

**“ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS IN
RAMABAI COLONY SLUM AREA IN GHATKOPAR”**

**A Dissertation Submitted to
TILAK MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY , PUNE,
For The Degree of M. Phil. in
GEOGRAPHY**

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June 2009

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the dissertation entitled “**Environmental Problems in Ramabai Colony Slum area in Ghatkopar**” submitted for the M.Phil Degree is my original work and the dissertation has not formed the basis for the award of any degree, associateship, fellowship or any other similar titles.

Place: Mumbai

Date: June 2009

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This is to certify that the Dissertation entitled “**Environmental Problems in Ramabai Colony Slum area in Ghatkopar**” is the bonafide research work carried out by **Mr. Dadarao Sanduji Mhaske** a student of M.Phil (Geography) Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune, during the year 2007 – 2008, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy and that the dissertation has not formed the basis for the award previously of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or any other similar title.

Place: Mumbai

Date :

Dr. H. M. Pednekar

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CHAPTER – I

LOCATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF THE RAMABAI COLONY.

INTRODUCTION:-

The 'N' ward lies north of 'M' ward and East of 'L' ward, and extends from the central hill ridge eastwards up to the Thane creek.

The old village cores are Kirol, Powai, Kanjur, Bhandup and Haryali. Bhandup find reference as an important settlement during the medieval Hindu period. The present day section include in the ward are Ghatkopar, Rajawadi, Bhandup and Ramabai Colony. The central railway runs the length of the ward splitting into a western and eastern part. The Lalbahadur Shashtri Marg, running parallel to the railway and to the west of it, and the eastern express highway recently constructed on reclaimed ground to the east of it, more or less demarcate the limits of built up area. The east of the eastern express highway it is still tidal marshes mostly and the last wastages of the Bhandup salt are more or less on the way out. The area to the east of the railway is more residential while a few large factories have come up, here have sprung up in the last decade numerous middle and low income housing colonies and Nagars on low, reclaim ground. Of them Ghatkopar Rajawadi is better class, while Vikhroli and Bhandup have low income housing and squatter colonies, constituting large slum.

The area lying between the railway and Lalbahadur Shashtri Marg has developed into a ribbon of industrial area mainly of light engineering, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and cosmetics and associated low income housing colonies. Heavy congestion of the truck traffic on the main roads, and over crowded living the area.

Steadily increasing population exerts tremendous pressure on the existing land resources throughout the world more practically in the development of countries.

Land is fixed limited, while population is continuously increasing and is needed for variety of purposes like development of road, railway, industries and human settlement but with the development and diversification of human activities the concentration of population and their activities in urbanized area, increased due to the intensification of industrial and recreational activities. The competition for land increases rapidly creating more and more conflicts and environmental problems which warrant a fresh look of the ensuring development process and resource management. The treat of rapid urbanization and industrialization with rapid growth of population in this region has created tremendous problems, which is the root cause of all environmental crises.

Population growth is responsible for problem of residence which ultimately leads to the development of slums in the urban area. Many environmental problems developed due to these slums. Therefore this is

significant exercise to understand and then to monitor and control the process detrimental for health of environment and well being of the people.

Mumbai is one of the major metropolitan cities of India, it is also known as an economical capital of India and hence there are many employment opportunities in this city. Such types of opportunities are not developed in the other areas of Maharashtra and different parts of India.

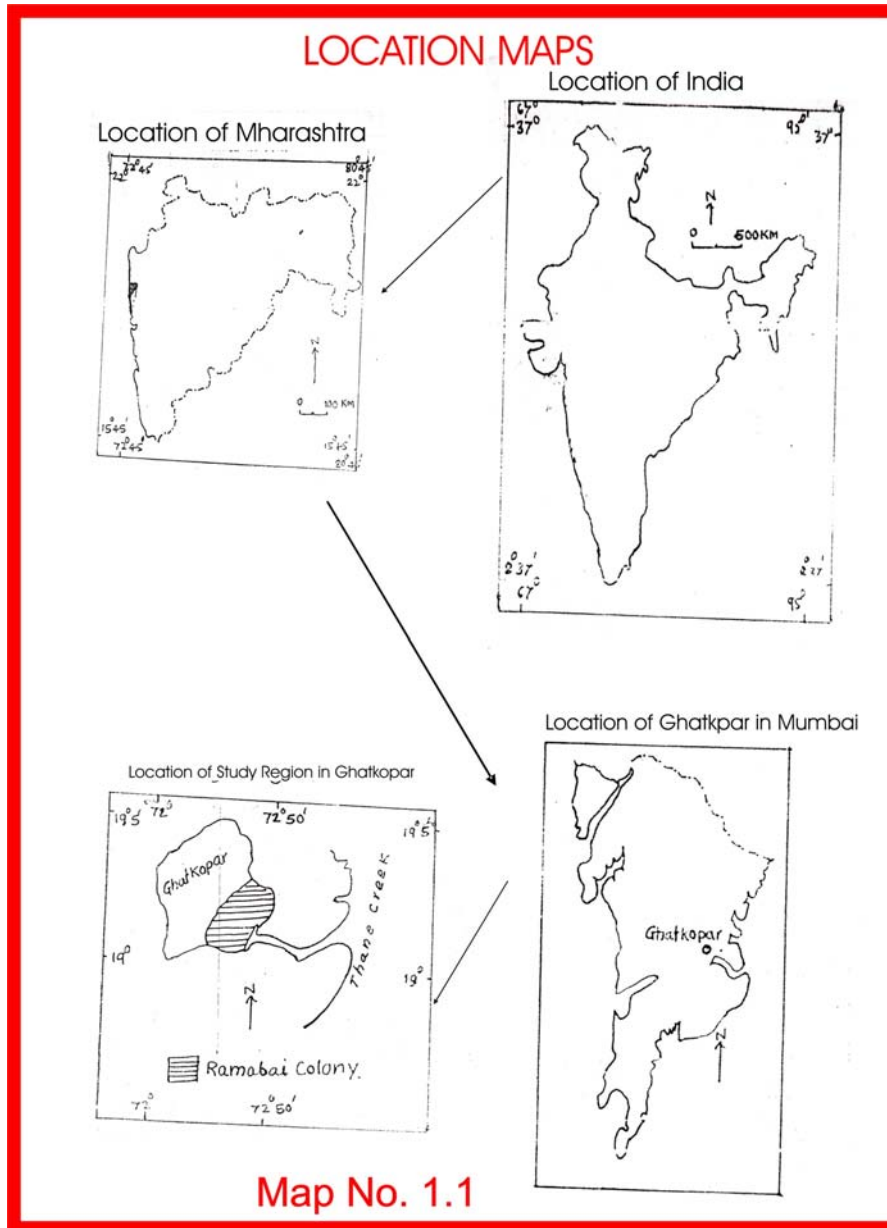
India was under British rule for the period of 150 years and during this period of British developed port oriented network of latitude and longitude as their policy was to export raw materials from India and import finished products.

Due to well established network of road and railways people from under developed area migrated to Mumbai for getting jobs. These people are mostly poor and the land rates in Mumbai are very high, hence, they prefer to stay on foot path or in slum area. Therefore, we find development of slums scattered all over Mumbai.

Generally land which is marshy or Konkan Govt. owned etc such type of land occupied by the local leader (Zopadpatti Dada) Ramabai Colony is one of such slum areas developed at the East side of eastern express highway from R.T.O. office to Ghatkopar Bus – Depot. This land was originally low – lying marshy area which was occupied by slum – dwellers and total population of

Ramabai Colony is near about 1,25,0000/- persons and Ramabai Slum area is the most famous for the Buddhist people as well as Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs etc. People resides in this slum area and B.M.C. provides water, electricity, basic medical facilities, cleanliness, transport, and among all these facilities water supply is very much polluted. Some small children uses public roads for toilet and this is a one kind of environmental pollution. (Ref.: Compiled by Author)

LOCATION MAPS:



(1) TITLE: Environmental Problems in Ramabai Colony Slum area in Ghatkopar.

(2) LOCATION:

Ramabai Nagar was re-named as 'Ramabai Colony' from 3rd August 1980. Ramabai Colony is part of Ghatkopar and Ghatkopar 'N' ward of Mumbai suburban district.

The location of Ramabai area is around 19.5' North latitude and 72.50' East longitude. Ramabai colony slum area spread from Sathenagar (North – west) to Transit Camp and Priyadarshni Zopadpatti (South-East) and from (North East) Bhaiyasaheb Nagar and Jalprabhatnagar to D. B. Pawar Chowk (South West).

(3) Objectives:

1. To study geographical background based on environment in the study region.
2. To study the population characteristics in the study region
3. To study the wastage of material, sewage disposal in the study region.
4. To explore the environmental and man-made problems in the study region.
5. To suggest the remedies for the good quality of environment in the study region.

(4) Hypothesis:

Mumbai is the place of high population and hence I have taken a subject environmental problems particularly in Ramabai Colony Slum area, and in this area day by day population is increasing rapidly so toilet problem is genuine. It is necessary to bring solution over this and it is important to put efforts. Trash materials like plastic bags, garbage, which is stored at various place of Ramabai Colony slum area, Drainage line problems in Ramabai Colony slum area is very dangerous because this Ramabai slum is not developed properly so sometimes drainage chamber remains open and dirty water flood spreads in the colony. (Ref.: Compiled by Author)

(5) Methodology:

The Special aspect of Ramabai Colony the study geographical point of view that I have been collected unpublished and published record from various departments, concern for the year 2009.

The data process is connected to percentage (%). And this method has been used for mapping and statistical technique.

- a) The technique as a bar graph and pie diagram
- b) The technique of using Dot method.
- c) And samples taken from G- North Ward, B.M.C. water department, for the chemical and bacterial examination of water.

d) Regarding sound pollution checked in (db) system from Maharashtra pollution control board.

Sewage disposal system shown in the flow map technique. (Ref.: Compiled by Author)

(6) Study Region:

Ramabai Colony slum area is situated at the bank of the Thane Creek and beside Eastern Express Highway. The location of Ramabai Colony is around 19.5' North Latitude and 72.50' East Longitude. Ramabai Colony Slum are spread from (West) Eastern Express Highway to (East) Priyadarshani Zopadpatti Sangh.

The selected this topic because, there are many environmental – problems having in this particular area, I am also staying in this area so I come to know the problems facing the people of this area.

Thus, I have selected this topic regarding environmental and manmade problems, and to bring a solution and remedies over the environmental problems of Ramabai Colony. (Ref.: Compiled by Author)

(7) Sources of Data:-

For getting information about the environmental problems in the study region the required data collected from primary and secondary sources. Concerning environmental problems collected through the household in

Ramabai Colony. About 70% percent sample collected on random basis from the household's interview. All type of data is collected with the help of questionnaires.

The secondary data related to population, commercial establishment, infrastructure facilities etc. obtained from 'N' Ward Municipal Office (B.M.C.) at Ghatkopar. And also from census report of district Gazetteer of Maharashtra, Published and unpublished materials, reports, news papers, magazine and published works like documents, periodicals and related reference books etc.

(8) Resume:-

Health Status is a key indicator of human well being. The health of people does not depend only on the number of doctors and hospitals, but also on a clean and safe environment. Environmental pollution affects human health in many ways and contributes to a wide variety of diseases.

Slum people are mostly the under privilege weakest section of our society. They are deprived of the minimum basic amenities like housing, water supply drainage and sanitation. Woman and Children worst victims from the Environmental pollution, physically, mentally and emotionally they are affected.

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CHAPTER – II

Geographical Setting of the Study Area

1. Location:-

Ramabai colony slum area is one of the slum areas developed to the eastern side of Eastern Express Highway from R.T.O. Office to Ghatkopar Bus Depot. This land was originally low lying marshy area which was occupied by the sum dwellers.

Ramabai slum area of Ghatkopar is at the border of inner and outer suburb region in Mumbai. It is situated in the Ghatkopar on the bank of Thane creek. Ramabai slum area is located at and around 19'5" north latitude and 72'50" longitudes.

Originally this area was covered by mangroves, because at the time this area was near to the creek, which is known as Thane creek. In the beginning of 1970 when poor migrants reached to Mumbai in search of job at that time they prepared to stay in this slum area. Among these poor people one personality was very famous his name was D.B.Pawar who established this Ramabai slum area. D.B.Pawar was politician and was attached to Republican Party of the India movement , Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar was former of Republican party of India. Smt. Ramabai Ambedkar was wife of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and therefore

D.B. Pawar gave the name Ramabai Colony to this slum area. At that time there were only 110 chawls.

