

General Population Composition in Slum Areas of Kurukshetra City, Kurukshetra

Basant Rai; Santu Mukherjee; Sachin Kumar; Dr. S. P. Kaushik

Abstract- Slums play many roles in city life. As the place of residence of low-cost labour, they keep the wheels of the city working in many different ways. As a first stopping point for immigrants, they provide the low-cost housing that will enable the immigration to save for their eventual absorption into society. The study area is Kurukshetra city of Kurukshetra district of Haryana state. It extends between 29° 59' 19" N to 29° 59' 27" N latitude and 76° 48' 03" E to 76° 54' 07" E longitude. The objectives of the present study are enumerated as under- (1) To study the identify the slums areas (2) General Population Composition of the slum area. The study is based on the field survey of the slums areas of the Kurukshetra City of Kurukshetra district in 2009. About 225 sample households have been selected from different ward to examine dynamics of population of the study area. And secondary data of total population received by Municipal Corporation of Kurukshetra district. Using the software: Arc Map 9.1, ERDAS 9.1, MS Word & MS Excel 2007. The main findings in our study: Dependent and active populations are 53.27% and 46.27 % respectively. Overall Sex Ratio is 900 and it is negatively related with education. Hindus (84.75%) are dominant her followed by Sikhs (9.51%) and Muslims (5.74%). Marred persons are more (57.13%) than unmarried (40.98%), widow (1.64%) and divorced (0.25%) persons. Divorced persons are more in Muslim community.

Keywords: - Population Composition, Age Structure, Dependency Ratio, Sex Composition, Religious Composition, Marital Status

I. INTRODUCTION

'Slum' at its simplest, is 'a heavily populated urban area characterized by substandard housing and squalor' (The Merriam-Webster Dictionary, 1994). This definition encapsulated the essential characteristics of slums: high densities and low standards of housing and 'Squalor'. The first two criteria are physical and spatial, while the third is social and behavioral. This spread of associations is typical, not just for the definition of slums but also of perceptions of them. Among various elements of population composition, age composition, sex composition, economic composition and religious composition, hold a prime place for population geographers. The separate data for males and females are important for various types of planning and for the analysis of other demographic characteristics.

II. LITERATURE

Trewartha (1953) rightly remarked that the proportion of the two sexes is fundamental to geographic analysis of an area because it is not only an important feature of the landscape but it also influences the other demographic elements significantly and as such provides an additional means for analyzing the regional landscape.

Franklin (1956) rightly observes that sex ratio was an index of economy prevailing in an area and was useful tool for regional analysis. The profound effect of the proportion of the two sexes upon the other demographic elements like population growth, marriage rates, occupational structure, has also been well recognized.

Skyrock (1976) thus, the knowledge of sex ration is essential for understanding the employment and consumption patterns and social needs etc. of a community.

R. C. Chandan (2008) Each one of us has a set of beliefs, sentiments and values that bind us together as members of a specific group and set apart various such specific groups into societies. It includes the religious as well as secular though patterns of these groups. Here designate it as value system, ethos, and tradition, major themes of a society or even religion. The term religion, however, is not easy to define because it has so many such facets as mentioned above and many more. In simple terms religion may be defined as man's belief in supernatural, or in what arouses a feeling of are or piety in him, or in what he considers sacred. Thus, religion is considered to be any form of faith, from mono theism to ancestor worship and even magic as long as it contains some element of reverence for the supernatural. It is said to produce a distinct attitude towards life and this orientation affects the further development of the society.

III. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- ✓ To study the spatial distribution of slums in Kurukshetra City.
- ✓ General Population Composition of the slum areas.

IV. MATERIALS AND METHODS

B. Technologies Used In The Research

The present study is successful with the help of the giving methodology these described below:

