

# Socio-Economic Survey of People Live in Hallomajra, Chandigarh

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MS15135

*A dissertation submitted for the partial fulfilment  
of BS-MS dual degree in Science*

Under the guidance of  
**Dr. Ritajyoti Bandyopadhyay**



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## Certificate of Examination

This is to certify that the dissertation titled “ **Socio-Economic Survey of people live in Hallomajra, Chandigarh**” submitted by **Sourabh Kumar Soni** (Reg. No. MS15135) for the partial fulfillment of BS-MS dual degree programme of the Institute, has been examined by the thesis committee duly appointed by the Institute. The committee finds the work done by the candidate satisfactory and recommends that the report be accepted.

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Dated: 15/06/2020



## Declaration

The work presented in this dissertation has been carried out by me under the guidance of Dr. Ritajyoti Bandyopadhyay at the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research Mohali.

This work has not been submitted in part or in full for a degree, a diploma, or a fellowship to any other university or institute. Whenever contributions of others are involved, every effort is made to indicate this clearly, with due acknowledgment of collaborative research and discussions. This thesis is a bonafide record of original work done by me, and all sources listed within have been detailed in the bibliography.

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Dated: 15/06/2020

In my capacity as the supervisor of the candidate's project work, I certify that the above statements by the candidate are true to the best of my knowledge.

**Dr. Ritajyoti Bandyopadhyay**  
(Supervisor)



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## Abstract

This research wishes to conduct a Socio-Economic survey in the village Hallomajra, Chandigarh. It is one of the 12 villages in Chandigarh under Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh. The survey work took place from December 2019 – March 2020. The sample size is 74 individuals, including wage workers, shopkeepers, street vendors, homemakers, factory workers, and others (**few students above age 15, service providers, and old age people**). The study brings out the significant social and economic aspects of the people living in the area.

The thesis has three chapters. The first chapter presents the general idea of the socio-economic life of people who live in the centrality of Chandigarh. It includes history, the purpose of building the city, demographic, and spatial understanding of the city. The second chapter establishes the knowledge of the migrants, laborers, and their living conditions in the city. It also provides a framework to understand the hegemony of capital in the lives of the urban poor, and combination of the Informal and Formal sector. The third chapter analyzes the qualitative and quantitative data of the research work in support of the theories mentioned in the second chapter.

The study aims to give a sense of the people who live in the area to show their working life, living conditions, health status, political participation, and connection with the city. The resulting emphasis is the need to consider their access to the capabilities to live a decent life in the city and the role of Chandigarh's plan to provide space for the people without whom the city could not be run as a functioning organism. The study aims to see the consequences of various governmental policy measures in a community's life. There is a need to balance the economic structure of the informal and the formal sector in the circuit of capital. The research work in village and slums area in city Chandigarh are less if compared to the research work done on slums areas in metropolitan cities hence this thesis work greatly contributes to the academic research work for studying lives of migrant, urban poor and lifestyle of people who live in village exist in Chandigarh.



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# Chapter 1

## Socio-Economic History of Chandigarh

Independence from British colonialism and subsequent partition of British India into two nations in 1947 led to the division of the colonial province of Punjab, with the capital city Lahore being in Pakistan. Indian Punjab was left without any significant city comparable to Lahore, which could have legitimised the cultural and economic heritage that the new state had to offer. This led to the foundation of a new 'planned' city, Chandigarh, the new capital of East Punjab. The city is considered to be the "dream city" of India's first Prime Minister, Sh. Jawaharlal Nehru. He declared that the new town would be "symbolic of the freedom of India, unfettered by the traditions of the past, and expression of the nation's faith in nature"[Malhotra 13]. The city locates at the foothills of the Shivalik hill ranges in the north with a longitude of  $76^{\circ}47'14''$  E and latitude of  $30^{\circ}44'14''$  N. The Master Plan has its history and passed through multiple hands. However, it was finally planned by architect Le Corbusier. He laid out its master plan as analogous to the human body. The concept of the city was designed on the principle of CIAM (Congress Internationaux d' Architecture Moderne) with four significant functions of a city: living, working, care of the body and spirit, and circulation. The CIAM was a group of most prominent architects and urban planners who discussed the principle of the "Functioning City" for the modern age in the so-called Athens Charter. The master plan itself has a great significance in shaping and situating the real life of those who live in the city.

The infrastructural development of Chandigarh might be described in three phases. The underlying infrastructure, including government buildings, hospitals, colleges,

and construction from Sector 1 to 30, was completed in the first phase. The second phase consisted of the development of the following 17 sectors from Sector 31 to 47, primarily for residential purposes. The final phase was the formation of sectors from 48 to 56, 61, and 63. The first phase began in 1950, the second phase in 1964, and the third phase in 1990-1991. Le Corbusier was not in favor of building up industries in the city. He clearly defined Chandigarh as a "government city" in his "Statute of Land" for Chandigarh[Chalana 14]. There was also a demand by the Army to set up cantonments as close to the town as possible to take advantage of essential services. For the development of the city and allocation of the land for the development of the sectors in the city, people from the villages displaced, providing property in another village/area as compensation. Few of the landowners with vast landholding allotted lands in two different villages.

## 1.1 Salient Features of the Master Plan

The smallest unit of the city in the master plan is the neighborhood called the sector. Each sector (except for sectors 1 to 6, 12, 14, and 26) has a size of 800m × 1200m having an emphasis on family life and community living. Each sector is introverted with sealing walls along main roads so as not to be disturbed by fast vehicular traffic outside, along with having parks within 300m. The city has a green belt, open spaces, gardens, and the well-defined hierarchy of circulation roads based on Le Corbusier's 7Vs road-system designed to lead traffic into the city and to distribute it right up till the dwelling unit [Administration ].

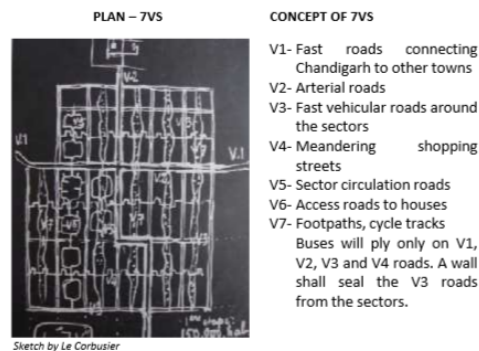


Figure 1.1: **Concept of 7Vs**  
[Administration ]

The plan contains a greenbelt extending five miles in all directions from the rectangular grid of uniform sectors and the zone terms as “**Periphery**”. In 1952, ‘**Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act**’ was passed by the Punjab Legislative Assembly imposing significant restrictions on developments in the periphery. A decade later, the boundary was moved forward from five miles to a radius of ten miles. Despite the Act, however, unplanned and planned activities have been seen from the very beginning. Unexpected squatter developments, two new townships, i.e., Panchkula in the north and Mohali in the south, planned military setup, and private developments including high-rise residential towers started appearing around and beyond the green zones, which all are against the spirit of the Periphery Control Act.

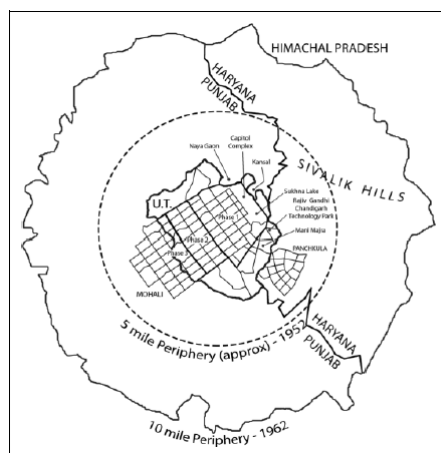


Figure 1.2: **Schematic Layout of Periphery**  
[Chalana 14]

It was an administrative city by conception and expected to accommodate half a million people. The Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966, reorganized the existing Punjab state to constitute two separate states of Punjab and Haryana, a new Union Territory by the name of Chandigarh and transferred certain areas to the existing Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh (granted statehood in 1971). “The Union Territory of Chandigarh comprises such of the territories of Manimajra and Manauli kanungo circles of Kharar Tehsil of Ambala district in the existing state of Punjab”[Parliament 96]. There is a common high court for Punjab, Haryana, and Chandigarh to be called the High Court of Punjab and Haryana, the total area of the Chandigarh is 114 Sq. Kms

S.No.	Land Use	Area in Sq. Kms (Approx.)
1	2	3
1	Sectors (1 to 56), Part of Sector 61 and 63	70
2	Industrial	5.75
3	Institutional	5.56
4	Defence	5.15
5	Railway Land	1.28
6	Manimajra	3.90
7	Researved Forest	11.00
8	Rural Zones/Peripheral area	11.36
	Total	114 Sq. Kms.

Table 1.1: **Tentative land use as per Urban Complex plan**  
[Administration ]

The city has a high order of social infrastructure, including government schools, colleges, the Punjab University, the PGIMER, PEC University, Chandigarh College of Architecture, tourism circuits, cultural centers, religious places, and public library, etc.

Categories	Education				Dispensaries		Religious		Community Centres	
	Primary		High School		Existing	Required	Existing	Required	Existing	Required
	Existing	Required	Existing	Required						
Sectoral Grid	160(33+127)	167	127	107	40	55	106	166	38	53
Reh. Colonies	8	40	6	28	9	13	37	40	18	14
Villages	-	-	15	12	17	2	38	18	24	2
Manimajra	-	-	10	18	1	7	-	-	4	9
Total	168	207	158	165	67	77	181	224	84	78

Table 1.2: **Detail City Level Analysis of Social Infrastructure**  
[Administration ].

Similarly, the city hosts three secretariats to meet the functional requirements of several central and state installations. Along with this, has a High Court, Punjab Mini Secretariat, accommodates government staff, and houses national and regional level offices such as Excise Office, National Open School, Income Tax Office, Geological Survey of India, etc. The city also has various defense organizations such as DRDO, BSF, CRPF, and ITBP. Hence, it emerged with a dominant public-sector employed middle class, mostly serving government and government undertakings.

Le Corbusier was confident that his layout would ensure that “no suburb is possible in Chandigarh”[Chalana 14]. The master plan made no provision for the many low-income workers who are part of running informal economy like maids, construction workers, wage labor, street hawkers, gardeners, and auto drivers who play an

essential role in the functioning of the Indian cities. Even before the city was built, about 70 percent of the available land became out of reach for the poor to purchase as it became extremely expensive[Bhardwaj 15]. The public transport facility is purposefully kept poor, which makes per-capita transport expenditure remain high when compared with different cities with an efficient mass public transport system. Hence, it is not easy for the poor to reside in the urban core of the city. Thus periphery began to witness squatter settlements. Few cheap housing villages were incorporated within the master plan of Chandigarh towards the end of the 1950s after much pressure on the Capital Project Organization (CPO) when people like construction workers, cobblers, and laundrymen were treated as encroachers of public land, and continuously moved around by the administration.

In the majority of the Indian cities, there exist both formal and informal settlements that are interdependent. The urban poor interacts with the state, politicians, and bureaucracy with distinct strategies and tactics to have their right to live despite having "illegal" settlements. They are the only ones who provide services to the "legal" residents[Bhardwaj 15]. It will be understood more precisely when discussing Political and Civil Society in detail. Chandigarh city has a spatial layout, and its roads inhibit the growth of the informal settlement inside the urban core. The middle-class people in the city needed a poor working-class for their services, who provided cheap labor to maintain their lifestyle and standard of living. *For Henri Lefebvre, the working class is an essential component to bring about urban transformation and renewal by incorporating ways of living in a city with a planning process*[Bhardwaj 15]. City politics can be understood not only with policies and schemes of the government but rather in broader level and multi-layered interaction together with local politics.

The master plan made no provisions for the housing of the many low-income non-governmental workers due to which periphery witness squatter settlements. Initially, construction workers who came to build public projects were seen as temporary and were tolerated. However, there was much private-sector construction work by which many low-income workers stayed in the city and lived in unplanned settlements. In 1959, the administration set up four "temporary" sites as "labor colonies" as more settlers appeared in the urban core. With the increase in population in the city, the large number of working poor also settled in the villages in the periphery, which had permission for residential growth within the *lal dora* boundary.

In 1964 "Periphery Control Plan of Chandigarh" mentioned "Special Projects" in which the central government initiated the first set of projects planned for defense setup due to its strategic location close to Pakistan and Kashmir conflict zone. Le Corbusier argued not to permit the decision of the central government to set up military infrastructure in the periphery. However, the Chandigarh cantonment area was built after Le Corbusier's death in 1965. The central government justified the importance of building up special projects to the public interest by relating it to national security during the Indo-Pak war 1965. The development made them legal under the power of eminent domain granted to the government by the constitution[Chalana 14]. These military establishments brought more economic diversification in the city.

