

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1: INTRODUCTION

Urbanisation implies the growth of cities and towns but various studies reveal that in developed countries urbanisation resulted in industrialization and economic development of the countries whereas in developing countries like India urbanisation has resulted in higher growth of population compared to economic development in these countries which led to the growth of slums. The growth of cities and urban areas attracts the people from rural and less developed areas who come to the cities in search of jobs and for availing of the better facilities and modern amenities in the cities. The people those who migrate to the cities are mostly with little or no education and financially poor and thus they get employed in the informal sector where jobs are available with little or no education but is poor income earning. With the low level of income the migrants to the cities can afford to settle in the slums as the cost of land is high in the cities. With pressure of population in the cities and urban areas the slums get overcrowded and are considered as problem areas.

1.2: STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

–A slum household is a group of individuals living under the same roof that lack one or more of the following conditions: insecure residential status, inadequate access to safe water, inadequate access to sanitation and other infrastructure, poor structural quality of housing and overcrowding.” (*UN-HABITAT*-,*Slums of the World: The face of urban poverty in the new millennium?*’, 2003: 8). Various studies have found that in the slums the slum dwellers lack in well-being in respect of physical, social and economic living conditions as physically the slums comprise of houses which are dilapidated, unhygienic because of lack of ventilation, light or sanitary facilities, drinking water, etc., overcrowded, lack of availability of pucca (metalled) roads and street lights and

proper drainage facilities. Regarding the social aspect lack of security of tenure, safety, education and morals are evident which cause hindrance in living a good and peaceful life. Economically the slum-dwellers are in poverty as the slums are mostly inhabited by people working in the informal sector and hence earning low income.

Health and education are the essential components of social infrastructure which are to be made available to all the citizens of a country. The people living in the slums are deprived of these two essential needs of human life and well-being. Various studies have found that the unhygienic environment of the slums makes the slum dwellers prone to vector borne diseases and the poverty of the slum dwellers causes them to suffer from disease related to malnutrition and also mental diseases. The poor slum dwellers face problem in accessing the public healthcare facilities because of lack of information and assistance in Government hospitals, social exclusion, inadequate and proper Government healthcare facilities available. The increase in urban poor in the slums lead to increase in number of people being deprived of education and health facilities as the poor who are unable to earn enough to feed themselves and family members cannot afford to provide proper education and health facilities to their children. The children are compelled to work as child labourers to support themselves and the family. The poor living condition in slums as revealed from various studies make the slum-dwellers prone to diseases and hence the medical expenditure increases and also make them unemployed as the lack of proper education of the people living in the slums gives them jobs only in the informal sector which are casual in nature and cannot be continued because of illness, keep them perpetually in poverty.

The slum population in India was 61.82 million according to census 2001 (*Planning Commission; Urban Infrastructure, Housing, Basic Services and Poverty Alleviation, 11th Plan*). Huge slum population is a great problem in the mega cities. Despite of several Government housing policies a large population of Mumbai, Kolkata and Delhi still lives in slums. A continuous increase in the percentage of slum population over the three decades (1981-2001) was found in the four metropolitan cities of India. In 1981, 31 percent population of Mumbai was residing in slums, and in 2001 nearly half (49 percent) of Mumbai's population was living in slums. The condition of Kolkata and

Delhi was not as severe as Mumbai. The proportion of slum population was 30 percent and 18 percent in 1981 in Kolkata and Delhi, which increased to 36 percent and 23 percent respectively in 1991. In Kolkata and Delhi in 2001 the proportion of slum population decreased to 33 percent and 19 percent respectively. Chennai has the lowest slum population among the four metropolitan cities. There was 14 percent slum population in Chennai in 1981, which increased to 15 percent in 1991 and further 18 percent in 2001 (*State of Environment Report, India, 2009*). The total slum population in India as per 2011 Census is 6,54,94,604. The top five States or UTs having higher number of slum population are Maharashtra (1,18,48,423), Andhra Pradesh (1,01,86,934), West Bengal (64,18,594), Uttar Pradesh (62,39,965) and Tamil Nadu (57,98,459) (*Primary Census Abstract for Slums, 2011*). The slum population in India according to Census 2011 constitutes 5.4 percent of the total population of the country. The slum population constitutes 17.4 percent of the total urban population. The number of slum households increased from 5.9 million in 1993 to 8.8 million in 2012 (*Government of India Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation National Buildings Organization, 2015*).

