

The Study on Slum Population and Improvement Programs of Slums in Punjab

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Abstract- The study covered Punjab state at District level. The Punjab, called Pentapotamia by the Greeks, derives its name from two Persian words, panj (five), an aab (water, having reference to the five rivers which confer on the country). Punjab also spelt Panjab, is a state in the northwest of the Republic of India, forming part of the larger Punjab region. The state is bordered by the Indian states of Himachal Pradesh to the east, Haryana to the south and southeast, Rajasthan to the southwest, and the Pakistani province of Punjab to the west. To the north it is bounded by the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. The state capital is located in Chandigarh, a Union Territory and also the capital of the neighbouring state of Haryana. The population is 24,289,296 (Census 2001)

Punjab is located in northwestern India, and has an area of 50, 362 sq.km. It extends from the latitudes 29.30° North to 32.32° North and longitudes 73.55° East to 76.50° East. It is bounded on the west by Pakistan, on the north by Jammu and Kashmir, on the northeast by Himachal Pradesh and on the south by Haryana and Rajasthan.

Most of the Punjab lies in a fertile, alluvial plain with many rivers and an extensive irrigation canal system.[33] A belt of undulating hills extends along the north eastern part of the state at the foot of the Himalayas. Its average elevation is 300 meters above sea level, with a range from 180 meters in the southwest to more than 500 meters around the northeast border. The southwest of the state is semiarid, eventually merging into the Thar Desert. The Shiwalik Hills extend along the north eastern part of the state at the foot of the Himalayas. A slum is a heavily populated urban informal settlement characterized by substandard housing

and squalor.[1] While slums differ in geographical pattern and other characteristics from country to country. There are many causes that create and expand slum population like : most lack reliable sanitation services, supply of clean water, reliable electricity, timely law enforcement and other basic services. Slum residences vary from shanty houses to professionally-built dwellings that because of poor-quality design or construction have deteriorated into slums. Increasing population of people residing in slums is a global problem. Several developing and developed countries are either facing this problem or they have faced it at one time or the other.

Index Terms- Slum population, geographical pattern, causes and expand of slum population.

I. INTRODUCTION

A **slum** is a heavily populated urban informal settlement characterized by substandard housing and squalor.^[1] While slums differ in size and other characteristics from country to country, most lack reliable sanitation services, supply of clean water, reliable electricity, timely law enforcement and other basic services. Slum residences vary from [shanty](#) houses to professionally-built dwellings that because of poor-quality design or construction have deteriorated into slums

Subdivisions



The area of Punjab can be divided into:

Malwa is a region of Punjab south to river **Sutlej**. The Malwa area makes up majority of the Punjab region consisting 11 districts. Cities such as **Ludhiana**, **Rupnagar**, **Patiala**, **Sangrur**, **Bathinda**, **Mansa**, **Ferozpur**, **Fazilka**, **Rajpura**, **Moga** and **Ajitgarh** are located in the Malwa region. Malwa is also famous for cotton farming.

Majha is a historical region of the Indian Punjab comprising the modern districts of **Amritsar**, **Pathankot**, **Gurdaspur** and **Tarn Taran**. It lies between rivers **Ravi**, **Beas** and the **Sutlej**. This region is called

the heartland of Punjab and is celebrated as being the 'Cradle of **Sikhism**'.

Doaba is the region of Indian Punjab between the rivers **Beas** and **Sutlej**. The name "Doaba" literally translates to "land between two rivers" ("Do" two, "Ab" river; Punjabi). It is one of the most fertile regions of the world and was the centre of the Green Revolution in India. To this day, it remains one of the largest per capita producers of wheat in the world. The cities in Doaba are **Jalandhar**, **Hoshiarpur**, **Rupnagar**, **Nawanshahr** and **Kapurthala**.

