

WHAT IS SLUM ?

A SLUM IS A RESIDENTIAL AREA WITH SUBSTANDARD HOUSING THAT IS POORLY SERVICED AND/OR OVERCROWDED, AND THEREFORE UNHEALTHY, UNSAFE, AND SOCIALLY UNDESIRABLE. A SINGLE DWELLING CAN FIT THIS DESCRIPTION, BUT THE TERM IS USUALLY RESERVED FOR LARGER AREAS, RURAL OR MORE COMMONLY URBAN

WHAT IS REDEVELOPMENT?

REDEVELOPMENT IS ANY NEW CONSTRUCTION ON A SITE THAT HAS PRE-EXISTING USES. IT REPRESENTS A PROCESS OF LAND DEVELOPMENT USES TO REVITALIZE THE PHYSICAL



CONGESTED AREA



OVERCROWDED AREA



LACK OF SERVICES

- UNEMPLOYMENT
- BIGGER OPPORTUNITIES
- INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION
- IMPROPER GOVERNMENT POLICIES
- PREFERENCE ON LABOUR MARKET

- POVERTY
- MIGRATION
- UNPLANNED GROWTH OF CITIES
- HIGH RENTAL RATE IN CITY
- RAPID RAISE OF URBAN AREA
- ATTRACTION OF THE CITY

ROOTS

CAUSE

SLUM

CHARACTERISTICS

- OVERCROWDING
- HAZARDOUS LIVING
- LACK OF BASIC SERVICES
- IRREGULAR OR INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS
- MINIMUM SIZE OF HOUSING
- IMPROPER USE OF LAND



DEFINITION OF SLUM BY UN HABITAT

A SLUM IS AN AREA THAT COMBINES TO VARIOUS EXTENTS THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS-

INADEQUATE ACCESS TO SAFE WATER

INADEQUATE ACCESS TO SANITATION AND OTHER INFRASTRUCTURE

POOR STRUCTURAL QUALITY OF HOUSING

OVERCROWDING

INSECURE RESIDENTIAL STATUS

URBANIZATION

THE CENSUS OF INDIA DEFINES SOME CRITERIA FOR URBANIZATION

1. POPULATION IS MORE THEN 5 THOUSAND

2. THE DENSITY IS OVER 400 PEOPLE PER KM.

3. 75% OF THE MALE POPULATION ENGAGES IN NON- AGRICULTURE OCCUPATION.

4. CITIES ARE URBAN AREA WITH POPULATION MORE THAN ONE LAKH.

5. METROPOLITAN ARE CITIES WITH POPULATION OF MORE THAN ONE MILLION

PROBLEMS FACED BY THE SLUM DWELLERS IN INDIA

THE PROBLEMS FACED BY THE PEOPLE LIVING AS THE SLUM DWELLERS IN INDIA HAVE BECOME SIGNIFICANT CONCERNS FOR THE GOVERNMENT. SLUMS ARE CONSIDERED THE MAJOR ISSUE WITHIN MANY URBAN AREAS; PARTICULARLY TRANSPORTATION, POPULATION, HEALTH, AND SAFETY. CONSIDERING TODAY'S POOR URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY IN INDIA, MOST FAMILIES AFFECTED BY URBAN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS ARE LOCATED IN SLUM AREAS UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR RESETTLEMENT OR REHABILITATION. THERE IS A NEED TO EXAMINE SLUM AREAS AND THEIR LIVING CONDITIONS AND DETERMINE THE MOST CRITICAL AND PROBLEMATIC ZONE OF THE SLUMS. THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS THAT ARE STRANGLING THE ENTIRE POPULATION OF INDIAN SLUMS.

LACK OF BASIC NECESSITIES

OVERCROWDING AND HIGH DENSITY

SUBSTANDARD HOUSING OR ILLEGAL AND INADEQUATE BUILDING STRUCTURES

UNHEALTHY LIVING CONDITIONS AND HAZARDOUS LOCATIONS

INSECURE TENURE, IRREGULAR OR INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS

POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION

MINIMUM SETTLEMENT SIZE



TYPES OF SLUMS (CENSUS 2011)

NOTIFIED SLUMS

ALL NOTIFIED AREAS IN A TOWN OR CITY NOTIFIED AS 'SLUM' BY STATE, UNION TERRITORIES ADMINISTRATION OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT UNDER ANY ACT INCLUDING A 'SLUM ACT' ARE CONSIDERED AS NOTIFIED SLUMS.

RECOGNIZED SLUMS

ALL AREAS RECOGNISED AS 'SLUM' BY STATE, UNION TERRITORIES ADMINISTRATION OR LOCAL GOVERNMENT, HOUSING AND SLUM BOARDS, WHICH MAY HAVE NOT BEEN FORMALLY NOTIFIED AS SLUM UNDER ANY ACT ARE CONSIDERED AS RECOGNIZED SLUMS.

IDENTIFIED SLUMS

A COMPACT AREA OF AT LEAST 300 POPULATION OR ABOUT 60-70 HOUSEHOLDS OF POORLY BUILT CONGESTED TENEMENTS, IN UNHYGIENIC ENVIRONMENT USUALLY WITH INADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE AND LACKING IN PROPER SANITARY AND DRINKING WATER FACILITIES ARE CONSIDERED AS IDENTIFIED SLUMS.

CENSUS OF INDIA

ALL AREAS NOTIFIED AS "SLUM" BY STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND UT (UNION TERRITORIES) ADMINISTRATION UNDER PARTICULAR SLUM ACT.

ALL AREAS RECOGNIZED AS "SLUM" BY STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND UT (UNION TERRITORIES) ADMINISTRATION, WHICH HAVE NOT FORMALLY NOTIFIED AS SLUM UNDER THE SLUM ACT.

A COMPACT AREA AT LEAST 300 POPULATION OR ABOUT 60-70 HOUSEHOLD OF POORLY BUILT CONGESTED TENEMENTS IN UNHYGIENIC ENVIRONMENT USUALLY WHICH INADEQUATE INFRASTRUCTURE AND LACKING IN PROPER SANITARY AND DRINKING WATER FACILITIES

PROGRAMMES AND POLICIES IMPLEMENTED BY MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM): BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (BSUP) & INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME(IHSDP)

SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (SJSRY)

AFFORDABLE HOUSING IN PARTNERSHIP (AHIP)

INTEREST SUBSIDY SCHEME FOR HOUSING THE URBAN POOR (ISHUP)

INTEGRATED LOW COST SANITATION SCHEME (ILCS)

RAJIV AWAS YOJANA (RAY)

PRADHAN MANTRI AWAS YOJANA (PMAY)

IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT AT SOLAPUR

SHWETA SHANKAR SUTAR
SEM - 8 ROLL NO - 22
SSSM,S COA SOLAPUR

INTRODUCTION OF TOPIC

AIM

- TO SOLVE THE ISSUE OF SLUM, REGARDING LIVING CONDITION OF PEOPLE, ECONOMY AND LAND ACQUISITION
- RETHINKING OF SLUM SITUATION WITH A SOLVING APPROACH
- TO GIVE NORMAL LIFE TO SLUM DWELLERS
- TO BOOST CITY ECONOMY WHICH IS AFFECTED BY SLUM AREAS

OBJECTIVE

- TO UNDERSTAND THE WORKFLOW OF SLUM AND RETHINK SLUM SITUATION WITH SOLVING APPROACH
- TO UNDERSTAND HOW DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS ARE RUNNING IN SLUM AND GIVE SOLUTION ACCORDINGLY
- TO SOLVE THE ISSUE OF WORST LIVING CONDITION IN SLUM
- TO GIVE A DYNAMIC DESIGN SOLUTION, WHICH UPLIFT THE ECONOMY AND LIVING CONDITION AS WELL
- TO SOLVE THE ISSUE REGARDING AND ACQUISITION

METHODOLOGY

ANALYSIS OF EXISTING SLUM
RESEARCH WORK WHICH INCLUDES NUMBER OF OCCUPATION RUNNING IN SLUM OR THE WORKFLOW OF SLUM

BASIC UNDERSTANDING OF EACH OCCUPATION.

DEVELOPING MY UNDERSTANDING ON DEPLOYABLE STRUCTURES. THROUGH CASE STUDIES, EXPERT GUIDANCE, LITERATURE STUDIES)

PREPARE A PROGRAM AS PER MY AIM, OBJECTIVE AND LIMITATIONS TO DESIGN.

DEVELOPING MY DESIGN STRATEGIES FROM THE BACKGROUND STUDIES.

PREPARE A DESIGN SOLUTION WHICH CATERES TO DAILY ROUTINE OF SLUM'S PEOPLE AND WITH THAT ROUTINE IT UPLIFTS THEIR LIFESTYLE AND ECONOMY.

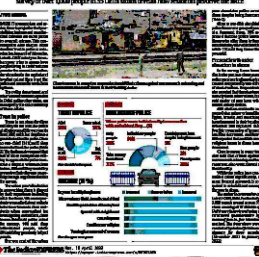
NEED FOR THE SLUM REDEVELOPMENT

- SLUMS ARE ALSO A SIGNIFICANT ECONOMIC FORCE OF THE SELECTED CITY.
- TO IMPROVE THE CONDITION OF SLUM DWELLERS
- IT IS NECESSARY TO REDEVELOP AS THE BUILDING ARE FALLING APART
• NEED FOR INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT
• IT IS ESTIMATED THAT MORE THAN 17% OF SOLAPUR'S POPULATION LIVES IN SLUM.
- NOW DAYS, DUE TO DEVELOPMENT IN THE CITY AND DUE TO LESS LAND AVAILABLE, THE UNAUTHORIZED SETTLEMENT AS TO BE DEVELOPED.
- BECAUSE OF UNHEALTHY ATMOSPHERE, DRAINAGE PROBLEMS, LACKING OF PRIMARY FACILITIES, ETC.; THERE IS NEED SLUM DEVELOPMENT.
- FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY IN INFRASTRUCTURE AND ECONOMIC FACTORS
- FOR BETTER STANDARD LIVING CONDITION OF URBAN POOR PEOPLE IN THE SLUM, AS IT LEADS TO SLUM FREE CITY AND MAKES GOOD ENVIRONMENT

Life in slum rehab leaves women with little time, money



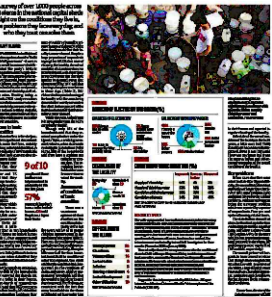
Urban poor feel major crimes have dipped, but trust in police remains low



Slum dwellers can't insist for on-site rehab, says HC



For urban poor, access to electricity improves, work needed on safai-paani



Supporting Street and Slum Children



ROLE OF AN ARCHITECT

- ARCHITECTURE ITSELF IS A PROCESS OF DESIGNING A FUNCTIONAL SPACE FOR THE BETTERMENT OF HUMANITY. HERE WHEN WE TALK ABOUT PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN FACING PROBLEMS IN THEIR DAY TO DAY LIFE, IT'S A QUESTION HOW ONE CAN HELP THEM;
- CONSTRUCTING BUILDING WITH LOW COST MATERIALS.
- CREATING AN INCOME REGENERATING ZONE AND RECREATIONAL ZONE.
- CREATING A NEEDS AND REQUIREMENTS WITH ALL AMENITIES LIKE CARE CENTER, SCHOOL, MARKET, COMMUNITY HALL, ETC.
- SOLVE THE SERVICE PROBLEMS LIKE WATER AND DRAINAGE LINES AND SANITATION AND MORE.
- CREATING BUILDINGS WITH GREEN INTERACTION SPACES WITH EXTENDED SPACES AND AMENITIES.

VISION

ELIMINATION AND CLEARANCE OF SLUMS HAS TO BE SUBSTITUTED FOR UP-GRADATION OF LIVING CONDITIONS, PROVISION OF ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES, AND PARTICIPATION OF THE CURRENT SLUM DWELLERS IN POLICY CONCEPTION.

CONCLUSION

ENSURING SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION SHOULD BE THE TOP POLICY PRIORITY IN THE COMING DECADE. ELIMINATING SLUMS WILL BE A CRUCIAL ASPECT IN SUSTAINABLE URBANIZATION. IN THIS CONTEXT, FOCUS HAS TO BE ON PREVENTION OF CREATION OF FURTHER SLUMS AS WELL AS SLUM REDEVELOPMENT TO DEVELOP EXISTING SLUMS..

WHAT STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TOWARDS SLUM REDEVELOPMENT AND URBAN HOUSING?

THE GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN SEVERAL STEPS FOR SLUM REDEVELOPMENT.

SLUM AREAS (IMPROVEMENT AND CLEARANCE) ACT, (1956): THE ACT IS INTENDED TO PROVIDE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND CLEARANCE OF SLUM AREAS IN CERTAIN UNION TERRITORIES AND FOR THE PROTECTION OF TENANTS IN SUCH AREAS FROM EVICTION. IT GIVES THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITIES THE AUTHORITY TO DECLARE ANY LOCATION TO BE A SLUM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE DEFINITION, INVESTIGATE THE POSSIBILITIES OF IMPROVEMENT, OR ERADICATE SLUMS.

NATIONAL SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (NSDP): IT WAS INITIATED IN 1996. IT PROVIDED BOTH LOANS AND SUBSIDIES TO STATES FOR SLUM REHABILITATION PROJECTS ON THE BASIS OF THEIR URBAN SLUM POPULATION.

VALMIKI AMBEDKAR MALINA BASTI AWAS YOJANA (VAMBAY): IT WAS INTRODUCED IN 2001. IT WAS FOCUSED ON SHELTER FOR THE URBAN POOR, WITH 20% OF TOTAL ALLOCATION FOR COMMUNITY SANITATION FACILITIES UNDER THE NIRMAL BHARAT ABHIYAN (NBA) PROGRAM.

BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN POOR (BSUP): BSUP WAS AN IMPORTANT COMPONENT OF JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM). BSUP AIMED TO PROVIDE BASIC SERVICES TO URBAN POOR IN 63 LARGEST CITIES IN INDIA BY POPULATION.

SLUM REDEVELOPMENT SCHEME (SRS): IT WAS LAUNCHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA IN 1995. IT ALLOWED THE REDEVELOPMENT OF SLUMS THROUGH OWNERS, DEVELOPERS, COOPERATIVES OR NGOS. IN ORDER TO ATTRACT PRIVATE DEVELOPERS TO UNDERUTILIZED PUBLIC LAND, THE SCHEME GRANTED TRANSFERABLE DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS (TDR) AND PROVIDED FLOOR SPACE INDEX (FSI) INCENTIVES FOR THE DEVELOPERS. IT ALSO ESTABLISHED THE SLUM REHABILITATION AUTHORITY (SRA).

INTEGRATED HOUSING & SLUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IHSDP): IT WAS LAUNCHED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BY MERGING THE SCHEMES OF NSDP AND VAMBAY. ITS OBJECTIVE IS TO PROVIDE ADEQUATE SHELTER AND BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES TO THE SLUM DWELLERS IN URBAN AREAS.

INTEREST SUBSIDY SCHEME FOR HOUSING THE URBAN POOR (ISHUP): THE SCHEME ENVISAGES THE PROVISION OF INTEREST SUBSIDY TO ECONOMICALLY WEAK SECTION AND LOW INCOME GROUPS TO ENABLE THEM TO BUY OR CONSTRUCT HOUSES.

RAJIV AWAS YOJANA (RAY): IT WAS LAUNCHED IN 2013. IT WAS FOCUSED ON BRINGING EXISTING SLUMS WITHIN THE FORMAL SYSTEM AND ENABLING THEM TO AVAIL OF THE SAME LEVEL OF BASIC AMENITIES AS THE REST OF THE TOWN. IT ALSO AIMED TO TACKLE THE SHORTAGES OF URBAN LAND AND HOUSING THAT KEPT SHELTER OUT OF REACH OF THE URBAN POOR

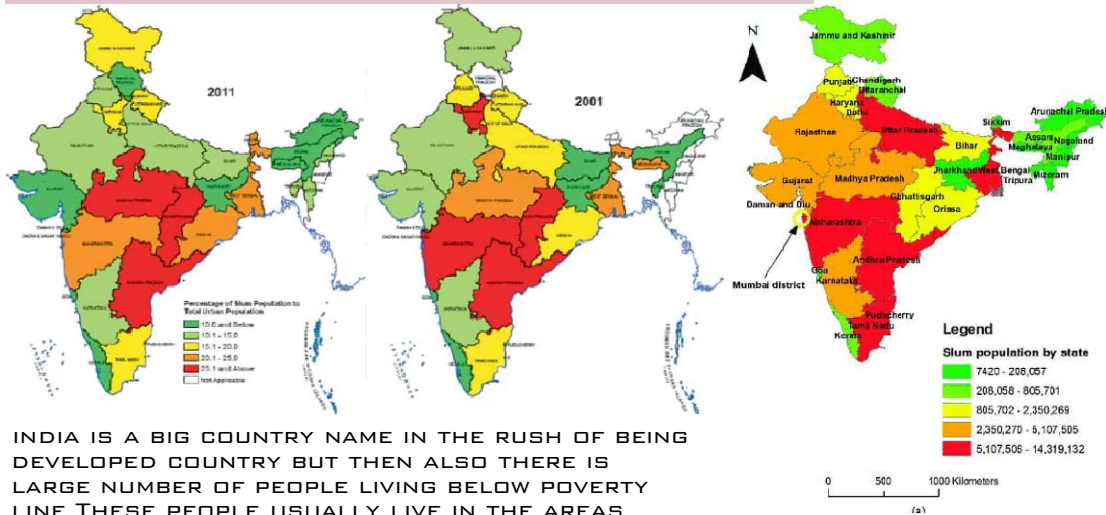
SMART CITY MISSION: IT HAS ITS FOCUS ON BASIC AMENITIES, EDUCATION, HEALTH SERVICES, IT ACCESSIBILITY, DIGITIZATION, E-GOVERNANCE, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, SAFETY, AND SECURITY.

HOUSING FOR ALL BY 2022: ITS OBJECTIVE IS TO CONSTRUCT HOUSES FOR SLUM DWELLERS UNDER THE SLUM- REHABILITATION SCHEME AND PROVIDE LOANS AT SUBSIDIZED RATES FOR THE ECONOMICALLY WEAKER SECTIONS.

ATAL MISSION FOR REJUVENATION AND URBAN TRANSFORMATION (AMRUT): ITS MISSION IS TO PROVIDE BASIC SERVICES (E.G. WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, URBAN TRANSPORT) TO HOUSEHOLDS AND BUILD AMENITIES IN CITIES WHICH WILL IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL, ESPECIALLY THE POOR AND THE DISADVANTAGED.
NATIONAL HERITAGE CITY DEVELOPMENT AND AUGMENTATION YOJANA (HRIDAY): IT AIMS TO TO PRESERVE AND HOLISTICALLY DEVELOP THE HERITAGE CITIES OF INDIA



SLUM POPULATION IN INDIA

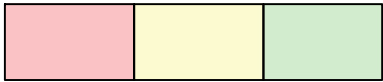


INDIA IS A BIG COUNTRY NAME IN THE RUSH OF BEING DEVELOPED COUNTRY BUT THEN ALSO THERE IS LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE LIVING BELOW POVERTY LINE THESE PEOPLE USUALLY LIVE IN THE AREAS CONNECTED TO THE CITY KNOWN AS SLUMS.

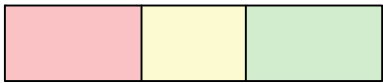
INCREASING SLUM IN INDIA THROUGH THE TIME PERIOD 2001 TO 2021

ACCORDING TO GOVERNMENT SOURCES, THE SLUM POPULATION OF INDIA HAVE EXCEEDS THE POPULATION OF BRITAIN. IT HAS DEVELOPED IN TWO DECADES. ACCORDING TO LAST CENSUS IN 2001, THE SLUM-DWELLING POPULATION OF INDIA HAD RISEN FROM 27.9 MILLION IN 1981 TO 61.8 MILLION IN 2001. INDIA ECONOMY HAS ACHIEVED A SIGNIFICANT GROWTH OF 8 ANNUALLY IN LAST 4 YEARS, BUT THERE IS STILL LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE NEARLY 1.1 BILLION STILL SURVIVES ON LESS THAN 46INR IN A DAY. INCREASE IN INDIAN POPULATION OVER A PERIOD OF TIME HAS ALSO RESULTED IN SLUM POPULATION GROWTH. DESPITE OF GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO BUILD NEW HOUSES AND OTHER BASIC INFRASTRUCTURE, MOST OF THE PEOPLE LIVING IN SLUM AREAS DO NOT HAVE ELECTRICITY, WATER SUPPLY AND COOKING GAS

SLUM IN INDIA



SLUM



SLUM HOUSEHOLDS

TOTAL - 108227

NOTIFIED - 37072
RECOGNISED - 30846
IDENTIFIED - 40309

TOTAL - 137499

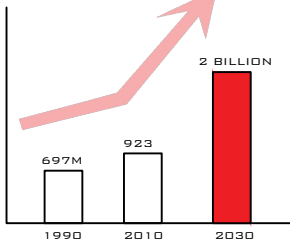
NOTIFIED - 49650
RECOGNISED -37960
IDENTIFIED - 49889

NUMBER OF TOWNS HAVING SLUMS

CENSUS 2001
TOTAL NO OF TOWNS - 1743
1ST PHASE - 640 TOWNS
2ND PHASE - 1103 TOWNS

CENSUS 2011
TOTAL NO OF TOWNS - 2613

ALARMING GROWTH OF SLUM INDIA



SLUM IN MAHARASHTRA

THE NSSO REPORT ON URBAN SLUMS DON'T DO MUCH TO SWELL THE MAHARASHTRA PRIDE. THE STATE, ON OF INDIA'S FASTEST GROWING HISTORICALLY IS HOME TO 7723 OF THE COUNTRY'S 33510 SLUMS WHAT'S MORE THE AVERAGE SIZE OF SLUM ALSO HAPPENS TO BE THE BIGGEST IN MAHARASHTRA (433 HOUSEHOLDS COMPARED TO 263 HOUSEHOLDS PER SLUM PAN INDIA)AND THE STATE ALSO HAS THE DISTINCTION OF HAVING THE HIGHEST NUMBER (38%) OF SLUM HOUSEHOLDS OF URBAN INDIA.

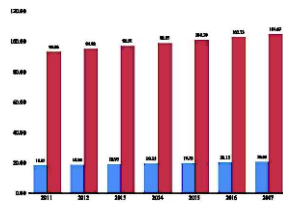
STATE	2021
MAHARASHTRA	3.12CR
UTTARPRADESH	1.5CR
ANDRAPRADESH	0.96CR
MADHYA PRADESH	0.95CR
GUJARAT	0.7CR
DEHLI	0.54CR

Area	Percentage in slum area		% in Non Slum area		% in urban area	
	SC Population	ST population	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALL INDIA	18.5	2.8	10.3	2.0	11.8	2.2

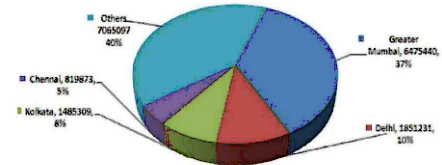
SLUM AND NON SLUM POPULATION OF SCHEDULE CASTE AND SCHEDULE TRIBES CATEGORIES IN INDIA

Area	Population	Population	Percentage in	
			Total Urban Population	Slum Reporting City (1743) Population
1	2	3	4	5
All India /Total	1,028,610,328	-	-	-
Rural	742,490,639	72.18	-	-
Urban	286,119,689	27.82	-	-
1743 Towns/Cities reporting slums	222,957,784	-	-	-
Total Slum in slum reporting 1743 towns	52,371,589	5.09	18.30	23.5
Total Non slum All Urban	233,748,100	-	81.70	-
Non slum of 1743 cities	170,586,195	-	-	76.5

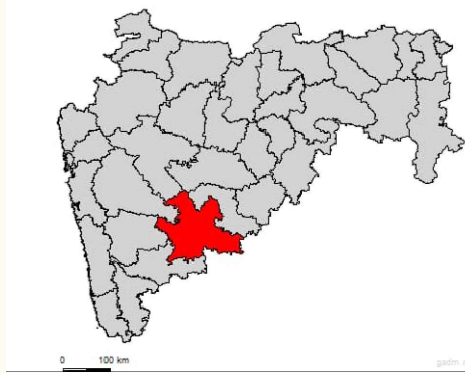
SLUM POPULATION AS REPORTED IN 1743 CITIES BY CENSUS 2001



SLUM POPULATION AS PER MAHARASHTRA

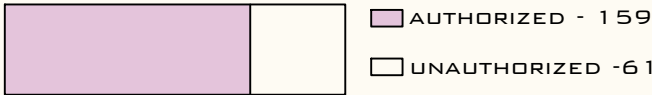


SLUM POPULATION IN MAJOR MILLION PLUS CITIES



SLUM IN SOLAPUR

%OF SLUM TOTAL 220 SLUMS



MUNICIPAL AREA = 178.00 SQ. KM.
POPULATION BY 2011 CENSUS = 9.53 LACS
POPULATION IN SLUM AREA = 2.85 LACS
% POPULATION OF SLUM = 28.90%
AREA OCCUPIED BY SLUM = 1.89 SQ. KM.
% AREA OCCUPIED = 1.07%

TENABLE SLUMS - 196
NON TENABLE SLUMS -24

TOTAL SLUM LANDS TAKEN IN PILOT PROJECT 19

A) ULB OWNERSHIP -11
B) PRIVATE -07
C) GOVT. -01

SLUM IN SOLAPUR

SR	PARTICULAR	NO OF SLUM	POPULATION	HOUSEHOLDS
	TOTAL SLUMS IN SOLAPUR 2001	220	218905	45144
1.1	NOTIFIED SLUMS	159	178116	37239
A	ON GOVERMENT LAND	45	65050	13737
B	ON SMC LAND	27	27092	5816
C	ON PRIVATE LAND	87	85974	17686
1.2	NON- NOTIFIED SLUMS	61	40789	7905
A	ON GOVERMENT LAND	7	3847	716
B	ON SMC LAND	6	1780	289
C	ON PRIVATE LAND	48	35162	6900

SOLAPUR

- WHAT IS THE POPULATION OF SOLAPUR ?
- 175408 (2024)
- WHAT IS THE POPULATION OF SLUM IN SOLAPUR ?
- 34858 (2024)
- WHAT IS THE DENSITY OF SOLPAUR ?
- 290 INHABITANT PER SQKM
- DENSITY OF SLUM AS COMPARED TO SOLAPUR CITY
- 18.43% OF TOTAL POPULATION OF SOLAPUR
- POPULATION GROWTH RATE IN SOLAPUR IS 12.1%
- SOLAPUR HAS A SEX RATIO OF 932 FAMILIES OF EVERY 1000MALES
- LITERACY RATE OF 77.72%
- 32.4 5 OF THE POPULATION LIVED IN URBAN