Along with this, the Punjab Government approved Industrial development projects with the expansion of trajectory from five miles to ten miles. Industrial development raised employment in private sectors. All three governments of Punjab, Haryana, and Chandigarh have interpreted the Periphery Control Act to extend their agendas of "planned growth" virtually all growth other than agricultural growth[Chalana 14]. It all seems opposite to the original spirit of the Periphery Act.

At present, the economy is mixed with the high, and middle-class people in the urban core of the city. In contrast, migrants and urban poor reside on the outskirts. A population living in slums becomes a part of the city. During the first phase of construction of the city, half of the population were workers and lived in temporary houses. The population of the city in 1953 was 20,000 and it increased to 38,000 in 1957 as per Chandigarh Socio-Economic Survey conducted in May 1957, having a majority of the people were the government employees. The people belonging to the lowest socio-economic conditions started living near construction sites or vacant sites available in the periphery area. As per Census 1991, the slum population in Chandigarh formed 11 percent of the total population of Chandigarh. As per Census 2011, the entire slum population is 9.80 percent out of the total population of the town, with a population of ninety-five thousand. Some of the notified slums in the city are Labour colony No. 5, Kalyan Colony, Adarsh Colony, Ambedkar Colony, Mazdoor Colony, LBS Colony, Rajiv Colony, and others.

Between 1961-71 while the population of the city as a whole increased by 146 per cent, that of the slums by 230 percent[D'souza 79]. Slum problems have been allowed to grow due to the misconception of considering them transient population catering needs for building and road construction before the full development of the city. However, slum populations are now part of the community living in planned houses as they become essential for the daily functioning of the city. Indian cities mainly have religious and caste structures that are ineffective in Chandigarh. However, it has roots in class differences in terms of economic structure. There exist various Bhawans built by different castes and communities in the city like Gulati Bhawan, Gujjar Bhawan, Khukhrain Bhawan, Ramgarhia Bhawan, Subwati Bhawan, Sood Dharamshala, and Saini Dharamshala, etc. thus the city has shifted towards caste and community differentiated one like all other traditional urban centers[SA ].

## 1.2 Demographic Understanding

The Union Territory of Chandigarh came into existence on November 1, 1966. The population increased 40 times during the last six decades (1951-2011) from 24,261 in 1951 to 10, 54,686 in 2011 as per census data.

A - 2 DECADAL VARIATION IN POPULATION SINCE 1901								
State Code	District Code	Union Territory/District	Census Year	Persons	Variation since the preceding census		Males	Females
					Absolute	Percentage		
					1	2		
04	000	CHANDIGARH	1901	21,967	---	---	12,402	9,565
			1911	18,437	-3,530	-16.07	10,717	7,720
			1921	18,133	-304	-1.65	10,405	7,728
			1931	19,783	+1,650	+9.10	11,300	8,483
			1941	22,574	+2,791	+14.11	12,807	9,767
			1951	24,261	+1,687	+7.47	13,623	10,638
			1961	1,19,881	+95,620	+394.13	72,576	47,305
			1971	2,57,251	+1,37,370	+114.59	1,47,080	1,10,171
			1981	4,51,610	+1,94,359	+75.55	2,55,278	1,96,332
			1991	6,42,015	+1,90,405	+42.16	3,58,614	2,83,401
			2001	9,00,635	+2,58,620	+40.28	5,06,938	3,93,697
			2011	10,55,450	+1,54,815	+17.19	5,80,663	4,74,787
			04	055	Chandigarh	1901	21,967	-
1911	18,437	-3,530				-16.07	10,717	7,720
1921	18,133	-304				-1.65	10,405	7,728
1931	19,783	+1,650				+9.10	11,300	8,483
1941	22,574	+2,791				+14.11	12,807	9,767
1951	24,261	+1,687				+7.47	13,623	10,638
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1971	2,57,251	+1,37,370				+114.59	1,47,080	1,10,171
1981	4,51,610	+1,94,359				+75.55	2,55,278	1,96,332
1991	6,42,015	+1,90,405				+42.16	3,58,614	2,83,401
2001	9,00,635	+2,58,620				+40.28	5,06,938	3,93,697
2011	10,55,450	+1,54,815				+17.19	5,80,663	4,74,787

Figure 1.3: Decadal variation in Chandigarh since 1901

The growth is highest during 1951-1961, with 394.13% after the independence of India. As per census 2011, 2.75% of the total population in the city is rural as compared to 17.20% rural population in 1961. The population density has increased nine-fold during 1961-2011. It is 9252 persons per sq. Km in 2011. The total population is twice as compared to the city was planned to accommodate a total population of 5 lakhs. As per Census 2011, the sex ratio of the city is 818 females per thousand males with all India sex ratio of 940.

The city has high educational infrastructures due to which it has had a high literacy rate. As per census 2011, the literacy rate is 86.43% based on population seven years and above, which is higher than the national average. The city has expanded rapidly with significant investments in infrastructure to boost economic growth. The city ranked second in the nation in the 2019 Human Development Report (HDR) with a score of 0.775. It indicates the performance of the city on health, income, and education factors. The HDR explores the inequalities in human developments that are required to minimize ultimately and address further problems arise due to disparity. It helps to achieve sustainable development goals and the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and expand people’s freedoms. As per the United Nations Development Program, the Human Development Index is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent standard of living. The per capita income of the city is highest in India, where 71 percent population accounted for service sectors along with that the city becomes an IT hotspot. Along with that, most of the people do trade and business.

Census Year	<i>Persons</i>			<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1961	51.1	20.3	57.4	57	28.7	62.6	42.0	8.70	49.4
1971	74.88	38.02	78.63	80.15	47.27	83.66	67.58	23.68	71.73
1981	77.99	55.00	79.52	81.85	62.94	83.18	72.80	42.82	74.63
1991	77.81	59.12	79.87	82.04	65.67	84.09	72.34	47.83	74.57
2001	81.94	75.60	82.61	86.14	81.00	86.8	76.47	66.40	77.42
2011	86.43	81.69	86.56	90.54	86.68	90.65	81.38	74.17	81.55

Table 1.3: **Literacy rate of population from 1961 to 2011**  
[SA ]



S.No.	Religious Communities	Percentage to Total Polulation	
		2001	2011
1	2	3	4
1	Hindu	78.6	80.8
2	Sikh	16.1	13.1
3	Muslim	3.9	4.9
4	Christian	0.8	0.8
5	Jain	0.3	0.2
6	Buddhist	0.1	0.1

Table 1.4: **The proportion of the religious population to the total population of the city (Chandigarh Census 2011)**

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Year	Scheduled Caste Population	Percentage of Scheduled Caste Population to total population	Decennial growth rate 1991-2001	Decennial growth rate 2001-2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	1991	105,977	16.5	+48.7	+26.3
	2001	157,597	17.5		
	2011	199,086	18.9		
Rural	1991	14,140	21.4	+4.2	-66.3
	2001	14,740	16.0		
	2011	4,974	17.2		
Urban	1991	91,837	16.0	+55.6	+35.9
	2001	142,857	17.7		
	2011	194,112	18.9		

Table 1.5: **The proportion of Scheduled Caste on the total population in the city (Chandigarh Census 2011)**

As per Census 2001, the populations of Hindus were seven lakhs, Sikhs were 1.45 lakhs, Muslims were 35 thousand, Christians were 7 thousand, Jains were 2500, and Buddhists were 1300. Chandigarh had to be a city of migrants as it was built on the land acquired and cleared of existing settlements and inhabited with the government officials, displaced persons from Pakistan, and the other people from different states of India who bought plots and became residents of this city. The villages of the Chandigarh are urban as workers are involved in the non-agricultural activity[SA ]. Migrants from other states' inflow in the city attracted various opportunities of work with the rise in private sectors, hotels, industries, set up of IT Park, and providing

services in the city.

My study area is the village of Hallo Majra, which is under Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh (MCC). It was an existing village, and the land was taken during the first phase of the development of the city. When asked about the historical development of the area during the fieldwork from some people, they said that few of the people illegally occupied the abundant land and built houses. With the development of the city, many migrants have started residing here. As per Census 2001, the area population counted 13,552 with 9,184 males and 4,368 females, the sex ratio was 476 females per 1000 males, and the literacy rate was 78.5 percent.

# Chapter 2

## Politics of Urban Space

### 2.1 Migrants

Migration in post-1991 India has become one of the major driving factors for the globalized free-market economy. Intrastate, interstate migration has been happening rapidly for the last three decades, especially from poor rural households. Non-profitable agriculture and hence, a poor agrarian market coupled with population growth and city-centric growth models have catalysed the migration of humans even more in search of livelihoods. Among many patterns of migrations, seasonal migration to nearby cities for earning during non-harvesting seasons and footloose migration where lack of financial securities and bonded jobs force the migrants to switch between places of employment are of our particular interests. Social contact led jobs, low wages, and temporal nature of the engagement force a ghettoisation of poor migrated people in the cities. Women tend to migrate more due to a host of socio-cultural factors such as marriage. The employment opportunities in urban centers and regions, various motivating factors like to join the work in which friend or family relatives are already involved, increase in inter-state migrants with the shift from agriculture to industry, expansion of service sectors, increase in skilled and unskilled works, and development of infrastructural setup attract migrants.

Many of the state governments in India have framed policies to attract private investments from within and outside the country and create a hub for an increase in the job sector, which resulted in regional imbalances and slightly higher economic growth in few states. It resulted in creating IT and service sectors that attracted aspirational educated people from different parts of the countries forming a so-called

middle class in the cities. There is no specific definition for the middle class in India and is a topic of debate. For instance, Devesh Kapur (2010) proposes two definitions: one who pays income taxes and the second measure is who have college degrees, and another scholar Fernandes (2006) measures for the middle class consists of behavioral measures that take into account the role of social, cultural, and economic forces in the construction of class identity [Kapur 10]. Both definitions are considered to be our interest as a large share of upper and middle-class people compare to poor residents in the city. The middle class and upper-class income categories people grab new opportunities with their more significant share in private sectors and businesses.

In contrast, poor people constitute a substantial proportion of migrants and get less share in terms of income and resources of those developments. It is a question of political inclusivity and citizenship that the city has to offer to the poor migrants. They, while being the foundational human infrastructure, live in the peripheries.

As per Census 2001, Chandigarh has a population of 5,34,799 in-migration and 1,51,758 out-migration. Migrants coming from different states bring economic transformation along with a socio-cultural milieu. They used to celebrate festival occasions in the manner in which they used to celebrate in their native place. Their way of lifestyle and political involvement impacts local people in the long run. Seasonal migrants come from the poorest and economically vulnerable sections of society and often involve children with the family. Many of these migrants are young and stayed for a longer period as long as they are involved with the work.

## 2.2 Slums

UN-Habitat, a United Nations agency that has become an international authority on the slum, redefined its definition of slums over time to improve measurability. Slums usually have households that lack sufficient living space, not adequate sanitation, not easy access to safe water, lack of security of tenure, and mainly houses are not durable or of permanent nature. Slums may also be described as "a chaotically occupied, un-systematically developed and generally neglected area, which is overpopulated by persons and overcrowded with ill-repaired and neglected structures" (Indian Conference, 1957). Slums are not always temporary, but in many countries, slum areas have been growing for many decades. It created many problems like policy failures, unsanitary

living conditions, poverty, lacking in tenure security, high incidence of crime, increase in urban population density, rise in waterborne diseases such as typhoid and cholera, women and children living in slums are prone to become victims of social evils like beggary. The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956, which was enacted by the Central Government defined slums as (a) Areas where buildings are in any respect unfit for human habitation; or (b) are by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, are detrimental to safety, health or morals. As per census 2011, slum defines as a "compact housing cluster or settlement of at least 20 households with a collection of poorly built tenements which are mostly temporary in nature with inadequate sanitary, drinking water facilities and unhygienic conditions will be termed as slums".

Along with the high density of population, slums have other social problems like lack of quality education, health care, housing, malnourishment, and lack of access to the legal sphere of the city. Health issues in slums are associated with poor sanitation, poor ventilation, use of cheap fuel, sharing of toilets, water log in streets, and lack of essential services.

Slums represent a significant policy challenge for developing economies in the twenty-first century. Slums have existed since the Industrial Revolution in the cities of Europe and the US. In the 1960s, the Singapore government had a compulsory saving scheme to enable slum residents to purchase formal housing units at a subsidized rate[Marx 13]. Now, slums are emerging in the developing world, such as China. The United Nations agency in 2014 found that India had as many as 104 million slum dwellers.

The real problems are to tackle the poverty of poor people and providing better housing conditions. In cities, poor people used to live in slums because of the availability of affordable cheap houses, and slums are expanding with the migrants rising and residing in the developed cities. Our study area is a village in the city of Chandigarh. It is not legally defined as a slum. However, our interest is to look through the living standard of the people who live in the village and compare their living standards with the above-defined theoretical understanding of the lives of people in slums. There is a need for a holistic approach to address the issues mentioned above, frame public

policies, and focus on field research work in slums.

