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# UPUEA ECONOMIC JOURNAL

A Biannual-Bilingual Double Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Journal of Economics

VOLUME - 19 (D) CONFERENCE NO. - 19 (SECTION 4) 13<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> APRIL 2024

## 19<sup>TH</sup> ANNUAL NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF UPUEA

### THEME 1

- Prospects of Manufacturing and Service Sector Growth in India

### THEME 2

- Role and Impact of Social Protection Programmes

### THEME 3

- Emerging Features of Trade and Trade Policy

### THEME 4

- Growth and its Drivers in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand

### THEME 5

- Environment, Climate Change and Sustainable Development



**UTTAR PRADESH - UTTARAKHAND ECONOMIC ASSOCIATION**

*Supported By:*

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**Department of Economics, Ambedkar School of Social Sciences (ASSS)  
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Uttar Pradesh (India)**



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***FROM SECRETARY'S DESK***

The Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand Economic Association (UPUEA), founded in 2005, has seen impressive growth in its short tenure. Membership has exploded tenfold in less than fifteen years to about 1800 life members, showcasing the association's increasing significance. The UPUEA, Society for Promotion of Economics in both states, is a premier society of economists. It actively contributes to the field of economics by publishing its research findings. It further promotes economic exploration through annual conferences, providing a platform for economists to share research and collaborate. These conferences are experiencing a rise in participation, with growing numbers of delegates, paper presenters, and esteemed resource persons. Overall, UPUEA's dedication to organizing high-quality events and fostering research collaboration makes it a key player in advancing economic understanding within Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

The Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand Economic Association (UPUEA) is gearing up for its 19th Annual National Conference, a three-day event scheduled for April 13th-15th, 2024. We have received more than Three Hundred Sixty (360) Research papers under the broad theme of the conference: **Sustaining Growth with Equity: Sectoral Growth, Trade and Social Protection in the 21st Century**. A pre-Conference research workshop for the young researchers has been organized on 13<sup>th</sup> April 2024 to acquaint the researchers with various nuances of the research. This year's conference delves into the dynamic forces shaping the Indian economy, with a particular focus on the state of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Researchers and economists have a great opportunity to contribute their expertise by submitting papers on five key sub-themes.

- ***Growth Prospects of Manufacturing and Service Sectors in India,***
- ***The Impact of Social Protection Programs,***

- *Emerging Trends in Trade and Trade Policy,*
- *The Drivers of Economic Growth in Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand*
- *Environment, Climate and Sustainable Development.*

All accepted papers will be published within the conference proceedings, creating a valuable record of scholarly contributions. However, the organizers have encountered a recurring challenge: ***delayed paper submissions***. This has resulted in last-minute scrambling and potential disruptions to the conference schedule. Despite persistent and frequent reminder to the members to contribute their papers as per schedule, we continue to receive the late response under the pretext of late information, leading to accomplishment of further steps in haste. While we've disseminated information about the conference and deadlines, we understand that occasionally, important details might require reiteration. To ensure a well-organized event and allow ample time for the publication of full papers in the conference proceedings, we kindly request all interested members to reach out to the General Secretary or Organizing Secretary in March for any clarifications or updates. By adhering to the specified page limits, members can contribute to a well-organized and informative conference. We appreciate your understanding and look forward to receiving your valuable research contributions. The Uttar Pradesh-Uttarakhand Economic Association (UPUEA), a well-established organization for over a decade, recognizes the need to adapt with the time. With the national economy rapidly evolving, the association acknowledges new challenges facing the economies of Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, particularly in agriculture and rural development. To address these challenges, the UPUEA sees the current times, as an opportune moment for critical reflection. The association proposes an objective discussion to analyze both the successes and failures of past development efforts. This analysis aims to identify crucial strategies with the potential to unlock growth across all sectors.

The UPUEA expresses gratitude to various funding agencies and institutions for their financial support towards conferences, journal publications, and conference proceedings printing. Additionally, we acknowledge the valuable contribution of NABARD for publication financial support. Upuea is also grateful to publisher, Kunal Books, New Delhi, for their efficient printing of the conference proceedings.

