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## Appendix-A

**Table -1: Slum type, Location, Sex and Population**

Slum Type	Location	Sex		Total	Sex Ratio
		Male	Female		
Inner	East	53 (47.7) (24.8)	58 (52.3) (26.4)	111 (100) (25.6)	1094
	West	65 (49.2) (30.4)	67 (50.8) (30.5)	132 (100) (30.4)	1031
	North	54 (51.4) (25.2)	51 (48.6) (23.1)	105 (100) (24.2)	944
	South	42 (48.8) (19.6)	44 (51.2) (20.0)	86 (100) (19.8)	1048
	Total	214 (49.3) (100)	220 (50.7) (100)	434 (100) (100)	1028
Outer	East	53 (48.2) (22.4)	57 (51.8) (23.8)	110 (100) (23.1)	1075
	West	79 (52.3) (33.3)	72 (47.7) (30.0)	151 (100) (31.7)	911
	North	51(46.8) (21.5)	58 (53.2) (24.2)	109 (100) (22.8)	1137
	South	54 (50.5) (22.8)	53 (49.5) (22.0)	107 (100) (22.4)	981
	Total	237 (49.7) (100)	240 (50.3) (100)	477 (100) (100)	1013
All	East	106 (48.0) (23.5)	115 (52.0) (25.0)	221 (100) (24.3)	1085
	West	144 (50.9) (31.9)	139 (49.1) (30.2)	283 (100) (31.0)	965
	North	105 (49.1)	109 (50.9)	214 (100)	1038

		(23.3)	(23.7)	(23.5)	
	South	96 (49.7) (21.3)	97 (50.3) (21.1)	193 (100) (21.2)	1010
	Total	451 (49.5) (100)	460 (50.5) (100)	911 (100) (100)	1033

Source: Field Study

**Table-2: Migration from the Type of Administrative Area**

Slum Type	Migration from			Total
	Other district	Other state	Other country	
Inner	41 (52.6)	21(26.9)	16 (20.5)	78(100.0)
Outer	43 (58.1)	30 (40.5)	1 (1.4)	74(100.0)
Total	84 (55.3)	51(33.6)	17 (11.2)	152 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey

**Table-3: Place of Origin of Migrants**

Slum Type	Place of Origin	Total
	Rural	
Inner	78(100.0)	78(100.0)
Outer	74(100.0)	74(100.0)
Total	152 (100.0)	152 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey

**Table-4: Migration With or Some or Without Family Members**

Slum Type	Migration With or Some or Without Family Members	Total
	With whole family	
Inner	78(100.0)	78(100.0)
Outer	74(100.0)	74(100.0)
Total	152 (100.0)	152 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey

**Table-5: Nature of Migration**

Slum Type	Nature of migration	Total
	Permanent	
Inner	78(100.0)	78(100.0)
Outer	74(100.0)	74(100.0)
Total	152 (100.0)	152 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey

**Table-6: Push Factor of Migration**

Slum Type	Push Factor of Migration			Total
	Does not arise	Unemployment	Others	
Inner	6(7.7)	62(79.5)	10 (12.8)	78(100.0)
Outer	4(5.4)	67 (90.5)	3 (4.1)	74(100.0)
Total	10 (6.6)	129(84.9)	13 (8.6)	152 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey

**Table-7: Pull Factor of Migration**

Slum Type	Pull Factor of Migration			Total
	Does not arise	Presence of relatives in the slum	Marriage	
Inner	64 (82.1)	8(10.3)	6(7.7)	78(100.0)
Outer	61(82.4)	9 (12.2)	4 (5.4)	74(100.0)
Total	125(82.2)	17(11.2)	10 (6.6)	152(100.0)

Source: Field Survey

**Table-8: Year of Migration**

Slum Type	Year of Migration		Total
	Upto 1990	After 1990	
Inner	48 (61.5)	30(38.5)	78(100.0)
Outer	46 (62.2)	28 (37.8)	74(100.0)
Total	94 (61.8)	58 (38.2)	152 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey

**.Table-9: Years of stay in the slum**

Slum Type	Years of stay in slum				Total
	0-5	6-15	16-25	26 and above	
Inner	7(7.0)	15(15.0)	31(31.0)	47(47.0)	100(100.0)
Outer	11(11.0)	21(21.0)	32(32.0)	36(36.0)	100(100.0)
Total	18 (9.0)	36 (18.0)	63(31.5)	83 (41.5)	200 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey

In Table-9 it is found that among 200 households, the highest proportion, (41.5 per cent) households are residing in the slum for 26 or more years followed by 31.5 per cent households those living in the slum within 16-25 years, 18 per cent households living within 6-15 years in the slum and 9 per cent households living in the slum for 0-5 years. In both the Inner and Outer slums years of stay in the slum is 26 years and above.

**Table-10: Slum Type, Location, Religion and Sex**

Slum Type	Location	Religion	Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
Inner	East	Hindu	53 (47.7) (100.0)	58 (52.3) (100.0)	111 (100) (100.0)
		Muslim	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)
		Total	53 (47.7) (100)	58 (52.3) (100)	111 (100) (100)
	West	Hindu	20 (51.3)	19 (48.7)	39 (100)

			(30.8)	(28.4)	(29.5)
		Muslim	45 (48.4) (69.2)	48 (51.6) (71.6)	93 (100) (70.5)
		Total	65 (49.2) (100)	67 (50.8) (100)	132 (100) (100)
	North	Hindu	54 (51.4) (100.0)	51 (48.6) (100.0)	105 (100) (100.0)
		Muslim	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)
		Total	54 (51.4) (100)	51 (48.6) (100)	105 (100) (100)
	South	Hindu	42 (48.8) (100.0)	44 (51.2) (100.0)	86 (100) (100.0)
		Muslim	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)
		Total	42 (48.8) (100)	44 (51.2) (100)	86 (100) (100)
	Total	Hindu	169 (49.6) (79.0)	172 (50.4) (78.2)	341 (100) (78.6)
		Muslim	45 (48.4) (21.0)	48 (51.6) (21.8)	93 (100) (21.4)
		Total	214 (49.3) (100)	220 (50.7) (100)	434 (100) (100)
Outer	East	Hindu	53 (48.2) (100.0)	57 (51.8) (100.0)	110 (100) (100.0)
		Muslim	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)
		Total	53 (48.2) (100)	57 (51.8) (100)	110 (100) (100)

	West	Hindu	71 (51.8) (89.9)	66 (48.2) (91.7)	137 (100) (90.7)
		Muslim	8 (57.1) (10.1)	6 (42.9) (8.3)	14 (100) (9.3)
		Total	79 (52.3) (100)	72 (47.7) (100)	151 (100) (100)
	North	Hindu	51 (46.8) (100.0)	58 (53.2) (100.0)	109 (100) (100)
		Muslim	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)	0 (0) (0)
		Total	51 (46.8) (100)	58 (53.2) (100)	109 (100) (100)
	South	Hindu	24 (50.0) (44.4)	24 (50.0) (45.3)	48 (100) (44.9)
		Muslim	30 (50.8) (55.6)	29 (49.2) (54.7)	59 (100) (55.1)
		Total	54 (50.5) (100)	53 (49.5) (100)	107 (100) (100)
	Total	Hindu	199 (49.3) (84.0)	205 (50.7) (85.4)	404 (100) (84.7)
		Muslim	38 (52.1) (16.0)	35 (47.9) (14.6)	73 (100) (15.3)
		Total	237 (49.7) (100)	240 (50.3) (100)	477 (100) (100)
	Total	Hindu	368 (49.4) (81.6)	377 (50.6) (82.0)	745 (100) (81.8)
		Muslim	83 (50.0) (18.4)	83 (50.0) (18.0)	166 (100) (18.2)
		Total	451 (49.5)	460 (50.5)	911 (100)

		(100)	(100)	(100)
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Source: Field Survey

In Table-10 it is observed that among 911 slum dwellers 81.8 per cent of them are Hindu and 18.2 per cent are Muslim. It is evident that the slum dwellers belong to only two religious groups - Hindu and Muslim and among these two groups the proportion of Hindu slum dwellers is 63.6 per cent higher than their Muslim counterpart. Among 745 Hindu slum dwellers 49.4 per cent are male and 50.6 per cent are female. Among 166 Muslim slum dwellers 50 per cent are male while 50 per cent are female. It is found that the proportion of female slum dwellers is higher among the Hindu and equal among the Muslim slum dwellers. Among 451 male slum dwellers 81.6 per cent belong to the Hindu faith and 18.4 per cent belong to the Muslim faith. Among 460 female slum dwellers 82 per cent are Hindu and 18 per cent are Muslim. It is thus noticed that the proportion of Hindu slum dwellers is highest among both male and female slum dwellers.