The *Socio-Economic Census 2011 Urban Data (provisional)* reveal that majority of urban dwellers do not have any source of income; among 299.99 million urban dwellers 172.71 million (57.57 percent) persons are unemployed. Among 299.99 million urban dwellers 0.15 million (0.05 percent) are beggars, 0.10 million (0.03 percent) are rag pickers, 6.20 million (2.07 percent) are domestic workers, 1.94 million (0.65 percent) are street vendors, 18.93 million (6.31 percent) are construction workers, 1.30 million (0.43 percent) are sanitation workers, 7.46 million (2.49 percent) are shop workers or assistants, 2.49 million (0.83 percent) are electricians or mechanics or assemblers, 0.94 million (0.31 percent) are washer-men, 17.71 million (5.90 percent) do not do any work and earning sources are pension, rent, interest etc. and remaining 70.06 million (23.36 percent) are engaged in other jobs. It is evident that in the urban areas unemployment is high and hence do not earn any income; those engaged in jobs are also working mainly in the informal sector and thus are low income earners. The employment situation of the slum area of India can be understood from the above data.

Jha (2017) states that informality and vulnerability has been on the rise as National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) estimates of 2011-12 count reveals that informal labour was 447.2 million out of total labour force of 484.7 million of the total working people and most of these workers are ‘vulnerable’ as they work in insecure jobs with negligible social protection. The vulnerability has been aggravated because of withdrawal of the Indian state from various important areas of social sector. Lack of employment opportunities is the cause of vulnerable labour reserves. A significant decline in unemployment occurred between 1983 to 1993-94, but unemployment rose sharply between 1993-94 and 2004-05. The proportion of women in the labour force is lower than male workers by close to 20 percentage points. Over 80 percent of the new jobs created in recent years are casual in nature with large number of them in the construction sector. According to the World Economic and Social Outlook Report, 2016, 12 percent of the workforce in the developed countries and 46 percent of the workforce in the developing countries are in informal employment. Of this in South Asia about 72 percent workers of the total workforce work in the informal sector while in India this proportion is larger as more than 90 percent of workers are employed in vulnerable informal jobs.

Srija (2017) finds that the policy of disinvestment post 1991 led to increase in informal employment creation especially in the organized sector which increased from 37.9 percent in 1999-2000 to 48 percent in 2004-05 and 54.6 percent in 2011-12. There is cutting down on the employee pay roll strength and meeting production demand through contract labour by various manufacturers and there is a trend of increasing informalization as a cost reducing measure in the public sector. In the past four decades jobs in the agricultural sector declined and shifted in the form of informal employment largely to the construction and low skilled service sector as because of their illiteracy with low levels of vocational skills.

As land value is increasing and most State Governments not giving priority to affordable housing for the poor slums and squatters are increasing. In India over 25 percent of urban population is poverty stricken and the poverty is mainly concentrated in small and medium towns. The ratio of urban poverty in some of the larger states in

India is higher than that of rural poverty leading to the phenomenon of ‘Urbanization of Poverty’. In Karnataka and West Bengal higher degree of urbanization is associated with higher levels of poverty. The sustainability of urban development in India is seen in the context of shelter and slums, basic urban services, financing urban development and governance and planning. There is still a huge gap in achieving universal access to education in all cities and the urban poor children suffer the most. Moreover costs of health services (direct cost, indirect cost and opportunity cost) continue as the single largest barrier to access for urban poor (*India: Urban Poverty Report, 2009*).

The Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2016 reinstates India’s terrible status on malnutrition. India ranks 97 out of 118 countries on GHI 2016, indicating serious levels of nutritional deprivation among its children (*Choudhary, 2017*).

A skewed pattern of health care oriented towards secondary tertiary level curative services resulting in the negligence of the more basic preventive and primary care services needed for the survival of the poor has taken place in India’s health system because of high income and wealth inequality (*Prabhu, 2017*).