## 2.3 Slum Policies in India

- The practice of conducting socio-economic surveys in slums appears to begin during the 1970s.
- Detailed data on slum areas have been collected and presented in Census 2001.
- Rajiv Awas Yojna (RAY) was launched in 2011 in pursuance of the vision "Slum Free India" with a two-step implementation strategy, i.e., preparation of slum-free city plan of action and development of projects for selected slum.
- The Indian Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) launched Housing for All Scheme (Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, PMAY) in 2015 intending to make India Slum Free by 2022. The scheme is based on formal programs and promises to provide a credit-linked subsidy scheme for low-income groups for built houses along with plan envisions "in situ" slum redevelopment.
- Slum surveys are used to improve the lives of residents and bring infrastructural improvements.

## 2.4 Poverty

Poverty and employment are interlinked, and the poor cannot remain unemployed. Streeten (1994) places employment in the context of an anti-poverty strategy with a mix of four components: structural reform, employment creation, social services, and participation[SA ]. The concept of poverty has been defined in different ways. Three methods for gauging poverty are looking into income perspective, basic needs perspective, and capability perspective. The anti-social climate has also emerged with time when the government and private demolish the house of slums and consider rural migrants as a problem for the development of the city. Poverty is the underutilization of labor in the form of underemployment and open unemployment. Employment is not only necessary for an individual's dignity and self-esteem but also for social recognition and social integration. Women who have paid work are more easily accessible to gain bargaining power within the household. There is a need for a direct poverty alleviation program for short terms to improve the essential condition of people who

live in slums. Poverty gets measured implicitly or explicitly on the norms defined in terms of calorie intake.

Still, objections raised as it did not take account of the food habits of different groups of the person as calorie intake of some persons may be low due to some health condition. Based on the World Bank poverty definition, people who live on less than US \$2 per day are considered to be poor. National Food Security Act came into effect on July 5, 2013, which aims to ensure “food and nutritional security in the human life cycle approach, by ensuring access to adequate quantities of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity" (GOI 2013). The Act provides a legal entitlement (or the ‘right to food’) of subsidised food grain to 75 percent of the rural population and 50 percent of the urban population of India. One of the four programs on which NFSA relies is Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) to deliver this subsidised food with a share of state and central government responsibilities. The ration shop is the endpoint where the beneficiary who has a ration card is entitled to receive subsidised food. The program aims to provide food grains to targeted poor households not fulfill due to the misclassification of poor and non-poor. There are various challenges and issues in the implementation of this program.

A person is entitled to register their name in only one ration card across India. Also, every state has different rules to categorise people entitled to get subsidised food. Many of the seasonal and poor migrants have ration cards registered to their native state. So, first, they need to remove their name from it to get registered for a new ration card in a migrated state. The process itself is complex, and they are also not sure about their duration of stay in a migrated state. Hence, many of them are not get benefits from the program, and the issue of inclusion and exclusion of beneficiaries remain persistent since the implementation of the program. Now, the One Nation One Ration Card scheme will enable migrants to access to any fair shops across the nation and get subsidised food.

Alternatively, providing a Universal Basic Income scheme to the poor through Direct Benefit Transfer provides more freedom and capability to access to food and other social security schemes. These schemes have pros and cons, so they need to understand and implement accordingly, considering all other factors to challenge the issue of poverty. Poverty is multidimensional and diverse rather than uniform in

context. Our interest is to collect data of people in the study area having ration cards registered to Chandigarh Administration and consider other factors like a source of income, availability of health scheme, vehicle, type of house, and living condition of the people to understand poverty.

## 2.5 Labor

There are many studies done in India and abroad on construction workers and about economics and social conditions in the construction sector. National Sample Survey (2009-10) shows that there are around 4.46 crore buildings and other construction workers in India. International Labour Organisation (ILO), a United Nations agency that is responsible for labor rights, has a decent work plan for improving the conditions of working poor and those in vulnerable employment. Categories for the agenda include informal employment, the working poor, and vulnerable employment. The working poor is defined as people in work but also in poverty. Workers in vulnerable employment defined as own-account workers, i.e., self-employed plus contributing family workers. By 2009 half of all workers (50 percent) were estimated to belong to this category. From the 1970s onwards, the neoliberalism revolution swept away classical social democratic policies, labor market models, and production organizations. It replaced them with informalisation, privatization, and de-unionization (see, for example, Kiely 2007, Munck 2004, Standing 2009) [Guérin ]

Decent work is a central agenda developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO) for them employed across the world. The ILO defines Decent Work as productive work that provides equal opportunities for men and women to obtain productive work in conditions of freedom, equality, security, and human dignity. This applies to both organized and unorganized workers. In India, ILO partnered with the Indian government, employers and workers organizations in February 2010 to adopt a 'Decent Work Country Programme' (DWCP) to improve the working conditions of Indian workers. India's first DWCP was launched for the period 2007-2012, and the second was launched for the period 2013-2017. India's third Decent Work Programme (2018-2022) carries much significance as it provides an opportunity to reaffirm the relevance of social justice and decent work in the country.



The four strategic objectives of the ILO's 'decent work for all' agenda have remained constant since they were launched in the 1998.

### **ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work-**

1. Right at work, it is grounded in fundamental principles of work and international labor standards.
2. Employment and income opportunities.
3. Social Protection and Social Security.
4. Social Dialogue and tripartism.

The wage-laborers are mainly construction workers, and they are one of the first migrants to city Chandigarh for constructing the government buildings and development of the city itself. They came for the purpose and hence stayed temporarily in the labor colonies. However, with the continuous development of the city, and surrounding areas, they have permanently settled in the area for many years. Labour colonies purposefully destroyed from time to time with the development of the city from the administration. It is of our interest to understand their working and living life.

## **2.6 Women Labour**

The overall female participation rate in India has been persistently low in comparison with other countries in the world[Steven 14]. Women tend to work as unskilled labor and face several other difficulties in comparison to males. Sexual harassment, gender biases, wage discrimination, are the primary factor due to which the working environment becomes difficult for them, and women remain at the same level of skill even after working for years. There is wage discrimination, and fewer employment opportunities for women despite the government fixed the wages for unskilled and skilled workers. Many women are working as domestic labor as a maid for many of the houses in cities, and they used to travel long distances from their homes alongside taking care of their family too. Public transport facilities in city Chandigarh are less frequent; buses come at bus stops in intervals of 15-30 minutes. Usually, buses take long routes covering many sectors in one route. It consumes very much time for the poor working women in traveling who can only afford public transport to reach the

homes in sectors. Our interest is to focus on the problem faced by working women due to infrastructural set up in the city and look through the working and living lives of women in the study area.

## **2.7 Child Labour**

In India, cases of child labor have decreased but not yet eradicated. The migration of the labor workers affects the education of the children despite having provision for providing education facilities on the work-site by the employers. It leads to illiteracy, and children get involved in labor works with their parents. Many of them go on various work sites with their contractors. It leads to a poverty trap.

## **2.8 Life of a Labour**

The decline in the average standard of living of workers comes about due to unemployment, cut in wages, and other benefits to workers. The standard of living consists of a physical component and a historically evolved and socially determined cultural content. To put in Marx's words, "His natural wants, such as food, clothing, fuel, and housing, vary according to the climatic and other physical conditions of his country. The absolute deterioration of the living standard of the working class takes place when workers are paid below the value of labor-power."

## **2.9 Capability Approach**

The capabilities are real freedom or opportunity to achieve functioning. The functioning is "beings and doing," i.e., various states of human beings and activities that a person can undertake. This approach focuses on what individuals are capable of doing within a specific socio-economic context. It evaluates the individual's ability to generate a valuable outcome. It is a theoretical framework about well-being, development and justice, and applicable in development studies, policy-making, welfare economics, social and political philosophy. This framework is used for preparing the questionnaire for the survey. It evaluated the freedoms that people have to promote or achieve functioning they value. Freedom is effective freedom, a real possibility. Freedom has two aspects one is a process aspect which means the ability to act on behalf of what matters (agency), e.g., Institutions, democratic practice, and other

is opportunity aspect which means real opportunity to achieve valued functioning, selected from among good possibilities (capability). It considers all factors that lead to the life of a person and has reason to value. It allows the linkage between social, cultural, political, human well being and economic factors and also open to other unlimited indicators that lead to a better understanding of human development. Sen states that “development requires the removal of major sources of unfreedoms, poverty as well as tyranny, poor economic opportunities as well as systematic social deprivation, neglect of public facilities as well as intolerance or over-activity of repressive states”[Sen 99]. Poverty occurs as a deprivation of capabilities, and the health status can be adequate with the capabilities to access means or resources to achieve necessities such as clean water, sanitation, doctors, affordable medicine, protection from diseases, basic knowledge on health issues, etc. Migration brings a shift in the capabilities of an individual, as the standard of living decreases, so as the necessary facilities of healthcare and education. A trap of miseries, which translates from one generation to another, creates a significant hindrance for the all-round growth of an individual, thus, prohibiting her from finding a way of a better life. Our interest is to qualitatively analyse various freedoms and capabilities for people living in the study area by understanding the issues related to their working conditions. It is interesting to look through the differences in the available choices and capabilities to people who live in the urban core of the city and have mainly contributed to rank the city top in terms of per capita income and the capabilities or real freedoms that remain with the poor migrants for surviving their life. The migration-development nexus is a topic of debate as many promote migration and see it optimistically with the growth in development and reduction in poverty. However, human rights and the multidimensional cost that migrants lose and pay respectively are overlooked and ignored. Like capabilities, human rights are multidimensional and go beyond political and civil liberties to include social and economic entitlements. Additionally, human rights are indivisible and global, and regardless of mobility, individuals cannot be separated from their intrinsic human rights[Preibisch 16].

The poor inter-state migrants, no doubt, send money back to their families to reside in rural areas. However, there is much more cost they pay for it in terms of deprivation of their human rights, which is invisible. The lack of social rights, protection, not access to health care, subsidised food, and feeling of the outsider are few of the deprivation in terms of capabilities that are incurred by migrants. So there

is a greater need to connect development, migration, and capabilities approach for more understanding of human development.

## 2.10 Governmentality and Popular Political Approach

Partha Chatterjee mentioned about the Political and Civil Society [Chatterjee 08], which helps to understand the critical concept of economic conditions of urban poor or migrants in the city and the fundamental structures of power in Indian society. The peasants are turning into proletarian workers. Civil society is people mainly by the urban middle classes and represents the domain of capitalist hegemony (rule by consent). In contrast, Political Society includes large sections of the rural population and the urban poor. Kalyan Sanyal, in his recent (2007) book *Rethinking Capitalist Development*, described the primitive accumulation. The primitive accumulation means the dissociation of the laborer from the means of labor. It means loss of the means of production of the primary producers such as street vendors, peasants, unskilled workers, and artisans with the emergence of modern capitalist industrial production. With the globalization and rapid growth of urban centers and cities, there are possibilities of political society making a shift to urban centers leaving agricultural work voluntarily. Capitalist growth is accompanied by the primitive accumulation of capital.

Government agencies provide various facilities for poor and primary producers. They have lost means of production because of primitive accumulation for meeting their basic needs of livelihood. All the schemes by the state or central government like supplying subsidized food grains, guaranteed jobs to poor, cash transfers, free food meals, and other welfare schemes are regarded as direct interventions to reverse the effects of primitive accumulation. The political society also acquired considerable skill to manipulate or pressurize governmental agencies to deliver benefits to them. They are governed through temporary, and unstable arrangements arrived at direct political negotiations. This capability to claim and negotiate their benefits developed by primary producers or peasants or political society using the mechanism of democratic politics, but this is not sufficient to deal with the world of capital. Here, the intervention of the market comes, and the integration of an unorganized or informal sector with the formal sector appears to be the parallel process of reversal of primitive accumulation. Our interest is to know about the way poor migrants live in the

village get access to facilities provided by the city, get to know the way their local problems regarding water, electricity, and sanitation get solved, and to know about various regular welfare programs or schemes launched especially for them like health camps through the administration.

## 2.11 Corporate Capital and Non-Corporate Capital

Civil society dominates the capitalist hegemony and hold of corporate capital, which marginalizes the informal sector or non-corporate capital. Political Society consists of informal sector jobs in a city space, which includes the small size of the enterprise, a small number of laborers employed, and the unregulated nature of the business, etc. are remaining operating within the circuit of capital and provide subsidy to the formal sector.

Let us understand the Formal Sector and Informal Sector by Circuit of Capital-

## 2.12 Formal Sector

$$M-C-C'-M'-C'-C''-M''$$

Here M is money capital, and C is a commodity,  $M'-M > 0$ . It represents accumulation under capital, and Marx calls it the law of the motion of capital. The formal sector focuses only on the maximization of profit.

## 2.13 Informal Sector

$$M-C-C'-M' (M'-M), M-C-C'-M \dots\dots$$

Here there is no accumulation of money; instead, accumulation  $M'-M$  is income for providing the livelihood needs of those working in capital circuits.

