

Assessment of population distribution for different Working class in slum of Gurgaon: A comparative study with India and Haryana

Virender Singh¹, Prof.Randhir Singh Sangwan² & Dr. Sneha Sangwan^{3*}

¹Research scholar, Department of Geography, Indira Gandhi University, Meerpur, Haryana.

²Professor, Department of Geography, Indira Gandhi University, Meerpur, Haryana.

^{3*}Assistant Professor, Department of Geography, BPS Institute of higher learning, BPS Mahila Vishwavidyalaya, Khanpur Kalan, Sonipat, Haryana corresponding author. *Corresponding Author.

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ABSTRACT

In India, like any other countries, the slums are expanding in physical dimension and their situations are not improving owing to several factors. Therefore, slum studies at local scale is one of the important aspects of slums, which in the case of slums of Gurgaon are very crucial because of global cyber city importance, highest in revenue collection and location nearby national capital of the country. Study on MCG revealed by comparative indicators of worker class of slum population Gurgaon slum. The result shows that in comparison to India, Haryana and Gurgaon census data of slum population worker percentage of total worker is higher in studied slum with very high value of marginal worker than India, Haryana nad Gurgaon and lesser Main worker than India, Haryana and Gurgaon data. The female worker as main and marginal worker is very less in present study as well as Census data of India, Haryana and Gurgaon. Thus, present paper investigated classification of worker and non-worker and their comparative analysis with India, Haryana and Gurgaon census data of slum.

Keywords: Marginal worker, Slums, Main-worker, Comparative.

Introduction: The word 'slum' has a slangy connotation in British society from where this word is thought to be originated. In Eastern End of London, this word means 'room,' and it evolved over time to mean 'back slum' giving the sense of 'back alley, street of poor people' (Etymological Dictionary). The slum is variously named, often interchangeably used, in different parts of the globe viz. shanty town, favela, rookery, gecekondu, skid row, barrio, ghetto, bidonville, taudis, bandas de miseria, barrio marginal, morro, loteamento, barraca, musseque, tugurio, solares, mudun safi, karyan, medina achouaia, brarek, ishash, galoos, tanake, baladi, trushebi, chalis, katras, zopadpattis, bustee, estero, looban, dagatan, umjondolo, watta, udukku, and chereka bete (UN-Habitat, 2003). Below are some of the definitions of slums given by some eminent social scientists working in the field of slums:

"For the purpose of Census of India, 2011, the slum areas broadly constitute of: (i) All specified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and Union Territories (UT) Administration under any Act including a 'Slum Act'; (ii) All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State/Local Government and UT Adminis- tration, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act; and (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."

Slums are still the found all over the globe questioning our stage of global development and wellbeing. A study by UN Habitat in 2015 reports that about one fourth of the total world population still lives in areas designated as slums or in areas which don't have proper access to safe potable water, sanitation and durable housing as per accepted standards set by the UN. Concentration of slums is found more in the countries located in global south (the phrase 'global south' refers to the developing and underdeveloped countries, mostly located in southern hemisphere) when compared to slum percentage at global scale. Slum inhabitants in different states of India is no constant rise owing to different social, economic, and political reason. The rise of slums in and around metro politan cities is noticeable as evidenced from several studies (Dhesi *et al.*, 2018; GSMA, 2017; Günther and Ghosh, 2018; Harshwardhan, 2015). Mumbai has the worst kind of slum problem in our country (Harshwardhan, 2015; Hodes *et al.*, 2018; Nijman, 2008). We even face uncertainty and ill definition of slums (Edelman and Mitra, 2006; Nolan, 2015; O'Hare *et al.*, 1998). The table (1) lists the percentage of slum population at two different levels-1) percentage share of slums in all India aggregate; and 2) percentage of notified slums to total slums in the country.

Gurugram is facing one of the worst problems due to massive migration of rural population moving to city peripherals, illegal encroachment by immigrants occupying several locations, and living in disdainful conditions. So, the presentwork focused on slum workers worker's comparative study between India, Haryan and Gurgaon.

Study Area: Out of seventy identified slum of Gurgaon according to Census of India, 2011; six sample has been taken for the study purpose depending on their population and basic amenities available. Most populated with basic amenities like Devlal Colony and least populated with least basic amenities have been selected depending on data of census of India, 2011; and four samples randomly selected based on in between most populated with basic amenities to least populated with least basic amenities. The figure - 1, shows the location of slums in the city as the data provided by government agencies. Table - 1 give general description of slum selected for the study.