The urban poor suffer from poor health status, as per the data of National Family Health Survey (NFHS III) conducted in 2005-06, under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) among the urban poor at 72.7, which is higher than the urban average of 51.9. More than 50 percent of urban poor children are underweight and 60 percent of the urban poor children do not have complete immunization in comparison to the urban average of 42 percent. About 47.1 percent of urban poor children under-three years are underweight in comparison to the urban average of 32.8 percent and 45 percent among rural population. 71.4 percent of the children are anaemic among the urban poor in comparison to 62.9 percent of urban average. Only 44 percent of deliveries are institutional among the urban poor in comparison to the urban average of 67.5 percent. Among the urban poor, 46.8 percent women did not receive any education in comparison to 19.3 percent in urban average statistics (*National Urban Health Mission, 2008-2009*).

The literacy level of people in slums is less compared to the non-slum areas while the situation of female literacy is in a poor state in the slums. In slums of Tripura and

Meghalaya there are more than 80 percent literate males whereas literacy level of males residing in the slums of Delhi and Chandigarh are at 43 percent and 55 percent respectively. The level of female slum literacy is around 55 percent in India. It is lowest in Chandigarh i.e. 30 percent and highest 75.5 percent in Meghalaya as computed from census of India, 2001 (*Kumar, Kumar, & Anurag , 2007*).

As per the Census of India 2001, the total population living in Siliguri Municipal Corporation area is 4, 72,374 while the slum population is 1, 68,214. Thus slum population of this corporation area is 35 percent of the total population of the Siliguri Municipal Corporation area. The number of slums in this area is 154. The number of persons below poverty level in 2002 in 33 wards within Darjeeling district was 16.73 percent and 14 wards within Jalpaiguri district was 25.61 percent and the average for all the 47 wards was 20.24 percent (*Siliguri Municipal Corporation: "Development, Endeavour and Prospects: 1999-2003", 2004*).

In 1977-78, 58.22 percent of urban population in West Bengal lived below the poverty line but the percentage has come down to 14.9 percent in 1999-2000 (55th round of NSSO Data) against a national statistic of 23.62 percent (*Municipal Affairs Department and Urban Development Department Government of West Bengal, 2003*).

According to the 2011 Census, 377 million Indians live in urban areas and the urban population is expected to increase considerably by 2021. The United Nations projects that if urbanisation continues at the present rate, 46 percent of the total population will be in urban regions of India by 2030 (*High Level Expert Group Report on Universal Health Coverage for India, Planning Commission of India, 2011*).

Rapid urbanisation in the country has also resulted in an increase in the number of urban poor, and most of these poor people live in slums. Since historically, urbanisation in India has been unplanned as revealed from various studies, shortfalls in water, sanitation, housing and infrastructure, growth of informal sector are inevitable. Intra-urban inequalities in the country have caused the urban poor to suffer from better living conditions, health and health facilities as well as education. If pace of unplanned urbanisation continues at the above mentioned predicted rate, the living condition especially the health and education situation of the urban poor living in the slums would

worsen. The poor living condition of slums call for an in-depth analysis especially of health and education and appears to be very pertinent as study on the above mentioned components in a detailed way have not been done in the Siliguri Municipal Corporation area.

1.3: PROFILE OF SILIGURI CITY

Siliguri is situated in the state of West Bengal. As per Census 2011 Siliguri is an Urban Agglomeration (UA) coming under the category of Class I UAs or Towns Siliguri city is governed by Municipal Corporation which comes under Siliguri Metropolitan Region which comprises of Binnaguri (Census Town with population of 58,840), Chakiabhita (Census Town with population of 5251), Dabgram (Census Town with population of 119040), Kalkut (P) (Census Town with population of 9184), and Siliguri (Municipal Corporation). Urban or metropolitan population of Siliguri in 2011 is 705,579 of which 362,523 are males and 343,056 are females. Hinduism is the main religion in the city with 92.0 percent followers. Islam ranks second in popularity with approximately 5.4 percent followers (*Siliguri City Census 2011 data: <http://www.census2011.co.in/census/city/192-siliguri.html>*).

