



## “A STUDY ON YOUTH IN SOLAPUR SLUM AREA”

**Mr. Prashant Subhash Gaikwad**

*Research Scholar, ICSSR Doctoral Fellow, School of Social Sciences, Solapur University, Solapur. Maharashtra.*

### **Abstract**

*This research paper is based on secondary data that are available in books, journals, government reports, etc. There are many definitions about youth in the united nation, the government of India, the author, etc. The researcher tries to discover what is the meaning of Youth according to International, National, State wise also defines the youth in the city of Solapur. The researcher also focused on the situation of young people in statistics from all sides and compares with the city of Solapur. In this document, the researcher discovers an important aspect about young people and relates them. The youth researcher's approach to youth is a very vibrant aspect of our society; we can't imagine our society without them. They are also the main pillar of our nation, our former president Dr. A. P. J. Abdulkalam said Indian youth have power of ideas, ambition and ability to chance world. They have potential, hard work, and that is why the researcher tries to find out the state of youth in the city of Solapur.*

**Key Words: Youth, Solapur City, Definition, India, Government, Etc.**

### **Introduction**

#### **Youth -**

The researcher focused on youth people because of youth being enthusiastic, vibrant, innovative and dynamic in nature is the most important section of the population. They have shown strong passion, motivation and will power which also make them the most valuable human resource for fostering Social, economic, cultural and political development of a society, as well as country. A country has lot of ability and potential for growth is determined by the size of its youth population. Their role in building the capability of a nation is unquestionably. The energy and passion of the youth if utilized properly can bring huge positive change to the society as well as progress to the nation. Youth are the creative digital innovators in their communities and participate as active group, eager to positively contribute to development. They have needed to be harnessed, motivated, skilled and streamlined properly to bring rapid progress for a country. In many parts of the world, youth face unemployment, poverty, hunger, education, multiple and intersecting forms of discrimination, violence, and limited opportunities for growth and employment prospects. Youth are always often excluded from decision making processes and look at untraditional avenues for civic engagement. In this paper researcher tried to find out important of youth in world and India.

### **Formal Prime Minister A. P. J. Abdul Kalam Said about Indian youth**

"This youth resource is an important part of India's transformation into a developed country," he said Saturday at a breakfast with students from the prestigious Wharton Business School in Philadelphia. "If you have a goal in life, know that time can't be recovered," said Kalam, saying that no young person has to fear for the future. The former president addressed students at the 12th Wharton Economic Forum in India (WIEF) on the theme of India. The forum is designed to serve as a platform for thought leaders, professionals and policymakers to define their perception of the global Indian and discuss the wave of imagination that is driving the new Indian to create unprecedented opportunities. "Therefore, precious time must be used to reach the goal, have the confidence to win, have the confidence to overcome problems and succeed and have a good heart, you will certainly succeed in all your missions"

### **Slum Area**

When we see in the history Slums were common in the United States and Europe before the beginning of the 20th century. The London's East End is generally considered the place of origin of the term in the 19th century, where massive and rapid urbanization of wharves and industrial areas has led to intensive overpopulation in a labyrinth of post medieval street landscape. The suffering of the poor was described in popular fiction by moralistic writers such as Charles Dickens - Oliver Twist's most famous 1837-1839 and echoed the "Christian socialist" values of the time, which found legal expression in the Public Health Act. 1848. As the slum clearance movement grows, disadvantaged areas like Old Nichol have been fictitious to educate the middle classes in the form of moralistic novels such as A Child of the Jago 1896. The Boundary Estate 1893-1900 and the creation of charitable trusts such as the Peabody Trust founded in 1862 and the Rowntree Foundation 1904, which still provide decent housing.



A slum is an urban residential area with a high population density consisting mainly of disused and tight housing, in a situation of deteriorated or incomplete infrastructure, inhabited mainly by poor people. Although slums differ in size and other characteristics, most do not have reliable sanitation, safe drinking water, reliable electricity, law enforcement and other basic services. Slum dwellings range from shantytowns to professionally constructed dwellings that have deteriorated due to poor construction or basic maintenance. Slums form and grow in different parts of the world for different reasons. Causes include rapid rural exodus, economic stagnation and depression, high unemployment, poverty, the informal economy, forced or manipulated ghettoisation, poor planning, politics, natural disasters and social conflict. Strategies to reduce and transform slums in different countries, with varying degrees of success, include a combination of slum clearance, slum relocation, slum upgrading, urban planning, and municipal infrastructure development.

Now a day in this clean and green city of India, due to population growth, the number of slum dwellers is increasing in Indian cities. The slum area still lacks some basic necessities of life: drinking water, electricity and sanitation. The inhabitants are mostly rickshaws, sex workers, seasonal small sellers, housekeepers with a family income ranging from 1,500 to 3,000 rupees. After a difficult day of work and low income, most men spend their daily income on alcoholic beverages. The status of women in slums is not respectful, they are used to prostitution to fully meet their basic needs for survival. The slum population is steadily increasing: it has doubled in the last two decades.