**(Vinod Kumar Srivastava)**  
**General Secretary, Upuea.**



## UPUEA ECONOMIC JOURNAL

*A Biannual-Bilingual Double Blind Peer Reviewed Refereed Journal of Economics*

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# Status of Slums in Uttarakhand among Himalayan States

Miss Diksha Kumari<sup>1</sup> & Dr. Shalini Chaudhary<sup>2</sup>

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## ABSTRACT

*Slum areas are defined as areas where people have the worst living conditions. They live in poorly maintained houses that usually have only one room and their kitchen and toilet is in the same room. Slum dwellers struggle for daily food and live in extreme poverty and suffer from many health problems due to lack of sanitation. The formation of slums is a big hindrance in the economic growth of our country as with more formation of slums, poverty will increased, number of crimes will also increase. One of the main reasons for slum formation is urbanization.*

*Urbanization is increasing at a high-speed rate almost everywhere in India, although it has its own good and bad impact on the area in which it occurs, positive effects include increase in employment, increase in infrastructure facility, and increase in standard of living. Negative effects include increase in crimes, less availability of resources, inflation, heavy traffic, etc., however this study only focus on one problem which is seen with growing urbanization and formation of slums and there is a positive correlation between increasing urbanization and formation of slums. For employment opportunities people migrate from rural to urban and Hilly to plain areas and this leads to increase in Urbanization, which ultimately increases the formation or concentration of slums. The formation of slums has its own social and economic effects which are poverty, beggary and crime and these socio-economic issues hinder economic development.*

*The present Study shows the growth of slums in Himalayan states of the India, out of 12 Himalayan states and 2 union territories only 9 Himalayan states and one union territory are taken for analysis although focus is on one state that is Uttarakhand. We also analysis the status of Uttarakhand among other Himalayan states through Univariate analysis with reference to various indicators like total slum population, literacy among slums in Himalayan States, male and female ratio in total slum population, total working and non-working population in slums.*

**Key Words:** Slums, Urbanization, Migration, Employment, Literacy.

## Introduction

Urbanization refers to the process of increase in population concentration in urban areas. Urbanization is an index of transformation from a rural economy to a modern industrial ones (Neelmani Jaysawal and

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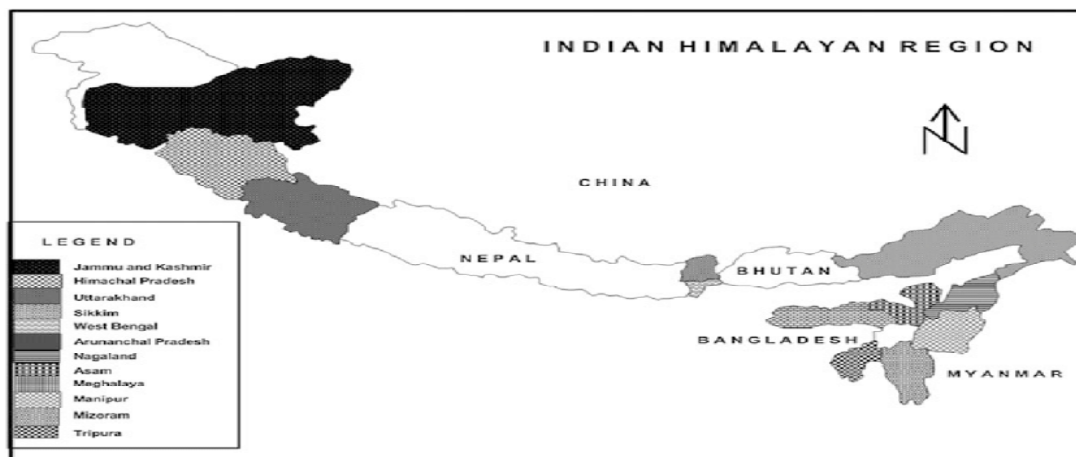
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Sudeshna Saha 2014). According to UN reports Urbanization is the process by which towns and cities are formed and their area increases as more and more people begin to live and work there. The major component of urbanization is the increase in industrialization in urban areas which leads to greater migration of rural people to urban areas, as people move towards urban areas for employment opportunities. Moreover, through the development of other facilities also, like educational institutions, hospitals, market facilities, transport and communications, huge migration towards urban areas can be seen. Migration concurrently has resulted in transfer of rural poverty to urban areas (Raunak Prasad et al, 2016). In India, there are three main channels through which urbanization can arise, first is the natural increase; second is net migration and third is the reclassification of urban areas (Manoj Sahu et al., 2018). With growing urbanization many problems occur in urban areas as we know resources in any urban area is limited while population keep growing which lead to less availability of resources to all living in urban areas and also at the same time inflation increases.

