



“PERSPECTIVE OF YOUTH TOWARDS THE SLUM DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOLAPUR CITY”

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Abstract

This research paper is based on empirical or primary data which was regarding my Ph.D work. Researcher focused on perspective of youth towards the slum development of the Solapur city, Maharashtra, India. He also focused on problems, approaches, of youth and present scenario of slum areas of Solapur city. This research data is pure primary data which was collected in filed. Besides, according to the Government of India, “Youth Development Plane 2017” more than fifteen percent of youth population living in India. Youth have positive force for changing their family, Society as well as nation. There are many definitions about considering youth but GOI adopted following definition, Youth as consider age group between 15 to 34 Years. In this paper researcher adopted same age group of youth for study, decided getting same sample size which based on research methodology. This was Sample size repetitive of youth in the Solapur Slum areas. However, the Solapur Municipal Corporation, Maharashtra, India there were 220 slums, 159 was notified and 61 non-granted. However, population of youth, in that there are more than fifteen percent of youth age groups living in slum areas of total population. In those slums having same varies problems like high population, safe & clear drinking water, addition, crime, etc. same slums are growing, developing they maintain living standard, clear, RO plant, crime & addition free areas taking help form Government, Police, Social Worker, etc. In this paper researcher try to finding relationship between youth and slum areas of Solapur city.

Key Word – Youth, Slum, Government, Problems, Percent etc.

Introduction

This research paper is based on empirical or primary data of my Ph.D work which is focused on Youth and Slum areas of Solapur city. The researcher tries to find relationship between perspective of youth and Slum areas of Solapur city. He also discovers problems, approach, varies concept, meaning, definition of youth, concept of Slum, problems of slum, etc. In this research paper focused on Youth and Slum areas of Solapur city.

Concept and Meaning of Youth -

Youth is enthusiastic, dynamic, innovative and dynamic, and is the most important part of the population. Young people have a strong passion, motivation and will that make them the most valuable human resource for the economic, cultural and political development of a country. The capacity and growth potential of a country is determined by the size of its youth population. Their role in building a country's defense capabilities is unquestionably. The energy and passion of youth, if used properly, can bring tremendous positive change to society and progress to the nation. Young people are the creative digital innovators in their communities and participate as active citizens, willing to contribute positively to sustainable development. This part of the population must be mastered, motivated, qualified and rationalized properly to enable a country to progress rapidly.

Traditionally, the period of adolescence to middle age is called youth. Age is the defining characteristic in the definition of youth by various organizations. The UN has adopted the 15-24 age groups to define



youth. Initially (in 2003), the National Youth Policy defined youth as belonging to the 13 to 35 age group. However, the 2014 National Youth Policy modified it and defined "young people" as people between the ages of 15 and 29. In this report, we adopted the age of 15 to 34 as in the previous report to show trends and changes over a long period.

India represented a substantial part of the world's population. In 2010, India accounted for 17.8% of the world's population, an increase of 2.7% since 1970. This growth is expected to continue and by 2030, Indians would account for 17.97% of the world's population. India's share in the decennial addition to the world's population increased from 18.13 in 1970-1980 to 22.87 in 1990-2000 and is expected to decline to 18.69 by 2020-2030.

The fertility pattern of the developed regions of the world, consisting of the Europe and North America has caused the age structure of the population shifting upward, putting pressure on these nations to be dependent on the youthful nations from other parts of the world for labour supply. The declining share of population in the age group 15-34 is seen as prominent characteristics of developed region comprising of Europe and North America since 1980.

The growth pattern in the youth segment differs substantially from that of general population. The total youth population increased from 168 million in 1971 to 423 million in 2011. This increase was in the form of annual addition of roughly 5.3, 6 and 6.6 million during seventies, eighties and nineties respectively. During the period 2001 to 2011, addition is substantially high at 7.4 million. The share of youth population in total population has been increasing continuously from the level of 30.6% in the year 1971 to 34.8% in the year 2011.