In the recent period Ramabai Slum area got special attention due to “Ramabai Hatyakand” and Republican morcha etc. Hence it is the place of historical significance.

Ramabai colony slum area is spread along with East side of Eastern Express Highway from RTO Office to Ghatkopar Bus Depot. Mangroves are spread to the northern and southern of Ramabai colony and dumping ground is spread to the eastern side to the Ramabai slum area.

Ramabai Nagar was re-named Ramabai Colony, from 3rd August, 1980. Ramabai colony is part of Ghatkopar and Ghatkopar ‘N’ Ward of Mumbai Suburban district. The location of Ramabai area is around 19.5’ North latitude and 72.50’ East longitude Ramabai slum area are spread from Sathe Nagar Northwest to Transist Camp South East and from North Jalprabhat Nagar to D.B. Pawar Chowk.

Ramabai colony can be divided into four or more natural zones from point of topography, 20 percent area is covered by Shantisager HSG. Sco. And which comprises some small areas like Jalprabhat Colony, Sathe Nagar, D.B. Pawar Chowk, Char Chawl Road, Mahatma Phule Zopadpatti, Transist Camp and Old Ramabai Nagar,. Line-‘A’ of 27.43 mtrs. starting from the junction of

D.P. Road and Vasant Dada Patil Marg (Ghatkopar – Andheri Link Road) and running eastwards along the south side of Vasantdada Patil Marg upto its Junction Nala, hence further eastwards along the south side of Vasantdada Patil Marg up to its junction with Thane creek thence south ward along to the Thane creek upto its junction with Chembur creek thence northward and westward along to the Chembur creek up to its junction with ‘A’ .D.P. Road thence west ward along the north side of the said DP Road, And ‘A’ passage at the Northern compound wall of Dakshata society up to its junction with north south D.P. road thence southward along the west side of said D.P. Road upto its junction with ‘A’ passage leading to Vasantrao Naik Marg across D.B. Pawar Chowk thence westward along the north side of the said passage up to its junction with Vasantrao Naik Marg (Eastern Express Highway) thence north ward along the east side of Vasantrao Naik Marg, up to its junction with Vallabh Baug Lane extension, thence west ward along with north side of Vallabh Baug Lane extension upto its junction with Br. Nathpai Marg thence north ward along east side of Br. Nathpai Marg up to its junction with ‘A’ road at Ambedkar Chowk thence East wards along the south side of ‘A’ road up to its junction with, Tata Power Lane thence northward along with eastside of Tata power lane across 27.45 mtrs. D.P.Road up to its junction with Vasantdada Patil Marg the starting point. (Ref. B.M.C. Office ‘N’ Ward) Ghatkopar east, Mumbai -

Ghatkopar was a quaint village in 1920's and 30's. It came under Municipal Corporation of greater Mumbai and its limit was up to Sion only and Ghatkopar came under District Thane. Like all small community centers Ghatkopar also had just one main road connecting it to Mumbai on the south side and Thane in the north that is Agra road. It was surrounded by creek and hills. There are two popularly known theories for the name Ghatkopar.

It derived its name from the fact that there were many Ghats (Marathi for small hills) small river near the eastern express highway where a lots of saltpans were there near Ghatkopar, so when people used to direct the way of reach this place they used to call it "Ghatkopar" (above the hills) and another less popular known theories for the name Ghatkopar.

Ghatkopar was inhabited mainly by two types of people. Those who came from proper Mumbai in need of good atmosphere and healthy climatic condition of the sanatoriums and those rich Bhatias, Parsees and very few Gujarati traders who owned large plots of land and bungalows here population was scares and every one know each other. It was a close knit family. The streets were named after some of the renowned residents of the area like Navrojee lane named after Navroji Sheth a parsee, Camalane who came from Dadday Camabai, Khot Lane from people who ploughed and looked after farming activities of the place, Hingwada Lane from a family that dealt with a safoetida business, Khetani Lane from a family of jewelers and whose descendants still reside there, Khetani

Chowk named after Durlabhji Keshavji Khetani a renowned industrialist and philanthropist whose descendants still live in Ghatkopar. Streets were without electricity lights and were lit with petromak lights which were lit by a man coming in every evening to light them up in every street. And roads were metal roads raised in the middle so that rain water could soak down into the gutters and do not accumulate on the roads, roads were sprinkled with water by the vans of municipality twice in the morning and evening.

By 1916 Ghatkopar had developed sufficiently, that a Municipal Council for Ghatkopar – Kiroli was setup. The administration was in charge of a collector with “Suburban district”. In 1945 Ghatkopar was absorbed in greater Mumbai. (Ref. Ghatkopar – Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia) P.P-3, 4

Jagdusha Nagar is one of the prime developed locations of Ghatkopar, it is named after a famous philanthropist merchant of food grains who had stored food grains in his vast ware houses and opened the same for common people.

During drought, around 60% families were Jains and famous school name of north Bombay Welfare Society High School is also located in this area.

Himalaya society in Ghatkopar (west), area which falls in as alpha is specifically well developed residential area with local transport of the BEST route No.429 from Ghatkopar west station. Himalaya society was founded by Mr. Singh; basically from Nainital he bought this small piece of land at cheap

price. He wanted pahadis coming to Mumbai in search of work to get settled in Himalaya society. He first built 5 building, A, B, C, D, E where only pahadis were staying. Himalaya society was a Pahadi Colony now is called as Gujarati colony due to increase of Bhanushali community. Himalaya society has total of 30 + buildings consisting of different people. Gujarati, Marathi, Pahadis, Tamils etc. Asapha village is also connected to the Ghatkpar – Andheri Link Road which has become one of the most busiest lanes not only during peak hours but also off peak hours which connects to Sakinaka (Andheri and Powai). On the Ghatkopar Andheri Link road just before the larger part of Asalpha, is an area called New Maneklal Estate.

This is very famous land-mark in Ghatkopar (west) area. There is a new twin- building named ‘Silver Harmony’, which also has the Bajaj show room and Abhyudaya Bank at the front. Sarvodaya housing society located on the Sainath Nagar road on L.B.S. Marg is one of the oldest societies where large south Indian communities reside contributing to the nature of Ghatkopar west. Bhatwadi is one of the most famous areas in Ghatkopar most of the Bhatt (Brahmins) are living in this area from very old days. Two famous temples are located in this area one is Ganesh Mandir and another is Hanuman Mandir one of the oldest macchi market is also located in this location. Khandoba Mandir on the hill is very near from this place.

Hindusabha hospital in Ghatkopar west housed Hindu Sabha Liberty. This Liberty had a very large members and large collection of Gujarati books and magazines.

Soharab Baug among orchard spread across thirteen acres in the western part of Ghatkopar was old to the Kapur family by past agriculturalist. The Kapurs have re-developed this property with several apartment complexes one in collaboration with “Godrej Properties” Green Ville Park” and other like “Garden Court” privately located in this 13 acre property in Green Tax and Company which is a family managed firm also privately owned by the Kapurs namely Ravi and Rajeev Kapur and was in corporate in 1982.

(Ref.: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ghatkopar>) P.P. 3 of 7.

Pantnagar forms the north part of Ghatkopar east Mumbai, which is middle class residential and commercial area. Pantnagar neighbors with small colonial groups like – Naidu colony, Samata – colony and Housing Board Association Building. The Thane end of Ghatkopar station east opens in Pantnagar one can go to Pantnagar through the Patel Chowk (a minute away from the station) and from there through a market many of the buildings are being re-developed into fancy steel and glass structures, while many of the structures in Pantnagar are of the old industrial workers dwellings 3 floors of 10 numbers of self contained 1-room- kitchen with toilet/ bathroom on each floor, (sharing a common passage way for entry). These are being re-developed into

towers with lifts and car park. Pantnagar was a first place where the famous labour union leader Dr. Datta Samant began his medical practice; in fact the ruins of his residence – cum- clinic remained till 2007, which has now been demolished. Dr. Datta Samant rose to the most famous union leader and was perhaps responsible for the demise of the textile manufacturing business from Mumbai. These textile mills land are now valued at billions of dollars for their owners.

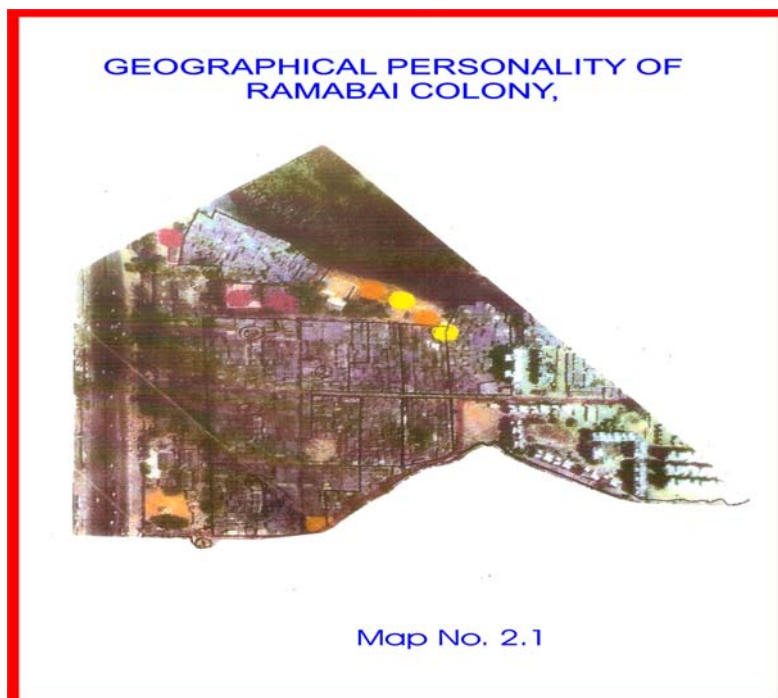
The famous industrial group Godrej is hardly a kilometer away from Pantnagar. Ghatkopar east also has a best bus depot, and is one of the oldest bus depots in Mumbai. Best staff colonies, officer's quarters and retired employees housing colonies viz. Udyan Co-op. Housing Society, Rajdoot, Rajhans and Casuarinas are lined up between the bus depot and the eastern express highway.

The other part of Ghatkopar east in Garodia Nagar a developed on salt lands owned by the salt commissioner and lasted to Garodia, south of Garodia nagar is Barrister Nath Pai nagar middle class locality. (Ref: Ghatkopar. wikipedia the free encyclopedia P.3 of 7).

There are many schools in Ghatkopar (both east and west) namely Shivaji Technical School and Jr. College and Municipality School (from 1st Standard to 7th Standard) Domnic Savio Vidyalaya, Fatima High School, North Mumbai High School, Gurukul High School and Jr. College, M.D. Bhatia English Medium School, Vidhyabhavan (both Marathi and English Mediums) managed

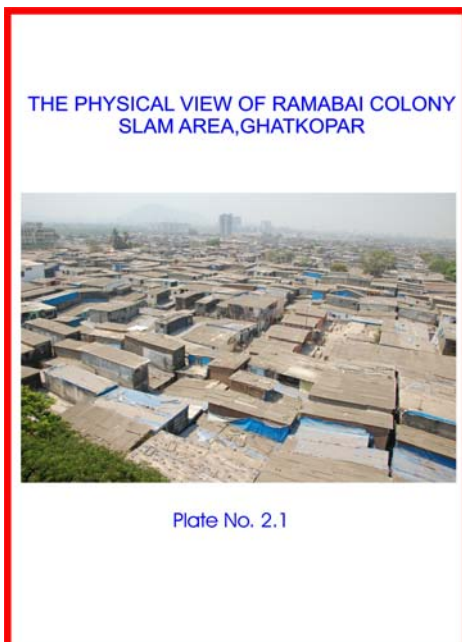
by Pune Vidyarthi Gruha. The other part of Ghatkopar east in Ramabai nagar (colony) slum is one of the slum areas developed to the east side of Eastern Express Highway from R.T.O. Office to Ghatkopar Bus depot. This land was originally low lying marshy area which was occupied by slum dwellers this slum is very famous for Buddhists people. There are many schools in Ramabai colony namely Mata Ramai, Pre-primary and primary, B.M.C. School, convent (English Medium School) Gurunanak School and Joy Max School are the English medium schools both these school are purely private and provide education from K.G. to 10th standard class.