We also understand the informal sector subsidizes the formal sector by taking the example of street vendors providing food outside big malls. Small vendors or restaurants or tea stalls outside the big malls are providing food, snacks, or tea to

all those workers who are working in big corporates at the minimal rates which are affordable for the workers. The informal sector provides a profit subsidy to the formal sector as their workers are getting service at a lower price and hence enabling the employer to pay a lesser wage, which helps in maximising the profit.

## 2.14 Universal Basic Income

The idea of a universal Basic Income (**UBI**) is in the implementation process at the stage of infancy in many countries to consider it as a potential solution to the many socio-economic challenges confronted by the world today. The UBI is an unconditional payment to all its citizens to solve various development challenges like inequality, unemployment, job losses due to disasters or pandemic, the society's ages, and technology progress.

The idea of a basic income is founded on the three following characteristics[Parijs 04]:

1. **Universality:** A basic income should be open to all populations (however, some basic income proponents advise to start in a specific domain and then "universalize" gradually over time).
2. **Individuality:** A basic income should be designed to cater to individuals, not households, since it is considered a truly individual right.
3. **Unconditionality:** A basic income should be unconditional (or it should employ conditions that do not violate inclusiveness).

There are various advantages as well disadvantages of the UBI like it enhance real freedom of people, improve people's well-being by making them more independent policies, help to eradicate poverty, help for human and economic development, promote a decrease in gender inequality[Robeyns 00], help reduce income inequality, and help poor to survive during pandemics or emergency. Few of the challenges are financial pressure by providing income transfer to the entire population, would require a well-functioning tax system and correct information of people's income and wealth, may add negative incentive such as social alienation and discourage for work, an enormous administrative challenge to stop leakage of public money to the non-poor. It can impact the labor market as it could lower wages by the employer.

Economic Survey 2016-2017 of the Indian Ministry of Finance provides a proposal for implementing an Indian UBI. The survey estimates that an annual transfer of ₹7,620 to 75% of India's population will push all from poverty. It put the cost of such a scheme at 4.9% of India's gross domestic product, which can only be implemented by withdrawing existing funds for various other programs. India has multiple projects for eradicating poverty by providing essential services like healthcare, education, distributing a variety of subsidies, pensions, Public Distribution Scheme, and cash transfer, etc. The survey concluded that UBI is "a powerful idea" that may "not [be] ripe for implementation" but that the concept "is ripe for a serious discussion."

The Economic Survey chapter on a UBI mentions it as the "shortest path to eliminate poverty" and a "radical new vision" with three key characteristics: every citizen receives cash payments, these payments are unconditional, and each individual is free to spend these funds as they wish[KHOSLA 18]. The Economy survey makes it clear that "the success of the UBI hinges on the success of trinity of Jan-Dhan, Aadhaar and Mobile (popularly called JAM)"- —the delivery of government benefits using Aadhaar-linked bank accounts and authentication systems.

This is an alternative scheme for the eradication of poverty, providing more real freedoms to all, and increasing the demand side in the economy, which broadly helps in the growth of the development of the state.





# Chapter 3

## Socio-Economic Survey

### 3.1 Demographic Study

This research wishes to undertake a targeted Socio-Economic Survey of residents of a particular slum area in the Chandigarh tri-city region (**Hallo Majra**). Socio-Economic Survey is a typical genre in social and demographic research being regularly undertaken by sociologists, social anthropologists, development studies scholars, and economists, and public policy experts.

Our research develops a composite framework from these knowledge domains. It executes an ethnographically informed quantitative study to understand the changing contours and trajectories of inequality, discrimination, poverty, and infrastructural path dependencies.

### 3.2 Villages in Chandigarh

The Municipal Corporation of Chandigarh(MCC) came into existence in 1996. At present, the Union Territory of Chandigarh has 12 villages, namely Shahpur, Dadu Majra, Maloya, Palsaura, Kujheri, Nizampur Kumbra, Nizampur Burail, Jhumaroo, Burail, Bair Majra, Chahar-Tarf Burail and Hallo Majra which all merged with MCC. The villages in UT have broadly been categorized as follows-

1. **Sectoral Village:** Villages within the sectorial grid.
2. **Non-Sectoral Village:** Villages in the periphery area.

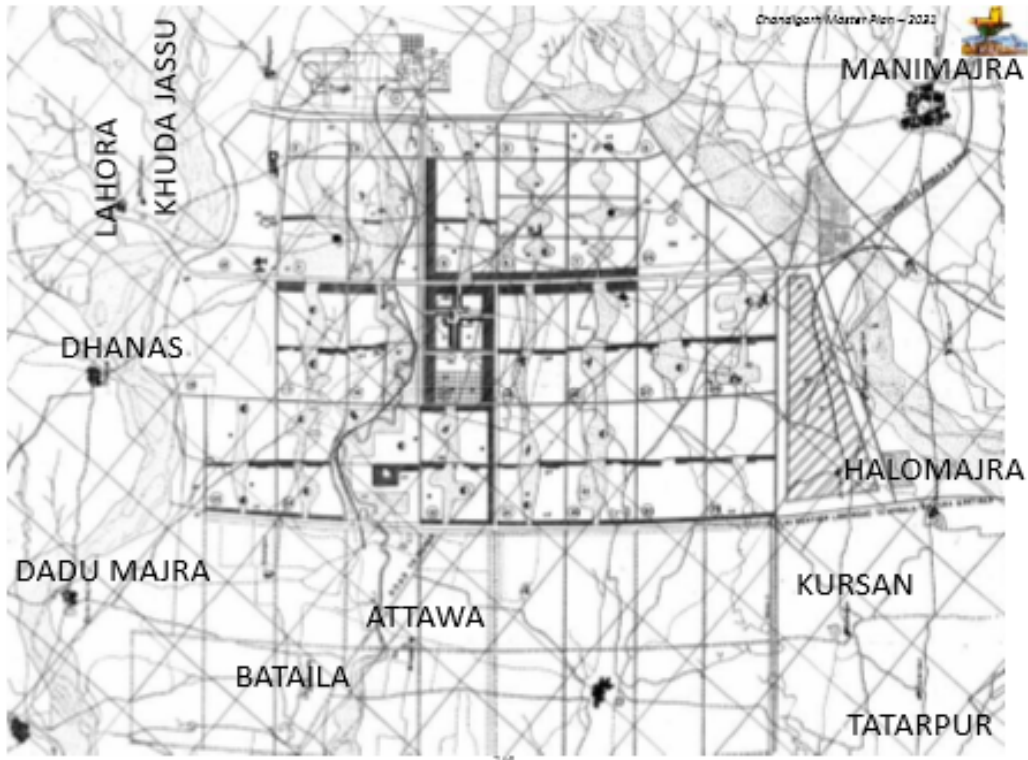


Figure 3.1: Villages in Chandigarh (CMP-2031)  
[Administration ]

Study Area:



Figure 3.2: Hallomajra (enclosed area within red boundaries)

### 3.3 Hallomajra

The area has many of the houses specially built for rental purposes, and it accommodates the migrant workers, sometimes temporarily. The area has a small market area having shops of groceries, electronic repair, tailors, presence of government and private schools, religious places, small factories, especially for making mattresses, lights, timber, metal bodies, and others, including plastic works. The people do non-agricultural activities and work in nearby factories. A large number of wage laborers and factory laborers come back together around 7-8 PM from their workplace. The area is approximately 2 km away from Industrial Area Phase 1 and Industrial Area Phase 2. The Industrial Phase Area was purposefully set up in the South-Eastern side of the city in the leeward wind direction to minimize the air pollution within the city. The industrial units are mainly ancillary. They include manufacturing of sanitary fittings, paper, and paper products, printing, industrial fasteners (nuts, bolts, and screws), auto and tractor parts, steel fabrication, wooden and steel furniture, electrical appliances, lathes, job tools, and dyes, repairing and servicing of cars, etc. The industries employ about 23340 persons[Administration ]. Many of the people residing in the area work in the nearby factories or industries.

The villages fall in the sectoral grid-style slums, lacking necessary infrastructure and amenities. These villages are deprived of their cultivable land. They are prohibited from keeping livestock for creating a living environment in the villages. However, people in few villages of the city keep cattle openly in village like in Dhanas. The people have a wide diversity of occupations and work within the tri-city. The villages are transformed into bastis/mohallas/colonies within the city, having factories, commercial shops, hotels, delivery chains, furniture making, etc. The streets are narrow, residential houses have been converted into cheap dormitories, 12-15 families live in one big house of 3-4 floors having 4-5 single rooms on each floor, with shared toilets and kitchen on each floor, the buildings are having poor light and ventilation and inadequate access to upper floors for old or disabled people. The condition of the streets is unhygienic, and no such specific place is allocated for garbage disposal. The water reached the houses through water supply only for a few hours, which is not sufficient enough, and the other way to access the water is through several big tanks built for a particular boundary or mohallas which get fill for public use.

The non-sectoral villages are away from the major roads but have a similar condition, as mentioned above. The development plan should be prepared for each village to solve the specific problems and improvements in physical infrastructure. Large scale residential/commercial construction has taken place in the agricultural area regulated under Punjab New Capital (Periphery) Control Act 1952. Slums in the Chandigarh are not very much visible like slums in Mumbai, Pune and Nasik as they are situated in the peripheral spaces of the Chandigarh Union Territory[Negi 15]. The flow of migrants overcome in the city and turn into proliferation of un-authorized colonies in the peripheral area in the city. The cost of living in the rental houses in villages/ slum area or labor colonies is far cheaper than houses in urban sectors of the city, hence low income migrant forced to live here. The continuity of construction activities in the city and nearby tri-city area, along with industrial work, demand of domestic workers, and increase number of restaurants, commercial shops, business in the city attract workers from far states and contributed to growth of slums. The occupation of migrants is mix like construction workers, wage labor, factory laborers, and unskilled workers. Subsequently, migrants bring their relatives, family members, friends and known people in the city to provide them work.

### 3.4 Themes of the study

- Analysing slum dwellers' socio-economic, ethnic, gender, and class status.
- Evaluating their capabilities in accessing social (education and health), and physical (water, sanitation, roads, electricity, etc.) infrastructures.
- Finding correlations between their social status and economic and infrastructural well-being.
- Mapping of livelihood practices and bargaining capabilities in governmental and marketspaces.
- Deriving the relationship between residency status, income, and livelihood practices.
- Evaluating the impacts of specific public policy initiatives.

India remains under-urbanized relative to her income level, leading to widespread expectations of large-scale rural-to-urban migration in the coming years (McKinsey

Global Institute 2010). It is necessary to bring improvement in infrastructure available to the urban poor. Approximately 67% of India's urban population lives in accommodations with two rooms or less, and 37% in one room or without a roof (High Powered Expert Committee 2011)[Banerjee 12]. The poor living conditions and poor access to good education and health facilities in slums limit human capital formation and growth of India.

The survey sample is of only 74 people interviewed about their socio-economic, ethnic, gender, class status, and access to various services and transfer schemes, their day to day problems, and their engagement with the local political institution. The sample size is about 0.005 percent of the total population of the village counted to be 13552 (as per [Cen 11]). The people surveyed are parents of those children who are taking tuition classes from members of NBS. Randomly shopkeepers in the market area, street vendors, and workers or wage laborers who usually come back home during night time in a group are included in sample. The survey also took from random people who found sat outside their homes during fieldwork. I am confident that this small proportion of sample size to the total population is sufficient to understand the socio-economic condition of the people living in the study area, capture the regular problems faced by them, their capabilities of accessing various government schemes, and to analyse the themes mentioned above. The reasons are, first, many of the houses are big and built for rental purposes in which clusters of 12-15 families or more live together have comparable economic conditions, and shared toilets, and follow similar livelihood practices. Hence qualitative data from two or three families live in a house can reflect the condition of other families too. Second, it was observed that despite the random sampling of street workers and shopkeepers, their daily earnings are comparable, and most are migrants.

Here migrants are considered to be those who are seasonal or footloose migrants, get settled in the area for the work and job opportunity, either a few days ago before the survey started or have lived for many years in continuation of their work. Migrants also include all people who declared themselves that their home is in another state than Chandigarh but residing here only to earn, and also include all women who got migrated after marriage. The majority of the population are migrant people only, as survey data reveals that in a small sample size of 74 people, around 75.67%, i.e., 56 people are migrants only. The area has many houses that are only for rent purposes

and have many single small rooms in a continuation that are purposefully made for people who come to reside in the area for earning on daily wage and stay temporarily. The condition of the rooms shed light on the economic condition of the people, they are small in size, have no separate space for kitchen, bathrooms, no proper ventilation, and space in the room to put other items like TV, Fridge, Double Bed, Chair, and other materials properly. Families live with minimum materials, and there are privacy concerns in the family, no spaces for children to play at home, and for the kitchen to make food with proper ventilation. Many families put curtains in front of their room mainly made up of *saree* so that air can pass into the room during day time, and privacy can also be maintained to some extent. It was also observed through the fieldwork that answers to many of the answers are similar to questions related to having access to public services, observing capabilities, and economic conditions of the people. Hence the collected data from a small sample size is sufficient and can be projected to the larger population living in the area.