According to 'World Population Prospects: The 2015 revision' Population Database of United Nations Population Division, India has the world's highest number of 10 to 24-year-olds, with 242 million—despite having a smaller population than 3 China, which has 185 million young people. The regularity and efficiency of census operation in India add rigor to the measurement of Youth in India. The decennial enumeration through Population Census throws up consistent estimates of youth in India. As per India's Census 2011, Youth (15-24 years) in India constitutes one-fifth (19.1%) of India's total population.

India is expected to have 34.33% share of youth in total population by 2020. The share reached its maximum of 35.11% in the year 2010. China in contrast is seen to have reached the highest share in the year 1990 at 38.28% and is projected to have the share of youth force shrinking to 27.62% by the year 2020, a situation which Japan has experienced in around 2000. It is observed that India has the relative advantage at present over other countries in terms of distribution of youth population. India's advantage in young population is also evident when it is compared with other Asian Countries. India is seen to remain younger longer than China and Indonesia, the two major countries other than India which determine the demographic features of Asia. These three countries together accounted for 68 % of population of Asia in the year 2010 and the share of Asia itself is about 60% in world population.

The proportion of youth among female is generally lower on account of better long activity of female compared to male. The difference on account of gender is seen to be higher in developed region. In case of India, the gender differentials are less pronounced than in other countries. The shift in age distribution of population to higher age groups results in lower share for the age group 15 to 34 which in itself is an indication of increasing longevity. The widening differences on account of gender,



characterizes such a situation, with the general population ageing and female doing more so depicting still lower share of youth among female. Coincidentally, in case of India, the proximity of share of youth among male and female is indicative of prevalence of healthy fertility levels in the general population and net addition to the population pool.

In the Solapur city high population of youth and according to Solapur Municipal corporation voter list of election massive youth are living in slum areas of Solapur city. Youth of Solapur are very enthusiastic, powerful in their slum areas, they always try to resolve all social problems of youth as well as their slum areas like youth addiction, unemployment of youth, family problems of youth, and slums problems like high population, safe and pure drinking water, health problems, lack of high and professional education etc.

Slums

In India, the definition of Slums is brought out by the Census and the NSSO and also every State in India has unique definition of Slums in keeping with the distinctive socio-economic characteristics of the region, its terrain and Slum housing conditions.

“A Slum is called as a compact area; there are various problems like sanitation, addiction, lack of basic need, crime, illiteracy, health problem, low electricity, bad infrastructure etc.”

Definitions of Slum dwelling combined physical, spatial, social and even behavioral aspects of urban poverty the spread of associations has more recently narrowed.

However, according to Solapur Municipal Corporation Total Slum areas of Solapur city there are 220 slum areas, 159 is notified and 61 is non-notified.

The Slums are among the least well understood places on earth, in large part because they are among the most complex and compact places on earth. In the present issue of Affordable Housing Innovations, David A. Smith explores 12 different definitions of slums used by the Affordable housing institute all of them incomplete and all of them true.

For almost every writer a different definition of development exists important to first distinguish between: a Development as a state or condition-static sb. Development as a process or course of change- dynamic

- Raising peoples' living levels, i.e., incomes and consumption, levels of food, medical services, and education through relevant growth processes.
- Creating conditions conducive to the growth of peoples' self-esteem through the establishment of social, political and economic systems and institutions which promote human dignity and respect.
- Increasing peoples' freedom to choose by enlarging the range of their choice variables, e.g., varieties of goods and services.

We strongly believe and work with our faith that development can only come from within and as outsiders we can help but insiders must do the Job. We believe in total development of a total man and solutions to the problems, issues, and needs of the rural communities can be found by people



themselves by their collective actions with solidarity (NGDO 12/F). Although each NGDO has its own fix on development.

