Chapter-V

THE FARIDABAD SLUMS:
ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION
Nearly one-third of the population of Faridabad is slum dweller. According to Town and Country Planning Organisation, New Delhi 28 percent of its population dwelt in slums in 1981. The Municipal Corporation placed this figure at 24 percent in 1991. It has grown to approximately 30 percent when the survey was conducted in 1997. Thus the share has increased with the passage of time.

The rise in the share of slum population is not without a reason. From an inconspicuous town at the time of independence, Faridabad has grown to be an important industrial town of India. Industrial city Faridabad has many physico-economic factors to its credit. First of all it lies in the National Capital region of Delhi, secondly it is centrally traversed by two important parallel life lines, namely National Highway number-2 and the Delhi-Mathura railway line; thirdly it has an essentially plain topography which facilitates rapid industrialisation and urbanisation; the government has established an industrial estate with infrastructure for industries. The scenario is not difficult to understand why Faridabad is a fast growing industrial city. More than 50 percent of its male workers are engaged in manufacturing sector. Today Faridabad has around 400 large and medium scale industries and approximately 10,000 small scale industrial units, producing a variety of goods.

Slum formation on a large scale in Faridabad city is a recent phenomenon dating back to independence when to the already existing two small nodal towns: Faridabad and Ballabgarh, an urban centre namely ‘New Township’ was added, in 1950 with the aim of rehabilitating the displaced refugee population of North-west Frontier Provinces of Pakistan. To provide
these people employment government provided the New Township and the adjoining region with some basic industrial infrastructure. At that time the displaced persons with their compensation capital and entrepreneurs from Delhi established industries in this region and the name of New township changed to N.I.T. 'New Industrial Township'.

Slums in Faridabad city have all been occupying public land. Infact slums have evolved from time to time on private lands too but they have been removed by the land owners before they really established themselves on the land. Slums in Faridabad city have evolved on few strategic locations (Fig.8) such as, along an industrial establishment, along road, along railway line, along canal or a local drain, on sites earmarked for specific purposes in the master plan of the city as park sites etc. (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Faridabad City</th>
<th>NIT</th>
<th>Old Faridabad</th>
<th>Ballabgarh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Along transport line</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Along drainage lines</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Near Industrial establishment</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On sites earmarked for parks</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporadic</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work.

On a broad level these slums are observed to be located in any one of the three administrative zones of Faridabad, namely NIT; old Faridabad or
Ballabgarh township to have multiple locations as about 40 percent clusters have industrial location plus any one of the other above mentioned locations. The temporal origin and evolution of slums has been studied under the broad categorisation of these three administrative zones (Annexure I).

In the pre-Independence period Faridabad had predominance of agricultural activities and the slight industrialisation that it had in Faridabad township, too was in the form of agro-based cottage industries, therefore, this period has the absence of slums. Slums evolved in Faridabad in Post Independence period in different phases (Table 5.2). First phase of evolution of slums in Faridabad (Before 1966) (Fig.9). Faridabad started its industrial development as a result of the planned government intervention, in the form of establishment of New township and providing it with industrial infrastructure. In this temporal phase it was observed that industrial development was more haphazard all along the two parallel transportation lines, namely Delhi Mathura railway line and National Highway number 2, which attracted surplus labour, both unskilled and semi-skilled. First of all the labour was drawn from the displaced persons from Pakistan. The poorer ones and the unemployed destitute labour class population, which could not pay for the cost of refugee resettlement sites provided by the government, squatted at different empty sites between the two transport lines, around Faridabad townships etc. They squatted in Faridabad in small kutcha mud hutment colonies and much information regarding their location and relocations etc. is not available as they did not continue to exist. On formal scale one slum cluster originated in this temporal phase and still continues to exist, namely Pakistani Colony, located along the
From Mathura
LEGEND
Delhi-Mathura Road
Industrial Land Use
= VERY SMALL CLUSTERS (>500 Households)
= SMALL CLUSTERS (500 - 1000)
= MEDIUM CLUSTERS (1000-2500)
= LARGE CLUSTERS (<2500)
= UNNOTIFIED CLUSTERS
Indigenous Settlement
Branch Railways (BROAD GAUGE)
Industrial Estate
Industrial Sector
Fig-9
Faridabad City
Evolution of Slums (1947-1998)
boundary of N.I.T. (Central green).