There is need for more development in education and it is also needed to ng awareness about education among the people of Ramabai slum area (Ref.: Compiled by Author)



2) Geographical Personality and Physiography:-

The Mumbai is the head quarter of Maharashtra and economic capital of India. Ghatkopar is the border of inner and outer suburb region in Mumbai and Ramabai colony slum area is situated in the Ghatkopar. Ramabai slum area is situated on the bank of Thane creek. Ramabai slum area is located between 19.5' 'N' latitude and 72.50' E longitudes. (Ref.: Compiled by Author)



3) Climate:-

The climate of Ramabai colony in Ghatkopar is characterized by an oppressive summer, dampness in the atmosphere health throughout the year and heavy south- west monsoon rainfall. The cold season from December to February is followed by the summer season from March to June. The period

from June to about the end of September constitutes the south-west monsoon season and October and November form the post monsoon season. (Ref.: Compiled by Author)

4) Humidity:-

usually mornings are more humid than the afternoons over the Ramabai Colony in the period from June to October the relative humidity is above 75%.

The driest part of the year is the afternoons during the period from November to February with relative humidity between 50% and 65% (Ref.: Gazetteer to of Bombay city and Island Vol-1 P.P. 86)

5) Cloudiness:-

During the south- west monsoon month's sky is generally heavily clouded. Cloudiness decreases after the withdrawal of the south-west monsoon towards the end of September. During the period December to March clear or lightly clouded skies prevail generally. Later cloudiness increases with the progress of the season. (Ref.: Gazetteer of Bombay City and Island). P -86.

6) Winds

Winds are generally moderate, but they greatly increase in force during the monsoon months. Winds during the month of May blow to the south – west

and north - west. In the rest of the year winds blow from directions between north and east in the mornings and between west and north in the afternoons. (Ref.: Gazetteer of Bombay City and Island). P -86.

7) SOIL

As the Ramabai colony slum area is situated at the bank of thane creek. Basically the soil of the Ramabai colony is marshy Ramabai colony's soil is purely muddy. That's why this land is not productive; people can not cultivate this land. There are only mangroves spread around the Ramabai colony. (Ref.: Compiled by Author)

8) Drainage Systems

The drainage system in Ramabi colony is observed that, actually this Ramabai area is located at creek border so land is obviously similar to the sea level surface and drainage system joined into the creek some times drainage chock-up and drainage water overflow and spread in the Ramabai colony. (Ref.: Compiled by Author)

9) Land Utilization

Before analyzing the existing pattern of land use in Ramabai colony with particular reference to commercial activity, it is necessary to give the history

of formation of the present Ramabai colony up to the end of 19th century considerable area of Ramabai's land was under creek and mangroves.

In 1970 this colony slowly developed people using this land as homes, shops, small scale industries and for commercial purpose etc.

Near about 98% land is occupied by slum dwellers and remaining 2% land utilized for playground. Right now there are 22 colonies utilizing this land like 20% part of this land is occupied by Shantisagar Co.Op.Hsg.Soc., like this, these remaining zopadpatti are using this land. And some part of land of Ramabai is using as commercial shops and establishment.

Thus, the land of Ramabai colony is utilizing for various purpose. (Ref.:
Compiled by Author)

10. Transportation

Ramabai colony is part of slum, there is no on a large scale transportation facilities, but like Rickshaw, two wheelers bikes, cycles, Taxies etc. are providing local internal transport facility, but Ramabai colony is well served and will connected by the Best buses operated by the state owned BEST. Initially the Bus services in the Ramabai colony – (west) were routed through Eastern Express Highway that is (Mumbai-Nasik).

Transpiration is one of the vital factors in the process of development is near to the Ramabai colony slum area the best buses routes 504, 354,27,368,498, etc. are easily accessible to people and Ghatkopar Railway station is also very near to the Ramabai colony slum area.(Ref.: Compiled by Author).

11) Structure of Houses

The following table no. 2.1 shows area wise figure of Houses.

Sr.No.	Name of Slum	No. of Houses
1	Ramabai colony chawl No. (1 to 9)	1447
2	Sathe Nagar	0639
3	Transist Camp	0387
4	Prabhat Nagar	0140
5	Bhaiyasaheb Zopadpatti No. (1 and 2)	1312
6	Dakshata Police Society	0316
7	Jaimalahar Zopadpatti	0195
8	Kapse Nagar	0520
9	Priyadarshini Zopadpatti	0500
10	Jalprabhat Chawl No.01	11500

11	Jalprabhat Chawl No.02	0050
12	Jalprabhat Chawl No.03	0765
13	Jalprabhat Chawl No.04	0726
14	Char Chawl Road	1862
15	Mahatma Fule Zopadpatti	730
16	Kamraj Nagar No.01	6284
17	Kamraj Nagar No.02	0020
18	Old Ramabai (R.T.O.)	1086
19	D.B.Pawar Chowk	0634
20	Netaji Nagar	0901
21	Nalanda Nagar	1942
22	Saibaba Nagar	0630
	Total No. Of Houses in Ramabai Colony	22,236

(Source – ‘N’ ward B.M.C. Office Ghatkopar, Mumbai)

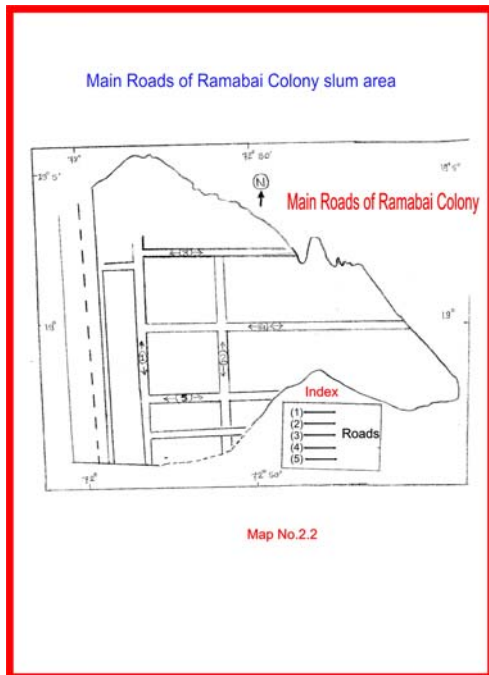
12) Road Structure

The following table No. 2. 2 show the position of the Roads in width and length in meters.

Sr.No.	Roads	Width in Meters	Length in Meters
1	Road No.01	17.8 meters	3.55 meters
2	Road No.02	6.9 meters	300 meters
3	Road No.03	7.2 meters	155 meters
4	Road No.04	6.9 meters	255 meters
5	Road No.05	7.2 meters	149 meters

(Source – ‘N’ ward [A.E. Department] B. M. C. Ghatkopar, Mumbai)

The total area of Ramabai is 3.25 Lakh square meter.



13) SHOPS AND ESTABLISHMENTS

The Bombay shop and establishment act, 1948 the registration certificate issues from the N-Wards, B.M.C. Office Ghatkopar.

The certificate issued from B.M.C. office for the commercial establishment as well as residential, hotels, restaurants and place of public amusement of entertainments etc.

As per record N-ward, B.M.C. office Ghatkopar, in Ramabai colony there are 666 establishments and along with general stores, hotels, cement traders, kirana stores, wooden furniture, medical stores, wooden furniture, hair cutting saloons, grosser shops, all scraps, ironing shops, milk shops, tailoring shops, motor cycle shops, auto spare parts and fabrication, ration shops, P.C.O., S.T.D., I.S.D. shops, flour mill shops, selling of timber shops, power laundry shops, stationary and novelty, leather work shops, vegetable shops, India knife grading work shops, pan – bidi shops, Tim maker shops, bakery item shops, stove repairing stores, jewelers shops, grains stores, foreign country liquor shops. Indian Liquor shops (wine shops), radio repairing shops, mobile shops, hardware and steel centre shops etc.(Ref.: ‘N’ ward [shops and Establishment Section] B.M.C. office Ghatkopar Mumbai)

14) FLORA AND FAUNA

Green vegetables and flora are not grown here in Ramabai colony, there is no cultivation of pulses drugs, sugarcane and fibers in Ramabai colony but the border sides of Ramabai colony north, and east and south sides are occupied by mangroves.

The chief domestic animals are found in the Ramabai colony slum area, like – goats, dogs, cats etc. But these are not available on large scale there is no available water reserve to drink for a cattle. (Ref.: Compiled by Author)

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Mumbai - 77

CHAPTER – III

SOCIO – ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

Introduction:

Slums are continuing to increase and the housing is dwindling due to influx of rural population into urban areas in search of some means of subsistence livelihood they are not able to find a dwelling place. Most of the dwelling places have no civic facilities like water supply, drainage, roads, transport etc. These conditions lead to many social, economic, health, educational and cultural problems. The children living in the slum area started suffering from malnutrition and water borne diseases like diarrhea. Slum dwellers and those living in the areas without proper water and other supplies dispose their wastes in unplanned ways that contaminate water and air. Housing should not be taken as an isolated issue but it is interrelated with many aspects. There is a need to carry out studies about urban planning in terms of physical space with reference to service supplies. (Ref. who is responsible (2008) slum project report by B.M.C. United Way, C.S.S. P.32)

i) Characteristic feature of Population of Ramabai Colony:

The population of Ramabai colony slum is increasing day-by-day. Due to the central location of Ramabai slum in the Suburban District of Mumbai.

The one more reason for the increase in population of Ramabai is good transportation facility. As this slum area is very much near to the Eastern Express Highway that is Mumbai – Nashik. Ghatkopar Railway station is at only 10 minutes walking distance way from this slum area school and colleges are easily accessible from Ramabai slum area. Due to the above mentioned reasons the population of Ramabai slum is nearby 1, 25,000 persons. People of the various castes, religions are living together in Ramabai and a many them are Buddhist people in majority. As well as some Hindus, Muslims, Shikhs and some North and South Indians are found in this area.

In Ramabai slum area, people of each and every religion celebrate their own festival. Buddhist people celebrate “Buddha Pournima”, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Jayanti and Shikh people celebrate the “Guru Teg Bahadur Festival” Similarly Hindu people give importance to Ganpati Bappa Festival, Navaratri etc. Almost all people participate in these cultural functions which is the unique example of national integration.

Majority of the people at Ramabai slum area are doing their jobs at various places in entire Mumbai. Unemployment rate is very high. Among various religions majority of Buddhist people, have less opportunities of services of jobs due to lack of education and necessary skills.

In Ramabai colony the majority of people nearly 50% are Buddhist people living together along with Muslim, O.B.C., Open and Sikhs. This is the main characteristic feature of the people of Ramabai colony. In Buddhist community male people are working in different fields but females are not working any where. If there is no any source of income in any families / home then some poor female wives work as house workers as well as fish sellers, vegetable sellers etc.

There is combination of Rural-Urban culture in the people of Ramabai colony. They celebrate different types of festival like “Pachvi”. A five day’s old baby function this function celebrates according rural culture and “Birthday” function is celebrated according urban culture. Here different types of people are living together, they are interlinked with each other and there is co-ordination and combination of religion like Hindu-Buddha culture. (Ref: ‘Ardhi Mumbai, Unique feature) p. 29.

ii) Social – Economic Background

The economic background of Ramabai slum is very much poor because most of the people in this area are poor. Many people are working in daily wages so they are not able to earn sufficient income. Therefore they have not improved their economical background and only some are doing their business in this locality of Ramabai colony. The majority of people working in government services sectors. The Shikh and Muslim community people run their own businesses on the other hand Hindu community people working in Govt. and Private Sector. And rest of the people is migrated from North Maharashtra. They are also working in both government and private sectors and some are as on daily wages. (Ref: compiled by Author)

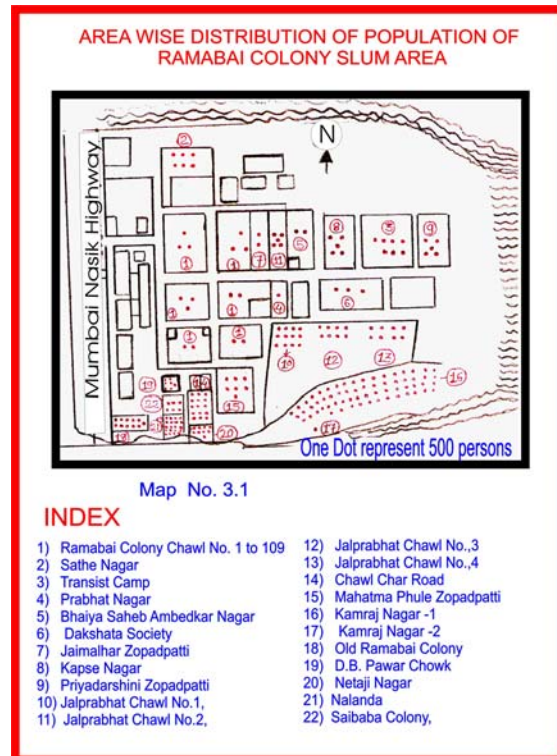
iii) Area wise population structure

The following table No.3.1 is showing colony wise structure of population of Ramabai.