In India there are so many Slums area following are some major city which is heavy and high population Slum area. List of Top Indian Cities Living In Slums: Dharavi Slum Mumbai, Bhalswa Slum Delhi, Nochikuppam Slum Chennai, Basanti Slum Kolkata, Rajendra Nagar Slum Bangalore, Indiramma Nagar Hyderabad, Saroj Nagar Slum Nagapur, Melbullahpur Slum Lucknow, Satnami Nagar Slum Bhopal, Parivartan Slum Ahmadabad.

Population of Maharashtra 2011

As per details from Census 2011, Maharashtra has population of 11.24 Crores, an increase from figure of 9.69 Crore in 2001 census. Total population of Maharashtra as per 2011 census is 112,374,333 of which male and female are 58,243,056 and 54,131,277 respectively. In 2001, total population was 96,878,627 in which males were 50,400,596 while females were 46,478,031. The total population growth in this decade was 15.99 percent while in previous decade it was 22.57 percent. The population of Maharashtra forms 9.28 percent of India in 2011. In 2001, the figure was 9.42 percent.

Sex Ratio in Maharashtra is 929 i.e., for each 1000 male, which is below national average of 940 as per census 2011. In 2001, the sex ratio of female was 922 per 1000 males in Maharashtra. Literacy rate in Maharashtra has seen upward trend and is 82.34 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 88.38 percent while female literacy is at 75.87 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Maharashtra stood at 76.88 percent of which male and female were 85.97 percent and 67.03 percent literate respectively. In actual numbers, total literates in Maharashtra stands at 81,554,290 of which males were 45,257,584 and females were 36,296,706.

Discussion on Issues

Present research topic covers all youth perspective for their Slum areas. Present research work focused on is their perspective positive, negative and neutral? The positive youth perspective is very important for growth and development of slum area. This section covers of youth have awareness of slum areas, problems of slum and slum development. The researcher tries to finding perspective of youth towards their Slum development areas.

However, regarding many authors India youth have positive force for transforming their families, society and nation at the same point of view in Solapur slum areas of youth have positive force for resolving all problems of slum areas of Solapur city as well as self with the help of local peoples, Government, politician, etc.



Role of youth and Perspective for Slum Development areas

Role of Youth	Perspective for Slums			Total
	Positive	Negative	Neutral	
Leader	23 (8.95)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	23 (6.93)
Social Worker	84 (32.68)	0 (0.00)	0 (0.00)	84 (25.30)
Teacher	13 (5.06)	0 (0.00)	04 (9.76)	17 (5.12)
Helper	21 (8.17)	6 (17.65)	07 (17.07)	34 (10.24)
Journalist	14 (5.45)	0 (0.00)	04 (9.76)	18 (5.42)
Mobilizer	13 (5.06)	0 (0.00)	08 (19.51)	21 (6.33)
Mediator	24 (9.34)	04 (11.76)	06 (14.63)	34 (10.24)
Advocator	09 (3.50)	06 (17.65)	07 (17.07)	22 (6.63)
All Above	56 (21.79)	0 (0.00)	02 (4.88)	58 (17.47)
No One	0 (0.00)	18 (52.94)	03 (7.32)	21 (6.33)
Total	257 (100%)	34 (100%)	41 (100%)	332 (100%)

The above table examines that, the role of youth and perspective towards slum development of the Solapur city, there were 332 respondents in present research study area, of which 257 (77.41%) respondents having positive perspective, 34 (10.24%) respondents having negative perspective and 41 (12.35%) respondents having neutral perspective about the slum development in slum areas of the Solapur city.

Positive perspective for slum areas, the 257 (77.41%) respondents having positive perspective for their slum development in present research study area, of which 23 (8.95%) respondents were playing as a role of leader, 84 (32.68%) respondents were playing a role as social worker, 13 (5.06%) respondents were playing a role as teacher, 21 (8.17%) respondents were playing a role of helper, however, 14 (5.45%) respondents were playing as a role of journalist, 13 (5.06%) respondents were playing as role of mobiliser, besides, 24 (9.34%) respondents were playing role as mediator, 09 (3.50%) respondents were playing as role of advocator, 56 (21.79%) respondents were playing of all above role in slums of the Solapur city. The more than 84 (32.68%) respondents were playing role of social worker in slum development areas and they were having positive perspective in the Solapur slum areas.