During the Indian independence movement, the inhabitants of Solapur enjoyed complete liberty on 9 and 11 May 1930. However, Mallappa Dhanshetti, Abdul Rasool Qurban Hussein, Jagannath Bhagwan Shinde and Shrikisan Laxminarayan Sarada were hanged on 12 January, 1931, to the prison of Pune. This resulted in the recognition of the city as "the city of Hutatmas" literally "the city of martyrs"

The present district of Solapur was formerly part of the districts of Ahmednagar, Pune and Satara. In 1838 it became the sub district of Ahmednagar. It included the Barshi, Mohol, Madha, Karmala, Indi, Hippargi and Muddebihal subdivisions. In 1864, this sub-district was removed. In 1871, this district was reformed to join the subdivisions, namely: Solapur, Barshi, Mohol, Madha and Karmala and two subdivisions of the district of Satara namely. Pandharpur, Sangola and in 1875 the subdivision of Malshiras was also attached. After the reorganization of the state in 1956, Solapur became part of the state of Bombay and became a separate district of the state of Maharashtra in 1960. According to the Solapur Municipal Corporation, the total number of slums is 220 Notified 159 and not notified 61, last census of India in 2011, municipal area = 178.00 m<sup>2</sup>. Km. Total population of the city 9.53 lakes, population in slums 2.85 lakes, slum population 28.90%, area occupied by slums 1.89 km<sup>2</sup>. occupied area 1.07%.

### **Definition of Youth**

#### **According to United Nation**

The researcher discovers an important concept on youth according to International. The United Nations, for statistical purposes, defines "young people" as persons between the ages of 15 and 24, without prejudice to the other definitions of the Member States. In his report to the General Assembly on International Youth Year, the Secretary-General first became familiar with the current definition of youth in 1981 and endorsed it in subsequent reports. However, in both reports, the Secretary-General has also recognized that, in addition to this statistical definition, the meaning of the term "youth" varies among societies around the world. When the General Assembly, in its resolution 50/81 of 1995, adopted the World Program of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, it reaffirmed that the United Nations defines youth aged 15 to 24 years. The definition of youth may change with the circumstances, especially with changes in the demographic, financial, economic and socio-cultural context; However, the definition that uses 15-24 year olds as youth is used for statistical purposes to assess youth needs and provide guidelines for youth development.

According to UN Youth is the period of life when one is young and often means the period between childhood and adulthood, Maturity. It is also defined as "the appearance, the freshness, the vigor, the spirit, etc., characteristic of the one who is young". Its definitions of a specific age range vary, as youth are not defined chronologically as a stage that can be linked to specific age groups; its end point can't be linked to specific activities, such as unpaid work or non-consensual sex. Out is an experience that can shape the level of dependency of an individual, which can be marked in different ways according to different cultural perspectives. Personal experience is marked by the cultural norms or traditions of the individual, while the level of dependency of a young person means the extent to which he still relies on his family emotionally and economically.

#### **According to India**

Conventionally, the period from adolescence to middle age is called youth. Age is the defining characteristic of the definition of youth by various organizations. The UN has adopted the age group of 15 to 24 years to define youth. The National Youth



Policy initially defined (in 2003) young people aged between 13 and 35 years old. However, the 2014 National Youth Policy modified it and defined "young people" as people aged 15 to 29. In this report, we adopted 15-34 year olds, adopted in the previous report, to show trends and changes over a long period.

#### Definition of Youth

S. N	Nation	Where used definition	Age group considered as Youth
1	UN	The annual statistics directories published. UNDP's first Youth Strategy 2014-2017.	15 to 24 Years
2	UNESCO	African Youth Forum	15 to 35 Years
3	WHO	Sixty-fourth world health assembly in the 28 April 2011.	10 to 24 Years (2011)
4	India	National Youth Policy 2003 National Youth Policy 2014 National Youth Policy 2017	15 to 35 Years (2003) 15 to 29 Years (2014) 15 to 34 Years Now a days

Sources of secondary data

Above shows the detail of the deference between the age group of the United Nations and Indian The United Nations, to ensure statistical consistency between regions, defines "young people" as people aged 15 to 24, without prejudice to other definitions of Member States. All United Nations statistics on youth are based on this definition, as evidenced by the annual statistics directories published by the United Nations system on demography, education, employment and health.