On one hand urbanization is a symbol of economic growth but on the other hand it clearly create more problems than it solves. When people from backward or rural areas migrate towards urban areas for employment, health and education facilities it lead to many problems in urban areas like problem of heavy traffic, overcrowding, inflation, pollution, increase in crimes, increase in labor force, growth of slums etc. All these are common problems which can be easily seen in urban areas where urbanization is at peak. Moving away from all these problems, the study here focuses on the problem of formation of slums with increasing urbanization because both of the processes are simultaneous.

The Indian Himalayan Region has 12 states as Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland, Tripura, Meghalaya, Manipur and West Bengal and two union territories as Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. These Himalayan states are on great height, although both hilly and plain areas can be seen in these states, also they have rich vegetation. The climatic conditions of these Himalayan states are quite different from other states from geographical point of view hence the impact of any economic change here is different, In this study we look at the impact of urbanization in these Himalayan states and the situation of slums in these states as well as the situation in Uttarakhand.



**Source:** (Sati, Vishwambhar. (2014). Towards Sustainable Livelihoods and Ecosystems in Mountain Regions. 10.1007/978-3-319-03533-8.)



## Slum

Slums are defined as an area where living conditions of people are extremely worst. They do not have any proper facilities like sewage, drinking water, electricity, education and they do not even have a proper roof over their house. It is seen that slum dwellers usually live on unregistered land, they barely pay house and water tax, electricity is available only in few areas of the slum, they do not have proper sewage facilities and they live in very less space. These slums are usually located near railway stations or on the banks of rivers. The situation of slums are extremely bad as they live in poverty and fight for daily living and for every meal. With increasing urbanization the formation of slums also increases as people migrate to urban areas in the hope of a better life but they are forced to live in slums as they cannot find employment opportunities and also have to deal with huge inflation. It becomes very difficult for them to survive in big cities. They are forced to pick garbage, work as waiter and mostly slum dwellers work as casual laborers. The government needs to take strict actions for these slum dwellers to improve the conditions of slums and also to put a hinder in the growth of slum areas. If slum growth is uncontrolled and not contained effectively, it would be an imminent peril to the quality of life and sustainability of urban cities in general and the slum dwellers in particular. (Donald Mawkheng 2018).

## Review of Literature

With growing urbanization and dependence on capital intensive techniques the problem of unemployment increases, Neelmani Jaysawal et al., (2014). Slum dwellers face the problem of affordability, they face this problem in housing, medical services, education, lifestyle, in all these aspects the problem of affordability is seen, Raunak Prasad et al., (2016). The main reason why slum increases in urban areas is because people migrate towards urban areas in hope of better future and job opportunities but they forget about the inflation in big cities, Sudhir Sinha et al., (2017). With growing urbanization urban population is increasing side by side but the resources are still, they are not increasing in comparison of population which lead to less availability of resources to all living there, P.K. Rynnga (2018).

## Objectives of the study

The objective of the study is:

- To know the status of slums among Himalayan states.
- To find relative situation of Uttarakhand among other Himalayan states.
- To find the status of gender parity in slums of Himalayan states.

