1.1 Problem Profile

Necessity is the mother of invention. Human necessities compel people to invent new things. To further provide the benefits of the invented product to the public at large, industries are established. This continuous process of establishing new industries one after another or upgrading old industries leads to industrialization. Nations all over the world are busy in expending their industrial sector and urbanizing their countries. In this rapid need for development, unplanned and haphazard cities have come up in different parts of the world. The haphazard growth of urban morphology and interstate/ intra-state migration has worsened the scenario. Poor planning, inefficient monitoring and untimely action during industrial and urban expansion have resulted in large scale migration of people from rural to urban areas in search of better employment opportunities and better living. The inability of the urban areas to absorb this influx of migrant population has resulted in shifting of these migrants from rural poverty to urban poverty.

In India, millions of migrants who moved to the city to escape rural poverty have become urban poor in the cities where they have migrated. This biased and unfair distribution of income generated by the industrialization of economy gave rise to slums. This situation is likely to become worse as a result of New Economic Policy of Liberalization which promoted inequalities. The haphazard growth of urban morphology and interstate migration has worsened the situation. Thus, slums have appeared in those urban areas and agglomerations which have shown a higher rate of economic growth.

1Paper on, Globalization and Gender Issues, by Prof. Rekha Pande, from the Centre for Women’s studies (CWS), University of Hyderabad in India. Available on http://wikigender.org/index.php/Globalization_and_Gender_Issues, (visited on 08/02/2012 at 10 am.)
Introduction

thereby creating better employment opportunities. These opportunities have promoted migration as population flows from areas of limited job opportunities to those having greater job opportunities. This phenomenon of the migration of poor, skilled, unskilled and illiterate masses of population is creating slums, which have now become a universal phenomenon all over the world. In fact, slums constitute the most important and persistent problem of urban life in every corner of the world.

In India, migration has played an important role in the accelerated urban growth graph. However, it concomitantly results in transfer of rural poverty to urban areas. Rural migrants are attracted to urban areas for economic reasons regardless of the fact that physical infrastructure in terms of housing, health care, drinking water supply, drainage etc. is insufficient for the ever increasing influx of migrants to the cities. Cities have been the hubs of economic growth. Planned urbanization has been marred to a great extent by the excessive demand for basic amenities, resulting in the deterioration of the existing physical environment in the cities. The quality of life has thus suffered due to the continuing influx of migrants and the consequent widening of the gap between demand and supply of essential services and other infrastructure in urban centers. Unchecked migration particularly aggravates the housing problems, resulting in an increase in the mushrooming of slum and squatter settlements. Almost all the major cities throughout the developing world have faced the problem of urban slums at some point of time. Indian cities have not been an exception.2

Initially, after independence the issue of slums was not given much consideration by the governments and other administrative authorities. After a few years in the late sixties it was taken into consideration and some Acts were passed by Central and State governments to remove the slums. After the intervention of courts, some amendments were made in the existing laws and different new schemes at national and state level were

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2 Paper by Grace Bahalen Mundu and Prof. R.B. Bhagat, Slum Conditions in Mumbai with Reference to the Access of Civic Amenities. Published in Indian Institute of Population Sciences (IIPS) Mumbai, ENVIS Center, Volume 5, No 1, March 2008. Available on http://www.iipsenvis.nic.in/Newsletters/vol5no1/page_3.htm (visited on 03/03/2012 at 4pm.)
Introduction

started for the clearance and improvement of slums. Even today people have very little awareness about the ground reality of slums. Thanks to the tireless work of many activists and non-governmental organisations (NGO’s) over many decades, the issue of slum development is now high on the international policy radar but the core issue of formation of slums, which contributes a large chunk to the poverty in urbanized cities, still fails to register in most governments policy decisions. Low priority is given to slums as compared to other developmental concerns, which often have high-profile celebrities and international charities endorsing such popular causes. It is very difficult to generate widespread interest in the gritty problems of inadequate housing, sanitation, water & electricity supply than in such issues as gender equality, primary healthcare, education, or human rights violations like child labour and human trafficking etc.