According to UNDP this generation of young people is the largest that the world has ever known. More than 60 per cent of the populations in many UNDP program countries are young people aged 15-24. Their opportunities to communicate, act and influence are unprecedented. The challenges they face are also unprecedented, from climate change to unemployment to multiple forms of inequality and exclusion, particularly for youth belonging to vulnerable or marginalized groups. In UNDP's first Youth Strategy 2014-2017 engages young people as a positive force for transformational change.

At the national level, for example when implementing a local community youth program, young people can be understood in a more flexible way. UNESCO will then adopt the definition of youth as used by a given Member State. This may be based, for example, on the definition given in the African Youth Charter, where youth means any person between the ages of 15 and 35 years old. In implementing its youth strategy, UNESCO uses different definitions of youth according to the context of activities at the international or regional level, such as the African Youth Forum, UNESCO uses the universal definition of United Nations.

World Health Organization, as defined above in the Sixty-fourth World Health Assembly A64 / 25 Item 13.16 of the Provisional Agenda of April 28, 2011. The document entitled Report on Health Risks and Secretariat's youth. In this article, the discussion is as follows: Health status of young people, Health risks with immediate consequences: - Unintentional injuries and violence, Mental and neurological diseases, Sexual and reproductive health problems, HIV infection and HIV-related diseases, Nutrition, Alcohol and illegal drugs use. Health risks affecting a healthy and productive adult life and future generations: - Behaviors, social, economic and cultural determinants. Interventions to reduce health risks for young people and put youth health on the national agenda.

In the national youth policy in 2014, India is on the eve of a demographic transition similar to that which fueled the spectacular rise in GDP of East Asian Tigers in the second half of the twentieth century. However, in order to capture this demographic dividend, it is essential that the economy can support the growth of the workforce and that young people have education, skills and health. Young people aged 15 to 29 represent 27.5% of the population. About 34% of India's gross national income (GNI) comes from young people aged 15 to 29. However, there is enormous potential to increase the contribution of this category of citizens by increasing their participation in the labor market and their productivity.

In the National Youth Policy 2017 Indian youth age group considered between 15 to 34 in now a days. The fertility pattern of the developed regions of the world, 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 labor supply. The declining share of population in the age group 15-34 is a prominent feature of developed region comprising of Europe and North America since 1980. The fertility pattern of the developed regions of the world, consisting of Europe and North America



have displaced the age structure of the population on the rise, putting pressure on these nations to depend on young nations other parts of the world for the supply of labor. The decreasing share of the population in the 15-34 age group is considered an important feature of the developed region composed of Europe and North America since 1980.

#### Top 10 Slums in India

S. N	Name of Slum
1	Dharavi Slum Mumbai
2	Bhalswa Slum Delhi
3	Nochikuppam Slum Chennai
4	Baswati Slum Kolkata
5	Rajendra Nagar Slum Bangalore
6	Indiramma Nagar Hyderabad
7	Saroj Nagar Slum Nagpur
8	Mehbullahpur Slum Lucknow
9	Satnami Nagar Slum Bhopal
10	Parivartan Slum Ahmadabad

#### Sources of Secondary data

Above the table as in top 10 Slums in India, We are seen as one by one firstly the slum of Dharavi was founded in 1883 during the British colonial era and developed partly because of the expulsion of factories and residents of the peninsular center by the colonial government and the migration of poor rural Indians to Mumbai. Secondly In "The Heart of India", the slum population was considered as 20% of the total population of Delhi. She also has the biggest child jobs. These slums tend towards the bank of the Yamuna River. Slum dwellers from different parts of Delhi have been resettled in Bhalswa. The Delhi government plans to launch a survey to prepare a database of slum dwellers in the city to help them. Delhi has become one of the most dangerous Indian cities for women, because of the large population and the crimes committed. Thirdly the "Nochikuppam Slum" of "the city of over flights" has 1300 huts where about 5,000 people live below the poverty line and do not have enough money for two meals a day. Fourthly The City of Joy "Kolkata has a slum known as the Basanti Slum, one of the largest slums in Kolkata, with one-third of Kolkata's population living in 2011 and 3,500 slums unregistered. Fifthly "The Garden City" Bangalore alone holds 570 shantytowns out of a total of about 2,000 slums in the state. It is estimated that about 20% of Bangalore's population lives in slums. Families living in slums are not ready to move into temporary shelters, claiming that it is unfair and risky to live under a bridge. According to the latest comments from the residents of Bangalore, Rajendra Nagar's slum is not coming out now, all slum dwellers have been rehabilitated. Six is "Nizam City" About 624689 people live in the slums of Hyderabad. There is very little land available for residents of 104 identified and 24 unidentified slums in Hyderabad. Seven is "The city of Orange" Nagpur has 424 legal slums, Sarojnagar is only one of the 424 slums in the city. In Nagpur, about 40% of the population lives in slums. These slums are home to over 42,000 people and cover approximately 1,600 hectares of prime land. Eight is "The city of Nawabs" The population of Lucknow includes a large number of poor people, many of whom live in shantytowns. 20000 people live in 22 of the 460 slums in the city of Lucknow. Many people have migrated to Lucknow from the different part of the nearest district for a daily wage. Nine is "The City of Lakes" Bhopal has many slums, Satnami Nagar is one of the oldest slums in Bhopal. Ruhai Nagar and Shanti Nagar are the first two slums in Bhopal to be declared open defecation. The people of Bhopal live on the streets and these slums provide them with shelter and other facilities to survive. Lastly is About 440000 people live in shantytowns in the city. Ahmadabad is home to a large population of poor people living on the banks of the river. The slums in Ahmadabad are around 40 years old.