MAIN REASON SLUMS IN SOLAPUR

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

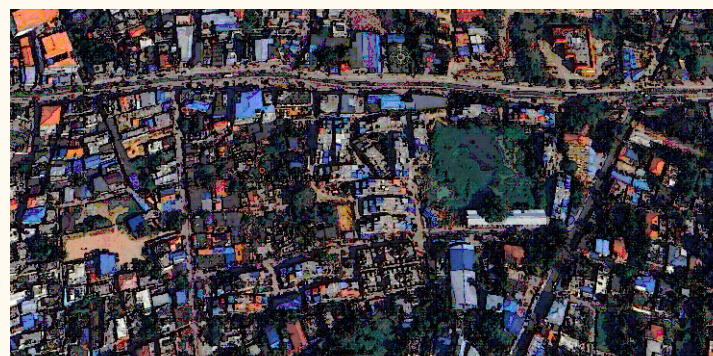
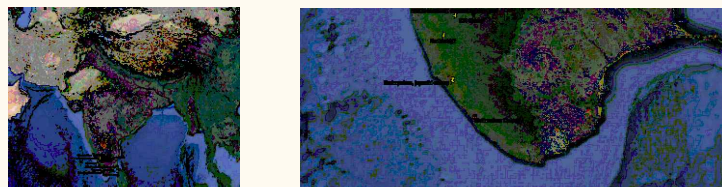
MIGRATION

IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT AT SOLAPUR

SHWETA SHANKAR SUTAR
SEM - 8 ROLL NO - 22
SSSM,S COA SOLAPUR

INTRODUCTION

KARIMADOM COLONY IS LOCATED IN THE HEART OF THE CITY, ON THE ATTAKULANGARA BYPASS ROAD, NEAR THE FAMOUS CHALAI MARKET. THIS AREA HOUSES THE SEWAGE OVERFLOW POND OF PORTION OF A CITY, OWNED BY KERALA WATER AUTHORITY. THERE IS A PUMPING STATION FOR SEWAGE WATER TO PARVATHY PUTHANAR. OVER TIME, SETTLERS FROM DIFFERENT PARTS ENCRDACHED THE AREA AROUND THE POND AND GRADUALLY DEVELOPED INTO A NOTORIOUS SLUM KARIMADOM COLONY. THIS BAD REPUTATION CAME DUE TO THE ANTISOCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THIS AREA. A JUDICIOUS WORK OF SOCIAL WORKERS, POLITICIANS ETC HAVE BROUGHT ABOUT A SOCIAL CHANGE AMONG THE INMATES OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS



PROJECT NAME: BSUP KARIMADOM COLONY

PROJECT INITIATION: JAWAHARLAL NEHRU NATIONAL URBAN RENEWAL MISSION (JNNURM)

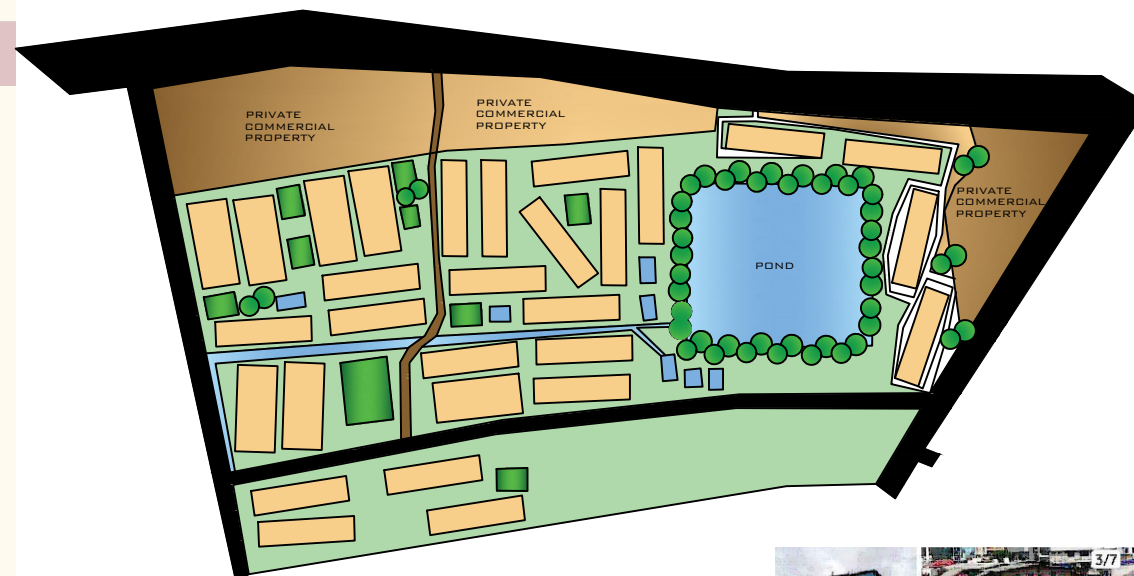
DESIGN: BASIC DESIGN OF DWELLING UNITS AND BLOCKS BY AR.LAURIE BAKER. PROJECT FORMULATION, DESIGN DEVELOPMENT AND LAYOUT BY COSTFORD.

PROJECT EXECUTION: CENTRE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT (COSTFORD)

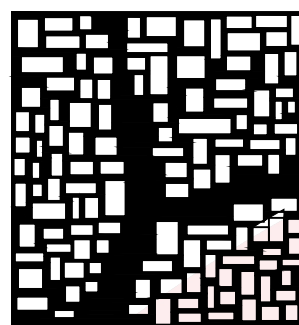
NODAL AGENCY: KUDUMBASREE

IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: THIRUVANANTHAPURAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

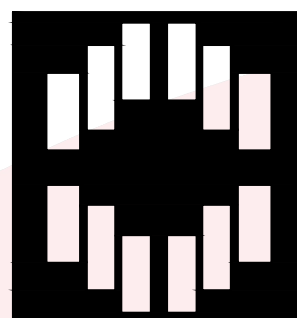
TOTAL PLOT AREA: 2.95 HECTERS
POND AREA: 0.48 HECTERS
TOTAL NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS: 640 NO: S
PLAY GROUND: 400 SQ.M
ANGANWADI : 44 SQ.M (2 NO: S)
STUDY CENTRE: 40 SQ.M (4 NO: S)
MARKET: 56 SQ.M
CLUSTER CENTRES: 2 NO: S



SITE PLAN



EXISTING FABRIC OF SLUM



PROPOSED LAYOUT



SOCIAL SITUATION

FROM THE SURVEY IT IS INFERRED THAT 89% OF THE POPULATION DOES NOT HAVE A PERMANENT SOURCE OF INCOME. EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE WITHIN 1 KM OF THE COLONY. HENCE, 23% OF THE POPULATION CONSISTS OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE GOING CHILDREN PROPOSALS ARE TO BE MADE FOR THE EDUCATION. ORGANIZATIONS LIKE KUDAMBASHREE, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOCIETIES ARE VERY ACTIVE IN THIS COLONY.

J) SOCIAL SECURITY

WIDOWS, SINGLE WOMEN AND DISABLED REMAIN HELPLESS WITH LITTLE SOURCE OF INCOME. MANY ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN DONE BY THE NGO'S OR CBO'S LIKE CDS, FOR THEIR SOCIAL SECURITY.

ILLEGAL SPIRIT DISTILLATION AND DRUG CONSUMPTION WAS VERY STRONG IN THE COLONY, PUTTING THE LIVES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN SOCIAL INSECURITY AND MISERY. AND WOMEN HAS PROTESTED AGAINST THIS PROBLEM MANY TIMES. NEW DESIGNED SPACES ELIMINATED THE NEGATIVE SPACES AND PROVIDED A BETTER ENVIRONMENT WHICH IS FREE OF SPIRIT DISTILLATION ETC. BUT PROTESTS AGAINST DEALING AND CONSUMPTION OF DRUG IS GOING ON.

K) SEWAGE WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN THE PRESENT SCENARIO, (MARCH 2007), WASTE GENERATED FROM THE HOUSES IN THE COLONY IS COLLECTED BY THIRUVANANTHAPURAM MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AND DEPOSITED AT VILAPILSHALA LOCATED AT A DISTANCE OF 35KM. A DECENTRALIZED SYSTEM OF WASTE MANAGEMENT WOULD SAVE THE LARGE AMOUNT OF RESOURCES WASTED IN TRANSPORTING THIS WASTE

CONDITION IN THE YEAR 2010

A) POPULATION THE TOTAL POPULATION OF THE COLONY IS 2341.

B) LOCATION

THE COLONY IS SITUATED IN BETWEEN CHALAI MARKET AND MANACAUD MARKET. IT IS 1KM AWAY FROM THE RAILWAY STATION AND CENTRAL BUS STAND. ALSO 500M FROM THE CITY STAND EAST FORT.

C) EXTEND

THE TOTAL AREA OF THE COLONY IS 3.43 HECTARES INCLUDING THE POND.

D) TOPOGRAPHY

THE COLONY IS SITUATED IN A LOW LYING AREA OF THE CITY. THE LAND LIES 60 CM BELOW THE EXISTING ROADS. THE SITE SLOPES SLIGHTLY TOWARD THE SEWAGE COLLECTION POND.

E) HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN

ACCORDING TO OUR PRIMARY SURVEY 640 FAMILIES LIVE IN SHACKS AND THESE 640 HOUSES WERE TO BE RECONSTRUCTED IN THE BSUP PROJECT UNDER JNNURM.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY: MAJORITY OF THE COMMUNITY HAS INDIVIDUAL ELECTRIC SUPPLY CONNECTIONS. THE ELECTRIC SUPPLY SYSTEM IS NOT PROPERLY DONE AND THIS GIVES RISE TO A TENSE SITUATION DUE TO THE POSSIBILITY OF OUTBURST OF FIRE IN THE COLONY.

ACCESS: THE MAIN ACCESS ROAD IS 8M WIDE TARRED CENTRAL ROAD DIVIDING THE COLONY INTO TWO. THERE ARE ONLY 0.8 TO 1.2M WIDE WINDING PATHWAYS. FLOODING OF ROADS DURING THE RAINY SEASON BLOCKS THE ACCESS.

SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

FOR DRINKING WATER INHABITANTS DEPEND ON THE WATER SUPPLIED BY THE CORPORATION.

STORM WATER: DURING MONSOONS, THE SITUATION IS SUCH THAT STORM WATER GETS MIXED WITH THE CITY SEWAGE SYSTEM AND GETS COLLECTED ALONG WITH IT IN THE POND. THIS OVERFILLS THE POND AND FLOODS THE COLONY DUE TO THE IMPROPER STORMWATER DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

SANITATION: ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY, MAJORITY OF THE HOUSES DO NOT HAVE ADEQUATE SANITARY FACILITIES. THEY DEPEND ON COMMON TOILETS WHICH ARE IN GOOD CONDITION WHICH ARE DIRECTLY CONNECTED TO THE POND. THIS RESULTS IN ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION AND UNHYGIENIC CONDITIONS

G) SOCIAL AMENITIES

THERE ARE TWO ANGANWADIS OPERATING IN THE HEALTH CENTER BUILDING. THUS THE HEALTH CENTER IS NOT WORKING. THE CORPORATION HAS AGREED TO PROVIDE NEW STAFF AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOR THE EXISTING HEALTH CENTER BUILDING TO BRING IT BACK TO OPERATION. TWO NEW ANGANWADIS HAS BEEN PROPOSED IN THE DESIGN. THERE ARE OTHER COMMON FACILITIES LIKE PAURA SAMITHI, OFFICES OF POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS; SOCIAL SERVICES ETC ARE PRESENTLY FUNCTIONING WELL IN THE COLONY.

H) COMMUNITY FACILITIES

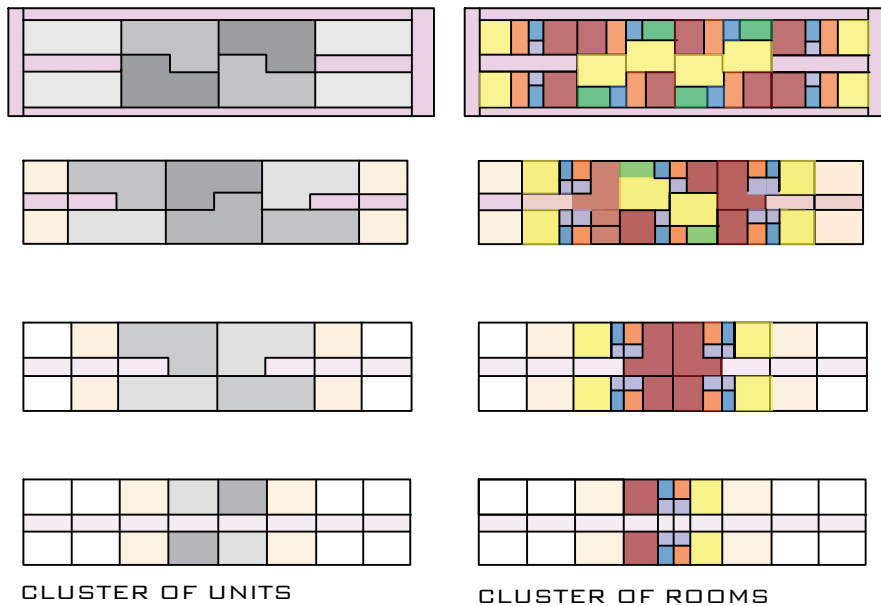
THERE IS A COMMUNITY HALL IN THE COLONY WHICH IS FUNCTIONING WELL AND ALSO ACTS AS A SHELTER DURING THE FLOODS. IT ALSO FUNCTIONS AS A TRANSIT ACCOMMODATION DURING THE REHABILITATION UNDER BSUP.