Name of State/Union Territory	Statutory towns	Slum reported towns	Total population	Notified slums	Recognised slums	Identified slums
INDIA	4041	2613	65494604	22535133	193305	479517
Punjab	143	73	1460518	787696	20131336	22828135

Definition and types of slums – Census 2011 INDIA

(i) All notified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State, Union territories Administration or Local Government under any Act including a 'Slum Act' may be considered as Notified slums

(ii) All areas recognised as 'Slum' by State, Union territories Administration or Local Government, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act may be considered as Recognized slums

(iii) A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities. Such areas should be identified personally by the Charge Officer and also inspected by an officer nominated by Directorate of Census

Operations. This fact must be duly recorded in the charge register. Such areas may be considered as Identified slums

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slum, 2011

Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India

II. STUDY AREA

The Present study covered Punjab state. Punjab, a region in Northern India and the east side of Pakistan, has a long history and rich cultural heritage. The people of the Punjab are called Punjabis and they speak a language called Punjabi. The three main religions in the area are Sikhism, Hinduism, and Islam.

Punjab is bounded on the north by the vast Himalyan ranges, which divide it from China, Tibet and Kashmir; on the east by the river Jamna, the North-Western Provinces and the Chinese Empire; on the south by Sind, the river Sutlej

III. OBJECTIVES

The proposed study will be carried out with the following objectives:-

To Find out Distribution of Slum Population in Punjab

To Find out Geographical Pattern of Slum Population in India and Punjab

To Find out Causes create and expand Slum Population.

To Find out Slum Improvement Programs.

IV. DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

The study has been carried out to obtain the above mentioned objectives. The present study has been conducted at district level and primarily based on secondary data, collected from Primary Census Abstract for Slum (2011), Punjab Statistical Abstract and Census of India 2011. An attempt has been made to highlight the data by using appropriate tables and maps. Data is

analyzed with the help of general statistical techniques and ARC GIS 9.3 software. :

Causes that create and expand slums

There are several reasons which increases slum population such as, the rural urban migration, urbanization, shortage of developed land for housing, rural migrants to the city in search of jobs, poverty and shortage of facilities and amenities, informal economy, politics, social conflicts and natural disasters etc. All these factors important play a role to enhancing slum population. These entire factors ratio are high in Sangrur District, Ferozpur, and Ludhiana so these districts serves high slum population

V. DISTRIBUTION AND GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERN OF SLUM POPULATION IN INDIA AND PUNJAB

In 2011, 73 slums reported towns in Punjab and 2613 in India. These towns have two type slum populations Notified slums 787696 in Punjab whereas 22535133 in India and Identified slums 47,9517 in Punjab and 22828135 in India. Largely, slum population has found in Industrialised area.



Slum population in Punjab

The slum population in the state is 20% of the total population. Urban poor housing needs are to be addressed considering future urbanisation, and greater migration into the cities.

Total Slum population in India

S No.	State / UT	Total Slum population		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	India	42,578,150	22,697,218	19,880,932
2	Andaman & Nicobar Is.	16,244	8,855	7,389
3	Andhra Pradesh	5,187,493	2,625,745	2,561,748
4	Assam	82,289	43,472	38,817
5	Bihar	531,481	282,772	248,709
6	Chandigarh	107,125	62,762	44,363
7	Chhatisgarh	817,908	422,096	395,812
8	Delhi	2,029,755	1,140,334	889,421
9	Goa	14,482	7,469	7,013
10	Gujarat	1,866,797	1,020,288	846,509
11	Haryana	1,420,407	778,734	641,673
12	Jammu & Kashmir	268,513	143,416	125,097
13	Jharkhand	301,569	158,532	143,037
14	Karnataka	1,402,971	714,413	688,558
15	Kerala	64,556	31,699	32,857
16	Madhya Pradesh	2,417,091	1,269,757	1,147,334
17	Maharashtra	11,202,762	6,137,624	5,065,138
18	Meghalaya	86,304	43,078	43,226
19	Orissa	629,999	330,054	299,945
20	Pondicherry	73,169	36,012	37,157
21	Punjab	1,159,561	629,326	530,235
22	Rajasthan	1,294,106	681,541	612,565
23	Tamil Nadu	2,866,893	1,441,437	1,425,456
24	Tripura	29,949	15,093	14,856
25	Uttar Pradesh	4,395,276	2,348,679	2,046,597
26	Uttranchal	195,470	103,895	91,575
27	West Bengal	4,115,980	2,220,135	1,895,845

