

## Chapter 3

# Demographic Structure Of Slum Dwellers

### 3.1 Introduction

For the study of human population two terms are used – Demography and Population studies. Some scholars tried to distinguish between demography and population study. Population study is concerned with the changes that take place in the size and nature of human population. It also tries to find out the reason for the changes that are taking place. Demography refers to the hard core analysis of numbers while population studies look at the behavioural aspects that affects the reproductive behavior of people. In broader sense Demography includes both demographic analysis and population studies. A broad study of demography studies both qualitative and quantitative aspects of population. Fertility, mortality and migration are the three basic aspects which influence the population of a particular place.

### 3.2 Population Composition

In this section sex ratio, Age composition and Economic composition of population etc has been discussed.

#### 3.2.1 Sex Ratio in Siliguri Municipal Corporation

To understand the population structure sex ratio is very important. Sex ratio in India is defined as the number of females per 1000 males. There are three types of sex ratio. They are

- i) Primary sex ratio denotes the ratio between two sexes at the time of conception
- ii) Secondary sex ratio in the ratio between two sexes at the time of birth and
- iii) Tertiary sex ratio is the ratio of the two sexes at the time of enumeration.

According to 2011 census the general sex ratio of India is 940 whereas of West Bengal was 947. The sex ratio in Darjeeling was 970 and Siliguri was 951. According to 2011 Census the sex ratio of the slums of Siliguri Municipal Corporation is 944.

### **Slum wise spatial Pattern of Sex Ratio (2011)**

According to 2011 the sex ratio in Darjeeling district is 970 and of Siliguri city is 951. But the slum sex ratio of Siliguri Municipal Corporation varies from slum to slum and ranges from 743 to 1032. All the slums of SMC are categorized into three groups i.e. high, moderate and low sex ratio. They are –

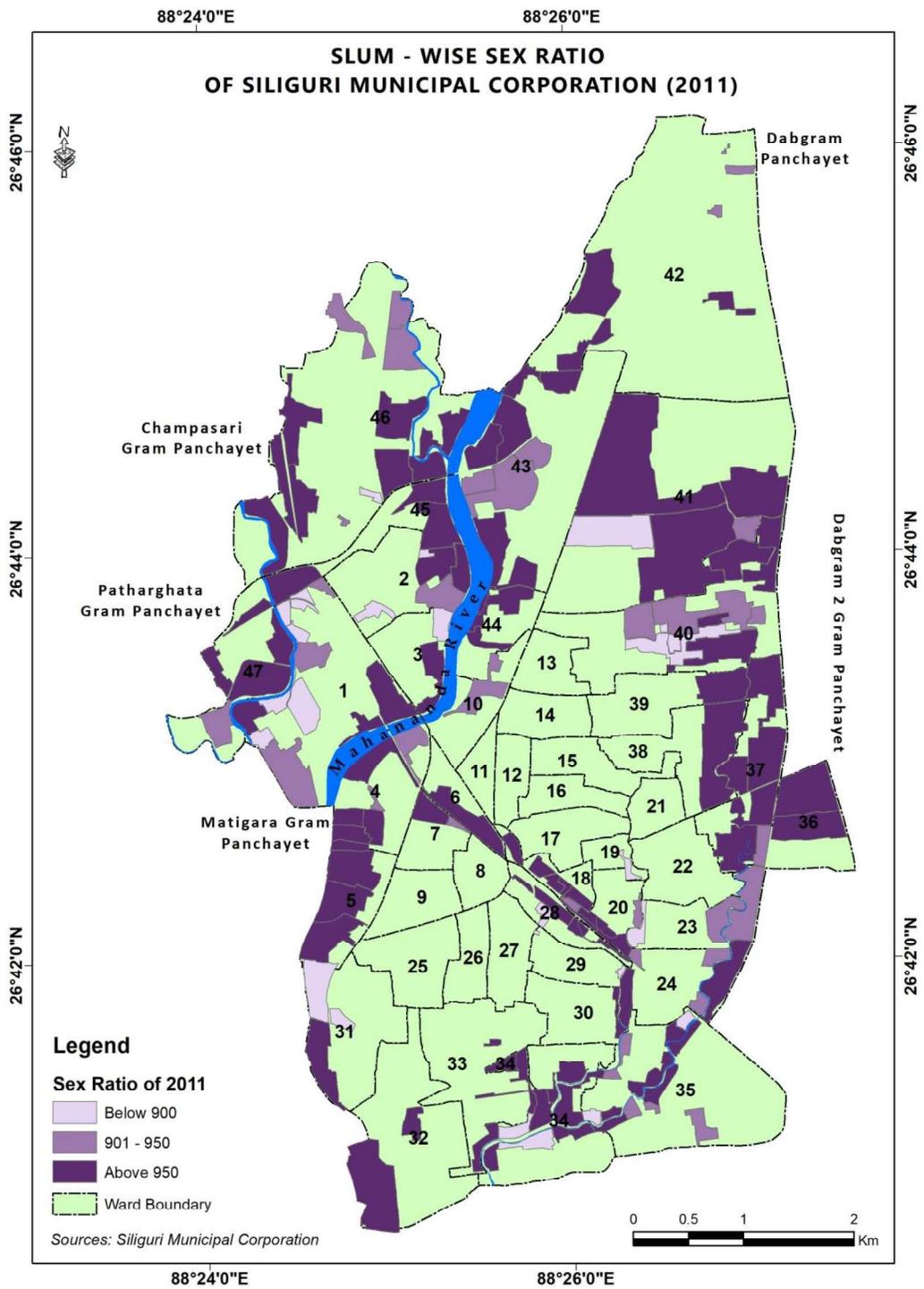
- i) High Sex Ratio (above 950 females per thousand males). In this group there are 94 slums.
- ii) Moderate Sex Ratio (900 to 950 females per 1000 males). In this group there are 35 slums.
- iii) Low sex ratio (below 900 females per 1000 males). In this group there are 25 slums.

In Siliguri there are fifty-one slums whose sex ratio is above the district sex ratio (970 female per thousand males). Two slums Vivekananda Colony of Ward No. 7 and Sraban Nagar of Ward No. 18 have sex ratio 1032 and 1007 respectively. Whereas Samity Colony of Ward No. 29, Sitalapara of Ward No. 31 and Sarat Pally slum of Ward No. 40 have sex ratio 783, 743 and 797 respectively. Sitala Para slum of Ward No. 31 has the lowest sex ratio 743 among the slums of Siliguri Municipal Corporation. Vivekananda colony slum of Ward No. 7 has the highest sex ratio in Siliguri Municipal Corporation.

There are 104 slums whose sex ratio is above the national average (940 females per thousand males).

### **Selected surveyed slum wise spatial pattern of Sex Ratio 2011**

Slum as a whole of Siliguri Municipal Corporation has a sex ratio of 944 females per thousand males in 2011. But the selected slum level sex ratio varies from slum to slum ranging from 743 to 1032. All 23 surveyed slums have been categorized into three groups i.e. high, moderate and low. Table 1 reveals the slum wise variation of sex ratios in Siliguri Municipal Corporation.



**Figure 3.1** Map showing Sex Ratio

**Table -3.1** Spatial Pattern of Sex Ratio of Surveyed Slums of Siliguri Municipal Corporation, 2011.

Categories	Slums
1. High Sex ratio (above 950 females per 1000 males)	Rajendra Nagar, Panchanan Colony, East Baghajotin Colony, Vivekananda Colony, Sraban Nagar, Rana Bastee, Matangini Colony-II, Tinbati Colony, Sahid Colony-B– Bhupendra Nagar, Prakashnagar, Shibnagar Colony, Rajibnagar Colony
2. Moderate Sex Ratio (900-950 female per 1000 males)	Ramnagar
3. Low Sex ratio (below 900)	Mahananda Colony, Fuleswari Unnyan colony, Sitala Para, Surya Sen colony Block E-1A, SuryaSen Colony Block E-11A, Sarat Paly

Source : Compiled by the Researcher from Secondary data

From Table 3.1, it is clear that from high sex ratio category Vivekananda colony of Ward No. 7 and Sraban Nagar slum of Ward No. 18 has sex ratio more than 1000. Vivekananda colony slum has highest sex ratio 1032 in Siliguri Municipal Corporation. The high sex ratio in this slum is due to the influx of females from the surrounding areas with the hope of employment potential in Siliguri. This slum is also in red light area and majority of females are engaged in prostitution business. So females are being bought in this slums. Large number of females above 60 years are also found in this slums as these females are not able to return to their families after they get involved in prostitution business. The high sex ratio in other slums may be due to higher male mortality due to more risky life among them. The males in slums are more engaged in hand working jobs due to low level of literacy. Like rickshaw puller, labourers, sales workers etc. where as the females are engaged more as house maids, ayahs where physical activity is less than males. So the male mortality rate is high in slums.

In 2011 the females life expectancy in India was 68.1 years whereas of males was 65.8 years according to 2011 census. The high sex ratio in the slums is also due to the fact of migration of females for marriage. The females come with their husbands after

marriage and settle in the slums. It is also seen in the slums like Sraban Nagar the males have migrated to other states like Kerala, Delhi in search of better job leaving their family in the slums. This phenomena is found in most of the older slums in core zone. This increases the sex ratio in these slums.

Moderate sex ratio is found in Ramanagar slum (926) located in Ward No. 35. This slum's sex ratio is below the national average and average slum sex ratio of Siliguri Municipal Corporation. From low sex ratio category seven surveyed seems are found. The low sex ratio in these slums may be due to the migration of large number of males not only from the surrounding rural areas but also from far areas to Siliguri in search of employment, labour, construction workers etc. Most of these males leave their families in their native place due to uncertainty of employment and due to high cost of living in Siliguri. As the bonding of families is strong in rural areas the male migrants are assured of the safety and security of their family members who are left behind in native place. As the literacy rate is very low in the slums the slum dwellers don't use family planning method for the preference of a boy child.

As the result there are frequent births. Many of slum dwellers depend on untrained health workers for delivery of the child. Sometimes for aborting the foetus they take the help of this untrained health workers which lead to high female natural mortality in slums. Frequent birth of child also reduce the life expectancy of the females. So more females die at younger age than the males which reduce the sex ratio. There is also male selective migration from rural areas due to prejudices against female employment and mobility.

The lowest sex ratio is found in Sitala Para (743) of Ward No. 31. During the survey it was found that majority of the households are Muslims here. The Muslims confine the females in the four walls of the house most of the time which affects their health adversely. They give low status to the females. This leads to high female mortality and declines the sex ratio. It is also seen during survey that in slums females deny their life's comfort for the sake of their husband and children. They don't eat and give the meal to their husband and children. As a result their health is adversely affected which leads to more female mortality. In the slums due to more illiteracy females are seen as economic and social liability by the parents while males are seen as assets to

family. This makes the parents neglect these female child and leads to female mortality. These factors have declined the sex ratio in these slums of SMC.

We cannot blame the natural and biological factors only for imbalance sex ratio but the socio-cultural and economic factors are also responsible for the imbalance of sex ratio. Thus maternal, child mortality, sex selective migration, preference of male child are also the cause of imbalance sex ratio.

### **3.2.2 Age Composition**

In this section distribution of population by gender and age group has been discussed. The structure and composition of the population are mainly based on sex and age. The factors like education, occupation, marriage, employment, death and socio-cultural activities of the population are influenced by age. A method of analyzing age structure is age group. The population is categorized into three age groups (i) Young (ii) The adults (iii) the old. There is no standardized break points but the breaks at 15 and 60 are mostly used. Thus three broad age groups are seen (a) 0-14, (b) 15 to 59, (c) 60 and above.

1) The Young :

This is the age group which includes children below 15 years of age. This age group is economically unproductive and is the most expensive age group as it has to be provided with food, education and clothing etc. This group is dependent on the adult group. This age group is biologically non-productive and does not contribute to increasing population.

2) The Adults :

This group is composed of people who are in the age group of 15 to 59 years. This age group comprises of active population. This age group is divided into two groups –

a) 16-34 : adults in this group are economically more active.

b) 35-59/64 : This group is composed of older adults.

3) The old :

All those who attained the age of 60 and above are termed as old. The proportion of population in this age group also varies regionally.

### 3.2.2.1 Distribution of population by Gender and Age group

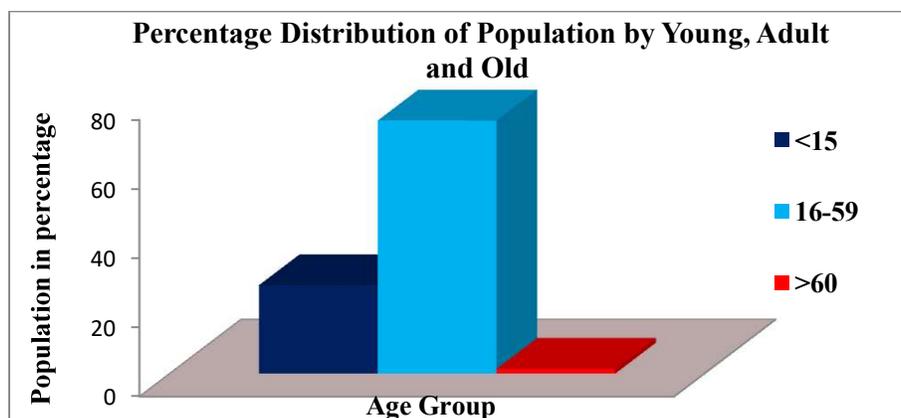
**Table 3.2.a** Percentage Distribution of Population by Gender and Age- Group

City Zones	Total Males	Age( Years)				Total Females	Age( Years)			
		<15	16-59	>60	Total		<15	16-59	>60	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Core Total	14.31	7.04	20.38	0.42	27.8	13.55	7	20.44	0.44	27.89
Periphery Total	24.62	12.18	34.98	0.74	47.9	23.6	11.22	36.22	1.11	48.56
Intermediary Total	12.47	6.3	17.75	0.21	24.3	11.45	5.33	17.56	0.67	23.56
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>74.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

Table 3.2.a shows the distribution of surveyed population by gender and age group. It is evident from the table that out of 1852 surveyed population 952 (51.4percent) are males and 900 (48.6percent) are females. Out of 952 males it is seen that 25.53 percent are below 15 years. They are the young population. 73.11percent are in the age group (16-59) years. They are termed as the adults or the working population. Only (1.37percent) males found above 60 years. They are the olds.

Similarly it is also observed that out of total 900 surveyed females 23.56percent are below 15 years of age and termed as the young females. 74.22percent are found in the age group (16-59 years) and are termed as adult. Only 2.22 percent females are found above 60 years of age and are termed as old.



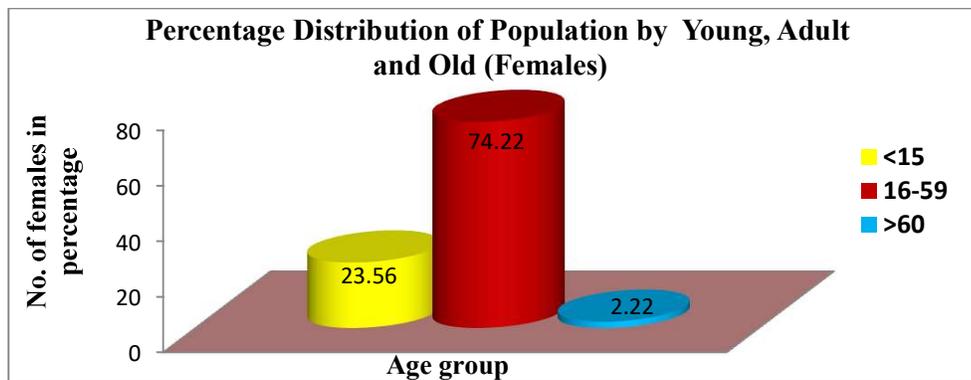
**Figure 3.2** Percentage Distribution of Population by Young, Adult and Old

It is observed from the table that the percentage of females are more than the males in the age group above 60 years. This is due to the fact that the male mortality rates are higher than the females as males are engaged in work which requires hard physical labour throughout their life than their female counterparts. Therefore male mortality rate is higher than the females.

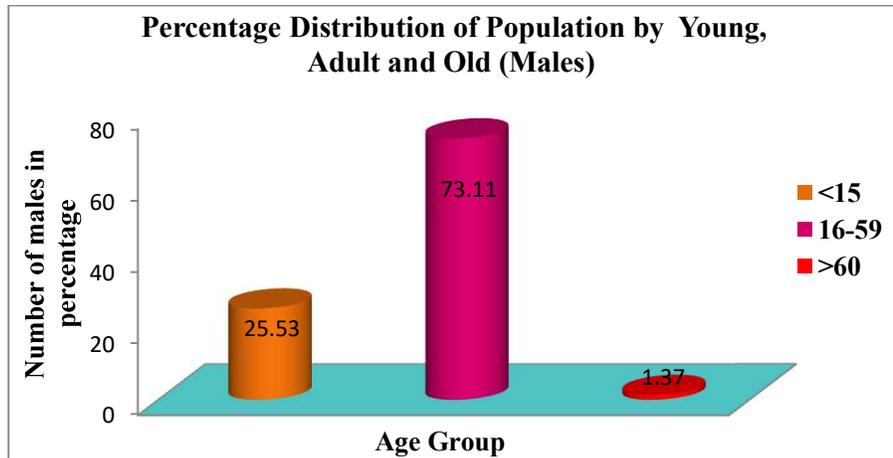
It is also observed that the percentage of females are little high in working group than the males. As the adult or the working group is determined largely by the magnitude of migration. During survey it was observed that the males after marriage bring their wife with them in the slums. But after sometime when they see that they can earn more from other states like Kerala or Delhi they leave their family in the slum and go to other states for earning. For that the percentage of females in working group overrides males.

The percentage of children below 15 years are found more in males than in females. The percentage of children is found more due to high fertility rates in the slums. Due to illiteracy the slum dwellers are not aware of the birth control methods. As majority of the dwellers have preference for boys so even though some know about the birth control measures they don't use it. Early marriage of girls also leads to high fertility rate. For this the young age group is high both for males and females.

From table 3.2.a it is evident that zone-wise the percentage of young, adult and old population are highest in periphery zone both for males and females followed by core zone and then intermediary zone but for females it is observed that the percentage of old population in intermediary zone is higher than old age percentage in core zone.



**Figure 3.3** Percentage Distribution of Population by Young, Adult and Old (Females)



**Figure 3.4** Percentage Distribution of Population by Young , Adult and Old (Males)

The adult population constitute a valuable human capital resource. The socio-economic conditions of the adult have a bearing on their productive capacities and outcome from the labour market. The adult age group is largely determined by the magnitude of migration. Adult migrate in search of job and get involved in market and economy. During the survey it was found that males mostly migrate in search of job whereas women migrate for marriage or family movement.

When adults migrate as the young age group is dependent on adults they also move after birth or later with family members. As the migrant adults in slums are mostly illiterate therefore they are concentrated more in informal employment market with unskilled labour and there is social insecurity of the adult group. It is observed during survey that working adults are more in slum households. According to 2011 census of India the adult population comprises of 40percent of the total population of India. Most of the adult in slums are found illiterate. This may be due to poor economic condition of the slum dwellers, lack of money for funding educational expense. Poverty affects the adult age group as they had to start working from early age and therefore lack in proper education.

Poverty has negative impact on youth development. The financial constraint prevent adult from acquiring education which affect their development. As the adults in slums do not acquire higher education due to poor economic condition they are forced to work in any form to support their family. It is also observed that the literacy of father

is an important factor for young development. If the father is literate then he wants the child to get educated and become literate.

21<sup>st</sup> century is considered as the century of elderly person. The increase in life expectancy has increased the proportion of old age population. During survey it was observed that the middle aged old (60-79 years) were more concerned about their independency, economic needs and were conscious about their physical fitness. But those who are above 80 years physically weak, sick, dependent on others. For females who are above 80 years it was seen majority of them were widows. It was seen during survey that old age people suffer from chronic diseases, depression, neglect etc. They are financially and mentally dependent on the adult group. The health of the old population depends on lifestyle, eating habits, amenities available etc. But in slums it was observed during survey that due to insanitary condition, prolonged state of malnutrition in childhood and adult stage, unhygienic surroundings and unsafe drinking water, lack of adequate health facilities affect badly their health condition in old age. As the males are engaged in hard physical labour throughout their life time when they leave their occupation at old age due to declining health condition the chances of destitution become high. It is seen that families falling in BPL category who are very poor have no means to support the younger family members so how can they support the old population. Therefore the old age people are on second priority list of the family.

**Table 3.2.b** Zone-Wise Percentage Distribution of Population by Gender and Age Group

City Zones	Sl.No	Name Of Slums	Total Males	Age( Years)			Total Females	Age( Years)		
				<15	16-59	>60		<15	16-59	>60
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Core Zone	1	Vivekananda Colony	51.11	8.7	86.96	4.35	48.89	29.55	70.45	0
	2	Sraban Nagar	50.2	39.02	59.35	1.63	49.8	13.11	85.25	1.64
	3	Rana Bastee	53.19	44	56	0	46.81	0	100	0
	4	Matangini Colony- Ii	52.05	0	100	0	47.95	54.29	40	5.71
	5	Phuleshwari Colony	54.1	12.12	87.88	0	45.9	53.57	46.43	0
<b>Core Total</b>			<b>51.36</b>	<b>25.3</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>48.64</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>1.59</b>
Periphery Zone	6	Sitala Para	55.63	6.33	91.14	2.53	44.37	4.76	92.06	3.17
	7	Fuleshwari Colony	54.55	8.33	91.67	0	45.45	40	60	0

	8	Tinbati Colony	51.81	2.33	95.35	2.33	48.19	17.5	82.5	0
	9	Sahid Colony - B	51.09	8.51	91.49	0	48.91	24.44	75.56	0
	10	Ramnagar	53.33	0	100	0	46.67	21.43	78.57	0
	11	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-I-A	41.79	10.71	89.29	0	58.21	7.69	89.74	2.56
	12	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-Ii-A	39.58	0	100	0	60.42	20.69	75.86	3.45
	13	Sarat Pally Slum	51.79	6.9	93.1	0	48.21	11.11	88.89	0
	14	Bhupendra Nagar	54.55	0	100	0	45.45	40	60	0
	15	Shibnagar Colony	50.65	64.1	33.33	2.56	49.35	36.84	59.21	3.95
	16	Rajibnagar Colony	51.16	54.55	43.18	2.27	48.84	26.19	73.81	0
	17	Ujamu Shib Nagar	53.75	60.47	37.21	2.33	46.25	43.24	48.65	8.11
<b>Periphery Total</b>			<b>51.06</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>48.94</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>2.29</b>
Intermediary Zone	18	Rajendranagar	51.56	18.18	80.3	1.52	48.44	12.9	87.1	0
	19	Panchanan Colony	51.76	34.09	65.91	0	48.24	26.83	73.17	0
	20	Mahananda Colony	58.33	0	100	0	41.67	40	40	20
	21	East Baghajotin	51.85	35.71	62.5	1.79	48.15	21.15	75	3.85
	22	Sing Para	50.77	39.39	60.61	0	49.23	28.13	71.88	0
	23	Prakashnagar	54.55	0	100	0	45.45	33.33	53.33	13.3
<b>Intermediary Total</b>			<b>52.14</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>73.2</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>47.86</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>74.5</b>	<b>2.83</b>

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

Table 3.2.b shows the Zone- wise percentage distribution of population by gender and age group. It is evident from the table that highest percentage of males in core zone are found in Phuleswari colony slum of Ward No. 28.

In core zone the highest percentage of young, adult and old males are found in Rana Bastee (44 percent), Matangini Colony II (100 percent) and Vivekananda colony 4.35 percent respectively. In Matangini Colony-II the female young and old dependents are found highest. This shows that there is a huge pressure on the working males to feed and look after the female dependents.

Among the female population highest percentage of females are found in Sraban Nagar Working Women are found highest in Rana Bastee slum where it is observed that male young dependents are also highest.

This shows that due to large number of young and old dependents all the males and females of Matangini Colony-II and Rana Bastee respectively are working to feed the dependent population.

In periphery zone highest percentage of males are found in Sitala Para (55.63percent). Among the males the highest percentage of young, adult and old population are found in Shibnagar Colony (64.10percent), Bhupendra Nagar (100 percent) and Shibnagar Colony (2.56percent) respectively. It is observed that in Shibnagar colony both young and old dependents are found highest. In Bhupendra Nagar the male adult population and female young population found highest.

Among the females the highest percentage of females are found in Surya Sen colony Block E-11A (60.42percent) Female adult population found highest in Sitala Para (92.06percent) and female old age population found highest in Ujamu Shib Nagar (8.11percent) in Sitala Para slum highest percentage of males and female adults are found.

In Intermediary zone the highest percentage of males are found in Mahananda colony (58percent). Highest percentage of male adults are also found here. On the other hand highest percentage of female young (40percent) and old (20percent) dependent are also found in this slum located in Ward No.1 of SMC. Male young and old population found highest in Sing Para (39percent) and East Baghajatin Colony (1.79percent) respectively.

Among female population highest percentage is found in Sing Para slum. Highest female adult population are found in Rajendra Nagar slum.

#### **Distribution of population by age group in slums :**

In this section the population is divided in age groups.

Table 3.3.a shows the percentage distribution of households by age group of population in slums. It is evident from the table that out of total 1852 surveyed population 14.3 percent are in the age group of (21-25) years, 13.3percent in the age group (26-30) years, 12.6 percent in (16-20) years,10.8 percent in (31-35) years, 8.8percent in (11-15) years, 8.3percent in (6-10) years, 7.5percent (<5) years, 7.3percent in (36-40) years, 6 percent in (41-45) years, 4.9percent in (46-50) years,

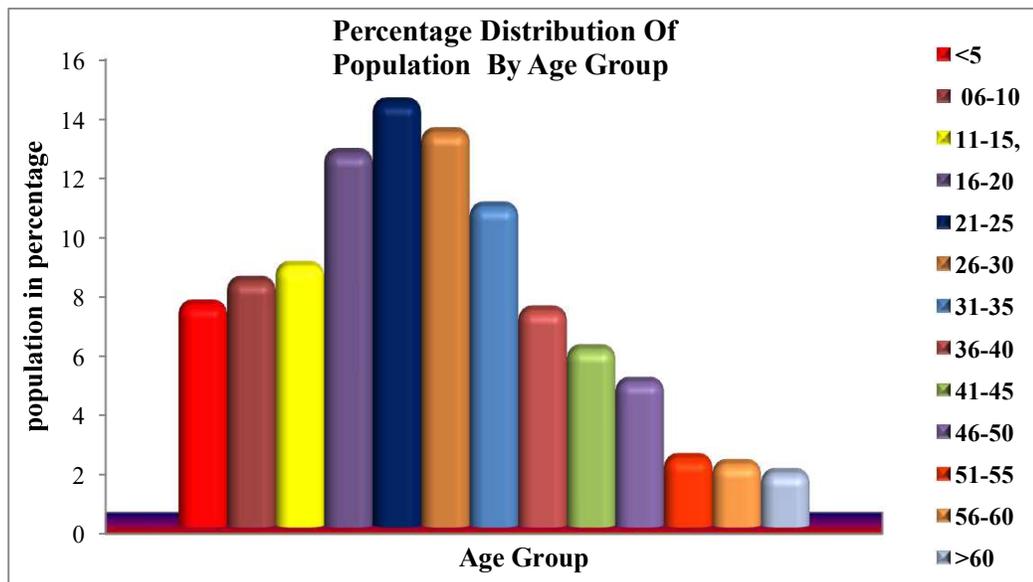
2.3percent in (51-55) years, 2.1percent (56-60) years and only 1.8percent in (>60) years age group.