It is easy to believe that urban slums are a consequence of too many people living in cities, or too many poor people migrating from rural to urban areas for governments to contend with the strain on housing and other infrastructural demands. The real problem is rooted in outdated institutional structures, inappropriate legal systems, incompetent national and local governance, and short-sighted urban development policies. In the simplest terms, the existence of slums is not an inevitable consequence of overpopulation, but the result of the failure of policies at global, national and local levels.

A long-standing prejudiced view against the urban poor is that the slums are the places of social degradation, despair and slum-dwellers are perpetrators of violence and crime. Generally, the police departments of all places where slums are located consider slums as the breeding grounds for crime, juvenile delinquency, prostitution and drug peddlers etc. Slums are considered to be a threat to the law and order in society. The focus of the present research is to explore and find out whether a relationship exists between escalation of crime and slum development. This relationship is of a very


complex nature which calls for serious socio-legal attention and evaluation. Society has undergone a tremendous change giving rise to complex problems like economic development resulting in urbanization, urbanization leading to the creation of slums and slums breeding criminality. In order to solve these complexities legal measures, control mechanisms and suggestions have been discussed in this research work.

1.2 Concept of Slum

Slums are the best emblems and representatives of poverty in urban areas. The concept of slums and their definition vary considerably across states and countries depending on the socio-economic conditions or local perceptions prevailing in society.

The earliest use of the word ‘Slum’ was reported in 1812 (Oxford English Dictionary, 1933) It means ‘a room’ or represented a crowded shelter. Slums are not new phenomena it is believed that slums perhaps have existed ever since men started living in urban communities. The word slum has been defined by various organisations, groups, governments and authors in their words according to the prevailing conditions. In India, Section 3 of the Slum Area Improvement and Clearance Act, 1956 defines ‘slum’ as:

"Those residential areas where buildings:

(i) are in any respect unfit for human habitation; and
(ii) are by reason of dilapidated, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities, or any combination of these factors, detrimental to safety, health or morals can be declared as a slum area.

According to the report on Urban Land Policy by the United Nations

"A slum is a building, group of buildings or area characterized by overcrowding, deterioration, unsanitary conditions or absence of facilities or amenities, which because of these conditions or any of them, endanger the health, safety and morals of its inhabitants or the community."

The Pranab Sen Committee for slums has given a new definition for ‘slums’. It has defined a ‘slum’ as:

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3 The Slum Area Improvement and Clearance Act, 1956.
"A compact settlement of at least 20 households with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions."

Thus, conceptually, slums are compact, overcrowded, residential areas, unfit for habitation due to the lack of one or more of the basic infrastructures such as drinking water, sanitation, electricity, sewerage, streets etc. Other definitions of slum have been discussed in more detail in chapter 2 of this research work.

1.3 Slum Growth in India

It is very difficult to find out the exact history of slum development in India, but it is presumed that slums started developing with the development of industrialization. For the first time in the history of Census in the country that slum demography, has been presented on the basis of an actual count in 2001 Census. In fact, the systematic delineation of slums for collection of primary data on population characteristic enumeration itself may perhaps be the first of its kind in the world. After independence in 1947, commercial and industrial activities needed cheap labour in the cities. Labour was plenty in the rural areas. The rural population was encouraged to come to cities and work. People who migrated to the cities and found work, brought their cousins and the rest of their families to the cities. Unable to find housing or to afford it, they decided to build their own temporary shelters closer to work. First, one shelter was built, then two and then two thousand and then ten thousand and so on. Conniving governments provided electricity and drinking water to these areas of dense population. Politicians looked at the slums as potential vote banks. They organized these unauthorized dwellers into a political force. As a result, slums became an unauthorized permanent feature of urban areas. More slums developed as more population moved to the cities. By mid sixties, Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, and all other large cities were dotted with slums. Slums are an odd...
Introduction

admixture of various factors like population growth, good career opportunities, poverty with low incomes, tendency to be closer to the work place by occupying any land in the vicinity etc. The key reason behind all this is slow economic progress.

