

Slum Residents as Secondary Contributors in Market Economy: A Review

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Abstract: The Slum areas are a globalized problem as several countries suffer from, especially the developing countries. According to UN estimations, almost one billion people reside in urban areas live under housing conditions that are characterized as slum areas or squatter settlements and substantially consider as poverty traps. Slum Residents plays an important role to the economies of developing countries. Hence it is necessary to balance the opportunities of secondary contributors such as labors, farmers and lower staff. The slum dwellers are always ignored. The barriers to slum residents constrain the economy of country. This review explore the massive contribution of slum labors in the human capital. Hence it is necessary to address the problems of secondary contributors to the growing economies of Pakistan.

Keywords: Slums, Secondary contribution, Internal and external threats

1. Introduction

Slums and scattered areas are a highly noticeable phenomenon in cities. These slums emerge with an increased demand for urbanization. Slum areas are globalized problem as several countries suffer from, especially the developing countries. Pakistan as developing country also facing same issue of slums. In a prior research, Mahabir et al. claimed that nearly one billion people are said to live in slums or underdeveloped areas around the world's largest cities [1]. Although the slums have negative aspects such urban areas are still burdened with transportation costs, population, health and crime problems, which still contribute greatly to urban development as human capital [2] [3]. The major reasons of slums development are formed due to the many reasons such as rapid population growth, poverty, poor government policies, increase demand of affordable housing and failure of supply, low investment in infrastructure by government stakeholders, misdirected regulation system [4] [5] [6] [7] [8].

In 2002, the UN Statistical Office, in collaboration with the Cities Alliance, proposed a useful definition for general use. This describes slum as a region containing the following characteristics to varying degrees [9].

- A lack of access to clean water
- Lack of sewage access and other amenities
- The low standard of the housing structures
- Congestion, dwelling status vulnerable. Or geographical expansion transitions.

The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO), in India, describes slum as "an area adjacent to a group of poorly constructed houses, especially temporary ones, crowded together often has enough space for clean water and drinking in unhealthy conditions" [10].

Most of slum dweller lives in developing countries such as Pakistan, India, Nigeria and Bangladesh [1]. Day by day the number of slum areas are increasing. The projected slums by 2030 is around 2 billion and 3 billion in 2050, if current trends persist [11]. The existence of slums has a regional and global impact, influential areas such as education, health and child mortality, and political and social exclusion, among many other things [12]. Earlier researches demonstrated that the nearby area that have less or no facilities, like high voltage transmission sites [13], remediation sites [14], incineration sites [15], dangerous industrial sites [16], landfill sites [17] and nearby urban villages [13], has negative impact on property values. On the other hand, facilities like parks [18] [19] [20], public green spaces [21], proficient sports services [22] and transport amenities [23], absolutely positive impact on property values.

1.2. Slums and informal settlements

According to literature slums are existed since the documentation of cities were added [24]. Mainly the slum is used to describe people living under inferior conditions [25]. The word squatter settlement and slums are interchangeable. The vast majority of slum is situated in less developed countries, and most of growth occur in the population of developing countries [26].

1.3 Definition by UNESCO

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) describes urban slums as aggregated areas, depicting inadequate infrastructure and basic facilities for residents. (UNESCO) also describes an urban slum as "a clustered area where occupants are depicted to have deficient infrastructure and essential facilities."

1.4 Definition by UN-Habitat

According to UN habitat, slums are those areas which has poor structural quality of housing, mostly overcrowded, inadequate access to the water, lack of sanitation system and insecure residential area.(UN-Habitat) is focused on dwellings in which a slum dwelling is characterized as “a community of inhabitants residing under the common shelter lacking one or more of the accompanying conditions; accessibility to improved sanitation, sufficient residential space, accommodation resilience and protection” [12].

1.4.1 Operational Definition by UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat (2002) provided a conceptual term, i.e. a ghetto is an environment that consolidates the below features to varying degrees [27].

- Insufficient exposure to clean water;
- unfortunate proximity to sanitary and other facilities;
- Inferior residential construction quality;
- Congestion
- Insecure housing condition

2. A worldwide overview of slums

Many people around the world have continued to live in small settlements throughout civilization. It has changed drastically in the last few centuries – and particularly in the latest years. The massive migration of populations was occurring place from the countryside to the cities.

More than 80% of the population lives in urban areas in many of the highest paid countries in Western Europe, America, Australia, Japan and the Middle East. Between 50-80% of people do it in most of the north-central countries - Eastern Europe, East Asia, North and South Africa, and South America. Many also live in rural areas in many low and low countries. UN figures, therefore, indicate that 54% of the world’s population lives in urban areas by 2016. Use forecasts for UN Urbanization Prospects; this is predicted for just over 55% of the world’s land by 2018 [28].

2.1. Slums in Pakistan

Population living in slums (% of urban population) in Pakistan was 45.50 as of 2014. Its highest value over the past 24 years was 51.00 in 1990, while its lowest value was 45.50 in 2014 [29]. According to different researches three major slums of Pakistan are

- Orangi
- Machar Colony
- Lyari Town

3. The impact of slum

The evolution of slums have a great issues in the environment and life’s of human being. Both are closely

linked. People living in slums have direct impacts on their life. [30], Those secondary residents are always in risk and live under pressure of disaster natural or manmade, improper housing, open wiring, infrastructure, lack of basic services, leading to polluted soils and polluted air and waterways [31]. Due to the low capacity of slum dwellers who can recover from disasters, such as floods and earthquakes, compared to more organized communities [32] [33].

Slum communities increasing the negative impacts on developing countries. The slum residents work to earn on the daily wages staff and work for the development of country. The slum societies can threaten the sustainable development at national level but locally they are doing work hard to the growth of countries industries agriculture and other sectors [34].