## Methodology

The study is descriptive type which is based on secondary data taken from census 2011. Study uses simple software like MS Excel for table construction and pie chart and figures formation. For analysis Simple statistical tools applied like simple average and ratio. For Gender Parity Index three variables are taken such that population, literacy and work participation. The following formula is used to calculate gender parity:

$$\text{Gender Parity Index} = \frac{\text{Number of Females}}{\text{Number of Males}}$$

The area of study is Himalayan region. There are total 12 states in Himalayan states and two union territories, Only 9 states and 1 union territory have been taken up for the study such that Mizoram, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Jammu and Kashmir. Manipur and West Bengal are exempted from the study. According to the 2011 census, there are no slums in Manipur, while only 0.59% of West Bengal's area lies on the Himalayan region.

## Result and Discussions

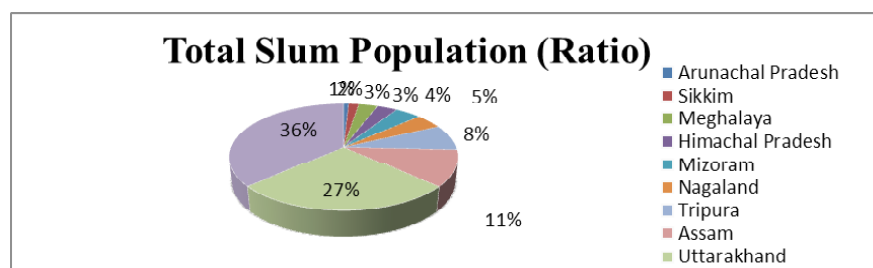
### • Total Slum Population in Himalayan States

**Table 1. Total Slum Population in Himalayan States**

Himalayan States	Total Slum Population
Arunachal Pradesh	15562
Sikkim	31378
Meghalaya	57418
Himachal Pradesh	61312
Mizoram	78561
Nagaland	82324
Tripura	139780
Assam	197266
Uttarakhand	487741
Jammu and Kashmir	662062
<b>Total</b>	<b>1813404</b>

Source: Census 2011

**Figure 1. State wise ratio of Slum Population to Total Himalayan State's Population**



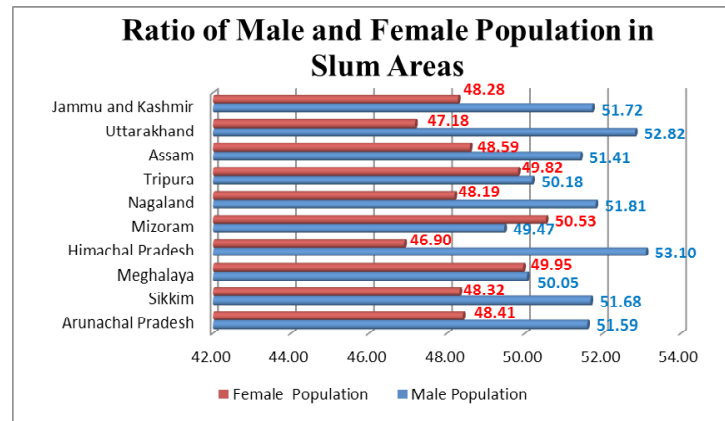
Source: Census 2011

Table 1 shows total population of slums in Himalayan states, while Figure 1 shows the ratio of slum population of each Himalayan state to the total slum population of the Himalayan states. It is clear from the table that among Himalayan states Arunachal Pradesh has lowest population in slum as 15562 and its share in slum population of Himalayan states is only 1%, while Jammu and Kashmir has highest slum population at 662062 also it has highest share in slum population which is 36%. Moreover Uttarakhand has second highest slum population among Himalayan states at 487741 and its share is 27% second highest in Himalayan

states. This shows that among the Himalayan states, Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir have the highest share of slum population as both of them account for 63% of the total slum population.