Table 5.2
Faridabad City Slums: Phases of Evolution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faridabad city</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.I.T.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Faridabad</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballabgarh</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Faridabad City: Municipal records and census records.

In N.I.T. industrial development was accompanied with migration of more population towards the later year of this temporal phase and some more informal slum sites are known to have established but under the 'Punjab Scheduled & Controlled Area restriction of unregulated development Act, 1963' they were not allowed to exist and on the other hand the size of Pakistani colony kept on growing but governmental interventions have maintained its size to be moderate that is having 1000-2500 jhuggies/dwellings.

In Old Faridabad presence of small mud hutment clusters is known but no prominent slum cluster is known to have originated in this temporal phase. M.C.F. records and the Government of India (Haryana), Gazetteer of District Faridabad, (1991) acknowledge the presence of mudhutment colonies in the peripheries of old Faridabad township but they did not continue to exist as more information about them was not recorded.
In Ballabgarh industrial activities infiltered from the direction of Delhi but in this phase it was basically limited to haphazard industrial development between the two transport lines. Some encroachment hutment colonies are known to have originated around this zone too but they also did not exist for long.

**Second Phase of Slum Evolution in M.C.F. (1966-1980)**

Formations of the state of Haryana in 1966, increased the pace of industrialisation in the state. Haryana cashed on the policy to relocate industries outside Delhi. Industrial estates along with infrastructure were formed in the three administrative zones. From 59039 persons in 1961 the population increased to 330864 in 1981. A large part of the increase is attributed to migration. In this phase large number of low class semi-skilled and unskilled labourers were attracted by the employment opportunities provided by the rapidly growing industrial sector. The urban building activity at no point of time kept pace with the population growth and the inevitable result was the growth of slums all over the city. From time to time, under various urban acts of Punjab Government (which are still applicable on various administrative actions) the government had tried to solve the problem of slums in Faridabad. The results have been the fluctuations in the number of slums. M.C.F. authorities conducted a survey of slums clusters in 1971, to analyse the slum problem in the city. They recorded the presence of 29 slum clusters, which housed 17,680 families. All of these clusters were on public land and after the survey report came out, M.C.F. adopted the strategies of slum clearance for a few clusters few of them were rehabilitated by clubbing two to three small clusters.
clusters together. A complete list of these slums is not available but a few of them as Gandhi Nagar, A.C./Hans Nagar etc. were notified in situ and upgraded by the authorities.

Another data compiled by M.C.F. show the increase in the number of clusters from 29 in 1971 to 51 by 1979 and 62 by 1981 (Table 5.3). In 1980 the authorities were awakened by the shocking multiplication of the number of slum clusters (inspite of governmental checks) therefore, they launched a serious programme to solve the problem of slums in the city. The results were compiled in 1981. Marked differences are noticed in the number, location, treatment, morphology and demography of slum clusters of the three administrative zones.

**Table 5.3**

*Faridabad City: Slums: Changing Numbers (1971-1997)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum Clusters (Year)</th>
<th>Jhuggies</th>
<th>Population (approx.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29 (1971)</td>
<td>11,000</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 (1979)</td>
<td>14,300</td>
<td>40,320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62 (1980)</td>
<td>18,934</td>
<td>70,430</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57 (1982)</td>
<td>18,123</td>
<td>58,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 (1986)</td>
<td>25,376</td>
<td>1,02,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67 (1991)</td>
<td>29,873</td>
<td>1,50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67 (1997)</td>
<td>33,000-35,000</td>
<td>1,99,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Survey reports of M.C.F.
Town and Country Planning Deptt.: M.C.F.