Among 434 slum dwellers of Inner Slum 78.6 per cent of them are Hindu and 21.4 per cent are Muslim. Among the two religious groups the proportion of Hindu slum dwellers is very high. Among 341 Hindu slum dwellers 49.6 per cent are male and 50.4 per cent are female. Among 93 Muslim slum dwellers 48.4 per cent are male while 51.6 per cent are female. It is found that the proportion of female slum dwellers is higher than the male slum dwellers among both Hindus and Muslims. Among 214 male slum dwellers 79 per cent are Hindu and 21 per cent are Muslim. Among 220 female slum dwellers 78.2 per cent are Hindu and 21.8 per cent are Muslim. The proportion of Hindu religious group is highest among both male and female slum dwellers.

Among 477 slum dwellers of Outer Slum 84.7 per cent of them are Hindu and 15.3 per cent are Muslim. Among the religious groups the proportion of Hindu slum dwellers is very high as in the Inner slum. Among 404 Hindu slum dwellers 49.3 per cent are male and 50.7 per cent are female. Among 73 Muslim slum dwellers, 52.1 per cent are male while 47.9 per cent are female. It is found that the proportion of female slum dwellers is higher than their male counterpart among the Hindus where as the proportion of male slum dwellers is slightly higher than their female counterpart among the Muslim slum



dwellers. Among 237 male slum dwellers 84 per cent are Hindu and 16 per cent are Muslim. Among 240 female slum dwellers 85.4 per cent are Hindu and 14.6 per cent are Muslim. The proportion of Hindu slum dwellers is highest among both male and female slum dwellers.

**Table-11: Slum type, Location, Community and Sex**

Slum Type	Location	Community	Sex		Total
			Male	Female	
Inner	East	General	50 (47.6) (94.3)	55 (52.4) (94.8)	105 (100) (94.6)
		SC	3 (50.0) (5.7)	3 (50.0) (5.2)	6 (100) (5.4)
		Total	53 (47.7) (100)	58 (52.3) (100)	111 (100) (100)
	West	General	61 (48.0) (93.8)	66 (52.0) (98.5)	127 (100) (96.2)
		SC	4 (80.0) (6.2)	1 (20.0) (1.5)	5 (100) (3.8)
		Total	65 (49.2) (100)	67 (50.8) (100)	132 (100) (100)
	North	General	48 (51.6) (88.9)	45 (48.4) (88.2)	93 (100) (88.6)
		SC	6 (50.0) (11.1)	6 (50.0) (11.8)	12 (100) (11.4)
		Total	54 (51.4) (100)	51 (48.6) (100)	105 (100) (100)
	South	General	12 (44.4) (28.6)	15 (55.6) (34.1)	27 (100) (31.4)
		SC	30 (50.8) (71.4)	29 (49.2) (65.9)	59 (100) (68.6)

		Total	42 (48.8) (100)	44 (51.2) (100)	86 (100) (100)
	Total	General	171 (48.6) (79.9)	181 (51.4) (82.3)	352 (100) (81.1)
		SC	43 (52.4) (20.1)	39 (47.6) (17.7)	82 (100) (18.9)
		Total	214 (49.3) (100)	220 (50.7) (100)	434 (100) (100)
Outer	East	General	46 (48.4) (86.8)	49 (51.6) (86.0)	95 (100) (86.4)
		SC	7 (46.7) (13.2)	8 (53.3) (14.0)	15 (100) (13.6)
		Total	53 (48.2) (100)	57 (51.8) (100)	110 (100) (100)
	West	General	73 (52.1) (92.4)	67 (47.9) (93.1)	140 (100) (92.7)
		SC	6 (54.5) (7.6)	5 (45.5) (6.9)	11 (100) (7.3)
		Total	79 (52.3) (100)	72 (47.7) (100)	151 (100) (100)
	North	General	44 (46.3) (86.3)	51 (53.7) (87.9)	95 (100) (87.2)
		SC	7 (50.0) (13.7)	7 (50.0) (12.1)	14 (100) (12.8)
		Total	51 (46.8) (100)	58 (53.2) (100)	109 (100) (100)
	South	General	54 (50.5) (100.0)	53 (49.5) (100.0)	107 (100) (100.0)
		SC	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

			(0)	(0)	(0)
		Total	54 (50.5) (100)	53 (49.5) (100)	107 (100) (100)
	Total	General	217 (49.7) (91.7)	220 (50.3) (91.7)	437 (100) (91.6)
		SC	20 (50.0) (8.3)	20 (50.0) (8.3)	40 (100) (8.4)
		Total	237 (49.7) (100)	240 (50.3) (100)	477 (100) (100)
Total		General	388 (49.2) (86.0)	401 (50.8) (87.2)	789 (100) (86.6)
		SC	63 (51.6) (14.0)	59 (48.4) (12.8)	122 (100) (13.4)
		Total	451 (49.5) (100)	460 (50.5) (100)	911 (100) (100)

Source: Field Survey

In Table-11 it is found that among 911 slum dwellers 86.6 per cent of them belong to the General Caste, 13.4 per cent belong to the Scheduled Caste (S.C.) community. It is evident that the slum dwellers belong to only two caste communities - General Caste and Scheduled Caste (S.C.) and among the two communities the proportion of slum dwellers belonging to the General Caste is very high. Among 789 slum dwellers belonging to the General Caste, 49.2 per cent are male and 50.8 per cent are female. Among 122 Scheduled Caste slum dwellers 51.6 per cent are male while 48.4 per cent are female. It is found that the proportion of female slum dwellers is higher among the General Caste and lower among the Scheduled Caste slum dwellers. Among 451 male slum dwellers 86 per cent belong to the General Caste and 14 per cent belong to the Scheduled Caste community. Among 460 female slum dwellers 87.2 per cent belong to the General Caste and 12.8 per cent belong to the Scheduled Caste community. It is thus noticed that the proportion of General Caste Community is highest among both male and female slum dwellers.

Among 434 slum dwellers of Inner Slum 81.1 per cent of them belong to the General Caste and 18.9 per cent belong to the Scheduled Caste (S.C.) community. Among the two caste communities the proportion of slum dwellers belonging to the General Caste is very high. Among 352 slum dwellers belonging to the General Caste 48.6 per cent are male and 51.4 per cent are female. Among 82 Scheduled Caste slum dwellers 52.4 per cent are male while 47.6 per cent are female. It is found that the proportion of female slum dwellers is higher among the General Caste and lower among the Scheduled Caste slum dwellers. Among 214 male slum dwellers 79.9 per cent belong to the General Caste and 20.1 per cent belong to the Scheduled Caste community. Among 220 female slum dwellers 82.3 per cent belong to the General Caste and 17.7 per cent belong to the Scheduled Caste community. The proportion of General Caste Community is highest among both male and female slum dwellers.

Among 477 slum dwellers of Outer Slum 91.6 per cent of them belong to the General Caste and 8.4 per cent belong to the Scheduled Caste (S.C.) community. Among the two caste communities the proportion of slum dwellers belonging to the General Caste is very high as in the Inner slum. There are no S.C. slum dwellers in the Southern part of the Outer slum. Among 437 slum dwellers belonging to the General Caste 49.7 per cent are male and 50.3 per cent are female. Among 40 Scheduled Caste slum dwellers 50 per cent are male while 50 per cent are female. It is found that the proportion of female slum dwellers is higher than their male counterpart among the General Caste and equal among the Scheduled Caste slum dwellers. Among 237 male slum dwellers 91.7 per cent belong to the General Caste and 8.3 per cent belong to the Scheduled Caste community. Among 240 female slum dwellers 91.7 per cent belong to the General Caste and 8.3 per cent belong to the Scheduled Caste community. The proportion of General Caste Community is highest among both male and female slum dwellers and also the proportion is equal. In comparison with the Inner slum the proportion of Scheduled caste community is very low in the Outer slum.

**Table-12: Family Size**

Slum Type	Family Size				
	Slum Area	Hindu	Muslim	General	Scheduled

				Caste	Caste
Inner	4.3	4.1	5.8	4.5	3.7
Outer	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	5
Total	4.6	4.4	5.4	4.6	4.1

Source: Computed from Field Survey

It is noticed in Table-12 that family size in the total slum area is 4.6. Family size is higher in Outer slum (4.8) compared to Inner slum (4.3).

