



## INCREASING SLUM PROBLEMS IN TOURIST CENTRES: A CASE STUDY OF PANDHARPUR PILGRIMAGE TOURIST CENTRES

**V. L. Jawan and B.S. Naiknaware**

Karmaveer Bhourao Patil Mahavidyalaya, Pandharpur.

### ABSTRACT:

Tourists always visit a particular place in search of pleasure. Sometimes this motive is supplemented by other motives like business, education, religious, medical, friends and relatives etc. Now a day's tourism is called as the fourth dimension of modern economics. An impact of tourism has become is an important part of economy especially in the developing country like India. Tourism is classified as a pilgrimage tourism, heritage tourism, educational tourism, conference tourism, etc. Thus tourism is a tourist and the purpose for which he comes becomes the type of tourism. Tourism plays an important role to national integration of our country.

Besides this development of tourism has also given rise to many problems like social and environmental pertaining to pollution, swage, hygiene facilities, and the important one is a slum problem etc. In order to minimize the above disadvantages and to increase the economic benefits of tourism study of problems of tourism is needed for proper planning and suggestions.

In the present study an attempt has been made to identify the slum problems of pilgrimage tourism in pandharpur city. The important of present study lies in the fact that it is based on primary and secondary data which collected through visits and survey of destinations and record of municipal office of pandharpur city.

**Keywords:** Tourism, pilgrimage, slums, environment, problems

### INTRODUCTION

Tourism is a socioeconomic phenomenon, which has become the world's largest and fastest growing industry in terms of revenue and the number of people involved. Therefore, it is called the fourth dimension of modern economics. An impact of tourism has become is an important part of economy especially, in the developing country like India. Being a service industry, it creates employment opportunities for the local population. It also helps to improve infrastructural facilities like road, electricity, railway, water supply, buildings etc. in tourist centers and ultimately helps to develop the region by adding national income. Tourism is classified on the basis of motives. Among the various form of tourism like national, cultural, agri, pilgrimage etc. It is pilgrimage tourism which has occupied an important place. Pilgrimage tourism must be emphasized because of its importance to economic, social and cultural benefits. It also plays a key role national integration of our country.

Thus the increasing significance of tourism as a source of income, employment and amenities for the population of many areas, particularly the developing ones, has drawn the attention of the government as well as regional and local authorities and researchers.

Beside this development of tourism adversely affects on the socio-cultural setup of the region, it may creates shortage of things needed in daily life and also increase cost of land, accommodation, food cloths etc. it has also given rise to many problem like social and environmental pertaining to pollution, sewage, hygiene facilities etc. in order to minimize the

above disadvantages and to increase the economic benefits of tourism study of problem of tourism is needs for proper planning and suggestions.

### OBJECTIVES

The main objective of present study is to study the increasing slums problem of pilgrimage tourism in Pandharpur.

### DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

For the present study primary and secondary data is used. Present study is mainly based on intensive fieldwork, observations and information Pandharpur musical council recorded. In the present paper the special attention has been given to the slums in the pilgrimage centre Pandharpur and, for this purpose data has been collected from municipal office Pandharpur and the observations regarding building types, their living standard etc.

### STUDY REGION

Pandharpur is a famous pilgrimage center in western Maharashtra. The town Pandharpur is a tahsil. In head quarter in Solapur district of Maharashtra. The town Pandharpur is located on 17° 40' North latitude and 75° 23' East longitudes at the height of 465.12 meters above mean sea level and has general slope from west to east. The town is having 98923 populations according to 2011 census. The town has an area of 19.53 sq.km. As municipal limit and located on right bank of meandering Bhima River, a tributary of Krishna. The railway line (Miraj - Pandharpur - Kurdawadi) passes through the town in north-

south direction dividing the town in two parts, the new part and the old part. The area to the east of railway-line up to river is occupied by the old town while the new town has developed along the railway-line. The town is having 98923populations according to 2011 census.