Sr.No.	Name of Slum	Population
1	Ramabai Colony Chawl No. (1 to 109)	7385
2	Sathe Nagar	3195
3	Transist Camp	3548
4	Prabhat Nagar	700
5	Bhaiyasaheb Zopadpatti	1218
6	Dakshata Police Society	1264
7	Jaimalhar Zopadpatti	975
8	Kapse Nagar	2080
9	Priyandarshini Zopadpatti	2500

10	Jalprabhat Chawl No.1	5750
11	Jalprabhat Chawl No.2	2600
12	Jalprabhat Chawl No.3	3825
13	Jalprabhat Chawl No.4	3630
14	Char Chawl Road	7448
15	Mahatma Phule Zopadpatti	3650
16	Kamraj Nagar -1	31.420
17	Kamraj Nagar -2	60
18	Old Ramabai (R.T.O.)	5420
19	D.B.Pawar Chowk	3170
20	Netaji Nagar	4505
21	Nalanda Nagar	9974
22	Saibaba Mandir	3150
	The total population of Ramabai Colony	107467

(Source – B.M.C. (2001) N-ward, Ghatkopar)



iv) Section wise structure of population

The following Table No.3.2 is showing the section (A to G) wise population.

Section	-	Population
A	-	16.332
B	-	18.198
C	-	15.800
D	-	13.450
E	-	14.867
F	-	16.532
G	-	12.288
Section wise total population		107467

(Source – ‘N’ ward. B.M.C. office (C.D.O.) Ghatkopar)

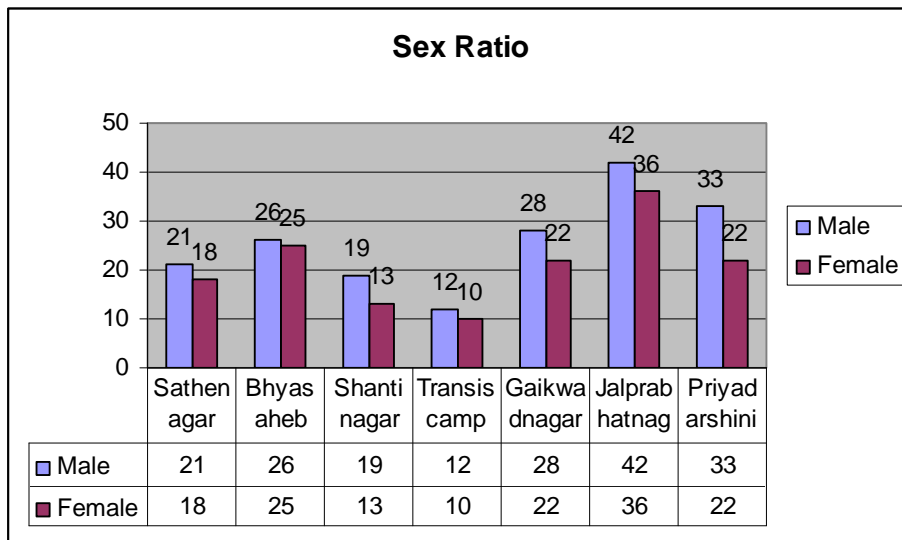
v) **Sex Ratio**

I) Table No. 3.3 shows Area wise Male / Female Classification of population (2009)

Sathenager Zopadpatti		Bhayasaheb Ambedkar Nagar	
Male	Female	Male	Female
21	18	26	25
Shantisagar society		Transist Camp	
19	13	12	10
Gaikwad Nagar		Jalprabhat Nagar	
28	22	42	36
Priyadarshini Zopadpatti		Total Male & Female	
33	22	181 (Male)	156 (Female)

(Source: compiled by Author)

Figure No. 3.1 shows sex ratio male / female

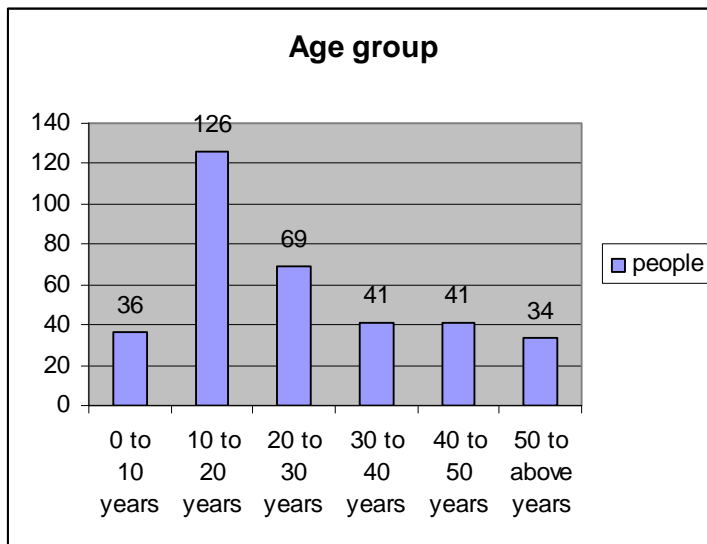


vi) Age Structure table no. 3.4

0-10 Years	10 to 20 years	20 to 30 years	30 to 40 years	40 to 50 years	50 to above years
36 People	126 people	69 people	41 people	41 people	34 people

(Source : compiled by Author)

Figure no. 3.2 shows age group



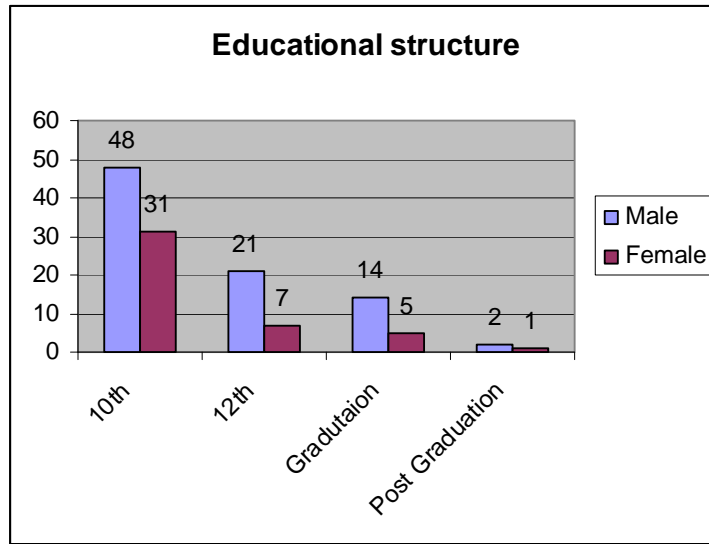
vii) Educational Structure

Table No.3.5

10 th		12 th		Graduation		Post Graduation	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
48	31	21	07	14	05	02	01

(Source: compiled by Author)

Figure no. 3.3 shows educational structure



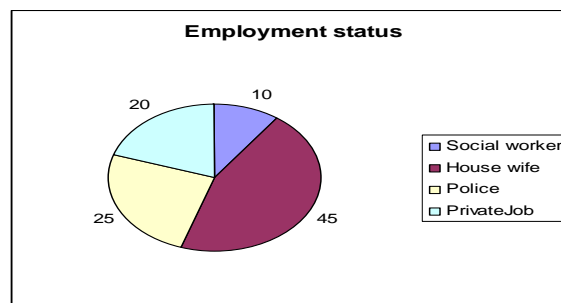
viii) Employment:

Table No.3.6

Social worker	House wife	Police	Private Job
10	45	25	20

(Source: compiled by Author)

Figure no. 3.4 shows employment status



ix) Cast (Category) wise population

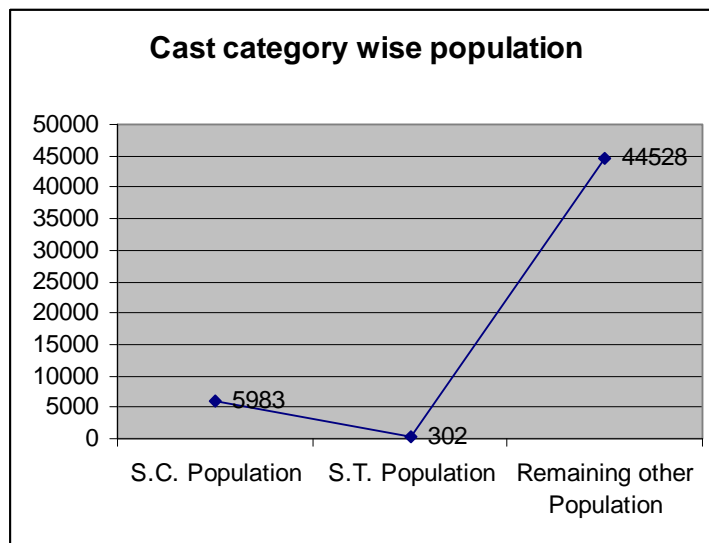
According to the A.E. Dept. 'N'-Ward B.M.C. Office Ghatkopar Category wise population of Ramabai colony slum area.

Table No. 3.7

1	S.C. Population	5983
2	S.T. Population	302
3	Remaining Other Population	44528
	Total population of Ramabai	35558

(Source: B.M.C. office 'N' Ward, A.E. Dept. Ghatkopar (E), Mumbai.

Figure 3.5 shows cast category wise population



x) **Occupation**

Majority of the people at Ramabai slum area are doing their jobs at various places in entire Mumbai. Unemployment rate is very high. Among various religion majority of Buddhist people have less opportunities of services jobs due to lack of education and necessary skills but some other community's people eg. Shikh, North Indians are in the business and are doing well.

The occupations of these people are very much different from each other, the Buddhist, Hindu, and some other people who are working in different private and Government Sector.

The population of the Ramabai is divided into several and large occupations and services, and some people working on daily basis. The people of this area are divided in different categories. First we can say that the lower category income, that is some population working on daily wages basis, some are getting their salary on monthly basis, some who are working in middle income capacity that is police, B.E.S.T. worker, B.M.C. workers, School teachers, some are working in private and limited sectors. The third group is higher income capacity. In this group some few people are coming that are Professors, Doctors, Advocates and Engineers etc. (Ref: B.M.C. 'N' ward Ghatkopar (E), Mumbai)

xi) Languages and Religion

The language of this area is not much different from the village. The people who speaks such local languages their dialects come from their own religion. The Buddhist and Hindu people speaking their own mother tongue that's Marathi, the other community speaking their own mother tongue that is Hindi and South Indian People Speak Kanadda and Tamil, Telugu Language. So in this particular area the use of language is mix purely from the village.

(Ref: compiled by Author)

xii) Meeting Spot

There is one more specialty of this population that those who come from the village for visit and they want local people to get address of the concern person. Simply enquire about their village people the local people says that you simply go towards the "Naka" you will get the address of the concern person which means, the place of "Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Statue" near to the Eastern Express Highway. In these particular areas people are very much closed to each other they really think and enquire about each other this is one of the best characteristic features of this Ramabai area. (Ref: compiled by Author)

xiii) Standard of Living:

The people, who are living in the flat (Buildings) system in Ramabai colony, simply try to maintain their own standard of living in this particular area. They could not forget other people and connect with other community and those who are living in the slum houses they also try to maintain standard like rich person. But it is very difficult to maintain their standard of living. (Ref : compiled by Author)

xiv) Faith in God and Manners or Formalities

The people who are from the different community but they worship to all the God's though the people who has born from the certain community they have their own God, they are worshipping, but on the other hand many people admit the existences of any other God, not only that but they are worshipping the other religions God. It is one of the great things. They accept other people along with their Gods. This is one of the most important features of this Ramabai Colony slum area.