**Table 3.3.a** Percentage Distribution of Population by Age Group In Slums

City Zones	Age Group Of Population														Total
	<5	06-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	>60		
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		
Core Total	2	2.4	2.5	3.6	4	3.8	3	2	1.6	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	27.86	
Periphery Total	4	3.9	4.2	6.1	7	6.5	5.2	3.5	2.9	2.4	1.1	1	0.9	48.22	
Intermediary Total	2	1.9	2.1	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	23.92	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>14.3</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

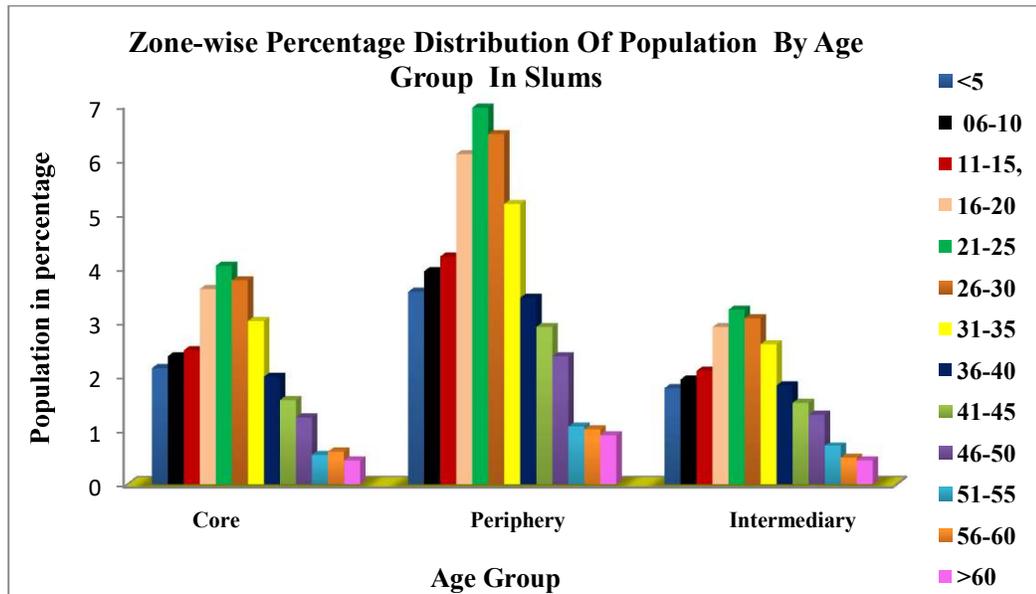
It is observed that the percentage of population in (16 to 35) years age group is highest. This group is called young adults. So young adults are found highest in the slums. After the young adults (11-15) years age group is highest then the children population found highest. After the youngs the older adults are seen to be highest. The proportion of population diminishes towards the older population.



**Figure 3.5.A** Percentage Distribution Of Population By Age Group

Zone-wise it is found that till 45 years age group the percentage of population in all age group are found highest in periphery zone followed by core zone and then

intermediary zone. But after the age of 46 years the proportion of population in intermediary zone is higher than core zone.



**Figure 3.5.B** Zone-wise Percentage Distribution Of Population By Age Group In Slums

**3.2.2.2 Distribution of population by age group of females**

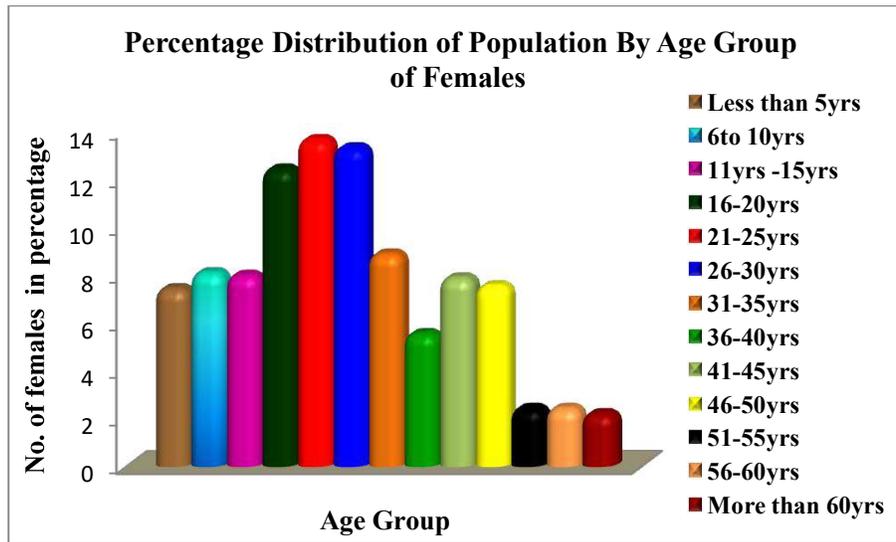
**Table 3.3.b** Percentage Distribution of Population By Age Group Of Females

City Zones	Age Group Of Females													Total
	<5	06-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	51-55	56-60	>60	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Core	2.2	2.44	2.33	3.56	3.89	3.78	2.44	1.44	2.11	2	0.56	0.67	0.4	28
Periphery	3.6	3.89	3.78	6	6.67	6.44	4.22	2.56	4	3.78	1.22	1.33	1.1	49
Intermediary	1.7	1.78	1.89	2.89	3.11	3.11	2.22	1.56	1.78	1.78	0.67	0.44	0.7	24
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>8.11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12.44</b>	<b>13.67</b>	<b>13.33</b>	<b>8.89</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>7.89</b>	<b>7.56</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>2.44</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

Table 3.3.b shows the distribution of households by age group of females in slums. It is evident from the table that out of total 1852 surveyed population 48.6 percent are female. Out of total 900 females, the highest percentage of females are found in the age group (21-25) years i.e. 13.67percent followed by 13.33percent in the age group (26-30) years, 12.44percent in the age group (16-20) years, 8.89percent in the age

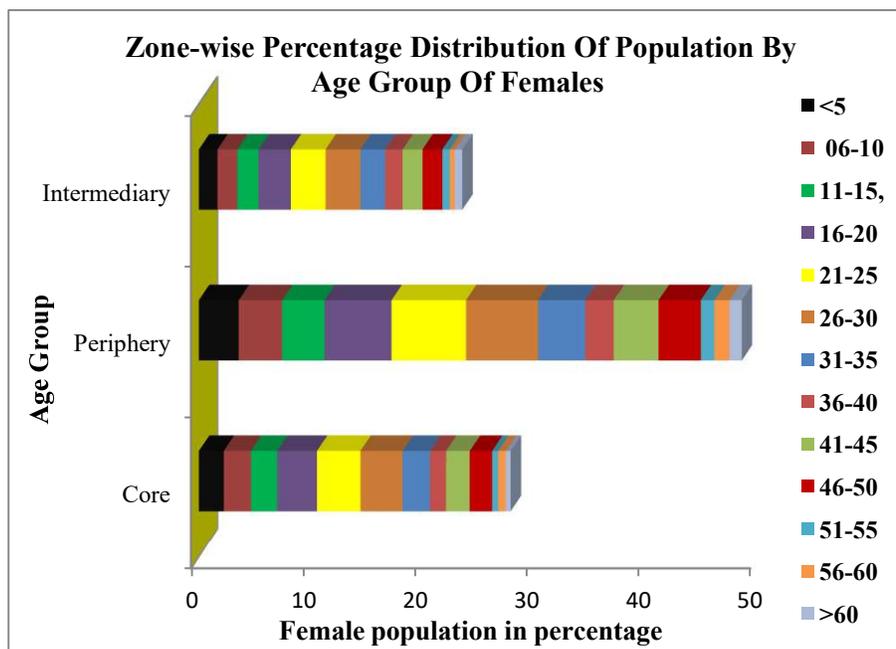
group (31-35) years, 8.11percent in the age group (6-10) years, 8 percent in the age group (11-15) years, 7.89 percent in the age group (41-45) years, 7.56percent in the age group of 46-50 years, 7.44 percent in the age group below 5 years, 5.56percent in the age group 36-40 years, 2.44percent in 51-55 years, 2.44percent in 56-60 years and 2.22 percent in above 60 years.



**Figure 3.6.A** Percentage Distribution of Population By Age Group of Females

From the table it is clear that the highest percentage of females are seen in the working group (21-30) years. The proportion of females starts increasing from 16 years to 30 years but after 30 years there is a decreasing trend in percentage of females. As in slums the females have early marriage. Females are termed as associational migrants. It is seen that some females migrate with their husband immediately after marriage while some others join their husbands in the city at a later stage after staying with the husband’s family in his native place. The sharp increase of percentage of females from (11-15) age group to 16-20 age group is due to large number of females being moved to the slums with husbands after marriage. Further increase of females from age group of 16-20 to 21-25 age group is due to the fact that some females who stayed for some years after marriage in native place moved to slums with their children. During the survey it is seen that most of the females are working to support their family. But a declining trend in female percentage seen from age group (31-35) years to 36-40 years. This is due to the fact that at the age of 35-40 years their children are grown up enough to earn their own living and can support the

family. As a result female mothers can depend on their earning children. So some females move out from the slum and visit their native places. Again there is an increasing trend in percentage of females at the age of 45 to 50 years. This is due to the fact that the children get married, they have their own family and at this age the males also become physically incapable for hard work. So most of the females who went to native place again migrate to the slum to look after their husband and start working to support their family. After 55 years the decendancy in percentage of females might be due to natural decline of population at this age which seems to be normal in this state.



**Figure 3.6.B** Zone-wise Percentage Distribution of Population By Age Group of Females

Zone-wise it is found that the percentage of female population are found highest in all age groups in periphery zone followed by core zone except in age group (36-40), (51-55) and (above 60) years where the percentage of females are higher in intermediary zone than in core zone.

### 3.2.2.3 Distribution of population by age group of males

Table 3.3.c shows the Percentage distribution of population by age group of males. It is evident from the table that out of 1852 surveyed population 952 are males. Out of

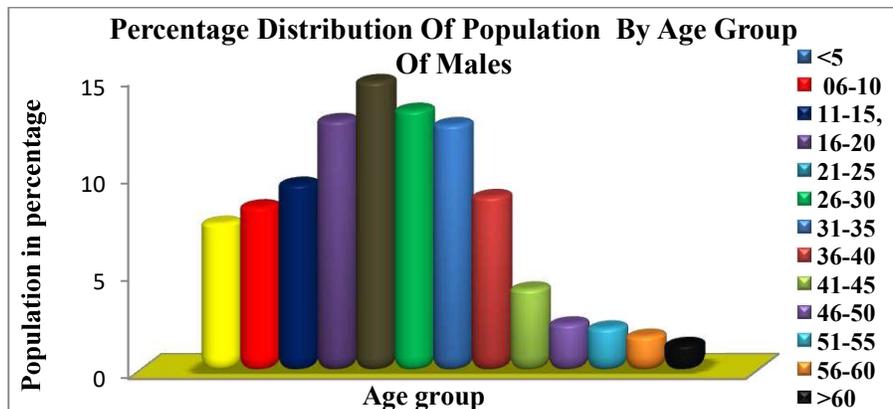
the 952 males, the highest percentage of population are found in (21-25) years age group followed by 13.3 percent in (26-30) years age group, 12.8 percent in (16-20) years age group,, 12.6 percent in (31-35) years, 9.6 percent in (11-15) years, 8.9percent in (36-40) years, 8.4percent in (6-10) years, 7.6percent in less than 5 years, 4.2 percent in 41-45 years, 2.4percent in 46-50 years, 2.2percent in (51-55) years, 1.8percent in 56-60 years, and 1.4percent in above 60 years.

**Table 3.3.c** Percentage Distribution of Population By Age Group Of Males

City Zones	Age Group Of Males													
	<5	06- Oct	Nov- 15	16- 20	21- 25	26- 30	31- 35	36- 40	41- 45	46- 50	51- 55	56- 60	>60	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Core	2.1	2.3	2.6	3.7	4.2	3.8	3.6	2.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	28
Periphery	3.6	4	4.6	6.2	7.2	6.5	6.1	4.3	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	48
Intermediary	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.9	3.4	3	2.9	2.1	1.3	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2	24
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

From the table it is clear that the young adults in the age group 16-35 years are more in percentage than the older adults in the age group 36-60 years age group. The younger adults are more active than the older adults. The high percentage of males in adult age group is due to the fact that many males migrate to Siliguri in search of job and settle in the slums. It is also observed that the percentage of females above 60 years are higher than the males in the same age group. This is due to the fact that male mortality rates are higher than the females as males are engaged in hard physical activity than the females.



**Figure 3.7** Percentage Distribution of Population By Age Group of Males

Table 3.4 shows the distribution of population by literate category. It is evident from the table that the percentage of population is highest in the age group 21-25 years constituting 16.97 percent followed by 16-20 years and 26-30 years age group constituting 14.57percent each. This is followed by 31-35 years age group constituting 11.46percent. This shows that young adults are higher than the older adults in the surveyed slums. The percentage of older adults is 21.06 percent whereas the young adult constitute 57.57 percent. This shows that the adults are active in the surveyed slums. It is also observed that the percentage of young dependents (19.66percent) are higher than the old dependents (1.71percent).Primary education is found highest (65.63percent) among the literate respondents as the cost of schooling for primary education is least or free.

**Table 3.4** Distribution of Age Group of Population By Literate Category

Literate Category	Primary	Middle	High	Higher Secondary	College	Total
Age Group						
7-10,	65 (9.19)					65(9.19)
11-15,	72(10.18)	2(0.28)				74(10.47)
16-20	65(9.19)	27(3.82)	11 (1.56)			103(14.57)
21-25	62(8.77)	47(6.65)	5(0.71)	5(0.71)	1(0.14)	120(16.97)
26-30	63 (8.91)	27 (3.82)	10 (1.41)	3 (0.42)		103 (14.57)
31-35	42 (5.94)	30 (4.24)	5 (0.71)	3 (0.42)	1 (0.14)	81 (11.46)
36-40	26 (3.68)	17 (2.4)	3 (0.42)	3 (42)	1 (0.14)	50 (7.07)
41-45	22 (3.11)	11 (1.56)	5 (0.71)			38 (5.37)
46-50	18 (2.55)	4 (0.57)	5 (0.71)	4 (0.57)		31 (4.38)
51-55	12 (1.7)	3 (0.42)	1 (0.14)			16 (2.26)
56-60	7 (0.99)	5 (0.71)	2 (0.28)			14 (1.98)
>60	10 -1.41	2 -0.28				12 -1.71
Total	464 (65.63)	175 (24.75)	47 (6.65)	18 -2.54	3 -0.43	707 -100

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

This is followed by middle education (24.75percent). As slum dwellers are poor, it is not possible for them to bear the educational cost. It is observed during survey that as

the parents are mostly illiterate those children who had private tuition only acquired higher education. The percentage of college education is meager. The percentage of primary education is higher in the age group 7-10 years and 11-15 years. Middle education found highest in the age group of 21-25 years. High school education found highest in age group of 16-20 years. Higher Secondary school education found highest in the age group of 21-25 years.

Due to poor economic condition the percentage of literates are very less among the slum dwellers.

### 3.2.3 Economic Composition

The study attempts to deal with economically active population. Economically active includes labour force and gainful workers. It means carrying on an activity from which the person derives subsistence. Non-active population are all those person who are engaged in non-remunerative work e.g. housewife, students.

Therefore the surveyed population is divided into two groups

- 1) Economically active population
- 2) Not economically active population.

**Table 3.5.a** Percentage Distribution of Households By Economic Composition of Slum Dwellers

City Zones	Economic composition of Slum Dwellers					
	Economically active		Economically non active		Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Core	287	15	229	12	516	28
Periphery	482	26	411	22	893	48
Intermediary	241	13	202	11	443	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>1010</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>842</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1852</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

Table 3.5.a show the Percentage distribution of economically active and non-active population. It is evident from the table that out of 1852 surveyed population 1010 population (55percent) are economically active and 842 population (45percent) are economically non-active population.

Zone-wise it is found that the percentage of economically active and non-active population are found highest in periphery zone followed by core zone and intermediary zone.

**Table 3.5.b** Zone-Wise Percentage Distribution of Households By Economic Composition of Slum Dwellers

City Zones	Sl.No.	Name Of Slums	Economic composition of Slum Dwellers					
			Economically active		Economically non active		Total	
			Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Core Zone	1	Vivekananda Colony	61	68	29	32	90	100
	2	Sraban Nagar	112	46	133	54	245	100
	3	Rana Bastee	34	72	13	28	47	100
	4	Matangini Colony-II	43	59	30	41	73	100
	5	Phuleshwari Colony(N.N slum)	37	61	24	39	61	100
<b>Core Total</b>			<b>287</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>100</b>
Periphery Zone	6	Sitala Para	89	63	53	37	142	100
	7	Fuleshwari Unnayan Colony	12	55	10	45	22	100
	8	Tinbati Colony	49	59	34	41	83	100
	9	Sahid Colony- B	54	59	38	41	92	100
	10	Ramnagar	19	63	11	37	30	100
	11	Surya Sen Colony BlokE-I-A	38	57	29	43	67	100
	12	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-II-A	28	58	20	42	48	100
	13	Sarat Pally	34	61	22	39	56	100
	14	Bhupendra Nagar	20	61	13	39	33	100
	15	Shibnagar Colony	75	49	79	51	154	100
16	Rajibnagar Colony	36	42	50	58	86	100	
17	Ujamu Shib Nagar	28	35	52	65	80	100	
<b>Periphery Total</b>			<b>482</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>100</b>
Intermediary zone	18	Rajendranagar	82	64	46	36	128	100
	19	Panchanan Colony	51	60	34	40	85	100
	20	Mahananda Colony	12	50	12	50	24	100
	21	East Baghajotin Colony	48	44	60	56	108	100
	22	Sing Para	29	45	36	55	65	100
	23	Prakashnagar	19	58	14	42	33	100
<b>Intermediary Total</b>			<b>241</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

From table 3.5.b it is evident that in core zone the percentage of economically active population are found highest in Rana Bastee and non-active population in Sraban Nagar. In Sraban Nagar the percentage of females are found highest among all slums of this zone as most of the males went to Kerala and Delhi for better jobs and earning. The young dependents are also high in this slum.

In periphery zone the highest percentage of economically active population are found in Ramnagar (63percent) and non-active population in Ujamu Shib Nagar slum (65percent). As this slum is non-notified slum people migrated recently in this slum in search of job. So the not earning percentage are high.

In intermediary zone highest percentage of active population are found in Rajendranagar slum (64percent) and not active population in East Baghajotin colony slum (56percent).

The percentage of active population found highest in slum as the slum dwellers have very poor economic condition so in order to survive even the children starts working from early age.

### **3.3 Population Density**

Population density is related to the number of person residing in an unit area and the space occupied by them. The density and distribution of population are very closely to each other. Density of population shows how man has taken advantage of the land occupied by him. For any place land and people are two vital elements. Population study is involved in studying the ratio between land and people. If the land area for a given population is less than the density will be high. On the other hand if the land area is large then density will be low. Density of population depends on physical and cultural factors. As physical and cultural factors differ from place to place so density also differs. Population distribution is determined by population density. Population density measures the degree of concentration of population distribution is locational whereas density is proportional. The pattern of spread of population is shown by population distribution whereas density is concerned with man-land ratio of the particular area.

#### **Density of slum population in Siliguri Municipal Corporation, 2011 as a whole.**

According to 2011 census the density of population in Siliguri is 23544 per sq. km. The slum density of population is 60,016 persons per sq. km. The density of slums varies from slum to slum. It ranges from 1570 persons per sq. km. to 95650 persons per sq. km. (town density 23,544 as stated above). All 154 notified slums have been categorized into five groups. i.e. very high, high, moderate, low and very low.

**I) Very low density** ( 01 person persq. km to twenty thousand per sq. km) : Seventy-four slums fall in this category. Panchanan colony slum of Ward No. 1 has the lowest density (1570 persons per sq. km) among the slums of Siliguri Municipal Corporation. This slums are located in intermediary zone. In this category, highest population density is found in Sarbahara Colony slum (Ward No. 28) in core zone i.e 1,99,14 persons per sq. km.

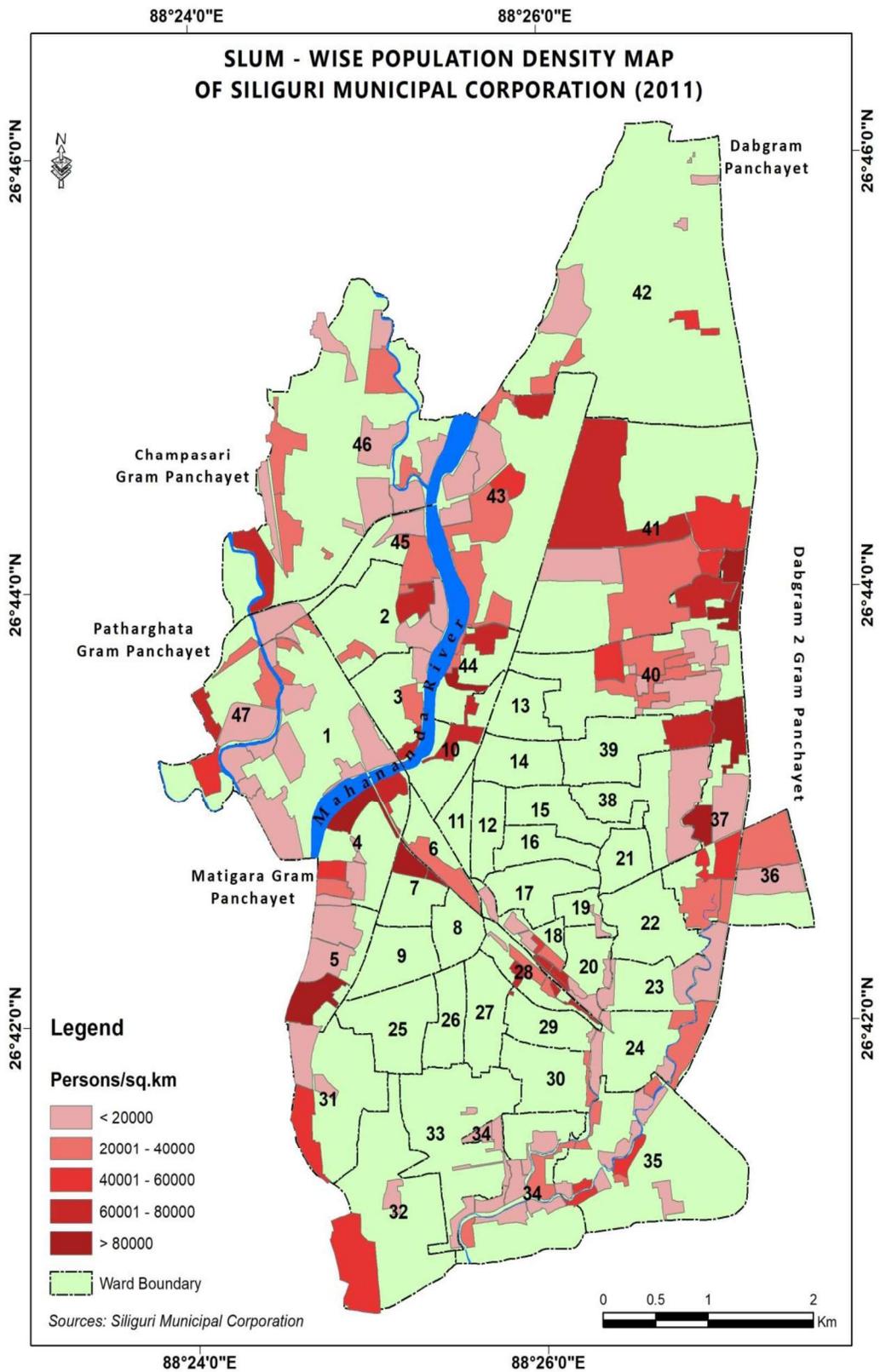
**II) Low density Zone ranges** (twenty thousand to forty thousand persons per sq. km) : Forty- one slums fall in this category. Mazdur colony slum has lowest population density (2,07,00 person per sq. km) in this category. It is located in Ward No. 28 of Core Zone. Whereas B.R.I. colony located in Ward No. 1 of intermediary zone has highest population density (3,99,00 person per sq. km) in this category.

**III) Moderate density zone** (forty thousand to sixty thousand person per sq km) : Fourteen slums fall in this category. The highest density in this category is found in Jyotinagar Colony slum 59182 person per sq. km and lowest density in Baikuntha Pally slum 41583 persons per sq km.

**IV) High Density Zone** (Sixty thousand to eighty thousand person per sq km) : Seventeen slums fall in this category. Prankrishna colony slum in core zone has the highest density 79882 persons per sq km. The lowest density found in Sraban Nagar slum i.e 61333 persons per sq. km.

**V) Very High density zone ranges between** (Eighty thousand to One lakh person per sq km) : There are Eight slums in this category. Adarsha Nagar Colony slum located in Ward No. 4 of periphery zone has the highest population density among the slums of Siliguri Municipal Corporation i.e 95650 persons per sq km and Natun para slum has lowest density i.e 80372 persons per sq km in this category.

**Zonation of surveyed Slums of Siliguri Municipal Corporation according to population density** : According to 2011 census, the population density of Siliguri is 23,544 persons per sq. km and of slums is 60,016 persons per sq. km. But there are variations in the densities of slums. All the 23 surveyed slums have been categorized into five groups, i.e. very high, high, moderate, low, very low, Table 3.10 shows the slums wise variation of population density in Siliguri Municipal Corporation



**Figure 3.8** Slum-Wise Density of Population

**Table 3.6** Population Density of Surveyed slums of Siliguri Municipal Corporation, 2011

Categories	Slum Names	Population density
Very low density (1 to 20000 persons per sq.km)	1. Kuli Para (Rajendra Nagar)	5218
	2. Panchanan Colony	6456
	3. Mahananda Colony	4813
	4. East Baghajatin Colony	4009
	5. Fuleswari Unnyan Colony	11394
	6. Sitala para	14075
	7. Tinbati Colony	17789
	8. Surya Sen Colony	6047
	9. Sahid Colony – B	17560
	10. Ramnagar	17000
	11. Bhupendra Nagar	11714
	12. Prakashnagar	14875
	13. Rajibnagar	19000
2. Low population density (20000 to 40000 pesons per sq. km)	14. Sraban Nagar	28506
	15. Matangini Colony-II	31388
	16. Sarat Pally	36833
3. Moderate Population density (40000 to 60000 persons per sq. km.	17. Rana baste	47350
4. High population density (60000 to 80000 persons per sq. km.)	18. Shibnagar colony	75300
5. Very high population density (80000 to 1lakh persons per sq. km)	19. Vivekananda colony	86250

Source : UPE cell, Siliguri Municipal Corporation

Among the surveyed slums there are seventeen slums whose density is below the density of city's slum average. These slums are Rajendra Nagar, Mahananda Colony,

East Baghajatin Colony, Fuleshwari Unnyan Colony, Sitala Para, Surya Sen Colony Block E-1A, Ramnagar, Bhupendra Nagar, Prakash Nagar. Most of the slums having very low density are located on the bank of Mahananda river. As the slums are located on the flood prone area, there is chance of water logging (problems). These slums are located in Ward No. 1, 2, and 43. Slums like Surya Sen Colony Block E-1A of Ward 34, Ramnagar of Ward 35, Bhupendranagar of Ward 42 are located in the periphery zones where the area is more and population less. The transport system is not good. The migrants have to invest money in transportation everyday to come to the core area for work to the density is less in these slums. The slums having (i) very low and (ii) low density is due to the fact that the infrastructural facilities in these slums are not up to mark. The commercial activities are also not developed properly in these slums so people reluctant to settle in these slums. Rana baste located in Ward No. 18 of core zone has moderate density as all the best medical facilities, medical shops, Siliguri hospital, Siliguri Railway station, are located close by. For travelling to their working place the transportation cost is nil. Shibnagar colony of Ward No. 46 and Vivekananda colony of Ward No. 7 have very high density. Ward No. 46 stand by the Regulated market. So all the business workers are in this slum. Some having business in Champasari market are residing here. Due to proximity of working place the density is high in this slum. Communication is also good.