#### Solapur City

S. No	Name of the City	Total Population	Increase Population	Sex Ration	Literacy	Density
1	Solapur	43,17,756	12.16%	938	77.02%	290

Sources of Secondary data Census 2011

Above the table shows the 2011 census, there is a total population of 4,317,756 at the 2011 census. When we compare the 2001 and 2011 census, we know that 12.16% is the population increase. There are different reasons for increasing the population, such as the size of the health facility, the standard of living, and so on. Problems, education problems, transportation problems, etc. The table above also shows sex ratios between men and women, 1000 men and 938 women.



#### Solapur Slum Area

Slums	No. Slum	No. Houses
Notified Slum	159	47339
Non notified Slum	61	9823
<b>Total Slums</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>57162</b>

Source of Solapur Municipal Corporation

This research is based on secondary data and also focusing on status, problems of Youth in Solapur Slum area. According to Solapur Municipal Corporation there are total 220 Slums in that notified Slum are 159 and non-notified Slum are 61. The researcher purposefully selected Solapur slums area because of this slums area under developing and there youth people are very enthusiastically participated in all programs, activities. They need to Family support, government support, Politician support, NGO Support. The under SMC (Galichhawasti) department has been implementing varies welfare program and policies to people also SamajklyanMandal implementing varies welfare program and policies to people.

Following are Some Slums in Solar City.

Dr. RamabaivAmbedkar Nagar, Joshi Galli, Mukund Nagar, Shahirwasti, Maddiwasti 1, Maddiwasti 2, GullapalliKarkhana, Harijan Wasti Pathrut Chowk, Shikalgar Wasti, Gurunank Nagar, Kabbir Zopadpati, Yalleshwarwadi, Jay BhimZopadpati, Dhaktarajwada, MasreWasti, Dhondibawasti, KonapureChaal, ChambarGali, Sanjay Gandhi Nagar,

#### Conclusion

Many country are differently considered as youth as age group. The United Nation considered as 15 to 24 old age group because there are geographical situation are different comparably other country. UNISCO also considered as youth between 15 to 35 old. WHO also considered and used united nation definition because its standard age group. India have differently used youth definition they found in youth development policy 2003 as 15 to 35 old age group, in Youth development policy 2014 considered and use age group between 15 to 29 in and in Youth development policy 2017 considered and used age group between 15 to 34 old.

When we found of Slum area in India there are total top 10 Slums increased. These are Slums found out in secondary data. In Slums there are varies problems e.g Economic, Social, Education, religions, cast, cultural, health, women, aged health, Children education and sexual, pregnant women, etc. In Solapur there are 220 Slums area according to Solapur Municipal Corporation and in that notified is 159, non-notified is 61.

In Solapur Slum some youth are very vibrant, enthusiastic, actively participated in all social, economic, educational, health, etc. They need to support from family, Government, politician, NGO's etc. If these are support to Slum youth in all program, activities then Slum area rapidly development.

#### References

1. AbhishekSaha, (28 July 2015), Hindustan Times, "Youth Power can transformer India :Kalam"
2. AditiPhadnis, (2015), Business Standard, "APJ Abdul Kalam: A Youth icon who connected with all, an example for young men from depressed backgrounds with big dreams.
3. Wikipedia, the encyclopedia, Slum.
4. "Solapur Municipal corporation" (12 March 2015), www.Solapurmunicipalcorporation.gov.in achieved from the original on 16 June 2015.
5. WHO, (28 April 2011), Sixty fourth world health assembly, A64/25 Provisional agenda item 13.16, Youth and health risk report by the secretariat.
6. UNDP, Youth strategy 2014-2017, Empowered Youth, Sustainable future.
7. Government of India, Youth development Policy 2003.
8. Government of India, (Feb 2014), Youth development Policy 2014.
9. Government of India, Youth development Policy 2017.
10. BapuBhimaRaut, (June 2014), ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO SLUMS IN SOLAPUR CITY, Vasundhara Kala MahavidyalaySolapur, ISSN:-2231-506, Volume 3 Issue 12.