The questionnaire consists of 54 questions that help to examine the status of the people, along with the main problems they are facing concerning the quality of public services in the area and living conditions. People report discontent with the water supply, sanitation, and frequent violence cases in the streets among youths. Many of the migrants and locals do not receive benefits of central government flagship schemes like Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All, Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) and LPG subsidy scheme, etc. Here, locals are those people who declared their native place Chandigarh and are permanently settled in the area with their family from the last many years.

About 92% of the total people reported to not have a ration card, which implies many of them are not eligible to receive their entitled subsidy food under right to food, it is a huge percent of people not have ration card; it may due to because first, many migrants roughly told the reason that "*Kon government office ke chakkar katega, time lagta h in sb me or hame jyada jankari bhi nhi rhti h*" (*Who will run to government offices for ration card as it takes time and we also do not know about the whole registration process*); second, 16% of the total people reside individually; third, many of the women who were interviewed did not know about having ration card, so when asked further sub-question "Do their family get ration from Public Distribution Shops" they answer simply "No", however during the interaction with the head of the

household in a family who has a ration card but not taking food, but receiving ₹500 per month in their bank account from Chandigarh Administration. Women members also did know about the same; and forth, many of the migrants are also young whose parents presently live in rural areas, their name is registered in ration card of their native state, and their parents are receiving food from PDS equivalent for all registered family members, and hence they don't want to remove their names. Only a few locals have ration cards, so these are reasons for which we obtained a very high percentage of families not having ration cards.

No women are involved in Self Help Groups (SHGs) and also not in any other kind of social groups; they are not even aware of it. SHGs are a small groups of rural poor women promoting empowerment through forming a group among them for improvement of the social and economic status of the members. The members save and contribute to a common fund that can be used by the needy member of the group as a loan. The need for SHGs is essential for the poor who are incapable of accessing a large amount of money in an emergency; loan amounts mainly used by the women to empower themselves by using the money to set up their own business. The regular micro-credit through SHGs contributes to the overall development of rural women. The women in our study area are mainly from rural backgrounds. However, the support from the government and culture of SHGs not exist in the study area. Therefore, all women, despite having poor economic conditions, are not aware of SHGs and hence deprive of many real choices or capabilities to empower themselves and earn money.

Water supply is available for only a few hours in the morning and evening time along with that water tanks are available for particular mohallas/boundaries. People forced to carry big containers and utensils from their home to take away water from tanks. One exciting feature that was observed was big houses made for rental purposes installed CCTV cameras both inside and outside for security purposes, as many families live together. People report that frequent violence among youths also happens in the street. Some of the youth used to take drugs and intoxication during day time openly in streets or parking places. Few people also reported that frequent clashes arise between neighbors on small issues in the area.

With the increasing population in slum area, shortage of low cost houses, low income group people concentrate in villages of the city. The schemes for rehabilitation

of slum-dwellers has made periodically by Chandigarh Administration since 1970s. Few name of the schemes in the direction to rehabilitate the slum-dwellers were “Licensing of the Tenements and Transit sites in Chandigarh (Supplementary Scheme) 1976.”; one room tenements; “Tenements and Licensing of Tenements and Sites and Services in Chandigarh: 1979”; “Small Flat Scheme in 2003; and EWS Houses (Maui Jagran Maloya, Dadumajra etc.), and Bare Sites (Bapu Dham Colony Sector 26, Ram Darbar, Sector 56, Khuda Lahora) these all are to make Chandigarh “Slum-Free” city. The schemes have been almost a failure to include all the slum dwellers with the politicians, administration and think tanks of government playing game with the poor slum-dwellers[Negi 15]. Resettlement was taken in peripheral sites in villages during mid-1970s. The CMP 2031 proposed to ensure provision for at least 15 percent of the total unit in new housing schemes will be reserved for Economically Weaker Sections, and plan to use all vacant residential plots in Phase II sectors for group housing instead of allocating individual plot. Villages in Chandigarh need to reform including implementation of all required and mandatory rules for construction of a house/building with adequate supply of air, light and ventilation.

### 3.5 Survey

The survey was conducted from December 2019 – March 2020 and covered 74 people in Hallomajra, Chandigarh. The questions were modified with the observations made before the actual survey started in December 2019.

The study area is not legally defined as a slum. As per observations, some of the houses are big enough and well furnished, with the existence of various shops, small restaurant shops, government and private schools, factories, vegetable market, temples, a small park, and many of the main streets are wide enough for four vehicular, etc.

People of all religions live together, no such separate communal distribution was observed in terms of area wise. The majority is of Hindu religion, various temples of Hindu deities exist in the area, along the streets, and even one of the public parks has a shrine of Hindu deity. Poor children of different religions study together at Hindu temple, where NBC’s volunteers provide free tuition classes to them.



### 3.5.1 Methodology

1. The questionnaire is designed based on various national and international level socio-economic survey questionnaires. The questionnaire has clear objectives to understand the living condition of the people, including key indicators like their demographic information, and to look through the availability of public policies for them.
2. The survey covers only 74 people as the study was carried at an individual level and also a lockdown situation raised by the government due to the spread of COVID-19 due to which the fieldwork was stopped earlier.
3. The targeted population is mainly people working in the informal sector, unskilled workers, and a few students who are above age 15 present at the surveyed house. The informal sector consists mainly of street vendors, shopkeepers that were easily targeted in the area, and wage laborers/factory workers who come back together during night time. Other randomly targeted people were who sat outside their homes, in parks, and near worship places. Few of the houses which are of only one or two-floor have open space, and with a nameplate outside, were assumed that the owner of the house lives inside. Hence, the survey includes a few of the people who not live on rent.
4. An equal proportion of men and women were interviewed. Men were mainly available on shops, street vendors, wage laborers, and women were available during the day time at home, at the temple in the evening time, and few are running a general store/shop.
5. The strategy used to conduct the survey was mainly open-ended qualitative interviews, and some were focus group interviews with wage laborers who used to come in groups at night time to their homes.

## 3.5.2 Questionnaire

### Questionnaire Socio-Economic Survey

1. Name: \_\_\_\_\_
2. Gender  Male  Female  Transgender
3. Age: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Marital Status  Married  Single  Not want to share
5. Religion: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Caste (option): \_\_\_\_\_
7. Education: \_\_\_\_\_
8. Years of schooling (only for those who are 25 years older and above): \_\_\_\_\_
9. Occupation:  
 Farmer  Self-Employed  Wage Labor  Service  Skilled worker  Student  Homemaker  
 Other (Specify) \_\_\_\_\_
10. House type?  Own  Rented
11. Migrated from: \_\_\_\_\_
12. Reason to live here in Chandigarh: \_\_\_\_\_
13. For how many years are you living in Chandigarh: \_\_\_\_\_
14. Was it easy to settle here or did you face any kind of difficulty, please explain:  
\_\_\_\_\_
15. No. of family members in the house: \_\_\_\_\_
16. Is any member in your family is physically disabled:  Yes  No
17. Number of family member depends on you income? \_\_\_\_\_
18. Where do you get your drinking water: \_\_\_\_\_
19. Self assess the quality of water (score 1-5): \_\_\_\_\_
20. Do you have electricity connection:  Yes  No (Bill Payment procedure)
21. Do you have transport facility: (with use purpose)  
 Motorbike  Car  Cycle  Tractor  other \_\_\_\_\_

**21. What type of cooking fuel do you use? (With consumption details)**

LPG/Gas  Kerosene  Firewood  Gobar Gas/ Biofuels  Others \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**22. If use LPG/Gas, from where do you buy it?**

Own connection  Black  Own by other family member  Other \_\_\_\_\_

**24. What toilets arrangements do you have? (with details)**

Common  Private  Open fields  Others

**25. Where do you dispose domestic garbage?**

No specific place  Common dumpster  Open Land  Collected from home

Local hired Sweeper

**26. How your street use to get clean?**

No such service available

Government Safai Karamchari

Private Safai Karamchari

Community

Don't know

**27. Are you a member of a social group/ association? (Name and specify your role)**

Yes  No

\_\_\_\_\_

**28. Indicate your economic status? (Ration Card)**

Below Poverty Line  Red Card  Above Poverty Line  Antyodaya

**29. What is your average monthly income in INR \_\_\_\_\_**

**30. Do you avail any health care facility?  Yes  No \_\_\_\_\_**

**31. Do your health expenditure is out of pocket?  Yes  No**

**32. Are you satisfied with the health facilities in the region? Please**

**explain** \_\_\_\_\_

33. In which school your children go?

Private  Government  One in private other in government  Not going

34. How much your children's (if exists) schooling expenditure cost monthly ? \_\_\_\_\_

35. Why do you prefer to put your child in private over government school or vice-versa?

\_\_\_\_\_

36. Do you have a bank account?  Yes  No

37. Have you ever enrolled in MNREGA Scheme?  Yes  No

38. How do you invest your savings?  Bank  Gold  Community  Property  other, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

39. How far is your workplace in km ? \_\_\_\_\_

40. What mode of transport do you use to go to your workplace?

Provided by Company  Cycle  Motorbike  Public Transport  Car

41. How you feel about the safety in your area? \_\_\_\_\_

42. Would you like that women of your family do work outside for employment?  Yes  No

43. What do you think about the reason for your unemployment?

\_\_\_\_\_

44. List the government schemes/benefits avail by you or your family?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

45. How do you learn about local news?  Mobile  TV  Radio  Newspaper  Not interested

46. Where do your children use to play?

Public Park  Street  School  Home only

47. Have you ever visited any mall or big shopping market areas in Chandigarh to buy items?

Yes  No

48. Average total expenditure? \_\_\_\_\_

49. In your perception, what are the most important four problems in your area?

50. How you were/are affected during demonetisation and after?

\_\_\_\_\_

**51.Assets you consider or get in use here in your area or in chandigarh?**

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**52.Are you aware of Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana?**

**53.Are you aware of Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojna?**

**54.Have you or any of your family member avail the benefit of Pradhan Mantri Ujjawal Yojna?**

\*\*\*\*\*

### 3.5.3 Data

The survey collected data on people's access, usage, and challenges concerning social services, including health facilities, schools, water supply, and public transport and any kind of benefits received from state or central government. Along with that, get to know about their social and political interaction at the local level.

The people who live in Hallomajra have substantial diversity for the source of income and personal characteristics. Most of them are migrants, mainly from UP and Bihar. On average an ordinary people living in a village for 15 years. Many of them have lived there for much longer and shorter years, and 21% of people are living less than or around five years. Only 8% of people have a ration card, which is too low for poor migrants. Around 93% are Hindus, 40% of the people have education below or equal to class 5.

There are no direct measures of health status, only 24% of people have access to health insurance schemes provided either private agencies or by company. Some reported being eligible for Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna (AB PM-JAY) and had submitted form for the same but not yet get registration cards. 98% of people reported that the health expenditure is out of pocket, which means that the patient or the family pays directly to the health care provider, without a third-party (insurer, or state). It is a significant problem for the poor when they fall sick and in any unwanted emergency case. One man was found in hospitalized condition having a severe injury in back and legs, and his expenditure was borne by the owner of the car who did his accident while he was on a cycle. He narrated his story of the accident told that driver who was also the owner of the car, was driving fast in the street of Hallomajra during the evening time. Suddenly, that car appears in front of his cycle, and the collision happened. The accident happened in the local area. After that local people caught the driver quickly and also beaten him, in pressure, and to save himself from law and order, he promised in public to bear all the expenditure for his medical treatment. It is only one real narrative of a man. However, if the same accident happened in outer area, then the situation will be different, a poor person will bear all the health expenditure to recover himself from the injuries. He could only afford the treatment after getting a loan from his known one, which leads to poverty traps for him, so the government must provide health insurance schemes, especially to poor people at massive scale. and implement the policy on time. Poor people also

not live in a hygienic condition that costs them for severe chronic disease to them and waterborne diseases that both sometimes lead to fatalities if not get proper treatment on time.

Because of poor living condition, women and children are prone to respiratory infections. They are lack aware about health facilities as being a non-native population. Stress among migrants happen due to low income, harsh working condition, lack of job security, and other family issues. The concepts of social determinants of health are responsible for health inequities – the unfair and avoidable differences in health status seen within and between countries (World Health Organisation). Health inequities can be in low income and seasonal migrants within city depend on their employment condition, access to public health programmes, feeling of social exclusion from their native area, and rapid growth of urbanization.

