen M Bassett (2010) deal with what constitutes a ‘slum’ is much debated in the urban poverty and affordable housing literature. They argue that a focus on living conditions can help clarify this and present a framework.

40. Sumila Gulyani et al., (2010) compare indicators of development, infrastructure, and living conditions in the slums of Dakar, Nairobi and Johannesburg using data from 2004 World Bank Surveys. Contrary to the notion that most African cities face similar slum problems

41. Sumila Gulyani and Debabrata Talukdar (2010) in their study using households rather than enterprises as the analytical unit, this study of 1,755 households in

42. S. Prabhu (2010) highlights alcohol policy in India takes a moral stand rather than a scientific approach towards understanding and dealing with the problem of alcoholism. To effectively address this social problem in India, public policy must take into account the nature, extent of the problem and the context in which it occurs. This literature review examines the nature, prevalence and impact of alcohol use and misuse in India, within its historical and cultural contexts, as a beginning step to inform policy. Recommendations for practice and future research directions are suggested.


44. Celine Ferre, et al., (2011) provide evidence from eight developing countries of an inverse relationship between poverty and city size. Poverty is both more widespread and deeper in very small and small towns than in large or very large cities.
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46. Dasat al (2012) has been studied the Challenges Of Slum Development in India–A Case Study of melatala–Dasnagar Slum Area of Howrah municipal Corporation based on the secondary data with collection of personal interview in the study area.

47. Isabel Gunther, et al. (2012) argue that the international debate on whether shared and/or public sanitation facilities should be considered is still open. The concern is that a shared sanitation facility cannot be maintained in hygienic conditions when used by too many people.

48. Martin J. Bunch et.al. (2012) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are computer-based tools used to collect, store, manipulate and display spatially-referenced information. They are used to support decision-making in a wide variety of contexts, including spatial planning and environmental management. Because the process of GIS production, from software development to visualization of GIS output, is characterized by political, economic and social motivations, it is important that GIS practitioners are aware of issues such as access to data and the political economy of information, and the nature of GIS epistemologies vis-à-vis multiple coexisting perceptions of reality. Lack of such appreciation can lead to social and spatial marginalization of communities. Use of GIS in a research program for environmental management of the Cooum River in Chennai, and in support of participatory processes for managing environment and health in slums are used to demonstrate appropriate applications of GIS in India. Internet-distributed GIS as a potential avenue to address issues of public access to data is also considered.

49. Stuart James Cameron (2012) reveals that children living in urban slums in Dhaka, Bangladesh, attend different types of school. Their experiences in different school are further disadvantageous in terms of their learning outcomes and increase the likelihood of dropping out.
50. Alsharif (2013) has been studied planning for the Unplanned: A Case Study Of Slum Settlements in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia with related socio-economics aspects.

51. Arina Zanuzdana et. al., (2013) dealt with how quality of housing plays one of the key roles in a public health research, since inadequate housing may have direct or indirect negative impact on health.

52. Christopher A. Mattson, Amy E. Wood (2013) reviews the findings of several engineering researchers and practitioners on the topic of design for the developing world. We arrange these findings into eight guiding principles aimed at helping those who are searching for effective and sustainable approaches for design for the developing world. The findings reviewed come from the mechanical engineering discipline, as well as from other engineering disciplines. For each principle, we provide references to various studies as a means of supporting the principle. We also provide a detailed example of each principle. Finally, based on our own experience and based on the many papers reviewed, we provide a succinct list of suggestions for using each principle. Ultimately, we believe that the stated principles help overcome the challenges of design for the developing world, which are often dominated by designer unfamiliarity with poverty and foreign culture, as well as by the constraint of extreme affordability.

53. Laura Zalzala et. al. (2014) addresses the underdevelopment of the urban primary healthcare system in the slums of Ahmedabad, India. Mainly focused on two slums, Ramapir No Tekro and Ram Rahim No Tekro, home to 150,000 and 60,000 residents respectively, this empirical study follows the implementation of a healthcare and record management system facilitated by a local NGO, while addressing issues such as the challenge of providing primary healthcare services both from a government, policy makers, NGO, volunteer point of view.

54. Sribas Goswami (2015) highlights that the Social development has multidimensional aspects, which covers eradication of poverty, promotion of productive employment acceleration of social integration, opportunity of quality education etc. Social well-being is also designated to enable each individual to improve his ability to take charge of his destiny by means of fruitful activities in the economic, social, cultural, moral, and political fields and to participate in the
choices and decisions concerning the society in its collective orientation. To achieve these objectives social development policy must focus on the human person, equity, social justice and security together with social cohesion, respect for human rights and non-discrimination and finally the participation of the people in the whole range of development policies.