Though on an average very poor people live in slums yet they are not the only ones dwelling there. Fairly well to do people also reside in slums. They are either offsprings of the slum dwellers who found education and an occupation in the city. They have prospered but are still unable to find affordable housing, hence, have to stay in these shantytowns. Others live there to avoid paying rent and property taxes. The latter is more often the case. It is not unusual that in the dirtiest of slums, where misery prevails we can see the latest T.V. sets, refrigerators, mobiles, hi-fi sound systems blaring music. This is quite a contrast to the image of slums which one gets in the media or from opportunist politicians.

Delhi has one and half million of its total population of fourteen million living in slums. Mumbai is the worst hit with even a greater percentage living in slums. Other big urban centers have fared no better. Newly built cities like Chandigarh and its surrounding towns which were originally built to avoid slums altogether have now got slums. The foregoing is India’s shame despite huge progress. Slums are cities of the future because the cities of the future will be largely populated by the poor.9

1.4 Chandigarh: Population Trend

The Union Territory Chandigarh, the dream city of India’s first Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, was planned by the famous French architect Le Corbusier. Picturesquely located at the foothills of Shivaliks, it is known as one of the best successful experiments in urban planning and modern architecture in the twentieth century India. “Chandigarh derives its name from the temple of “Chandi Mandir” located in the vicinity of the site selected for the city. The deity ‘Chandi’, the goddess of power and a fort or ‘garh’ situated beyond the temple gave the city its name” (Chandigarh-The

City Beautiful). The city has a pre-historic past. The gently sloping plains on which modern Chandigarh exists, was in the ancient past, a wide lake ringed by a marsh. The fossil remains found at the site indicate a large variety of aquatic and amphibian life which was supported by that environment. About 8000 years ago the area was also known to be a home to the Harappans. From the medieval to modern era, the area was part of the large and prosperous Punjab Province which was divided into East & West Punjab during partition of the country in 1947. The city was conceived not only to serve as the capital of East Punjab, but also to resettle thousands of refugees who had been uprooted from West Punjab. In March, 1948, the Government of Punjab, in consultation with the Government of India, approved 114.59 sq. kms of land at the foothills of the Shivaliks as the site for the new capital. The location of the city site was a part of the erstwhile Ambala district as per the 1892-93 gazetteer of District Ambala. The site was selected by Dr. M.S. Randhawa, the then Deputy Commissioner of Ambala. Before the new city came up, the original site had about 59 villages. The foundation stone of the city was laid in 1952. Subsequently, at the time of reorganization of the State in 1966 (01.11.1966) into Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, the city assumed the twin unique distinction of being the capital city of both, Punjab and Haryana while the city itself was declared a Union Territory falling under the direct control of the Central Government.

Chandigarh was planned for a finite population of half-a-million. In Phase I, 36 sq km of land was acquired by the city administration for construction of 30 sectors. Land for seventeen additional sectors (Sector 31 to 47) was acquired and developed during the second phase to cater to a population of 350,000. The predominance of 3/4 story apartments in the second phase provided for settling the higher population dimension.

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10 http://chandigarh.nic.in/knowchd_general.htm (visited on 04/03/2012 at 4:30pm.)
11 Ibid
12 www.citco.nic.in, (visited on March 18, 2007 at 8pm.)
However, Chandigarh has now grown beyond its planned capacity. Hence, development in the third phase has started in sectors 48 and beyond.\textsuperscript{13}

\textbf{Figure 1.1}
\textit{Population Trend in the U.T. Chandigarh from 1961 to 2021}

The Population of the U.T. Chandigarh in 1961 was 119,881; in 1971 it was 257,251; in 1981 it was 451,610; in 1991 it was 642,015; in 2001 it was 900,635; in 2011 it is projected around 1,312,170 and in 2021 it is projected to be around 1,942,329. The demographic data indicates that between 1961 and 1971, the population has increased by 144.59\% percent, one of the highest for urban areas in India. According to 1981 census, it grew by another 75.55\% percent, followed by 42.16\% percent in 1991 and by 40.33\% per cent in 2001 (with a total population of 9,00,635). By 2021 the population of Chandigarh is projected to be around 19.5 lacs (at current rate of growth) almost four times for which it was originally built.\textsuperscript{14}