Vivekananda Colony has highest density among the surveyed slums. This slum is near Siliguri's Mahabirsthan market. Most of the slum dwellers are working in Mahabirsthan market Siliguri Railway Station market where maximum hawkers sell goods and the flower wholesale market which starts from 3 am to 9 am located under Siliguri flyover. All these workers are residing in this slum. This slum is also in the red light area where females are engaged in prostitution business. All these factors increases the population density of this slum.

The study aims to explain the distribution pattern of population in Siliguri Municipal Corporation. It is observed that population is unevenly distributed among the slums throughout Siliguri. In some slums, there is dense concentration of population, while in others it is sparsely populated. This is mainly for physical and economic set ups of different parts of the study area.

### 3.4 Migration

Migration is the history of people's struggle to survive and to prosper and to move towards opportunity to escape insecurity and poverty. Migration happens due to regional disparity in development. Population pressure on finite resources encourages migration.

In this chapter an attempt has been made to examine the migration pattern, place of origin, reason of migration. From the survey it was found that urbanization leads to over crowding and growth of slums. Urbanisation has also provided job opportunities in Siliguri and for this the underprivileged people are attracted to it.

**3.4.1 Migration and Social Origin** – The slum dwellers of Siliguri Municipal Corporation constitute of heterogeneous social groups who have migrated from different places. On the basis of information provided by the sample households regarding the place of origin of the slum dwellers, the sample households are categorized into two groups .

- a. Immigrant households
- b. Residential households.

Immigrant households are those who have migrated from other places and settled in the slum. Residential households are those whose birth place is Siliguri city and have not migrated from anywhere else. They belonged to Siliguri by place of birth.

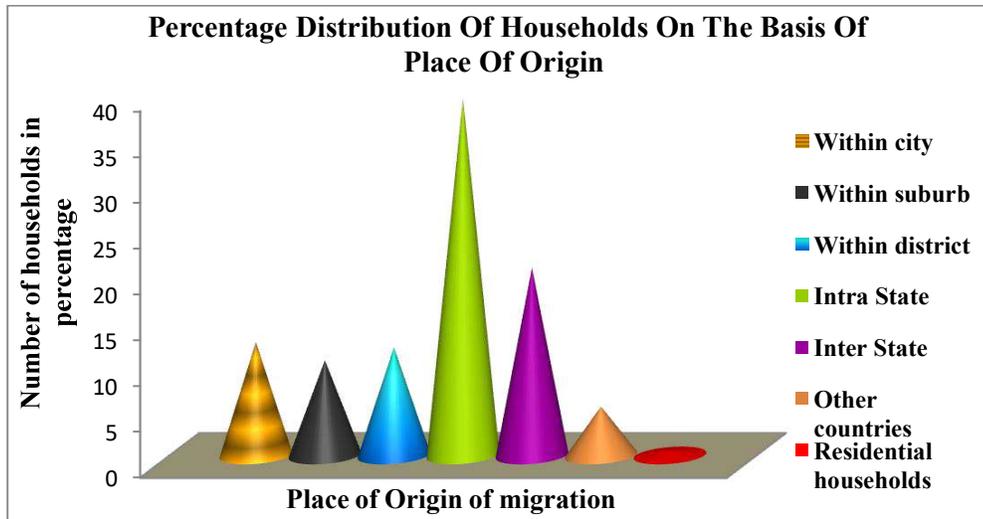
**Table 3.7.a** Percentage Distribution of Households On The Basis of Place of Origin

City Zones	Migration Pattern							Total
	Within City	Within Suburb	Within District	Intra State	Inter State	Other Countries	Residential Households	
Core	3.37	2.81	3.37	11	5.62	1.69	0	27.81
Periphery	5.9	4.78	5.62	18.8	10.1	2.53	0.56	48.31
Intermediary	3.09	2.81	2.81	9.27	4.78	1.12	0	23.88
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>12.36</b>	<b>10.39</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>0.56</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

Table 3.7.a shows the Percentage distribution of households on the basis of place of origin. It is evident from the table that out of all migrants (39.04percent) slum dwellers are intrastate migrants, 20.51 percent dwellers are inter-state migrants,

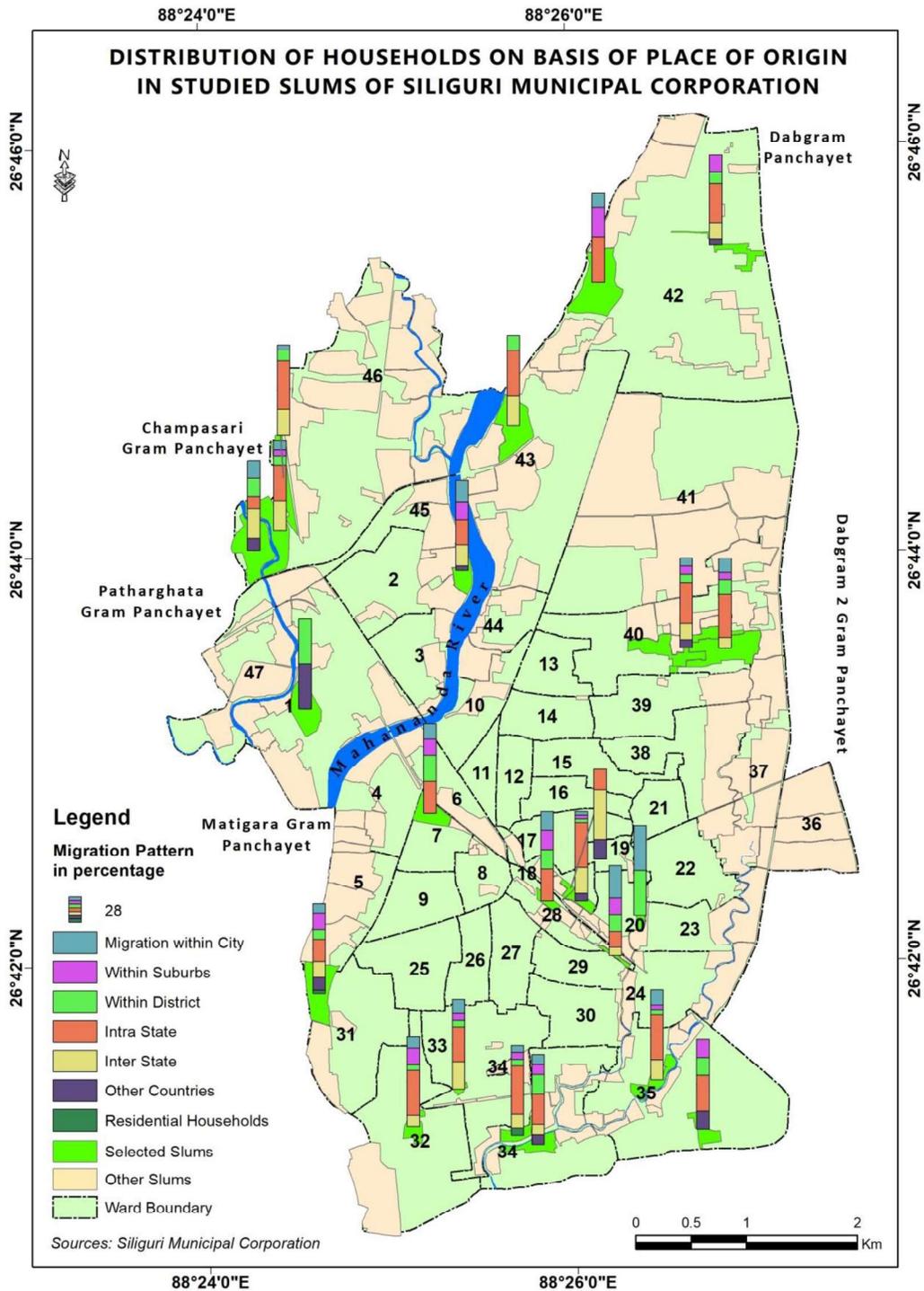
12.36percent are within city migrant, 11.80percent are within district migrants, 10.39percent are within suburbs migrant, 5.34percent migrated from other countries and 0.56percent are residential households.



**Figure 3.9.A** Percentage Distribution of Households On The Basis Of Place Of Origin

In context of inter- state and intra state migration it is evident that intra state migration percentage is higher than inter- state migration. This shows that intra state poor migrants are higher than inter- state poor migrants. This shows that maximum number of poor migrants have come from rural areas of surrounding districts and settled in the slums. Better employment facilities and good infrastructure in Siliguri has attracted the rural migrants as there is lack of employment opportunities in rural areas. It is also seen that all the urban centres are not developed equally. Some urban centres are administrative capitals, some urban centres have adequate and good infrastructure and some urban centres are not paid sufficient attention. These poor regions lag behind in development process and have stagnated economy. Low wages, poverty, underdevelopment, unavailability of resources in rural areas push people to migrate in Siliguri.

In within district migration which is 11.80percent it is found that people from hill areas of Kurseong, Ghum, Sukhia pokri, Sevoke, Sukna, Salbari, Naxalbari come to the city in search of employment opportunities and settle in the slums.



**Figure 3.9.B** Map showing place of origin of migration

Within suburb migrants are 10.39percent. These migrants migrated from Dabgram Panchayat area, Matigara area, Champasari Gram Panchayat area. Majority of them

migrated to give good education to their children so that the distance to school get minimized. Some migrated to come near to their workplace.

Migrants who migrated within city constitute 12.36 percent. These migrants have migrated from slums of one ward to slums of another ward in search of better infrastructural facilities and for getting space for home.

It is found that only 0.56percent poor in the city are classified as residential poor. The residential area of the migrant was actually in the periphery of the city which was rural but due to urbanization the city expanded and this periphery areas were acquired by the Siliguri Municipal Corporation when Siliguri was changed from Municipality to Corporation. These areas was slowly transformed into residential and commercial area. Many rich people purchased lands here as fixed investment purpose. Due to this several agricultural labourers became landless and unemployed. Many shifted to new places and some who had parental home stayed there but become dependent on the urban informal sector. These changed to slum pockets. Zone-wise it is found that intra- state migrants are highest in all the zones.

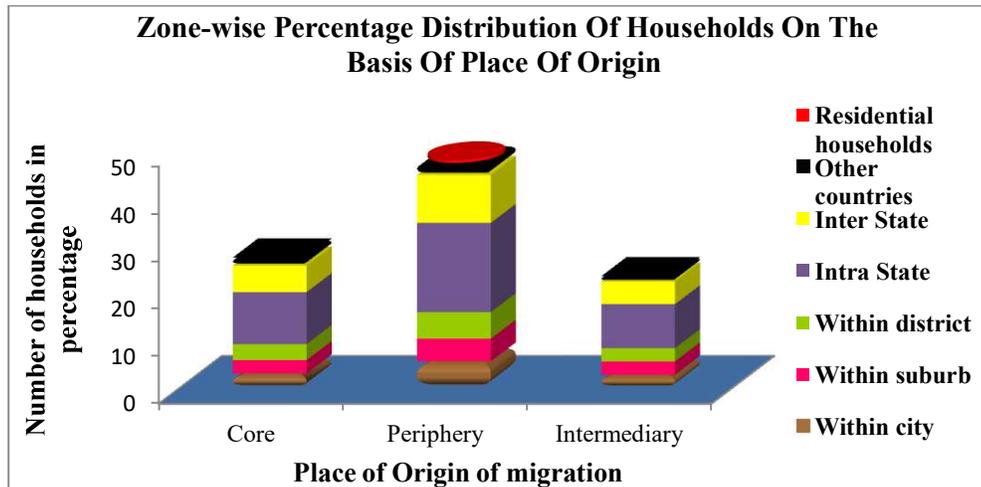
It is evident from Table 3.7.b that in core zone Rana Bastee slum located in Ward No. 18 has the highest percentage of Inter State migrants (55percent) and migrants from other countries (22percent). Vivekananda colony slum located in Ward 7 has the highest percentage of intra district migrants (29.41percent). Migrants mainly came from hill area of Kurseong, Ghum, Sukna. Here it is seen that females have mainly migrated in this slum from the hill areas. This slum is in red light area and the females are engaged in prostitution business. Intra-state migration is found highest in Sraban Nagar slum located in Ward No. 18. It is found that migrants are from adjoining regions of Siliguri or from district that form a concentric circle around the city. As this slum is the largest slum and is in core of the city migrants came here in search of good infrastructural facilities. Matangini Colony-II slum located in Ward No. 28 has the highest migrants who migrated within suburbs. Most of the migrants here came from Dabgram Panchayat area for better employment facilities and nearness to their workplace. Phuleswari colony slum of this ward has highest (36percent) migrants who migrated from other wards of Siliguri Municipal Corporation. As this is a non-notified slum so many migrants who did not have home or was in rent in other slums

**Table 3.7.b** Zone-Wise Percentage Distribution of Households On Basis of Place of Origin

City Zones	Sl. No	Name Of Slums	Migration Pattern						Residential Households
			With In City	With In Suburbs	With In District	Intra State	Inter State	Other Countries	
Core Zone	1	Vivekananda Colony	17.65	17.65	29.41	35.29	0	0	0
	2	Sraban Nagar	4.17	4.17	4.17	50	29.17	8.33	0
	3	Rana Bastee	0	0	0	22.22	55.56	22.22	0
	4	Matangini Colony- II	21.43	21.43	21.43	35.71	0	0	0
	5	Phuleshwari Colony	36.36	18.18	18.18	18.18	9.09	0	0
<b>Core Total</b>			<b>12.12</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.12</b>	<b>39.39</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>0</b>
Periphery Zone	6	Sitala Para	10.71	17.86	10.71	25	17.86	14.29	3.57
	7	Fuleshwari Unnaya	50	0	50	0	0	0	0
	8	Tinbati Colony	12.5	18.75	6.25	50	12.5	0	0
	9	Sahid Colony - B	16.67	5.56	5.56	50	22.22	0	0
	10	Ramnagar	0	20	20	40	0	20	0
	11	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-I-A	7.69	7.69	7.69	53.85	15.38	0	7.69
	12	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-II-A	11.11	11.11	22.22	33.33	11.11	11.11	0
	13	Sarat Pally Slum	9.09	9.09	9.09	45.45	18.18	9.09	0
	14	Bhupendra Nagar	16.67	33.33	0	50	0	0	0
	15	Shibnagar Colony	10	6.67	10	40	33.33	0	0
	16	Rajibnagar Colony	5.88	0	11.76	52.94	29.41	0	0
17	Ujamu Shib Nagar	20	0	20	13.33	33.33	13.33	0	
<b>Periphery Total</b>			<b>12.21</b>	<b>9.88</b>	<b>11.63</b>	<b>38.95</b>	<b>20.93</b>	<b>5.23</b>	<b>1.16</b>
Intermediary Zone	18	Rajendranagar	16	8	16	48	12	0	0
	19	Panchanan Colony	0	18.75	12.5	43.75	18.75	6.25	0
	20	Mahananda Colony	0	0	50	0	0	50	0
	21	East Baghajotin	23.81	19.05	0	28.57	23.81	4.76	0
	22	Sing Para	15.38	7.69	7.69	38.46	30.77	0	0
	23	Prakashnagar	0	0	16.67	50	33.33	0	0
<b>Intermediary Total</b>			<b>12.94</b>	<b>11.76</b>	<b>11.76</b>	<b>38.82</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4.71</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

came here and captured land with the hope that they will get patta if the slum becomes notified in future.



**Figure 3.9.C** Zone-wise Percentage Distribution of Households On The Basis of Place of Origin

In periphery zone Fuleswari Unnayan Colony slum located in Ward No. 23 has the highest migrants who migrated from other wards of SMC (50percent) and intra district migrants (50percent). Ramnagar has the highest migrants who migrated from other countries (20percent). Surya Sen colony block E-1A has the highest intra-state (53percent) migrants and Shibnagar colony of Ward No. 46 has highest (33percent) inter-state migrants.

In Intermediary zone East Baghajatin colony has highest percentage of within city (23.81percent) and within suburb (19.05percent) migrants. Prakashnagar slum has highest percentage of intra state (50percent) and inter-state (33percent migrants). Mahananda Colony slum has highest percentage of intra-district and outside country migrants.

In periphery zone meager of the slum dwellers (0.56percent) are residential poor. These dwellers are rural people. Due to urbanization their rural areas are merged with the city. When Siliguri became Municipal Corporation in 2004 the adjoining wards were merged in corporation. Many rich people bought land in these areas for the purpose of fixed investment. Gradually this rural area changed to urban area. The cultivation were displaced from this area but the people who had their own residence

stayed. But after selling land they had no income so they got engaged in informal sector. The spouse of peasants after losing land are now engaged as domestic maids. The residential poor who were rural poor before have transformed to urban poor due to land transformation from agricultural to residential or commercial use. Sitala Para of Ward No. 31 has 3.57 percent of residential poor and Surya Sen colony Blok E-1A has also 7.69percent of residential poor.

### 3.4.2 Place of Origin in Intra-State migration

From the survey it was found that migrants are mainly from the adjoining regions in Darjeeling district. Migrants came mostly from those districts that form a concentric circle around the district. Migrants are mostly from Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, Dinajpur, Malda, Alipurduar, Kalimpong. None of the migrants are found from far off districts like 24-Pargana, Purulia etc. in the surveyed households.

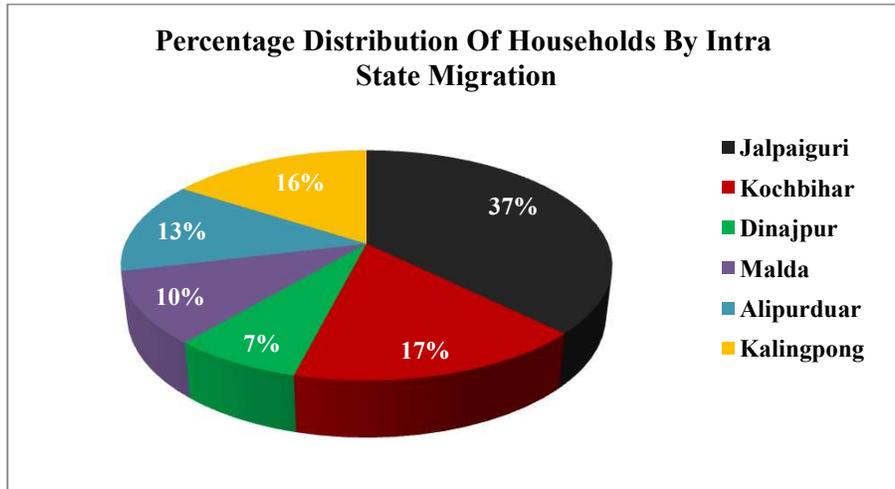
**Table 3.8.a** Percentage Distribution of Households By Intra State Migration

City Zones	Place Of Origin Of Migration						
	Jalpaiguri	Kochbihar	Dinajpur	Malda	Alipurduar	Kalingpong	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Core Zone	10.07	5.04	2.16	2.88	3.6	4.32	28
Periphery Zone	18.71	7.19	3.6	5.04	6.47	7.19	48
Intermediary Zone	8.63	4.32	1.44	2.16	2.88	4.32	24
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>37.41</b>	<b>16.55</b>	<b>7.19</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>12.95</b>	<b>15.83</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

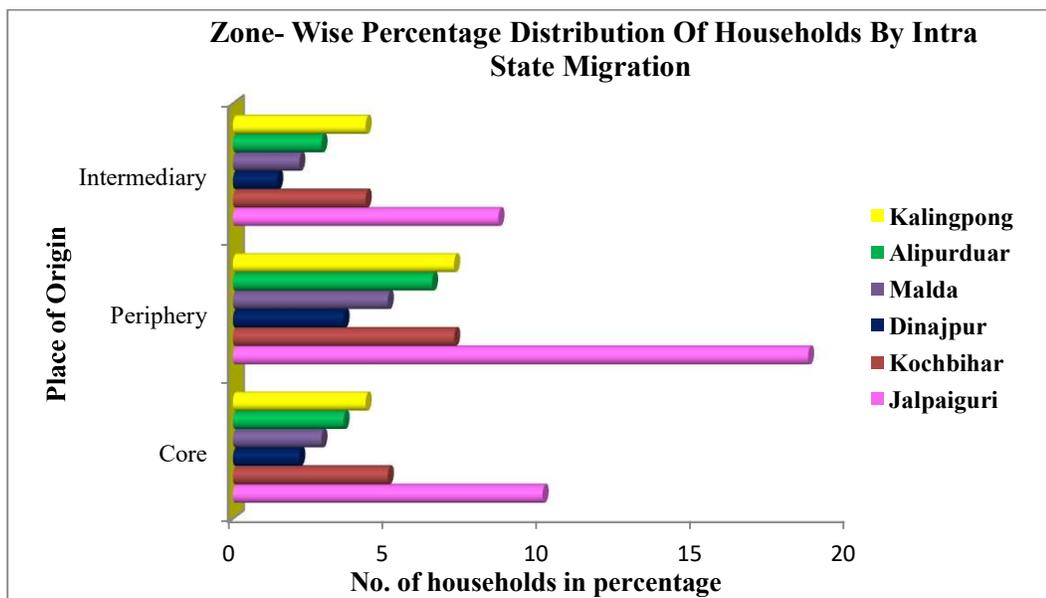
It is evident from Table 3.8.a that 37.41percent migrants came from Jalpaiguri, 16.55 percent came from Coochbehar, 15.83percent migrants from Kalingpong, 12.95percent migrants from Alipurduar, 10.07percent from Malda, 7.19percent from Dinajpur. Among the districts Jalpaiguri seems to be the main sending area. During survey the majority of the respondents from Jalpaiguri district said that they came from rural areas like Kasiabari, Ghugudanga, Kalirhat, Nathua etc. in search of employment and better livelihood. As Siliguri city is in a mode of development and large labour force is needed in construction work, industries, commerce etc. Therefore large number of migrants came to Siliguri from Jalpaiguri district. Another reason is as the distance is less the migrants preferred Siliguri. Most of the respondents said that in the beginning the male members of the family migrated from Jalpaiguri. As the distance is less they could go to meet their family anytime. They

bought their spouse and children after some years. They also motivated their relatives and other family members to migrate from the rural areas of Jalpaiguri district to Siliguri. It was a kind of “Chain Migration”. Only 7.19 percent migrants were from Dinajpur.



**Figure 3.10.A** Percentage Distribution of Households By Intra State Migration

Zone-wise it was found that the percentage of migrants from Jalpaiguri district are highest in all the three zones of SMC. The lowest percentage of migrants are from Dinajpur in all the three zones.



**Figure 3.10.B** Zone- Wise Percentage Distribution of Households By Intra State Migration

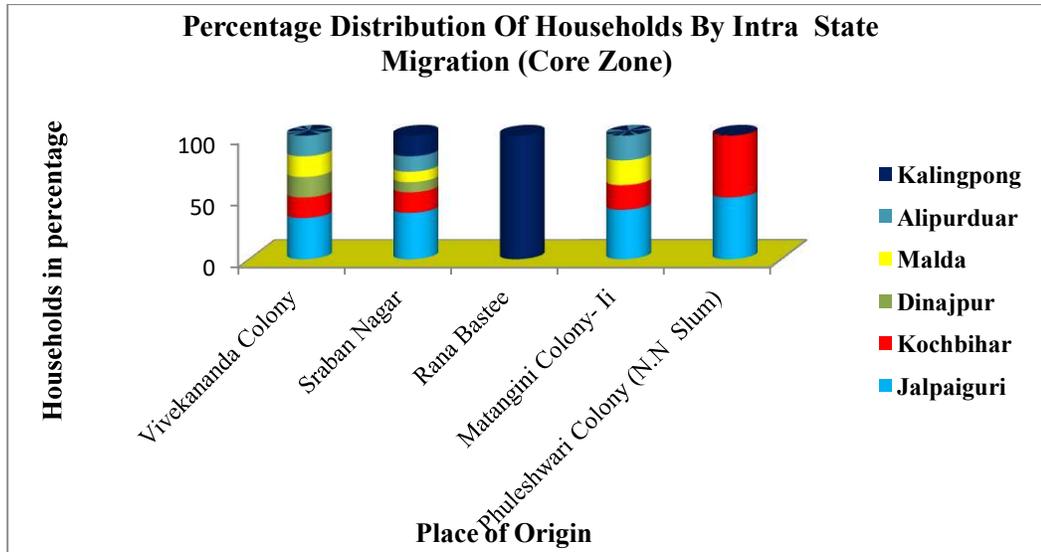
**Table 3.8.b** Zone-Wise Percentage Distribution of Households By Intra State Migration

City Zones	S. No	Name Of Slums	Place Of Origin Of Migration					
			Jalpaiguri %	Kochbihar %	Dinajpur %	Malda %	Alipurduar %	Kalingpong %
Core Zone	1	Vivekananda Colony	33.33	16.67	16.67	16.67	16.67	0
	2	Sraban Nagar	37.5	16.67	8.33	8.33	12.5	16.67
	3	Rana Bastee	0	0	0	0	0	100
	4	Matangini Colony- II	40	20	0	20	20	0
	5	Phuleshwari Colony	50	50	0	0	0	0
<b>Core Total</b>			<b>35.9</b>	<b>17.95</b>	<b>7.69</b>	<b>10.26</b>	<b>12.82</b>	<b>15.38</b>
Periphery Zone	6	Sitala Para	42.86	14.29	0	14.29	14.29	14.29
	7	Fuleshwari Colony	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8	Tinbati Colony	37.5	25	0	0	25	12.5
	9	Sahid Colony - B	11.11	0	11.11	22.22	33.33	22.22
	10	Ramnagar	50	0	50	0	0	0
	11	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-I-A	28.57	0	0	14.29	14.29	42.86
	12	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-II-A	66.67	33.33	0	0	0	0
	13	Sarat Pally Slum	60	0	0	0	40	0
	14	Bhupendra Nagar	0	33.33	0	0	0	66.67
	15	Shibnagar Colony	66.67	16.67	0	16.67	0	0
	16	Rajibnagar Colony	22.22	33.33	33.33	11.11	0	0
17	Ujamu Shib Nagar (N.N Slum)	50	0	0	0	0	50	
<b>Periphery Total</b>			<b>38.81</b>	<b>14.93</b>	<b>7.46</b>	<b>10.45</b>	<b>13.43</b>	<b>14.93</b>
Intermediary Zone	18	Rajendranagar	50	16.67	0	0	0	33.33
	19	Panchanan Colony	42.86	0	28.57	28.57	0	0
	20	Mahananda Colony	0	0	0	0	0	0
	21	East Baghajotin Colony	50	33.33	0	16.67	0	0
	22	Sing Para	0	40	0	0	40	20
	23	Prakashnagar	0	0	0	0	66.67	33.33
<b>Intermediary Total</b>			<b>36.36</b>	<b>18.18</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>12.12</b>	<b>18.18</b>

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

It is evident from table 3.8.b that highest percentage of migrants in core zone are from Jalpaiguri are found in Phuleshwari colony. Coochbehar district migrants are also highest in this slum located in Ward No. 28. As this slum is non-notified slum migrants settle here and occupy land with the hope that it if is notified in future they will get patta of the land. In Rana Bastee slum located in Ward No. 18 all intra state

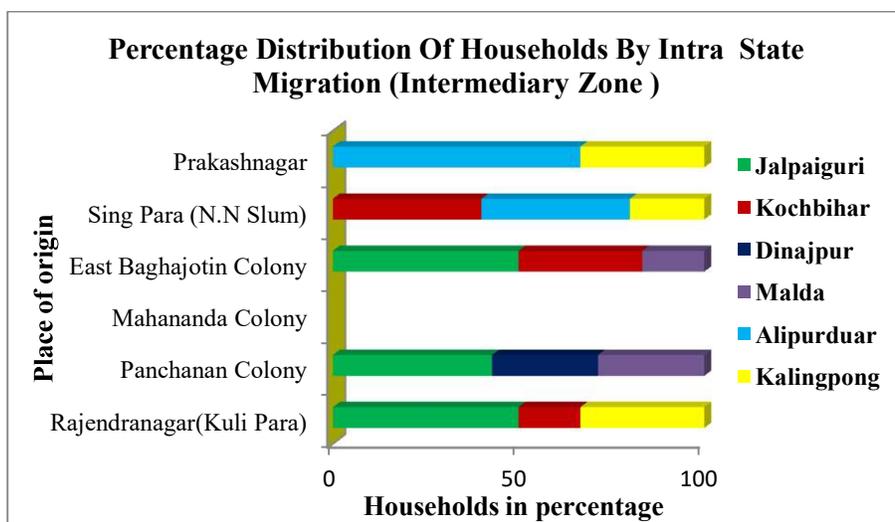
migrants are from Kalingpong district. Highest migrants from Malda district and Alipurduar district are found in Matangini colony-II slum. The migrants of this slum said that they were motivated by their close relatives, friends, or co-villages who were already residing in Siliguri. So here social network played an important role in migration from Malda and Alipurduar district. Vivekananda colony slum has highest percentage of migrants from Dinajpur district.



