

SLUMS IN FARIDABAD

Jitender

Research Scholar, Department of Geography,
Panjab University, Chandigarh

ABSTRACT:

The current research paper deals with the evolution and geographical distribution and expansion of slums in the district of Faridabad. For this purpose, secondary sources of data have been used and presented using various methods and tools. Almost sixteen percent (fifty five percent males and forty five percent female) of the total population of Faridabad is residing in sixty-four slum clusters. Roughly twenty seven percent of the total population belongs to nscheduled caste category. A a severe disparity was also noticed regarding the literacy status and levels of the male and female populaton. Male population was more literate than their counterpart. To the great extent fast pace of industrialisation and urbanisation post-independence, is responsible for the evolution of the slums in this area. This area attracted migrants low-income groups from adjoining states.

Keywords: Slums, Migration, Industrialization, Urbanization.

INTRODUCTION

Slums are unofficial settlements that are situated inside or on the outskirts of cities and have poor living conditions and inadequate housing. These are communities with less sturdy buildings, shared restrooms, and inadequate waste removal systems that are situated in areas vulnerable to catastrophic events. Social and health problems are more prevalent among residents of these slums than they are in cities, towns, and communities.

Slums are defined differently in different states of India based on the socioeconomic situation, geography, and local perceptions of the area. The Census defines a slum as a small, densely populated area with at least 300 people, or roughly 60–70 households of shoddily constructed, close-knit tenements, in an unhygienic setting typically lacking in sufficient infrastructure and appropriate sanitary and drinking water facilities. The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, enacted by the Central Government, defined slums as (a) Areas where buildings are in any way unfit for human habitation; or (b) are detrimental to safety, health, or morals due to dilapidation, overcrowding, improper arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or improper arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light, or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors.

In light of the aforementioned background, the goal of this chapter is to examine the spatial and temporal development of slums in the city of Faridabad. The study question regarding the factors that contribute to the growth and expansion of slums in different areas of the city has also been clarified. This chapter has also covered the classification of slums according to location, size, and management.

DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

The primary sources of secondary material used in this chapter. The Directorate of Census, Haryana, has provided information on demographic factors such as the number of slums, slum households, overall population, and the presence of essential amenities, among others. Tables and diagrams have

been used to analyse and depict it. Additionally, maps created with ArcGIS 10.2 have been used to show the position, spatial patterns, and distribution of slums.

SORTING OF SLUMS

Slums generally develop along a few strategically located areas, such as a road, a railway line, along a canal or a local drain, an industrial establishment, or on sites designated for specific purposes in the city's master plan as park sites. Slums are caused by a variety of physical, socioeconomic, industrial, and environmental factors. The majority of the slums are located along the Gurgaon Canal, the Crushing Zone, the NIT Zone, the entire region between Old Faridabad, Ballabgarh, and G.T. Road, as well as several vacant lands that HUDA has purchased for domestic and commercial use.

One of the biggest cities in India, both in terms of area and people, is Faridabad, which is found in the southernmost region of the state of Haryana. One of the biggest industrial estates in Asia, the City of Faridabad is rated ninth among them. With approximately 15,000 industries present, the city is regarded as a significant Haryana manufacturing hub.

According to surveys, there are 64 slum areas in the city with a combined population of 2,00,892, or 13% of Faridabad's total population. Slums in Faridabad can be found in the New Industrial Township (N.I.T.), Old Faridabad, and Ballabgarh Township, the three municipal zones of the city. There are no slums in Faridabad, according to the most recent data from the Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (2011).