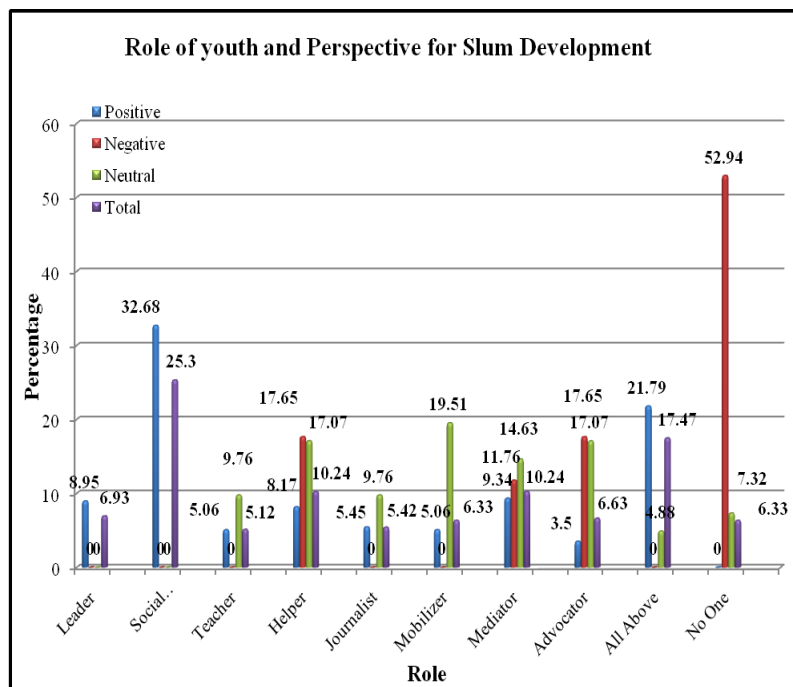
Negative perspective for their slum development area, 34 respondents having negative perspective in present research study area, of which 6 (17.65%) respondents were playing role as helper, 04 (11.76%) respondents were playing role as mediator, also 06 (17.65%) respondents were playing as role of



advocator and 18 (52.94%) respondents did not playing role in this research study area. The maximum 18 (52.94%) respondents did not play any role in slum development areas and they were having negative perspective for slum development areas in the Solapur city.

In case of neutral perspective of the respondents, there were 41 (12.35%) respondents having neutral perspective in present research study area, of which 04 (9.76%) respondents were playing role as teachers, 07 (17.07%) respondents were playing role as helper, 04 (9.76%) respondents were playing role as journalists, however, 08 (19.51%) respondents were playing role as mobilisers, besides, 06 (14.63%) respondents were playing role as mediators, 07 (17.07%) respondents were playing role as advocators, also 02 (4.88%) respondents were playing all role, 03 (7.32%) respondents did not play any role in this research study area. More than 08 (19.51%) respondents were playing role of mobiliser in slum development areas and they were having neutral perspective of the Solapur slum areas.

In above table showing the Majority of 84 (31.68%) Youth have positive perspective for their slums development also they have playing role as social worker in their slums area.



The above Graph shows that, the majority of 84 (25.30%) respondents were playing role as social worker in the slum development areas of the Solapur city. The maximum 84 (32.68%) social workers were having positive perspective as compared with other roles in slum areas in the Solapur city.

In whole study showing that youth have playing role as social worker in their slum development areas as well as they have positive perspective for their slum development areas of Solapur city.