If anybody comes from rural area to meet any of the relatives from Ramabai Colony people have to welcome and serve tea and snacks to the guest and show all the tourist places of Mumbai, this is one of the manners of welcome to the guest. There are so many manners to welcome the guest in the Ramabai Colony. (Ref : compiled by Author)

xv) **Pattern of Settlement**

After introducing of birth control devices we are unable to bring down population growth in significant way in the Mumbai, particularly in Ramabai colony slum area. Ramabai colony's population had reached very low past some years. But now today's rate of population is very much high why the rate of growth of population is increasing day-by-day? Because the worst thing is that the highest birth rate is found in slum areas suffering from poverty illiteracy, insecurity. The alarming fact is that more than 90 percent of this population growth occurs in the poor and developing countries and India support more than 11 percent of the world population of 2.4 percent of the total land area. Therefore India is developing country and Ramabai colony is part of Mumbai so Mumbai has large slum population due to this slum and poverty these are increasing the population of Ramabai area. Due to rapid Growth of Population we are unable to provide the minimum needs to the people such as basic education, pure water for drinking, shelter, sanitation and health, food, roads, and other communication facilities. Owing to the alarming rate of population growth there is an imbalance in the distribution of natural resources. And thus 72 percent of the population lives in poverty, mostly in Asia, and Ramabai colony is part of India. The question now is how long population will increase? It is difficult to control the population in poor and down trodden society, area like Ramabai colony slum area. (Ref: complied by Author)

Social Organizations in Ramabai Colony

xvi) Sneha Organization

- Society for Nutrition, Education and Health Action for women and children.

“Sneha” is built on Love, Trust and Commitment Sneha has valued every woman and child. Sneha dedicates its energy and resources to ensure quality Nutrition, Education and Health care of women and children in urban communities. This is the version of SNEHA.

We will look for innovative solutions to problems in nutrition, education and health in urban slums. Our initiatives will build sustainable and applicable models of intervention and partnership that will empower women to change their lives and those around them. This is the mission of SNEHA.

Sneha was founded in 1999 we are committed to improving the total well being of women and children living in urban slums.

SNEHA believes that a holistic approach to health can empower women to change their situation and take decisions regarding important issues in their lives. SNEHA initiative focuses on women and children. Our programmes seek to enlighten and educate women and in the process, create hope for children.

(Ref : Sneha organization) Anjali Gokarna)

xvii) UDAAN ORGANISATION under N. G. O. and (C.B.O.)

“A Society where people living with HIV and other vulnerable groups have equal opportunities, and can live free from stigma, a society where they can enjoy their life with dignity. This is the vision of Udaan.”

Udaan,s mission is to educate and guide targeted groups to develop positive attitudes and help to maintain self-respect to them, to develop health seeking behaviors by imparting correct information and scientific knowledge about HIV infection, it’s spread, prevention, control and also prevention of opportunistic infection.

-To help improve quality of life, imparting training, capacity building programs, to take collective action through policy advocacy to normalize the epidemics and protect the human rights and interest of PL HIV/vulnerable people. This is the man feature of udaan organization.

(Ref : Sopan Jadhav, Udaan Organization)

xviii) “Way true life organization” in Ramabai colony :-

A Society for play group project,
Children’s and women’s health and
Development project is proceed
And Education, Health, Advocacy.
Redevelopment etc. This is the
main vision of ‘Way True Life.’

- 1) Education : Adult literacy programme

- 2) Health : About HIV awareness programme and home base care etc.
- 3) Advocacy : Community, about Human Rights Legislative advisory.
- 4) Rearrangement: To get the Ration Card, Knowledge about S.R.A. Scheme and knowledge about boarding school, tailoring training programme for women.
- 5) Wish: : 1. Old Age Home (Ashram Home)
2. Self -Sufficiency Programme
3. For Anath Child (Ashram Home)
(Ref : Raju Ram, Waytruelife).

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Santoshima Bld No. 6/8 Gaurishankar wadi no.2 Pantnagar Ghatkopar
(E) Mumbai – 75
- 11.Raju Ram, way true life Mumbai (W) (reporter social worker)
Mumbai -

CHAPTER – IV

MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS OF STUDY AREA.

Unit – 1

Sewage Disposal problem :

1) Introduction:

Mumbai is metropolitan city so many problems are created to the common people of the slum area of Ramabai Colony in Ghatkopar. Slum infrastructures are under stress to the point where problems of environmental degradation. Primary garbage, air, and noise pollutions; poor health and housing facilities, industrial pollution and congestion seem insurmountable.

The growth of Indian slums is attributed to both migrations from rural areas and to an increase in urban population due to better health care, however 70-80 percent of the urban population is rich or belong to the middle class, and has a much higher rate consumption resources such as water, electricity fuel and other commodities than the poor. Therefore the poor have little access to these resources including housing, educational institution and transport. These problems are further accentuated by the fact that there is a lack of infrastructure in the slums and settlements where they live.

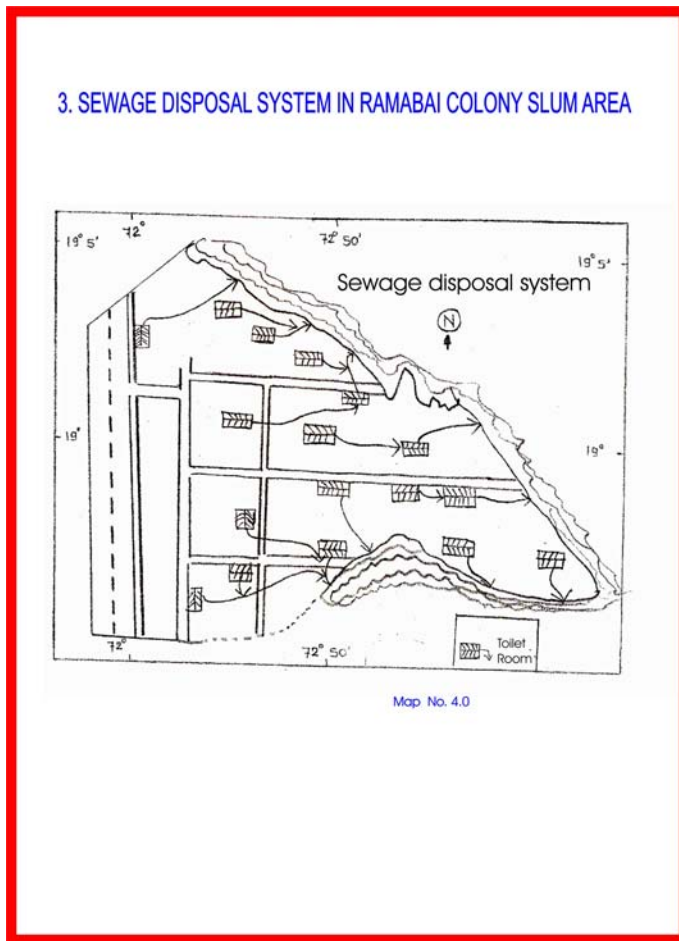
2) **Pollution due to sewage and sludge**

Very few cities in India have sewage treatment plants. Even major cities like Mumbai, Calcutta do not have plants to treat all sewage and sludge. Unfortunately, most of our villages are fitted with antiquated treatment plants or septic tanks. The growth of slum in bigger metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Calcutta, Delhi are posing alarming problems of sewage disposal.

And untreated local sewage cause serious health problems. Even the cities like china with largest population are clean, because they have efficient sewage disposal network. The release of untreated sewage in sea or creek serious problem with marine life e.g. huge amount of sardines in Mumbai sea were killed decade ago due to release of sewage from a nearby plant without proper treatment.

Like this in the Ramabai colony slum area there is no proper sewage disposal centre. So the sewage material directly going in the Thane creek and Ramabai colony slum area is situated at the bank of Thane creek, so people are affected from sewage and sludge. (Ref. S.M. Khopkar (1994) Environmental pollution analysis) p. 8

3) Sewage Disposal system in Ramabai Colony :



4) Sewage or Toilet Problem

If any problem is created in drainage line the people of Ramabai colony inform over telephone to the concerned department of A.E..N-Ward B.M.C. office ,Ghatkopar. Some times the officer of concern dept. not available on the chair. The people of Ramabai colony make phone call to the concern department, then the office who is assistant engineer convey the same to the Chembur Department of Cesspool Lorry to take necessary action.

At the beginning the concern persons from B.M.C. office reach to the exact location and then insert one single pipe into that existing pipe and absorb solid material with the help of cesspool lorry machine. Chemically process the sewage material and then they pickup the whole material which is loading in cesspool lorry. This type of incident takes place within a month at least two – three times. If the drainage line disturbs the area of Ramabai, the concerned B.M.C. department N-ward Office Ghatkopar immediately deploy one group (1Gang) to the concern work because N-ward of B.M.C. have two groups work in shift wise that is morning and evening, and one supervisor and one drainage assistant and remaining all are workers in that group three workers continuously work on the cesspool lorry. Sometimes B.M.C. works are done with the help of contractor. But people of Ramabai are not happy with (Sewage) drainage line because they require more toilets and drainage lines. As per the requirement of toilets in the Ramabai Colony they have started to build some up some new toilets and drainage lines and along with this work several lines work is going on in Chembur. But this is a outer part of Ramabai colony. (Ref. : B.M.C. office ‘N’ ward (C.D.O.) Ghatkorpar (E) Mumbai).



5) The following table no. 4.1 is showing area wise present condition of toilets in ramabai colony slum area.

No.	Name of toilet	Type of cleaning	Remark
1	Sathe Nagar Toilet	B.M.C.	There is tap connection & tank management
2	Gaikwad Nagar Toilet	B.M.C.	No tap connection No water tank.
3	Mahatma Fule Nagar Toilet -1	B.M.C.	Two doors cracks and No tap
4	Mahatma Fule Nagar Toilet -2	Adopted by N.G.O.	No tap connection
5	Bhaiyasaheb Zopadpatti Sangh Toilet	Adopted by N.G.O.	No tap connection No water tank
6	Jan Jagruti Zopadpatti Sangh Toilet	Adopted by N.G.O.	No tap connection No water tank
7	Priyadarshini Zopadpatti Toilet	Adopted by N.G.O.	No tap connection No water tank
8	Garage line	Adopted by N.G.O.	No tap connection No water tank
9	Sulabh International Service Road Toilet	Pay and Use	There is daily cleaned, but No Bathroom & 5 Urinal
10	Sant Gadgebaba Sulabh Toilet (D.B.Pawar Chowk)	Pay and Use	There is daily cleaned there is two bathroom & urinal also.
11	Prabhat Nagar -2 Near Sivsena Branch, Toilet	Adopted Area	No tap connection No water tank

12	Jalprabhat Nagar -1, Namrata Chawl Toilet	Adopted Area	No tap connection No water tank
13	Malvan Chawl Samrat Mitra Mandal	Adopted Area	No tap connection No water tank
14	Jalprabhat Nagar -3, (Toilet) Jalprabhat Rahivashi Sangh	Adopted Area	No tap connection No water
15	Jalprabhat Nagar -4, Dynandeeep Mitra Mandal (Toilet)	Adopted Area	No tap connection No water
16	Jalprabhat Nagar -4 Mohamaya Chawl	Adopted Area	No tap connection No water
17	Jalprabhat Nagar – 3 Black Board Mitra Mandal (Toilet)	Adopted Area	No tap connection No water

(Source : N – ward B.M.C. office, Ghatkopar 2009)

- 1) There are 17 toilets in Ramabai Colony Slum Area.
- 2) Pay and use toilet = 02
- 3) Adopted Toilets = 12
- 4) B.M.C. Toilets = 03
- 5) Total Toilets in Ramabai Colony = 17

(Ref. : Ramabai colony B.M.C. Unit office)

Unit - 2

II) Water supply problem :

1) Water Facilities in Ramabai Colony:

The following table is showing areawise tenements connection.

1. There are total 1004 tenements (unmetre supply)
2. There are actual 391 connections.
3. Dakshata Police Co-op. Hsg. Soc. – 100 M.M.
4. Shanti Sagar Co-op. Hsg. Soc. For 80 M.M.
5. Shanti Sagar Co-op. Hsg. Soc. B- 7,8, For 25 M.M.
6. Shanti Sagar Co-op. Hsg. Soc. B- 15,16,17 For 40 M.M.
7. Shanti Sagar Co-op. Hsg. Soc. B- 18,19,20 For 25 M.M.
8. Shanti Sagar Co-op. Hsg. Soc. B-21,22,23 For 40 M.M.
9. Transist Camp (Housing Board) for 150 M.M.
10. Lokmanya Toilet for – 40 M.M.
11. Sulabh Toilet (East Side) for 20 M.M.