Geographically, Siliguri is situated at the latitude of 26.71°N and the longitude of 88.43°E (*Ministry of Urban Development, 2015*). Siliguri, the gateway of North East India, is one of the most rapidly developing metropolises of the state. Siliguri is a rapidly growing city in West Bengal. It acquired the status of a Sub-Divisional town in 1907. The Siliguri Sub-Division is bounded on the North by the Sub-Himalayan ranges and on the South by Bangladesh, Uttar Dinajpur and Bihar, on the East is the Jalpaiguri District and Kalimpong Sub-Division and bounded on the West by Nepal. The Geographical area of the Sub-Division spreads over 837.45 square kilometres. The Sub-Division has a long 19.32 Kilometres International Border with Bangladesh. It has four Community Development Blocks -Matigara, Phansidewa, Naxalbari and Khoribari and one Corporation area - Siliguri Municipal Corporation under its administrative jurisdiction. The Sub-Division comprise of 7 Police Station and 22 Gram Panchayats

Map - 1.3: Map of Darjeeling District Showing Location of City of Siliguri



Source: <https://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/westbengal/districts/darjiling.htm>

and presently 3 Assembly Constituencies. 1) 25-Matigara-Naxabari. 2) 26-Siliguri and 3) 27-Phansidewa-Kharibari (ST), all under 4-Darjeeling Parliamentary Constituency. The city of Siliguri is situated at 122 metres above sea-level; the region has an average annual rainfall of 323 cms. The region is cooler than the Southern and Central regions of West Bengal as here the summer temperature rarely exceeds 38 degree Centigrade and in winter mean minimum temperature rarely falls below 4 degree Centigrade. The whole region is famous for three T's - Tea, Timber and Tourism. (*Official website of Siliguri Subdivision: <http://www.siliguri.gov.in/about.html>*).

By thirties Siliguri gained weightage as a town it was conferred Municipal status in the year 1950. Situated in Darjeeling district the district headquarters is located at Darjeeling. Siliguri is a unique city as 14 out of 47 wards of Siliguri Municipal Corporation (SMC) falls in the neighbouring Jalpaiguri district. Siliguri Municipality gets status as a corporation in 1994 (*SMC website: <http://www.siligurismc.in/about-us.php> and <http://www.siligurismc.in/history-of-siliguri.php>*). Total area of SMC is 42 square kilometres (*SMC website: <http://www.siligurismc.in/>*).

The Table-1.3 below presents the socio-economic profile of the residents of Siliguri Municipal Corporation area in 2011.

Table-1.3: The Socio-economic Profile of the Residents of Siliguri Municipal Corporation Area in 2011

No. of Household : 115957		Density of population per square kilometres	12250
Population	Person	Male	Female
Total	513264	263702	249562
In the age group 0-6 years	52540	27215	25325
Scheduled Castes (SC)	63759	32813	30946
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	6140	3073	3067
Literates	395802	211682	184120
Illiterate	117462	52020	65442
Total Worker	187932	152417	35515
Main Worker	165882	141035	24847
Main Worker - Cultivator	580	392	188
Main Worker - Agricultural Labourers	501	350	151
Main Worker - Household Industries	4065	2915	1150
Main Worker - Other	160736	137378	23358
Marginal Worker	22050	11382	10668
Marginal Worker - Cultivator	606	264	342
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers	187	87	100
Marginal Worker - Household Industries	1325	397	928
Marginal Workers - Other	19932	10634	9298

Marginal Worker (3-6 Months)	20215	10235	9980
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (3-6 Months)	598	261	337
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (3-6 Months)	170	79	91
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (3-6 Months)	1166	329	837
Marginal Worker - Other (3-6 Months)	18281	9566	8715
Marginal Worker (0-3 Months)	1835	1147	688
Marginal Worker - Cultivator (0-3 Months)	8	3	5
Marginal Worker - Agriculture Labourers (0-3 Months)	17	8	9
Marginal Worker - Household Industries (0-3 Months)	159	68	91
Marginal Worker - Other Workers (0-3 Months)	1651	1068	583
Non Worker	325332	111285	214047

Source: Siliguri Municipal Corporation-Census 2011

As per the Census 2011 data obtained from Siliguri Municipal Corporation about SMC area population of Siliguri in 2011 is 513,264; of which male and female population are 263,702 (51.4 percent) and 249,562 (48.6 percent) respectively. Thus proportion of male population is higher than female. The sex ratio in Siliguri is 946 females per 1000 males. It is found that the density of population per square kilometre of the area is 12250. Number of households in SMC area is 115957. The number of persons in this area in the age group 0-6 years is 52540 (10.2 percent) of which 27215 (51.8 percent) are male and 25325 (48.2 percent) are female. Scheduled Castes population is 63759 (12.4 percent) of which 32813 (51.5 percent) and 30946 (48.5 percent) are males and