**Figure 3.10.C** Percentage Distribution of Households By Intra State Migration (Core Zone)

In Periphery zone highest percentage of Jalpaiguri district migrants are found in Surya Sen colony Block E-1A, Shibnagar Colony, highest percentage of Koochbehar migrants are found in Surya Sen Block E-11A, Bhupendra Nagar and Rajibnagar slums. The migrants during survey said that beside job opportunities in informal sector in the city, they were motivated by their close relatives, friends and co-villages who were already residing in these slums. In Bhupendra Nagar slum highest percentage of migrants from Kalingpong are also found. Highest percentage of Malda migrants are found in Sahid colony B slum.

In intermediary zone Jalpaiguri migrants are found highest in Rajendranagar and East Bhaghajotin colony. Panchanan colony has highest percentage of Dinajpur and Malda migrants. Kalimpong migrants are found highest in Rajendranagar and Prakashnagar slums. Coochbehar migrants are found highest in Sing Para located in Ward No. 33.



**Figure 3.10.D** Percentage Distribution of Households By Intra State Migration (Intermediary Zone )

### 3.4.3 Place of origin in Inter-State Migration

After Intra-state migration, Inter-state migration comprises the second share of migrants to this area. In Inter-state migration migrants came from Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Rajasthan, UP, Orissa, Sikkim.

**Table 3.9.a** Percentage Distribution Of Households By Inter State Migration

City Zones	Respondents Migrated From Other States	Place Of Origin Of Migration							
		Bihar	Jharkhand	Assam	Rajasthan	U.P	Orissa	Sikkim	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Core Total	5.62	8.22	5.48	4.11	2.74	1.37	0	5.48	27.4
Periphery Total	10.11	17.81	9.59	6.85	5.48	2.74	1.37	5.48	49.32
Intermediary Total	4.78	4.11	5.48	2.74	4.11	1.37	1.37	4.11	23.29
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20.51</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>20.55</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>12.33</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>2.74</b>	<b>15.07</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

It is evident from table 3.9.a that among the states Bihar seems to be the main migrants sending area (30.14percent) followed by Jharkhand (20.55percent), Sikkim 15.07percent, Assam 13.70percent, Rajasthan 12.33percent, Uttar Pradesh (5.48percent) and Orissa 2.74percent. The data shows that Bihar and Jharkhand sends the largest contingent of migrants to Siliguri SMCA. Most of the migrants from Bihar

are from Saharsa, Purnea. From the survey it was found that presence of known member in Siliguri acted as a catalyst in drawing more potential migrants from the areas of origin. Among the known person father and immediate kin were most important who constitute the migrants network. The rest were friends and other village members. The respondents also said that those migrants who succeeded their father or kin received support. They got support in terms of food, living arrangement, for searching jobs and in attaining skills. Majority of the chain migrants came to Siliguri with the sole purpose of continuing their father's business as self-employed. Others worked as labourers, working in the same occupation as their predecessor. It is also found that many autonomous women migrants are from Sikkim which constitute 15.07percent migrants. These women were supported by their relatives when they came to Siliguri. It is observed that most of the autonomous women rely their family member who are in Siliguri. They got prior knowledge about Siliguri from their kins to make the passage of time and settlement in Siliguri easier. Very low percentage of migrants are from Orissa and Uttar Pradesh.

Therefore Inter State migration constitute only 20.51percent of the total migrants. It is evident from table 3.9.b that in core zone the highest inter state migrants are found in Rana Baste colony located in Ward No. 18 of SMC. It is found that in this slum the highest percentage of migrants are from Bihar (40percent), followed by Assam (20percent) and Rajasthan (20 percent).. As this slum is in heart of the city. The migrants settled here for getting good infrastructural facilities.

In Sraban Nagar slum located in this ward also has highest migrants from Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim (28percent). In Phuleswari colony all the migrants are from Jharkhand.

In Periphery zone the highest inter- state migrants are found in Shibnagar colony and Ujamu Shib Nagar slums. Both this slums are located in Ward No. 46 of SMC. In Tinbati colony and Sarat Pally highest percentage of migrants are from Jharkhand. Highest percentage of migrants from Bihar are found in Sahid colony B, Surya Sen colony Block –E-1A, Shibnagar colony slums. Assam migrants are found highest in Tinbati colony, Surya Sen Block-E-11A, Sarat pally slums. In Ujamu Shiv Nagar which is a non-notified slum highest migrants are from Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim.

**Table 3.9.b** Zone-Wise Percentage Distribution of Households By Inter- State Migration

City Zones	Sl. No.	Name Of Slums	Respondents Migrated From Other States	Place Of Origin Of Migration						
				Bihar	Jharkhand	Assam	Rajasthan	U.P	Orissa	Sikkim
				%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Core Zone	1	Vivekananda Colony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2	Sraban Nagar	29.17	28.6	14.29	14.29	7.14	7.14	0	28.57
	3	Rana Bastee	55.56	40	20	20	20	0	0	0
	4	Matangini Colony-II	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	5	Phuleshwari Colony	9.09	0	100	0	0	0	0	0
Core Total			<b>20.2</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>
Periphery Zone	6	Sitala Para	17.86	40	20	20	20	0	0	0
	7	Fuleshwari Unnayan Colony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	8	Tinbati Colony	12.5	0	50	50	0	0	0	0
	9	Sahid Colony-B	22.22	50	25	25	0	0	0	0
	10	Ramnagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	11	Surya Sen Colony Bloke-I-A	15.38	50	0	0	50	0	0	0
	12	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-II-A	11.11	0	0	100	0	0	0	0
	13	Sarat Pally	18.18	0	50	50	0	0	0	0
	14	Bhupendra Nagar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	15	Shibnagar Colony	33.33	50	10	0	20	0	10	10
	16	Rajibnagar Colony	29.41	40	40	0	0	0	0	20
17	Ujamu Shib Nagar	33.33	20	0	0	0	40	0	40	
Periphery Total			<b>20.93</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>19.444</b>	<b>13.89</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>2.78</b>	<b>11.11</b>
Intermediary Zone	18	Rajendranagar	12	33.3	33.333	0	0	33.3	0	0
	19	Panchanan Colony	18.75	33.3	33.333	0	0	0	33.3	0
	20	Mahananda Colony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	21	East Baghajotin Colony	23.81	20	40	20	20	0	0	0
	22	Sing Para	30.77	0	0	25	25	0	0	50
	23	Prakashnagar	33.33	0	0	0	50	0	0	50
Intermediary Total			<b>20</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>23.529</b>	<b>11.76</b>	<b>17.65</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>5.88</b>	<b>17.65</b>

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

In Intermediary zone Prakashnagar slum has the highest percentage (33percent) of interstate migrants. This slum has highest percentage of migrants from Rajasthan and Sikkim. In Sing Para Assam and Sikkim migrants are highest. In Panchanan Colony Bihar and Orissa migrants are highest. In Rajendra Nagar Slum Bihar and Uttar Pradesh migrants are highest. This slum is dominated by Non-Bengali population.

### 3.4.4 Place of Origin in outside country migration

It is found from the survey that outside country migrants are very few in number. Migrants mostly came from Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. In some cases step migration is also seen.

**Table 3.10.a** Percentage Distribution of Households By Outside Country Migration Pattern

City Zones	Respondents Migrated From Other Countries	Origin Of Migration			
		Nepal	Bhutan	Bangladesh	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Core Total	1.69	15.79	10.53	5.26	32
Periphery Total	2.53	36.84	5.26	5.26	47
Intermediary Total	1.12	10.53	5.26	5.26	21
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5.34</b>	<b>63.16</b>	<b>21.05</b>	<b>15.79</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Compiled from Primary Data

From Table 3.10.a it is evident that only 5.34percent of migrants came from other countries. It is seen that majority 63.15percent migrants are from Nepal, 21.05percent migrants from Bhutan and only 15.78 percent migrants are from Bangladesh. During survey the Bangladeshi migrants gave information about step migration. It is found that majority of them stayed in some other states before migrating to Siliguri. These migrants said that their ancestors lived in Bangladesh and they lost their land in flood and migrated to Barpeta district of Assam. In Assam they worked as agricultural labourers. During election the political leader in order to increase their vote bank identified them as Indian citizen. After that due to landlessness and unemployment they migrated to Siliguri. But the real place of their origin is Bangladesh. So it can be said that they are rural migrants from outside of the country as some of them have showed their voter card of Bangladesh.

As Nepal and Bhutan forms a concentric circle around the city and are very close to Siliguri majority of the migrants came to Siliguri in search of livelihood, employment and settled in the slums. Some of the migrants come alone and some with their family. Those who come with family migrate to Siliguri only when there is better opportunities and those who come alone it was found that they tried to continue the same occupation of their predecessors. Some of the migrants said that they were called by their relative or family friends of Nepal or Bhutan who had already settled in Siliguri for many years. These relatives helped the new migrants in searching employment in Siliguri. With men a large number of women also moved into Siliguri as associational migrants. They moved due to marriage or family union. In case of women it was seen that some moved immediately with husbands after marriage. The rest joined their husband after marriage. The rest joined their husbands after staying few years in the area of origin. Sometimes those men who stay alone call their spouse based on their needs.

Zone-wise it is found that the percentage of migrants from Nepal is high in all the zones.

The percentage of migrants from Bhutan is highest in core zone. Bangladesh migrants are found almost equal in all the three zones.

It is evident from table 3.10.b that in core zone that the highest number of migrants of other countries are found in Rana Bastee slum located in Ward No. 18 of Siliguri Municipal Corporation. In this slum migrants from Nepal and Bhutan are highest. Highest percentage of migrants from Bangladesh are found in Sraban Nagar slum of Ward No. 18.

In periphery zone highest number of migrants from other countries are found in Sitala Para slum of Ward No. 31 of SMC. Majority of the migrants are from Nepal. Highest number of Nepal migrants are found in Ramnagar, Surya Sen Colony Block-E11A, and Sarat Pally Slum. In Intermediary zone highest percentage of migrants from other countries are found in Mahananda colony slum of Ward No. 1. Here migrants are mostly from Bhutan and Bangladesh. Nepal migrants are found highest in Panchanan colony and East Baghajatin colony.

Therefore it is clear that the percentage of migrants from other countries are very low in all the surveyed slums of Siliguri Municipal Corporation.

**Table 3.10.b** Zone-Wise Percentage Distribution of Households By Outside Country Migration Pattern

City Zone	SLN o.	Name Of Slums	Respondents Migrated From Other Countries	Origin Of Migration		
				Nepal	Bhutan	Bangladesh
				%	%	%
Core Zone	1	Vivekananda Colony	0	0	0	0
	2	Sraban Nagar	8.33	50	25	25
	3	Rana Bastee	22.22	50	50	0
	4	Matangini Colony- II	0	0	0	0
	5	Phuleshwari Colony	0	0	0	0
<b>Core Total</b>			<b>6.06</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>33.33</b>	<b>16.67</b>
Periphery Zone	6	Sitala Para	14.29	75	0	25
	7	Fuleshwari Unnayan Colony	0	0	0	0
	8	Tinbati Colony	0	0	0	0
	9	Sahid Colony -	0	0	0	0
	10	Ramnagar	20	100	0	0
	11	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-I	0	0	0	0
	12	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-II	11.11	100	0	0
	13	Sarat Pally Slum	9.09	100	0	0
	14	Bhupendra Nagar	0	0	0	0
	15	Shibnagar Colony	0	0	0	0
	16	Rajibnagar Colony	0	0	0	0
17	Ujamu Shib Nagar	13.33	50	50	0	
<b>Periphery Total</b>			<b>5.23</b>	<b>77.8</b>	<b>11.11</b>	<b>11.11</b>
Intermediary Zone	18	Rajendranagar	0	0	0	0
	19	Panchanan Colony	6.25	100	0	0
	20	Mahananda Colony	50	0	50	50
	21	East Baghajotin Colony	4.76	100	0	0
	22	Sing Para	0	0	0	0
	23	Prakashnagar	0	0	0	0
<b>Intermediary Total</b>			<b>4.71</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2017

### 3.4.5 Reasons of Migration

Regarding reasons of migration there are a number of factors which lead to the migration of people within or outside a country. These factors are divided into push and pull factors. Push factors are those which push people to move from one place to another. They are lack of employment, low income, land shortage, lack of education, natural calamities, break of joint family etc. Pull factor are those which attract or pull people from other areas within a region. There is employment opportunities, education facilities, proximity of city, presence of kin and relatives, access to means of transport and communication etc.

During the survey the respondents have said many reason for migration.

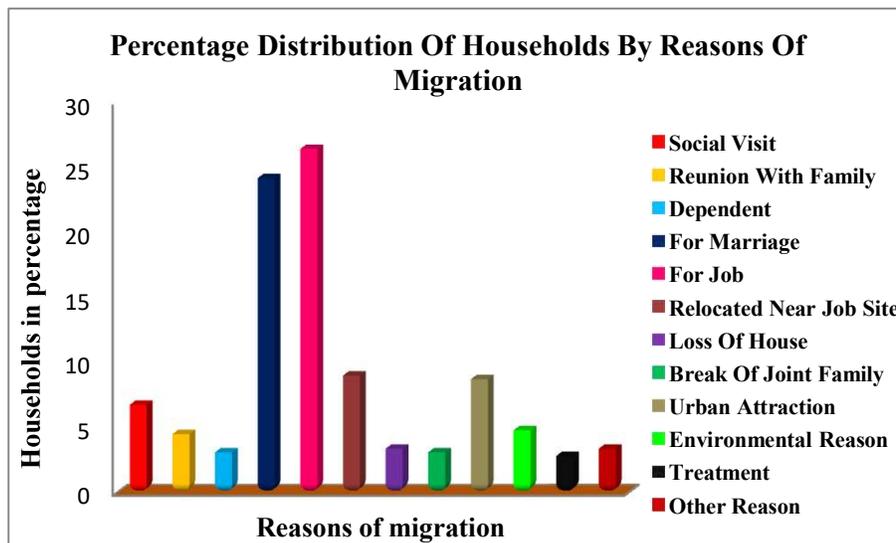
**Table 3.11.a** Percentage Distribution of Households By Reasons Of Migration

City Zones	Reasons For Migration												
	Social Visit	Reunion With Family	Dependent	For Marriage	For Job	Relocated Near Job Site	Loss Of House	Break Of Joint Family	Urban Attraction	Environmental Reason	Treatment	Other Reason	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Core Total	1.97	1.12	0.8	6.7	7.3	2.53	0.8	0.8	2.5	1.4	0.8	0.8	28
Periphery Total	3.09	2.53	1.4	12	13	4.21	1.4	1.7	4.2	2.8	1.4	1.4	48
Intermediary Total	1.69	0.84	0.8	5.9	6.5	2.25	1.1	0.6	2	0.6	0.6	1.1	24
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6.74</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>8.99</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From table 3.11.a it is evident that 26.4percent migrated for job, 24.16percent for marriage,8.99percent relocated near job site, 8.71percent for urban attraction, 6.74percent for social visit, 4.78percent for environmental reason, 4.49percent for reunion with family, 3.09percent for dependent parents, 2.81percent for treatment of disease, 3.09percent for break of joint family and 3.37percent for other reasons. It is seen that maximum respondents migrated to city in search of job and better income.

During the survey it was found that those who were working they were identified as having primary and secondary status. The main work of the migrants are where they were involved for longer period of time in a year. This is their primary work. Some respondents said that they do other work simultaneously with the main work. This work is secondary work. These work is of shorter period and perhaps in the lean seasons when the primary work is less available. It is seen during the survey that all male migrants whether they come for job, or for education etc. Almost all migrants enter the labour market after coming to Siliguri.



**Figure 3.10.E** Percentage Distribution of Households By Reasons of Migration

Primary work status of migrants are classified into self employed, regular salary worker and wage labourer. Self employed workers have their own business, employers. Regular salaried workers are those who get regular salary from any occupation and wage labourers are persons who work irregularly in labour market. Among the slum dwellers regular salaried works are quite uncommon. Those who are self employed they had established their own business or inherited their father's business. These men hire wage labourers during peak season. It is also observed that those male migrants who come along are mostly wage labourers compared to those who migrated with families. The single male migrants when become economically secure and have reliable source of income then only bring their families from native places. But is also observed that autonomous women who migrate from other places are engaged in regular salaried jobs as most of them are educated. They take rent in

slum areas to save money. Many married women are found to help their husbands who are engaged in self employment in lieu of extra hired hand so that the family can earn maximum profit from their business. Among women who are engaged in regular salaried jobs are seen as sales women and men as car drivers, or work in business such as leather, printing, binding etc.

In wholesale and trade sector slum women are seen as vegetable or fruit seller. But from the survey it was found that regular salaried work is more common among women than in men as majority of women are domestic maids. This work is uncommon in rural areas. This work gives an easy entry to poor and illiterate women from village to Siliguri. As this work is an extension of household work and don't require any educational qualification or any particular skills.

After job 24.16 percent respondents reported that they migrated for marriage (specially the female slum dwellers). Majority of women have moved into the city as associational migrants. Their movement is mainly due to marriage or family union. Due to marriage women are relocated. Some women come directly with husbands after marriage and some women come after staying few years in husband's native place. These women are called by their husbands at the time of need like to take care of their husband in terms of cooking food etc. or for arrangement of house. It is found that men's movement are solo but majority of women's movement are associational. Migration of females with their husbands on one hand increase the labour force in Siliguri but on other hand as most slum women are married at early age and due to lack of education fertility rate becomes high and there is growth of poor population in Siliguri.

Migration due to social visit accounts for 6.74 percent. From the survey it was found that majority of the migrants have contact with their native places. They have deep attachment with other family members and co-villagers. They regularly sent remittances to their family members and visit frequently to the native village. The migrants who had already settled in slums of Siliguri provide incentives to other family members, friends, co-villages to shift from rural areas to Siliguri. These migrants cause chain migration in Siliguri. These migrants not only provide incentives to their fellow migrants from rural areas but also help them in finding employment and home in the slums.

Migration due to environmental reason constitute 4.78percent. Environmental reason may be flood, earthquake, landslide etc. During survey the Bangladeshi migrants said that due to flood they lost their lands. As Bangladesh is coastal, the probability of flood is high. As they lost their home and land they migrated to India. Migrants of Madhubani district of Bihar also reported that they lost their land in flood and migrated to Siliguri for job.

Migrants who relocated near job site constitute 8.99 percent. These migrants moved to Siliguri either from suburb or from other wards of SMC as the new place is close to their job location. This would save their job travel expenditure.

Some migrants come from rural areas for treatment of their family members and settle in slums. This constitute 2.81percent.

It is seen during survey that some migrants parents are residing in Siliguri and are having small business. But due to old age they can't run the business properly. So the relatives or son migrate to the city and inherit the father's business and look after them.

Zone-wise it is found that in all the three zones the percentage of respondents who migrated for job are highest.

From table 3.11.b it is evident that in core zone in Vivekananda Colony majority of the respondents said that they migrated for social visit, for marriage and for job. In Sraban Nagar and Rana Bastee majority said they came for treatment, environmental reason. The percentage of migrants saying loss of house and break of joint family is found highest in Matangini Colony-II slum. The highest percentage of migrants saying relocation to job site is found in Phuleswari colony slum.

In periphery zone in Sitala Para majority of the migrants moved due to marriage and job. In Fuleswari Unnayan colony due to break of joint family and in Tinbati Colony due to search of job. In this zone majority of the respondents of slum said that they moved due to search of job.

In Intermediary zone also 50percent of slums migrants said that they moved for job and 40percent for marriage. Environmental and break of joint family are also other reasons of migration.

**Table 3.11.b** Zone-Wise Percentage Distribution of Households By Reasons of Migration

Zones	Name Of Slums	Reasons For Migration											
		Social Visit	Reunion	Dependent	For Marriage	For Job	Relocate	Loss Of House	Break Of Family	Urban Attraction	Environmental Reason	Treatment	Other Reason
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Core Zone	Vivekanda	12	0	0	29	35	12	0	0	12	0	0	0
	Sraban Nagar	6	4	2	21	27	6	2	4.2	13	6	6	2
	Rana Bastee	11	0	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	22	0	22
	Matangini	0	0	7	29	21	14	14	7.1	7.1	0	0	0
	Phulesh wari	9	18	9	27	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Core Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
Periphery Zone	Sitala Para	0	0	0	36	36	4	7	7.1	11	0	0	0
	Fulesh wari Unnayan	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	50	0	0	25	0
	Tinbati Colony	0	0	0	19	50	0	13	6.3	13	0	0	0
	Sahid Colony - B	6	0	0	22	33	11	0	0	11	11	6	0
	Ramnagar	0	20	40	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0
	Surya Sen Colony Bloke-I-A	8	8	0	46	0	15	0	0	7.7	15	0	0
	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-II-A	33	11	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11	22
	Sarat Pally	36	27	18	0	0	0	0	0	9.1	0	0	9
	Bhupendra Nagar	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	17	0	17
	Shibnagar	7	3	0	37	43	3	0	0	6.7	0	0	0
	Rajibnagar	0	0	0	24	47	0	0	0	5.9	12	6	6
Ujamu Shib Nagar	0	0	0	20	0	60	0	0	6.7	7	7	0	
<b>Periphery Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	
Intermediary Zone	Rajendranagar	12	4	8	12	36	12	0	0	8	0	4	4
	Panchanan	13	6	6	6.3	38	13	6	0	0	0	6	6

Mahananda Colony	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	50	0	0
East Baghajotin Colony	0	0	0	57	19	10	0	0	0	9.5	0	0	5
Sing Para	0	0	0	38	23	8	8	0	15	0	0	0	8
Prakashnagar	17	17	0	0	17	0	33	0	17	0	0	0	0
<b>Intermediary Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016

### 3.5 Literacy

Literacy is one of the prime indicators of human development. In this section literacy rate, education level, Reason of illiteracy of slum dwellers has been discussed.

According to 2011 census literacy rate of Siliguri city is 85.91 percent of which male and female literacy was 89.51 and 82.11 percent respectively. The slum literacy rate of Siliguri Municipal Corporation is 74.77percent in 2011. The literacy rate of Siliguri is higher than the national average which is 74.04percent and also higher than the state average which is 77.08percent according to 2011 census report. Whereas according to 2011 census the slum literacy rate is 74.77percent which is lower than the state average (77.08percent) but higher than the national average (74.04percent).

#### 3.5.1 Distribution of population by Literacy rate.

As per census, a person aged seven and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language can be treated as literate. At 1991 census it was decided that all children in the age group of 0-6 would be treated as illiterates by definition and the population aged seven years and above only would be classified as literate or illiterate. The same criterion has been retained in the censuses of 2001 and 2011.

Table 3.12.a shows zone-wise distribution of population by literacy rate. It is evident from the table that out of total 1852 surveyed population 51.40percent are males and 48.6percent are females. Out of the surveyed population it was found that 707 (39.72percent) are literates and 1073 (60.28percent) are illiterates. The slum literacy rate of Siliguri is 74.77percent whereas the literacy rate of surveyed slum population is found 39.72percent which is far below than the average slum literacy rate of

Siliguri Municipal Corporation. The literacy rate of surveyed population was calculated by excluding (0-6) years age group.

**Table 3.12.a** Percentage Distribution of Population By Literacy Rate

City Zones	Literacy Rate					
	Male		Female		Literates	Illiterates
	Literate %	Illiterate %	Literate %	Illiterate %	%	%
Core	5.9	7.87	5.51	8.6	11.4	16.46
Periphery	9.04	14.66	8.71	15.84	17.75	30.51
Intermediary	5.45	6.52	5.11	6.8	10.56	13.31
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>20.39</b>	<b>29.04</b>	<b>19.33</b>	<b>31.24</b>	<b>39.72</b>	<b>60.28</b>

Source: Compiled by the Researcher

The total surveyed population excluding (0-6) years age group is 1780. Very low percentage of literacy rate in the surveyed slums may be due to the factor that financial constraint in the slums act as a barrier in education. Most of the families are below poverty line so it is very difficult to expect the children of these families to go to school. The family feel that it would be better if children help family members in their work as it can increase their source of earning. For large families more children means more source of income. Not only families but lack of proper school infrastructure in the slum areas or in Siliguri Municipal Corporation area also acts as a barrier in education. The number of schools was reported to be very less compared to the number of children. The respondents reported that two schools are located inside slums.