1. COMMUNITY CENTRE WITH 300 SEATING CAPACITY.
2. WORK CENTRE FOR KUDUMBASHREE
3. HEALTH CENTRE
4. ANGANWADI
5. COMMUNITY KITCHEN
6. TOILET COMPLEX

IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT AT SOLAPUR

SHWETA SHANKAR SUTAR
SEM - 8 ROLL NO - 22
SSSM, S COA SOLAPUR

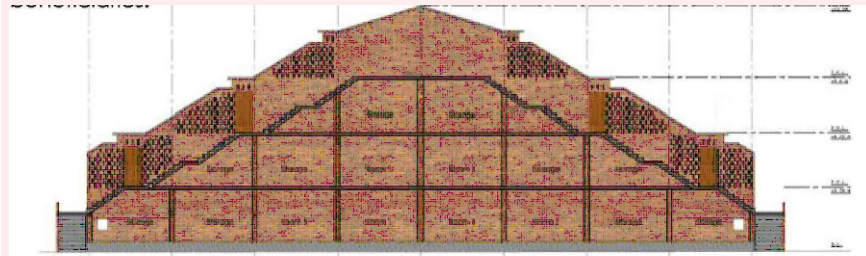
ANALYSIS OF ROOM CLUSTERS



SLUM DWELLERS IN KERALA ALWAYS PREFER OPEN SPACES FOR MANY OF THEIR ACTIVITIES. HENCE THEY ARE RELUCTANT TO OCCUPY THE UPPER FLOORS OF ANY MULTISTOREY HOUSING. HOWEVER IN A PLACE WHERE LAND IS SCARCE AND EXPENSIVE, MULTISTOREYED HOUSING IS THE ONLY PLAUSIBLE SOLUTION TO THE INCREASING HOUSING DEMAND. HENCE LAURIE BAKER CONCEPTUALIZED A DESIGN WHEREIN EACH HOUSE UNITS GETS ITS OWN OPEN SPACE IN A MULTISTOREYED BUILDING. THE RESULT WAS A STEPPED BUILDING WITH OPEN TERRACES, SIT-OUT SPACES AND BALCONIES ON EACH FLOOR. THIS PROMOTES THE CHANCE OF OCCUPANCY OF UPPER FLOORS SINCE EVERY FAMILY GETS THEIR OWN PRIVATE OPEN SPACES.

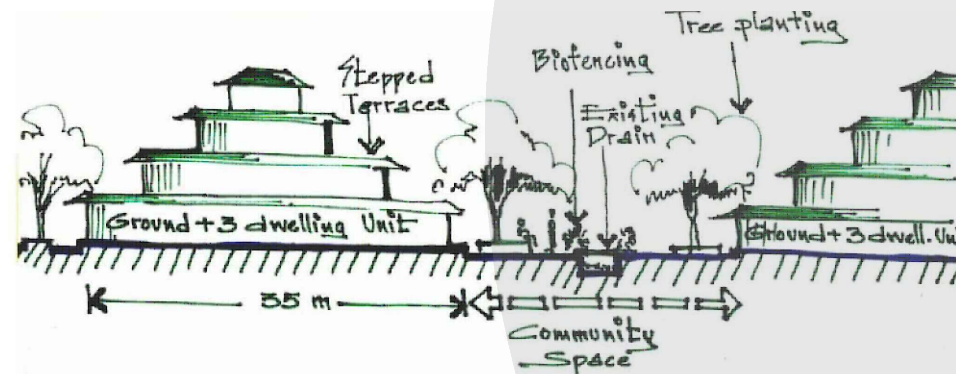


EACH BLOCK HAS FOUR FLOORS WITH 8 UNITS IN THE GROUND FLOORS, 6 UNITS IN THE FIRST FLOOR, 4 UNITS IN THE SECOND FLOOR AND 2 UNITS IN THE THIRD FLOOR. EACH UNIT IN THE THIRD FLOOR HAS TWO TERRACES EACH, MAKING IT THE MOST WANTED UNITS AMONG THE BENEFICIARIES



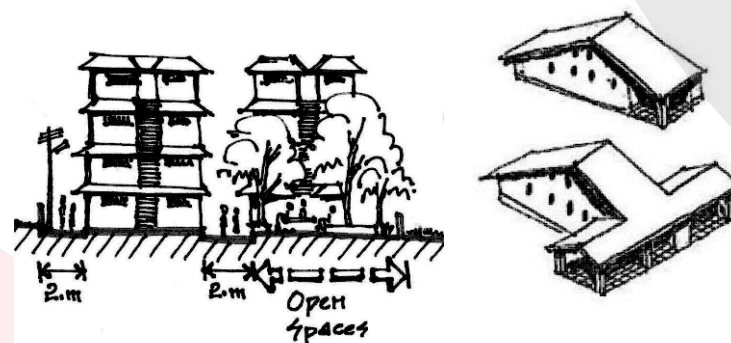
LAYOUT

DESIGNED BY COSTFORD, BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS OF AR. LAURIE BAKER, OUR BELOVED DADDY. THE LAYOUT IS SUCH THAT IT CREATES SEVERAL INTERACTIVE COMMUNITY SPACES ALONG WITH A LARGE CENTRALIZED OPEN SPACE



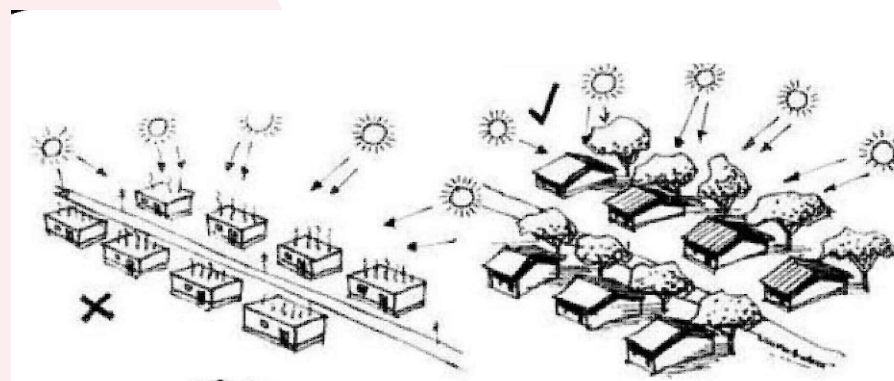
ROAD SYSTEMS

THE ROAD LAYOUT IS BASICALLY A NETWORK OFF 2.M WIDE PATHWAYS. 2M WIDE PATHWAYS ARE PROVIDED CONNECTING THE UNITS AND LAYOUT DESIGNED BY COSTFORD, BASED ON THE PRINCIPLES AND CONCEPTS OF AR. LAURIE BAKER, OUR BELOVED DADDY. THE LAYOUT IS SUCH THAT IT CREATES SEVERAL INTERACTIVE COMMUNITY SPACES ALONG WITH A LARGE CENTRALIZED OPEN SPACE



FRUIT SHADE TREES ARE GROWN ON THE SOUTH AND WEST SIDE OF THE HOUSES TO PROVIDE EFFECTIVE SHADING FOR THE BUILDINGS.

A HOLLOW ARRANGEMENT OF BRICK ON EDGE, FILLED WITH ONE OR TWO STEEL RODS IN CONCRETE CARRIES THE LOAD OF WALL AND ROOF ABOVE EFFECTIVELY. THIS TYPE OF LINTELS COSTS LESS THAN HALF THE COST OF AN ORTHODOX REINFORCED CONCRETE LINTEL.



CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES

PITCHED ROOFS ARE USED AS THEY PROVIDE EFFECTIVE SHADING AND ABSORB LESS HEAT.

FILLER SLABS ARE USED INSTEAD OF REINFORCED CEMENT CONCRETE SLABS AS THEY ARE VERY COSTLY AND USE A LOT OF IRON AND CEMENT. IN FILLER SLABS, RCC SLAB REPLACES SOME OF THE REDUNDANT CONCRETE WITH MANGALORE FILES OR OTHER LIGHTWEIGHT MATERIALS IN ORDER TO REDUCE THE OVERALL COST OF THE SLAB. THIS REDUCES THE COST BY ABOUT 30 OR 35%.

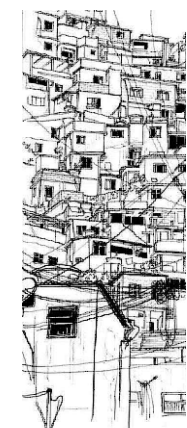
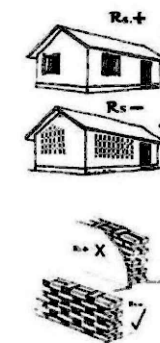
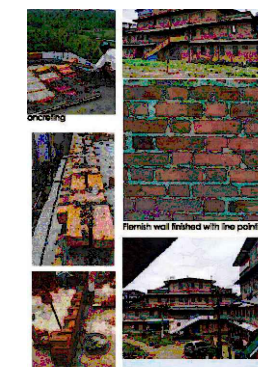
WALLS HAVE BEEN LEFT UNPLASTERED, SO AS TO EXPOSE THE TRUE CHARACTERISTICS OF BRICK. POINTING IS DONE FOR FINISHING. THIS ALSO ENABLES MATERIAL SAVING AND REDUCES THE COST OF THE BUILDING BY 10%.

LOAD BEARING STRUCTURE- THE WALLS HAVE BEEN BUILT WITH COUNTRY BURNT BRICKS WHICH ARE HARD, DURABLE, HIGHLY FIRE RESISTANT AND REUSABLE WITH LEAST POLLUTION TO ENVIRONMENT WHILE MANUFACTURE, IN FLEMISH BOND WHICH CONFIRMS TO THE IS

CORNER REINFORCEMENT- EVERY CORNER OF THE STRUCTURE ARE STRENGTHENED WITH ONE 12MM DIAMETER STEEL BAR FOR EARTH QUAKE RESISTANCE.

SLOPING ROOF SHEDS HEAVY RAIN, PROTECTING WALLS FROM GETTING DAMP AND FROM ABSORBING HEAT FROM THE SUN.

WINDOWS HAVE BEEN REPLACED WITH JALLIS, WHICH ARE CHEAPER AND GIVE PERMANENT VENTILATION, LIGHT AND SECURITY.



IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT AT SOLAPUR

SHWETA SHANKAR SUTAR
SEM - 8 ROLL NO - 22
SSSM, S COA SOLAPUR

"making housing is like a bird building its nest . you start with a basic house , but you have to let people change it to their own needs" - CHARLES CORREA

INTRODUCTION

THE CITY AND INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF MAHARASHTRA PVT. LTD. (CIDCO) HOUSING IN BELAPUR CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT (CBD) WAS PLANNED AS EXTREMELY LOW-COST ACCOMMODATION FOR THE LOWEST INCOME GROUPS.

THE PROGRAMME REQUIREMENT OF 1048 APARTMENTS WAS VARIED, MOSTLY COMPRISING ONE TO TWO ROOM UNITS AND SOME LARGER TWO- BEDROOM UNITS.

THE SYSTEM WE DESIGNED TO CREATE PUBLIC SPACE, SEMI-PUBLIC SPACE AND PRIVATE SPACE. TOTAL SITE AREA 9.5 HECTORS.

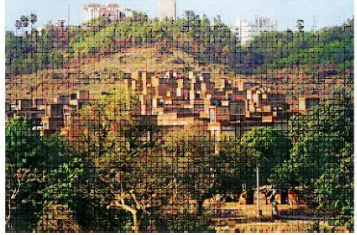
LOCATION: NAVI MUMBAI

•CONSTRUCTION PERIOD-1988-1993.

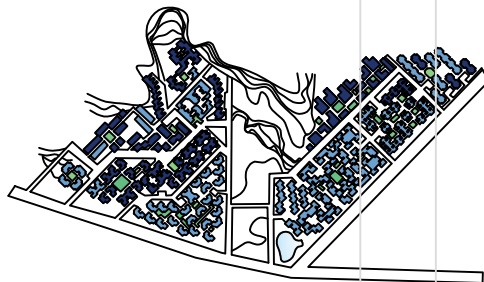
•AREA FOR SCHOOL AND SHOPPING IS ABOUT 2 HECTORS.

OVERALL DENSITY OF 55 UNITS PER ACRE. THE UNIT SIZES RANGE FROM 20 TO 100 SQUARE METERS.

A SENSE OF ENCLOSURE AND CONTINUITY OF MOVEMENT IS MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE SCHEME

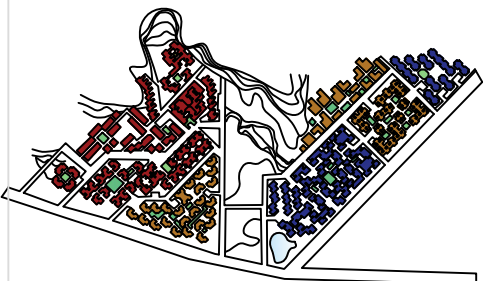


EXISTING PLAN



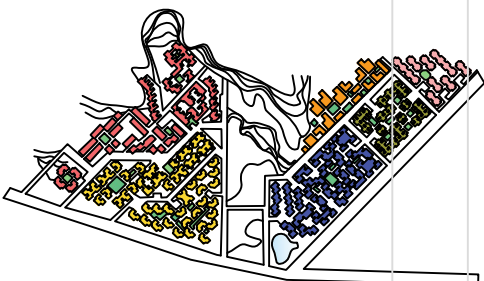
HEIGHT MATRIX

G+1
G+2



SECTORS

INCOME TAX
PRIVATE
PRIVATE , CUSTOM AND INCOME TAX



TYPE OF HOUSING

A WING
B WING
C WING
D WING
E WING
F WING

POSITIVE POINTS

PRESENCE OF OPEN COURTYARDS PARKING SPACES GIVING A FEELING OF OPENESS THESE SPACES ALSO HELPS A GREAT DEAL IN THE VENTILATION

OPENINGS SUCH AS BALCONES ARE WELL-PLANNED SO AS TO PROVIDE GOOD LIGHTING AND VENTILATION

THE NEGATIVE SPACES CREATED DUE TO THE ARRANGEMENT OF BOLDINGS WERE MADE GREEN SPACES

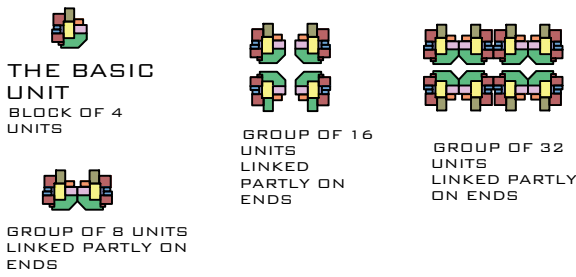
RETAINING THE CONTOUR LAND HELPED IN THE DRAINAGE AND ALSO AVOIDED WATER LOGGING PROBLEMS