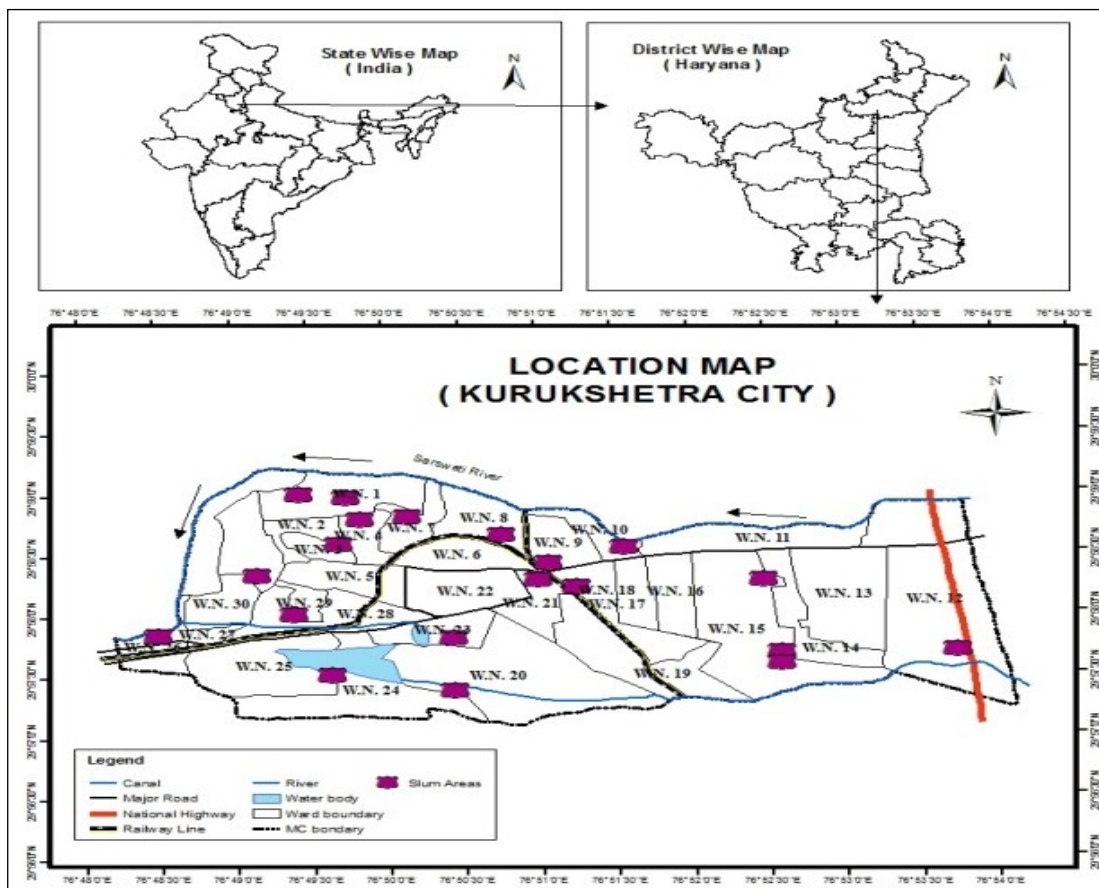
This study has been successful with the described software Arc Map 9.1, ERDAS 9.1, MS Word, MS Excel 2007, Google Chrome & Internet Browsing on Window 2007. Map composing work has completed with the help of Arc Map 9.1 software.

A. Study Area

The study area is Kurukshetra city of Kurukshetra district of Haryana state. It extends between 29° 59' 19" N to 29° 59' 27" N latitude and 76° 48' 03" E to 76° 54' 07" E longitude. It shares boundary with great expense of Gowari Khera Village in North, Pipli Town in North East. Amin and Chanarthal Village mark its Eastern and South Eastern boundaries respectively. Dayalpur Village is located in the South part of Kurukshetra city. Jogna Khera and Mirzapur Village lie in the South West and Western part of the study area. Kurukshetra city shares its boundary with Narkatra Village in the North West.

C. Data Sources

The present study is mainly based on primary data. A questionnaire was prepared through which data has been collected about total population, population distribution and some general questions. Data was prepared from slum dwellers through personal interview. But to know their total population ward wise data provided by Municipal Corporation of Kurukshetra city. The ward wise map of Kurukshetra city which is used in the present study has been provided by Town Planning Department of Kurukshetra city.



Map 1: Showing the locations of the Study area

D. Sampling And Processing Data

The data has been collected from slum dwellers using simple random sampling. About 225 sample households have been selected from different ward to examine dynamics of population of the study area. The data has been processed

by using sample and suitable statistical as well as demographic techniques and presented through tables, diagrams and maps. Various measures of fertility have been worked out such as Age Structure, Dependency Ratio, Sex Composition, Religious Composition, and Marital Status.