(Ref : N – Ward water supply office, B.M.C. Ghatkopar(E), Mumbai)

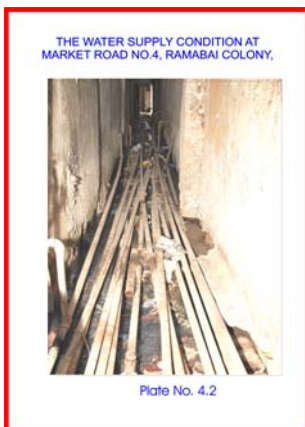
There are near about 22 colonies on record in the Ramabai colony slum area. The water facilities or supply is provided by B.M.C. to this locality, But above mentioned tenements connection is very insufficient as compare to other colonies or zopadpatti. Thus, there is more need to extra water connection for this locality. This is the basic problem of water connection.

2) Analysis of Drinking water

Ramabai is slum situated near Eastern Express Highway. (Mumbai Nashik Highway). As per the survey of drinking water facilities by the opinion of different people as about 40.29% people responded water is impure. But 54.71% people responded that water is pure. And only 5% people did not respond.

Whether the facilities of water are pure or not, the sample of water collected from transit camp and Shantisagar police Co.Hsg. Society are sent for examination of bacterial and chemical test. After examination the water from BMC G/North, Municipal water analysis report. Water is fit for portable.

Whatever, BMC is provided so water supply to the slum of Ramabai, (Water examine report) is portable. In the opinion of the people that water is impure. But as per the survey, there may be a problem in drinking water and the same problem is not taken as serious to give an assurance of Ramabai colony's people. (Ref. Compiled by author)



5) Water Supply for Mumbai.

Water supply – 3350 Mid

Bhandup Rated Capacity 1910 Mid working at 2100

Bhandup is major pumping station.

Service Reservoirs – 26

Length of water mains – 4000 kms

No. of Distribution Zone – 109

No. of daily operated valves – 800

6) Existing water supply sources

Table no. 4.2

Sr. No.	Name of Souce	Year of Completion	Qty of Water supply (MLD)	Total water supply cumulative (MLD)
1	Vihar Lake	1860	110	110
2	Tulsi Lake	1879	18	128
3	Tansa Lake	1892 to 1925	485	613
4	Lower Upper Vaitarna	1957	1142	1755
5	Bhatsa Dam	-	-	-
6	Mumbai - I	1981	455	2210
7	Mumbai – II	1989	455	2665
8	Mumbai – III	1996	455	3120
9	Mumbai – IIIA	2007	350	3470

(Source: Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, Water Sector Initiatives)

7) Source of water supply for Mumbai and Ramabai Colony

Basin wise water sources.

❖ Vaitarna

- Upper Vaitarna
- Lower Vaitarna
- Middle Vaitarna
- Pinjal
- Gargai

❖ Bhatsa

- Ulhas
- Kalu
- Shai

❖ Mumbai water supply broad feature:

- Mumbai water supply – 3350 MLD
- Non – revenue water – 20.25%
- Domestic parcapita water available – 180 l pcd

❖ Avg. Hours of supply – 2 to 4 hours.

(Ref.M.C.G.M.[Water sector initiatives])

❖ Intermittent system consume more water.

1. Consumer taps are usually kept open
2. There is tendency to store more water what is required.
3. The stale water is thrown to store fresh water.
4. Low pressures increases the coping cost of the consumer.

(Ref.M.C.G.M.)

8) Source of drinking water

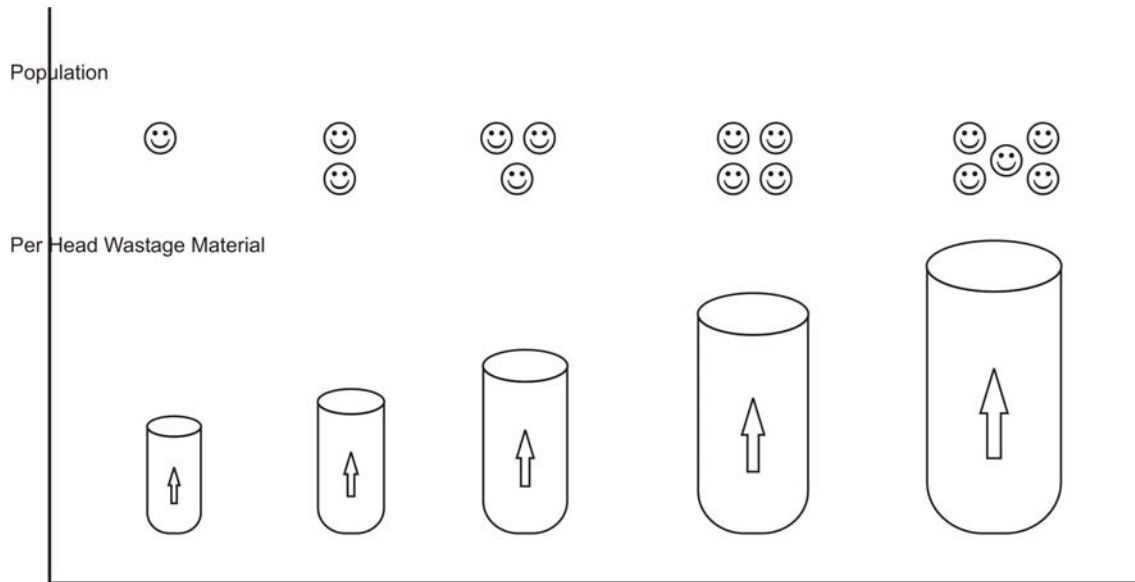
More than 1.4 billion people in developing countries lack access to safe drinking water which is one of the essentials for good health (world resources, 1998-99: 68) world wide about 2.3 billion people suffer from diseases that are linked to poor water quality. An estimated 4 billion cases of diarrhea disease occur every year causing 3104 million deaths mostly among children (Ref.M.C.G.M.)

(Ref.M.C.G.M.) Like this, the same condition is happening in Ramabai Colony. Nearly 40.29% people suffer from different diseases that are connected to contaminated water quality. (Ref. compiled by author)

Unit - 3

III) Wastage Material Disposal :-

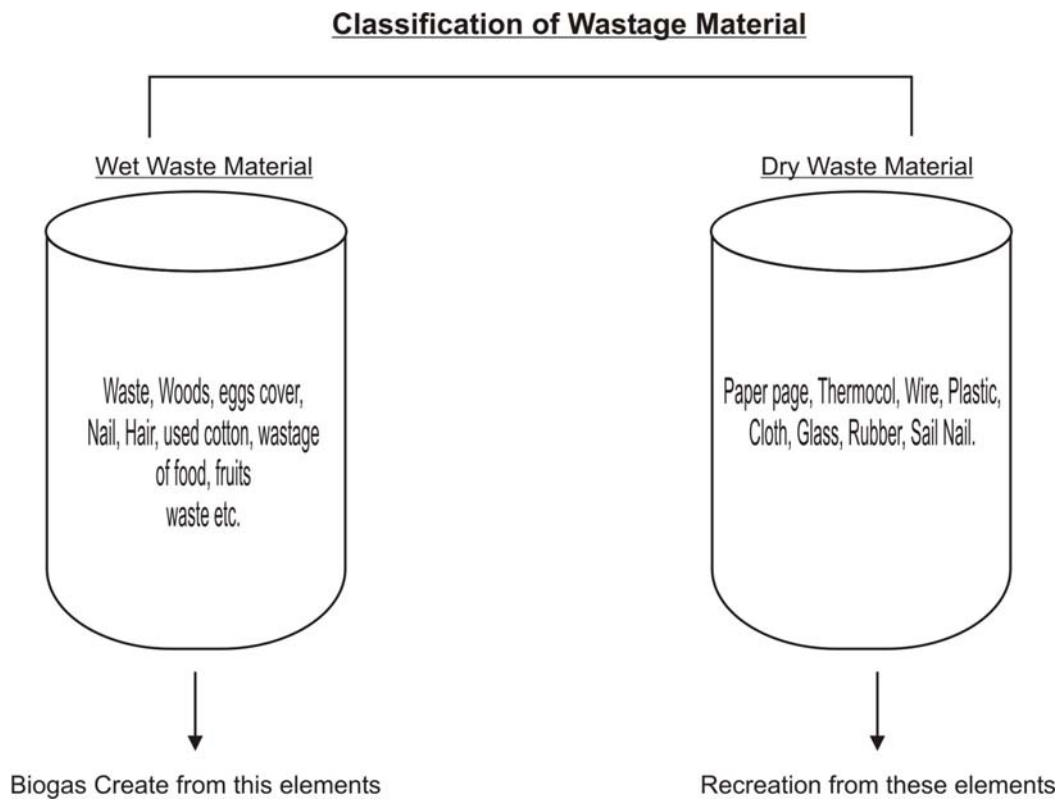
1) INCREASE OF WASTAGE MATERIAL



(Source: C.C.S.W. United way, BMC, Ruiya C.S.S. report)

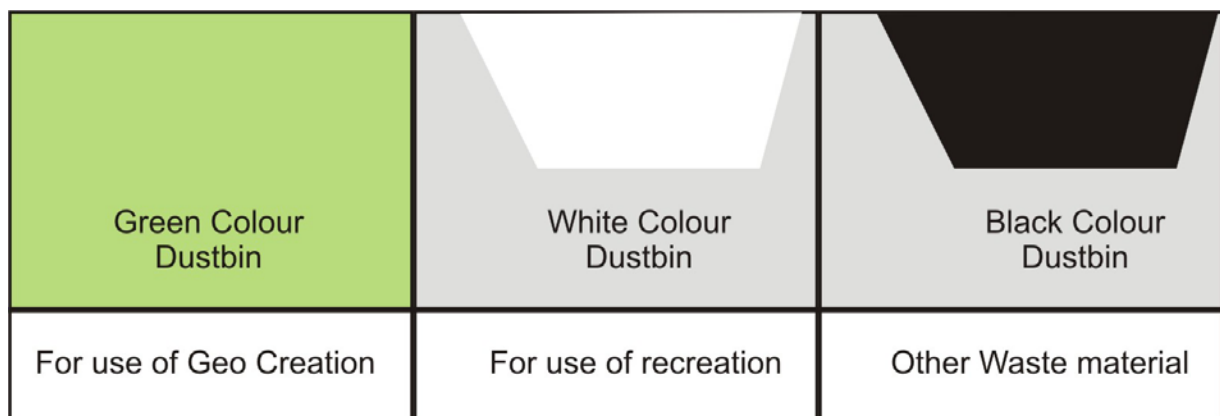
- 1) Ratio of the population as wastage material is also increasing
- 2) There is mandatory according to law to every one to the clean environment, but people not aware about cleanliness.
- 3) There are lots of waste materials spreads on the road and due to that, wastage material not dispose properly.
- 4) There should be two separate dustbin of waste material in our house.

2) CLASSIFICATION OF WASTAGE MATERIAL



(Source : C.C.S.W, United way, BMC \$ Ruiya C.S.S. Report)

3) HOW TO DEPOSIT WASTE MATERIAL



(Source: C.C.S.W, United way, BMC \$ Ruiya C.S.S. Report)

4) SPECIFIC VEHICLES USED FOR CARRYING WASTAGE MATERIALS.

- i) The disposal of waste material depend on scale of waste material economic capacity, population etc.
- ii) If daily pick-up wastes material, then there will no remain waste material in the dustbin.
- iii) There should be coverage on the lorry vehicles because waste material should not fall down on the road again. And there should be three separate parts in the lorry, one part for wet dry waste material & one for dry waste material and one for dead animals. (Ref. C.C.S.W. Notes - 1)

5) A PROCESS OF DISPOSAL ON WASTE MATERIAL.

- i) If wastes material not disposed properly its bad effect on the human health and obviously on the environment.
- ii) If recreates anything from dry waste material and recreates fertilizers, biogas from waste dry material, then there will be no remain waste material in the environment.

- iii) Therefore we will get income source as well as get free environment, healthy nature and cleanliness.