In the total slum area the family size of Muslim slum dwellers (5.4) is higher than the Hindu slum dwellers (4.4).

It is found that in the total slum area the family size of General Caste (4.6) slum dwellers is higher than Scheduled Caste (4.1) slum dwellers. But in the Outer slum the family size of Scheduled Caste slum dwellers (5) is higher than the General Caste slum dwellers (4.8).

## **A PROFILE OF SILIGURI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA**

Siliguri is situated in the state of West Bengal and is located in the North Bengal part of West Bengal. Siliguri Municipal Corporation (SMC) area comprises parts of both Darjeeling and Jalpaiguri district.

### **A Brief Profile of Darjeeling District**

According to the information obtained from *Census of India, District Census Handbook, Darjiling, 2011*, the Darjeeling district by physiological features can be divided into Hill and Plain regions. The Darjeeling district lies in the northernmost part of the State of West Bengal. According to 2011 Census out of the 12 Community Development (CD) Blocks and 5 Statutory Towns in the district, 8 CD Blocks and 4 Statutory Towns are included in the Hilly regions and the rest 4 CD Blocks and Siliguri Municipal Corporation area is situated in the Plain region of Darjeeling district. Total area of the district is 3149 square kilometres. The Darjeeling district has total 687 villages and 24 Census Towns. As per the first Census of 1951 after independence, the population of Darjeeling district was 4,59,617, an increase of almost 73 percent during

50 years from 1901. After independence, the growth rate of population gradually decreased (with an exception in the decade 1971-81).

As per Census 2011, the population of Darjeeling is 1,846,823 with 937,259 males and 909,564 females. Thus proportion of male population is higher by 15 percent compared to those of female. Density of population is 586 persons per square kilometres and ranks 17<sup>th</sup> in the state. Decadal population growth (2001-2011) is 237,651 (14.8 percent) in Darjeeling district and ranks 8<sup>th</sup> among the districts. Urban population of the district is 727,963; of which 370,294 are males and 357,669 females. Percentage of urban population is 39.4 percent; it increased from 32.3 percent (2001 Census). The number of literates in the district is 1,315,585 (79.56 percent); males 717,673 (85.61 percent) and females 597,912 (73.33 percent). Literacy rate of the district is higher than the State average of 76.26 percent; its rank is 6<sup>th</sup> in the State. Total workers (Main and Marginal) are 683,726; 479,586 are males and 204,140 are females. The Work Participation Rate has improved from 35.4 percent (in 2001 Census) to 37 percent (in 2011 Census) and in this case it ranks 13<sup>th</sup> in the state. Darjeeling district is following a decreasing trend in percentage of main workers to total workers from 84.1 in 2001 Census to 77.9 in 2011 Census. The percentage of marginal workers to total workers in Darjeeling District is showing an increasing trend from 15.9 in 2001 Census to 22.1 in 2011 Census. (*Census of India, District Census Handbook, Darjiling, 2011*).

### **Profile of Siliguri Municipal Corporation Area (Darjeeling Part)**

Table-13 presents the demographic and socio-economic description of Siliguri Municipal Corporation Area (Darjeeling Part).

**Table-13: Demographic and Socio-economic Description of Siliguri Municipal Corporation Area (Darjeeling Part)**

<b>Description</b>	<b>2011 (Number /Percentage)</b>
Area	20.10 km <sup>2</sup>
Total Households	66,062

Total Population	294,546
Total Male	151,535
Total Female	143,011
Sex Ratio	944
Child (0-6 years) Population	29,939
Male Child (0-6 years) Population	15,526
Female Child (0-6 years) Population	14,413
Sex Ratio of Child (0-6 years)	928
Total Scheduled Caste Population	26,042
Total Scheduled Caste Male	13,335
Total Scheduled Caste Female	12,707
Total Scheduled Tribe Population	3,703
Total Scheduled Tribe Male	1,863
Total Scheduled Tribe Female	1,863
Sex ratio of General Caste	942
Sex ratio of Scheduled Caste	953
Sex ratio of Scheduled Tribe	988
Hindu Population	267,633
Muslim Population	18,538
Christian Population	3,133
Sex ratio of Hindus	944
Sex ratio of Muslim	928
Sex ratio of Christians	1033
Decadal Population Growth (2001-11) Rate	3.5%
Decadal Population Growth (2001-11) Rate of Male	-0.2%
Decadal Population Growth (2001-11) Rate of Female	7.8%
Decadal Population Growth (2001-11) Rate of Child	-9.9%
Decadal Population Growth (2001-11) Rate of General Caste	5.1%
Decadal Population Growth (2001-11) Rate of Scheduled Caste	-12.3%
Decadal Population Growth (2001-11) Rate of Scheduled Tribe	28.6%

Total Literates	228,688
Male Literates	122,163
Female Literates	106,525
Literacy Rate	86.4%
Male Literacy Rate	89.8%
Female Literacy Rate	82.8%
Total Workers	108,409
Male Workers	87,453
Female Workers	20,956
Total Main Workers	96,180
Male Main Workers	81,041
Female Main Workers	15,139
Total Marginal Workers	12,229
Male Marginal Workers	6,412
Female Marginal Workers	5817
Non Workers	186,137
Male Non Workers	64,082
Female Non Workers	122,055

Sources: Census of India, District Census Handbook, Darjiling, 2011 and Siliguri Municipal Corporation, Darjiling Part: <https://indikosh.com/city/322851/siliguri-327>

Siliguri Municipal Corporation area under Darjeeling district has an area of 20.10 square kilometres. Siliguri is the sub district head quarter of the city, Darjeeling is the district head quarter of the city and Kolkata is the state head quarter of the city. According to the Census 2011 total population (including institutional and houseless population) is 294,546 of which 151,535 (51.4 percent) are males and 143,011 (48.6 percent) are females. Thus proportion of male is slightly higher than female. Sex ratio is 944 females per 1000 male. Total population in the age group of 0-6 years is 29,939 (10 percent of total population of Siliguri Municipal Corporation of Darjeeling district) of which number of males is 15,526 (52 percent) and 14,413 (48 percent) females. Sex ratio is 928 girls under 6 years per 1000 boys. Overall sex ratio in the city increased by



70 females per 1000 male during the years from 2001-2011 while child sex ratio decreased by 15 girls per 1000 boys during the same period. 90 percent of the whole population of Siliguri Municipal Corporation of Darjeeling district belong to the General Caste, 9 percent and 1 percent belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories respectively. Sex ratio of General Caste is 942, Scheduled Caste is 953 and Scheduled tribe is 988. 90.9 percent of the total population of Siliguri Municipal Corporation of Darjeeling district are Hindus followed by 6.3 percent Muslims and 1.1 percent Christians which is the third largest religious community and 2 percent population is contributed by all other religious communities. Sex ratio among Hindus is 944, 928 among Muslims and 1033 among Christians. Among the 33 wards in the city, Siliguri Ward No. 46 is the most populous ward which has a population of 30665 and Siliguri Ward No. 11 is the least populous ward with population of 1912. Total number of households in the area is 66,062 and an average of 4 persons live in every family. Growth of population is 3.5 percent in 2011 compared to the population in 2001 which was about 2.8 lakh. Growth of female population of the city is 7.8 percent which is higher than male growth of population of -0.2 percent. Child population decreased by -9.9 percent in 2011 compared to 2001. In comparison to 2001, in 2011 the population of General Caste increased by 5.1 percent, population of Scheduled Caste decreased by -12.3 percent and Scheduled Tribe population increased by 28.6 percent. In 2011 there are 228,688 literates; 122,163 are male literate and 106,525 female literates. Literacy rate (excluding children below 6 years of age) is 86.4 percent of which 89.8 percent are male and 82.8 percent are female. In comparison to 2001 in 2011 the overall literacy rate increased by 7.1 percent; male literacy rate increased by 6.5 percent and that of female increased by 8.3 percent. Total workers are 108,409 (36.8 percent of total population of Siliguri Municipal Corporation of Darjeeling district) of which 87,453 workers are male and 20,956 are female. Thus proportion of male workers is 61.3 percent higher than female workers. There are 96,180 (88.7 percent of total workers) main workers of which 81,041 are males and 15,139 are females. Among the main workers 338 (0.4 percent of main workers) are cultivators, 321 (0.3 percent of main workers) are Agricultural Labourers, 2264 (2.4 percent of main workers) are Household

industry workers and 93,257 (97 percent of main workers) are other workers. 12,229 (11.3 percent of total workers) are Marginal workers in the area of which 6,412 are males and 5817 are females. Among the marginal workers 329 (2.7 percent of marginal workers) are cultivators, 111 (0.9 percent of marginal workers) are Agricultural labourers, 700 (5.7 percent of marginal workers) are Household industry workers and 11,089 (90.7 percent of marginal workers) are other workers. There are 186,137 (63.2 percent of total population of Siliguri Municipal Corporation of Darjeeling district) Non-workers of which 64,082 are males and 122,055 are females (*Census of India, District Census Handbook, Darjiling, 2011 and Siliguri Municipal Corporation, Darjiling Part: <https://indikosh.com/city/322851/siliguri-327>*).