The poor conditions presents in the slums and daily struggles of residents face a great neglect from government and private organizations. Many NGO’s around the world working for the improvement of slum dwellers but not a single program work to increase their salaries and give them great education system to improve the conditions of residents[35].

4. Internal and External Threats

Major external and internal threats identified in different studies that people migrated towards the city for better living standard but in cities they find minimal jobs because immigrants lack those skills which are demanded in the city market economy [36] [37] [38] [39].

The major internal threat for slum areas is crime from which their investment is much less to upgrade their houses. The crime rates in slum areas are much high and the fear of Rogers enforce them to hide their income [40]. As researcher found in literature that if a person achieved more money he does not invest on the betterment of the house.

The low living standards cause frustration and tension and as a result physical and verbal abuse is very common in those areas. Along with poverty women of these regions faced verbal and physical abuse as well [37].The major external threat for the slum dwellers are “jobs” through which they get money and food. In rural areas they had jajmani system so they did not have a fear of food. But in cities they need some job to fulfill their basic needs. They don’t have enough skills to get better opportunities.

In this condition they have no choice to pick low wages job [38] Another major external threat for them is demolition of slum areas by government that is why they invest less on their houses and as result living in poor environmental conditions [39].

5. Share of people living in slums

The latest global estimates suggest that just out of 3 people, one live in slum households in urban areas. Statistics from the year 1990 is accessible. Here we witness that most Asian and American living in slum dwellings ranging between 10 - 30% (relatively higher) of metropolitan areas in recent numbers. Slum communities were the most prevalent in sub-Saharan Africa; which had greater than half of urban slum households, and some (Sudan & and Central-Africa) had more than 90 percentage. We note that the proportion of the urban population living in slums has been declining over time for most countries. So, for example, from 1990 to 2014. For example, from 1990 to 2014. For example, the percentage of the urban sprawls in slum dwellings declined from 1990 to 2014[41].

Table.1. slum percentage

Countries	1990-2014
China	44-25%
India	55-25%
Brazil	37-22%
Nigeria	77-50%

6. Numbers living in urban slums

The rate of urbanization of the planet even exceeded the growth rate originally predicted by the Malthus report in 1972. With the passage of time, this proportion is gradually increasing, reaching 39% in 1980 and 48% in 2000. By 2011, this proportion had exceeded half. The migration of the population to large cities was only one-third. Urbanization is increasing not only in population but also in cities. In 1950, there were only 86 cities in the world with a population of more than 1 million people. In 2002, it reached 400. By 2015, this number is expected to be close to 550, accounting for 60% of the world's population [42].

Table.2. World largest slums

Slums	Country, City	Population
iNeza/iChalco/iIzta	MexicoiCity, iMexicoi	4 million
iLiberatador	iCaracasi, Venezuelai	2.2 million
El Suri/iCiudadBolivar	iBogotai, Columbiyai	2 million
SaniJuanideiLurigancho	iLima, iPerui	1.5 million
ConoiSur	iLima, iPeru	1.5 million
iAjegunlei	iLagos, iNigera	1.5 million
iSadaricityi	Bangladeshi, Iraqi	1.5 million
iSowetoi	Gautungi, SouthiAfrica	1.5 million
iGazai	iPalestinei	1.3 million
iOrangii	Karachi, iPakistani	1.2 million

7. Proposed Research Methodology for Future Outcome

According to fig. 1 this is a preliminary review, from this review the researcher may find out the problem and would make an aim for her research such as she would explore the positive consequences of slum areas to the city's economy other than considering Slums as "poverty pits" which are

not appreciated at any level. The research methodology will be based on computer analysis of questionnaire and interviews to achieve the above aim, if the objectives will be:

- To highlight the external and internal threats of the slum area.
- To explore the skills of the slum's people (both men and women) and also their contribution to the market economy.
- To recommend some policies for slum betterment in the light of experts opinion.

Furthermore to achieve the objectives, slum surrounding peoples and government and non-government experts will be contacted if needed to get the better results.

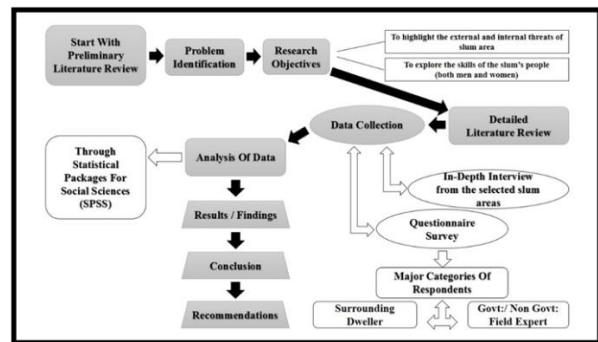


Figure.1 Research Plan

8. Conclusion

In almost each and every study regarding slum, they have considered slums as "poverty traps" and negative consequence for urban growth. Slums constitute a severe regulatory problem for emerging marketplaces in the 21st century. In terms of poverty and household deprivation, people living in various slums vary from each other. The main challenge in each of these slums is accommodating the overpopulation

In this paper, we studied the problem of slum residents. In almost each and every studies regarding slum they considered slum as a negative consequence for the urban growth. With increase in urbanization it demands more labor force to meet the common ends. These labor force provides their services and products to the urban industrial areas. The major human capitals who contribute their physical services for the prosperity of the country lived in the slum areas and have fewer resources to meet their basic needs. These human capital living in the slums need government consideration so that they will also enjoy some basic necessities of the life. On the basis of this review a positive research can be conduct for slum betterment.

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