The Government schools of Siliguri have no such scheme to accommodate the volume of slum children. In Government school the non slum population having low income also tries to admit their wards so due to huge rush the slum children don't get cent percent admission in school. Some slums develop in illegal land and Government is unwilling to take account of the slums that develop illegally. The slum dwellers are insecure for eviction by Government at any time. This creates problems for NGOs also as they fear the loss of investment in permanent structures like school. The teachers also has to move in event of eviction who were employed locally. Most of the slums have *mastaans* who control the slum to set up school. NGOs have to take their permission. If NGOs are able to open education centre also it is reported by the dwellers that the physical access to such centres become difficult due to unhygienic

conditons specially during monsoons. Drainage blocking, water logging are common problems. Fear of gang violence by *mastaans* are also obstacle to poor school attendance of children. Some respondents also said that sometimes schools refuse to take admission of a slum child as the seats are limited in government schools also. These schools specially might have earned good reputation and are located in good localities. The slum dwellers reported that due to refusal of school to admit their child they never enrolled their children in any other school. Some slum parents also reported that within school the teacher had a bias in favour of children belonging to good families and slum children are neglected. For this slum children develop low self esteem and don't feel like going to school due to inferiority complex. It is also seen that children stop education as parents were unable to bear school costs. As most of the parents are uneducated so children need tuition which becomes expensive and burden for parents specially for those families living below poverty line. This becomes a barrier to literacy. During the survey it was observed that most of the schools were far away from the slums. The cost of transportation also becomes a hindrance to literacy. In Siliguri most of the government schools are Bengali medium. Hindi medium schools are also less. In slums people migrated from different states whose mother tongue is not Bengali. So most of the parents of the slums do not admit their children in school due to language problem. This leads to low literacy rate.

From table 3.12.a it is evident that out of the total surveyed population 20.39percent males and only 19.33percent females are literate. Whereas the illiteracy rate of males are 29.04percent and females are 31.24 percent. The low literacy rate of females are due to prejudices against the female's education, the low status granted to the females, there are prejudices against mobility, lack of educational institutions for girls and lack of female teachers, early marriage of girls etc. During the survey some of the slum households said that they don't sent females to school as they want that their brother or father should educate them. They are also of the opinion that females are home bird so they should remain in home and do the household works. They are against female mobility. Some slum parents are of the opinion that female child has to live with husbands after getting married so it's useless to invest on their education. It was observed during survey that most of the girls were given marriage by their parents at a very early age so even if girls were admitted to school they have a tendency to drop out due to marriage. In most of the slums there was hardly any

unmarried girl above 21 years of age. Most of the girls got married below 20 years of age. There is very low degree of occupational participation among slum females. Most of the females are engaged in home maid and aya centres. This occupations do not need any education where as they get a fixed and regular salary from this jobs. For this they don't get educated which leads to low literacy rate of females. But males to get good jobs need a minimum education. This leads to disparity in male female literacy rates. Due to poor economic conditions slum children do not have any other opportunity but to take admission in Government schools, or schools run by local bodies. But this schools are not only for slum children, non-slum children also take admission in this schools. As seats are limited all slum children don't get admission in the school. Primary schools which provide basic education to the children but not all primary schools are accessible by the slum people. The schools which have very low expense or almost education is free along with mid-day meal are preferred by the slums dwellers for admission of their children.

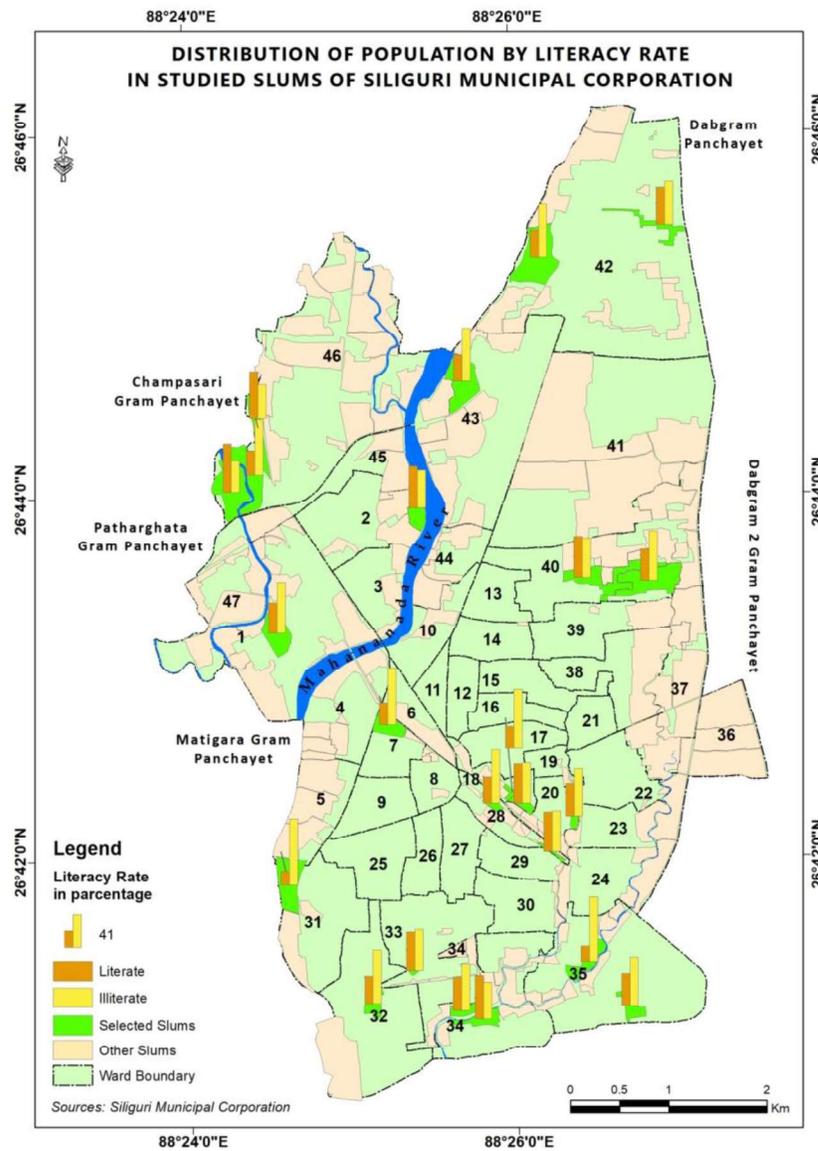
From above Table it is evident that zone-wise literacy rate is found highest in periphery zone (17.75 percent) followed by core zone (11.40percent) and Intermediary zone (10.56percent).

Zone-wise male literacy rate is found highest in periphery zone (9.04percent) followed by core zone (5.90percent) and intermediary zone (5.45percent). In case of females also highest percentage of female literates (8.71percent) found in periphery zone, followed by core zone (5.51percent) and intermediary zone (5.11percent).

The high percentage of literacy rate in periphery zone may be due to better implementation of educational programmes by government and NGOs, high awareness regarding slum dwellers, high work participation among the slum dwellers. In periphery zone most of the migrants came from other states and districts and settled here recently in search of jobs. So most of the migrants are educated whereas in core and intermediary zone older migrants reside.

Table 3.12.b shows the Zone-wise percentage distribution of population by literary rate. It is evident from the table that in core zone literacy rate is found highest in Sraban Nagar slum (49.12percent) located in Ward No. 18 and Phuleshwari Colony (49.18percent) located in Ward No. 28 of Siliguri Municipal Corporation. As Sraban Nagar is the largest slum of SMC and is situated in the heart of the city many people

who are working in different sectors of economy where minimum literacy is prerequisite like working in medicine shops, accountant of shop etc. As Siliguri station and bus stand are located near they prefer to stay in this slums for easy transportation. So the literacy rate is high in this slum. Phuleswari Colony is a non-notified slum and migrants settled here recently due to availability of land. Most of the migrants had minimum level of education as they came to Siliguri in search of job. So the literacy rate is highest in this slum. Highest percentage of illiterates are found in Rana Bastee (73.33percent).



**Figure 3.11** Map showing Literacy Rate

**Table 3.12.b** Zone-Wise Percentage Distribution of Population By Literacy Rate

City Zones	Name Of Slums	Literacy Rate					
		Males		Females		Total Literate	Total Illiterate
		Literate %	Illiterate %	Literate %	Illiterate %	%	%
Core Zone	Vivekananda Colony	28.89	71.11	27.27	72.73	28.09	71.91
	Sraban Nagar	56.6	43.4	42.62	57.38	49.12	50.88
	Rana Bastee	30.43	69.57	22.73	77.27	26.67	73.33
	Matangini Colony- II	26.32	73.68	40	60	32.88	67.12
	Phuleshwari Colony	45.45	54.55	53.57	46.43	49.18	50.82
<b>Core Total</b>		<b>42.86</b>	<b>57.14</b>	<b>39.04</b>	<b>60.96</b>	<b>40.93</b>	<b>59.07</b>
Periphery Zone	Sitala Para	19.48	80.52	14.29	85.71	17.14	82.86
	Fuleshwari Colony	58.33	41.67	20	80	40.91	59.09
	Tinbati Colony	44.19	55.81	22.5	77.5	33.73	66.27
	Sahid Colony - B	23.4	76.6	15.56	84.44	19.57	80.43
	Ramnagar	43.75	56.25	35.71	64.29	40	60
	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-I-A	46.43	53.57	38.46	61.54	41.79	58.21
	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-II-A	47.37	52.63	58.62	41.38	54.17	45.83
	Sarat Pally Slum	64.29	35.71	37.04	62.96	50.91	49.09
	Bhupendra Nagar	33.33	66.67	33.33	66.67	33.33	66.67
	Shibnagar Colony	33.33	66.67	28.95	71.05	30.94	69.06
	Rajibnagar Colony	48.65	51.35	66.67	33.33	58.23	41.77
Ujamu Shib Nagar	50	50	70.27	29.73	60.56	39.44	
<b>Periphery Total</b>		<b>38.15</b>	<b>61.85</b>	<b>35.47</b>	<b>64.53</b>	<b>36.79</b>	<b>63.21</b>
Intermediary Zone	Rajendranagar	33.85	66.15	43.55	56.45	38.58	61.42
	Panchanan Colony	48.72	51.28	43.9	56.1	46.25	53.75
	Mahananda Colony	42.86	57.14	30	70	37.5	62.5
	East Baghajotin Colony	57.14	42.86	48.08	51.92	52.48	47.52
	Sing Para	57.14	42.86	40.63	59.38	48.33	51.67
	Prakashnagar	33.33	66.67	33.33	66.67	33.33	66.67
<b>Intermediary Total</b>		<b>45.54</b>	<b>54.46</b>	<b>42.92</b>	<b>57.08</b>	<b>44.24</b>	<b>55.76</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Male literates are found highest (56.60percent) in Sraban Nagar slum and female literates are found highest in Phuleswari Colony (53.57percent). Female literacy rate are found higher than male literacy rate in Phuleswari Colony slum and Matangini Colony-II slum having 53.57percent and 40percent respectively. This may be due to high awareness regarding education among female slum dwellers, better work participation among female, and different educational programmes for females by NGOs.

In Periphery zone highest literacy rate is found in Ujamu Shib Nagar slum located in Ward No. 46 (60.56percent) and highest illiterates are found in Sitala Para (82.86percent) located in Ward No. 31. During the survey it was found that in Sitala Para the children are in age group (0-6) years are found more among the surveyed population. Majority are Muslim households. Muslims are socially and economically the most backward population group. The female literacy rate is lowest in this slum than other slums of this zone. There are prejudices against female education, mobility and low status are granted to the females. Another reason of low literacy is not getting education in their mother tongue in Urdu. Most of the schools in Siliguri are Bengali medium Madrasha school is not located in the city. So it is very difficult to take education in language other than mother tongue. This lead to low literacy rate in this slum.

Male literates are found highest in Sarat Pally slum (64.29percent) and female literates in Ujamu Shib Nagar slum (70.27percent). Gender wise literacy gap found highest in Fuleswari Unnayan Colony slum 58.33percent male literates and female literates only 20percent. This may be due to more biasness towards male child, early girl marriage is found highest in this slums. Most of the respondents in this sum said that due to financial constraint they discriminate against female child. They told that as females had to get married they don't want to invest in their education. They made them engaged in household work which will help them after marriage. Female literacy rate over rides the male literacy rate in Surya Sen Colony Block E-11A slum, Rajibnagar and Ujamu Shiv Nagar Slums.

In Intermediary zone highest literacy rate is found in East Baghajatin Colony (52.48percent) and illiteracy found in Prakash Nagar slum (66.67percent). Male literacy is found highest in East Baghajaton Colony and Sing Para slums. Female literacy also found highest in East Baghajatin Colony. This slum is located in Ward No. 2 of Siliguri Municipal Corporation. High literacy rate may be due to the Margaret S.N. School located in this ward.. This school is looked after by Sister Nivedita Ramkrishna Ashram. Here many poor children can study free of cost. So the slum dwellers children are admitted in this school. The slum is also dominated by non-Bengali population mostly Christian. As Christians give importance to education and do not discriminate between males and females. So the literacy rate is highest for males and females also in this slum compared to other slums of intermediary zone.

Female literacy (43percent) over rides male literacy (33.85percent in Rajendra Nagar slum located in Ward No.1 of Siliguri Municipal Corporation.

Educational status is very important as the nature of employment is determined by it and effects earning which helps to increase family income. Literacy helps to eradicate poverty. Increase in literacy rate in women leads to good health, helps in controlling birth rate which has an important consequence in the wellbeing of human being and family.

### **3.5.2 Educational Levels :**

Education level in a society is a pre-requisite for a better life. Since the study is on the slums and it is hypothesized that most of the slum dwellers are either illiterates or have very low levels of education, it would be interesting to measure this variables. It is observed that facilities in formal and informal education system distinguish the levels of education from slum to slum. The adult literacy programmes, Anganwadis, activities of NGOs, availability of government schools supplying free text books, awareness created by media etc. all have influenced the mode of education in the slums. Relatives, parents, friends have contributed significantly in encouraging the younger ones to go to school instead of going to factory or construction site as their parents do day in and day out, explaining how education is vital to transform their lives in future. Statutory reservation made in education and in employment also encouraged the slum dwellers to get educated. Education is seen by many as a step upwards in social mobility.

During the survey, attempts were made to note the levels of education of the respondents.

Table 3.13.a shows the Percentage distribution of households by levels of education. It is evident from the table that out of total 707 literates of surveyed population 65.63percent studied upto primary level, 24.75percent studied upto middle school, 6.65 percent studied upto high school, 2.55 percent studied upto higher secondary and only 0.42 percent studied upto college.

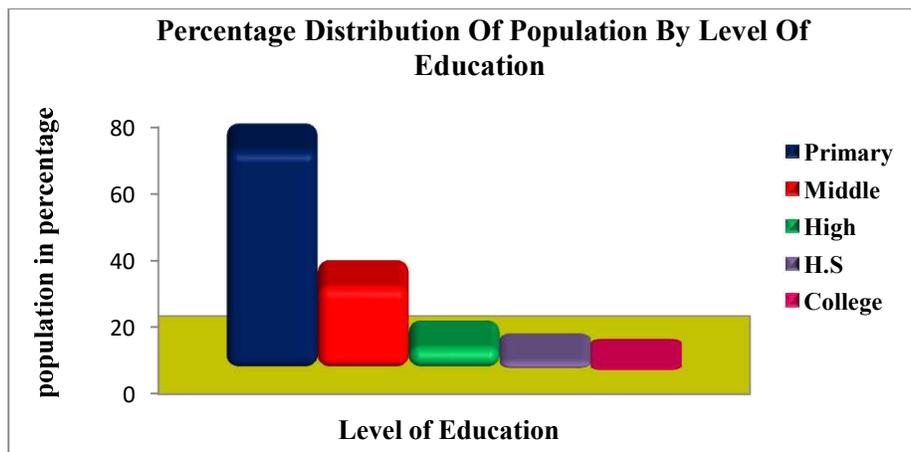
There is a sharp fall from primary level to middle schooling this may be due to the fact that there is lack of physical access to government schools. Government aided

schools are few in number which is very low compared to numbers of slum children and there is no scheme of accommodating large volume of slum children.

**Table 3.13.a** Percentage Distribution of Population By Level of Education

City Zones	Level Of Education											
	Primary		Middle		High		H.S		College		Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Core Total	140	19.8	45	6.36	13	1.84	3	0.42	2	0.28	203	28.71
Periphery Total	207	29.28	78	11.03	20	2.83	10	1.41	1	0.14	316	44.7
Intermediary Total	117	16.55	52	7.36	14	1.98	5	0.71	0	0	188	26.59
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>464</b>	<b>65.6</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>707</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016



**Figure 3.12.A** Percentage Distribution of Population By Level of Education

So after completing primary schooling there is a rush for getting admission in middle school not only of slum children but also non-slum children. Slum children has to compete with non-slum children. As seats are very limited all slums children do not get admission and as a result has to leave education. Slum parents also want to make their children admit in high school instead of junior high schools as they know that they have to face problem again for admission from junior high to high school. As parents try to improve their child's prospects by admitting directly in high school. Some parents reported that if their child fail to get admission in high school they stop their children's education.

Some slum parents reported that due to unavailability of birth certificate parents can not admit their child in high school, which is mandatory for admission. Some parents reported that the application for school admission date is limited to a short period of time. Many slum dwellers said that as majority are illiterate they were unaware or unable to apply for high school admission on specific dates and the children are less likely to be admitted later due to non-availability of seats as the seats are very limited in middle and high school.

Then there is a problem with the school side also. There are not enough seats for all the children. The seats are limited and the school has to admit students on the basis of merit. Here the non-slum children over ride the slum children in admission.

Migration also affects the slum children from admission in middle / high school. Migration prevents the families from obtaining a birth certificate or transfer certificate which is needed at the time of admission. As the slum dwellers occasionally visit their native places and stay there long this prevents children from continuously attending school and their name is struck off from school.

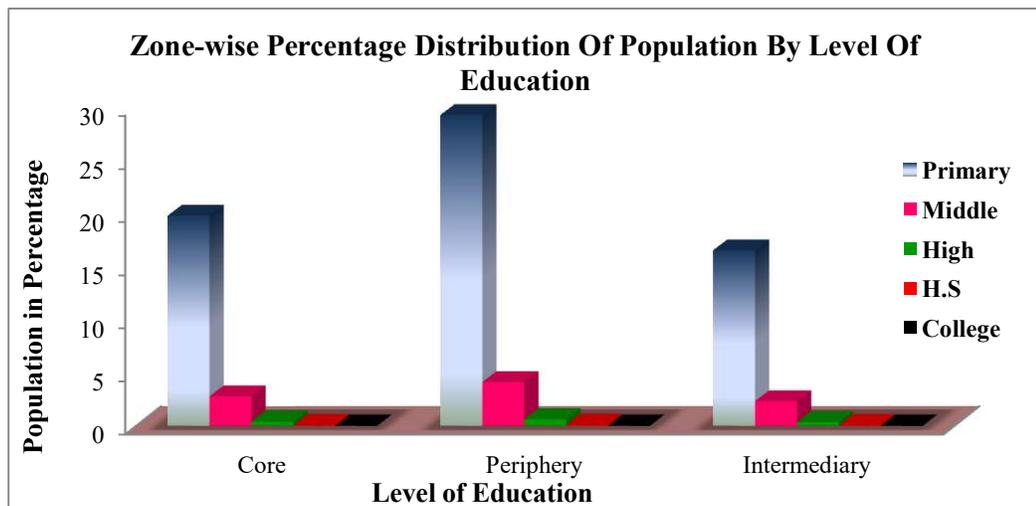
Some parents are of opinion that their children stopped studying after primary due to financial constraints. There is a negative perception of education with the parents. They think that education is not necessary for the children instead children should supplement the household income.

It is seen from table 3.13.a that there is a sharp drop out of percentage from middle (24.75 percent) to high (6.65 percent) to higher secondary 2.55 percent. This may be due to the fact that as majority of the parents of slum children are illiterate it is seen during survey that the children needed private tuition to continue their schooling. It was seen that private tuition was very necessary for advancing through the school system. During the survey it was seen that those who took private tuition only survived till high and higher secondary.

The cost of schooling was another reason of drop out from high to higher secondary as the government education is not free. The cost of buying books in higher classes and private tutors is tough to bear by families living below poverty line.

Another reason of sharp dropout from middle to high school reported by slum dwellers is the social distance between the teachers and the students in the

government school. The slum dwellers reported that teachers discriminate between the non-slum and slum students in school. The teachers had a bias in favour of non-slum children and neglect the slum children. This leads to discouragement among the slum children which undermine their self esteem. For this many children stop attending school and drop out. The government school teaches regard themselves as middle class and consider government school education as second-class. For this they sent their wards to private schools. The government school environment, quality of teaching, teacher-student relationship, school infrastructure is worse than the private school. But as the slum children have no other scope but to depend on the government school so the quality of learning environment should be emphasized. The percentage of college is negligible as only few children only survive till college.



**Figure 3.12.B** Zone-wise Percentage Distribution of Population By Level of Education

The table 3.13.a it is evident that in all the three zones the percentage of primary education is highest. In periphery zone the percentage of primary(29.28percent), middle(11.03percent), High (2.83percent), Higher Secondary (1.41percent) is highest among the three zones. Only the percentage of college education is found highest in core zone (.0.28percent) among the three zones. After periphery zone the percentage of primary education is found highest in core zone (19.80percent) and lowest in intermediary zone (16.55percent).

But in middle, high and Higher Secondary education the percentage of Intermediary zone are found highest than core zone.

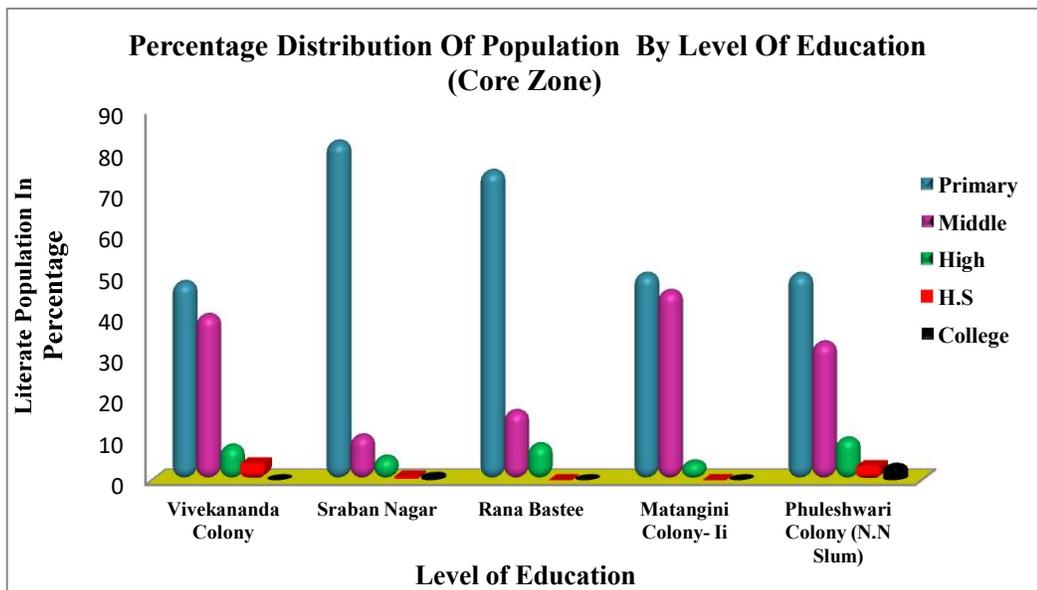
**Table 3.13.b** Zone-Wise Percentage Distribution of Population By Level of Education

City Zones	S.No	Name Of Slums	Level Of Education				
			Primary	Middle	High	H.S	College
			%	%	%	%	%
Core Zone	1	Vivekananda Colony	48	40	8	4	0
	2	Sraban Nagar	82.14	10.71	5.36	0.89	0.89
	3	Rana Bastee	75	16.67	8.33	0	0
	4	Matangini Colony- II	50	45.83	4.17	0	0
	5	Phuleshwari Colony	50	33.33	10	3.33	3.33
<b>Core Total</b>			<b>68.97</b>	<b>22.17</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>0.99</b>
Periphery Zone	6	Sitala Para	58.33	16.67	12.5	8.33	4.17
	7	Fuleshwari Unnayan Colony	55.56	33.33	0	11.1	0
	8	Tinbati Colony	53.57	28.57	10.7	7.14	0
	9	Sahid Colony - B	72.22	22.22	0	5.56	0
	10	Ramnagar	66.67	33.33	0	0	0
	11	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-I-A	71.43	25	0	3.57	0
	12	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-Ii-A	69.23	23.08	0	7.69	0
	13	Sarat Pally Slum	64.29	32.14	3.57	0	0
	14	Bhupendra Nagar	54.55	45.45	0	0	0
	15	Shibnagar Colony	62.79	25.58	11.6	0	0
	16	Rajibnagar Colony	73.91	15.22	8.7	2.17	0
17	Ujamu Shib Nagar	67.44	23.26	9.3	0	0	
<b>Periphery Total</b>			<b>65.51</b>	<b>24.68</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>0.32</b>
Intermediary Zone	18	Rajendranagar	69.39	22.45	4.08	4.08	0
	19	Panchanan Colony	45.95	40.54	10.8	2.7	0
	20	Mahananda Colony	55.56	22.22	22.2	0	0
	21	East Baghajotin Colony	62.26	24.53	11.3	1.89	0
	22	Sing Para	75.86	20.69	0	3.45	0
	23	Prakashnagar	54.55	45.45	0	0	0
<b>Intermediary Total</b>			<b>62.23</b>	<b>27.66</b>	<b>7.45</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016

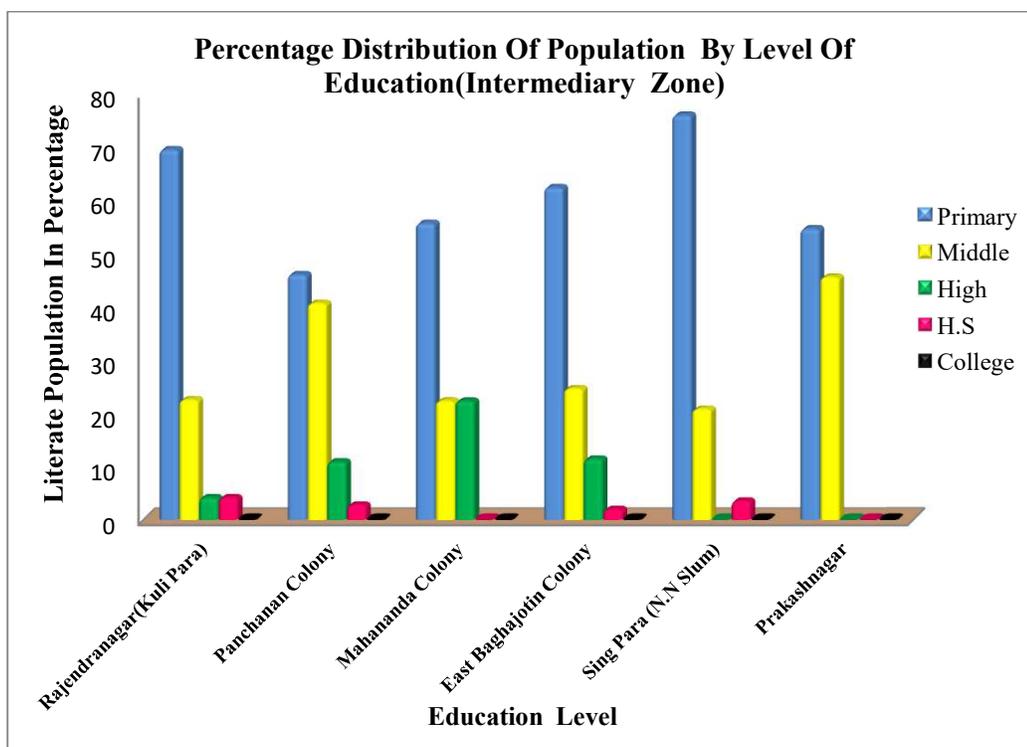
From table 3.13.b it is evident that in core zone the percentage of primary education is found highest in Sraban Nagar slum located in Ward No. 18. It constitutes (82.14percent). The percentage of slum dwellers having college education is also found here. As primary school is located in this ward and some non-governmental

organization (NGOs) provide basic education to the slum children of this area. The percentage of primary education is high. A community centre is also located in this ward which provide health, nutrition and non formal education to pre-school aged children in collaboration with Anganwadi. For providing non-formal education to the pre-school aged children they are able to find the school aged children in this slum and help them in taking admission to primary school. Therefore the percentage of primary education is highest (82percent) in this slum. The percentage of high school education (10percent) and college education (3.33percent) are found highest in Phuleswari Colony located in Ward No. 28. These people have migrated from other place and settled in this slum in search of job. Higher secondary education found highest in Vivekananda slum (4percent).