### **A Brief Profile of Jalpaiguri District**

According to the information obtained from *Census of India, District Census Handbook, Jalpaiguri, 2011*, Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal is situated at the foothills of the Himalaya Mountains and it is also known as the Duars Region. The word ‘Duars’ came from the Sanskrit word ‘Dwar’ which means ‘the gateway’ as it is the gateway to the hills of Darjeeling, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan. National Highway No. 31 runs across the district towards the north-eastern states of India and thus the district serves as a lifeline for the states in the North-Eastern India. Jalpaiguri has 40 urban units out of which include maximum part of Siliguri Municipal Corporation and 4 municipalities viz. Mal, Jalpaiguri, Dhupguri and Alipurduar. The jurisdictional boundary according to Census 2011, the District Jalpaiguri comprises of 13 Community Development (C.D.) Blocks and 5 Statutory Towns. The Siliguri Municipal Corporation which is the largest town in North Bengal lie partly in the Jalpaiguri district. There are total 733 villages and 35 Census Towns in the district.

Total population of the district is 3,872,846; males 1,983,064 and females 1,889,782. Proportion of male population is 2.4 percent higher than female population. Urban population is 1,060,351; males 545,778 and females 514,573. The percentage of urban share of population to total population of Jalpaiguri district has increased from 17.8 to 27.4 during the period 2001-2011. The density of population (population per square

km) of the district is 622 per square km and its rank is 16th in the State. The decadal population growth rate of the district is similar to the State average of 13.8 percent. Sex Ratio (number of females per 1000 males) in the district is 953; rural 957 and urban 943. There are 2,498,780 (73.3 percent) literates in the district with 1,396,622 (80 percent) male literates and 1,102,158 (66.2 percent) female literates. Literacy Rate of the district is lower than the State average of 76.3 and its rank is 12th in the state. Total workers (main and marginal) are 1,512,910; proportion of males are 1,091,361 and females are 421,549. The Work Participation Rate of Jalpaiguri increased from 38.3 (in 2001 Census) to 39.1 (in 2011 Census). There is a decreasing trend in percentage of main workers to total workers from 78.7 in 2001 Census to 76.3 in 2011 Census in Jalpaiguri district (*Census of India, District Census Handbook, Jalpaiguri, 2011*).

### **Profile of Siliguri Municipal Corporation Area (Jalpaiguri Part)**

Table-14 presents the demographic and socio-economic description of Siliguri Municipal Corporation Area (Jalpaiguri Part).

**Table-14: Demographic and Socio-economic Description of Siliguri Municipal Corporation Area (Jalpaiguri Part)**

<b>Description</b>	<b>2011 (Number / Percentage)</b>
Area	21.80 km <sup>2</sup>
Total Households	49,895
Total Population	218,718
Total Male	112,167
Total Female	106,551
Sex Ratio	950
Child (0-6 years) Population	22,601
Male Child (0-6 years) Population	11,689
Female Child (0-6 years) Population	10,912
Sex Ratio of Child (0-6 years)	934

Total Scheduled Caste Population	37,717
Total Scheduled Caste Male	19,478
Total Scheduled Caste Female	18,239
Total Scheduled Tribe Population	2,437
Total Scheduled Tribe Male	1,210
Total Scheduled Tribe Female	1,227
Sex ratio of General Caste	952
Sex ratio of Scheduled Caste	936
Sex ratio of Scheduled Tribe	1014
Hindu Population	204,475
Muslim Population	9,021
Christian Population	1,699
Sex ratio of Hindus	950
Sex ratio of Muslim	900
Sex ratio of Christians	1108
Decadal Population Growth (2001-11) Rate	16.5%
Decadal Population Growth (2001-11) Rate of Male	13.6%
Decadal Population Growth (2001-11) Rate of Female	19.7%
Decadal Population Growth (2001-11) Rate of Child	-6%
Decadal Population Growth (2001-11) Rate of General Caste	20.3%
Decadal Population Growth (2001-11) Rate of Scheduled Caste	1.1%
Decadal Population Growth (2001-11) Rate of Scheduled Tribe	19.2%
Total Literates	167,114
Male Literates	89,519
Female Literates	77,595
Literacy Rate	85.2%
Male Literacy Rate	89.1%
Female Literacy Rate	81.1%

Total Workers	79,523
Male Workers	64,964
Female Workers	14,559
Total Main Workers	69,702
Male Main Workers	59,994
Female Main Workers	9,708
Total Marginal Workers	9,821
Male Marginal Workers	4,970
Female Marginal Workers	4,851
Non Workers	139,195
Male Non Workers	47,203
Female Non Workers	91,992

Sources: Census of India, District Census Handbook, Jalpaiguri, 2011 and Siliguri Municipal Corporation, Jalpaiguri Part, <https://indikosh.com/city/323718/siliguri-328>

Siliguri Municipal Corporation area under Jalpaiguri district has an area of 21.80 square kilometres. According to the Census 2011 total population (including institutional and houseless population) is 218,718 of which 112,167 (51 percent) are male and 106,551 (49 percent) are female. Sex ratio is 950 females per 1000 male. Total population in the age group of 0-6 years is 22,601 (10 percent of total population of Siliguri Municipal Corporation of Jalpaiguri district) of which number of males is 11,689 (52 percent) and 10,912 (48 percent) females. Sex ratio is 934 girls under 6 years per 1000 boys. Overall sex ratio in the city increased by 49 females per 1000 male during the years from 2001-2011 while child sex ratio decreased by 41 girls per 1000 boys during the same time. 82 percent of the whole population of Siliguri Municipal Corporation of Jalpaiguri district belong to the General Caste, 17 percent and 1 percent belong to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe categories respectively. Sex ratio of General Caste is 952, Scheduled Caste is 936 and Scheduled tribe is 1014. 93 percent of the total population of Siliguri Municipal Corporation of Jalpaiguri district are Hindus followed by 4 percent Muslims and 1 percent Christians which is the third largest religious community and 2 percent population is contributed by all other religious communities. Female sex ratio per 1000

male in Hindus is 950, 900 in Muslims and 1108 in Christians. Among the 14 wards in the city, Siliguri Ward No. 40 is the most populous ward which has a population of 25152 and Siliguri Ward No. 32 is the least populous ward with population of 11334. The total number of households in the area is 49,895 and an average of 4 persons live in every family. Growth of population is 16.5 percent in 2011 compared to the population in 2001 which was about 1.9 lakh. Growth of female population of the city is 19.7 percent which is higher than male growth of population of 13.6 percent by 6.1 percent. Child population decreased by -6 percent in 2011 compared to 2001. In comparison to 2001, in 2011 the population of General Caste increased by 20.3 percent, population of Scheduled Caste increased by 1.1 percent and Scheduled Tribe population increased by 19.2 percent. There are 167,114 literates in 2011; 89,519 are male literate and 77,595 are female literates. Literacy rate (excluding children below 6 years of age) is 85.2 percent of which 89.1 percent are male and 81.1 percent are female. In comparison to 2001 in 2011 the overall literacy rate increased by 9.3 percent; male literacy rate increased by 7.2 percent and that of female increased by 12.0 percent. Total workers are 79,523 (36.4 percent of total population of Siliguri Municipal Corporation of Jalpaiguri district) of which 64,964 workers are male and 14,559 are female. There are 69,702 main workers of which 59,994 are male and 9,708 are female. Among the main workers 242 are cultivators of which 161 are males and 81 are females. Among the main workers 180 are Agricultural Labourers of which 128 are males and 52 are females. Among the main workers 1,801 are Household industry workers of which 1,251 are males and 550 are females. Among the main workers 67,479 are other workers of which 58,454 are males and 9,025 are females. 9,821 are Marginal workers in the area of which 4,970 are males and 4,851 are females. Among the marginal workers 277 are cultivators of which 113 are males and 164 are females. Among the marginal workers 76 are Agricultural labourers of which 29 are males and 47 are females. Among the marginal workers 625 are Household industry workers of which 196 are males and 429 are females. Among the marginal workers 8,843 are other workers of which 4,632 are males and 4,211 are females. There are 139,195 (63.6 percent of total population of Siliguri Municipal Corporation of Jalpaiguri district) Non-workers of which 47,203 are

males and 91,992 are females (*Census of India, District Census Handbook, Jalpaiguri, 2011 and Siliguri Municipal Corporation, Jalpaiguri Part, <https://indikosh.com/city/323718/siliguri-328>*).