87 percent of N.I.T. slums evolved in this phase. In 1971, the government survey brought out the existence of 14 clusters in this zone. In
1979 it housed about 23 clusters out of the total 51 slums. In this temporal phase N.I.T. not only had the maximum number of illegal slum clusters but also the maximum concentration alternative tenement slums having E.W.S. housing. Most of these are the notified slum clusters as: Neelam Bata, Gandhi Nagar, Sant Nagar, Gagan Theatre, Pakistani Colony, Sanjay Colony, etc. Out of these clusters Neelam Bata Jhuggi cluster and Gandhi Nagar have been observed to house a large number of refugee population (Pakistan refugees). Interviews brought out that they initially encroached in hutments around old Faridabad and had shifting locations, but later they were provided E.W.S. housing by the government in these localities (in this temporal phase). N.I.T. clusters got maximum attention from the authorities. They housed about 70 percent industrial workers (formally engaged in industries, plus daily wage industrial workers and the informal sector workers getting employment through the industrial activities). Maximum number of notified slum clusters were found in N.I.T.

Old Faridabad zone in 1971 recorded the existence of 8 slum clusters. This zone extends over the northern side of Faridabad. In this temporal phase its eastern margins had many industrial sectors. These sectors also show the concentration of maximum number of slums namely: Frick India jhuggies (Subhash Nagar), Santosh Nagar, Rajiv Nagar, Dayal Bagh, Ekta Nagar, Sonia Nagar, Azad Nagar, Janta Colony, Crusher Jhuggies etc. In this temporal phase old Faridabad zone had slums on private land namely Singhania Colony (Indraprastha Colony) but in the next temporal phase its existence is not seen). Rest of the clusters were on public lands (Fig.10) as grassland; floodable land
across the local drain, Budiya Nallah; Faridabad Complex Administration land; Ministry of roads land etc. (50 percent) (Table 5.4). Most of its slum clusters have marginal locations and very few have location inside the sectors. The percentage of scheduled castes and scheduled tribe population is highest in these clusters i.e. 62.8 percent. Faridabad has another specific characteristic i.e. slums having predominance of one community for example: Priyanka Nagar in Old Faridabad zone is dominated by the tribal and scheduled caste population from Rajasthan. It is an unnotified cluster and is located near an industrial area.

**Table 5.4**

**Faridabad City Slums: Location by Ownership of Land, 1998**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone/Ownership</th>
<th>Total number of Slums</th>
<th>Faridabad Complex Administration (FCA)</th>
<th>Haryana Urban Development Authority (HUDA)</th>
<th>Ministry of Rehabilitation Works and Housing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.I.T.</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Faridabad</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>3 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballabgarh</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>— 1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Old Faridabad clusters also show a predominance of Hindus. It has slums located on commercial sites, earmarked in the master plan for example Krishna Nagar on the land earmarked for Junk-Market. It is a notified cluster. In this phase 50 percent of the clusters were upgraded. By 1979, this zone had 13 clusters.
In 1971, Ballabgarh had 7 clusters for example Goodyear Basti etc. But, in 1979 the local government observed only 5 clusters, two of the clusters existing in 1971 were in fact merged with the older and bigger ones, namely Anaj Mandi Jhuggies were merged with Asha Colony etc. Most of the slum clusters of Ballabgarh have their origin in this period only i.e. 9 clusters. This shows that soon after the government observation the number of slums in Ballabgarh again increased. It was obtained from the records that the 2 clusters existing in 1971 namely Rajiv Nagar (TTC Colony) and Sanjay Nagar, reappeared (with new population), plus three new slums also came up, Sanjay Nagar (with an industrial location), Shastri Nagar (along canal and road), and Ambedkar Nagar, along railway station of Ballabgarh. Infact this phase saw rapid and large scale industrialization of the zone. Land use map shows the vast expansion of industrial sectors to the west of Ballabgarh township (Fig.2). The survey records bring out the predominance of muslim population in the zone’s slum clusters. The morphology of these clusters is the worst. Ballabgarh clusters have a large number of industrial workers. Though out of the total industrial workers of Ballabgarh zone, a larger number inhabits slums but it was observed that many industrial workers were living in Indira Nagar which is in N.I.T. zone, but, is just adjoining the Ballabgarh Industrial area.