- **Ratio of Male and Female Population in Slum Areas**

**Figure 2 Ratio of Male and Female Population in Slums**



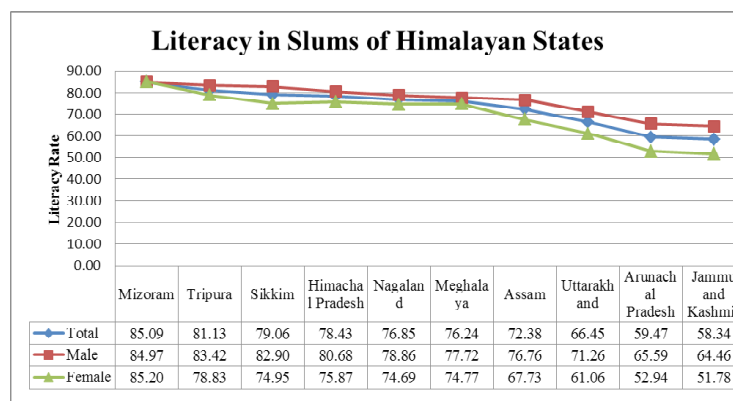
Source: Census 2011

Figure 2 shows the ratio of male and female population in slum areas of Himalayan States. It is shown in the figure that in every Himalayan state male population in slum is more than female population except Mizoram. In Mizoram male population in slum is at 49.47% while female population is 50.53%. The ratio of other Himalayan states vary between 46% to 49% of females in slum and 50% to 53% of males in slums.

In Uttarakhand male population in slums is 52.82% while female population is 47.18%. This shows male population is 5.64% more than female population in slums. However Himachal Pradesh has highest difference 6.2% between male and female population.

- **Literacy in Slums of Himalayan States**

**Figure 3. Literacy in slums of Himalayan States**



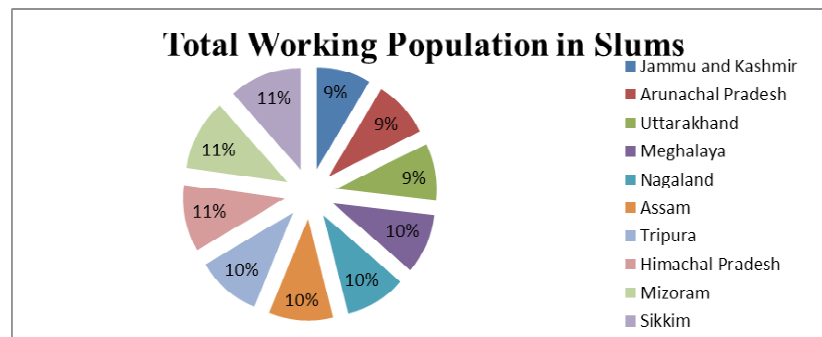
Source: Census 2011

Figure 3 shows literacy in slums of Himalayan states, it is clear that Mizoram has highest literacy 85.09% while male literacy is 84.97% and female literacy is 85.20% among Himalayan states. While Jammu and Kashmir has lowest literacy 58.34% in which male literates are 64.46% and female literates are 51.78%. The situation of Uttarakhand is not that good among Himalayan States as it has literacy of 66.45% of total slum population in which male literacy is 71.26% and female literacy is 61.06%, 10.20% variation is seen between male and female literacy in Uttarakhand.

- **Total Working Population in Slums**

Figure 4 shows Total working population in slums of Himalayan states, figure states that there is not much variation among Himalayan states in case of working population as percentage of working population lies between 9% to 11%. Uttarakhand has 9% of working slum population. Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Sikkim has highest percentage of working population at 11% among Himalayan States, while Jammu Kashmir, Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand lies at lowest percentage of working population at 9%. Meghalaya, Nagaland and Assam lies in middle category as they have working population in slums around 10%.

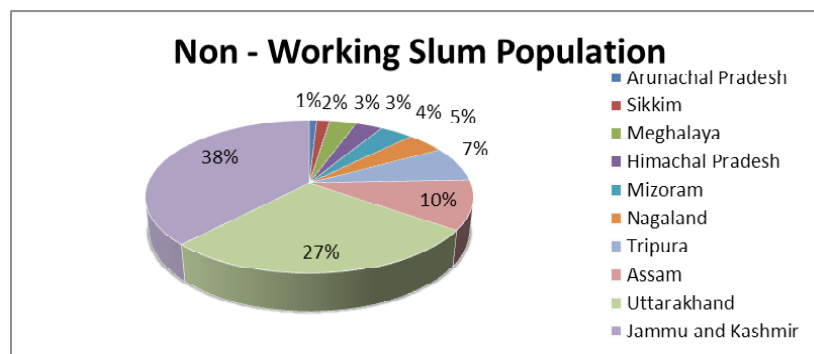
**Figure 4 : Total Working Population in Slums**