### **3.5.4 Economic Conditions**

The economic lives of people are just earning and surviving with no money left contributing to future investment and savings. Most of their income is sufficient enough only to cover their necessary routine life expenses of a family, including basic food, tuition fees of their children, rent of the house, and other small necessary expenditures. Around 70% of the surveyed females are housewives, and 20% of the total people are self-employed. The survey asked total household income, i.e., income by all the family members in the house, along with the approximate total average income expenditure. The mean of total household income of all surveyed people is ₹14608 with minimum income of ₹8000 and a maximum income of ₹30000, along with the average of household expense per month of surveyed people is ₹7594 with minimum expenditure is ₹4000 and maximum expenditure reported is ₹10000. 80% of people have a bank account, and only 45% of people have savings in their bank account. 37% of people have no transport vehicle at their home, and 29% of people use cycle as a mode of transport. Only 60% of people use separate or personal toilets per family, and only 20% of people own houses.

Daily wage laborers assemble at various junctions or chowks in the city in early morning and wait for long hours to get work. They carry their lunch as return to home in late evening, and condition of labor chowks are not good as mostly are only

junction points on roads in the city. Many of them are factory workers do work in late night shifts. During in-depth interview with them about their working condition, curious workers asked me about the purpose of this research work, I gave response to their questions and it was observed that all of them are unaware of any of their working rights. There is no availability of skill development programme for them which means they have left with no choices or very few choices available to them to do work for their whole life.

As mentioned above, city ranked top in terms of annual per capita income, which is total reported annual income of the people working in formal sector divided with the total population of city. It was recorded at ₹3,65,529 for the fiscal year 2018-19 by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India. It is used to evaluate area's wealth and the standard of living for a population, however, has limitation that include its inability to account for inflation, poverty, income disparity. For a while, if we calculate annual per capita income of surveyed 74 people, it is calculated at ₹91,945 which is about 25% of the city per capita income. It turns to an average of ₹7662 per month. However, it is just a rough estimate and cannot be projected on a larger population of the area.

The working class in the area involve in informal sector and contribute to the profit for those working in formal sector by proving them cheap labor. Similarly, workers in the city and urban poor are part of political society and provide various works for civil society to ensure their well-being and live a peaceful life, so the conditions of the poor need to improve, and they should not be marginalized. They should have the freedom and are capable of living a decent life, which can be possible by framing policies for improvement in social and physical infrastructure for them.

### **3.5.5 Basic Infrastructure**

The average quality of water supply scores 3 out of 5. Around 78% of people reported quality of water less than or equal to 3 out of total 5. but only for a few hours in morning and evening time. Almost all faced the non-availability of sufficient water. Around 72% of people reported no service is available for the cleaning of streets, and approximately 41% of people said that they dispose of the garbage in open land. Only 47% of people reported that they dispose of waste in a common dumpster. Most of them said that common garbage disposer gets overflow and smelly sometimes. All



have an electric connection. Many of the migrants who live on rent submit their electricity bill amount to their landlord based on the reading of their sub-meters of electricity. The main streets are wide enough, but many of the inner roads are narrow. Public parks are very few, which are also not well furnished, with no proper grass, no swings for children are in the appropriate condition in use, and the park is just as barren land. One of the park is used by public to park their vehicles. There are around 6 Hindu temples, 2 Masjids, and 2 Gurdwaras in the village Hallomajra as per google map 2020, and there are other few small Hindu temples or Mandirs, too, which are not shown on google map but saw during the fieldwork.

Power Grid Corporation of India had setup 220 KV substation in around 3 acres of land at Hallomajra to meet the increasing power demand of the city. The land was allocated in the area due to limited land available in the city. Public park in the area are of worst situation if compare to public parks in the urban sector of the city. In Hallomajra itself, North West CRPF Campus is spread over an area of 107.34 acre having 1075 families' quarters of various type. The campus has restricted entry for outsider. People reside only in approximately one-fourth of the total area of village. This shows the nature of the city administration towards the people live in village. The land is used to setup substation, however, supply of electricity will be for residents live in the urban sectors. The houses are in cluster, irregular in shape and size from each other, and are located at both lateral sides of narrow streets.

### **3.5.6 Human Capital**

Students get an education from both private and government-run schools. One Government High and one Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) training center by the name Shiv Education Society setup in the area. The training center provides skill training to Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training, and many students get enrolled for various skill courses. 18% of the people used to live single in the village only for work. 44% of the people's children attend a government school, and only 13% of the people's children attend private school. The main reason for enrolment in government schools is low school expenditure, and the quality of teaching was reported fine from parents. Some of the students also go to private tuition, and some of the poor children get to study from NBS's volunteers.

### **3.5.7 Safety**

Almost many of the women reported that they do not feel safe in the night time to go out of their homes. People also say that frequent fights happen in the streets among young people.

Police Control Room vans patrols in the village during night time. The people said the incidence of theft, not a big issue, but violence among young boys and alcoholism are common issues.

### **3.5.8 Government Benefits**

The students studying in government schools receive non-cash transfers such as free textbooks, stationery, and cash transfers to the joint account of the student and their mother for the uniform.

The survey looks at the question of public service qualities and lists out the most critical problems faced by them. Each of the survey respondents was asked to mention four main issues as per his/her opinion in the area and the asset which they are getting in use. Many of them identify water as the most problematic issue, followed by violence in streets, poor ventilation in homes, no governmental schemes for migrants, lower wages, no promotion from unskilled to skilled work, and young boys used to intoxication during day time, and no proper public park for the children in the area to play. The assets in the city or the facilities where people relax and have peace mainly park in Chandigarh and some of the women mentioned that in the evening time they used to go to the temple and have a social connection with other women at that place. Only 16% of children used to play in parks and 84% of children play at home.

### **3.5.9 Graphs: Quantitative Analysis (Self Explanatory)**

The graphs below represent the results of the data collected through the survey and indicate the socio-economic life of urban poor in village Hallomajra.

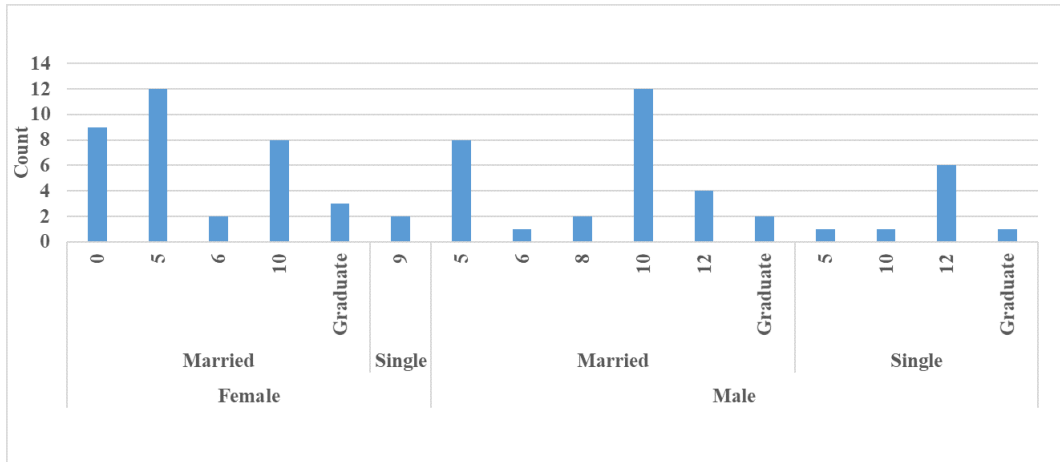


Figure 3.3: Number of Male and Female with their Marital and Education profile

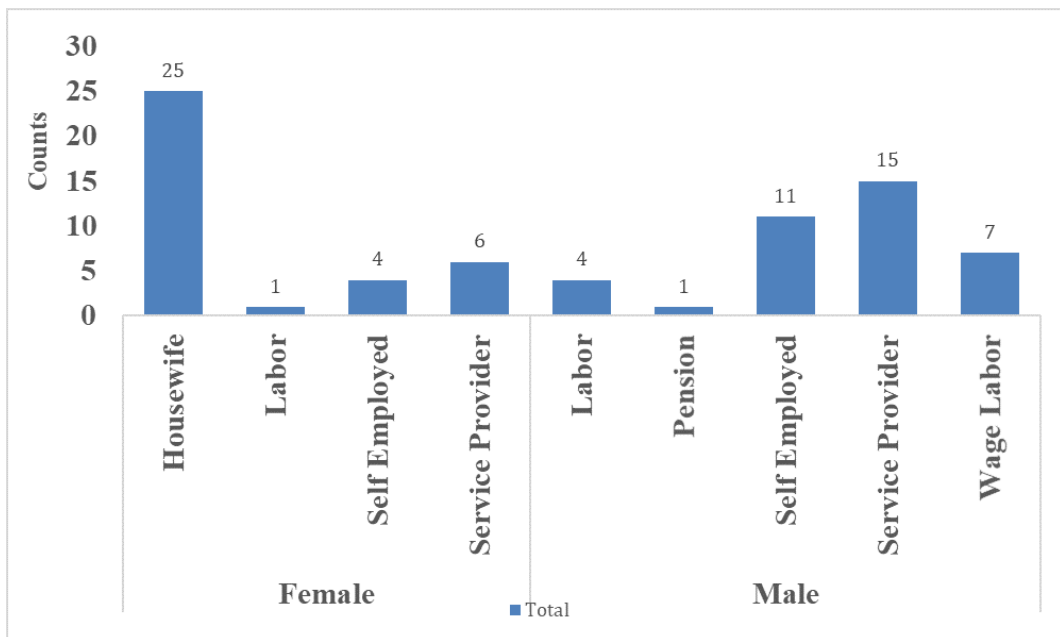


Figure 3.4: Number of Male and Female with their Occupation profile

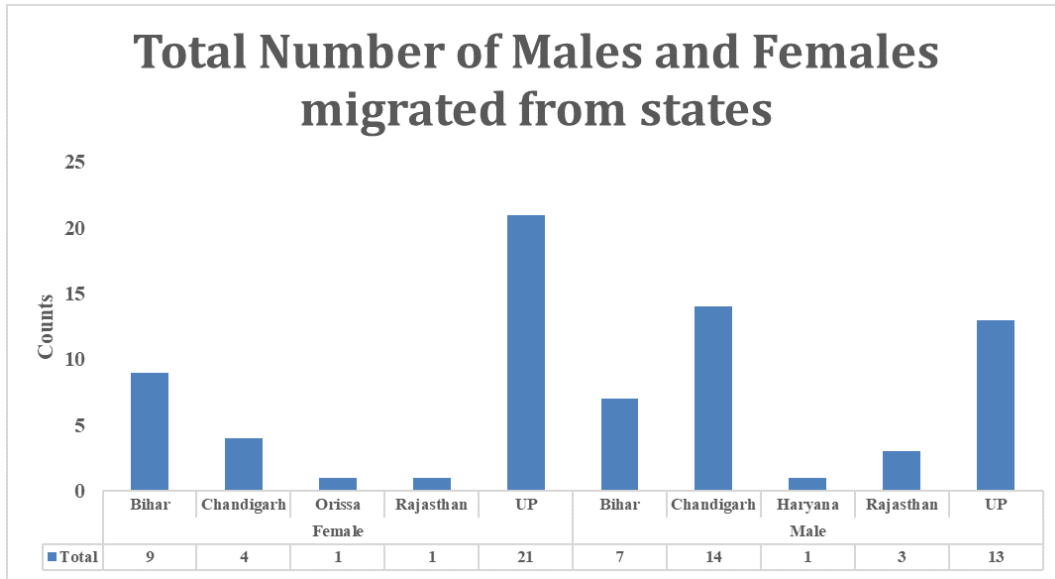


Figure 3.5: Total Number of Males and Females with migrated states

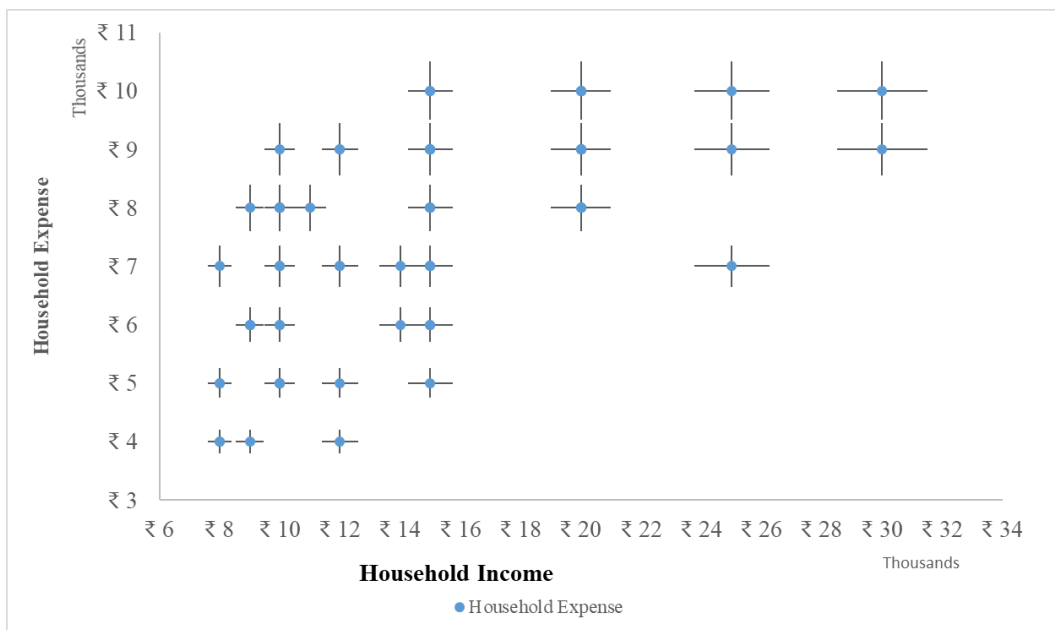


Figure 3.6: Household Expense Vs Total Household Income (10 percent variation)