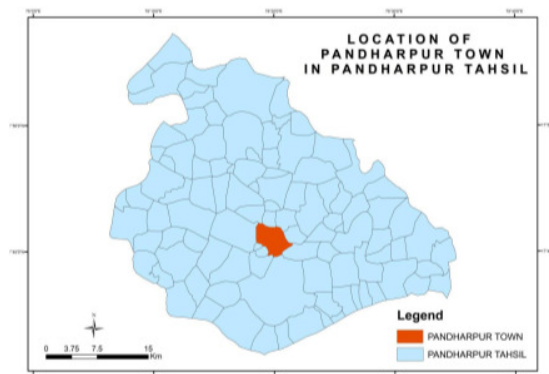
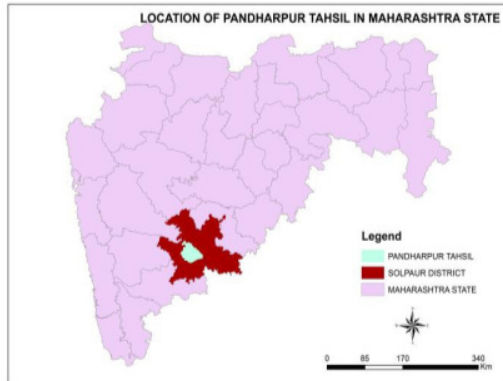


Fig.1

Pandharpur is the famous pilgrimage centers. Pandharpur is holy town in the western Maharashtra, acquired fame as a place of many saints and is known as ‘Dakshin Kashi’. Since it is associated with Lord Vitthal worshipped by the millions of people not only from all over the Maharashtra but also outside of the state also. Such a large number of pilgrims lead to considerable strain on existing facilities available in the town, which has given rise to many problems like environmental, slums, water pollution, etc.

**PROBLEMS OF PILGRIMAGE CENTRE**

Pandharpur as a pilgrimage centres attracts many people. Some of them live there which increases slums in the town. Slums are low income population residing on the open places. It becomes impossible to provide all the necessary amenities to the slum area. The slums are very big problem in all pilgrimage

centers. This area is generally low developed. The major problem of slum area is low standard of living, lower income of people, no education facilities, water supply problem, drainage inadequate health, road problem, electricity etc. In this area has high population and different type of pollution such as drainage water, air pollution. Most of the slums in Pandharpur town are situated on the lands belonging to municipal council; many of the slums are on the lands of sites, which are reserved for public purpose in the sanctioned development plan. Nearly all the slums are declared by municipal council under the Maharashtra slum development, clearance and improvement, Act 1971. In Pandharpur there are 23 slum dwelling area.

**Location of slum dwellers:**

There are 23 slum dwellers. These slum mostly location near to stand and river edged area of main city.

**House type and pattern:**

The house types and settlement pattern of the slum area is different than remaining part of city In Pandharpur the low income of people adversely affects on the house building type of the city . There is kuccha of Pandharpur city. Houses building are absolutely single story and roof has not concrete and very simple roof found in the slum area of the Pandharpur. The walls are mostly of mud or somewhere simple brink material used for it. There are very small widths roads and houses area varies close. In this way conjoined house pattern observed in different slum of Pandharpur (Table 1).

**Demographic aspects of slums:**

The demographic aspect of slum is also different than the remaining city. Population growth of this particular area is high. Their area about 2849 households in the Pandharpur as per slum area is concern. The highest houses holds are found at Badave char. On the other hand the Gatade plot has lowest households. The heights population observed at Badave char slum where 3210 population resides. The highest area covered by Anil nager (0.388 sq. Km.) and lowest area is of Solapur naka slum i.e. 0.0045 sq. Km. Slums are characterized with high population density. In Pandharpur the average population density of slum area is 8948.09 per sq. Km. Where highest density observed at Soalpur naka slum with population 47677.78per sq. Km. The lowest population density is in Leprosy colony slum where 3921population per sq.km has been observed.

**Table -1** Pandharpur: Population Density In Pandharpur Slum Area

Sr. No.	Slum Name	No. of Houses	Population	Area Sq. Km.	Pop. Density
1	Dynaneshwar Nagar Slum	362	2745	0.138	19791.30
2	Slum behind Shete Petrol pump	103	787	0.04	19575.00
3	Gatade plot	19	342	0.037	9143.24
4	Kole Galli	73	382	0.028	13542.86
5	Badave Char.	570	3210	0.27	11788.89
6	Kampost Depo	129	557	N.A.	N.A.
7	Behind school No.9	72	857	0.045	18944.44
8	Vitthal Nager	53	285	0.027	10455.56
9	Santpeth Mutton Market	131	984	0.05	19580.00
10	Umadi patangan	72	569	0.049	11512.24
11	Anil Nagar	325	1753	0.388	4418.04
12	Solapur Naka	36	215	0.0045	47677.78
13	Amambay Patangan	74	740	0.043	17109.30
14	Rambag	181	424	0.069	6044.93
15	Front of Namaland Maharaj Math	89	527	0.012	43816.67
16	Old Akiluj Naka	30	222	0.023	9552.17
17	Suleman Chal	61	620	0.018	34344.44
18	Padmawati	111	640	0.0575	11030.43
19	Ambedkar Nagar	165	680	0.161	4123.60
20	Behind Gaganan Maharaj Math	134	1025	0.06	16983.33
21	Lepracy Colony	24	92	0.023	3900.00
22	Lakhubai Patagan	35	204	0.009	22566.67
23	Narayan (undeclared)	N.A.	N.A.	0.278	N.A.
	<b>Study Region</b>	<b>2849</b>	<b>17860</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>9659.56</b>