Source: Census 2011

- **Non-Working Slum Population**

**Figure 5 : Non – Working Slum Population**



Source: Census 2011

Figure 5 shows the Non-working slum population among Himalayan States. It is clear from the figure that Jammu and Kashmir has highest non-working slum population at 38% while Arunachal Pradesh has lowest non-working slum population as only 1%. Uttarakhand has second highest non-working slum population at 27%. This shows the backwardness of slums in Uttarakhand as it has much more non-working population in comparison of other Himalayan States, while it has only 9% slum working population. The gap between working and non-working is huge which need to be addressed.

- **Gender Parity Index of Slum Population of Himalayan States**

**Table 2. Gender Parity Index**

Himalayan States	Gender Parity Index		
	Population	Literate	Work Participation
Arunachal Pradesh	0.94	1.28	0.26
Sikkim	0.94	1.37	0.41
Meghalaya	1.00	1.13	0.48
Himachal Pradesh	0.88	1.10	0.34
Mizoram	1.02	1.01	0.63
Nagaland	0.93	1.11	0.51
Tripura	0.99	1.27	0.28
Assam	0.94	1.31	0.22
Uttarakhand	0.89	1.21	0.19
Jammu and Kashmir	0.93	1.27	0.28
Himalayan States Total	0.93	1.24	0.28
India	0.93	1.31	0.29

**Source:** Census 2011

Table 2 shows the condition of females in slums of Himalayan States, it is clear from the table that female condition is not good. Although there is not much difference among all Himalayan States as population of all lies between 0.88 to 1.02 which shows medium level gender parity. In literacy a pattern can be seen as it also lies in the range of 1 to 1.28 which is higher than male population and last in work population we see it is on very low level of women working population in slums.

The condition of females in slums of Himalayan States is not good which can clearly be seen through the table. Females are more literate than males but they are working less in comparison of male population.

## Conclusion

The situation of slums in the Himalayan states can be easily seen through the above figures. Jammu and Kashmir has the highest population of slums among the Himalayan states, while it has the lowest working population in slums. The condition of Jammu and Kashmir is worse among all Himalayan States while Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Mizoram are performing good as here slum population is very low, also their percentage in working population is highest, and in non-working population their percentage is lowest.

The situation of Uttarakhand is not good among all the Himalayan states as it has the second lowest population in slums while it is third lowest in terms of literacy in slums. It is clearly seen that there is a huge difference in Uttarakhand in terms of male and female slum population among the Himalayan states as the male slum population is 52.82% while the female slum population is 47.18%.

There is need for government to improve the condition of slums as the status of slums in Himalayan states specially in Jammu and Kashmir and Uttarakhand is worse. Uttarakhand lags far behind in terms of slums among all the Himalayan states because the situation in Jammu and Kashmir can be ignored due to disputes and restrictions on development in the state for many years. Study suggests to increase job opportunities in slums and in backward areas and provide more jobs to women as they are more literate in comparison of male which can also be clearly seen through gender parity index of slums. Uttarakhand has both hilly and plain areas, there is a trend of migration from hilly areas to plain areas and mostly slums are in plain areas of Uttarakhand. Dehradun has highest number of slums in Uttarakhand according to census 2011. There is need to create job opportunities with focus on backward and hilly areas of Uttarakhand so that people stop migrating towards plain areas like Dehradun for jobs and education. Primitiveness in hilly areas is also a main reason of migration which ultimately lead to slum formation. There is need to put a stop in migration so that slum formation can also completely remove. According to census 2011 in almost every rural area population per square km is only in hundreds while in urban areas population per square km is in thousands. This shows that more people live in less space in urban areas while if we talk about slums they live in worse condition than that as whole family of five to six people live in one single room. The situation of slums in Himalayan States is not that bad except Uttarakhand and Jammu and Kashmir. There is need to improve living conditions of slum dwellers which can be done through better education and more employment opportunities for people living in slums.

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