NEGATIVE POINTS

ABSENCE OF MARKETS AND HOSPITALS THE MAJOR CONCERNS OF THE RESIDENTS AS THEY HAVE TO TRAVEL ALL THE WAY TO NERUL FOR EMERGENCIES

THE DISTANCE BETWEEN TWO BUILDINGS AT SOME PLACES BARELY 3 MTRS WHICH RESTRICTED LIGHT AND VENTILATION

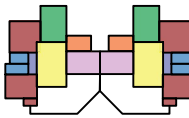
THE ELDERLY OR HANDICAPPED FACED PROBLEMS DUE TO THE NO OF STEPS AND NO RAMPS AVAILABLE



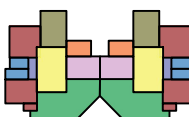
VARIOUS CLUSTER OF UNITS

ZONING OF APARTMENT

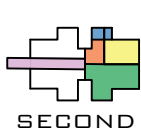
LIVING ROOM
KITCHEN
BEDROOM
BATHROOM WC
PASSAGE
STAIRCASE
BALCONY



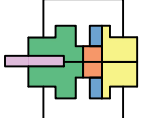
FIRST FLOOR



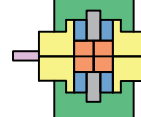
GROUND FLOOR



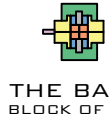
SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR



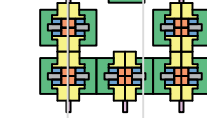
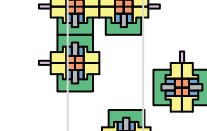
THE BASIC UNIT
BLOCK OF 7 UNITS



GROUP OF 14 UNITS
LINKED PARTLY ON ENDS

VARIOUS CLUSTER OF UNITS

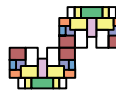
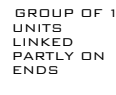
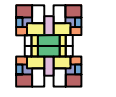
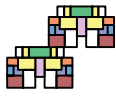
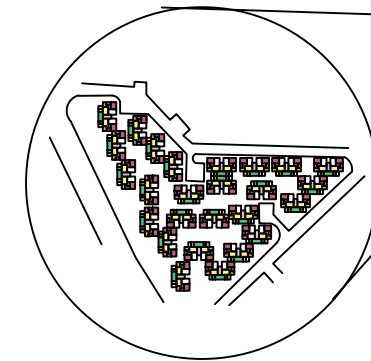
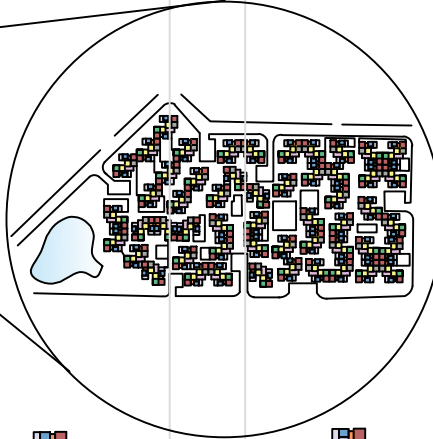
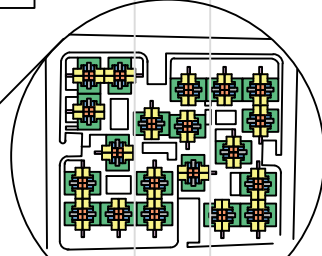
UNIT F2, F3
AREA F2 = 65 SQM
AREA F3 = 65 SQM



GROUP OF 70 UNITS
LINKED PARTLY ON ENDS

ZONING OF APARTMENT

LIVING ROOM
KITCHEN
BEDROOM
BATHROOM WC
PASSAGE
STAIRCASE
BALCONY

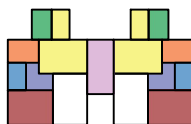


THE BASIC UNIT
BLOCK OF 6 UNITS

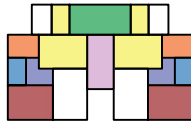
VARIOUS CLUSTER OF UNITS

ZONING OF APARTMENT

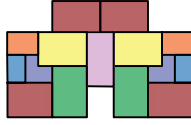
LIVING ROOM
KITCHEN
BEDROOM
BATHROOM WC
PASSAGE
STAIRCASE
BALCONY



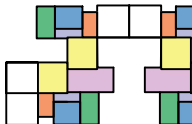
SECOND FLOOR



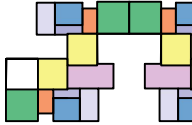
FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR



SECOND FLOOR



FIRST FLOOR



GROUND FLOOR



THE BASIC UNIT
BLOCK OF 12 UNITS



GROUP OF 24 UNITS
LINKED PARTLY ON ENDS

VARIOUS CLUSTER OF UNITS

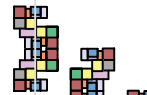
UNIT A1 , B1 , C1
AREA A1 = 22 SQM
AREA B1 = 28 SQM
AREA C1 = 37 SQM

ZONING OF APARTMENT

LIVING ROOM
KITCHEN
BEDROOM
BATHROOM WC
STORE ROOM
COMMON AREA
PASSAGE
STAIRCASE
BALCONY



GROUP OF 48 UNITS
LINKED PARTLY ON ENDS



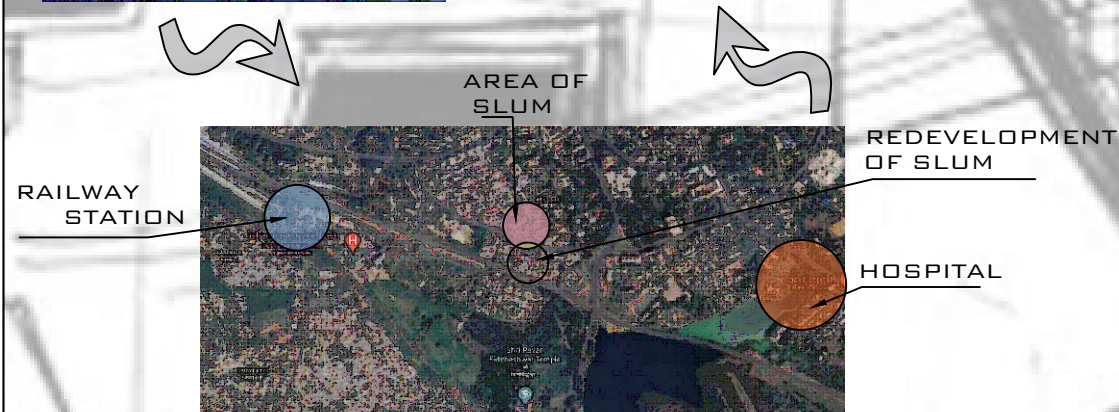
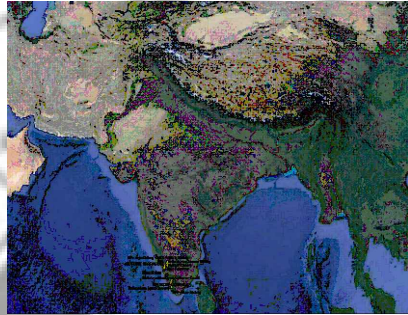
GROUP OF 144 UNITS
LINKED PARTLY ON ENDS AND REAR

IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT OF MAHARANNA PRATAP ZOPADPATTI

SHWETA SHANKAR SUTAR
SEM - 8 ROLL NO - 22
SSSM,S COA SOLAPUR

CASE STUDY 1- CIDCO BELAPUR

LOCATION



LOCATION:- MODI KHANA NEAR SAMBHAJI TALAV,

SITE PLAN

SOLAPUR, INDIA.

TOTAL AREA :- 2324.87 M²

TYPE OF PEOPLE :- LABOURS, HOME BASED WORKERS, AUTO DRIVERS, ETC.

NO.OF FAMILIES :- 80

NO. OF PEOPLE :- 650 APPROX.

APPROACH TO SITE :- ACCESS FROM NORTH (INNER RING ROAD)

SITE SHAPE :- IRREGULAR TAPERING TOWARDS NORTHWEST SIDE

TOPOGRAPHY:- FLAT SITE

HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT PATTERN :- CHAWL TYPE

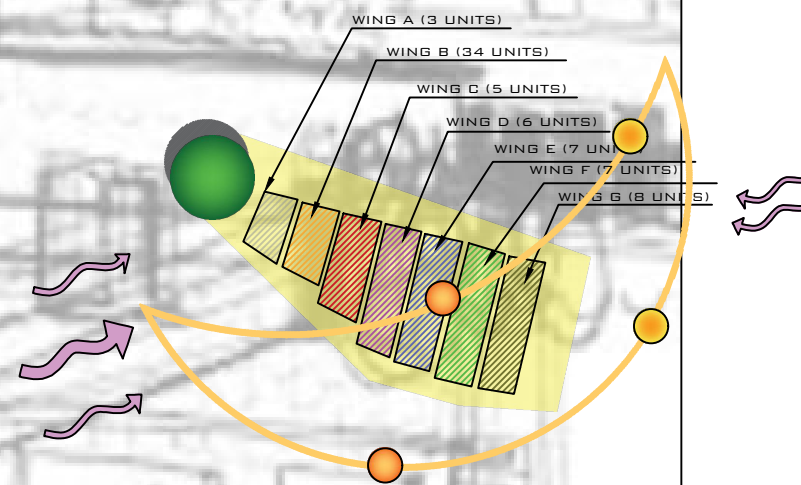
SITE SURROUNDING:

NORTH: JAY SHANKAR ZOPADPATTI

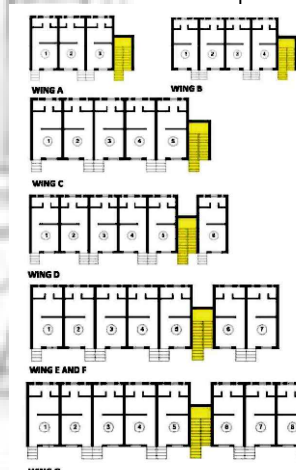
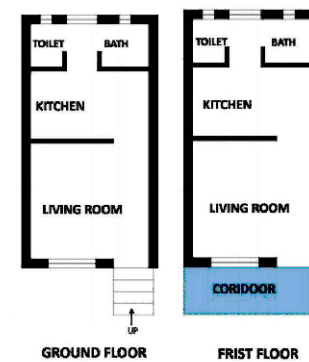
SOUTH: SLUM

EAST: RESIDENTIAL ZONE

WEST: KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA



PLANS



DESIGN

THE COLONY IS REDEVELOPED UNDER THE SCHEME JNNURM BSUP

G+1 STRUCTURE

THE COLONY HAS 7 WINGS.

EACH WING HAS A STAIRCASE.

THE UNIT GIVEN IS 1 RK.

EACH HOUSE HAS 3MX3M LIVING ROOM AND 3MX3M KITCHEN WITH A TOILET AND BATH BLOCK.

EACH WING HAS A STAIRCASE AFTER EVERY 5 UNITS.



SERVICES

WATER

SMC WATER AVAILABLE.

TAPS ARE PROVIDED IN EACH UNIT.

ELECTRICITY

12/22

THROUGH MSEB

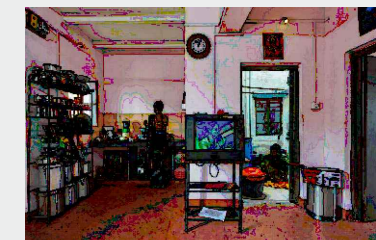
LIGHT CUT-OFF ON WEDNESDAY FOR 2 HOURS ONLY.

SOLID WASTE MAMGEMENT

GARBAGE IS COLLECTED BY THE GARBAGE TRUCKS EVERY MORNING.

DRAINAGE AND SANITATION

EVERY UNIT HAS A TOILET AND BATH ATTACHED. DRAINAGE LINES ARE CONSTRUCTED.



ANALYSIS

WING G

PLANNING AND DESIGN IS IN ACCORDANCE WITH INTENTION TO REDUCE THE GROUND COVERAGE

COST-EFFECTIVE CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES HAVE BEEN ADOPTED

COST CUTTING IN CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN PROVEN TO BE BENEFICIAL.

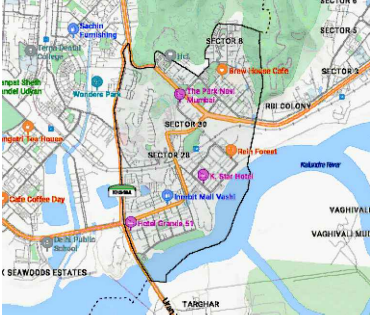
HAVE SOLVED THE INFRASTRUCTURE PROBLEMS BY PROVIDING HYGIENE FACILITIES.

WATER STORAGE PROBLEMS.

NO OPEN AND RECREATIONAL SPACES ARE PROVIDED FOR THE SLUM DWELLERS.