## **Appendix-B**

### Questionnaire

#### **A. Identification particulars**

1. Name of the respondent: -----
2. Ward: -----
3. Area (Slum) : -----  
Slum Sr. No. (1.East, 2.West, 3.North, 4. South):
4. Slum Type : (1. Inner slum, 2. Outer slum):

#### **B. Household's particulars**

5. Household Sr. No. :
6. (a) Religion (1. Hindu, 2.Muslim, 3. Others(specify)):  
(b) Community (1. General, 2.SC, 3. ST, 4. OBC):
7. Mother tongue (1. Bengali, 2. Hindi, 3. Nepali, 4.Urdu, 5. Others (specify)):
8. Type of family (1. Uni-member, 2.Nuclear, 3.Joint):
9. Family Size (specify in number):
10. If migrant
  - (a) Migration from (1. Other district, 2. Other state, 3.Other country):
  - (b) Place of origin (1. Rural, 2. Urban):
  - (c) Year of migration:
  - (d) Migration (1. With whole family, 2.With few family members, 3. Without family):
  - (e) Push factors for migration (0. Does not arise, 1.Unemployment, 2. Drought condition, 3. Low income, 4. Others(specify)):
  - (f) Pull factors for migration (0. Does not arise, 1. Presence of relatives in the slum, 2. Marriage, 3. Others(specify)):
  - (g) Nature of migration (1.Temporary/seasonal, 2.Permanent, 3.Circular):
11. Years of stay in slum (1.0-5, 2. 6-15, 3.16-25, 4. 26 & above):
12. Particulars of members of household:



S. No.	Relationship with head of family	Sex	Age (yrs as on l.b.d.)	Marital status	Education	Occupation	Average Monthly income (Rs)
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							
11							
12							
13							
14							
	Total monthly income (Rs)						

Relationship (0. Self; 1. Spouse; 2. Son, daughter; 3. Parent; 4. Grandchildren; 5.

Sibling; 6. Grandparent; 7. Others(specify))

Sex (1. Male, 2. Female)

Marital status (1. Married; 2. Unmarried; 3. Divorced; 4. Widow/Widower)

Education (0. Does not arise; 1. Illiterate; 2. Primary education; 3. Secondary or higher secondary; 4. Graduate; 5. Others(specify))

Occupational status of respondent (0. Does not arise, 1.Hawker, 2. Carpenter, 3. Porter, 4. Rickshaw puller/auto driver/other driver, 5. Sweeper, 6. Small shopkeeper, 7. Construction worker, 8. Potter, 9. Manufacturing & repairing, 10. Employee (clerk,

watchman, peon etc), 11. Labourer, 12. Maid servant, 13. Pensioner, 14. Unemployed, 15. House wife, 16. Others (specify)):

### **C. Housing, Water supply, Drainage and Sanitation Condition**

13. Ownership status of house (1. Own, 2. Rented, 3. Leased, 4. Others (specify)):

14. House type (structure) (1. Flimsy (bamboo, clothes, plastic); 2. Semi-permanent (wood, some use of concrete, cement and bricks, metals); 3. Permanent (fully concrete-wall, ceiling and floor)):

15. Number of rooms:

16. Floor area (in sq. ft.) (1. Up to 50, 2. 51–80, 3. 81–100, 4. 101–120, 5. 121-):

17. Do you have supply of electricity? (1. Yes, 2. No):

18. If ‘Yes’ in Q17, type of connection (1. Independent, 2. Shared, 3. Drawn from neighbour, 4. Straight from pole, 5. Others (specify)):

19. Do you have street lights in your area? (1. Yes, 2. No):

20. If ‘Yes’ in Q19, are they in working condition? (1. Yes, 2. No):

21. Source of drinking water (1. Public taps, 2. Private taps, 3. Private hand pumps/wells, 4. Public hand pumps/wells, 5. Pipelines on the road, 6. Others (specify)):

22. Type of drainage (1. Underground, 2. Covered pucca, 3. Open pucca, 4. Open kutchra, 5. Irregular water with no drains):

23. Drains usually waterlogged during monsoons (1. Yes, 2. No):

24. Type of space used for bathing (1. Separate arrangement; 2. Public bath; 3. Canal/river; 4. Open space; 5. Private shared arrangement; 6. Others space (specify)):

25. Type of space used as toilet (1. Private toilet, 2. Public toilet, 3. Public toilet (paid), 4. Private shared arrangement, 5. Open space, 6. Road side/rail tracks, 7. Canal/river banks, 8. Others (specify)):

26. Garbage disposal (1. Corporation, 2. Residents, 3. NGO, 4. No arrangement, 5. Others (specify)):

27. Frequency of collection of garbage (number of days in a month) (1. Daily, 2. 2 days, 3. 3 to 5, 4. 6 to 7, 5. 8 to 15, 6. More than 15)

### **D. Consumption and Expenditure**

28. Consumption of consumer durables

S. No.	Particulars	Number	Value (in Rs)
1	Cycle		
2	Motorcycle		
3	Rickshaw		
4	Rickshaw van		
5	Radio/tape recorder		
6	Television set		
7	Fan		
8	Watch		
9	Clock		
10	Mobile phone		
11	Mixture Grinder		
12	Kitchen utensils		
13	Gas oven/heater/kerosene stove		
14	Emergency light		
16	Torch light		
17	Furniture		
18	Others (specify)		
Total			

29. Monthly Expenditure on food and non-food items:

Food items	Amount(Rs)	Non-food item	Amount (Rs)
Cereals		Clothing	
Sugar and salt		Housing	
Milk		Transportation	
Tea/coffee		Medical expenses	
Fruit		Soap/detergent	

Vegetable		Festivals	
Oil		Kerosene/gas/electricity/firewood	
Dal		Education	
Meat		Films	
Fish/egg		Loan repayment	
Spice		Miscellaneous	
Miscellaneous		Total	
Total			

30. Monthly expenditure on intoxicants:

S. No.	Intoxicants	Amount (Rs)
1	Pansupari	
2	Tobacco chewing	
3	Tobacco smoking	
4	Liquor	
5	Others(specify)	
Total		

31. Leisure time activities (1. Gambling, 2. Visiting theatres//films, 3. Wandering/gossiping, 4. Going to temple/church etc., 5. Others (specify));

32. Have you taken any loan? (1. Yes, 2.No):

33. If ‘\_Yes’ in Q32, from where the loan has been taken? (1.Government bank, 2. Private bank, 3. Micro finance institution, 4. Friends/relatives / neighbour, 5. Others (specify)):

34 . If ‘\_Yes’ in Q32, mention purpose and extent of loan:

S. No.	Purpose of loan	Amount (Rs)
1	Food	
2	Housing	

3	Education	
4	Health	
5	Festivals	
6	Marriage or other ceremonies	
7	Business	
8	Gambling	
9	Others (specify)	

35. Monthly savings (Rs):

**E Health.**

36. Common diseases affecting children (1.Diarrhoea, 2. Cold and cough, 3.Fever, 4. Measles, 5. More than one cause):

37. Distance of household from government hospital (in kms.) (1.Less than 1, 2. 1-2, 3. More than 2):

38. For healthcare, which facility do you approach? (0. None, 1.Government hospital, 2. Private hospital/dispensary/clinic, 3.Both 1 & 2, 4. Home remedy, 5. Others (specify)):

39. If government hospital facility is not used, reasons for not using this facility? (1. Far away from the residence, 2.Not aware of location of facility, 3. Treatment not good, 4. Having alternative free treatment, 5. Time consuming, 6. Treatment not good & time consuming, 7. Others (specify)):