Source: Field Work & Pandharpur Municipal council 2016.

#### Problems in slum:

In reality slum are not the problems they are the solution of the problem. Slums are solution of land problems, employment problem, transportation problem etc. Though slums are not the problem but they have different types of problems to face. It is observed that roads slum are very smalls and inadequate and the road is not metal. Electricity facility is also low in this area Water supply and drainage facilities are also inadequate in this area. Solid waste management is also not done properly in the slum area. Slums are of the Pandharpur become dirty places and they have to development.

#### Standard of Living in slum:

Low living standard is major characteristics of the slums. The slum of Pandharpur has low income. In the sampled houses 80 % worked as laborer. Due to uncleanness and low income the health states of the slum dwellers is also not satisfactory and they faces different types of health problems.

#### Leprosy colony- Are they Urban:

Only 24 houses and 81 people of leprosy colony have very hard life in the study region. This colony located near Gopalpur road. The house hold size is low the suavity of problems is very much in this area. The people have diseases and economical income of these people is very low.

Here the urban facilities are nearly not available in this colony.

#### CONCLUSION:

Pandharpur is river site urban center and religious significance is the situation responsible for the development of the city. Multistory and closed building with small road in main city and peripheral area has bungalow type buildings. Transport and communication uses area mainly at of railway land in the town and land acquired by S.T. stand under. Residential user is 10.63% of today area whereas that under industrial development is negligible. Public and Semi public user seems on larger side due to Gajanan maharaj, Kaikadi maharaj, Tanpure maharaj maths etc. in the town. Tendency of warkari sampradiy to acquire lands for math purpose, unauthorized development occurred in the no development zone. The recreational activities such as gardens are sufficient for the inner area but not a single Garden for inner area and Railway ground in railway land for outer area. The town has no swimming tanks, stadium and there is deficiency of amenities like market, playgrounds, parking and sport facilities. Slum of the Pandharpur are mostly in main city with kuchha houses and dense population. The slum has different problems and inadequate urban amenities. The standard of living of slum dwellers is low. Especially, leprosy colony of

Pandharpur faces several problems. Slum of the Pandharpur mostly located in main city with kuchha houses and dense population. The slum has different problems and inadequate urban amenities. The standard of living of slum dwellers is low. Especially, leprosy colony of Pandharpur faces several problems. The problem of flood as well as air, water and noise pollution are the environmental problems of the study region, which increase its severity as one goes to the interior of the city. The drainage facility is needed to the slum area and as well as to the peripheral area of the city. The open drainage should be closed to prevent its bad effect. The check up of drainages timely crosschecked. The environmental problems need immediate attention. The flood occurrence should be preinform to the residence. To reduce the problem of air pollution, the awareness of people is important but at the same time stopping the dust occurrence in the air needed.

It is recommended that the water pollution should be checked and the washing of cloths and animals in the bank of river should be prohibited. The cleaning of the Bhima River is the need of time and community participation for this purpose is essential in this respect.

**References:**

1. Batra, K.L. (1989): "Problems and Prospects of Tourism", Printwel Publishers, Jaipur.
2. Chopra, Suchitra (1991): "Tourism and Development in India", Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi P.13.
3. H. Laji Rai (1993): "Development of tourism in India", Printwel Jaipur.
4. Lokhande T.N. (2010): Pilgrimage Tourism: A Case Study of Facilities Provided And Problems Faced By Pilgrims Coming To Pandharpur.
5. Navale A.M. and Deshmukh S.B. (1989): "A view on pilgrimage Tourism" – "A Study in Human Geography", The National Geographical Journal of India, Vol.33, No.1.
6. Pandharpur Municipal Corporation.