**Figure 3.12.C** Percentage Distribution of Population By Level of Education (Core Zone)

In Periphery Zone it is found that the highest level of college education are found highest in Sitala Para slum of Ward No. 33. Primary education found highest (73.91percent) in Rajib Nagar colony and middle education found highest (45percent) in Bhupendra Nagar slum. High school and H.S. level education found highest in Shibnagar colony (11.63percent and Fuleswari Unnayan Colony (11.11percent) respectively.



**Figure 3.12.D** Percentage Distribution of Population By Level of Education (Intermediary Zone)

In intermediary zone primary level education and middle education are found highest in Sing Para (75percent) and Prakashnagar slum (45percent) respectively. No college level education are found in the surveyed slums of this zone.

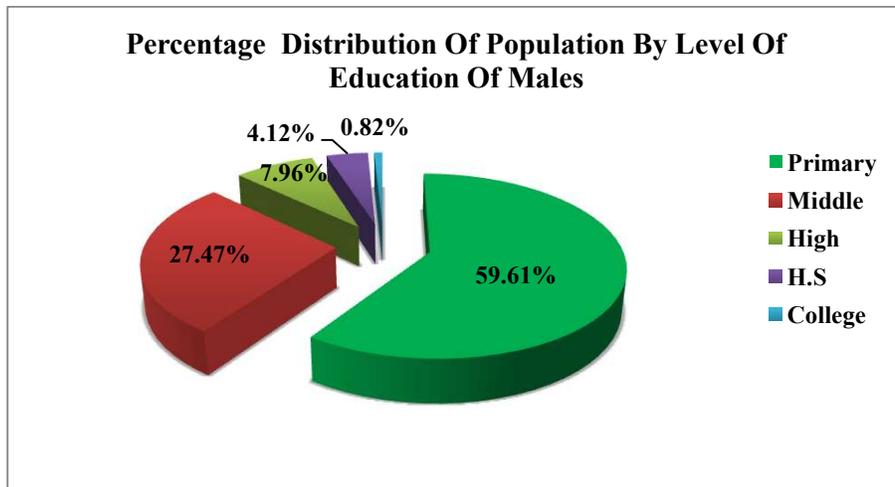
### 3.5.2.1 Level of education of males

**Table 3.14** Percentage Distribution of Population By Level of Education of Males

City Zones	Level Of Education Of Males											
	Primary		Middle		High		H.S		College		Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Core Total	60	16.5	30	8.24	12	3.3	2	0.6	2	0.55	106	29
Periphery Total	99	27.2	40	11	11	3	10	2.8	1	0.27	161	44
Intermediary Total	58	15.9	30	8.24	6	1.7	3	0.8	0	0	97	27
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>27.5</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.82</b>	<b>364</b>	<b>100</b>

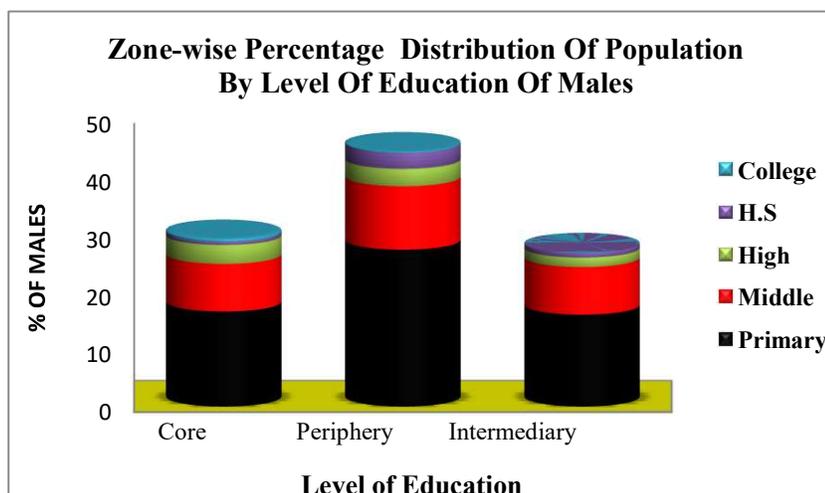
Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 3.14 shows the zone-wise percentage distribution of households by level of education of males. From the table it is evident that the percentage of primary education is high (59.62percent) followed by middle (27.47percent), high (7.97percent), Higher Secondary (4.12percent) and college is only (0.82percent) among the total surveyed total literate males. The high percentage of primary education is due to the availability of primary school and very low cost of education. Then there are many non Government organization (NGOs) who provide basic education to the slum children specially children of labourer ,domestic worker etc. who are engaged in professions that make children’s education very different. Even street children, children working at tea shop etc. also get benefited from NGOs.



**Figure 3.13.A** Percentage Distribution of Population By Level of Education of Males

Then with collaboration with Anganwadi, community centres provide health, nutrition and also non-formal education to pre-school aged children. This becomes effective in finding the school aged children in slums and the pre school also helps in improving the formal school attendance. The very low expense or almost free education with mid day school facilities provided by government primary school had raised the primary education percentage of slum males. More-over in primary school age category males are not able to do any hard work so the parents allow them to study. But after primary there is a sharp drop of percentage due to financial constraint, expenditure in schooling also increases which is not possible to bear by the low income slum dwellers. Males also start working to increase the income level of family.



**Figure 3.13.B** Zone-wise Percentage Distribution of Population By Level of Education of Males

From table no. 23 it is evident that the percentage in all levels of education are found highest in periphery zone except in high and college level of education where the highest percentage of college education (0.55percent) and high education (3.30percent) are found in core zone.

The percentage of Higher Secondary education is higher in intermediary zone (0.82percent) than in core zone (0.55percent).

### 3.5.2.2 Level of education of females

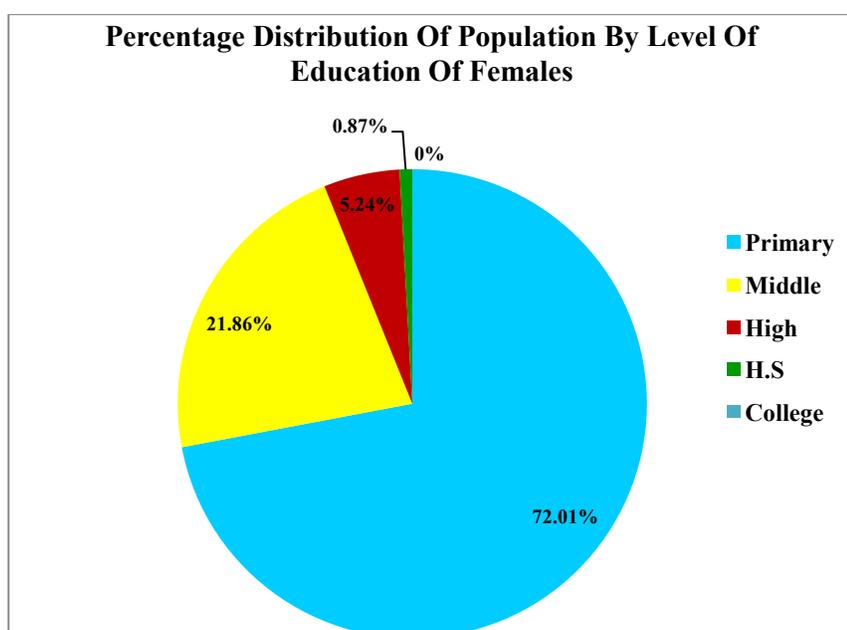
Education of females are very important because it determines the nature of employment and earning which helps to increase the family income. Female literacy helps to eradicate poverty to some extent. It is seen that level of education in women lead to control birth rate in slums, helps to avoid the burden of general disease which leads to good health. All this is important for the well-being of family as well as individual.

Table 3.15 shows the Percentage distribution of households by level of education of females. It is evident from the table that out of total surveyed 343 literate females 72percent have primary level education, 21.87 percent have middle level of education, 5.25percent have high level, 0.87percent have Higher Secondary and no females have been found having college education.

**Table 3.15** Percentage Distribution of Population By Level of Education of Females

City Zones	Level Of Education Of Females											
	Primary		Middle		High		H.S		College		Total	
	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Core Total	80	23.32	15	4.37	1	0.29	1	0.29	0	0	97	28
Periphery Total	108	31.49	38	11.08	9	2.62	0	0	0	0	155	45
Intermediary Total	59	17.2	22	6.41	8	2.33	2	0.58	0	0	91	27
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>100</b>

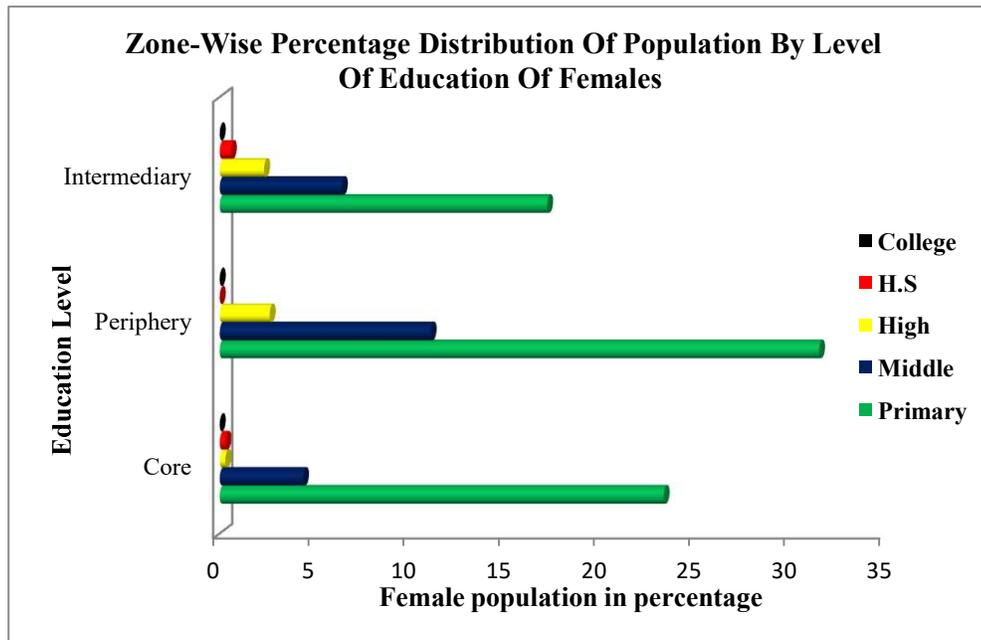
Source: Field Survey, 2016



**Figure 3.14.A** Percentage Distribution of Population By Level of Education of Females

The percentage of females (72percent) having primary education are found more than the males (59percent) as during interview with the slum boys it was found that as boys were expected or allowed to exercise more freedom than girls they easily drop out if they get bored, abused in school or if they are unable to keep up with lessons in the primary school. Some boys also said they stopped attending primary school of their own will.. Some boys said that they do not value education and find school very difficult. There are lots of scope of earning for boys than girls.

Girls are awarded with incentives, including scholarships like recent Kannyashree Prakalpa which is formulated by Department and Social Welfare, Govt. of West Bengal. It is a conditional cash transfer scheme which helps to improve the status of girl child. It provides incentives for schooling of teenage girls and delay their marriage. Due to this schemes and incentives to girl child the percentage of primary education is higher in girls than boys. But there is sharp decrease in percentage of education after middle school because the parents feel that girls need to work at home or help mother in her work or they decide that girls should get married at early age.



**Figure 3.14.B** Zone-Wise Percentage Distribution of Population By Level of Education of Females

From Table 3.15 it was found that zone wise the percentage of primary level and middle level education is found highest in periphery zone 31.49 percent and 11.08 percent respectively. After periphery zone the percentage of primary level of education is found highest in core zone (23.32percent followed by intermediary zone (17 percent). But it is found that middle level and high level of education is found higher in intermediary zone than in core zone. Higher Secondary level of education is found highest in intermediary zone among the three zones. None of the females in surveyed slums are found having college level of education.

### Relationship between Level of Education and Income Quintile

The table shows the relation between Level of Education and Income Quintile.

**Table 3.16** Distribution of Level of Education and Income Quintile

Level of Education/ Income Quintiles	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	High	More than High	Total
Quintile 1	108 6.07%	171 9.61%	30 1.69%	9 0.51%	2 0.11%	320 17.98%
Quintile 2	218 12.25%	97 5.45%	33 1.85%	8 0.45%	6 0.34%	362 20.33%
Quintile 3	178 10%	96 5.39%	31 1.74%	11 0.62%	4 0.22%	320 17.98%
Quintile 4	236 13.26%	75 4.21%	41 2.30%	11 0.62%	6 0.34%	369 20.73%
Quintile 5	333 18.71%	25 1.40%	40 2.25%	8 0.45%	3 0.17%	409 22.98%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1073 60.28%</b>	<b>464 26.07%</b>	<b>175 9.83%</b>	<b>47 2.64%</b>	<b>21 1.18%</b>	<b>1780 100%</b>

Source : Field Survey,2017

The table shows that illiterates are more than the literates. 60.28percent of surveyed population are illiterates whereas only 39.72percent are literates. Quintile 1 represents the lowest income i.e. poorest of the poor and Quintile 5 represents the highest income. It is observed from the table that in Quintile 1 the literate percentage are more than the illiterates and the income is lowest whereas in Quintile 5 the percentage of illiterates are more than the literates but the income is highest. This shows that the slum dwellers engage themselves in work as they are of opinion more children means more source of income. The drop outs are more among the slum children as they get engage in paid jobs and become illiterates.

The chi square value is 236.4241 which is higher than the tabular value at 0.05 significance level. The P-value is <0.00001 and the result is significant. This shows that there is significant relationship between the level of education and Income quintile. Higher the illiteracy higher the income and higher the literacy lower the income.

### 3.5.3 Reason of Illiteracy

From the survey it is found that the literacy rate among the surveyed slums is very low. Majority of the households were illiterate. The main reason for illiteracy told by the respondents during interview are

- a) drop out
- b) parents did not sent to school
- c) poor economy
- d) the distance of school far from home
- e) other reasons.

**Table 3.17.a** Percentage Distribution of Population By Reason of Illiteracy

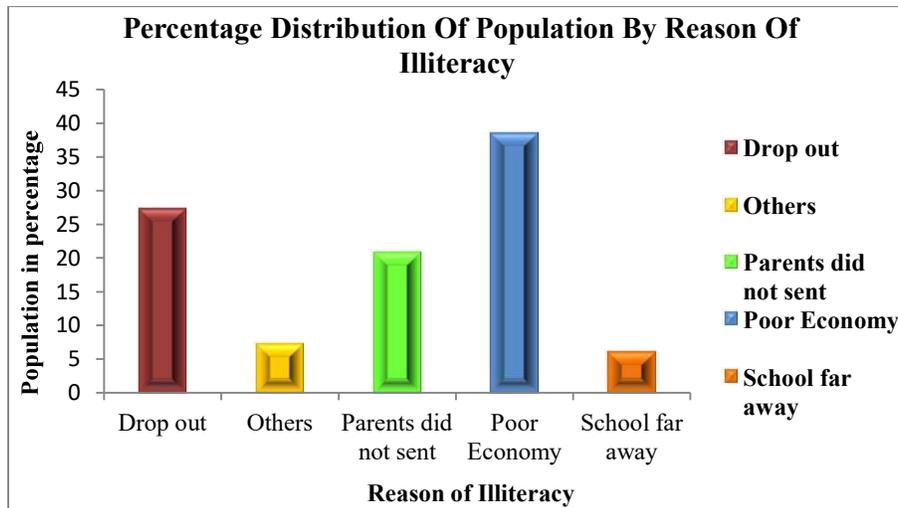
City Zones	Total Illiterates	Reason Of Illiteracy											
		Drop Out		Others		Parents Did Not Sent		Poor Economy		School Far From Home		Total	
		Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
Core Total	293	83	7.74	21	2	58	5.41	112	10.4	19	1.77	293	27
Periphery Total	543	134	12.5	43	4	118	11	218	20.3	30	2.8	543	51
Intermediary Total	237	76	7.08	14	1.3	47	4.38	84	7.83	16	1.49	237	22
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>6.06</b>	<b>1073</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 3.17.a shows the Percentage distribution of households by reason of illiteracy. It is evident from the table that out of total 1073 surveyed illiterate 38.58 percent illiterate respondents said about poor economy, 27.31percent were illiterate due to drop outs, 20.78percent told their parents did not sent them to school, 6.06percent told school was located far from home and 7.27 percent gave other reasons

High percentage of illiterate respondents have told that due to poor economic condition they were illiterates. Economic problem is the main reason of illiteracy as most of the surveyed slum children dropped out due to financial problems. The financial constraint together with the negative attitude of parents regarding education lead to illiteracy. The cost of schooling increases with class and as most of the slum dwellers are poor it is not possible for them to bear the cost of schooling government

education is not free. As the child progress to upper standards the expenditure also increases. Two items a) books, notebooks, stationery, (b)private tuitions holds a large portion of expenditure cost. It is seen that as most of the parents are illiterate without tuitions it is not possible for the slum children to continue schooling. Due to poor economy it is not possible to bear all the expenses by parents and children stop studying.



**Figure 3.15.A** Percentage Distribution of Population By Reason of Illiteracy

The next high percentage of illiteracy is drop out. Drop outs are those slum children who have even attended schools but are not attending schools at present. The children reported that dropouts are due to illness, disinterest in studies, work. Some said that they dropped out as they got engaged in paid work. It was seen during survey that age-wise dropout rates are seen high at the age of 5, 12, 13 and 14 years of the slum children. Drop out at younger age is due to transfer from pre schooling to formal primary school. Some reported they cannot show the birth certificate which was needed in school. Higher class dropout is due to high cost of schooling, not getting admission in high school, cost of tuition fees etc. The reason given by parents for drop outs are unable to afford school expenditure. When asked to boys about the reason at dropout the reason of drop out during survey majority told that they do not value their studies and find studies in school very difficult. Boys have more freedom than girls so they easily dropout from school when ever they feel like dropping out. But girls don't have freedom like boys. Their main reason of drop out is either they have to do household work or for early marriage.

The third reason is parents did not sent their children to school. This is due to the negative attitude of the parents towards education. They feel that children are supplement to household income. The parents did not consider education necessary for their children. They are of the opinion that more children means more income. They engage the children in some paid works to increase their family income. Regarding girls they feel that as girls need to get married at early age it is useless investing money in their education,. It better to make them learn household work which will help them in their in laws house.

The fourth reason is school located far from home. Those children going to schools far from home had to bear transport cost which is an extra burden for the parents. So they stop their children from attending school.

Among other reasons are not getting birth certificate which is must in admission to formal school. Sometimes due to over age of children they don't get admission in school. Limited seats in school is another reason as slum children has to compete with non slum children they fail in competing and cant seek admission in government schools. The discrimination of teachers between slum and non-slum students also create problem as the slum children feels neglected and leave school.

From Table 3.17.a it is evident that in all the three zones the main reason of illiteracy reported by the respondents is poor economy. The percentage of drop out are found highest in periphery zone (12percent) followed by intermediary (7.08percent) and core zone (7.74percent). The percentage of respondents saying school far from home as the reason of illiteracy is very low in all three zones.

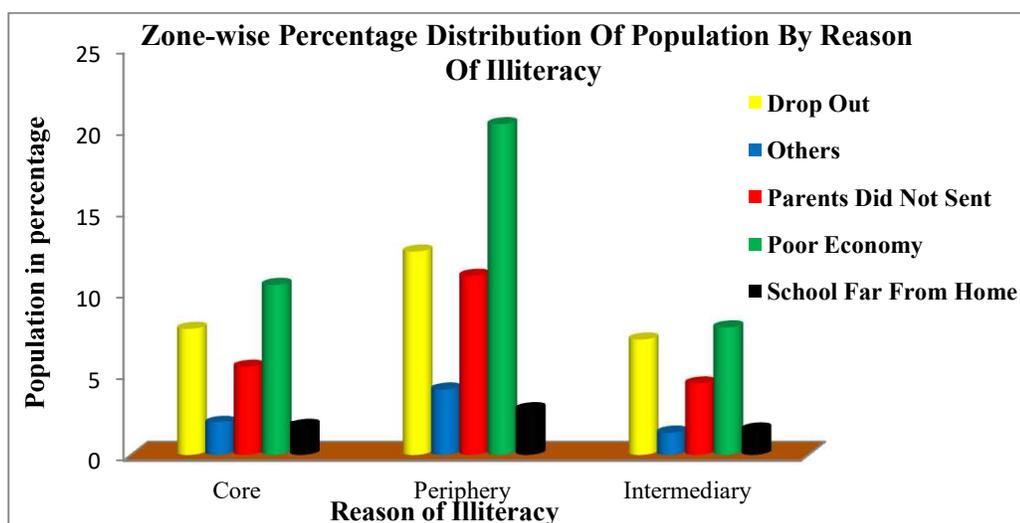
From Table 3.17.b it is clear that in core zone highest percentage of respondents saying poor economy and drop out as the main reason of illiteracy are found in Sraban Nagar (41percent) and Phuleswari Colony (45.16percent) respectively.

Highest percentage of respondents who reported school far way and parents did not sent to school as main reason for illiteracy are found in Matangini Colony-II (10.20percent) and Vivekananda Colony (25.56percent) respectively.

In periphery zone the highest percentage of respondents who reported poor economy and drop out as the main reason of illiteracy are found in Ujamu Shib Nagar (82.14percent) and Sahid colony B 35.14 percent respectively. Highest percentage of

respondents who said their parents did not sent to school and other reasons are found in Surya Sen Colony Block E-11A.

In Intermediary Zone highest percentage of respondents who said poor economy and drop out as main reason are found in Panchanan Colony (44.19percent) and Prakash Nagar 36.36 percent respectively. In Panchanan Colony highest percentage of respondents also said school far from home.



**Figure 3.15.B** Zone-wise Percentage Distribution of Population By Reason of Illiteracy

**Table 3.17.b** Zone-Wise Percentage Distribution of Population By Reason of Illiteracy

ity Zon es	S.N o	Name Of Slums	Reason Of Illiteracy				
			Drop Out	Others	Parents Did Not Sent	Poor Econom y	School Far From Home
Core Zone	1	Vivekananda Colony	25	6.25	26.56	34.38	7.81
	2	Sraban Nagar	25.86	7.76	20.69	41.38	4.31
	3	Rana Bastee	33.33	6.06	18.18	36.36	6.06
	4	Matangini Colony- II	24.49	8.16	18.37	38.78	10.2
	5	Phuleshwari Colony	45.16	6.45	6.45	35.48	6.45
<b>Core Total</b>			<b>28.33</b>	<b>7.17</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>38.23</b>	<b>6.48</b>
Periphery Zone	6	Sitala Para	25.86	4.31	24.14	41.38	4.31
	7	Fuleshwari Unnayan Colony	23.08	15.38	7.69	53.85	0
	8	Tinbati Colony	30.91	9.09	23.64	34.55	1.82
	9	Sahid Colony - B	35.14	5.41	22.97	27.03	9.46
	10	Ramnagar	22.22	5.56	16.67	44.44	11.11

	11	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-I-A	25.64	5.13	15.38	51.28	2.56
	12	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-II-A	22.73	18.18	36.36	18.18	4.55
	13	Sarat Pally Slum	22.22	7.41	33.33	25.93	11.11
	14	Bhupendra Nagar	31.82	0	9.09	40.91	18.18
	15	Shibnagar Colony	21.88	11.46	27.08	38.54	1.04
	16	Rajibnagar Colony	9.09	15.15	15.15	48.48	12.12
	17	Ujamu Shib Nagar	7.14	7.14	0	82.14	3.57
<b>Periphery Total</b>			<b>24.68</b>	<b>7.92</b>	<b>21.73</b>	<b>40.15</b>	<b>5.52</b>
Intermediary Zone	18	Rajendranagar	34.62	2.56	23.08	35.9	3.85
	19	Panchanan Colony	27.91	9.3	6.98	44.19	11.63
	20	Mahananda Colony	20	6.67	33.33	40	0
	21	East Baghajotin Colony	33.33	10.42	18.75	27.08	10.42
	22	Sing Para	32.26	6.45	12.9	38.71	9.68
	23	Prakashnagar	36.36	0	36.36	27.27	0
<b>Intermediary Total</b>			<b>32.07</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>19.83</b>	<b>35.44</b>	<b>6.75</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016

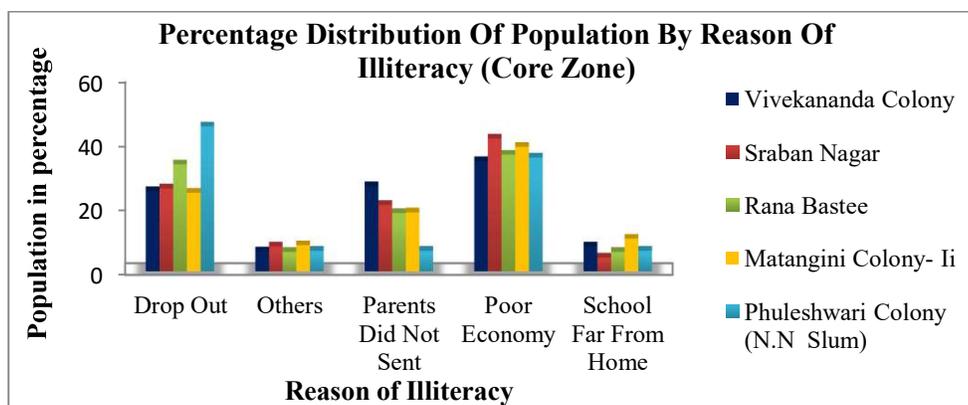


Figure 3.15.C Percentage Distribution of Population By Reason of Illiteracy (Core Zone)

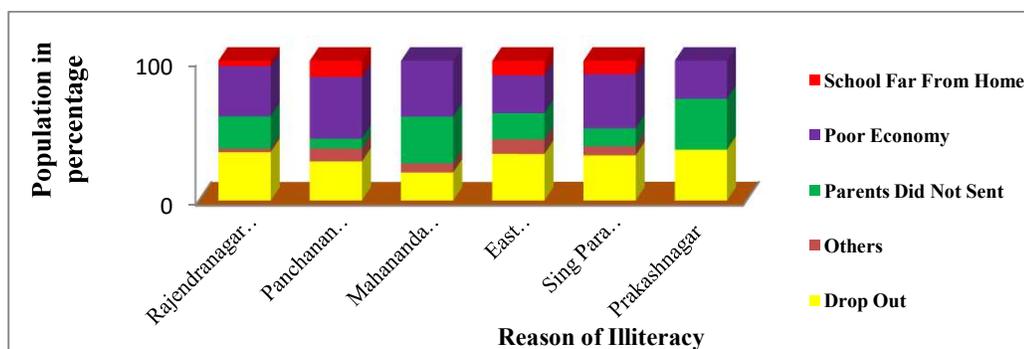


Figure 3.15.D Percentage Distribution of Population By Reason of Illiteracy (Intermediary Zone)

### 3.6 Marital Status

**Table 3.18.a** Percentage Distribution of Population By Marital Status

City Zones	Unmarried %	Married %	Widow %	Divorced %	Total %
Core Total	7.83	18.03	0.54	1.46	28
Periphery Total	12.96	30.24	3.51	1.51	48
Intermediary Total	6.86	15.28	0.76	1.03	24
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27.65</b>	<b>63.55</b>	<b>4.81</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 3.18.a shows the percentage distribution of households by marital status.