40. Type of treatment used (0.None, 1. Allopathic, 2.Homeopathic, 3.Both 1& 2, 4. Ayurvedic, 5. Others (specify));

41. Source of finance for medical expenditure (1.Own income/saving, 2. Borrowings, 3. Both 1 & 2, 4. Assistance from friends/relatives, 5. Mortgaging of jewellery, 6. Others(specify)):

42. Cause of death in last two years (if any) by type of disease/illness or other causes:

S. No.	Cause of death	No. of deaths
1	Malaria	
2	Flu, cold, cough	

3	Prolonged fever	
4	Jaundice	
5	Diarrhoea/vomiting	
6	Pneumonia	
7	Respiratory problems	
8	Gastroenteritis	
9	Ulcer/Appendicitis	
10	Polio/Measles	
11	Tuberculosis	
12	Accidents	
13	Cancer	
14	Heart attack/CVA	
15	Infant deaths	
16	Old age	
17	Child birth	
18	Asthma	
19	Other diseases(specify)	
20	Not known	

43. Do you or any of your family member affected with any health problem in the last one year? (1.Yes, 2. No):

44. If Yes in Q43, what type of problem did you encounter?

Short term	No. of persons affected	Long term	No. of persons affected
Fever		Diabetes	
Cold & cough		Heart Problem	
Diarrhoea		Tuberculosis	
Headache		Gynaecological	
Malaria		Hypertension	

Cholera		Cancer	
Jaundice		Leprosy	
Gastric		Asthma	
Eye problem		Tumour	
Skin disease		Thyroid	
Pneumonia		Others(specify)	
Anaemia			
Weakness			
Pain in body			
Others(specify)			

#### F. Education

45. Distance from primary school (in kms.) (1.Upto 1, 2. 1-2, 3. More than 2):

46. Distance of high school from your residence (in kms.):

47. Is there any child who never went to school? (1.Yes, 2.No):

48. If 'Yes' in Q47, how many children never went to school?

Male ----- Female -----

49. Is there any drop out in your households? (1. Yes, 2.No):

50. If 'Yes' in Q49, how many children dropped out?

Male ----- Female -----

51. Family members at present time dropped out standard of education wise:

Standard	Government		Private	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Primary				
High School				
College or above				

52. Dropped-out age-group wise:

Age-group	Government	Private

	Male	Female	Male	Female
5-9				
10-16				
17-				

53. Dropped-out medium of instruction wise:

Medium of instruction	Government		Private	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Bengali				
Hindi				
Nepali				
Urdu				
Others(specify)				

54. Reasons for never going to school or drop out:

Reason	Male	Female
Not performing well in studies		
No interest in studies		
Far away from school/college		
Unable to meet expenditure		
To take care of household chores		
To increase household income		
Ill health		
Others(specify)		

55. Father's/guardian's education level (0. Illiterate, 1. Able to read and write only, 2. Primary education, 3. Secondary education, 4. Higher education, 5. Technical education, 6. Professional education):



56. Mother's education level (0. Illiterate, 1. Able to read and write only, 2. Primary education, 3. Secondary education, 4. Higher education, 5. Technical education, 6. Professional education):

**G. Improvement in Facilities**

57. Improvement of basic service facilities in the slum area and to your home compared to last 5 years (Select an appropriate option and put a  $\surd$  mark on selected option):

		Option				
S. No.	Basic service facility	Definitely improved (5)	Improved (4)	No improvement (3)	Worse (2)	Very worse (1)
1	Garbage collection					
2	Electricity supply to your area					
3	Electricity supply to your home					
4	Water supply to your area					
5	Road in the slum					
6	Approach road to the slum					
7	Street light in the slum					
8	Drainage facility in the slum					
9	Garbage disposal in the slum					
10	Ration facility for the slum dwellers					
11	Transport Communication facility connecting the slum area					
12	Others(specify)					

58. Main source of improvement of facilities in the slum (1. Government, 2. NGO, 3. Residents, 4. Others (specify)):

59. Do you have ration card for your family? (1. Yes, 2. No):

60. If Yes in Q59, do you get the essentials from the ration shop properly?(1. Yes, 2. No):

61. If No in Q59, reason behind not having ration card (1. Due to migration, 2. Not applied, 3. Applied, but not provided, 4. Others (specify)):

62. Do you have Voter Identity Card? (1. Yes, 2. No):

63. If No in Q62, reason for not having Voter Identity Card (1. Due to migration, 2. Not applied and approached, 3. Applied, but not provided, 4. Others(specify)):

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## Health and Healthcare Situation of Slum-dwellers of Siliguri Municipal Corporation Area: An Empirical Study

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### ABSTRACT

*Slum-dwellers are the most deprived people in the urban area. Health and healthcare facilities available to people is an essential indicator for determining their well being, and slum-dwellers are mostly lacking these facilities. The paper reveals the healthcare situation of the slum-dwellers of the Siliguri Municipal Corporation (SMC) area of West Bengal. The study is based on a field survey. In order to get a better picture of the health and healthcare situation of the slum-dwellers of the SMC area, the total slum area of SMC is divided into Inner slum and Outer slum, and the health and healthcare situation in the 200 slum households of this area is studied. In contrast, an attempt is made to find out whether the Inner slum-dwellers or the Outer slum-dwellers are better off in this respect. The study finds that the cause of concern is the long-term lifestyle diseases, which are the cause of death in the slum and Inner slum-dwellers are most affected. The study also finds the need to improve the Government healthcare facilities so that the poor slum-dwellers can benefit from these facilities.*

**Keywords:** Slum-dwellers; Inner slum and Outer slum; Siliguri Municipal Corporation; Health and healthcare situation

### INTRODUCTION

Health is an essential indicator for the determination of well being of people. The slum area is lacking in various amenities of life, and health and healthcare is one essential amenity of which slum-dwellers are deprived of as revealed by various studies.

Major illnesses prevailing in the slum area are cough, cold, fever, tuberculosis, and rheumatism (Jha, 1986). Ill health in the slum areas is mostly associated with poor sanitation, lack of waste disposal facilities, vermin, poor ventilation, and particulate matter in fuels used (United Nations Human Settlements Programme, 2003). Inadequate food intake and lack of financial resources are other causes (Pande, 2005). The disease patterns of urban poor reflect the problems of both underdevelopment and industrialization (Davis, 2006). Slums have risks of waterborne and airborne diseases (Hossain, 2014). Slum-dwellers have apathy about their diseases, nutrition, and vaccination (Uddin, 2018). Hypertension (35.5%), diabetes (16.6%), and anemia (70.9%) are highly prevalent in the slum (George et al., 2019).

Mother and child care centers are not functioning up to the mark (Kappagantula, 2007). Private healthcare facilities are the primary source of health care for most of households in every city in the slum and non-slum areas. (Gupta, Arnold & Lhungdim, 2009). Out of Pocket (OOP), health expenditures are highly regressive (Chowdhury, 2011). Slum-dwellers prefer private sector while seeking healthcare and reasons for dissatisfaction with Government health facilities are long waiting time, long distance between residence and health facilities and short supply of drugs the cost of which has to be borne by the patients

from their pockets (Banerjee et al., 2012). The slum-dwellers of inner slum depend mostly on public health institutions due to the proximity of the Government hospital (Pramanik, 2013).

The study area is Siliguri Municipal Corporation (SMC) area, located in the state of West Bengal. It has a unique characteristic as 14 out of 47 wards of SMC falls in the neighboring Jalpaiguri district, and the rest belong to Darjeeling district (<http://www.siligurismc.in/>).

**Objective of the study:** To explore the healthcare situation of the slum-dwellers of the SMC area.

**Research Design:** The study is based on field survey. The slum households of notified slums of SMC area are surveyed. We have divided the total slum area into Inner and Outer slum areas, and we have done a comparative analysis to find if any difference in the health and healthcare situation exists in these areas.

**Purpose of the study:** The findings of the study will give an outlook of the health and healthcare situation of the slums of the growing cities of India at the present time and enable the Government to take necessary steps in this regard to improve the living condition of the slum-dwellers.

## METHODOLOGY

The universe of the study is the Siliguri Municipal Corporation area. We prepared a questionnaire to collect the required information from the slum area of SMC, which is the sample study's location. The sampling procedure adopted is as follows. First, we segregated the total 154 slums of the SMC area as per Census 2001 into slums of Inner and Outer city slums with slum as the sampling unit using stratified random sampling. Second, from each of the two parts of the city, four slums were selected using a simple random sampling method. Third, out of four slums of Inner-city, each one was selected purposively from the four corners (North-South-East-West). We did the same in the case of the Outer city slum area. Hence a total of eight slums had been chosen. Fourth, using a simple random sampling method, 25 households were chosen from each of the eight slums. The household was the unit of observation, and the total size of the sample was 200 households.