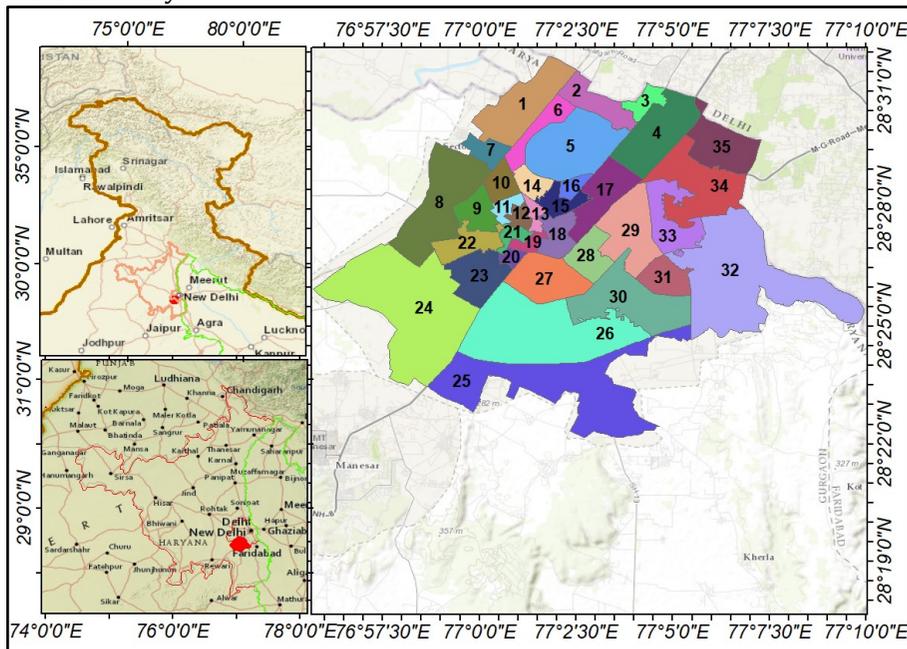


Figure 1. Location of the slums in Gurgaon.

Table 1. Study site description.

Study Area	Total No. of Household*	Total Population*	No. of Household surveyed**	Survey Pop.**	Male**	Female**
Devlal Colony	1770	7967	189	879	482	397
Bhawani Enclave	467	2563	61	459	269	190
Ravi Nagar	260	1229	32	137	80	57
Ambedkar Colony	260	1128	34	194	113	81
Sihi	107	514	16	91	57	34
Jhugi Basti, Nathupur	903	4266	103	502	287	215
	*Census, 2011		**Present Survey			

Result and Discussion:-

Slum workers of India and Haryana and Gurgaon; according to census of India 2011 have been presented in Table - 1. Total slum population has been divided into total worker and Non-Worker and further total worker has been classified as Main - worker and Marginal worker.

Table 2. Worker and non-worker classification on slum population in India, Haryana and Gurgaon.

Workertype	Slum Population		Main Worker			Marginal Worker			Non-Worker			Total Worker			
	Sex / Area	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
India		51.86	48.14	80.05	19.95	86.47	60.53	39.47	13.53	37.25	62.75	63.6	77.41	22.59	36.4
Haryana		53.42	46.58	86.79	13.21	84.85	70.25	29.75	15.15	39.07	53.88	68.27	84.28	15.72	31.73
Gurgaon		53.63	46.37	87.55	12.45	94	71.14	28.86	6	38.36	61.64	68.32	86.57	13.43	31.68

*Census, 2011.

** Value in %.

According census of India workers who had worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more) are termed as Main Workers. Those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. less than 6 months) are termed as Marginal Workers. Out of all slum population India only 36.4% is working category rest 63.6% is in non-working category; for Haryana and Gurgaon percentage of working population slum is lesser comparative to India with around 31%. Non worker population covering any person not involved in any type of economic gains is much higher than working population with 63.6% in India and it is higher in Haryana Gurgaon, with value around 68%. Out of all total worker Main worker constitute most part with 80.5% in India which is less in Haryana with 84.85% and higher than India and Haryana in Gurgaon with 94% of total worker as main worker. Those workers who had not worked for the major part of the reference period (i.e. less than 6 months) is much less in Gurgaon with 6% than India and Haryana with 13.53 and 15.15% respectively. Suggesting, most of the total worker population in slum of Gurgaon has workfor the major part of the reference period (i.e. 6 months or more).

In the present survey done in different slums of Gurgaon, as shown in Figure – 2 and 3, percentage distribution of workers in slum shows that in all the six slums the percentage of total worker is higher than Gurgaon as well as Haryana and similar to India with nearly 36% working population in all slums. Total female worker in almost all studies slum had higher percentage than Haryana and Gurgaon as well as India except Ambedkar Colony where it is higher than Haryana and Gurgaon but lesser than India. Main worker in Gurgaon slum in the present studied where found lesser than India, Haryan and Gurgaon with least main worker in Sihi slums with 64.52% and most in Devilal Colony slum.