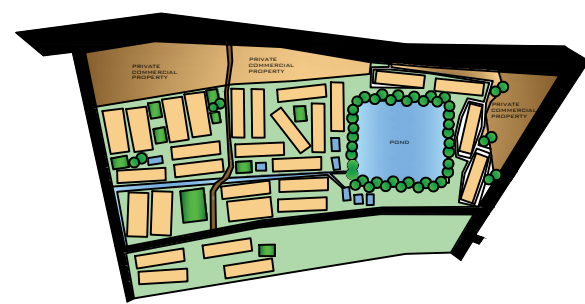
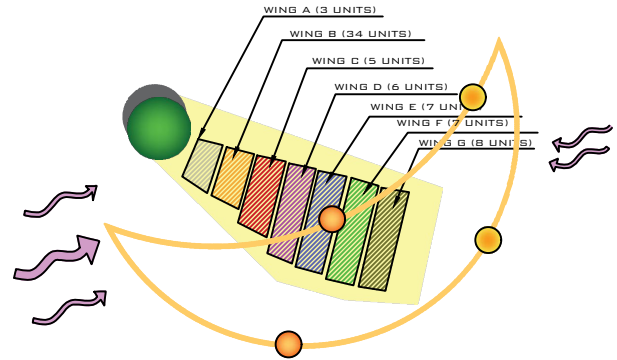
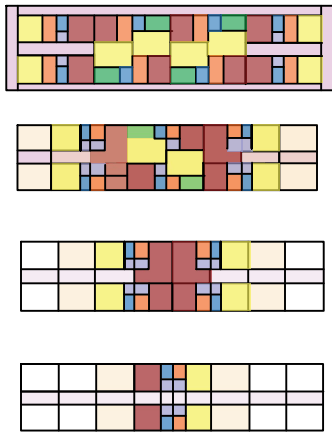
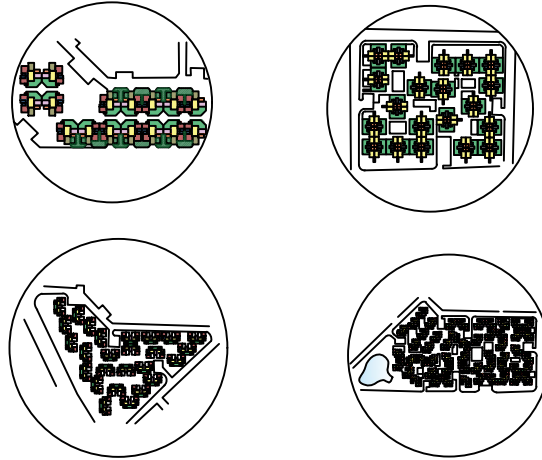
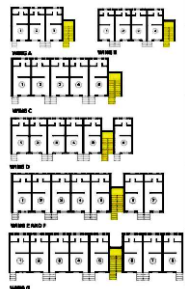
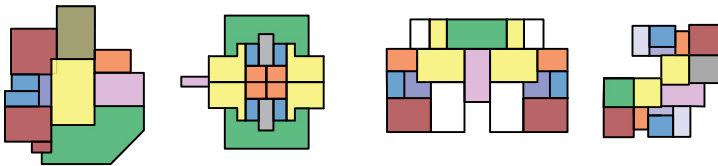
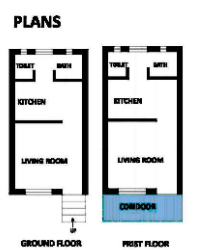
IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT AT SOLAPUR

SHWETA SHANKAR SUTAR
SEM - 8 ROLL NO - 22
SSSM,S COA SOLAPUR

PARAMETERS	SITE			
		KARIMADOM COLONY KERALA	CIDCO HOUSNG BELAPUR	BHAGWAN NAGAR COLONY SOLAPUR
LOCATION		ATTAKKULANGARA KILLIPPALAM BYPASS ROAD, THIRUVANANTHAPURAM, KERELA THE COLONY IS SITUATED IN BETWEEN CHALAI MARKET AND MANAGAUD MARKET.	BELAPUR NAVI MUMBAI	MODI KHANA NEAR SAMBHAJI TALAV, SOLAPUR, INDIA.
GEOGRAPHY		THE COLONY SITUATED IN A LOW LYING AREA OF THE CITY. THE LAND LIES 60CM BELOW THE EXISTING ROADS THE SITE SLOPE SLIGHTLY TOWARDS THE SEWAGE COLLECTION POND.	HILLY SIDE SITE SITE SHAPE FORMS IRREGULAR TRIANGLE AND DIVIDED INTO TWO PART WHICH CREATE ANOTHER 2 TRIANGLES	FLAT SITE IRREGULAR SHAPE TAPERING TOWARDS NORTHWEST SIDE
SITE ANALYSIS		SITE SHAPE WAS IRREGULAR IT HAS ROADS ON ITS THREE SIDES 	SITE SURROUNDING: THREE SIDES ARE HILL SIDE AND ANOTHER SIDE WAS ROAD 	SITE SURROUNDING: NORTH: JAY SHANKAR ZOPADPATTI SOUTH: SLUM EAST: RESIDENTIAL ZONE WEST: KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA 
TOTAL AREA		TOTAL PLOT AREA: 2.95 HECTERS POND AREA: 0.48 HECTERS PLAY GROUND AREA: 400 SQ M	TOTAL AREA: 9.5 HECTER	TOTAL AREA: 2324.87 M ²
NO OF FAMILIES		640 FAMILIES TOTAL POPULATION - 2341	1048 FAMILIES TOTAL POPULATION - 5200	80 FAMILIES TOTAL POPULATION - 650
TYPE OF PEOPLE		VEGETABLE VENDORS, HOME BASED WORKERS, ETC.	HOME BASED WORKERS , LABOURS	LABOURS, HOME BASED WORKERS, AUTO DRIVERS, ETC
SITE ACCESSIBILITY		BY BUS 5 MINUTE FROM THIRUVANANTHAPURAM WALKABLE DISTANCE FROM RAILWAY STATION IT IS 1KM AWAY FROM THE RAILWAY STATION AND CENTRAL BUS STAND. ALSO 500M FROM THE CITY STAND EAST FORT	IT IS 4 KM AWAY FROM THE RAILWAY STATION AND CENTRAL BUS STAND.	ACCESS FROM NORTH (INNER RING ROAD
NEED FOR DEVELOPMENT		NO PERMANENT SOURCE OF INCOME OF THE PEOPLE LIVING IN THE COLONY DILAPIDATED STATE OF THE COLONY POOR INFRASTRUCTURE CONDITIONS OF THE COLONY WATER STAGNATION AND DROWNING DURING MONSOON SEASON	NEED FOR RENOVATE SOME AREA WATER STAGNATION AND DROWNING DURING MONSOON SEASON	DILAPIDATED STATE OF THE COLONY POOR INFRASTRUCTURE CONDITIONS OF THE COLONY

IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT AT SOLAPUR

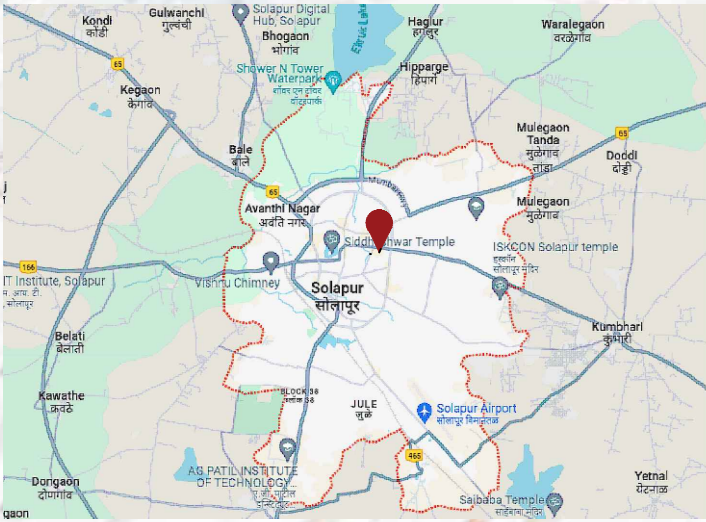
SHWETA SHANKAR SUTAR
SEM - 8 ROLL NO - 22
SSSM,S COA SOLAPUR

PARAMETERS	SITE	KARIMADOM COLONY KERALA	CIDCO HOUSNG BELAPUR	BHAGWAN NAGAR COLONY SOLAPUR
TYPES OF STREET IN SITE	THE ROAD LAYOUT IS BASICALLY A NETWORK OFF 2M WIDE PATHWAYS. 2M WIDE PATHWAYS ARE PROVIDED CONNECTING THE UNITS AND SURROUNDING THE RESIDENTIAL BLOCKS ON ALL FOUR SIDES, AS THE ENTRANCE TO VARIOUS UNITS IS FROM ALL FOUR SIDES OF THE BLOCKS.	THE MAIN ROAD WAS 15 WIDE ROAD 6M WIDE ROAD NAER THE INNER RING ROAD	3M WIDE ROAD 6M WIDE ROAD NAER THE INNER RING ROAD	
SITE ALLOTMENT	POND AREA: 0.48 HECTERS PLAY GROUND AREA: 400 SQM ANGANWADI: 44 SQ. M (2) STUDY CENTRE: 40SQ. M (4) MARKET: 56 SQ. M CLUSTER CENTRES: (2)	80% OF LAND IS USED FOR RESIDENTIAL SPACE. 20% OCCUPIED BY ROADS	75% OF LAND IS USED FOR RESIDENTIAL SPACE. 25% OCCUPIED BY ROADS	
SITE PLAN AND ZOINNING		 EXISTING PLAN		
CLUSTER OF ROOMS				
SINGLE UNIT PLAN				

IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT AT SOLAPUR

SHWETA SHANKAR SUTAR
SEM - 8 ROLL NO - 22
SSSM,S COA SOLAPUR

DEVELOPING AREA OF SOLAPUR



SOLAPUR HAVE 220 SLUMS IN TOWN SITE DECLARED SLUM AREA IN 1985 PROPOSED SITE IS NEAR TO MIDC AREA OF SOLAPUR MIDC AREA WAS RAPID DEVELOPMENT AREA MAIN REASON FOR SLUMS IN SOLAPUR WAS INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AFTER INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, PEOPLE MIGRATION TO SOLAPUR THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION SHIFTED SOCIETIES FROM AN AGRARIAN ECONOMY TO A MANUFACTURING ECONOMY WHERE PRODUCTS WERE NO LONGER MADE SOLELY BY HAND BUT BY MACHINES. THIS LED TO INCREASED PRODUCTION AND EFFICIENCY, LOWER PRICES, MORE GOODS, IMPROVED WAGES, AND MIGRATION FROM RURAL AREAS TO URBAN AREAS.

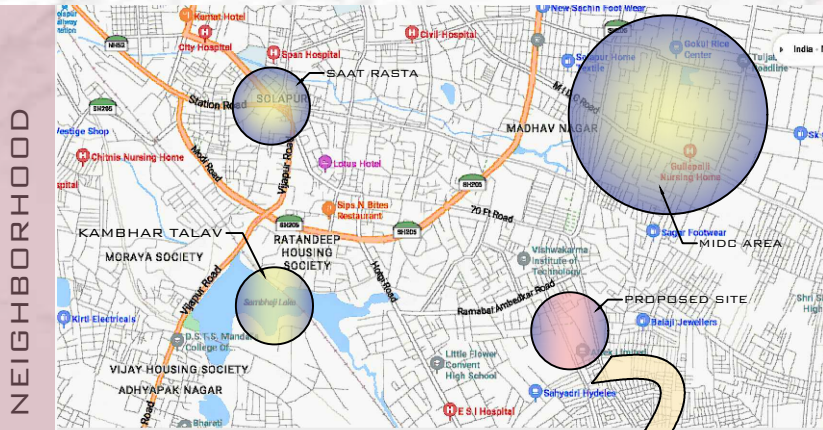


IMAGE OF PROPOSED SITE

MAHARANNA PRATAP ZOPADPATTI

PROPOSED SITE IS LOCATED IN THE EXTENSION AREA OF THE CITY OF SOLAPUR, WHICH IS UNDER DEVELOPMENT. THE SITE IS SURROUNDED BY A RESIDENTIAL ZONE. THE AREA HAS MANY UPCOMING RESIDENTIAL PROJECTS. THE SLUM AREAS NEARBY AFFECT THE OTHER DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED SURROUNDINGS AND COMMUNITIES. THE THOUGHT BEHIND SELECTING THIS SITE IS THAT THE AMENITIES AND FACILITIES THAT ARE NEEDED FOR DAILY CHORES FOR LOWER-INCOME GROUPS ARE AVAILABLE EASILY NEAR



COURTYARD

ITS VERY IMPORTANT TO PROVIDE COURTYARD , IF IN THIS COMPACT LAYOUT MOSTLY HAD COMMON WALLS .IT WILL PROVIDE THERMAL COOLING BUT THE DISADVANTAGE WAS NO SUFFICIENT NATURAL LIGHT AND AIR VENTILATION

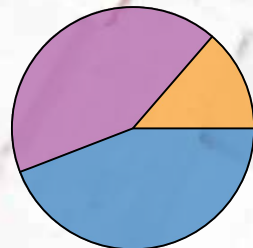
SPACES ANALYSIS

- VARENDHA
- GROUND \ OPEN SPACE
- OPEN GROUND
- COURTYARD

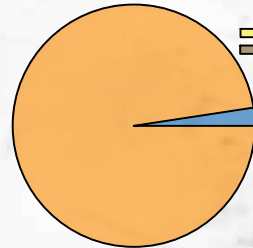


SLUM LAND USE

- RESIDENTIAL AREA
- GROUND \ OPEN SPACE
- UTILITIES AREA
- SEMI PUBLIC AREA



POPULATION OF ZOPADPATTI
TOTAL POPULATION WAS 557
KIDS - 76
FEMALE - 235
MALE - 246
NO TRANSGENDER



RELIGION OF ZOPADPATTI
LODI PEOPLE ARE ORIGINALLY FROM MADHYA PRADESH. AND THEY EMIGRATED TO UTTAR PRADESH AND MAHARASHTRA . THE LODI ARE CATEGORISED AS AN OTHER BACKWARD CLASS BUT CLAIM RAJPUT TIES AND PREFER TO BE KNOWN AS "LODI- RAJPUT"