In the current research, slums in Faridabad have been

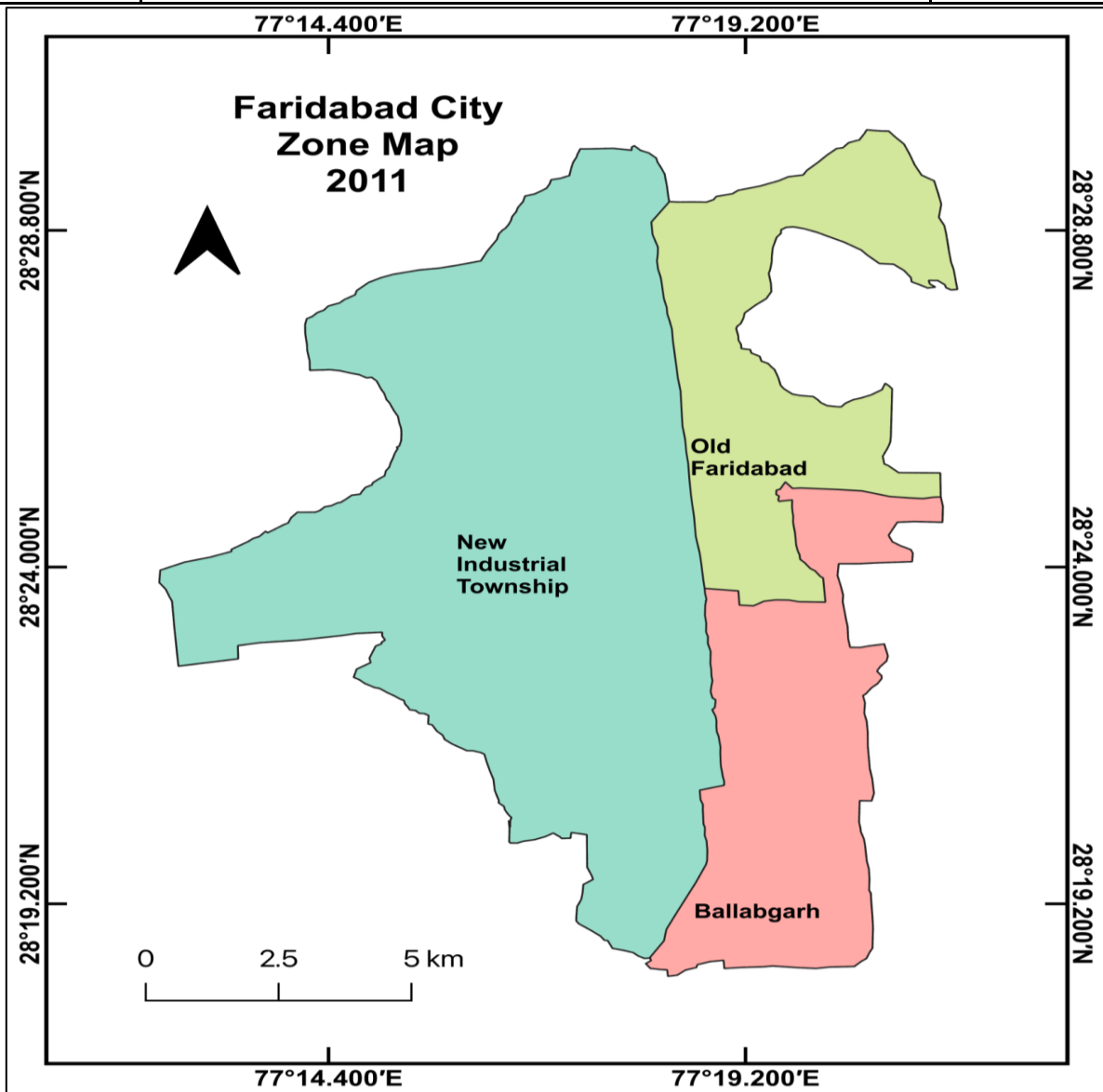
1. Administrative Zone
2. Land Ownership
3. Location
4. Number of Households

On the basis of Administrative Zone

Three administrative zones—New Industrial Township, Old Faridabad, and Ballabhgarh—have been established for the metropolis of Faridabad. (Map 2.1). These areas are regarded by various departments of the Haryana Government as administrative zones even while executing various programmes for Faridabad City.