From the table it is seen that out of 1852 population 63.55 percent are married followed by 27.65 percent unmarried, 4.81 percent widow and 4 percent divorced. The percentage of married population is found more among the studies slums.

Zone wise it is seen that out of three zones periphery zone has the highest percentage of unmarried, married, widow and divorced followed by core zone and intermediary zone. But the percentages of widows are 0.76 percent in intermediary zone whereas it is 0.54 percent in core zone.

Table 3.18.b shows the Zone-wise percentage distribution of households by marital status. The table reveals that in core zone out of total five studied slums married population found highest in Sraban Nagar 68.16 percent. In Matangini Colony II slum highest percentage of unmarried ( 36.99 percent ), widow ( 2.74 percent ) and divorced ( 8.22 percent ) are found.

In periphery zone out of twelve studied slums it is found that the percentage of unmarried population 52.60 percent are found highest in Shibanagar Colony, married population ( 82.39 percent) in Sitala Para, widow population 12.50 percent in Surya Sen Colony Blok E-I-A and divorced 7.14 percent in Saratpally Slum.

In intermediary zone out of six studies slums it is found that the highest percentage of unmarried 40 percent are found in Sing Para, married population 73.44 percent in Rajendra Nagar, widow 8.33 percent in Mahananda Para and divorced 6.15 percent in Sing Para slum.

**Table 3.18.b** Zone-Wise Percentage Distribution of Population By Marital Status

City Zones	S.No	Name Of Slums	Unmarried %	Married %	Widow %	Divorced %
Core Zone	1	Vivekananda Colony	24.44	67.78	2.22	5.56
	2	Sraban Nagar	24.9	68.16	2.04	4.9
	3	Rana Bastee	31.91	63.83	2.13	2.13
	4	Matangini Colony- II	36.99	52.05	2.74	8.22
	5	Phuleshwari Colony	32.79	62.3	0	4.92
<b>Core Total</b>			<b>28.1</b>	<b>64.73</b>	<b>1.94</b>	<b>5.23</b>
Periphery Zone	6	Sitala Para	8.45	82.39	4.93	4.23
	7	Fuleshwari Unnayan Colony	31.82	54.55	9.09	4.55
	8	Tinbati Colony	10.84	78.31	6.02	4.82
	9	Sahid Colony - B	16.3	70.65	9.78	3.26
	10	Ramnagar	16.67	70	10	3.33
	11	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-I-A	13.43	71.64	11.94	2.99
	12	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-II-A	25	62.5	12.5	0
	13	Sarat Pally Slum	8.93	73.21	10.71	7.14
	14	Bhupendra Nagar	18.18	63.64	12.12	6.06
	15	Shibnagar Colony	52.6	43.51	0.65	3.25
	16	Rajibnagar Colony	43.02	50	6.98	0
17	Ujamu Shib Nagar	52.5	37.5	10	0	
<b>Periphery Total</b>			<b>26.88</b>	<b>62.71</b>	<b>7.28</b>	<b>3.14</b>
Intermediary Zone	18	Rajendranagar	21.09	73.44	2.34	3.13
	19	Panchanan Colony	31.76	61.18	1.18	5.88
	20	Mahananda Colony	33.33	58.33	8.33	0
	21	East Baghajotin Colony	29.63	62.96	2.78	4.63
	22	Sing Para	40	49.23	4.62	6.15
	23	Prakashnagar	21.21	69.7	6.06	3.03
<b>Intermediary Total</b>			<b>28.67</b>	<b>63.88</b>	<b>3.16</b>	<b>4.29</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016

### 3.7 Family size

Family is a complex and dynamic institutions in India. Family size in the number of family members in a household. The average family size in India in 2011 was 4.45. The total mean family household size in urban area is 4.45 and in rural area in 4.60 member per household in 2011. The average family size of slum household in India on 2001 was 5.2 where as in 2011 it was 4.7. Family size is very important. It was observed during survey that children belonging to larger families had poor health and less education due to financial constraints. It was seen that households with less children obtained more schooling than households which had more children. It was seen that due to poor economic conditions parents had very limited money, patience

and time to devote to children's education in large household size but small household size invested more per child. The average family size of slum households in India is 4.7 whereas the average family size of slum households of surveyed slums of Siliguri Municipal Corporation is 5.2 which is more than the national average. This is due to high fertility rate of women in the slums of SMC. It is observed during the survey that women having education prefer to marry later and want smaller family size than the uneducated women.

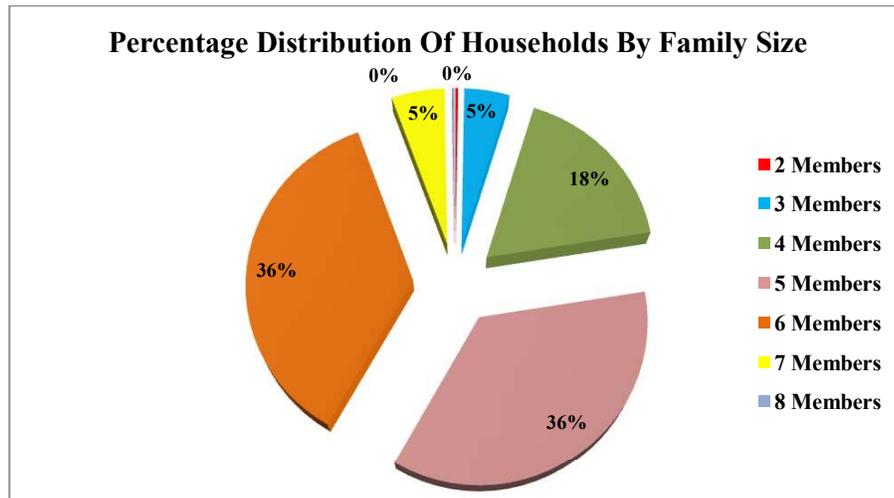
**Table 3.19.a** Percentage Distribution of Households By Family Size

City Zones	Distribution Of House Holds By Family Size							
	Two Member s	Three Member s	Four Member s	Five Member s	Six Member s	Seven Member s	Eight Member s	Tota l
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Core Total	0	3.9	4.2	4.5	12.4	2.8	0	27.8
Periphery Total	0	0	8.7	24.2	13.2	2	0.28	48.3
Intermediary Total	0.28	0.6	4.8	7	10.7	0.6	0	23.9
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>36.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 3.19.a shows the Percentage distribution of households by family size. It is evident from the table that out of 356 surveyed households none of the households had single members and more than eight members. It is also observed that out of 356 surveyed households highest percentage of households had six members, 35.7 percent of households had five members, 17.7 percent households had four members, 5.3 percent households had seven members, 4.5percent households had three members and only 0.28 percent households had eight and two members respectively. The percentage of two and eight member household is meager. Due to poor economic condition and less education the fertility rate is very high among the slum dwellers. They don't use proper family planning methods as a result the slum dwellers have large family size. But large family size is not only related to high fertility level as it is very difficult to classify family of the slum dwellers. It is seen that there is great diversity in the membership of the family. Here family classification is based on residential group i.e. those relatives who stay under the same roof and take meals from the same kitchen. The basis of classification is the kinship relations among the

members and is also measured by generation depth. Like husband and wife group taken as one generation, when children are added to this group it is taken second generation. Therefore in family size only husband, wife, children is not there, other family members are also there. But when education attainment of family size is considered then schooling of children is only considered.



**Figure 3.16.A** Percentage Distribution of Households By Family Size

From Table 3.19.a it is evident that zone-wise it is found that six member household is highest in core zone (12.4percent). Three member and seven member household are also found highest in this zone. In Intermediary zone also six member household are found highest (10.7percent). Two member households are found in this zone only among the three zones.

In periphery zone four member, five member, six member and eight member households are found highest among the three zones. Eight member households constitute 0.28percent and is found only in this zone. Here the percentage of five member households are highest (24.2percent) whereas in core and intermediary zone the percentage of six member households are highest.

From Table 3.19.b it is evident that in core zone none of the surveyed households had family size of two members and eight members. Households having family size six members are found highest in Sraban Nagar (54.2percent). Sraban Nagar slum is located in Ward No. 18 and is the largest slum of Siliguri Municipal Corporation in terms of population. In Phuleswari colony slum located in Ward No. 28 four member

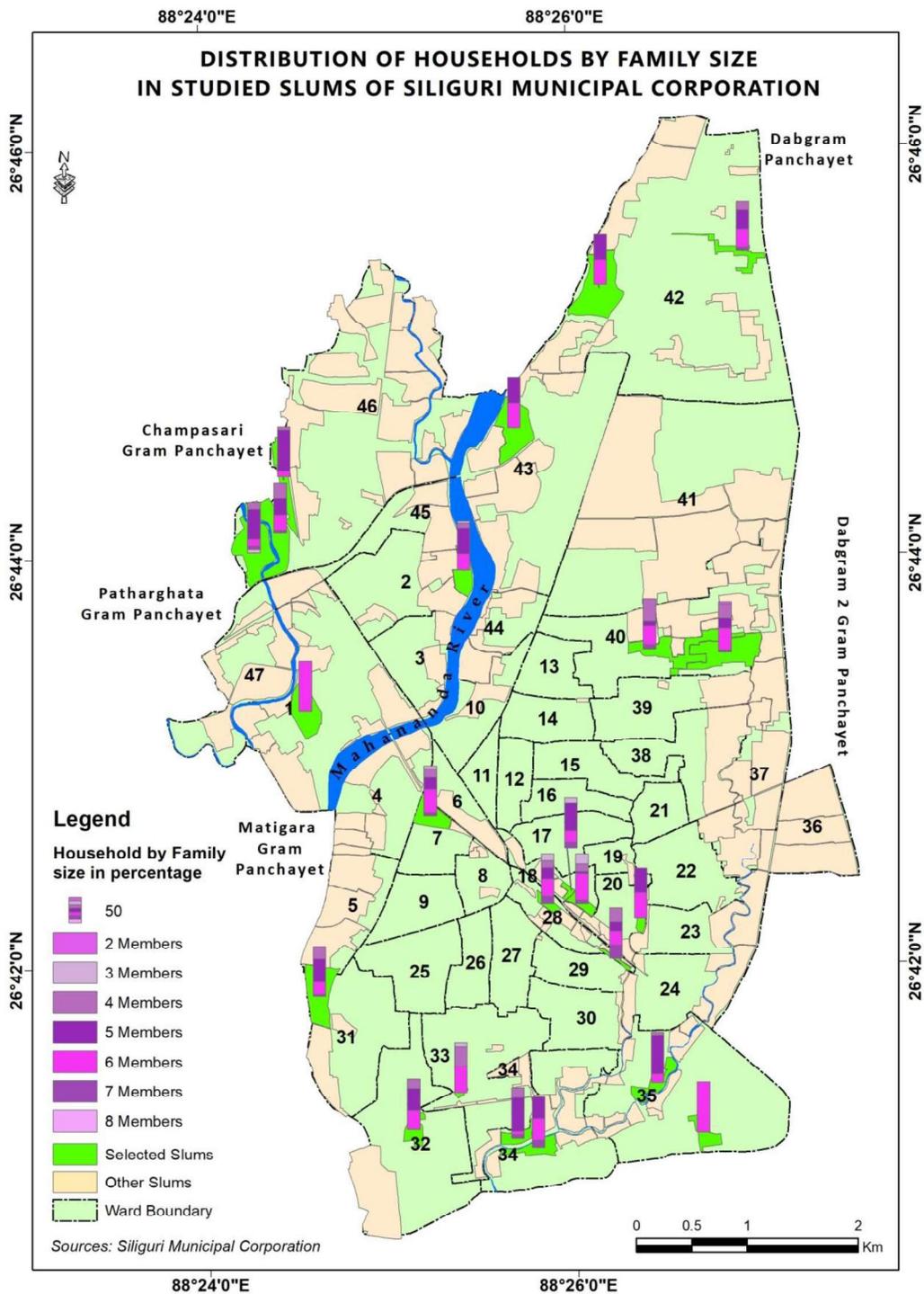
family size (27.3percent) and seven member family size (27.3percent) are found highest.

**Table 3.19.b** Zone-Wise Percentage Distribution of Households By Family Size

City Zones	Sl. No	Name Of Slums	Distribution Of House Holds By Family Size						
			Two Member s	Three Member s	Four Member s	Five Member s	Six Member s	Seven Member s	Eight Member s
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Core Zone	1	Vivekananda Colony	0	5.9	17.6	23.5	47.1	5.9	0
	2	Sraban Nagar	0	20.8	14.6	4.2	54.2	6.3	0
	3	Rana Baste	0	11.1	0	55.6	22.2	11.1	0
	4	Matangini Colony- II	0	14.3	14.3	21.4	35.7	14.3	0
	5	Phuleshwari Colony	0	0	27.3	18.2	27.3	27.3	0
<b>Core Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>0</b>
Periphery Zone	6	Sitala Para	0	0	25	46.4	25	3.6	0
	7	Fuleshwari Colony	0	0	0	50	50	0	0
	8	Tinbati Colony	0	0	18.8	43.8	37.5	0	0
	9	Sahid Colony - B	0	0	5.6	77.8	16.7	0	0
	10	Ramnagar	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
	11	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-I-A	0	0	20	66.7	6.7	6.7	0
	12	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-II-A	0	0	0	42.9	42.9	14.3	0
	13	Sarat Pally Slum	0	0	45.5	9.1	36.4	9.1	0
	14	Bhupendra Nagar	0	0	0	50	50	0	0
	15	Shibnagar Colony	0	0	30	33.3	30	6.7	0
	16	Rajibnagar Colony	0	0	5.9	82.4	11.8	0	0
17	Ujambu Shib Nagar	0	0	13.3	60	13.3	6.7	6.67	
<b>Periphery Total</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>27.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>0.58</b>
Intermediary Zone	18	Rajendranagar	4	0	28	20	44	4	0
	19	Panchanan Colony	0	0	18.8	37.5	37.5	6.3	0
	20	Mahananda Colony	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
	21	East Baghajotin Colony	0	4.8	9.5	52.4	33.3	0	0
	22	Sing Para	0	7.7	38.5	0	53.8	0	0
	23	Prakashnagar	0	0	0	50	50	0	0
<b>Intermediary Total</b>			<b>1.18</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>29.4</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>0</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016

This is a non notified slum and most of the household have migrated from other places and settled here recently. They came not only with their children but also with other family members. Five member and three member households are found highest in Rana Baste and Sraban Nagar respectively.



**Figure 3.16.B** Map showing Family Size

In periphery zone none of the surveyed households had two member and three member family size. In this zone only 6percent of surveyed households had eight member family size. Eight member family size is found in Ujambu Shib Nagar slum

located in Ward No. 46 and is a non-notified slum. High family size is found here as the respondents said that they lost their land in Malda due to flood and there is no livelihood in their native place. So they with whole family migrated to Siliguri in search of livelihood and settled in this slum. Seven member and six member households are found highest in Surya Sen colony Block E-11A (14.3percent) and Bhupendra Nagar slum (50percent) respectively. Five member and four member households are found highest in Rajibnagar colony and Sarat Pally (45percent) respectively.

In Intermediary zone it is found that four percent of households had two member family size. Two member family size households are found only in this zone and was found in Rajendra Nagar slum located in Ward No. 1 of Siliguri Municipal Corporation. During the survey they told that they are newly married couple and migrated from Purulia, Bihar and settled in this slum. In Sing Para which is a non-notified slum located in Ward No. 33, three member and four member households are found highest 7.7percent and 38.5percent respectively. Five members, Six members and Seven members households are found highest in East Baghajatin Colony, Mahananda colony and Panchanan Colony respectively.

**Distribution of household size by Income Quintiles :-**

It has been discussed that larger the family size less is the educational attainment. As in larger families the children are considered as resourceful and instead of educating them they are made engaged in some work due to financial constraint.

**Table3.19.c** Distribution of family size by Income Quintile

Income Quintiles / Family size	Q <sub>1</sub>	Q <sub>2</sub>	Q <sub>3</sub>	Q <sub>4</sub>	Q <sub>5</sub>	Total
1-3	12 3.36%	3 0.84%	2 0.56%	1 0.28%	1 0.28%	19 5.32%
4-6	57 15.96%	65 18.20%	67 18.76%	63 17.64%	65 18.2%	317 88.76%
7-9	2 0.56%	2 0.56%	3 0.84%	6 1.68%	7 1.96%	20 5.92%
<b>Total</b>	<b>71 19.88%</b>	<b>70 19.60%</b>	<b>72 20.16%</b>	<b>70 19.60%</b>	<b>73 20.76%</b>	<b>356 100%</b>

Source: Computed from primary data

It is evident from Table 3.19.c that slum households having family size ranging between (1-3) have highest percentage of households in lower quantile (Q<sub>1</sub>) 3.36percent and only 0.28percent households are in Quintile five (Q<sub>5</sub>). Whereas households having larger family size have low percentage of households in lower Quintile(Q<sub>1</sub>) and highest percentage of households in upper Quintile (Q<sub>5</sub>). In family size ranging between (7-9) members 0.56percent households are in (Q<sub>1</sub>) and 1.96percent households in (Q<sub>5</sub>).

The calculated chi-square value is 29.186 which is greater than the tabular value at 0.05 significance level. The P-value is less than 0.000294 and the result is significant. This shows that there is significant relationship between the household size and income quintile of slum dwellers. This proves that larger the family size higher is the income and smaller the family size lower is the income of the slum dwellers.

### 3.8 Age of women at first union/ marriage

From the survey it was found that slum women were married at early age. Due to high level of unemployment and poverty slum women get married at early age. There is hardly any unmarried women above 25 years in slum. There are two reasons of women getting married early in slums. Due to extreme poverty girls are motivated for transactional sexual activity at early age and parents as a result of risk-reduction measure are in favour of early marriage. Secondly in slums the parents close educational opportunities for girls as a result early marriage remains their only path to become self sufficient.

**Table 3.20.a** Percentage Distribution of Population By Married Women Age At First Union Or First Marriage

City Zones	Female Age Group				Total	Married Female Age Group				Total
	Total Females	13-15	16-18	19-21		Married Females	13-15	16-18	19-21	
	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	
Core	13.55	4.56	3.6	19.8	27.9	19.11	1.5	5.3	21.8	28.7
Periphery	23.6	7.33	6	35.2	48.6	31.89	2.2	8.5	37.2	47.8
Intermediary	11.45	3.78	2.9	16.9	23.6	15.67	1	4.2	18.3	23.5
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>48.6</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>66.67</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>77.3</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016

It is evident from Table 3.20.a which shows the Percentage distribution of population of married women and their age at first union. From the table it is clear that out of total 1852 surveyed population 900 were females which constitute 48.60percent of total population. In the age group of 13-15 years 15.67percent females are there. In (16-18) years age group 12.4percent and in (19-21) years age group 71.9 percent females were present. The same table also shows that out of the total females married females constitute 66.67 percent . If these married females age at first marriage is considered then it is found that 4.7percent females age at first union is in between13 to 15 years, 18percent married women reported they married in between 16to 18 years and 77.3percent reported first union between 19 to 21 years of age. The low age of marriage is due to the fact that high cost of schooling blocks the opportunities of education for girls after 15 years and the parents fear of wed-lock pregnancies due to premarital sex as the girls due to extreme poverty engage in transactional sexual activity. During the survey many women who were interviewed held the opinion that girls who married before 18 years had married early and they disagreed that 15 to 18 years girls are child so they rejected 'child marriage' term and said to use the term 'early marriage.' It was also found that the marriages are not registered and early marriage of the girls are not only with aged man who have a good livelihood but it is seen that girls marry young boys also who are in relation with them. It is also found that after completing primary education some girls wanted to read more but they are forced by parents for early marriage as their parents cannot bear their educational expense. But on the other hand some girls wish to marry early as in their parents home they had to face poverty and hardly get good food to eat. These girls dream of better life with their husband after marriage. They think that they will wear good dress and will be able to eat good food. These girls search for wealthier man and get married. Parents also hope that their son-in-law will not only keep their daughter happy but will also help them financially. During survey it was seen that many man had three or five daughters and he must be selling fruits so for him it is not possible to put his daughters back to school as soon as they complete primary school. So if anyone comes and offers to marry his daughter he agrees even if the age is small. It is seen that sometimes local government intervenes if they get news of girls below 18 years getting married but the parents simply arrange the marriage somewhere else.

It is also seen during survey that the respondents said that some early marriages succeed and some don't succeed. The marriage ends in divorce or wife is abandoned by the husband. The man leave the woman alone. The young woman with no education and skills had to raise the children alone. Men due to unemployment cannot stay long with their wife and leave them. The girls return to their parents and become a financial burden for parents who pressured or allowed them for marriage. These girls cannot return to school due to childcare responsibilities and cost of secondary schooling is high. So they engage in sexual relations with many men to earn a living for them and their child.

According to the parents there is an urge to give marriage to the girls before they become sexually active. As after marriage the man's family would recognize the girl's children to their own kin group and relative will provide help to children incase of accidental death of husband. This is not possible in mere sexual relationship with a male and there is no guarantee of support from males extended family. It is seen that there is always a tendency of slum parents to make their children self dependent so that they can earn their own living parents ask girls to be more self sufficient as their needs are more than boys in form of clothing, cosmetics etc. So early marriage is less a traditional choice of parents but a reputation that boosts that the girl is good among relatives and neighbours.

Zone-wise it is found that the percentage of females in all age group is highest in periphery zone.

It is also found from the table that regarding the age of first union of females, highest percentage of female are married in all the three categories of age in periphery zone followed by core zone and intermediary zone.

It is evident from table 3.20.b that in core zone highest percentage of females are found in Sraban Nagar slum and highest percentage of married women are found in Rana Bastee and Sraban Nagar slums. Highest percentage of women who married between 13to15 years of age are found in Phuleswari colony located in Ward No. 28. This is a non-notified slum and the residents are economically very poor so the girls got married at very early age.

**Table 3.20.b** Zone-Wise Percentage Distribution of Population By Married Women Age At First Union or First Marriage

City Zones	Sl. No	Name Of Slums	Female Age Group				Married Female Age Group			
			Total Females	13-15	16-18	19-21	Married Females	13-15	16-18	19-21
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Core Zone	1	Vivekananda Colony	48.89	20.45	13.6	65.9	65.91	10.3	20.7	69
	2	Sraban Nagar	49.8	9.02	18.9	72.1	80.33	3.1	23.5	73.5
	3	Rana Bastee	46.81	0	0	100	81.82	0	0	100
	4	Matangini Colony- II	47.95	34.29	0	65.7	37.14	7.7	0	92.3
	5	Phuleshwari Colony	45.9	32.14	10.7	57.1	50	14.3	21.4	64.3
<b>Core Total</b>			<b>48.64</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>12.7</b>	<b>70.9</b>	<b>68.53</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>76.2</b>
Periphery Zone	6	Sitala Para	44.37	4.76	11.1	84.1	87.3	5.5	10.9	83.6
	7	Fuleshwari Colony	45.45	20	0	80	40	0	0	100
	8	Tinbati Colony	48.19	17.5	10	72.5	72.5	3.4	13.8	82.8
	9	Sahid Colony - B	48.91	20	8.9	71.1	60	7.4	11.1	81.5
	10	Ramnagar	46.67	21.43	0	78.6	64.29	11.1	0	88.9
	11	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-I-	58.21	2.56	7.7	89.7	66.67	0	7.7	92.3
	12	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-II-A	60.42	10.34	0	89.7	62.07	0	0	100
	13	Sarat Pally Slum	48.21	7.41	0	92.6	66.67	0	0	100
	14	Bhupendra Nagar	45.45	20	0	80	46.67	14.3	0	85.7
	15	Shibnagar Colony	49.35	23.68	18.4	57.9	64.47	8.2	28.6	63.3
	16	Rajibnagar Colony	48.84	11.9	28.6	59.5	69.05	3.4	41.4	55.2
17	Ujamu Shib Nagar	46.25	27.03	27	45.9	43.24	0	62.5	37.5	
<b>Periphery Total</b>			<b>48.94</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>65.68</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>77.7</b>
Intermediary Zone	18	Rajendranagar	48.44	8.06	22.6	69.4	80.65	4	26	70
	19	Panchanan Colony	48.24	19.51	4.9	75.6	68.29	7.1	7.1	85.7
	20	Mahananda Colony	41.67	30	0	70	40	0	0	100
	21	East Baghajotin Colony	48.15	17.31	13.5	69.2	69.23	2.8	19.4	77.8
	22	Sing Para	49.23	15.63	9.4	75	50	6.3	18.8	75
	23	Prakashnagar	45.45	26.67	0	73.3	46.67	0	0	100
<b>Intermediary Total</b>			<b>47.86</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>71.7</b>	<b>66.51</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>17.7</b>	<b>78</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016

In Sraban Nagar and Rana Bastee of Ware No. 18 highest percentage of women got married between 16-18 years and 19-21 years respectively.

In periphery zone highest percentage of females are found in Surya Sen colony Block-E-IIA and married women are found in Sitala Para slum. Highest percentage of women who married between 13-15 years and 16-18 years are found in Bhupendra Nagar and Ujamu Shib Nagar slums respectively. Highest percentage of women who married between 19-21 years are found in Fuleswari Unnayan colony, SuryaSen Colony Block E-11A, Sarat Pally slums.