WATER PUMP



RELIGION SHRINE

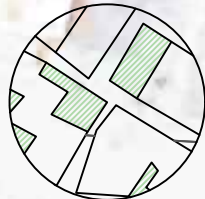


PUBLIC TOILETS

EXISTING SLUM

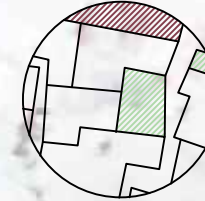


OPEN SPACE



NARROW STREETS

EXISTING LAYOUT HAS A COMPACT LAYOUT WITH DENSE BUILDINGS THAT PROVIDES SHADE. THIS STUDY IS CONDUCTED TO IDENTIFY THE ADVANTAGE OF USING A COURTYARD WITH NARROW STREETS IN URBAN LAYOUT AND ITS IMPACT TO THERMAL COMFORT TO THE TRADITIONAL BUILDINGS. BUT NOW COMPACT LAYOUT HAD IRREGULAR SHAPE AND MOST OF THE NEGATIVE SPACES



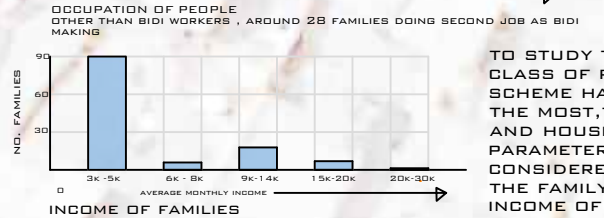
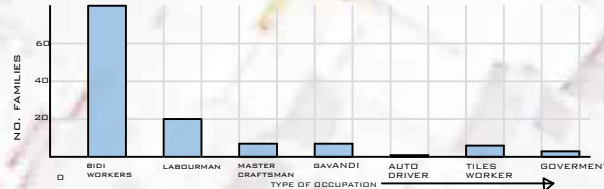
HOUSING SETTLEMENT

IN THIS SITE, NO OF FAMILIES LIVING TOGETHER AS CLUSTER OF HOUSING WHICH HAD ONLY ONE VERHANDHA AND THE NUMBER ENTRIES THROUGH VERHANDHA IT WILL BUILT GOOD COMMUNITY AND IT WILL BE HELP TO PROVIDE SHADE TO EACH OTHER



IMAGE OF MAIN ROADS

- THE SLUM NEED TO BE REDEVELOPED
1. MAXIMUM GROUND COVERAGE
 2. LACK OF PARKING SPACE
 3. LACK OF LIGHT AND VENTILATION
 4. THE NEGATIVE SPACE BETWEEN TWO BUILDING
 5. NO OPEN SPACE FOR FESTIVALS OR ANY OTHER OCCASIONS
 6. NOT PROPER FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION
 7. NO INCREMENTAL POSSIBILITIES
 8. LACK OF SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE
 9. TO REMOVE ENCHROCHMENT AREA



TO STUDY THE WHICH CLASS OF PEOPLE SCHEME HAS BENEFITED THE MOST, THE INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE PARAMETERS HAS BEEN CONSIDERED THE FAMILY MONTHLY INCOME OF THE FAMILIES VARIED WITHIN THE RANGE OF 3000RS TO 30000RS

IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT OF MAHARANNA PRATAP ZOPADPATTI

SHWETA SHANKAR SUTAR
SEM - 8 ROLL NO - 22
SSSM, S COA SOLAPUR

EXISTING SLUM OBSERVATIONS

KURBAN HUSSAIN NAGAR

PROPOSED SITE IS LOCATED IN INNER RING ROAD OF THE CITY OF SOLAPUR, WHICH IS UNDER DEVELOPMENT. THE SITE IS SURROUNDED BY A RESIDENTIAL ZONE. AND COMMERICAL ZONE ALSO THE AREA HAS BE RESERVED FOR SLUM REHABILITATION PROJECT BUT BEFORE THIS PROJECT SLUM WAS DEVELOPED ON THE SITE WHICH NEARBY AFFECT THE OTHER DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED SURROUNDINGS AND COMMUNITIES. THE THOUGHT BEHIND SELECTING THIS SITE IS THAT THE AMENITIES AND FACILITIES THAT ARE NEEDED FOR DAILY CHORES FOR LOWER-INCOME GROUPS ARE AVAILABLE EASILY NEAR

THIS SLUM WAS TOTALLY ILLEGAL THE SOLUTION FOR THIS TYPE OF SLUMS ARE WE SHOULD TRANSFER ALL OF SLUM DEWELLERS AT THE CURRENT WORKING IN - SITU REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT



- THE SLUM NEED TO BE REDEVELOPED IN CURRENT PROJECT WAS
- 1. MINIMUM GROUND COVERAGE
 - 2. ORGANISED PARKING SPACE
 - 3. PROPER OF LIGHT AND VENTILATION
 - 4. COMMUNITY BUILDING
 - 5. OPEN SPACE OR THE FUNCTION HALLS FOR FESTIVALS OR ANY OTHER OCCASIONS
 - 6. PROPER FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION
 - 7. INCREMENTAL POSSIBILITIES
 - 8. PROPER OF SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

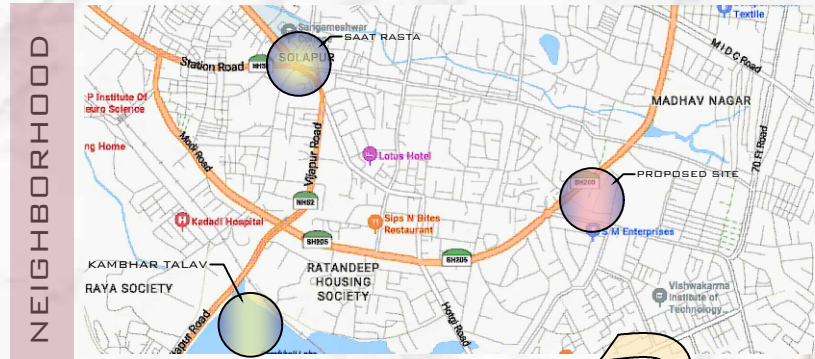


IMAGE OF PROPOSED SITE

EXISTING SLUM

SITE IS NEAR TO SOLAPUR TALUKA POLICE STATION AND MAHANAGAR PALIKA GROUND AND GURUNANK CHOWK

- RAILWAY SATATION - 3 KM
- BUS STAND - 4KM
- MARKET - 1KM
- VEGATABLE MARKET - 200M
- POST OFFICE - 4KM
- HOSPITAL - 3KM
- SCHOOL - 2M



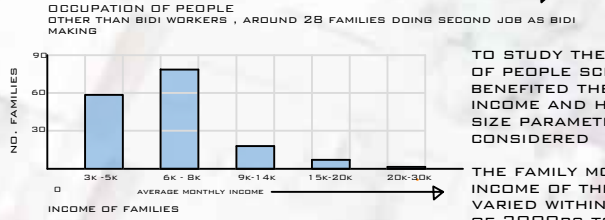
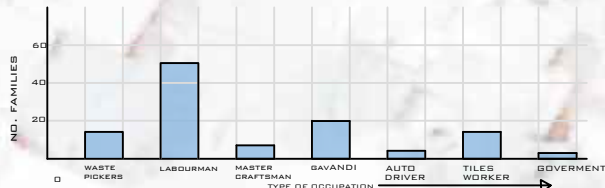
SWOT ANALYSIS



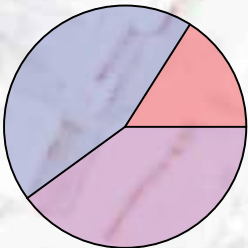
- | STRENGTH | WEAKNESS | OPPORTUNITY | THREAT |
|--|---|---|-------------|
| THE SITE IS LOCATED AT DEVELOPED AREA OF THE CITY IT WILL BE MORE INCREASE THE POTENTIAL OF THE AREA | THE SITE IS NEAR TO MAIN HIGHWAY AND MULTIPURPOSE HALL IT WILL DISTURBED DUE TO NOISE | AS THE SITE IS LOCATED AT RESIDENTIAL AREA SO IT WILL BE BUILT GOOD COMMUNITY | THE SITE IS |

RELIGIOMUS SHRINES COMMERCIAL LAND BUT NOW USED AS MULTIFUNCTIONAL AREAS

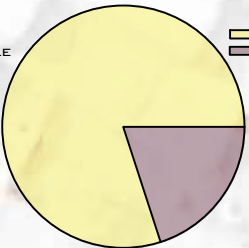
PROBLEMS
POOR SANITATION FACILITES
DRAINAGE LIMNES ARE YET TO BE CONSTRUCTED THERE
OWN PIT IN THEIR TENEMENTS
GOVERMENT TOLIETS ARE CONSTRUCTED WITHIN THE COLONY
BATH FACILITES ARE IN COMMON AND SOME HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED NEAR THE TENEMENTS ITSELF



TO STUDY THE WHICH CLASS OF PEOPLE SCHEME HAS BENEFITED THE MOST, THE INCOME AND HOUSEHOLD SIZE PARAMETERS HAS BEEN CONSIDERED



POPULATION OF ZOPADPATTI
TOTAL POPULATION WAS 1730
KIDS - 276
FEMALE - 704
MALE - 750

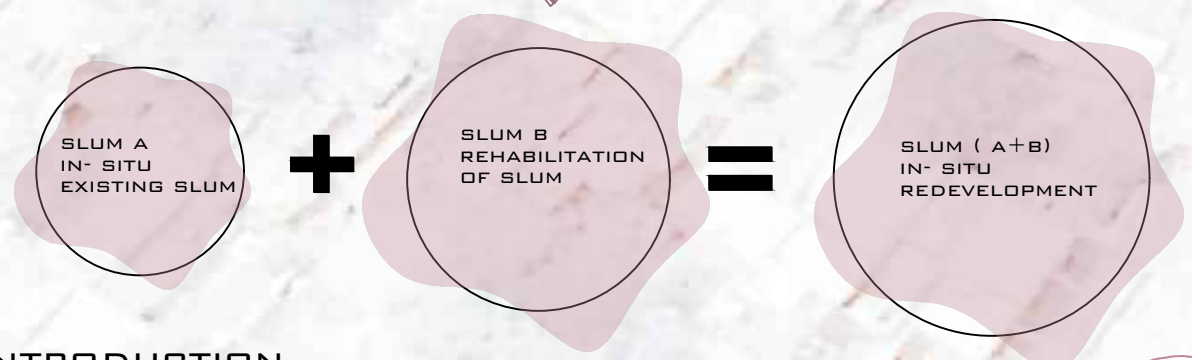
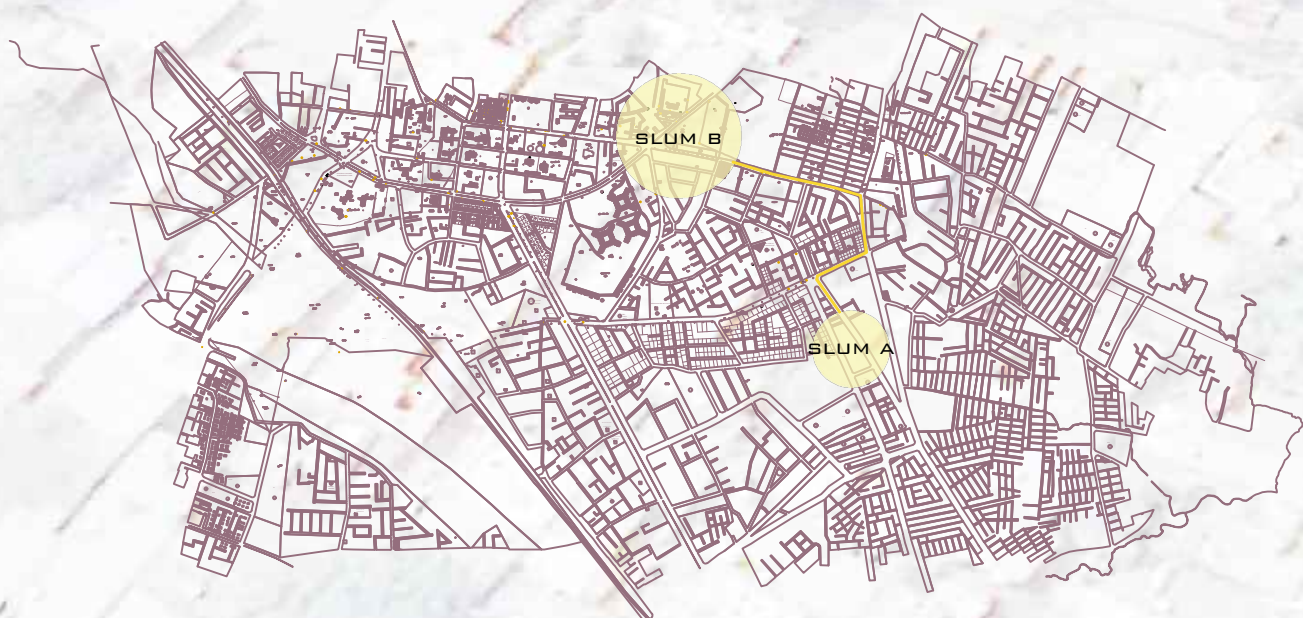


RELIGION OF ZOPADPATTI
IN THIS SLUM ALL ROUNDLY 80% ARE MUSLIMS AND 20% OTHER COMMUNITIES ARE THERE

IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT OF MAHARANNA PRATAP ZOPADPATTI

SHWETA SHANKAR SUTAR
SEM - 8 ROLL NO - 22
SSSM, S COA SOLAPUR

LOCATION OF SLUM

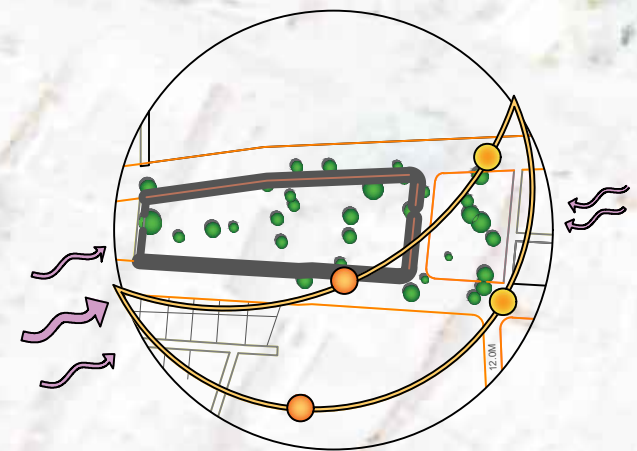
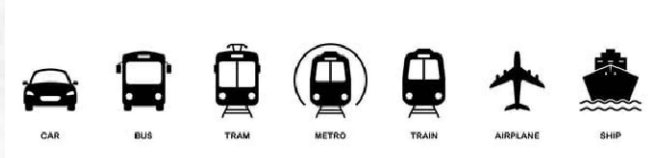