Zone	Name of Slums	Number of Slums
New Industrial Township (N.I.T)	Shastri Nagar Jhuggies, Sewer Line Slum, Jaswant Dera, Naga Baba Colony, Jhuggi between Sec. 22- 23, 1 B Park, Peer Wala Dera, Sector 20 Slum, Adiwasi Colony, 2 B Park Slum, Badhkal Lake Slum, 1 K Park, Press Colony Jhuggies, Gadhakhori, 2 D Park, Jain Dera, Sanjay Colony Slum, Mohan Dera, Babu Lal Dera, Pakistani Colony, Mehtru Dera, Gayakwad Colony Slum, Shardha Nand Basti, Pali Mohabtabad Crushing Zone, Fish Market Slum, 2 C Park, Shamshan Ghat Slum, Milhard Colony Slum, Sanjay colony Slum, Pahadi wali Jhuggies, Lakkarpur Khor, Auto Pin Jhuggies, Rajiv Nagar Slum, Ram Nagar Slum, Krishna Nagar Slum, Neelam Bata Slum, Rahul Colony Slum, Dayal Nagar Slum, Neelam Bata AC Nagar Slum, Nehru Colony Jhuggies, Indira Nagar Slums, Slums along Gurugram Canal, Patel Nagar, Mujessar Colony Slum	42

Old Faridabad	Anangpur Dairy Slum, Ajronda, Slums Behind Frick India, Shastry Colony, 3 A Park Slum, HB Colony Slum, Ekta Nagar Slum, Kisan Mazdoor Colony, Budhia Nala Slum, Rajiv colony Slum	11
Ballabgarh	Under Bridge Slum, Kodi Colony, Maha-Luxmi Dera, Sector 03 slums, Bapu Nagar Slum New Rajeev Colony Slum, Dhruv Dera, Bhagat Singh Colony, Slum along Gurugram Canal near Star Wire, outer road slums sector 25, Adarsh Nagar	11



Evolution of Slums in Faridabad

Any area's ghetto growth can be linked to the city's practical nature. Slum populations are generally greater in industrial cities than in cities with other types of employment. Currently, Faridabad is home to about 400 major, medium-sized, and 10,000 small industrial facilities, all of which manufacture a variety of goods. A significant number of slums have grown in this region as a result of this city's transformation into an industrial one, despite the fact that it opened doors to many positive changes.

More than half of the city's male population works in manufacturing. In Faridabad, the emergence of slums is relatively a recent phenomenon. Slums were nonexistent in this area prior to independence as a result of the predominance of agricultural activities and agro-based cottage businesses. The growth of the city's economy and industries during the 1970s and 1980s led to the creation of employment possibilities. caused a significant migration of individuals. Slum populations increased, rising by roughly 25% in 1997 (24% in 1991).

The origin and development of slums in the post-Independence era have mainly been discussed in the present part in terms of the three administrative zones, i.e.

Old Faridabad, Ballabgarh Township, and New Industrial Township. There have also been descriptions of additional slum traits in these stages.

First phase of evolution of slums in Faridabad (Before 1966)

Only in the N.I.T. region of Faridabad did industrial and infrastructure growth take place prior to 1966. Slums began to appear randomly during this time period, primarily because of the disorganised nature of industrial growth. This occurred on the Delhi-Mathura Railway Line and the National Highway 2 that runs through this area, two parallel transit corridors in the city. Punjab Scheduled Roads and Controlled Areas Restriction of Unregulated Development Act was adopted in 1963.

This law was intended to stop haphazard and subpar development in some places that would limit the growth of slums. Only one of the numerous informal slum groups that arose during this temporal phase—Pakistani Colony, which is situated along N.I.T.'s border—remains in existence today. Very small slums developed during this time in Old Faridabad and Ballabgarh, the administrative areas.

Second Phase of Slum Evolution in M.C.F. (1966-1981) and zonal expansion of slums in Second Phase

The industrial expansion in and around Faridabad city accelerated in 1966 as a result of the restructuring of Punjab and the creation of Haryana State. The population grew by 450 percent during this time, from 59039 people in 1961 to 330864 people in 1981. A survey on slums in the city was performed in 1971 by the Municipal Corporation of Faridabad, which found 29 clusters of slums, all of which were on public property. In order to address the issue of the proliferation of slum clusters in the city, M.C.F. developed some local slum clearance programmes and strategies based on the findings of the slum study.