\textsuperscript{14} Source: Statistical Abstract of Chandigarh, 2002 & Department of Town Planning, Chandigarh. Also available on http://chandigarhenvis.gov.in/beta/EnvisPdfFiles/24-26.pdf, (visited on February 16, 2012 at 8am.).
1.5 Slum Areas in Chandigarh

Large amount of in-migration and rapid growth of urbanization have resulted in the growth of slums in Chandigarh. The expansion of the industrial and commercial activities has made a significant contribution to the haphazard growth of the city. The growth demanded cheap labour, both skilled and unskilled for construction and other industrial activities. Since the workers were not in a position to purchase or hire accommodation in the city, they had no choice but to live in slums which were affordable for them. Although it is difficult to define the word ‘Slum’, the following was the criteria adopted while treating an area as a ‘slum’ for Chandigarh:

(i) All areas notified as slums by the administration under any relevant Act;
(ii) All areas recognized as slums by the Administration which have not been formally notified as slum under an Act.  


In Chandigarh, mainly blue collared crimes are committed by the slum dwellers like crimes relating to alcoholism, wife beating, child beating, neglect of the family, gambling, theft, immoral trafficking, unauthorized use of public facilities (like land, electricity, water etc), begging etc. There are various reasons behind these crimes being done by slum dwellers. Migration and slums result in drastic social change, because of the change in place of residence, environment, culture and the needs of different places. To satisfy these changing needs, social change becomes a necessity. There is no single cause for criminal behavior but a combination of various deprivation, conflicts,

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insufficient means of fulfilling their needs force individuals to become criminals. Various criminologists describe various reasons for the criminal behavior of slum dwellers. Lombroso, the father of modern criminology says “Criminal behavior is inborn and is primarily a biological phenomenon……”10. Some say crime is the result of the abuses or presence of capitalist system. Whereas for others geographical factors like climate, weather etc. are responsible for criminal behavior. But the most widely accepted view is that the causes of crime are multiple and no single theory can explain all the causes.17 Some basic reasons for criminal behavior are – biological, psychological, social and economic factors. Biological factors include insanity, physical disability, defective glandular and nervous system. Psychological factors include- neurosis, psychopathy and emotional instability. Social factors include- Social disorganization, social competition, social inability, conflict, defective institutions, lack of education, availability of sexual literature and cultural lag. Economic factors include- economic competition, poverty, unemployment, desire for more wealth, unlimited desires, industrialization, poor natural resources, inflation etc.

1.6 Object of the Study

In this era of Industrialization and Urbanization, migration has become a global problem. Urbanization results in slum development and escalates criminality. Hence, first, it is necessary to analyze what urbanization and slum is? Secondly, it is critical to discuss exactly whether urbanization is responsible for slum development and escalation of criminality. Thirdly, why slum dwellers commit crime? Fourthly, what kind of specific offences are committed by slum dwellers? Fifthly, to critically analyze how far the present legislation in relation to crime committed by slum dwellers are capable of curtailing crime? Sixthly, what could be the legislative measures or precautions to be taken by the government or authorities to stop crimes by slum dwellers? In brief, the object of the study is to conduct an indepth analysis of the problem of urbanization, slum and crimes committed by the slum dwellers in Chandigarh? To illustrate the importance

10 Vidya Bhushan and D.R. Sachdeva, An Introduction to Sociology, 844-845 (2005), see also –en.wikipedia.org
17 id at 12
of understanding the dangers of slums and its effect on civilized society, to suggest such legislative measures so as to curtail the urbanization resulting in slum development and escalating the criminality for the protection of civilized society.

In this research work the researcher has tried to find out how urbanization has increased the number of slums in Chandigarh and how slums have escalated criminality and criminal behavior.

1.7 Hypothesis

Economic development results in urbanization. Urbanization leads to the creation of slums. Slums breed criminality.