V. RESULT & DISCUSSIONS

A. Ward Wise Population Distribution

Kurukshetra city is divided into 30 wards. But slums do not found in all words. They are concentrated in 1,3,4,7,8,9,10,12,15,18,20,21,23,26,28 & 29 number wards. Some of them are permanent while others are temporary in nature. Slum population is unevenly distributed over the wards. In this city 22.35% populations lived in slums. Maximum percentage of slum population to total population is found in ward number 1 (60.20%) whereas is found in ward number 3 (14.41%). See table 1 & Map 1.

Table 1: Ward Wise list of slum clusters and their population

Ward No	Name of the slum clusters	Total population (ward wise)	Slum population (ward wise)	Percentage of slum population to total population of every ward
1	Rajputana Basti, Sham Colony	4307	2593	60.20
3	Krishana Nagar	3060	441	14.41
4	Guru Nanak Mohalla	4005	2210	55.18
7	Harijan Basti, Deha Basti	4798	2360	49.19
8	Dhaka Basti	4209	2100	49.89
9	Layalpur Basti	3691	1230	33.32
10	Mohan Nagar	4048	845	20.87
12	Rampur Village	4003	1273	31.80
15	Ratgal Village	3834	1861	48.54
18	Railway Colony	5049	813	16.10
20	Govind Garh	5996	1152	19.21
21	Subhash Nagar	4625	786	16.99
23	Fauji Colony	4481	1805	40.28
26	Didar Nagar	13958	4907	35.15
28	Near Railway Station of	3876	1964	50.66

	Thanesar			
29	Balmiki Basti	3263	1088	33.34
Total		77203	27428	35.53
Total population (City)		122704	27428	22.35

Source: Municipal Corporation of Kurukshetra City (2009)

B. Age Structure

Age is the prime variable for all the classifications related to population characteristics. Age structure of a population not defines the limit of the reproductive potential of society but also determines the manpower supply of a nation. The age structure of this study area is studied with respect to education level, income level, religious and social group wise. Appendix-1 shows that young (below 15 years), adult 15-59 years) and aged (over 59 years) population consist of 23.85 %, 65.24 % and 10.91 % to the total population respectively. See Table 2

Table 2: Showing the Age Structure at different levels

Age Structure	<15	15-30	30-45	45-60	>60
Education Level					
Illiterate	11.09	14.63	16.63	19.96	37.69
Primary	46.72	27.32	18.85	4.92	2.19
Secondary	31.54	50.45	12.61	3.60	1.80
Higher Secondary	0.00	62.67	26.00	10.00	1.33
Higher Education	0.00	61.29	29.03	6.45	3.23
Total	23.85	32.05	18.03	15.16	10.91
Income Level / Month (Rs)					
<2000	18.45	24.35	22.14	22.14	12.92
2000-4000	27.40	27.40	19.18	13.70	12.32
4000-6000	23.57	37.71	16.83	13.47	8.42
>6000	24.74	39.37	13.94	12.20	9.73
Total	23.85	32.05	18.03	15.16	10.91
Religious Group					
Hindu	23.70	30.95	17.60	15.76	11.99
Muslim	30.00	50.00	11.43	5.71	2.86
Sikh	21.55	31.03	25.86	15.52	6.04
Total	23.85	32.05	18.03	15.16	10.91
Social Group					
High	23.75	35.00	12.91	16.67	11.67
Middle	23.54	28.96	19.79	15.63	12.08
Low	24.20	33.60	18.80	14.00	9.40
Total	23.85	32.05	18.03	15.16	10.91

Source: Field Survey of Kurukshetra City, 2009

Share of young population is quite high in low educated family (46.72%), and in low income family, i.e., 18.45% for 2000 Rs per month and 27.40% for 2000-4000 Rs per month. In case of religious and social groups share of young population is high in muslim (30.00%) and low social group (24.20%)

Share of adult population is maximum in high educated and high income group family. In case of religious groups, proportion of adult population is maximum among Sikhs (72.41%) followed by Muslims (67.14%) and Hindus (64.31). The share of adult population is high in low social group (66.40%) followed by high (64.85%) and middle (64.38%) social groups

Table 2 shows that percentage of aged population is high in illiterate (19.96%) and low income group (12.92%) family. Appendix-1 also shows that the share of aged population decreased with increasing in income and education level. In case of religious and social groups, aged population is maximum among Hindus (11.99%) middle social groups (12.08%).

C. Dependency Ratio

Calculate the dependency ration from the age structure of this study area. It is generally computed by dividing the number of children plus old people by the number of adults and multiplying it by hundred.