During this time, settlements in this area increased by nearly 87 percent. Neelam Bata, Gandhi Nagar, Sant Nagar, Gagan Theatre, Pakistani Colony, Sanjay Colony, etc. are among the majority of these that have been designated as slum areas.

Old Faridabad Zone

Due to significant industrial development in this area of the city, there were only 8 slums in this area in 1971, mostly concentrated along the eastern edges of the zone. Some of the slums that have grown during this period include Subhash Nagar, Santosh Nagar, Rajiv Nagar, Ekta Nagar, Priyanka Nagar, Azad Nagar, Janta Colony, etc. These slums have the largest percentage of people from Scheduled Castes

or Scheduled Tribes (63%) of the three zones. 50% of the clusters were upgraded during this period. This zone had 12 groups by the year 1979.

Ballabgarh Zone

In this area, there were 7 slum groups in 1971, and there were 9 slums there in 1979. Muslims predominated among the industrial labourers in the slum clusters of this area.

Third Phase of Slums Evolution in Faridabad (1981-1998)-

In all three of Faridabad's zones, urbanisation and industrialization spiralled after the 1980s, prompting widespread movement of members of low-income groups. Only 32 slums were included in the 67 clusters that were claimed to exist up until 1991. Due to the thorough treatment, they got from the authorities during this phase, the distinctive differences between the clusters of the three urban zones stood out dramatically.

Table 1.1 Faridabad City Slums

Urban Zones	Notified	Unnotified
N.I.T	18	12
Old Faridabad	12	12
Ballabgarh	2	11
Total	32	35

NIT:

A significant portion of the notified slums—58% of all slums in M.C.F.—are found in this zone. In 1981, there were close to 36 documented slums. Because N.I.T.'s slum zone has better primary or middle school educational infrastructure than other local slums, its literacy rate is relatively higher. Slums in N.I.T. Zones are generally divided into two categories: refugee slums and industrial slums. The majority of these groups were situated on HUDA, M.C.F., and Defense land-owned property.

Old Faridabad:

Slums, most of which were medium and tiny in size, increased from 15 clusters in 1981 to approximately 23 in 2001. Due to the limited availability of primary schools outside of designated slums and the inconsistent availability of healthcare services, the literacy rate is extremely low. The proximity of these clusters to stone quarrying regions is a distinctive characteristic. Slums in this area are more populated per square mile than N.I.T. concentrations.

Ballabgarh Zone:

This administrative zone had the fewest slum clusters—11 in 1981 and 13 in 1991—of the three, and the majority of them were built during the second period. The size of the slums in this region was under 92 percent. In these clusters, the literacy percentage was also the lowest.

Fourth Phase of Evolution (2001 - 2011)

The Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India gathered comprehensive statistics on slums for the first time in the nation's history in 2001. Only urban areas with more than 50,000 inhabitants (640 cities and towns), including Faridabad City, were questioned in this first slum study.

A significant initiative by the Indian government, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), was also launched during this time period. The Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme were two parts of this mission that worked to better the lives of slum dwellers. (IHSDP). As a result, the era following 2001 is regarded as the fourth stage in the development of slums in Faridabad City.

There was only one slum in the community in 1966. With time, this figure continued to rise until it reached 29 in 1971. In the city of Faridabad, there were 64 colonies as of 2011. Table 2.8 details the development of these 64 slums in the three municipal districts of the city of Faridabad. The following is a description of the different slums in the fourth section, zone by zone:

N.I.T.

The New Industrial Township of Faridabad city is home to 42 out of every three slums, according to the most recent statistics. Comparing 2011 data to 2001 data reveals that 11 additional slums have appeared in this area.

Faridabad: Change in Number of slums (1966- 2011)

Areas/ Urban Zone	1966	1971	1979	1981	2001	2011
N.I.T.	1	14	25	36	31	42
Old Faridabad	-	8	12	15	23	11
Ballabgarh	-	7	9	11	13	11
Total	1	29	46	62	67	64

Source: Survey Reports of Municipal Corporation of Faridabad (Various years).

