



URBANIZATION AND THE ROLE OF SC, ST URBAN SLUM DWELLERS IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Stratification on the basis of caste is found all over India. Caste system as a form of stratification has a stronghold in urban slum areas also. City-ward migration for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe populations is synonymous with social development, as the city life offers socio-economic opportunities, better standards of living, educational and health facilities as compared to rural areas. The proportion of Scheduled Castes was higher in the slum areas (28.10%) compared to the population of Scheduled tribe in the country (21.19%). The state of Maharashtra has the largest number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living in urban slums. Andhra Pradesh had highest share of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe slum population in urban SC/ST population compared with other states.

KEYWORDS : Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribe, Urbanization, Slums, Population, Urban

INTRODUCTION:

Slums are illegal urban settlements on public land and usually grow over a period of time in a constant and irregular manner. Despite this fact, slums are considered as an integral part of urbanization and as a manifestation of the overall socioeconomic policies and planning in the urban sector. Urbanization refers to the population shift from rural to urban areas, the corresponding decrease in the proportion of people living in rural areas, and the ways in which societies adapt to this change. Then, the majority of slum dwellers in a developing country earn their living from the informal sector which neither provides them with financial security nor with enough earnings for a decent living, keeping them firmly within the vicious cycle of poverty. The Social Mobilization and Institutional Development component of the Mission builds social capital through a three-tiered community structure; Self Help Groups (SHGs), area or slum level federations and city level federations. These federations give a collective voice to the community and support their livelihoods. SHG federations in Ambikapur, Chhattisgarh for example, have established waste segregation centers and earned municipal contracts to provide solid waste management services to the city. Caste system in India is only analyzed on the basis of structural and cultural aspects. Endogamy, caste hierarchy, and caste occupations are some of the structural properties of caste system, whereas values refer to the cultural aspect. Though the caste system is found in urban slum areas, it has some specific features to perform in society.

Review of Literature

This paper discusses the experiences of individuals living in the urban slums and within the rural regions of India by drawing from the literature and deriving information from interviews, governmental reports, and news stories. The study showed that both the pull and push factors were influenced for the growth of slums. The push factors are family specific and the pull factors consist of employment linked migration, political support and hope of access to better social infrastructure (Madhusoodhanan, V, 2008). To build evidence on diverse living conditions and the potential policy implications, we began an extensive data collection effort in India in 2010. In an earlier paper, one of the authors documents the distinct policy challenges for the least and most well off slums within one city (Krishna, Sriram, and

Prakash 2014). To address this discrepancy, proper education on menstruation needs to come from schools and the taboo nature of the topic needs to be eliminated. In many instances, boys are curious about menstruation and want to know more about the process (Mason, L, et.all, 2017). Since men hold most of the representative power and decision-making ability, they can further spread misconceptions on menstruation that lead to lackluster efforts to improve sanitation for women and continue the gender disparity within the health system. Men's lack of knowledge on MHM has made it an issue of gender inequality, thus restricting the social mobility of women and girls (Gundi, M.; Subramanyam, 2020)

Objectives: The objectives of the study are:

- To assess the state wise SC and ST urban slum population in India.
- To find out the population differences between the two social groups in all the States as well as in India.

Methodology:

The data for this study has been gathered from secondary sources mainly from Census publications, brought out by Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Government of India and A Statistical Compendium-2015, Govt. of India Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, National Buildings Organization.

Slum & Non-slum Population of SC / ST

Table 1 gives total Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and their percentage in slum and non-slum areas in the country as per 2011 Census. Out of the total 47,527,524 populations enumerated in the slum areas in the 2613 cities and towns during 2011 Census reporting slum population, 13,354,080 were Scheduled Castes (SC) and 2,216,533 were Scheduled Tribes (ST) while those figures in non-slum areas 34,173,444 and 8,245,339 respectively. Scheduled Castes constituted 28.10 per cent and Scheduled Tribes constituted 21.19 per cent of the total slum population. The proportion of Scheduled Castes was higher in the slum areas (28.10%) compared to the population of Scheduled tribe in the country (21.19%).

Table 1 Slum & Non-slum Population of SC / ST Categories in India - 2011

Population Group	Slum		Non Slum		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
Scheduled Castes	13,354,080	28.10	34,173,444	71.90	47,527,524
Scheduled Tribes	2,216,533	21.19	8,245,339	78.81	10,461,872
Total	15,570,613	26.85	42,418,783	73.15	57,989,396

Source:

Slums in India, A Statistical Compendium-2015, Govt. of India Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, National Buildings Organization

SC and ST's Living in Urban & Slum Areas

The State-wise population of the SCs and STs in urban as well as slum areas of States and UTs were presented in table-2. In absolute terms, Maharashtra has the largest number of Scheduled Castes living in slums at around 18.63 lakh followed by Tamil Nadu (18.53 lakh), Andhra Pradesh (14.28 lakh), Uttar Pradesh (13.73 lakh), Madhya Pradesh (12.52 lakh) and West Bengal (10.61 lakh). In Karnataka, NCT of Delhi, Punjab, Rajasthan, Haryana and Odisha, more than 2,00,000 Scheduled Castes population has been enumerated in the slum areas in Census 2011.