Third Phase of Slums Evolution in Faridabad (1980-97)

The third phase also saw rapid urbanisation and industrialization of the city. Large scale migration was observed in all the zones of Faridabad. Maximum migrants were the low income group people. In 1981 the report of M.C.F. slum survey gave the number of slum clusters to be 62 in M.C.F. This
shows that between 1979-1981 the number increased by 11 new clusters (Table 5.3). The clusters that came up in this time phase are:- Bhagat Singh Colony; Gagan Theater Jhuggies; Shashtri Colony Ext.II; Adivasi Colony; Janta Colony; Sanjay Colony; Shramik Vihar; Kissan Mazdoor Colony; Prem Nagar; Prem Nagar Ext. etc. By 1991 M.C.F. had 67 slum clusters, our research survey also observes 67 clusters. 1991 census notified 26 slum clusters only, rest 42 were unnotified. The local government does not accept the presence of unnotified slums though it is providing them with environmental improvement facilities, health facilities off and on.

Though there are larger data constraints for the unnotified clusters but their large number demands their inclusion in the study of slum problem of Faridabad. Census notified slums too are not having complete statistics. In 1981 census, the total area under slums in Faridabad city was not available. Similarly 1991 census lists 26 recognised slums. However population figures are available only for 16 slums which totalled 53207 persons and the twelve slums for which data is available cover 11.62 km² of area. Field survey revealed the existence of 67 slum clusters. The slum population therefore should be more than 1.50 lakhs in 1991.

Our research survey observed the presence of new notified clusters besides the 26 notified by 1991 census (Table 5.5) (The names are enlisted in Annexure-I). They were the rehabilitation and E.W.S. housing clusters as Prem Nagar, Kissan Mazdoor Colony and Shramik Vihar etc. (Fig.11), first two located along the canal and road and the third one along the new bye-pass of
Faridabad. In this phase the characteristic difference between the clusters of the 3 urban zones came out strikingly, due to the detailed treatments they have received from the authorities.

Table 5.5
Faridabad City Slums: Administrative Status, 1991

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Urban Zones</th>
<th>Notified</th>
<th>Unnotified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faridabad city</td>
<td>26 (38%)</td>
<td>42 (62%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.I.T.</td>
<td>19 (61%)</td>
<td>12 (39%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Faridabad</td>
<td>12 (50%)</td>
<td>12 (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballabgarh</td>
<td>2 (15%)</td>
<td>11 (85%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Source:* Government of India, 1991
Census of Haryana
Director of Census Operations, Chandigarh

In N.I.T. in 1981, the number of clusters was 36 (58 percent of the clusters of MCF). One cluster was removed straight away, namely I-K park Jhuggies. Many other park site clusters were proposed to be removed and not upgraded. They were later in this phase shifted along with other clusters as Kalyanpuri, Bhagat Singh Colony etc. In 1997, the number of clusters was reduced to 31 because the park site slums were cleared by MCF such as I-A Park, I-B Park, 2-D, 2-E etc. were cleared by MCF. Out of these the maximum number of notified slums i.e. 17 is in N.I.T. Besides the notified slums there are a few other clusters which have been recognised by the local authorities as they have been provided with the basic amenities as water supply electric connections, street lights, sullabh toilets, garbage treatment facilities etc., namely; Indira Nagar (which is demographically the biggest cluster of
From Mathura,

LEGEND
HOSPITAL
| B3 | BUS STAND
INDUSTRIAL LAND USE
O VERY SMALL CLUSTERS (>500 Households)
□ SMALL CLUSTERS (500-1000)
□ MEDIUM CLUSTERS (1000-2500)
—| LARGE CLUSTERS (<2500)
□ UNNOTIFIED CLUSTERS
□ INHERITED SETTLEMENT
□ NOTIFIED CLUSTERS
□ RAILWAY LINE (BROAD GAUGE)
□ INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
□ INDUSTRIAL ESTATE