Source: Census of India 2001

STATE SHARE OF SLUM POPULATION TO TOTAL SLUM POPULATION OF INDIA

2001

Maharashtra, 22.9
Andhra Pradesh, 12.0
Uttar Pradesh, 11.0
West Bengal, 8.9
Tamil Nadu, 8.1
Madhya Pradesh, 7.2
Karnataka, 4.5
NCT of Delhi #, 3.9
Gujarat, 3.8
Haryana, 3.2
Rajasthan, 3.0
Punjab, 2.8
Odisha, 2.1
Chhattisgarh, 2.1
Bihar, 1.6
Other State/UTs, 3.1

2011

Maharashtra, 18.1
Andhra Pradesh, 15.6
West Bengal, 9.8 Uttar Pradesh, 9.5
Tamil Nadu, 8.9
Madhya Pradesh, 8.7
Karnataka, 5.0 Rajasthan, 3.2 Chhattisgarh, 2.9
NCT of Delhi #, 2.7
Gujarat, 2.6 Haryana, 2.5
Odisha, 2.4
Punjab, 2.2
Bihar, 1.9
Other State/UTs, 3.8

Other States/UTs includes :

1. Reported slum less than 1.0%

Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chandigarh #, Meghalaya, Assam, Puducherry #, Tripura and Kerala

2. State/UTs not reported slum

Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Daman & Diu #, D & N Haveli #, Lakshadweep # and A & N Islands #

Other States/UTs

1. Reported slum less than 1.0%

Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Assam, Kerala, Tripura, Puducherry #, Himachal Pradesh, Chandigarh #, Nagaland, Mizoram, Nagaland, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and A & N Islands #

2. State/UTs not reported slum

Manipur, Daman & Diu #, D & N Haveli # and Lakshadweep #

Increasing population of people residing in slums is a global problem. Several developing and developed countries are either facing this problem or they have faced it at one time or the other. Punjab Slum Clearance Board (PSCB) and Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) introduces and implemented many programmes for slum rehabilitation and development such as, Solid Waste Management, Shifting of Milk

Daries, Strengthening of Fire Services, Valmiki Ambedkar Malin Basti Awas Yojna, Low Cast Sanitation Scheme, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme. The target group under the scheme is slum dwellers. A sum of 2777.00 lacs is being provided in the Punjab State Plan Budget under this scheme during the year 2012-13.

Property Rights to slum dwellers

RAY: States /cities required to assign property Rights to slum dwellers. Tenure security is a major aspect of RAY

Every landless person shall be entitled to an affordable dwelling.

Minimum 25 sq m carpet area, or where land is being allotted - allow a construction of 25 sq m carpet area.

Slum Act: Punjab Slum Area (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1961

The Act helps in:

- Declaration of slum areas
- Identifying Slum Areas for clearance

Definition of Slum: Any area where the buildings-

Are in any respect unfit for human habitation Are by reason of dilapidation, over crowding, faulty arrangements and design of such buildings, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities are detrimental to safety, health or morals, it may, by notification in the official gazette, declare such area to be a slum area.

Issues to be Addressed:

Slum Act : Addresses Clearance- this approach has changed. Act needs to be redrafted.

Definition of Slum: State decision. For Punjab, things to be considered-

- Tenure status (as in RAY)- no Patta Act exists
- Special categorisation required for Industrial slum

VI. CONCLUSION

In 2001, 2.8 percent population lives in slums in Punjab but in 2011 there is only 2.2 percent persons lives in slum areas. There has been decreased 0.6 percent as compared 2001. Highest slum statutory towns are in Sangrur and second is Ferozpur and Ludhiana. Lowest statutory towns are in Tarn Taran District and Faridkot District . These districts have many factors to helpfor increasing slum population.

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