The data shows that numerically Maharashtra has the highest number of Scheduled Tribes (3.64 lakh) living in its slum areas followed by Madhya Pradesh (3.56 lakh), Odisha (1.99 lakh), Andhra Pradesh (2.7 lakh), Karnataka (1.7 lakhs), Chhattisgarh (1.74 lakhs), Gujarat (1.25 lakhs), West Bengal (1.06 lakhs) and Rajasthan (1.0 lakhs). For Punjab, Delhi, Chandigarh, Puducherry and Haryana, there was no Scheduled Tribe population reported as per the 2011 Census.

The distribution of slum and urban population among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of 31 States and Union Territories brings out the fact that percentage of Scheduled Castes population is notably higher in slums in comparison to the percentage of Scheduled Tribes. Of the total Scheduled Castes in the urban areas, 28.09 per cent resides in the slums.

This percentage is 21.22 per cent for Scheduled Tribes in the 31 States and Union Territories. It was observed that out of 31 States and Union Territories, the proportion of Scheduled Caste population was higher in 21 States and Union Territories and the remaining 10 States and Union Territories have major proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population in Slum Areas.

The data reveals that the State of Andhra Pradesh had highest share of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe slum population in urban SC/ST population compared with other states.

Table 2 Population of SC and STs Living in Urban & Slum Areas in India - 2011

States / UTs	Population in Urban Areas		Population in Slum Areas		% of Slum SC / ST in Urban SC / ST	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
Andhra Pradesh	3031745	685944	1428212	270556	47.1	39.4
Arunachal Pradesh	0	161975	0	4631	0.0	2.9
Assam	405560	218966	42358	3702	10.4	1.7
Bihar	1223110	65722	260442	16630	21.3	25.3
Chhattisgarh	762320	591820	338098	174050	44.4	29.4
Goa	15988	61636	651	112	4.1	0.2
Gujarat	1792874	895326	186577	125538	10.4	14.0
Haryana	1393506	0	497042	0	35.7	0.0

Himachal Pradesh	122717	17734	16062	488	13.1	2.8
Jammu & Kashmir	173965	86466	11136	10797	6.4	12.5
Jharkhand	832781	776892	58164	66680	7.0	8.6
Karnataka	2979229	819196	922589	172129	31.0	21.0
Kerala	1221292	51747	21923	411	1.8	0.8
Madhya Pradesh	3074318	1039910	1251713	356481	40.7	34.3
Maharashtra	5781079	1504136	1863882	364254	32.2	24.2
Manipur	49479	111614	NS	NS	NS	NS
Meghalaya	5782	418970	1589	40752	27.5	9.7
Mizoram	920	528648	69	73552	7.5	13.9
Nagaland	0	404135	0	64253	0.0	15.9
Odisha	969821	595789	321167	199836	33.1	33.5
Punjab	2363193	0	581984	0	24.6	0.0
Rajasthan	2684630	545411	582562	100675	21.7	18.5
Sikkim	7940	39214	1658	8745	20.9	22.3
Tamil Nadu	4962970	134417	1853315	30996	37.3	23.1
Tripura	216925	49247	40291	3337	18.6	6.8
Uttar Pradesh	5672381	103197	1373211	19186	24.2	18.6
Uttarakhand	395851	27084	91953	2321	23.2	8.6
West Bengal	4368163	441838	1060811	106373	24.3	24.1
A & N Islands	0	1815	0	48	0.0	2.6
Chandigarh	194112	0	29230	0	15.1	0.0
D & N Haveli	4890	27620	NS	NS	NS	NS
Daman & Diu	3957	7746	NS	NS	NS	NS
NCT of Delhi	2730126	0	482870	0	17.7	0.0
Lakshadweep	0	47657	NS	NS	NS	NS
Puducherry	85900	0	34521	0	40.2	0.0
INDIA	47527524	10461872	13354080	2216533	28.1	21.6

Source:

Slums in India, A Statistical Compendium-2015, Govt. of India Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, National Buildings Organization

CONCLUSION:

The study observed that out of 31 States and Union Territories, the proportion of Scheduled Caste population was higher in 21 States/UTs and the remaining 10 have major proportion of Scheduled Tribe Population in Slum Areas. The States to design and implement social policies to uplift SC/STs in urban slum India, it is essential to produce meticulous spatial and socioeconomic surveys and studies on urban slum SC/ST households and ward-level projections on urban slum SC/ST population.

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