INTRODUCTION

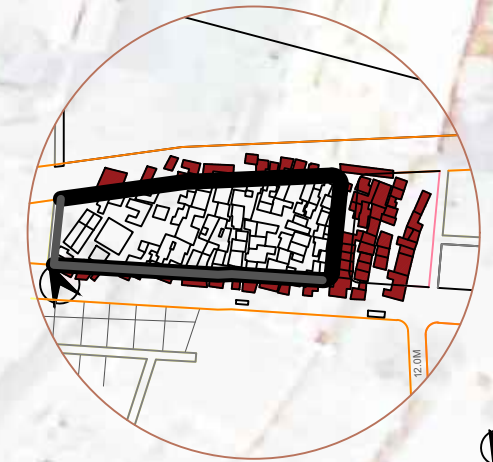
SLUM A - MAHARANA PRATAP ZOPADPATTI
SLUM B - KURBAN HUSSEIN ZOPADPATTI
SLUM A UNDER SMC LAND
SLUM B UNDER GOVERNMENT LAND
SLUM B LAND IS RESERVE LAND FOR SLUM
REHABILITATION AND PLAYGROUND, COMMERCIAL
GROUND
IN THIS PROJECT TWO SLUMS ARE MERGING IN SLUM
A LAND

SITE ACCESSIBILITY

RAILWAY STATION - 4.5 KM
BUS STAND - 5 KM
MARKET - 1.8 KM
VEGETABLE MARKET - 500 M
POST OFFICE - 3 KM
HOSPITAL - 2 KM
SCHOOL - 700 M



SITE ANALYSIS



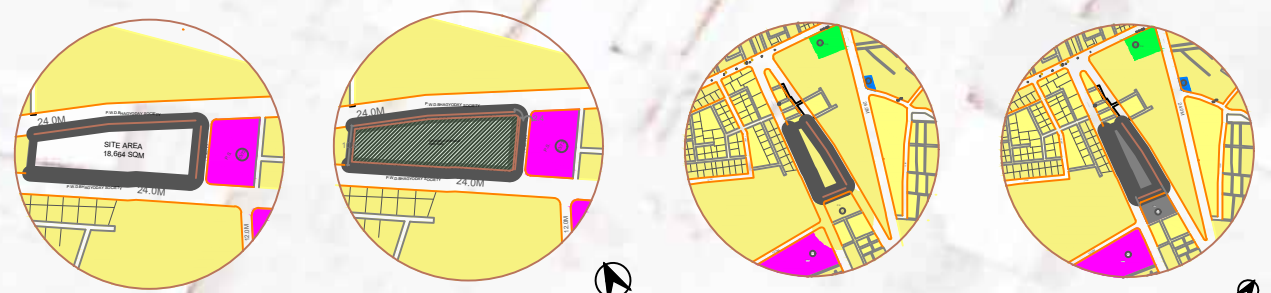
ENCROACHMENT AREA

PROPOSED SITE, WEST SIDE PLOT HAVE
RESERVATION FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL , BUT THE
SLUM AREA WAS EXTENDED TO
RESERVE SITE;DUE TO THIS ENCROACHMENT
AREA WAS INCREASED

CLIMATICAL DATA

TOPOGRAPHY - FLAT SITE
SOIL TYPE - COARSE GREY SOIL OR REDDISH SOIL
SITE SHAPE - RECTANGULAR SHAPE
TYPE OF CLIMATE - DRY (ARID AND SEMIARID)

MAX TEMP °C	MIN TEMP °C	AVG. TEMP °C	WIND SPEED MPS	WIND DIRECTION	RELATIVE HUMIDITY %	PRECIPITATION
46 °C	23 °C	27 °C	3.9MPS	WEST	56.3%	400MM



SITE AREA AND
ROADS

SITE BOUNDARY
AND SET BACKS

SITE LAND USE

EXISTING SITE
LAND USE

- RESIDENTIAL AREA - SLUM AREA
- RESIDENTIAL AREA
- GROUND OPEN SPACE
- COMMERCIAL AREA
- UTILITIES AREA
- STATE PUBLIC AREA

S

STRENGTH
THE SITE IS
LOCATED AT
DEVELOPED
AREA OF THE
CITY IT WILL
BE MORE
INCREASE
THE
POTENTIAL
OF THE AREA

W

WEAKNESS
THE SITE IS
NEAR TO MAIN
HIGHWAY AND
MULTIPURPOSE
HALL
IT WILL
DISTURBED
DUE TO NOISE

O

OPPORTUNITY
AS THE SITE IS
LOCATED AT
RESIDENTIAL
AREA SO IT
WILL BE BUILT
GOOD
COMMUNITY

T

THREAT
SLUM B SLUM
DWELLERS
SHOULD LIKE
THIS LOCATION

IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT OF MAHARANNA PRATAP ZOPADPATTI

SHWETA SHANKAR SUTAR
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SSSM,S COA SOLAPUR

EXISTING SLUM ANALYSIS

CARPET AREA CALCULATION WITH RESEPT EXISTING SLUM

MAHARANA PRATAP ZOPADPATTI

SLUM A			
classification of housing under area	no	area	total carpet area
1 to 5	6	25	150
6 to 10	47	25	1175
11 to 15	36	25	900
16 to 20	19	25	475
21 to 25	13	35	455
26 to 30	5	35	175
31 to 40	2	45	315
	128		3645

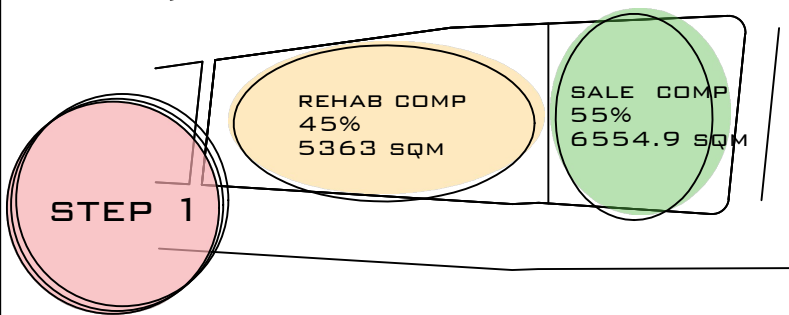
MERGE SLUM

MERGE SLUMS			
classification of housing under area	no	area	TOTAL CARPET AREA
1 to 5	26	25	650
6 to 10	97	25	2425
11 to 15	98	25	2450
16 to 20	71	25	1775
21 to 25	49	35	1715
26 to 30	61	35	2135
31 to 35	51	45	2295
36 to 40	26	45	1170
41 to 45	18	55	990
46 to 50	16	55	880
51 to 55	8	65	520
	521		17005

GROUPING

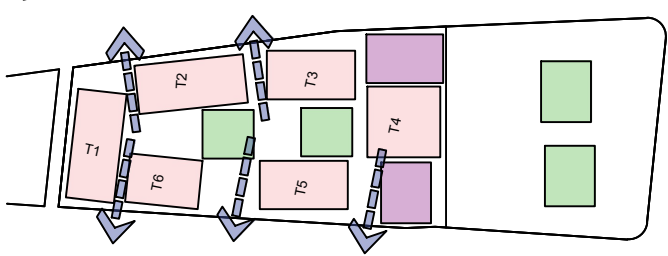
grouping	housing unit	society office	balwadi	anganwadi	community hall	dispensary	office room	small scale industries
housing unit	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no
society office	yes	yes	no	no	no	no	no	no
balwadi	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
anganwadi	yes	no	yes	yes	no	no	no	no
community hall	no	yes	no	no	yes	yes	no	no
dispensary	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	no	no
office room	no	yes	no	no	no	yes	yes	yes
small scale industries	no	yes	no	no	no	no	yes	yes

SITE ZONING



THIS SIDE HAVE THREE ROADS WHICH IS 24 M AND 12M WIDE ROAD IN FRONT OF THIS SIDE AREA IS RESERVE AREA FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL IN FUTURE THIS SIDE AREA HAVE A HIGH POTENTIAL

STEP 2



DIVIDED ALL AREAS IN PERCENTAGE WISE AMENITY AND OPEN SPACE AND HOUSING AREA

BUILT UP AREA DIVIDED INTO TOWER BY THE GROUND COVERAGE AND FSI CALCULATION

KURBAN HUSSIEN ZOPADPATTI

SLUM B			
classification of housing under area	no	area	total carpet area
1 to 5	20	25	500
6 to 10	50	25	1250
11 to 15	62	25	1550
16 to 20	52	25	1300
21 to 25	36	30	1080
26 to 30	56	35	1980
31 to 35	49	40	1960
36 to 40	26	45	1170
41 to 45	18	50	900
46 to 50	16	55	880
51 to 55	8	60	480
	393		13050
25% loading			3626
			16676

WING CALCULATION

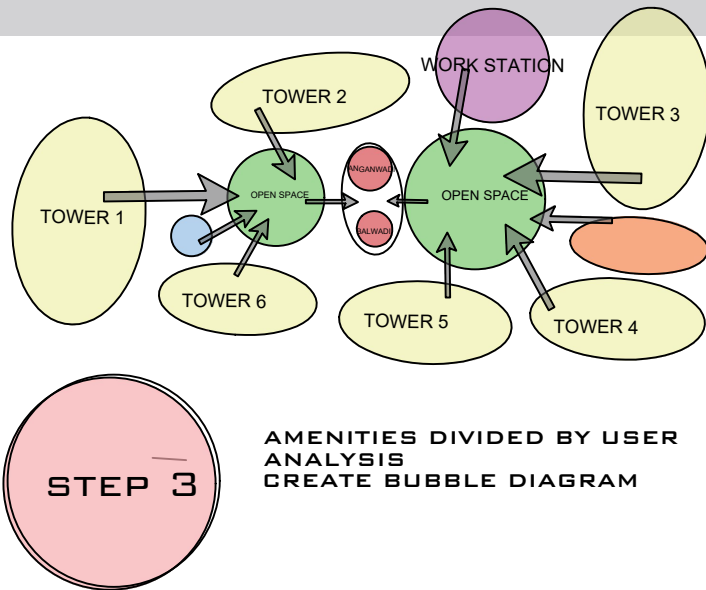
wing	AREA	NUM / UNITS
A	25 sqm and 50 sqm	160
B	30 sqm and 60 sqm	112
C	25 sqm and 50 sqm	160
D	35 and 40 sqm	48
E	45 sqm	64
TR	45 and 55 sqm	48

LAND SUB DIVIDED

plot area	18664
amenity by table	1146.4
open space 10 %	1866.4
road 20%	3732.8
net plot area	11918.4

points	rehab compo 45%	sale compo 55%
net plot area	5363	6554.9
calculation of fsi		
basic FSI	1.1	1.1
perimium	0.5	0.5
TDR		1.15
additional FSI	1.66 under scheme 33.14	
total FSI	3.26	2.75
Super builtup area	17483.38	18025
25% for passage area	4370	4506.25
builtup area	13113	13519
%	45%	55%
amenity	515	630
openspace	839.8	1026.52

CALCULATION OF GROUPING



STEP 3

AMENITIES DIVIDED BY USER ANALYSIS CREATE BUBBLE DIAGRAM

IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT OF MAHARANA PRATAP ZOPADPATTI

SHWETA SHANKAR SUTAR
SEM - 8 ROLL NO - 22
SSSM,S COA SOLAPUR

EXISTING SLUM - ZONING

	UNIT 1	UNIT 2	UNIT 3	UNIT 4
SPACES ANALYSIS LIVING ROOM KITCHEN BEDROOM TOILET BATHROOM PASSAGE BALCONY UTILITY				
	NO UTILITY SPACE AND KITCHEN AREA IS MINIMUM			
SPACES ANALYSIS AS COMPARED TO SITE				
		FRONT SPACE ARE USED AS DUCT	FRONT SPACE ARE USED AS DUCT	NEGATIVE SPACES ARE CREATING IN THE SITE
BUILTUP				
	4.5 X 6M	4.5 X 6.6M	5 X 5.9M	5.5 X 6.5M
SURROUNDING OPENINGS UNIT ACCESS COMMON WALLS				
	ONLY ONE SIDE OPENING ARE AVAILABLE	FOR LIVING ROOM OPENINGS IN DUCTS WE SHOULD AVOID IT. FOR AT LEAST LIVING ROOM		FOR LIVING ROOM, NO OPENING
LIGHT VENTILATION				
		TWO NO OF OPENING WALLS	TWO NO OF OPENING WALLS	
NATURAL VENTILATION				
		CROSS VENTILATION NO BALCONY AT BEDROOM	CROSS VENTILATION	CROSS VENTILATION

1 BHK	2BHK	3BHK
25 SQM 5 X 5.9 M	35 SQM 6.9 X 6.6 M	50 SQM 10 X 5.9 M
30 SQM 5.3 X 6.6 M	40 SQM 7.3 X 7.1 M	55 SQM 8.5 X 8 M
	45 SQM 8.1 X 7.1 M	60 SQM 5.3 X 6.6 M



IN-SITU SLUM REDEVELOPMENT OF MAHARANNA PRATAP ZOPADPATTI

SHWETA SHANKAR SUTAR
SEM - 8 ROLL NO - 22
SSSM,S COA SOLAPUR

EXISTING SLUM - CONCEPT