RF=1:31600

CENSUS NOTIFIED, 1998
NOTIFIED SLUMS OTHER THAN
FARIDABAD CITY

CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL AREA
INDUSTRIAL ESTATE
INDUSTRIAL SECTOR
RAILWAY STATION
BUS STAND
HOSPITAL

FARIDABAD CITY

DELHI-MATHURA ROAD
Faridabad which does not have any morphological feature of a slum except for most of its streets being unpaved), Shastri Colony. In N.I.T. only 2 clusters are on land owned by HUDA and Defence land, rest all are on the land owned by MCF namely Naseen Hut cluster and Milhard jhuggies.

N.I.T. clusters are the best provided for clusters as all of them have one or the other source of water supply. Most of them have electricity may it be legally provided or illegally tapped. All of them are covered under the different health and sanitation camps of government as Polio camps, family planning camps. Most of them do not present a picture of extreme filth and stink. Though all the clusters have open drains and have a mixture of semi pucca and pucca structures. 88 percent of Faridabad's large slum clusters are in N.I.T. and all of them are notified (Table 5.6). It was observed that the park site clusters which were cleared by the government again are slum site (because these are the unattended site having locations suitable for the labourers) for example fruit and vegetable market jhuggies, 2-C Park Jhuggies, Kalyanpuri (today a notified cluster) etc. Most of the N.I.T. slums are also having higher literacy level than the other zone clusters as all the clusters are provided with some educational infrastructure in the form of primary school and middle school or has proximity to any such institute. On a broad level the slums of N.I.T. can be categorised as Refugee slums and Industrial slums (Annexure-1). N.I.T. slums are the least congested (having comparatively a lesser density) than the slums of other two zones, though Faridabad slums like any other slum have a density far higher than that of Faridabad.
Table 5.6
Faridabad City Slums: Size of Slums, 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Slum Category</th>
<th>Large slums</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Small</th>
<th>Very small</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Faridabad city</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.I.T.</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Faridabad</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballabgarh</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Work.

Old Faridabad in 1981 had 15 clusters. In 1997 it had 23 clusters (enlisted in Table 5.7). According to the 1991 census the notified clusters in Old Faridabad were: Adivasi Colony, Janta Colony (Shamshan Ghat Jhuggies), Crusher Jhuggies (Bengal Suiting slums), Dayal Nagar (along railway line), Ekta Nagar, Rajiv Nagar (DLF area), Sanjay Colony, Subhash Nagar (Frick India Jhuggies). Besides these there are a few more slums which are rehabilitation clusters and are recognised by the authorities, namely Shramik Vihar, Kissan Mazdoor Colony, Prem Nagar etc. Another striking feature of Old Faridabad clusters is that it has clusters in stone quarrying areas along Suraj Kund and Sohna Road namely: Gurukul Camp, Khan Mazdoor Camp (Lakkarpur) 50 percent of its slums are notified and another 50 percent unnotified. Most of its clusters are of medium and small size (Annexure-I). These clusters are inhabited by migrant population mainly from Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bihar, unlike N.I.T. which houses a secular population. The literacy level is very low as only the notified clusters have some educational
facilities as Primary School. Health care facilities are not very regularly provided. It has clusters mostly located on M.C.F. land but 2 clusters namely Santosh Nagar and Rajiv Colony are located on floodable land along local drain called Budhia Nallah. Most of its rehabilitation clusters are along the peripheries but along one or the other main roads. 50 percent of its slums clusters developed in this third phase of evolution.