There are some major findings of research study following are

The researcher found that, the majority of 54 respondents (40.30%) were in the age groups between 31to34 in slum areas and they were having awareness about their slum areas as compared with other age groups of respondents in the slum areas of Solapur city. Then this research study also found that, the majority of 47 respondents (40.17%) were in age groups between 31to 34 in slums of Solapur city



and they were having awareness about their slum problems as compared with other age groups of respondents in Solapur slum areas. However, according to the research data, the maximum of 28 respondents (34.57%) were in the groups between 31-34 age groups in slum areas of Solapur city and they were having awareness about their slum development as compares with other age groups of respondents in slum areas of Sholapur city. This research study found that, awareness about slum problems, there were 332 respondents in present study, of which the majority of 308 (92.77%) respondents were having awareness about their slum problems, of which 37 (11.14%) respondents replied that, they have awareness problem of youth addiction in slum areas of Solapur city. Besides, there were 332 respondents in this research study area, of which the majority of 183 (55.12%) respondents replied that, they did not aware about their slum development as well as 28 (8.43%) respondents answered that, they were aware about particular of social related development in slum areas of Solapur city. Likewise, there were found that, 84 (25.30%) respondents were playing an important role as social worker in the slum areas of Solapur city. it compared with other role of slum development areas. However, Perspective for slum development areas in Solapur city, the 84 (32.68%) respondents responded that social workers were having positive perspective as compared with other roles in slum areas in Solapur city.

In this study there were found that, several strengths of slum areas, 71 (21.39%) respondents answered that, the Solapur Municipal Corporation was strengths of slum areas in Solapur city. This research study found that, the weakness of slum areas in Solapur city, the majority of 74 (22.29%) respondents answered that following were weakness youth addiction, economical backward, Malnutrition problems, Communal Riots, problems of Crime, Illiteracy, no cooperation of people, high population, women Problems, Dowry System etc. of their Slum areas in the Solapur city. Besides, regarding to the ambitions for their slum development areas, the maximum of 121 (36.45%) respondents were having ambitions about there were no single problems in Slum areas of Solapur city, as compares with other ambitions. The researcher found that, the maximum of 62 (36.26%) young male respondents were having ambition about there were no single problems in slum areas of Solapur city, thus it compares with 59 (36.65%) young female respondents. Related to the Vocational courses, skill and training of slum areas, in Solapur city, there were 332 respondents in present research study area, of which the majority of 195 (58.73%) respondents answered that, they did not have vocational skill courses and training as well as the maximum 18 (5.42%) respondents had computer related course, knowledge and training in slum areas of the Solapur city. However, about need of vocational courses, skill and training of slum areas in Solapur city, the maximum 97 (29.22%) respondents said that, they are need to get advanced, latest and upgrade computer, laptop assemble repairing course, skill and training of slum areas in Solapur city.

Conclusions

In this research paper some major point concluded that, youth have positive perspective for their slum development areas, they are very enthusiastic for solving all problems of their slum areas. They have varies skill and knowledge about slum areas but they need of support and help from their parents, spouse, families, local peoples, Government, etc. for growing or development slum areas.

Suggestions

- Youth related role and responsibilities in slum areas, Youth must have to understand their significant role and responsibility towards the slum problems and its development.



- Youth plays a key role as social worker, but they must have positive perspective towards solving slum problems and contributes in the slum development areas.
- Various Government departments and agencies are providing financial support for slum rehabilitation, betterment and development of slum areas. But these schemes will not reach up to the requisite youth. So, there is requirement to create awareness about various schemes and the youth also need to be alert about the schemes and try to get maximum utilization of those scheme
- Youth essentially took assistance of various NGO's working in the same areas. They have various kinds of expertise and also huge financial resource. So, the youth tried to co-ordinate with such NGO's. It will be also helpful to solve the slum problems.
- Youth must take help of their families, youth Mandals, political leaders etc. for organizing slum development related programs and activities. It will be encouraged youth to participate in the slum development.
- For Government, Youth looks very ambitiously for their slum development, but they need support from their family member, Governmental administration, and other social local groups for slum development in Solapur city.

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