OLD Faridabad:

The Old Faridabad zone contains 11 out of 64 colonies, or close to 17 percent of the city's slums. These neighbourhoods are situated near drainage and transportation routes. On the remote WAKF board-owned property, there is only one slum. In contrast to N.I.T., there were 11 fewer colonies in the Old Faridabad zone in 2011 than there were in 2001 (23).

Ballabgarh- Eleven slums in this area are identical to those in Old Faridabad. Most of these slums have moved from where they were in 2001 to new locations. For example, there are now no slums in this area close industrial buildings in 2011, whereas there were six in 2001.

Faridabad: Changing Scenario of Slums (1981-2011)

Year	Slum Clusters	Jhuggis (Households)	Population
1981	62	18,934	70,430
1986	64	25,376	1,02,200
1991	67	29,873	1,50,000
2001	67	1,01,533	4,90,981
2011	64	45,967	2,15,053

Source: Survey Reports of Municipal Corporation Faridabad (various years)

In conclusion, the N.I.T. Zone is the main concentration of slums in the metropolis of Faridabad. Due to the availability of better primary or middle school educational infrastructure, the literacy rate and basic amenities are relatively better in the N.I.T. slum zone. The slums in the old Faridabad and Ballabgarh areas, on the other hand, have a high population density and inadequate services. The Municipal Corporation of Faridabad is currently attempting to relocate the slum population thanks to the establishment of the "Slum Free City Plan." They will have improved facilities and more opportunities for development as a result of this.

References

1. Singh, S. N., & Yadava, K. N. S. (1981), Dimensions of rural-urban migration in India and their impact on socio-economic and demographic factors, *Urbanisation and Regional Development*, 6, 393-411.
2. Gilbert, A., & Gugler, J. (1982). *Cities, poverty, and development: Urbanisation in the third world*. Oxford University Press, USA. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/4192397>
3. Lucas, R. (1993). Internal migration in developing countries. In *Handbook of population and family economics*, (pp. 721-798). Elsevier. <https://econpapers.repec.org/RePEc:eee:popchp:1-13>
4. Castles, S., De Haas, H. & Miller, M. J., (1998, 2014). *The age of migration: International population movements in the modern world*. Fifth Edition. Palgrave Macmillan. <https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-1-349-26846-7>
5. King, R., Skeldon, R., & Vullnetari, J. (2008). *Internal and international migration: Bridging the theoretical divide*. Sussex Centre for Migration Research Working Papers, 52. Brighton, GB. University of Sussex. <http://sro.sussex.ac.uk/11688/>
6. Anton, D. K. (2012). The 2012 United Nations conference on sustainable development and the future of international environmental protection. *Consilience*, 7, 64-72.
7. Gill, A. S., Singh, J. B., & Singh, S. (2012). Determinants of migration in Punjab, India: a case study of Amritsar district. *International Journal of Research in Commerce, IT & Management*, 2(2), 85-88. https://ijrcm.org.in/article_info.php?article_id=1373
8. Hugo, G., & Bardsley, D. K. (2013). Migration and Environmental Change in Asia. In E. Piguet & F. Laczko (Eds.), *People on the move in a changing climate: The regional impact of environmental change*

- on migration* (pp. 21-48). Springer Science & Business Media.
https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-94-007-6985-4_2
9. United Nations. (2017). *International migration report 2017* - Highlights.
<https://www.un.org/development/desa/publications/international-migration-report-2017.html>
10. Duncan, H., & Popp, I. (2018). Chapter 10–Migrants and cities: Stepping beyond world migration report 2015. *World Migration Report*, 1.
https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/wmr_2018_en_chapter10.pdf
11. Bhagat, R. B. (2019). Urban Migration and Policy Issues. In S. I. Rajan & S. M. (Eds.), *Handbook of internal migration in India* (pp. 428-448). SAGE Publishing India.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9789353287788.n31>.