Based on the above methodology, four selected Inner slums are: East- Chittaranjan Colony (ward-20), West- Darbhangatola (ward-6), North- Dashrathpally (ward-44), and South- Sarbahara Colony (ward-28), and four selected Outer slums are: East- Amtala Colony (ward-37), West- Kulipara Rajendranagar (ward-1), North- Amtala (ward-41) and South- D.S. Colony (ward-34). We conducted the primary survey during the period from August 2013 to March 2014.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the slum area surveyed, the total number of slum-dwellers residing in the 200 slum households is 911 (male: 451; female: 460). There are 434 slum-dwellers in the Inner slum and 477 in the Outer slum.

### **Health Problems of Slum-dwellers**

It is found that family members in all the 200 slum households are affected by a health problem in the last one year.

**Table-1: Descriptive Analysis of Short-term Ailments prevalent in the Slum Households during the last one year**

Short-term Ailments	Slum type	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Fever	Inner	373	3.73	1.613	1	9
	Outer	424	4.24	1.859	1	11
	Total	797	3.99	1.755	1	11
Cold and cough	Inner	431	4.31	1.692	1	10
	Outer	474	4.74	2.068	2	13
	Total	905	4.53	1.897	1	13
Diarrhea	Inner	234	2.34	1.273	1	6
	Outer	262	2.62	1.204	1	6
	Total	496	2.48	1.244	1	6
Headache	Inner	167	1.67	0.711	1	5
	Outer	187	1.87	0.800	0	4
	Total	354	1.77	0.762	0	5
Malaria	Inner	0	.00	0.000	0	0
	Outer	0	.00	0.000	0	0
	Total	0	.00	0.000	0	0
Cholera	Inner	0	.00	0.000	0	0
	Outer	0	.00	0.000	0	0
	Total	0	.00	0.000	0	0
Jaundice	Inner	0	.00	0.000	0	0
	Outer	2	.02	.141	0	1
	Total	2	.01	.100	0	1
Gastric	Inner	18	.18	.435	0	2
	Outer	26	.26	.525	0	2
	Total	44	.22	.482	0	2
Eye	Inner	36	.36	.578	0	2
	Outer	23	.23	.489	0	2
	Total	59	.30	.538	0	2
Skin	Inner	245	2.45	1.067	0	6
	Outer	278	2.78	1.501	0	8
	Total	523	2.62	1.310	0	8
Pneumonia	Inner	0	.00	.000	0	0
	Outer	0	.00	.000	0	0
	Total	0	.00	.000	0	0
Anemia	Inner	5	.05	.261	0	2
	Outer	5	.05	.297	0	2
	Total	10	.05	.279	0	2
Weakness	Inner	109	1.09	.996	0	4
	Outer	94	.94	.763	0	3
	Total	203	1.02	.888	0	4
Pain in body	Inner	65	.65	.657	0	2
	Outer	45	.45	.609	0	2
	Total	110	.55	.640	0	2
Other short-term ailments	Inner	9	.09	.321	0	2
	Outer	4	.04	.197	0	1
	Total	13	.07	.267	0	2

Source: Computed from Field Survey Data

**Short-term Ailments:**

During the last one year, among 911 slum-dwellers in 200 households, highest proportion of 905 (99.3 percent) slum-dwellers suffer from cold and cough; the minimum number of the person affected in slum

household is one, and the maximum number of persons suffering from cold and cough in slum household is 13, the mean number of members affected in slum household is 4.53, and the standard deviation is 1.897. Other diseases from which the slum-dwellers suffer most are fever 797 (87.5 percent), skin problem 523 (57.4 percent), diarrhea 496 (54.4 percent), headache 354 (38.9 percent), and weakness of body 203 (22.3 percent). 13 (1.4 percent) slum-dwellers suffer from other short-term ailments (accidents like a fracture or burn injury, measles, chickenpox, kidney or gallbladder stone). None of the slum-dwellers suffered from pneumonia, malaria, and cholera during the last one year. A large proportion of slum-dwellers suffer from vector-borne disease which implies that slum-dwellers do not have adequate knowledge of health and hygiene. The Outer slum and Inner slum-dwellers suffer from similar ailments. (Refer to Table-1)

**Table-2: Descriptive Analysis of Long-term Ailments prevalent in the Slum Households during the last one year**

Long-term Ailments	Slum type	Sum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Diabetes	Inner	4	.04	.197	0	1
	Outer	0	.00	.000	0	0
	Total	4	.02	.140	0	1
Heart	Inner	6	.06	.278	0	2
	Outer	2	.02	.141	0	1
	Total	8	.04	.221	0	2
Tuberculosis	Inner	2	.02	.141	0	1
	Outer	0	.00	.000	0	0
	Total	2	.01	.100	0	1
Gynecology	Inner	1	.01	.100	0	1
	Outer	2	.02	.141	0	1
	Total	3	.02	.122	0	1
Hypertension	Inner	12	.12	.356	0	2
	Outer	6	.06	.239	0	1
	Total	18	.09	.304	0	2
Cancer	Inner	3	.03	.171	0	1
	Outer	0	.00	.000	0	0
	Total	3	.02	.122	0	1
Leprosy	Inner	0	.00	.000	0	0
	Outer	0	.00	.000	0	0
	Total	0	.00	.000	0	0
Asthma	Inner	9	.09	.321	0	2
	Outer	4	.04	.243	0	2
	Total	13	.07	.285	0	2
Tumor	Inner	3	.03	.171	0	1
	Outer	2	.02	.141	0	1
	Total	5	.03	.157	0	1
Thyroid	Inner	2	.02	.141	0	1
	Outer	1	.01	.100	0	1
	Total	3	.02	.122	0	1
Other long-term ailments	Inner	12	.12	.327	0	1
	Outer	3	.03	.171	0	1
	Total	15	.08	.264	0	1

Source: Computed from Field Survey Data



**Long-term Ailments:**

The highest proportion of slum-dwellers suffers from hypertension, a lifestyle disease among the long-term ailments. During the last one year, among 911 slum-dwellers highest proportion of 18 (2 percent) slum-dwellers suffer from hypertension; the minimum number of the person suffering from hypertension in slum household is 0, and the maximum number of persons suffering from hypertension in slum household is 2, the mean number of members suffering from hypertension in slum household is 0.09 with standard deviation of 0.304. Other long-term diseases the slum-dwellers suffer are asthma, heart problem, tumor, diabetes, gynecological problem, cancer, thyroid problem, tuberculosis, and other long-term ailments like arthritis or enlarged liver or kidney problem or mental problem, or handicapped (deaf and dumb). No slum-dwellers are suffering from leprosy. A higher proportion of slum-dwellers of the Inner slum suffered from long-term ailments in comparison to the Outer slum. Other than the gynecological problem in all other long-term ailments proportion of slum-dwellers of Inner slum suffering from these ailments is higher than their counterpart in Outer slum. None of the slum-dwellers of Outer slum suffer from diabetes, tuberculosis, and cancer. We can infer that the health situation of the Outer slum is better in comparison to the Inner slum. This is due to the better living conditions in respect to financial conditions and living space or housing of Outer slum households in comparison to Inner slum households. (Refer to Table-2)

**Causes of Death of Slum-dwellers**

There are only 3 cases of death in three different households in the surveyed slum area in the last two years. All three cases of death were in the Inner slum. 33.3 percent of death each was due to asthma, cancer, and CVA (Cerebrovascular accident) or stroke. It suggests that the deaths in the slum area result from lifestyle diseases; no vector-borne diseases have resulted in the deaths. It is also noticed that Outer slum has a better health situation in comparison to Inner slum as deaths have taken place in Inner slum only during the last two years.

**The Situation of Healthcare Facilities**

The distance of Government hospital from slum households determine the probability of availing of the Government facility for the purpose of healthcare, which increases with nearness to such facility as observed from various studies. Among 200 households majority, (50 percent households) are 1 to 2 kilometers away from the Government hospital, 25 percent households are less than 1 kilometer from Government hospital, and 25 percent of households are more than 2 kilometers from the Government hospital. Fifty percent of households in both Inner and Outer slums are situated 1 to 2 kilometers away from Government hospitals. Fifty percent of Inner slum households are situated less than 1 kilometer away from Government hospital whereas 50 percent of Outer slum households are situated 1 to more than 2 kilometers away from Government hospital, which suggests that a higher proportion of households in Outer slum is far from Government hospital than Inner slum.