It intermediary zone highest percentage of females (49percent) are found in Sing Para and married females are found in Rajendra Nagar (80percent). Highest percentage of females marrying between 13 to 15 years and 16 to 18 years are found in Panchanan Colony and Rajendra Nagar slum respectively. Highest percentage of females marrying between 19-21 years are found in Mahananda colony and Prakash Nagar slums.

To stop females getting married at early age employment opportunities need to be created for women living in slums. Employment oriented education policy should be started to motivate girls and their families to continue studying. To provide alternatives to child marriage and to prepare girls for employment hidden cost of primary education and high cost of secondary education should be minimized.

### 3.9 Parity of married women

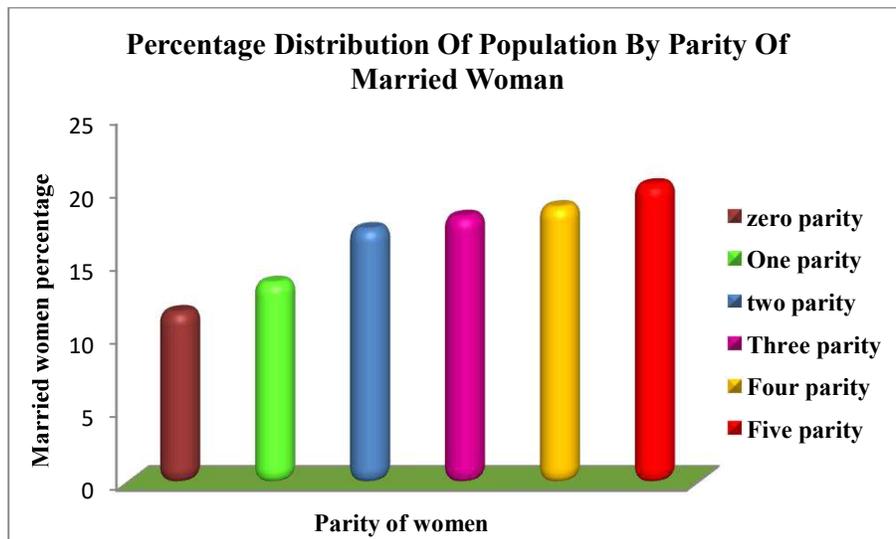
Women are classified according to the number of children born alive to them. For instance first parity women are those who have given birth to one child. The second parity women are those who gave birth to two children and so on. Birth order refers to the child and parity refers to the mother.

**Table 3.21.a** Percentage Distribution of Population By Parity of Married Woman

City Zones	Married Female Percentage	Parity Of Women						
		0	1	2	3	4	5	Total
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Core	19.11	4.5	4.17	5.17	4	5	5.83	29
Periphery	31.89	2.67	6.5	7.67	9.83	10	11.2	48
Intermediary	15.67	4.5	3	4.5	4.33	3.83	3.33	24
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>66.67</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>13.7</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>18.2</b>	<b>18.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016

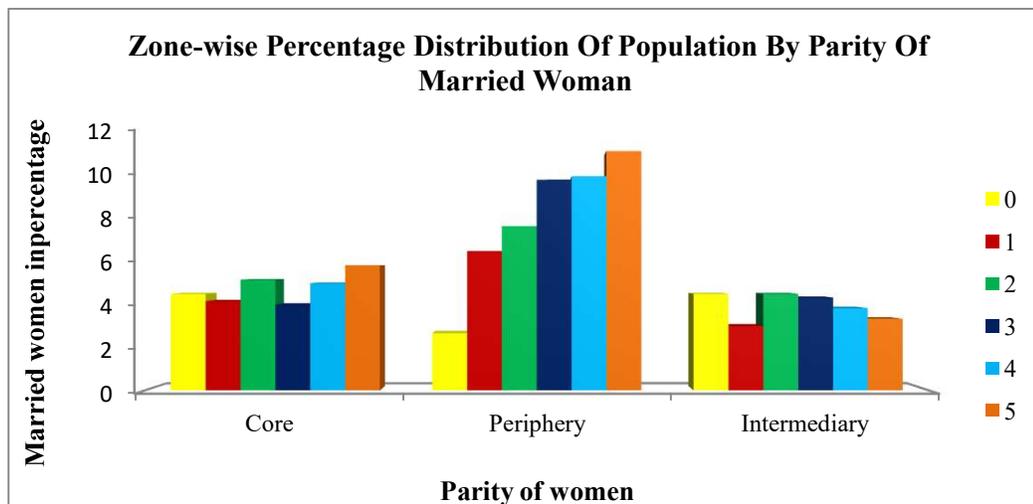
From table 3.21.a it is evident that out of 900 total females 600 females are married (66.67percent). Out of this 600 married women 0 parity women constitute 11.67percent, first parity women constitute 13.67percent, second parity women constitute 17.33percent, third parity women constitute 18.17percent, fourth parity women constitute 18.83percent and fifth parity women constitute 20.33percent. Fifth parity women found highest in the surveyed slums followed by fourth and third parity women. There is a tendency of low level of literacy among the slum women due to the conservative attitude of the slum dwellers. After primary school majority of the girls stop schooling due to relatively high cost of secondary schooling. This blocks the educational opportunities of the girls after attaining 15 years of age. Due to poor economic condition parents had to face difficult decisions whether they will invest in girls schooling or not. On the other hand due to poverty and gendered economic disparities girls are motivated for transactional sexual activity at very early age. For this the parents prefer early marriage as risk reduction measure. It is also seen that girls who continue study the parents keep a close eye on her school performance and see whether she is interested in any boy. They fear that she can become pregnant and can be expelled from school. They feel that their money will be wasted that they invested so far in her schooling and education as the girl will not return to school after giving birth to a child.



**Figure 3.17.A** Percentage Distribution of Population By Parity of Married Woman

It is also found that as the slum women get married at early ages they give birth to many children. They don't use birth control measures. The fertility rate is very high among the females as a result the fifth parity women are highest among the surveyed slums.

From the table it is evident that the percentage of married women are highest in periphery zone (31.89percent) followed by core zone (19.11percent) and intermediary zone (15.67percent). It is also found that first, second, fourth and fifth parity women are highest in periphery zone followed by core and intermediary zone. But zero parity women are found lowest in periphery zone (2.67percent). Core zone and Intermediary zone has highest percentage of zero parity women. (4.50percent) respectively. Third parity women found highest in periphery zone (9.83percent) followed by intermediary zone (4.33percent) and core zone (4percent)



**Figure 3.17.B** Zone-wise Percentage Distribution of Population By Parity of Married Woman

From Table 3.21.b it is evident that highest percentage of married females are found in Rana Bastee (81.82percent) of core zone. In core zone it is found that zero parity women are found highest in Phuleswari colony (28.57percent). this is a non-notified slum. Here most men after getting newly married came with their wife and settled in this slum.

**Table 3.21.b** Zone-Wise Percentage Distribution of Population By Parity of Married Woman

City Zone	Sl.No	Name Of Slums	Married Female Percentage	Parity Of Women					
				0	1	2	3	4	5
				%	%	%	%	%	%
Core Zone	1	Vivekananda Colony	65.91	24.1	24.1	13.8	10.3	6.9	20.7
	2	Sraban Nagar	80.33	13.3	15.3	20.4	18.4	18.4	14.3
	3	Rana Bastee	81.82	0	5.56	11.1	11.1	33.3	38.9
	4	Matangini Colony- Ii	37.14	23.1	7.69	15.4	7.69	15.4	30.8
	5	Phuleshwari Colony	50	28.6	7.14	21.4	0	14.3	28.6
<b>Core Total</b>			<b>68.53</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>20.4</b>
Periphery Zone	6	Sitala Para	87.3	9.09	14.6	9.09	14.6	16.4	36.4
	7	Fuleshwari Colony	40	0	0	75	25	0	0
	8	Tinbati Colony	72.5	0	17.2	6.9	27.6	24.1	24.1
	9	Sahid Colony - B	60	0	14.8	18.5	25.9	14.8	25.9
	10	Ramnagar	64.29	0	22.2	0	33.3	22.2	22.2
	11	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-I-A	66.67	0	15.4	23.1	23.1	11.5	26.9
	12	Surya Sen Colony Blok E-Ii-A	62.07	0	22.2	22.2	16.7	22.2	16.7
	13	Sarat Pally Slum	66.67	0	16.7	16.7	22.2	27.8	16.7
	14	Bhupendra Nagar	46.67	28.6	0	0	28.6	28.6	14.3
	15	Shibnagar Colony	64.47	18.4	6.12	18.4	10.2	26.5	20.4
	16	Rajibnagar Colony	69.05	0	13.8	20.7	34.5	17.2	13.8
17	Ujamu Shib Nagar	43.24	0	12.5	18.8	12.5	37.5	18.8	
<b>Periphery Total</b>			<b>65.68</b>	<b>5.57</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20.6</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>23.3</b>
Intermediary Zone	18	Rajendranagar	80.65	14	14	18	20	26	8
	19	Panchanan Colony	68.29	7.14	7.14	28.6	39.3	7.14	10.7
	20	Mahananda Colony	40	25	0	0	0	25	50
	21	East Baghajotin Colony	69.23	44.4	19.4	8.33	0	13.9	13.9
	22	Sing Para	50	6.25	12.5	37.5	12.5	12.5	18.8
	23	Prakashnagar	46.67	0	0	14.3	42.9	0	42.9
<b>Intermediary Total</b>			<b>66.51</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>12.8</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>18.4</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Second parity women are also found highest in this slum (21percent). First parity women found highest in Vivekananda slum of Ward no. 7. The percentage of women having zero parity are also found high here. As this slum is in red light zone women are mostly engaged in prostitution business so they don't want to get pregnant. Therefore the percentage of zero and one parity women are high compared to higher parity women in this slum. Third parity women found highest in Sraban Nagar. Fourth and fifth parity women are found highest in Rana Bastee.

In periphery zone highest percentage of married females are found in Sitala Para slum of Ward No.31. In this zone zero parity women are not found in many slums. The highest is found in Bhupendra Nagar slum(28 percent). First parity women are found highest in Ramnagar and Surya Sen colony Block E-11A slums (22percent). Second

and Third parity women are found highest in Fuleswari Unnayan Colony (75percent) and Rajibnagar colony (34percent) respectively. Fourth and fifth parity women are found highest in Ujamu Shib Nagar (37 percent) and Sitala Para (36percent) respectively.

In Intermediary zone highest percentage of married women are found in Rajendra Nagar slum (80.65percent). Zero parity and first parity women are found highest in East Baghajatin colony (44percent) and (19.44percent) respectively. Second and third parity women are found highest in Sing Para (37percent) and Prakashnagar (42percent) respectively. Fourth parity women are found highest in Rajendra Nagar where percentage of married women are highest.

**Relation between Parity of women and educational attainment.**

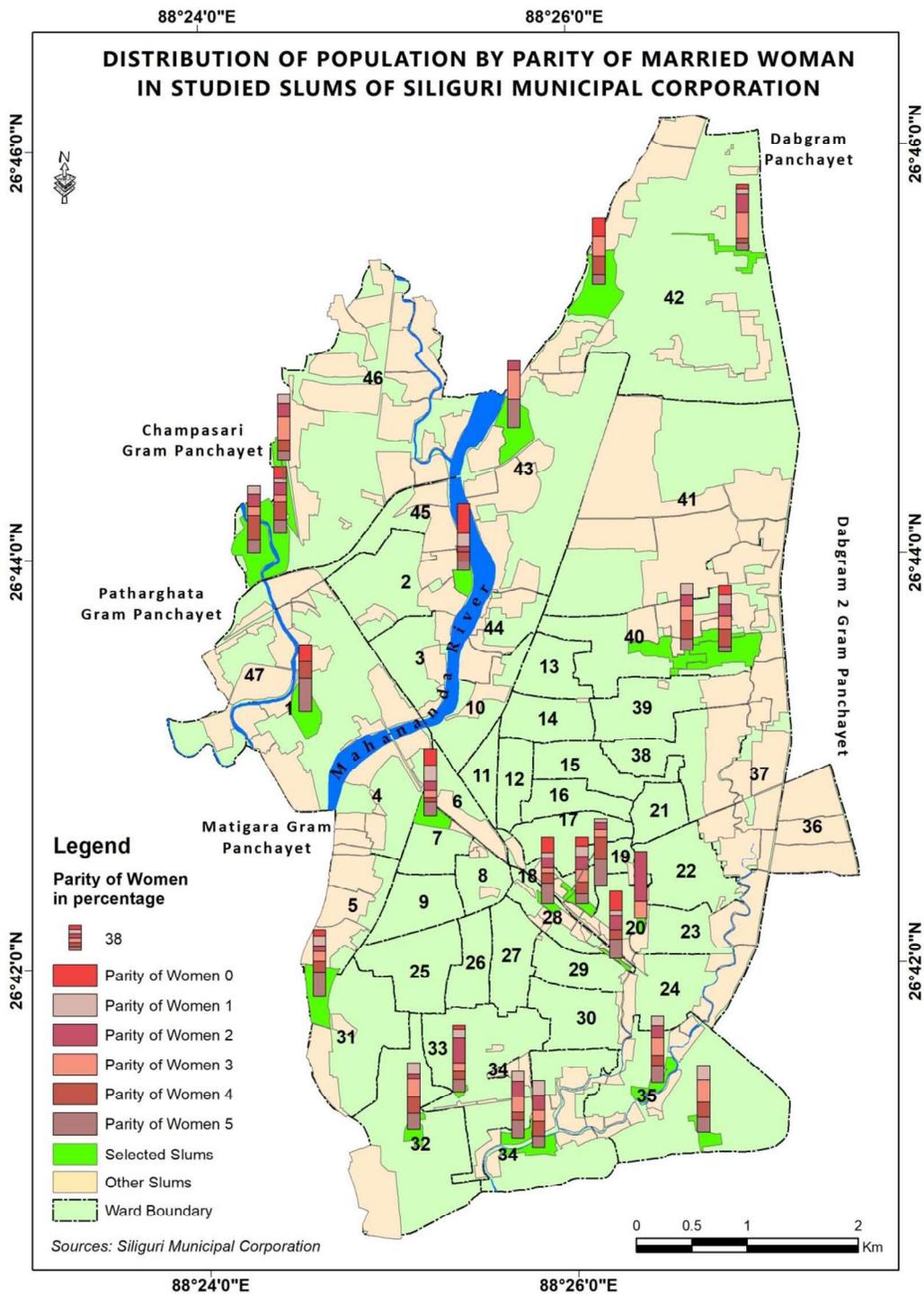
Table 3.21.c shows the relationship between parity of women and educational attainment

**Table 3.21.c shows the relationship between parity of women and Educational attainment**

<b>Parity of women / Educational Attainment</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Total</b>
Literates	53 (8.83%)	62 (10.33%)	51 (8.50%)	41 (6.83%)	33 (5.50%)	12 (2%)	252 (42%)
Illiterates	17 (2.83%)	20 (3.33%)	53 (8.83%)	68 (11.33%)	80 (13.33%)	110 (18.33%)	348 (58%)
Total	70 (11.67%)	82 (13.67%)	104 (17.33%)	109 (18.83%)	113 (18.83%)	122 (20.33%)	600 (100%)

Figure in parentheses indicate percentage data

Source: Computed from primary data



**Figure 3.17.C** Map showing parity of women

From this table it is clear that 42% of married women are literate and 58% are illiterate. It is observed that higher the literacy of women lower is the parity and vice versa.

**Table 3.21.d** Distribution of Households By Level of Education And Parity of Women

Level Of Education	Parity Of Married Women													
	Zero		One		Two		Three		Four		Five		Total	
	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%	Nos	%
Illiterate	17	2.83	20	3.33	53	8.83	68	11.33	80	13.33	110	18.33	348	58.00
Primary	40	6.67	39	6.50	30	5.00	29	4.83	21	3.50	5	0.83	164	27.33
Middle	10	1.67	20	3.33	17	2.83	10	1.67	9	1.50	4	0.67	70	11.67
High	2	0.33	2	0.33	3	0.50	1	0.17	2	0.33	2	0.33	12	2.00
Secondary	1	0.17	1	0.17	1	0.17	1	0.17	1	0.17	1	0.17	6	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>11.67</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>13.67</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>17.33</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>18.17</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>18.83</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>20.33</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Computed from primary data

Table 3.21.d shows the distribution of households by level of education and parity of women. It is evident from the table that the percentage of primary education among married females are highest and secondary level is lowest only (1%). Among the surveyed females parity five is highest (20.33%). Zero parity found lowest (11.67%). It is observed that more the level of education less is the parity level. The females are aware of family planning methods and try to use necessary methods.

The calculated chi-square value is 143.02 which is greater than the tabular value at 0.05 significance level. The *p* value is less than 0.00001 and the result is significant. This shows that parity of women is significantly associated with level of education of women. Higher the literacy level lower is the parity of women.

### 3.10 Measures of Fertility

General fertility rate is defined as the ratio of total live births in some specified year in a particular area to the number of women in the child-bearing age, multiplied by 1000. It is computed as follows :-

$$\frac{B}{P_i} \times k$$

Where,

B = the number of live births during a year

$P_i$  = the population of women between the age of 15 and 45 or 49

k = 1000

**Table 3.22** showing number of live births

Age group	Number of women	Number of births
16-20 years	112	10
21-25 years	123	12
26-30 years	120	8
31-35 years	80	10
36-40 years	50	2
41-45 years	71	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>556</b>	<b>43</b>

Source : Field Survey in the year (2017-2018)

General fertility rate is 77.34

The general fertility rate during 2017-18 in the surveyed area of Siliguri Municipal Corporation indicate that there were 77.34 births per 1000 women in the child bearing age group.

Age Specific Fertility Rate :

It is computed with the following formula.

$$\frac{b_1}{P_1} \times k$$

Where

$b_1$  is the number of live births to mothers of a specified age group in the population during a year.

$P_1$  is the female population in the same age group and k is 1000.

**Table 3.23** Showing Age Specific Fertility Rate

Age Group	Number of births	Number of women (3)	Age specific fertility rate $(\frac{2 \div 3}{1000} \times 4)$
1	2		
16-20	10	112	89.29
21-25	12	123	97.56
26-30	8	120	66.67
31-35	10	80	125
36-40	2	50	40
41-45	1	71	14.08
Total	43	556	432.6

Sum of column (4) = 432.6

Source: Computed from primary data

The Age Specific Fertility Rate of 97.56 indicates that in 2017-18 in the surveyed area of Siliguri Municipal Corporation, 97.56 birth per 1000 women took place in the age group (21-25) years. The age specific fertility rates for all the five year age group in the reproductive span for the surveyed area in Siliguri Municipal Corporation during 2016-18 are presented in table 22(a).

(3) Total fertility rate is the sum of the age specific fertility rate of women in each five year age group from 16 to 45 or 49.

Total fertility rate =

$$(432.6 \times 5) \div 1000 = 2.16$$

Thus in table 3.42 the total fertility rate observed for women in the surveyed area of SMC during 2017-2018 was 2.16.

### **3.11 Hypothesis Testing**

**I) Educational status of slum dwellers is related with family size.**

**H<sub>0</sub> : There is no significant relation in educational status of slum dwellers with family size.**

**H<sub>1</sub> : There is a significant relation in educational status of slum dwellers with family size.**

To test this hypothesis chi-square( $x^2$ ) statistic is applied. It was first used by Karl Pearson in the year 1900. Chi-square describes the magnitude of discrepancy between the theory and observation. (S.P. Gupta, 1969). Chi-square value will be greater if the discrepancy between observed and expected frequencies will be greater. The calculated value of chi-square is compared with the tabular value of chi-square at given degrees of freedom at a specified significance level generally .05 significance level is selected. If the calculated value of chi-square is more than the tabular value then the difference between theory and observation is considered to be significant and if the chi-square value less than tabular value the result is considered insignificant. The chi-square value is always positive and its upper limit is infinity.

The chi-square is calculated as follows:

$$X^2 = \frac{\sum d^2}{e}$$

Where  $x^2$  is the chi-square, d is the difference between observed and expected frequency for each category and e is the expected frequency for each category.

The expected frequency is calculated with the following formula.

$$\text{Expected frequency} = \frac{\text{Column total} \times \text{Row total}}{\text{Grand total}}$$

Degrees of freedom are calculated as number of rows minus one times the number of columns minus one.

### Statistical test on relationship between Family size and Educational status

**Table 3.24.a** Family size with Educational Status

Educational status / Family size	Illiterate	Literate	Total
1 – 3	11 (0.62%)	40 (2.25%)	51 (2.87%)
4 – 6	962 (54.04%)	625 (35.11%)	1587 (89.16%)
7 – 9	100 (5.62%)	42 (2.36%)	142 (7.97%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1073 (60.28%)</b>	<b>707 (39.72%)</b>	<b>1780 (100%)</b>

Source: Computed from primary data

Figure in parentheses indicate percentage

**Table 3.24.b** Household size and Educational Attainment Category

Educational Category / Family size	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	High	Higher Secondary	College	Total
1 – 3	11 (0.62%)	30 (1.69%)	5 (0.28%)	3 (0.17%)	1 (0.06%)	1 (0.06%)	51 (2.87%)
4 – 6	962 (54.04%)	413 (23.20%)	157 (8.82%)	38 (2.13%)	16 (0.90%)	1 (0.60%)	1587 (89.16%)
7 – 9	100 (5.62%)	21 (1.18%)	13 (0.73%)	6 (0.34%)	1 (0.06%)	1 (0.06%)	142 (7.97%)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1073 (60.28%)</b>	<b>464 (26.07%)</b>	<b>175 (9.83%)</b>	<b>47 (2.64%)</b>	<b>18 (1.01)</b>	<b>3 (0.17%)</b>	<b>1780 (100%)</b>

Source: Computed from primary data

Figure in parentheses indicate percentage

Table 3.24.a shows household size and Education status of household members. It is evident from the table that the percentage of household size having member (1 to 3) are very less only 2.87percent among the surveyed households. Here it is found that households having (1 to 3) family members are more literate 2.25percent and less number of illiterate are found 0.62percent. From the table it is clear that majority of the surveyed households had family size having (4 to 6) members. Households having family members (4 – 6) constitute 89.16percent. In these households the illiteracy rate is 54.04percent and literacy is 35.11percent. Households having ( 7- 9) family members constitute 7.97 percent. In these surveyed household it is also observed that 5.62percent are illiterate and 2.36percent are literate.

The calculated chi-square value is 38.096 which is greater than the tabular value at 0.05 significance level. The P-value is less than 0.00001 and the result is significant. This shows that there is significant relationship between the household size and education status of slum dwellers. From the table it is evident that smaller the family size higher is the literacy and larger the family size lower is the literacy.

In Table 3.24.b shows the household size and education attainment category. It is observed from the table that the percentage of households having (7-9) members is 7.97 percent and households having (4-6) members is 89.16 percent. It is seen that the percentage of illiterates are highest 5.62 percent in households having large family size i.e (7-9) family members and lowest only 0.62 percent in households having small family size i.e (1-3) family members.

Here also the calculated chi-square value is 60.64 which is greater than the tabular value at 0.05 significance level. The P-value is less than 0.00001 and the result is significant.

As the education status is significantly associated with household size so we reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternative hypothesis i.e.

**H<sub>1</sub> : There is a significant relation in educational status of slum dwellers with family size. So we can say education is related with family size of slum dwellers.**

An inverse relationship is observed between family size and educational status. It is found that due to financial constraints, larger family have less education and also poor health. There is a negative impact of large family size on education of children particularly in slums due to poor economic conditions. Slum dwellers who are more concerned about quality prefer to have fewer children but want to invest more in them on education rather than those slum dwellers who want to have more children and cannot provide education to them due to financial constraint and ultimately have low quality children. These slum dwellers think that more children mean more labour to the family and increased income. Large family size parents are financially constrained and face difficulty in investing money in education and health of children as a result the children from large families have less education and poor health. Children belonging to households having lower income often contribute to family's income as a result it is difficult for large family size households to send children to school. Economically the cost of schooling increase as the family size increase which also results in lower educational attainment for large family children so there is a negative relationship between family size and children's education. In economics this negative relationship is known as the "quantity-quality trade off" and was first modeled by nobel laureate Gary Becker (Becker and Lewis 1973), To see the effect of family size on children's education first parents should decide how many children they want to

have and whether they could invest on their health and education. Slum dwellers who prefer to have few children give more value to their education and parents who want more children treat them as economic resource and give less importance to education. It is also observed that there are also other factors which affect family size. The cultural phenomenon of Son preference in India also affects the family size. This phenomenon was largely observed among the slum dwellers during the survey. Many said that they prefer son than daughters due to dowry and old-age security. Due to this son preference in many households parents continue bearing additional children in family until they get desired number of sons. Therefore the fertility rate is very high in slum and for this son preference they don't adopt any family planning methods also. It was seen during survey that if in any household the first two children are boys then this household don't feel the need to have more children and family size remains small. But if the first child is girl then the parents go for second and third child with the desire of having a boy. This increase the family size. So it was seen that family size is large if first child is girl rather than a boy. Thus it is seen that the gender of first child of household don't affect education directly but indirectly. As with the desire of share of boy in household, additional child are born in the family. When children become more the cost of schooling also increase. This has a negative impact in education in financially constrained slum households. The number of children in households and investments on them are substitutes. It is observed that more children directly causes lower educational investments per child. It is also observed during survey that the effect of birth spacing is more related to educational attainment than birth order of child. Being early in birth order in a household have special advantage. The family size is small in case of first order child and the child get schooling if there is high birth spacing of children. But if there is close birth spacing of children then the risk of dropping out of high school for all children becomes high, as due to financial constraint the family won't be able to invest in their education. Therefore birth spacing directly affect educational attainment of households. As primary responsibility of funding children's education falls in parents hand so more children leads to reduced resources available per child and less education. An inverse association is seen between family size and children's education. If fertility rate is controlled then only households educational attainment will increase.

It is also seen during survey that with increase in number of children in family, child employment also increases. This is due to children seen helping their mother in child care or in labour force. It is seen in some households that some children do house work, some work in labour force and some go to school. In most cases the younger child is seen to be benefited in education. It is also observed during the survey that families who migrated to Siliguri from other states have problem with their children education because of language problems. So some small family households also cant sent their children to school. So these are the reasons of having inverse relationship between family size and education status.

The current fertility rate in India is 2.5 children per women. High fertility rate in households lead to low accumulation of capital. In order to reduce the family size, the culture of son preference must be reduced. The recent amendment in the inheritance law has provided equal rights to women. This can weaken the culture of son preference in society. If a welfare system is established that will provide financial support in old age then the need of parents to have large families will be reduced.

### **3.12 Conclusion**

Natural growth in population, rapid urbanization and migration cause emergence of slum areas in the siliguri city. Better education facilities, employment and health facilities in siliguri city attract people from the surrounding areas. People migrate from other areas to access these facilities. The study reveals intra- state migration is higher than inter-state migration in Siliguri City. Intra- state migrants constitute 3904 percent. The literacy rate is very low i.e. only 39.72 percent. About 19.33 percent females are only literates and five parity woman found highest in the studied slums. The sex ratio is above 1000 in Vivekananda and Sraban Nagar slum and lowest sex ratio found in Sitala Para slum.

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