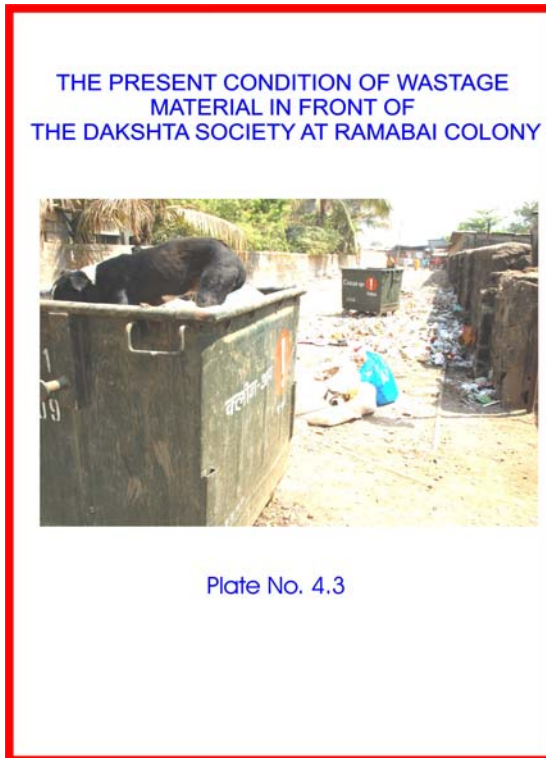
(Ref. C.C.S.W. Notes - 1)

6) THINK OVER IT

- i) Think in Mind
- ii) There should be two separate dust bin in the house.
- iii) Wet waste keep separate
- iv) Recreates new things from solid waste.
- v) We create new fertilizer from the wet waste material.(compiled by author)

7) SERIOUS MATTER OF WASTE MATERIAL IN THE SLUM OF RAMABAI COLONY

- i) To pick-up the waste material that is the duty of B.M.C but the people of Ramabai are not aware to inform the B.M.C for immediate pickup wastage material. That is why pollute the atmosphere of Ramabai colony and for this there is instruction from Central Govt., State Govt. as well as there is compose 3 (three) Rules regulations by ministry of forestry of Central Govt. regarding the disposal of waste. (Ref.: Environment & forest ministry and waste



- ii) As per Hon. Supreme Court directions March (1999) the waste material dispose management for the cities in India. The Supreme Court has constitute Burman committee suggested to the B.M.C. for classification wastage material like pick-up, the waste material deposition, of waste material travel process of waste material disposes time & implement of wastage material disposal etc. (Regarding this, the G.R. from Government of Maharashtra 30th April 2001.) (Ref.: CCSW, United Way, B.M.C. Ruiya C.S.S.

Report) Finally there is no provision to pickup separate wastage material like wet waste and dry waste material and this thing happen only due to the mismanagement of B.M.C and lack of awareness among the people regarding cleanliness. (Ref : C.C.S.W. united way, BMC, Ruiya, C.S.S. report)

8) Garbage Material Disposal System:-

Nearly 67% of the sample households in slums do not have any arrangement made either by public or private service for garbage collection and disposal. These households had restored to open dumping of garbage in streets etc. About 27% percent of the households had access to the B.M.C. dustbin for garbage disposal. Only in the case of 6% percent of the households the garbage was disposal by the resident through burning. Thus risks to human health are compounded in this Ramabai colony slum area. Where garbage collection is non existent in most case and drainage tends to be poor, promoting the growth of insects and other diseases vectors. (Ref : compiled by Author)



9) **Solid Waste Material problems :-**

The liquid waste was thoroughly checked by environmentalists, but this is not matter within solid waste. As a matter of fact with large scale utilization, the production of colourful clothes, boxes, and packing for food, beverages, we will have an alarming problem of solid waste disposal. The problem is further aggravated due to non harmful nature of plastic and other materials. A surveyed in the Ramabai colony for solid waste composed of garbage, paper, glass, plastic hair etc.

It is found that the animal waste is nearly 56 K.G. per day and small scale industrial waste is 73 K.G. per day, and with house hold waste of 80 K.G. per day colony wise, and plastic waste is very low. And highest garbage was encountered in Jai Malhar Zopadpatti.

These aspects of solid waste material deposited at Ramabai colony there are lot of problems (related health) created in Ramabai colony slum area and due to people are not satisfied from solid waste material. (Ref : compiled by Author)

10) **Disposal of solid waste (%)**

Table No.4.3

Colonies	Garbage	Paper	Glass	Rags	Plastic
Sathe Nagar	45	6.40	4.1	5.60	2.70
Transit Camp	13.04	5.55	2.3	3.45	3.90
Prabhat Nagar	7.35	4.90	4.11	7.12	5.01
Jaimalhar Zopadpatti	30.09	26.08	2.11	4.70	2.24
D.B. Pawar chowk	29.70	28	3.01	0.40	0.1
Priyadarshani Zopadpatti	22.04	14	0.9	12.08	5.11
Kapse Nagar	8.99	0.07	1.62	13.00	0.80
Ramabai Colony chawl No. (1 to 109)	10	20	4.23	8.24	2.70
Bhaiyasaheb Zopadpatti	24.22	24.68	7.02	6.66	4.11
Nalanda Nagar	18.39	24.01	7.13	5.55	2.2

(Source : N – Ward B.M.C. Ramabai Colony unit, Ghatkopar (E), Mumbai –
2009)

Unit - 4

NOISE POLLUTION:-

1) What is Noise Pollution?

All of us are constantly exposed to sound. Those like the twittering of birds, the rustling of leaves, the gentle lapping of waves etc. All these are natural sound that world strike a responsive chord in most of us. But when even pleasant sounds become too loud, they become unwanted noise. Sound levels are measured in decibels (dB). It is a unit for expressing the relative intensity of sound on a scale from zero (for the average least perceptible sound) to about 130 for the average pain level. (Ref. : World Bank Report – 04.09.2009 www.livemint.com/2009)

2) Harmful effects of Noise:

Noise is harmful. Damage cause by noise can range from bursting of eardrum, permanent hearing loss (in a recent survey 80% of traffic police in pune were found to be deaf), cardiac and cardiovascular changes, stress, fatigue, lack of concentration, deterioration in motor and psychomotor functions, nausea, disturbance of sleep, headaches insomnia, and loss of appetite and much other damage is caused. (Ref.: World Bank Report) 2009.

Normally 30 db (Decibels) is a normal sound. Which create at the time of speaking and people can't sleep in the 50-55 decible sound, and a majorly of impact on mind is due to 90 to 95 db sound. Generally 80 db sound creates a problem to the society. While there is patakha blast the frequency of sound will 120 db sound frequencies in big cities like Mumbai, Kolkatta & Delhi etc.

In the no. of cities of India Mumbai is on third place for sound pollution, and Ramabai colony is part of Mumbai there is also a same situation, there are so many diseases creates like blood pressure, heart attack, mind headache, acidity, tiredness etc. due to only sound pollution. This is also the cultural problem found in Ramabai Colony Slum area. (Ref : Mumbai BMC, United way and C.S.S. Ruiya CSSW notes 1, Jababdhar Kaun? P.P. 35 Ibid – 36 – 43)

3) Noise Pollution / Sound Pollution:

The noise pollution has already reached a high level in most of the metropolitan cities in all the residential, commercial and small scale industries and silence zones. The increasing noise pollution may be attributed to the increase in the number of vehicles, workshops, loudspeaker etc.

(Ref.: World Bank Report: 04.09.2009)

Today we are hearing different types of sounds from the different sources, and it is affecting the human body. Some time we call it invisible killer of the sound pollution. Sound pollution means extra frequency of sound

compare to hearing capacity of man and sound volume is measured with the help of db (Decibel). (Ref : C.S.S. Notes – I)

While the modern house hold gadgets such as mixer-cum-grinder, vacuum cleaner, washing machine, coolers, air conditioners greatly enhance the levels of sound and are potentially dangerous to health, loud speakers, not only disturb the student of their studies, but also the peace of the locality. Similarly loudly played radios, stereos, television are other major sources of noise (sound) creates air pollution the second types of pollution that is call sound pollution is created by the mob the programmes, bhajans all types of heavy sound levels goes on resulting in dangerous sound pollution.

Printing press and small – scale industries as well as trucks, autos, motorcycles, Aeroplane, recorded songs, birthday parties celebration of all types, contribute to the noise (sound) problem in almost all the larger cities of India and Ramabai Colony also the part of India.

4) Table No.4.4 Average Noise Pollution in Ramabai Colony slum area:

dB (A) in Leq. .

Area	Day/Night	Small Scale Industrial Area	Commercial Area	Residential Area	Silence Area
Mumbai	Day	76	75	70	66
	Night	65	66	62	52
Ramabai Colony Slum area	Day	60	40	20	15
	Night	30	20	09	08

(Source : State of the Environment 1995, Ministry Environment and Forest,

Conservation of India, New Delhi, CPCB.)

5) Sources of Sound Pollution:

- i) Television, Tape recorder, home sound.
- ii) Mixer and Grinder
- ii) Aero plane Sound
- iii) Vehicles Sound
- iv) Industrial Sector Sound
- v) Birthday Parties (use of loudspeakers)
- vi) Pathaka (Bomb) (Bursting crackers)

6) Description of sources of sound OR Noise pollution:

I) Radio and Television:-

Radio and Television, are the two important modes of communication. In this particular area the Radio and Television is continuously going on and Television is one of the most important source of environment and it is continuously going on day and night. The houses of the Ramabai are very near to each other. So, the sound of Television and radio in reach the other house and getting disturb. Thus the Radio and Television both are affects over health of people. And it is easily invited the sound pollution. (Ref.: compiled by author)

II) Mixer and Grinder:-

Mixer and Grinder is need compulsory in every house. While sleeping a child or new born child at home, due to the sound of mixer and

grinder gets disturb the child. While studying and sleeping, when mixer and grinder used at home, there will get disturbance and losing contraction. So, due is the mixer and grinder, we may invites the Sound pollution.

III) Aeroplane Sound :-

In the night after 10.00 o'clock, there are many Areoplanes passing over the Ramabai slum area. So, the sound of the aircrafts directly disturbs the people. Who are sleeping or sometime the students are studying at home, due to the noise from aircrafts the attention and concentration of students distracted from their studies. (Ref.: compiled by author)

IV) Vehicles Sound:-

Ramabai Colony slum is situated near at Eastern Express Highway (Mumbai Nashik) on the some road within a day, many vehicles passes, and many a times there is traffic jam. So the noise of horns by the vehicles disturbs the localities. Some time the sounds of vehicles affects over the children. (Ref.: compiled by author)

V) Small scale Industries Activities:-

Due to the noise and sound from the industrial activities, and its effects over the health of several people near the Eastern Express

Highway of Ramabai Nagar, there are so many garages or lane of Garages. The work is continuously going on to repairing the vehicles the sound and noise getting disturb, these who are living near the small scale industrial activities. (Ref.: compiled by author)

VI) Use of Loudspeakers in birthday parties :-

In this particular area, especially Bouddhist, Muslims, Sikkh, Hindus, North – Maharashtrian people are living together. So, they are going to celebrate their own festivals. While celebrating their own festivals they are using loudspeaker. So, the sound of the loudspeaker is very much high and its affect over Ramabai's people. Among the people, there are many kids and children so the sound of loudspeaker is affected over them. (Ref.: compiled by author)

VII) Bursting of Crackers :-

The fire crackers are commonly used in many festivals and utsavos by all the community people. In this area of Ramabai people of the different community living and they celebrate their religions festivals along with utsavas and some time the fire crackers are used in the birthday party and marriages. Thus, due to this festivals & Ustavas, the people of Ramambai invites to the sound pollution. (Ref. compiled by Author)

7) **Rights and remedies of Noise:**

All of us are entitled to live in an environment free from pollution. Under the recent enacted Environment protection Act. 1986, the Government does have the power to curb noise pollutions; rules have been framed for enforcing this aspect of the Act in 1989.

If you're concerned or troubled by noise pollution and seek to remedy the situation the answer is simple you must be prepared to act. Preferably form a group in your society or locality which is prepared to take up all violations of the environment protection Act, with the police, the Municipality and if necessary, the courts.