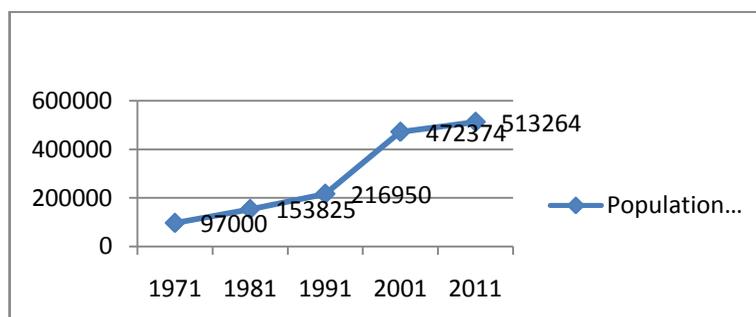
females respectively. Scheduled Tribes population is 6140 (1.2 percent) of which 3073 (50.1 percent) and 3067 (49.9 percent) are males and females respectively. Literates in the SMC area is 395802 (77.1 percent) of which 211682 (53.5 percent) and 184120 (46.5 percent) are males and females respectively. Illiterates in the SMC area is 117462 (22.9 percent) of which 52020 (44.3 percent) and 65442 (55.7 percent) are males and females respectively. Total working population in the SMC area is 187932 (36.6 percent) of which 152417 (81.1 percent) and 35515 (18.9 percent) are males and females respectively. It is noticed that among the total working population majority are male. Among the total workers 165882 (88.3 percent) are main workers of which 141035 (85 percent) are males and 24847 (15 percent) are females and 22050 (11.7 percent) are marginal workers of which 11382 (51.6 percent) and 10668 (48.4 percent) are males and females respectively. There are 325332 (63.4 percent) non workers in the SMC area of which 111285 (34.2 percent) are males and 214047 (65.8 percent) are females. It thus suggests that majority of residents of the SMC area are non workers and majority of female are non workers. In this area majority 160736 (96.9 percent) of main workers work in different trades other than working as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers and workers in Household Industries Similarly it is also noticed that the majority 19932 (90.4 percent) of marginal workers work in different trades other than working as Cultivators, Agricultural Labourers and workers in Household Industries. It is found that proportion of marginal workers those working for (3-6 Months) is 20215 (91.7 percent) is higher than those working for (0-3 Months) which is 1835 (8.3 percent).

Siliguri was a tiny village with population less than 800 in 1901 and became a municipal town with a population of 32,480 with an area of 15.54 sq. km in 1951. The original Siliguri town was near the Siliguri Town Railway Station. After India's Independence the city of Siliguri began to grow. After Partition of India and Pakistan thousands of refugees poured in from East Pakistan, followed by refugees from Assam in the 1960s who lost their home in anti-Bengali riots there. Siliguri also took centre stage in several wars – the 1962 Indo-China war, the 1965 Indo-Pak war and ultimately the 1971 war with Pakistan which resulted in the formation of Bangladesh; heavy

inflow of refugees to the town took place as a result. Siliguri became the centre of trade between India, Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal and Tibet. Assam rail link in 1950's made this town a gateway to North-East India. The NH-31 and other road networks, after 1981 establishment of some important State Government offices in Siliguri resulted in increase of population in Siliguri but the formation of Siliguri Municipal Corporation in 1994 and addition of 17 wards within the corporation limits resulted in huge increase in population in 2001. During the last decade (2001-11) the town recorded a net population increase of forty one thousand persons. This is due to intra city migration from core city to peripheral areas and the residential population is slowly moving towards outskirts of the city (outside the boundary of Municipal Corporation) (*Ministry of Urban Development, 2015*)

The following Figure-1.3 shows the Population trend of Siliguri over the census years

Figure-1.3: Population Trend of Siliguri



Source: Ministry of Urban Development, 2015

Maximum population growth occurred during 1991-2001 due to expansion of jurisdiction from 15.4 square kilometre (sq. km.) to 41.9 square kilometres. Population growth during 2001-11 is nominal, where most of the residential development happened in peripheral areas of SMC, where Siliguri Jalpaiguri Development Authority (SJDA) had identified areas for residential use.