1.8 Research Methodology

Research is an important means of acquiring new knowledge and ascertaining the truth about a subject. The literal meaning of research is to search or to find out and examine again. The dictionary meaning of research is, “a careful investigation or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge.”

In the field of Law, research occupies a very significant position. As we know that law is not only a means to maintain law and order in the society but it is also the means of providing social justice and implementing welfare schemes. Law does not operate in vacuum. It operates in society, which is itself influenced by various factors such as social structure, economic conditions, and nature of government, scientific inventions and the outlook of people towards life. With advancement in the technology and the means of communication, different cultures are coming together to give birth to new thoughts and ways of life. In other words, societies have undergone a tremendous change giving rise to complex problems. To solve these complications, law must be up to the mark. This capability can be acquired only through research.

The present study is based on the combination of doctrinal and empirical research. The research will involve historical, descriptive and analytical approach to reach its zenith. The researcher has gone through Internet, various books, newspapers, journals and articles on the subject for the purpose of collecting literature and data for the study and analysis. The researcher has collected the latest data on the subject through questionnaires, schedules and personal interviews of the resources.

This research work aims at comprehensively testing the hypothesis or the main assumption of the topic to seek comprehensive answers to the research guiding question. In order to test the major assumption against the available evidence empirical research has been employed. Firstly, after the review of available research on the subject a structural questionnaire has been tried to elicit a key of new information related to the topic. The questionnaire has elicited opinions of the respondent on both the conceptual variables as well as on the objective ones. The statement of the questionnaire is supported by qualitative interviews of various socio-economic groups of migrants. In contest to above mentioned approach, there is a growing body of work done on the style of social sciences, which seeks to give an account of law in content, focusing on the forces which shape the content of the process of law or examining the observable effects of the legal process on other phenomena. There cannot be a science of law independent and isolated from social processes.

1.9 Analysis of Literature

The literature resources for analysis are available in the form of a number of books, magazines, journals, research papers and internet sites have been delved into. As this is new and latest topic, exclusive books and reference material are scantily available and Internet is the major source where all the latest developments related to slum crime are available. The main tool for data collection in this research was “The Right to Information Act, 2005”. All government departments generally don’t provide any information to the public unless they are pressurized to do so. The researcher has made lots of sustained efforts at his personal level to collect data from Chandigarh Police.
Department, Chandigarh Administration and Chandigarh Municipal Corporation for the purpose of this research but failed miserably to get any information. As a last resort the researcher had to collect data from the abovementioned departments through the use of RTI Act, 2005. This in turn underlines the extent to which this wonderful law can be made useful. All sources of information, digital or otherwise, have been cited in footnotes to the main text and these may serve as useful tools to guide those desiring to undertake more in-depth research in any of sub areas that the work contains. One word of caution though: websites and URLs being rather transient in nature, many links might have lapsed, the footnotes only tell of those sites that existed at the time of writing. The RTI Act, 2005 and internet itself has had a substantial effect on this research work, which has been a great help for research and information collection, without which the research would have been much more difficult. The other sources of the data collection were relevant books, journals, conventions, newspapers, articles and magazines etc. which were consulted to supplement the data.

1.10 Research Guiding Questions

A sincere effort has been made in this study to answer the following questions:-

A Preliminary Questions

1. What is Economic Development? Why is it required?
2. What is the concept of urbanization?
3. What is the relation between economic development and urbanization?
4. How Economic Development escalates Urbanization?
5. What is the concept of a slum?
6. How urbanization is responsible for migration and slum development?

B Principal Questions

1. Whether Urbanization and slums escalates the crime?
Introduction

2 Why the migrants (slum dwellers) commit crimes?

3 Explain the demography of slums at an all India level taking some specific cities in India with special reference to the U.T. Chandigarh.

4 What kind of specific crimes are committed by slum dwellers in the U.T. Chandigarh?

5 What are the reasons of crime committed by them and what could be the preventive measures to stop these crimes by slum dwellers in the U.T. Chandigarh?

6 Suggest some legislative and administrative measures to stop slum development and escalation of the Criminality in urban slum areas?