First and foremost examine your own actions and consider whether you are creating unnecessary noise, which affects your neighbours and surroundings. You may not have control overall source of noise, but you can at least control the noise levels emanating from your own radio, T.V., Car, Mixer etc. don't buy firecrackers that make noise buy only the ones that light up your celebrations. Persuade your friends and neighbours to do the same. (Ref.: www.karmayog.org/noisepollutionlog.log.htm)

Unit – V

Natural Air Pollution:

Introduction :

The increasing population not only creates problem of water pollution but also the heavy amount of vehicles used by huge population created enormous amount of carbon monoxide which is the dangerous gas to human and animal lungs.

Ramabai colony has very narrow roads and the footpaths are always crowded with different type of venders the traffic problems are increased, so, in Ramabai colony the continuous production of carbon monoxide through the different type of vehicles. The roads are not built-up properly so the heavy amount of dust is also spread in the air.

Ramabai colony is situated on the Eastern Express Highway through which every day lacks of vehicles passes through the ground sub- way, for Ghatkopar railway station, is full of dust. Pollution creates pulmonary disease.

(Ref : compiled by Author)

Causes of Air pollution :

Air Pollution is caused mainly by transportation, fuel combustion in stationary sources burning of fossil fuels like coal, wood, dry grass and construction activity. Motor vehicles produce high levels of Carbon Monoxide and Hydrocarbons (HC) and Nitrogen Oxide (NO), burning of fossil fuels are responsible for dust (particulate matter) pollution. Residential and commercial activities also contribute to Air Pollution

(Ref :- <http://M.P.C.B.gov.in/envtdata/quicklinks.pbp>. P.P.10f2)
4-09-2009.)

And Ramabai colony also include in the Air Pollution. There are also emitted Carbon Monoxide and Hydrocarbon due to nearest Eastern Express highway and residential and commercial wastage material burn on the main roads due to happened Air Pollution and there is one subway creates lot of dust and dust is responsible for Air Pollution in the Ramabai colony slum area. (Ref.: compiled by Author)

Effects of Air Pollution:-

The human health gets affected due to poor air quality, principally; air pollution affects the body's respiratory system and the Cardiovascular System. Though the individual reaction to air pollutants depends on the type of pollutant a person is exposed to, the degree of exposure. Air Pollution may cause long

term health problems. The health affects caused by Air pollutants may range from biochemical and Physiological changes like difficulty in breathing, wheezing, coughing and aggravation of existing respiratory and cardiac condition. (Ref.: Maharashtra pollution control board – Head quarter- #Tbi cause AP.P.P.0100f02) (4-09-09.)

In the Ramabai colony slum area near about 27.14% people affects from the polluted Air or Dust, due to, Eastern Express Highway and under ground subway and accordingly to 71.42% people getting clean Air and 1.44% people not responded not a real answer because there are lot of health disease created due to only different types of affected sources of Air Pollution (Ref.: Compiled by Author)

Natural Air Pollution:

Table no. 4.5

S.N.	Pollutant	Source	Effects
1	Carbon dioxide	Fuel combustion from heating, transport, energy production.	May increase the earth's temperature.
2	Carbon Monoxide	Incomplete fuel combustion in motor vehicles	Deprives tissues oxygen
3	Sulphur Dioxide	Burning of coal and oil	Causes suffocation throat and eye irritation, produces acid rain reduce crop yields, acidification of lakes.
4	Oxide of nitrogen	Fuel combustion in motor vehicles and furnaces, forest fire.	Causes acute respiratory infections, produce brown haze in city and corrosion.
5	Suspended particulate matter	Smoke from domestic, industrial and vehicular source	Reduces visibility and increase corrosion
6	Hydro carbons	Burning of fuels containing carbon like fire wood.	React with other pollutants to produce ethylene which is harmful to plants.
7	Ozone	Emissions from motor vehicles	Causes eye irritation corrodes material reduces visibility and is most damaging to plants.

(Source: Environmental Pollution, Published by S.B.Nangia, New Delhi)

Remedies:-

We can help to reduce Air Pollution by driving good condition vehicles, walking where ever possible, bicycling and using mass transit, while passing in under ground subway. Stop burning wastage refuels and dry grass and leaves. Plant trees and avoid purchasing products unfriendly to environment. Support and follow Air act and law. Let us help each other in making cleaner and healthier atmosphere where we live.

Regarding under ground subway with the help of M.M.R.D.A. daily three times we can clean the subway with water sprung. Thus, there will be no more dust in the under ground subway. (Ref.: Compiled by author)

Unit - VI

Water pollution:

Introduction :

Water pollution has also been studied in great details. The indiscriminate disposal of water after use in the form of waste water causes water pollution. The tragic incident of Minnamatd in Japan is well known. Paper factory using mercury compounds carelessly dumped its waste effluents into the sea, which formed $(\text{CH}_3)_2 \text{Hg}$ and $(\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2)_2 \text{Hg}$, which in turn were consumed by the sea fish. The Japanese people who consumed such fish showed symptoms of mercury poisoning like gingivitis, vomiting, fever, diarrhea, paralysis of extremities, etc. (Ref : S.M. Khopkar (1994) Environmental pollution analysis P.P.7,8)

As stated above para the similar action is happening in Ramabai colony. There is always gutters are overflow and the water pipe line is goes on the gutters, and some times drink water mix into the gutters, and water get polluted, so people affects different disease like typhoid, vomiting, diarrhea, etc. due to polluted water. (Ref.: compiled by Author).

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20. complied by Author

21. Ibid

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CHAPTER V

-FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS.

Brief Summary:

Ramabai Colony is situated at Eastern Express Highway, Ghatkopar (E), the land of the Ramabai Colony is marshy land in nature, this area is affected by air pollution, sound pollution, and water pollution. The study conducted in study region shows that major population is facing different problems because of this pollution problems regarding health and acute result of these pollutions, because of air pollution, the population of study region is facing different types of diseases like asthma, tuberculosis and different types of pulmonary diseases, the sound pollution is created different types of dangerous diseases like hypertension, B.P, diseases regarding heart and deafness, the sound pollution not only affect the younger population but also the kids they are not able to concentrate on their studies. The water pollution is not the major problem the tap water provided by B.M.C. is proceed but the conditions in the slums in the house, because of this narrow space and dirty pots the majority population can't drink pure water, that's why the diseases regarding water population like diarrhea and stomach problem.

The Sewage waste material is also one of the major problems in the slum the waste water and garbage and the sewage water is not properly , so there is always an epidemic this is brief summary and finding of our studies.

Remedies long majors:

All the slums in mega cities of India are not only production of that cities but the majority people settle down in the mega cities of the India are enforce to leave their village due to poverty discrimination.

Caste System and regional imbalance the landless labours are the victim of unemployment and starvation due to the semi frugal production system in the agriculture. The proper attention must be given no problem of regional imbalances. It has become major problem of Indian economy, so that, the employment guarantee should be given in al the rural areas, in respect to enforcement of the rural population to urban areas.

The planning commission of India should pay attention to this major problem to avoid economic disparities among lower classes. They should planned certain scheme for this population agriculture land and the land possessed by the urban poor should be developed by the classes these who are possessing the same one of the major point is to sufficient funds should be diverted to developed the agricultural and which is possessed by the small holders, so, the rural poor will not be enforce to come to the cities and at the same time the urban poor people should get sufficient funds to develop their slum.

The slum dwellers occupied huge amount of land in urban areas and because of them the cities are crowded. Now-a-days in recent times in Ramabai colony many developers are trying to motivate slum dwellers to give their land for building up commercial complexes and offering 225 Sq.ft. house to slum dwellers this scheme is called S.R.A. in many slum Bombay S.R.A. scheme is activated but there are many problems from both sides are dressed so the scheme is not getting proper response from slum dwellers the Government should initiate new understanding among slum dwellers and start a new co-op. housing movement in slums without peoples movement and peoples participation a pollutionless cities are not possible in future.

To develop new movement among slum dwellers the integration among the people is not seen. There are different casts, religion, languages & regionalism, these are became hurdles in the way of developing new population less cities. So the social organization should pay major roll in developing filing of national integration the only bridge, towers, new movement in national integration so the attention by the government should pay in this matter.

Short term majors:

The immediate task before governing local bodies is to pay proper attention towers, the consciousness raising programme of slum dwellers.

The local governing bodies should take campaign regarding wastage material planning the population of slum should literate property regarding use of basic amenities provided by government authorities the different type of waste should be separate it should dispose properly, the common people not aware about the amount of waste the huge amount of waste create everyday. So consciousness regarding different type of pollution should be raise.

Many times the local governing bodies are not able to provide the working force to maintain healthy environment many time employees or workers of B.M.C. are not fulfill their duties it mainly happens incase of disposal of the waste water supply and cleaning of roads and public toilets the administrative of the authorities of local bodies should try to enforce sufficient amount of workers to this purpose, secondly the air pollution control bodies should pay proper attention towards air pollution mainly the vehicles checking companies should be run on high levels.

Thirdly water pollution the question of water pollution should be settled down at the level of basic water sources, the main sources of drinking water supply from different takes, that sources should be keen clean strictly.

The government authorities have sufficient infrastructure to purify water at different places the centers should run properly.

The N.G.O's related to the issues are in good numbers and that can be the sharp weapon in the hands of the local governing bodies. The work force in N.G.O.'s should be properly deployed to consciousness raising campaigns.(Ref.: compiled by author)

-FINDING AND CONCLUSION:

The researcher feels that the people of Ramabai are suffering under the different conditions of various environmental problems such as water pollution sound Air pollution, swage and garbage etc.

The people of Ramabai's are mostly affected the underprivileged and weakest section of the society. They are deprived of the basic facilities, which are very much essential it live day to day or routine life. The people of Ramabai become the victims of basic amenities like housing, water supply, drainage and sanitation especially the women and children are mostly the worst victims. They are attested physically mentally and emotionally by the velars Varian invigorated problem.

The researcher finds that the people are not using dustbins properly, so it's needs to make awareness among the people about cleanliness.

The researcher examined drinking water sample and examined in the laboratory BMC G/ North municipal corporation water analysis report. Water in

fit for potable but in the opinion of people from Ramabai water is impure. However, it is need to give an assurance to people water is pure.

There are many religious people living in Ramabai slum are they celebrate many Festivals as per their rituals. So, the researcher finds that there is lot of sound pollution, generally 30 db sound is using while communicating so, in this particular area while celebrating festivals the sound is more than 19. db to 100. db so the people of Ramabai are getting disturbed and logier losing concentration, even, they are not cable to proper sleeping and when they run toward oldage due to the previous sound effect, they are not to hearing sound in a future.

The sewage disposal is not properly planned because; the location of this slum is situated at Bank of thane creek. The lines of drainage indirectly joined to the creek, of the sewage disposal centre is above comparatively the land level of Ramabai slums and ahs not connected to the sewage disposal centre ,where as the time of ocean tide the sewage are getting block and it's automatically effect over the heath of the of Ramabai's people. The researcher wants the sewage and drainage should be properly planned. Due to this the health problems will over come.

References:

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Questionnaires

- 1) Is there any water facility in your locality?
- 2) What is percentage of water you get?
- 3) What Quality Water you get?
- 4) Is there any water connection in your house?
- 5) Is there any hand pump in your houses?
- 6) What Type of water you use?
- 7) Is there any bathroom and toilet facility in your house?
- 8) Is there any common toilet in your locality?
- 9) What is level of cleanliness in common Toilets?
- 10) Is there any water connection in common toilet?
- 11) Is there any facility to clean the toilet rooms by B.M.C.?
- 12) There is sewage pipe in front of your house have you planned some method to clean it?
- 13) Is the Sewage Pipe Stinks?
- 14) Is there any gutter connection of Flow waist water by B.M.C.?
- 15) Are BMC give the proper information regarding health?
- 16) Do your children go to School?
- 17) Is there any Space in front of your house?
- 18) Are the municipal worker comes to your locality?

- 19) Are you facing any problem by the Waste material lying down in front of your house?
- 20) Is there any dustbin in front of your house?
- 21) Are you suffering from sound pollution?
- 22) Are you using T.V.?
- 23) What is sound level of your T.V.?
- 24) Is there tape reorder in your house?
- 25) Is there any problem by neighbors T.V.?
- 26) Are you suffering from heavy sound pollution?
- 27) What is sound level in the Days of festival?
- 28) Are you getting fresh air?
- 29) There any exhaust fan in your kitchen?
- 30) Are you suffering from pulmonary diseases?
- 31) Is there any difficulty when you go through subways?
- 32) Are you aware of Air pollution?