$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{291+133}{796} \times 100 = 53.27 \%$$

It means 53.27 % people are dependent on active population (15-59 age groups) in this study area. See Fig. 1

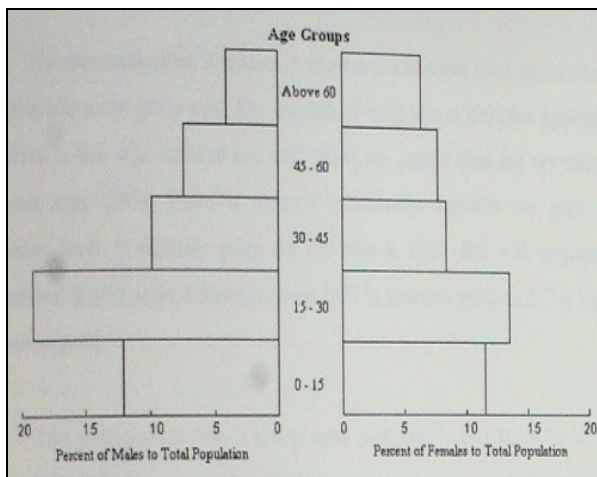


Fig 1. Showing the Age & Sex Pyramid

D. Sex Composition

The numerical measurement of sex composition of a population is often expressed in terms of sex ratio. In India, sex ration is calculated in terms of number of females per thou-

sand males. Since the two sexes play partly contrasting and partly complementary roles in the economy and society. The study of sex composition assumes added significance for a population geographer. See Table 3

Table 3: Showing the Sex Composition at different levels

Sex	Male	Female	Sex Ra-tion
Education Level			
Illiterate	38.36	61.64	1607
Primary	57.38	42.62	743
Secondary	62.16	37.84	609
Higher Second-ary	66.67	33.33	500
Higher Educa-tion	67.74	32.26	477
Total	52.62	47.38	900
Income Level / Month (Rs)			
<2000	73..33	26.67	364
2000-4000	81.23	18.77	231
4000-6000	63.64	36.36	571
>6000	63.64	36.36	571
Total	77.03	22.97	298
Religious Group			
Hindu	51.93	48.07	926
Muslim	57.14	42.86	750
Sikh	56.03	43.97	786
Total	52.62	47.38	900
Social Group			
High	54.17	45.83	846
Middle	52.92	47.08	890
Low	51.60	48.40	938
Total	52.62	47.38	900

Source: Field Survey of Kurukshetra City, 2009

Sex composition is studied in relation to education level, income level, religious and social group wise. The sex ration of study area is 900 (See Appendix-2) which is less than national sex ratio (933) but greater than the sex ration of Haryana state (861). There is negative relationship between sex ratio and education level. In illiterate group the sex ratio is 1607. But with increase in educational it decreased from 1607 in illiterate group to 477 at higher education group.

This picture of sex ration is almost same in income level. Except the income group 2000-4000 Rs per month, sex ratio tends to decrease with increasing in income level. This sex ratio of lower income group (below 2000 Rs per month) is 908 where as it is 794 at higher income group (above 6000 Rs per month).

Among religious groups, Hindus have better sex ratio (926) than Sikhs (786) and Muslims (750). In case of social groups, sex ratio is high in low social group (938) followed by middle (890) and high (846) social groups.

E. Religious Composition

The religious composition is studied with respect to education level, income level and according to social group. In this study area, Hindu population is maximum (84.75%) followed by Sikh population (9.51%) and Muslim population (5.74%). See Fig 2. The highest percentages of Hindus are found in all the categories of education level followed by Sikhs and Muslims. But maximum illiterates are found in Hindus followed by Muslims and Sikhs. This same picture is reflected in income level. But in case of social groups. High and Middle social groups are found maximum among Hindus followed by Muslims and Sikhs. But low social groups are found maximum among Hindus followed by Sikhs and Muslims. See Table 4