1.11 Area of Empirical Test

The jurisdictional area for the purpose of ascertaining theoretical and statistical data by way of empirical study is confined to the Union Territory Chandigarh, through the reference to all India’s demography of slum population has been made where ever relevant. Referance to some specific cites is also made, wherever and whenever deemed necessary.

The objectives for confining the study to the Union Territory Chandigarh, as a basis, are many:

Firstly, apart from the statistical complexity of cross cultural comparisons, it is probably best to study the problem of criminality in this particular area for better results. Since the problem of criminality among slum dwellers is very closely tied to the social and cultural setting of the area and slum dwellers, it becomes more easily accessible for a researcher who is well acquainted with such cultural setting.

Secondly, for a deeper in depth analysis of the problem it is always better to confine to a relatively smaller area as a basis. If the area is larger, then the conclusions of
the study tend to be generalized in nature. Moreover, a researcher is more firmly rooted when he has to conduct study among his own people, with whom he has affinity and with whom he can take the liberty of talking in a very informal manner. This becomes more imperative in view of the general suspicions towards the researcher from various departments like the police, administration, Census department, Courts and Correctional institutions which are normally used to operate in a regimented environment because of the fear of likely exposure by any such study.

Thirdly, the problem of urbanization, migration, slum development and crime by slum dwellers is fast becoming a global question affecting all parts of urban life deeply due to different needs and requirements of the people in urban areas. Hence, for the intensive and extensive examination of the problem of crime by slum dwellers in any system, it is advisable to confine the study to some urban area where the researcher is familiar with geographical demography and the social structure of the area under research.

1.12 Sample Survey

A purely theoretical study of slum crime and its legal regimes cannot prove to be very beneficial unless an empirical study is conducted in order to identify the functional and structural deficiencies. Thus, a field sample survey through Interview Schedule was conducted. The present study was conducted in the biggest slum area 'Colony No-5' in Sector-51 of Chandigarh. A sample of 105 persons was selected for the present study. 55 males and 50 females were interviewed during the course of study.

1.13 Plan of Study

An effort has been made to present this research work systematically by dividing it into six chapters, detailed as under:
Chapter-I: Introduction

This Chapter discusses in brief the development of the research work through different Chapter schemes. This is a conventional chapter discussing the object of study, hypothesis, research methodology used in research and area of empirical test etc. This chapter focuses on the following themes relevant for discussion:

- Problem Profile
- Concept of Slum
- Slum Growth in India
- Chandigarh: Population Trend
- Slum Areas in Chandigarh
- Object of the Study
- Hypothesis
- Research Methodology
- Analysis of Literature
- Research Guiding Questions
- Area of Empirical Test
- Sample Survey
- Plan of Study

Chapter-II: Urbanization and Slum Development: Historical Perspective

The main thrust of this chapter is upon the place of slums in the larger socioeconomic matrix of urban life. In the process, this chapter also focuses on the concept of economic development and its relationship with urbanization. The chapter further explores the processes underlying urbanization in explicit detail in its discussion on slums and its relationship with different facets of urbanization. As it is commonly known that migration comes into existence on account of urbanization, therefore, this chapter aims to discuss the relationship between urbanization, migration, and slums.

This chapter has been discussed under the following subheads:

- The Concept of Economic Development
Introduction

- The Concept of Urbanization
- The Historical Development of Urbanization
- The History of Urban Growth in India
- Post Independent India’s Phase of Urbanization
- The Pattern of Urbanization in India
- The Criteria to Define Urban Area
- The Reasons and Consequences of Urbanization
- The Reasons and Consequences of Migration
- Types of Migration
- The Consequences of Migration
- The Concept of Slum development
- The Reasons and Consequences of Slum Development in Urban Areas

Chapter-III: Slum Development and Specific Nature of Criminality

Slum demography at the national level has been analysed in this chapter. Some specific cities in India have been discussed with special reference to the Union Territory Chandigarh. The discussion then proceeds on to examine the assumption that if there is any clear linkage/relationship between criminality and slums. The chapter also aims to enquire the factors behind crimes being committed by the slum dwellers based on empirical evidence. The main focus is to discuss various crimes committed by the slum dwellers in general and some specific crimes in particular. Reasons behind the criminal behavior of slum dwellers have also been probed. Based on the findings of the types and nature of crimes, suggestions are made about possible legal and administrative measures which could be undertaken to improve the situation.