Table 5.7
Faridabad City Slums (Zone Wise), 1998

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Administrative Zones</th>
<th>Name of Slum Clusters</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.I.T.</td>
<td>Neelam Jh.; Hans Ng.; Gandhi Ng.; Harijan Basti; Sant Ng.; Gedore Huts; Fruit and Veg. Mkt.; Gagan Theatre Jh.; Gayakward Ng.; Park 1F, 5F &amp; 5N Jh.; 2-C Park Jh.; Shastri Col. (Ext.II); Indira Ng.; Transport Company Jh.; Eicher Jh.; Old Press Col.; Nehru Ng.; Shastri Col.; Bhagat Singh Col.; Auto Pin Jh.; Kusth Ashram Jh.; Adarsh Ng.; Krishna Col.; Kalyan Puri; Pakistani Col.; Golf Course Jh.; Rahul Col.; Kabir Sahib Jh.; Ram Ng.; Milhard Jh.; Sanjay Col.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Faridabad</td>
<td>A.K. Mallot Jh.; Priyanka Ng.; Santosh Ng.; Subhash Ng.; Bhatta Col. No.10; Azad Ng.; Ekta Ng.; Swatantra Ekta Ng.; Rajiv Ng.; Gurukul Camp Jh.; Dayal Ng.; Crusher Jh.; Kissan Mazdoor Col.; Adivasi Basti; Anangpur Jh.; Lakkarpur Khan Mazdoor Camp, Gadakhhor Quarry Jh.; Shramik Vihar; Prem Ng.; Prem Ng. Ext.II; Sonia Ng.; Sanjay Col.; Singhania Ng.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ballabgarh</td>
<td>Patel Ng.; Goodyear Basti; Sanjay Ng.; Ambedkar Ng.; Tilak Ng.; Rakesh Ng.; Shiv Sharda Col.; Asha Col.; Bapu Ng.; Rajiv Ng. (TTC Ng.); Rajiv Col.; Shastri Ng. (Water Works Jh.); Asha Col. Ext.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: M.C.F. Records and Field Work.
Most of the clusters have a mixture of predominantly kutcha and semi-kutcha structures. The tenement slums have pucca structure more in number. The slums of this zone have higher population density than N.I.T. clusters (known from government surveys).

Ballabgarh zone has the smallest number of slum clusters - 11 in 1981 and 13 in 1997, but they are the most congested slums and the least attended/provided clusters. 1991 census gave the existence of only one notified slum, namely Rajiv Nagar located along Ballabgarh railway station, near water works. By 1997 Ballabgarh had a few more clusters recognized and provided for by the local government, another one of them was in the form of rehabilitation clusters.

These clusters have very few basic amenities provided by the authorities. There is absolute absence of public toilets in these slums. Water supply is poor. Ballabgarh has a cluster on Defence land: Shiv Sharda Colony (along Ballabgarh bus stand). These clusters are inhabited workers majority of which are attached to the industrial sector either through informal sector or temporarily. Literacy level is the lowest in these clusters.

76 percent of its clusters originated in the second phase of slum development. 92 percent of its clusters are small. The general inhabitants of Ballabgarh clusters are either migrants from surrounding rural areas (Meos i.e. Muslims) or from Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar.
Conclusions

Thus emergence of the Faridabad slums is associated with post-Independence industrial proliferation and demographic dynamism of the city. Some major events which caused formation of slums include the influx of displaced persons from Pakistan at the time of partition in 1947, establishment of industrial estate with infrastructure for industries by Government of Haryana to take advantage of its nearness to Delhi, formation of Faridabad Complex with a tremendously increased area, the vacant lands of which remained unattended for a long time, establishment of industries in proximity to the major transport lines passing through the city.

Sources vary greatly on their information on the existence of number of slums. The Census of India reveals 29 slums in 1981 and 26 in 1991. On the other hand, the report of the Environmental Improvement Programme of the slums gives the figure as 62 in 1981. Our research survey conducted in 1991 reveals 67 slums clusters.

The slums around the old towns of Ballabgarh and Old Faridabad had initially emerged in their peripheries. On the other hand, in NIT zone they established themselves on the 'central green' that is, the area earmarked for park sites. When the physical expansion of Faridabad Complex took place in 1981, all of them got incorporated within the city boundary.