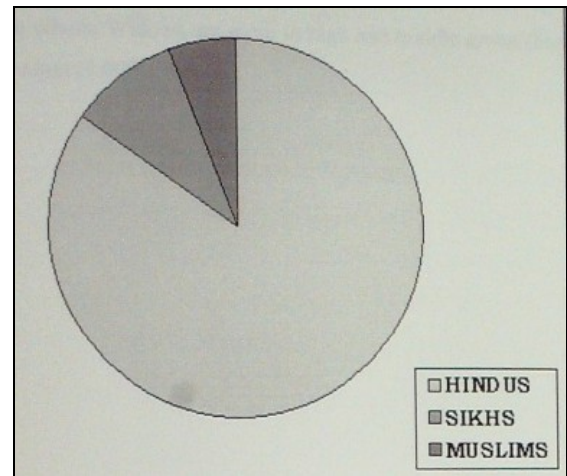


Fig 2. Showing the Religious Composition

F. Marital Status

Marital status is an important demographic aspect. This status is studied with respect to education level, income level, religious and social group wise. In this study area, 57.13% persons are married and 40.98% persons are unmarried while the percentage of widow 1.64% and divorced 0.25% persons are miniscule. See Table 5

Table 4: Showing the Religious Composition at different levels

Religion	Hindu	Muslim	Sikh
Education Level			
Illiterate	89.58	6.21	4.21
Primary	84.15	4.92	10.93
Secondary	81.98	5.41	12.61
Higher Secondary	81.33	5.33	13.34
Higher Education	58.06	12.90	29.04
Total	84.75	5.74	9.51
Income Level / Month (Rs)			
<2000	85.61	5.17	9.22
2000-4000	87.94	4.38	7.68
4000-6000	83.84	6.06	10.10
>6000	80.84	7.66	11.50
Total	84.75	5.74	9.51
Religious Group			
High	67.50	20.83	11.67
Middle	90.00	7.92	2.08
Low	88.00	2.00	10.00
Total	84.75	5.74	9.51

Source: Field Survey of Kurukshetra City, 2009

Table 5: Showing the Marital Status at different levels

Marital Status	Married	Unmarried	Widow	Divorced
Education Level				
Illiterate	54.32	44.35	1.33	0.00
Primary	74.32	24.59	1.09	0.00
Secondary	55.86	42.79	1.35	0.00
Higher Secondary	30.00	66.67	2.66	0.67
Higher Education	35.48	48.39	9.68	6.45
Total	57.13	40.98	1.64	0.25
Income Level / Month (Rs)				
<2000	52.77	46.12	1.11	0.00
2000-4000	60.82	36.99	2.91	0.00
4000-6000	50.51	47.14	1.68	0.67
>6000	63.41	34.84	1.39	0.36
Total	57.13	40.98	1.64	0.25
Religious Group				
Hindu	56.77	41.97	1.16	0.10
Muslim	57.14	37.14	2.86	2.86

Sikh	60.34	34.48	5.18	0.00
Total	57.13	40.98	1.64	0.25
Social Group				
High	55.42	41.67	2.08	0.83
Middle	56.04	41.67	2.08	0.21
Low	59.00	40.00	1.00	0.00
Total	57.13	40.98	1.64	0.25

Source: Field Survey of Kurukshetra City, 2009

Table 5 reveals that as education level increases the percentage of married persons decrease up to higher secondary level. After that it again increases and exact opposite picture is found in case of unmarried persons.

More married persons are found in higher income group 63.41% than unmarried 34.84%, widow 1.39% and divorced 0.36%. Overall, married persons are dominant in all the categories of income level.

In religious groups, Sikhs have more married persons 60.34% than Muslims 57.14% and Hindus 56.77%. Whereas unmarried persons are more in Hindus 41.97% followed by Muslims 37.14% and Sikhs 34.48%. Widows are more in Sikhs 5.18% followed by Muslims 2.86% and Hindus 1.16%. Divorced persons are more in Muslims 2.86% than Hindus 0.10%. This is because in Muslim society, there is a very simple way to cut off marital relationship.

In case of social groups, low social group has more married 59.00% and less unmarried 40.00% persons than middle 56.04% and 41.67% and high 55.42% and 41.67 social groups. Divorced persons are more in high social group 0.83% than others. Widows are more in high and middle group (both have 2.08%) than lower class 1.00%.

VI. CONCLUSION

The present study successfully demonstrated the capability of primary data collection by field survey. They are places in which the vibrant mixing of different cultures frequently results in new forms of artistic expression, while on the negative side- they are the recipients of city's externalities: noxious industry, waste materials, ill health, crime and social dysfunction and fragile, dangerous of polluted land, high CBR, CDR and IMR that no one can wants. The slums will be increased time to time because the commercial activities and work opportunities will be increased with time so slums will increase.

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BIOGRAPHY

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