Population density of Siliguri was 6331 persons per square kilometres in 1971 which rose to 14,088 persons per sq. km in 1991, in 2001 the population density decreased to 11274 persons per sq. km. which was due to expansion of the limits of Siliguri Municipal Corporation to 41.9 sq. km.

As per census 2011 the gross density in the city is about 106 persons per hectare. Ward numbers 29, 18 and 5 are the densest wards in the city. These wards have density between 4,022 to 36,907 persons per sq.km. There has been internal movement from the core city to peripheral areas due to congestion in core city thus wards in the core city experienced a negative population growth in the last decade (*Ministry of Urban Development, 2015*).

During the past four decades a constant increase in the total number of household took place in Siliguri and the number of households increased from 0.42 lakh in 1991 to 0.98 lakh in 2001. Thus there was an increase in 0.18 lakh households during 2001-2011. At present there are 1.16 lakh household in Siliguri. Increase in Municipal wards in the Siliguri Municipal Corporation is the main cause of increase in the number of households. During the year 1991 the average household size was 5.08. The average household size in 2001 was 4.81 which reduced to 4.43 in 2011 (*Ministry of Urban Development, 2015*).

Literacy rate of SMC has increased during the period from 2001 to 2011. It was 77.6 percent in 2001 which increased to 78.5 percent in 2011. In 2011 male literates are about 88.8 percent whereas female literates are about 81.9 percent. The literacy rate of the region is slightly above the state (76.2 percent) and national level (74.0 percent). (*Ministry of Urban Development, 2015*)

1.4: OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The central objective of this study is to find out the current status of living conditions with special reference to health and education in the slums of Siliguri Municipal Corporation area (SMCA) and also to find out the problems of living conditions of the people in these slums.

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To make a review of the living conditions of slum population in India.
2. To trace the income and expenditure pattern of the slum dwellers of the SMCA.
3. To investigate the employment condition of the slum dwellers of SMCA.

4. To find the housing condition of the slum dwellers of SMCA.
5. To find out the basic amenities provided by the Government to the slum dwellers of SMCA.
6. To inquire into the health condition of the slum dwellers of SMCA.
7. To analyse the educational status of slum dwellers of SMCA.
8. To suggest measures for the improvement of the living conditions of the slum dwellers of the SMCA.

1.5: SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The present study has revealed the current status of living conditions of slum dwellers of Siliguri Municipal Corporation area (SMCA) and found out the problems regarding their living conditions with special reference to health and education, which are the main factors for economic development. The study has suggested solutions to better the living conditions of the slum dwellers of the SMCA which will not only bring about social justice but also foster economic growth, social well-being and social stability. Since good living conditions, health and education are the basis of making good citizens for a country, the improvement of the status of living conditions including health and education of the poor slum dwellers would transform the life of these people and empower them to fruitfully contribute to the nation. In addition to revealing the picture of the living condition of the slum area of the Siliguri Municipal Corporation (SMC) the study also makes a comparison of the living condition of the people of Inner slum area and the Outer slum area of the SMCA which shall enable the policy makers to get some idea of the requirement of the slum dwellers living in the Inner and Outer slum areas and formulate policies accordingly to improve their living conditions. The study opens scope of more research on socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers of this area for their betterment.

1.6: RESEARCH QUESTIONS

This study has made an attempt to find answer to the following research questions:

1. What is the composition of the slum dwellers – old migrants, recent migrants, non-migrants?
2. What are the basic services received by the slum dwellers? What is the status of basic services that are provided by the Government?
3. Which is the most important characteristic that best reveals the pathetic condition of slum households?
4. What are the sources of earnings and causes of low earnings of the slum dwellers?
5. On what item do the slum dwellers of Siliguri Municipal Corporation area spend major portion of their income?
6. What are the diseases and what is the root cause of the diseases from which the slum dwellers mostly suffer?
7. Who are the main providers of health facilities to the slum dwellers?
8. What is the status of primary, secondary and higher education, technical and vocational education among the slum dwellers?
9. At which level of education the maximum dropout of slum children occurs? What are the causes behind the dropout of the slum children?

1.7: HYPOTHESES

The major hypotheses for our study are as follows:

1. There is significant variation in the average monthly household income of the sample slum households of Inner and Outer slums.
2. There is significant relationship between the monthly household income and family size of sample slum households in Inner, Outer and Total (Inner and Outer) slum area.