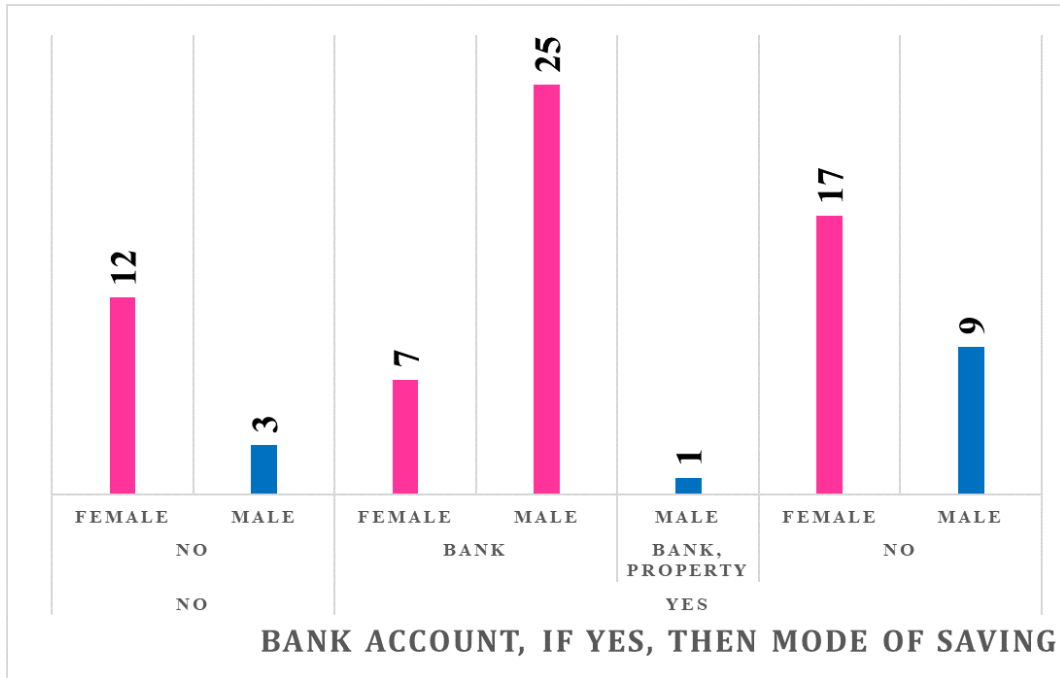


Figure 3.7: Number of Male and Female have bank account and mode of saving

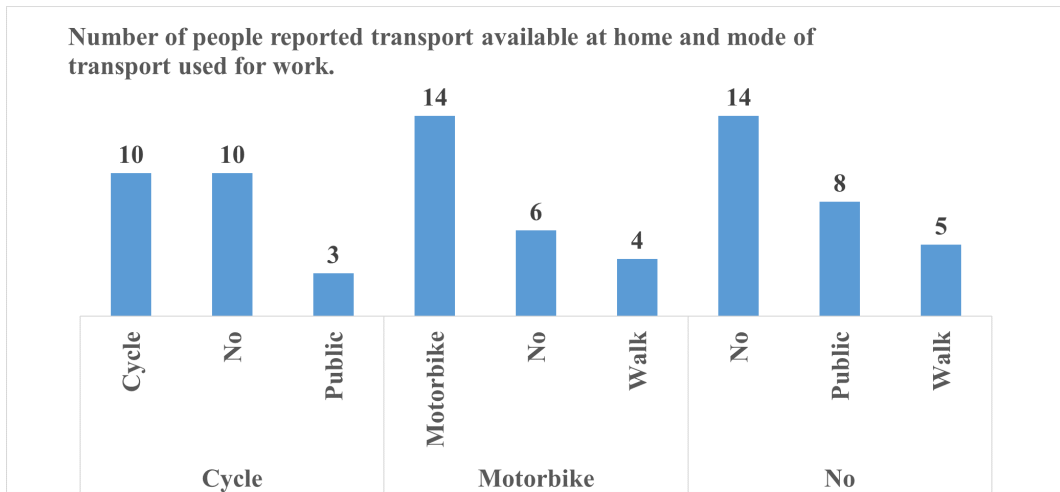


Figure 3.8: Number of people reported transport available at home and transport used for work

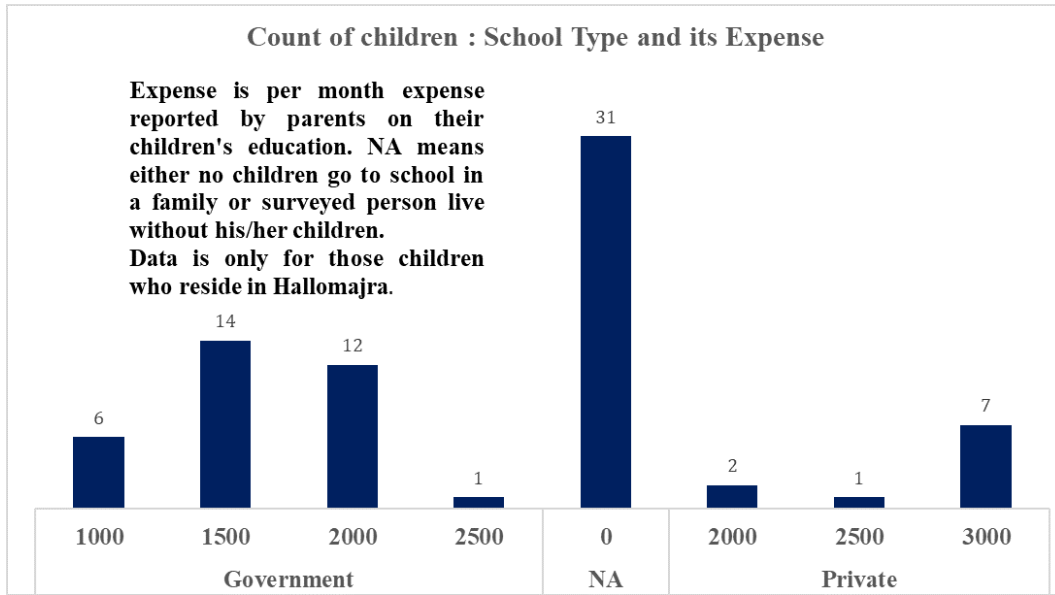


Figure 3.9: Number of children enroll with type of school and expense

Number of Families per toilet use

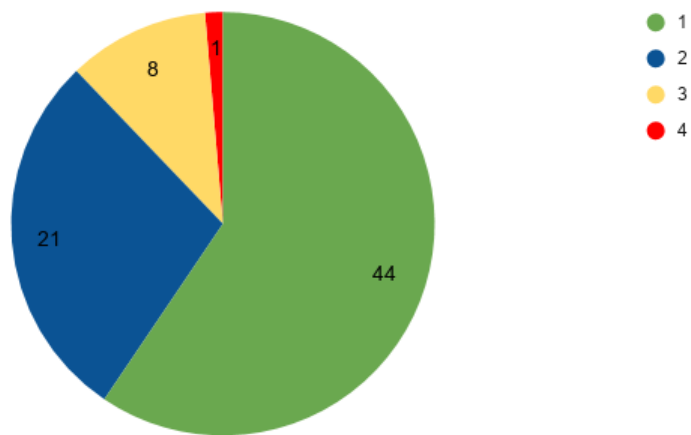


Figure 3.10: Number of Families share per toilet

Score for Water Quality by number of people range from 1 to 5

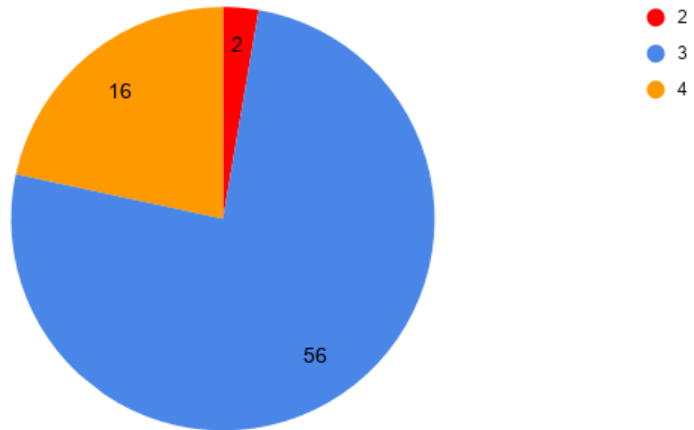


Figure 3.11: Water quality ranked by number of people

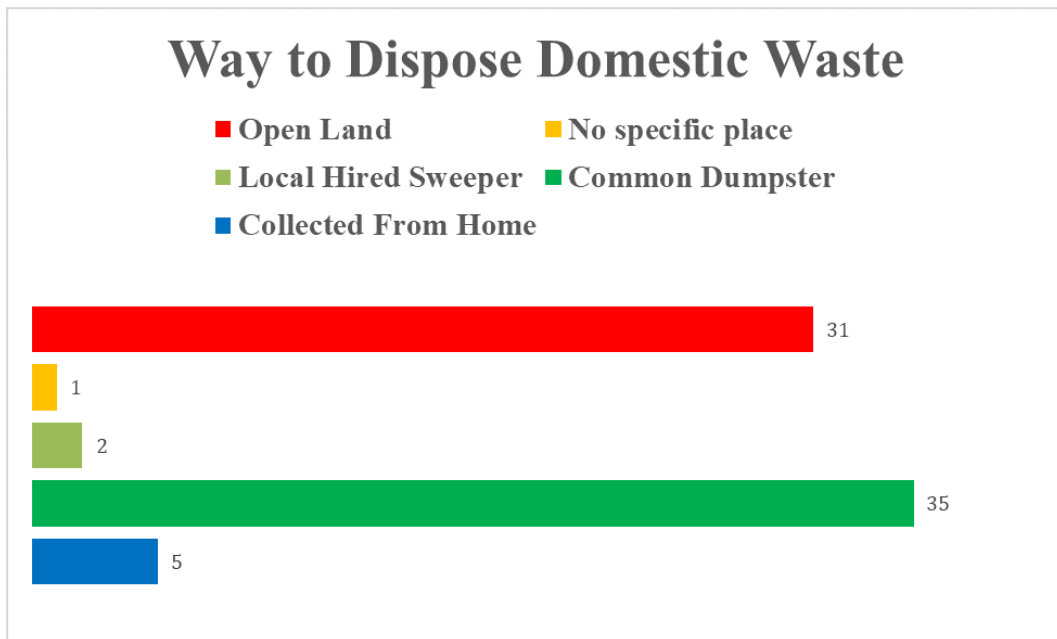


Figure 3.12: Number of people dispose garbage with respect to the various ways

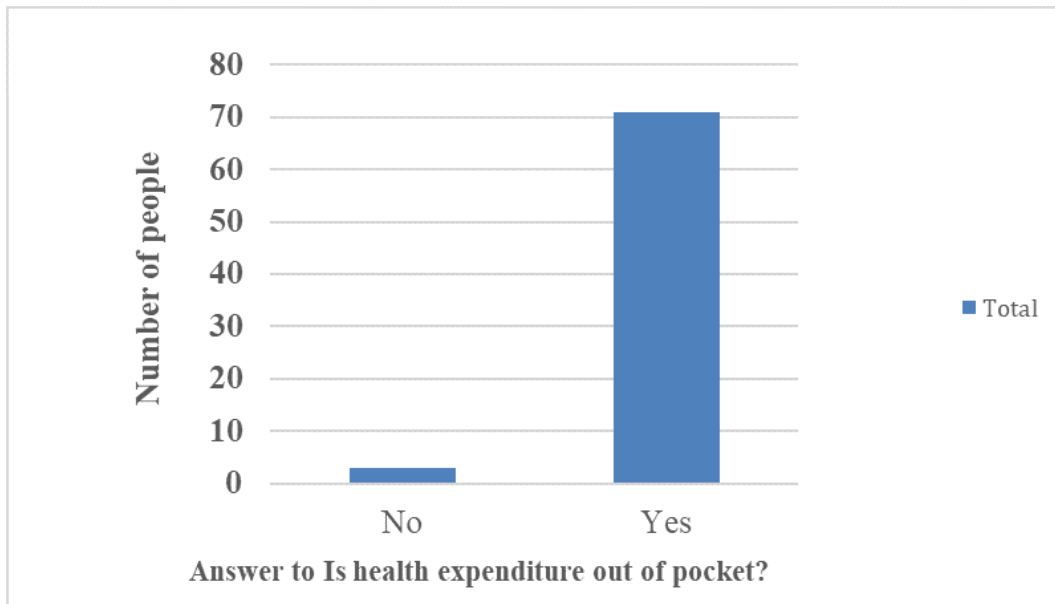


Figure 3.13: Number of people answered to Is health out of expenditure?