**Facilities for Healthcare Approached by Slum Households**

The choice of healthcare facilities by slum households gives a picture of the health situation prevailing in the slum area. Among 200 slum households majority (53.5 percent) households approach private

**Table-3: Facilities for Healthcare Approached by Slum Households**

Slum Type	Facilities for healthcare approached by slum households			Total
	Government hospital	Private hospital / nursing home / dispensary / clinic	Both Government hospital and Private hospital /nursing home /dispensary / clinic	
Inner	31(31.0)	43 (43.0)	26 (26.0)	100(100.0)
Outer	6 (6.0)	64 (64.0)	30 (30.0)	100(100.0)
Total	37 (18.5)	107 (53.5)	56 (28.0)	200 (100.0)

Note: Figures in parentheses are in percentage, Source: Field Survey

hospital or nursing home or dispensary or clinic only for healthcare followed by 28 percent households that avail both of the government hospital and private hospital or nursing home or dispensary or clinic for healthcare and only 18.5 percent approach only government hospital for healthcare. A higher proportion of households in both the Inner and Outer slums approach private hospitals or nursing homes or dispensaries or, clinics only for healthcare. The reasons are that the slum-dwellers believe that they can obtain better treatment from private healthcare facilities and as the slum-dwellers are engaged in the informal sector where they earn money if they work, they cannot lose their day's work by standing in a long queue which is an essential part in availing of services of Government hospital. Households in Outer slum are mostly dependent on private healthcare facilities in comparison to the households in Inner slum as in Inner slum 43 percent households approach only private hospital or nursing home or dispensary or clinic and 31 percent approach only government hospital. In contrast, in Outer slum 64 percent households approach only private hospital or nursing home or dispensary or clinic and 6 percent approach only government hospital as the government hospital from Outer slum is far in comparison to the Inner slum and also that the financial condition of the households in Outer slum is better than their counterpart in Inner slum. (Refer to Table-3)

We noticed that the slum-dwellers preferred home remedies for minor illnesses; if needed, they preferred private healthcare facilities over Government healthcare facilities, but if the treatment is costly and the illness is severe, they depend on Government healthcare facilities - Siliguri District Hospital and North Bengal Medical College and Hospital.

#### **Monthly Household Income and Source of Finance for Medical Expenditure of Slum Households**

Among 200 households in 46 percent household, each the medical expenditure is financed from "own income or savings" and "both own income or saving and borrowings" followed by 5 percent households which finance through borrowing only and 3 percent households that finance with assistance from friends or relatives. None of the slum households finance medical expenditure by mortgaging jewelry as the slum-dwellers are too poor to do so. The situation of slum households is better in Outer slum in comparison to Inner slum as in Inner slum among 100 households 9 percent households depend only on borrowing to meet their medical needs and 5 percent depend only on assistance from friends or relatives for the purpose. In contrast, in Outer slum 1 percent households depend only on borrowing and 1 percent households depend only on assistance from friends or relatives to meet their medical expenditure.

**Table-4: Monthly Household Income and Source of Finance for Medical Expenditure of Slum Households**

Slum Type	Household Income (in Rupees)	Source of finance for medical expenditure of slum households					Total
		Own income/saving	Borrowings	Both own income/saving and Borrowings	Assistance from friends/relatives	Mortgaging of jewelry	
Inner	Up to 5000	3 (6.7) (8.8)	8 (17.8) (88.9)	29 (64.4) (55.8)	5 (11.1) (100.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	45(100.0) (45.0)
	5001-10000	23(50.0) (67.6)	1 (2.2) (11.1)	22 (47.8) (42.3)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	46 (100.0) (46.0)
	Above 10000	8 (88.9) (23.5)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	1 (11.1) (1.9)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	9 (100.0) (9.0)
	Total	34(34.0) (100.0)	9 (9.0) (100.0)	52 (52.0) (100.0)	5 (5.0) (100.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	100(100.0) (100.0)
Outer	Up to 5000	2 (6.7) (3.4)	1 (3.3) (100.0)	26 (86.7) (65.0)	1 (3.3) (100.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	30(100.0) (30.0)
	5001-10000	35(71.4) (60.3)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	14 (28.6) (35.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	49 (100.0) (49.0)
	Above 10000	21(100.0) (36.2)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	21 (100.0) (21.0)
	Total	58(58.0) (100.0)	1 (1.0) (100.0)	40 (40.0) (100.0)	1 (1.0) (100.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	100(100.0) (100.0)
Total	Up to 5000	5(6.7) (5.4)	9 (12.0) (90.0)	55 (73.3) (59.8)	6 (8.0) (100.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	75 (100.0) (37.5)
	5001-10000	58(61.1) (63.0)	1(1.1) (10.0)	36 (37.9) (39.1)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	95 (100.0) (47.5)
	Above 10000	29(96.7) (31.5)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	1 (3.3) (1.1)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	30 (100.0) (15.0)
	Total	92(46.0) (100.0)	10(5.0) (100.0)	92(46.0) (100.0)	6 (3.0) (100.0)	0 (0.0) (0.0)	200(100.0) (100.0)

Note: Figures in parentheses are in percentage, Source: Field Survey

Among 92 slum households having both own income or saving and borrowings as the source of finance for medical expenditure highest proportion (59.8 percent), households earn monthly household income up to Rs.5000. Among 92 slum households having their own income or saving as a source of finance for medical expenditure a significant proportion (63.0 percent) of households earn monthly household income in the range Rs.5001-Rs.10000. Among ten slum households having borrowings as the only source of finance for medical expenditure majority (90 percent), households earn monthly household income up to Rs.5000. Among six slum households having assistance from friends or relatives as the only source of finance for medical expenditure, all (100 percent) households earn monthly household income up to Rs.5000. At the level of income above Rs. 5000 it is noticed that a significant proportion of households depend on own income as a source of finance for medical expenditure. This is also true in the Inner as well as Outer slum area.

As monthly household income increases, there is less dependence of households on borrowing or assistance from friends or relatives and a significant proportion of households depend on their own income

and savings as a source of finance for medical expenditure. (Refer to Table-4). This relationship is highly significant in the Inner slum ( $\chi^2=39.756$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), Outer slum ( $\chi^2=52.540$ ,  $p<0.001$ ), and in Total slum area ( $\chi^2=94.835$ ,  $p<0.001$ ).

### **Conclusion**

It is found that even though the prevalence of short- term ailments is higher than long-term ailments in the slum area of SMC but the deaths are the result of long-term ailments or lifestyle diseases, and long-term ailments are more prevalent in the Inner slum area. The study finds that there is a rising concern of lifestyle morbidities in the slums. The further growth of the Inner slum area, which is already overcrowded, is to be controlled as it has an impact on the health and wellbeing of the slum-dwellers. A significant proportion (53.5 percent) of slum households depends on private healthcare facilities; therefore, there is a need to improve the treatment facilities of Government hospitals and medical colleges. As the monthly household income of slum households increases, the dependence on borrowing and assistance from friends and relatives for medical expenditure decreases; therefore, there is a need to improve the employment situation and hence earnings of the slum-dwellers. The health insurance schemes, viz., Ayushman Bharat Yojana of the Government of India and Swasthya Sathi - the scheme of the West Bengal Government are to be implemented properly so that the slum-dwellers get benefits.

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**National Seminar  
on  
REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CONCERNS & THE WAY FORWARD**



**Organized by  
CENTRE FOR NORTH BENGAL DEVELOPMENT STUDIES,  
RAIGANJ UNIVERSITY**

**In Collaboration with NBU ECONOMICS ALUMNI ASSOCIATION**

**Certificate**

This certificate is awarded to *Madhumita Das*  
for presenting a paper titled *'Employment Situation and Occupational Pattern of Slum Dwellers  
in the Informal Sector: A Case Study of Sitiguri Municipal Corporation Area'*

in the National Seminar on 'Regional Development Concerns & The Way Forward' organized by Centre for North Bengal Development Studies, Raiganj University in collaboration with NBU Economics Alumni Association on 22nd February, 2020.

We wish him/her all the very best in future.

*Anil Bhunia*  
**Prof. Anil Bhumali**  
**Hon'ble Vice Chancellor**  
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