This chapter has been discussed under the following headings:

- Economies of Scale
- Challenges in Addressing Urban Growth and Housing Needs
- The Scale of Urban Poverty
Introduction

• Social Instability Results in Violence
• Slums: The Drag on Economic Efficiency
• The World’s Biggest Slums
• Slum Demography at National Level with Reference to Some Specific Cities in India
• The Reasons of Slum Development
• The Concept of Crime and Criminality
• Relationship between Crime and Criminal Behavior of Slum Dwellers
• Reasons of Crime by Slum Dwellers
• Slums and Poverty in India- Impact of the Changing Economic Landscape
• Urban Renewal in India

Chapter-IV: Preventive Measures and Crime Control in Relation to Slum Areas

The core of this chapter is on the legal measures and control mechanisms needed to deal with the emerging problems of Economic development, Urbanization, Migration, Slum Development and criminal tendency of slum dwellers, with reference to the Union Territory Chandigarh. Various preventive measures initiated by the State Government, Government of India and by some other countries of the world to control crime done by the slum dwellers are discussed here. Further, the legislative and administrative measures taken by the government and the authorities to stop migration, slum growth and crimes by slum dwellers in the Chandigarh are reviewed. The chapter also suggests the possible legislative and administrative measures to prevent the criminality among slum dwellers.

This chapter is discussed under the following headings:

• The Role of Legislature and Judiciary with Reference to Slum Areas
• The Slum Problem and Major Government Interventions
• The Slum Rehabilitation Project of Chandigarh
Introduction

- The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in Relation to the slums
- The Contribution of Non-Governmental Organizations in Crime Preventive Strategies
- Crime Preventive Strategies for Slum Areas
- Some Guidelines for Making Strategies to Prevent Crime in Slum Areas

Chapter-V: Slum Development and Criminality in the Chandigarh: A Demographic Analysis

This chapter has been divided into Part-A and Part-B. The main focus in Part-A is to explain the crime data of total crimes and crimes committed by slum dwellers. The data is collected from the Chandigarh Police Department under RTI Act 2005. A detailed comparative analysis of total crime and slum crime, of the last five years, has been discussed police station wise. A further probe is done on the kinds of crime committed by the slum dwellers in Chandigarh and the reasons behind those crimes. Part-B of the chapter is discussing about report of sample survey conducted in 'Colony No-5' in Chandigarh.

This chapter is discussed under the following headings:

Part-A

- Background of Chandigarh
- Administrative Divisions
- Issues of Slum and Criminality: Case of Chandigarh
- The Slum Growth in Chandigarh
- Total Crime in Chandigarh and Crime Committed by Slum Dwellers
- Research Methodology Adopted to Analyse Crime Data
- Police Stations with Jurisdictions and Beat System
- The Structure of Beat System in the City
- Police Station wise Total Crime Committed and Crime Committed by Slum Dwellers
- The Nature of Crimes Committed by Slum Dwellers
- Analysis of Total Crime and Slum Crime in Chandigarh
Part-B

- Report of the Sample Survey

Chapter-VI: Conclusion and Suggestions

In this chapter summary of findings as well as some suggestions for dealing with criminal behavior of slum dwellers in Chandigarh have been discussed. This obviates the necessity for adding a conventional chapter on conclusion and suggestions. This has been done with two added advantages. One, the scheme of this research work is diversified, and therefore, each substantive chapter is self sufficient, two, rolling all the suggestions and recommendations into one single chapter are likely to take them out of their context. While doing so, of course, recommendations made in this connection by some important committees and study groups have also been kept in mind. Moreover, an endeavour has been made to make only such legislative and administrative suggestions which deal with the global problem of migration; slum development and criminality and as are practicable, specific and moderate, keeping in view the contemporary socio-economic realities of the country.