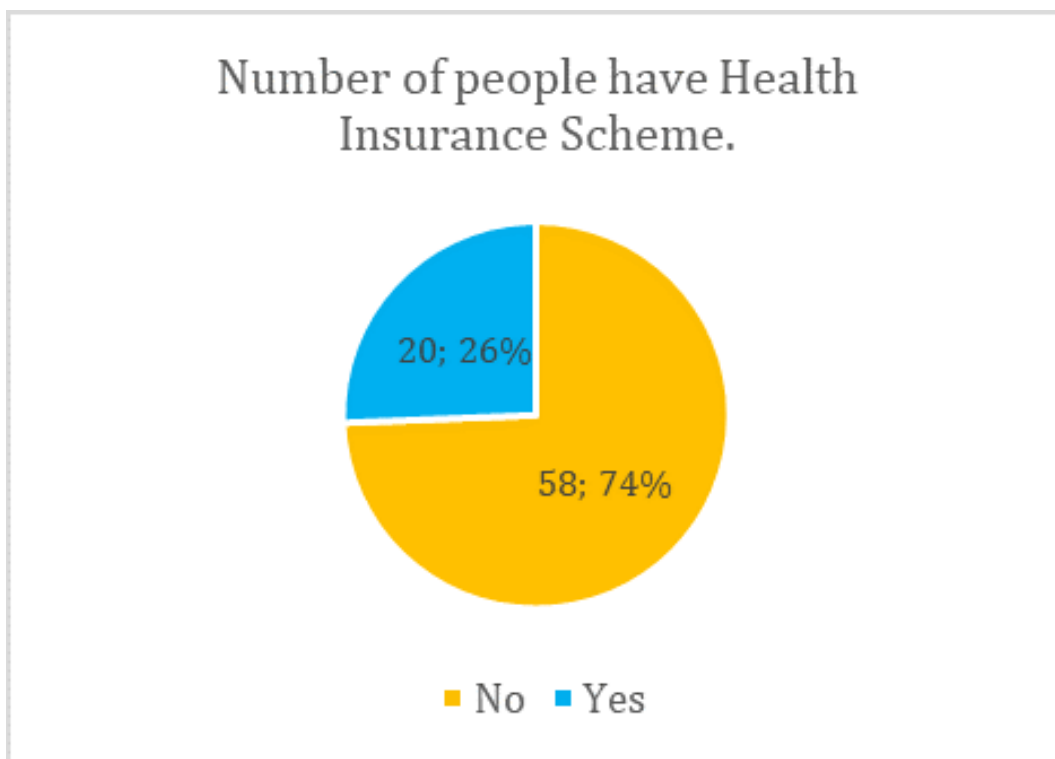


Figure 3.14: Number of people having health insurance scheme



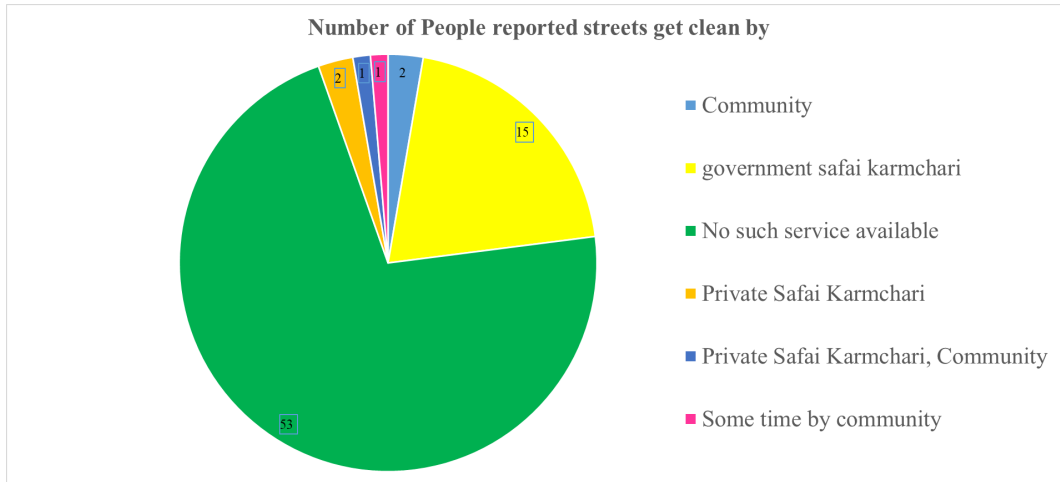


Figure 3.15: Number of people reported the way street get clean by..

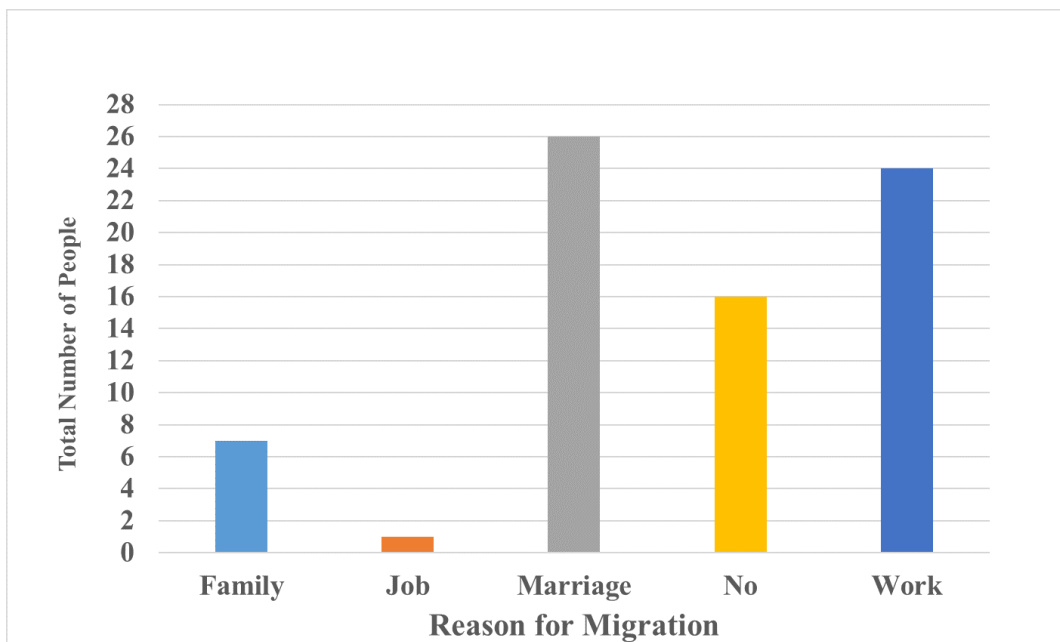


Figure 3.16: Number of people reported reason for migration to city

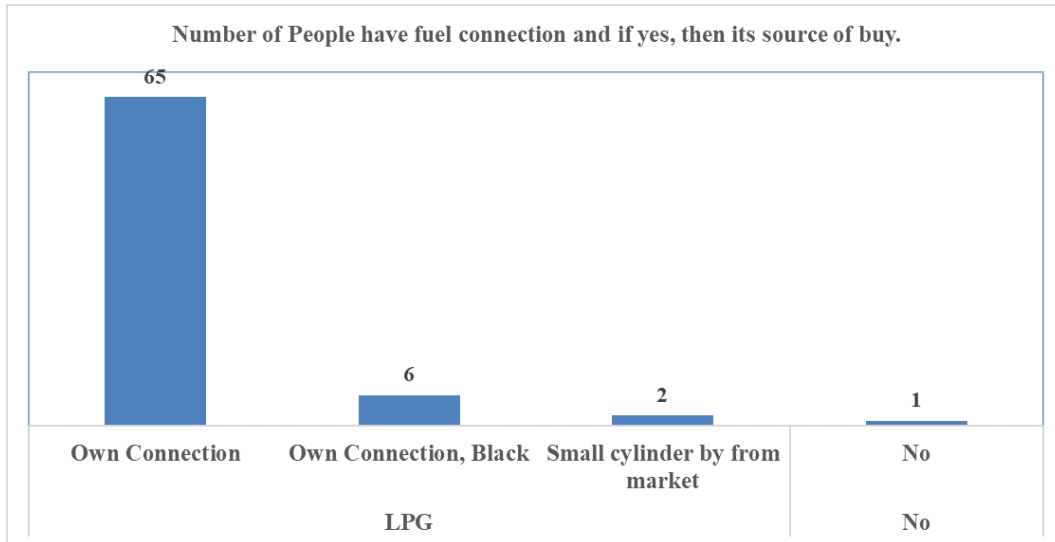


Figure 3.17: Type of cooking fuel used by number of people with source of its buying

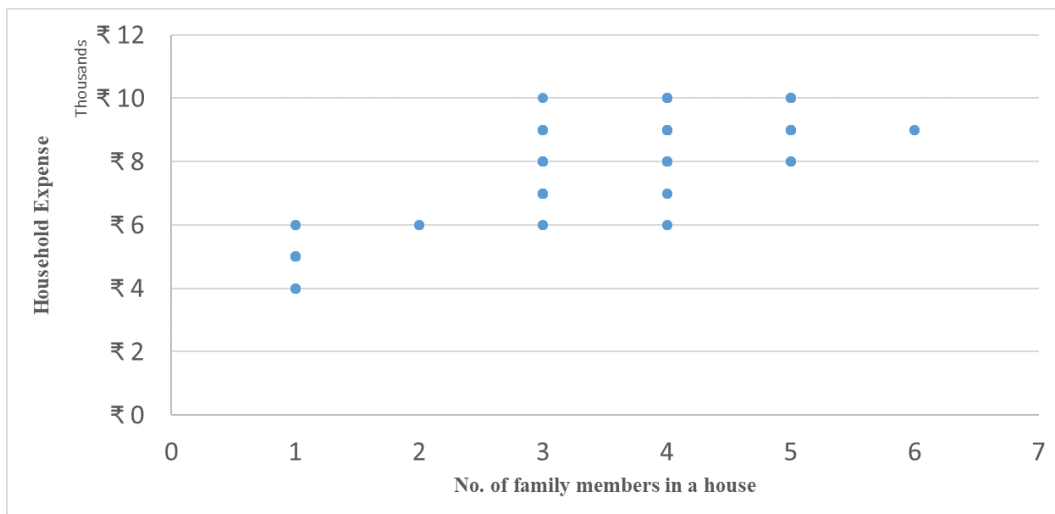


Figure 3.18: Household Expense with respect to number of family members in a house

### 3.5.10 Effect of Demonetisation

Each individual was asked about the immediate and long term effects of Demonetisation. On the night November 8, 2016, the Indian Prime Minister made a surprise announcement on television: currency notes of ₹500 and ₹1,000 denominations were to be withdrawn from the market with immediate effect (RBI 2016b; Bhatt 2016)[Krishnan 17]. It was framed as a policy to end the menace of black money,

corruption, and counterfeit currency. It caused problems among citizens despite the efforts taken by the government and banks. However, people rushed to banks and ATMs to exchange old notes with new currency. Many of the people were and still use cash only and do not have bank accounts, not use internet banking, and no access to mobile wallets, etc. The survey asked problems faced by each individual, and they reported broad views on it. They visited banks and waited for long hours to exchange their old notes with the new currency, many of them who were shopkeepers earned less post demonetization for at least three months. Some of the service person's incomes were frozen from the employer for two-three months. Some of them also support the decision positively despite facing problems mainly based on which Indian Prime Minister announced it and gave reasons behind this big decision.

### **3.5.11 Conclusion**

The political behavior of people can be interpreted as no one among the surveyed people is attached to any governmental institutions, and no women are involved in the self-help group too. They solve their daily problems by themselves and adapt to the issues that are much and live their life accordingly.

A socio-economic survey in the area shows the lifestyle of people live in one of the village in Chandigarh. The study shows the correlation of migrants who push-out from rural areas and pull towards urban areas to earn money for survival of their live, that cost them with deprivation of human rights, bad living condition, mental stress, traps in poverty, and negligible opportunities available for them to improve their skills. This study highlights the problems faced by poor migrants including poor public transport service, no maintenance of public parks, and water supply related issues etc. as mentioned above in the city.

Data shows that surveyed people who work in informal sector, and the income that they earn not represent accumulation of money or for profit by them. However, sufficient only for providing the basic livelihood needs. This same was explained theoretically in Marx's Capital Circuit. The study evaluated the freedoms and real opportunities through interaction and in-depth interviews that people live in the area.



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