3. There is significant relationship between expenditure on education and monthly household income of sample slum households in Inner, Outer and Total (Inner and Outer) slum area.
4. There is significant variation in the average monthly total household expenditure of the sample slum households of Inner and Outer slums.
5. There is significant difference in expenditure on consumer durables of the sample slum households between Inner and Outer slums.
6. There is significant relationship between monthly household income and source of finance for medical expenditure of slum households in Inner, Outer and Total (Inner and Outer) slum area.

1.8: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is based on both primary and secondary data.

Primary data is collected on the basis of questionnaires prepared as required for collecting relevant data for the study of the living condition of the slum dwellers of SMCA. Secondary data is collected from sources like books, research journals, articles, working paper, Ph. D thesis and published reports by the Government and private organizations. Secondary data is used for analyzing the living condition, status of health and education of the slum dwellers of India, West Bengal and Siliguri Municipal Corporation area. National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) reports have been used to compare the living condition of the slum dwellers of India over the periods 1993-2012.

The universe of the study is SMC area. The location of sample study is the slums of SMC area. The following sampling procedure was adopted: First stratified random sampling was used to segregate the total 154 slums of the SMC area into slums of Inner and Outer city slums with slum as the sampling unit. Second, four slums from each of the two parts of the city was selected using 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). The same was done in case of outer city slum area. Thus a

total of eight slums had been chosen. Fourth, 25 households was chosen using simple random sampling method from each of the eight slums. The unit of observation was the household and the total size of the sample was 200 households.

Based on the above methodology four selected Inner slums are: East- Chittaranjan Colony (ward no.-20), West- Darbhangatola (ward no.-6), North- Dashrathpally (ward no.-44) and South- Sarbahara Colony (ward no.-28) and four selected Outer slums are: East- Amtala Colony (ward no.-37), West- Kulipara Rajendranagar (ward no.-1), North- Amtala (ward no.-41) and South- D.S. Colony (ward no.-34). The primary survey has been conducted during the period from August 2013 to March 2014.

1.9: DATA PROCESSING

Primary data have been analyzed in terms of percentage, maximum and minimum value, mean and standard deviation etc. In order to find the relationship between variables correlation and multiple linear regression has been done. The hypotheses have been tested using Chi-Square test, t-test and ANOVA.

1.10: CHAPTERISATION

The study is divided into the following chapters.

Chapter-1: Introduction: This chapter includes the statement of the problem, a discussion on Siliguri Municipal Corporation area, objective of the study, significance of the study, research questions, research hypotheses, research methodology, data processing, chapterisation of the study and limitations of the study.

Chapter-II: Review of Literature: Review of related literature is made in detail in this chapter.

Chapter-III: Living Condition of Slum Population in India, West Bengal and Siliguri Municipal Corporation area (SMCA): This chapter includes the status and problems of living conditions of people living in the slums in India and specially in West Bengal, comparison of living condition of slums between West Bengal and other

major states of India and a brief description about the slum area of Siliguri Municipal Corporation area obtained from the secondary sources of data.

Chapter-IV: Conditions of Employment and Income of Slum Dwellers in SMCA:

Primary survey results of employment and income conditions of slum dwellers in SMCA is analysed in this chapter.

Chapter-V: Consumption Pattern and Housing Condition of Slum Dwellers in SMCA:

This chapter deals with the analysis of the results of primary survey of consumption pattern and housing conditions of slum dwellers of SMCA.

Chapter-VI: Health Condition of Slum Dwellers in SMCA: The results of primary survey of the health conditions of slum dwellers in SMCA are analysed in this chapter.

Chapter VII: Education Scenario of Slum Dwellers in SMCA: This chapter analyses the results of the primary survey of the education scenario of the slum dwellers in SMCA.

Chapter VIII: Summary of Findings, Conclusion and Suggestions: This chapter summarizes the findings of the previous chapters, give a conclusion of the study and also suggest measures for the improvement of the living conditions of the slum dwellers of SMCA.

1.11: LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The sample size may not adequately represent the true and fair picture of the area under study.

The study is based on the slums of the Siliguri Municipal Corporation area. It may not be valid in other slum areas.