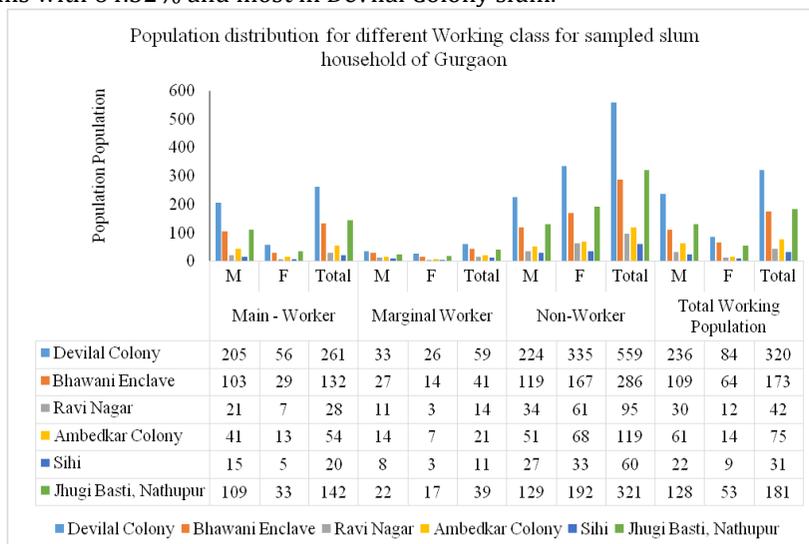


Figure 2. Population distribution for different Working class for sampled slum household of Gurgaon.

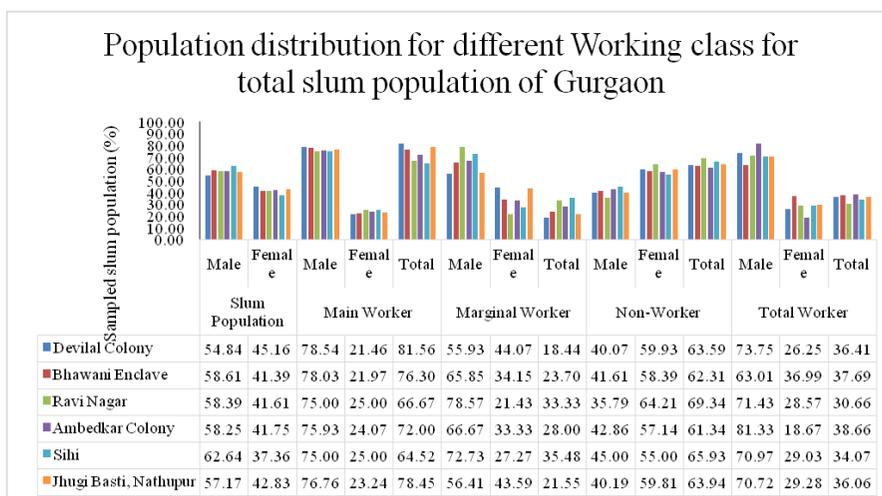


Figure 3. Population distribution for different Working class (in %) for sampled slum household of Gurgaon.

Although, female worker contribution as main worker in studied slum were found much higher than India, Haryana and Gurgaon census data with most female main worker in Sihi and Ravi Nagar having 25% of female main worker in both; Whereas opposite scenario were found for Male main worker which is lesser in studied slums of Gurgaon than India,, Haryana and Gurgaon having most male main worker in Devlal Colony. Non-Worker percentage in studied slum were mostly similar to India census data but lesser than Haryana and Gurgaon. Marginal worker in all slums were higher than census data of India, Haryana and Gurgaon with highest value of 33.33% in Sihi and least value of 18.44% in Devlal Colony.

Conclusion: From the present survey it is evident that total number of worker percentage in slums of Gurgaon is almost higher than India, Haryana and Gurgaon census data in all studied slum with least value in Ravi Nagar slums. Percentage of Non-worker is less in studied slum than Haryana and Gurgaon and similar to Indian census data. Female non-worker is less than India and Gurgaon data in almost all slum and higher or similar to Haryana data in almost all samples. Reverse is true for male non workers of studied slum. Marginal worker were found higher in Gurgaon present study than India, Haryana and Gurgaon data stating higher fraction of people had no work for the major part of the year (i.e. less than 6 months) whereas main worker is much less in studies site than India, Haryana and Gurgaon census data suggesting less number of people having work for major part of the year.

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