

CHAPTER-III

LIVING CONDITION OF SLUM POPULATION IN INDIA, WEST BENGAL AND SILIGURI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA (SMCA)

3.1: INTRODUCTION

Living condition in slums of India depend on the economic, physical, social and demographic situation of the slum dwellers. The Central Government, State Government, Local Government (Municipalities and Corporations), Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and also the residents of the slum are responsible for bringing changes in the living condition of the slums. The various reports published by the government from time to time give some information regarding the living condition of the slum dwellers of India.

This chapter portrays the living condition of the slum dwellers of India and West Bengal in particular with the help of the data obtained from the Primary Census Abstract for Slums, 2011, National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) reports of January-June 1993 (Report Number-417), July-December 2002 (Report No.-486), July 2008-June 2009 (Report No.-534) and July 2012-December 2012 (Report No.-561) and Government of India Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation National Buildings Organization, 2015. The chapter also includes a brief description related to the slums of Siliguri Municipal Corporation.

3.2: SLUM POPULATION IN INDIA

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. Four States or Union Territories - Manipur, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep do not have any slum. 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*). Number of slum household as per Census 2011 is 1,39,20,191. The top five States or Union Territories having higher number of slum households are Maharashtra (24,99,948), Andhra Pradesh (24,31,474), Tamil Nadu (14,63,689), West Bengal (13,91,756) and Madhya Pradesh (11,17,764). Size of household is 4.7 in 2011 which has decreased by 0.5 compared to that in 2001 (*Primary Census Abstract for Slums, 2011*).

Table-3.2 represents the information regarding the slum population of India as obtained from the *Primary Census Abstract for Slums, 2011*.

Table-3.2: Information regarding the Slum Population of India, 2001 and 2011

Description	Number/ Percentage of Population in 2001	Number / Percentage of Population in 2011
Total Slum Population	5,23,71,589	6,54,94,604
Total Male Population	2,77,59,224	3,39,68,203
Total Female Population	2,46,12,365	3,15,26,401
Sex Ratio	887	928
Child Population (0-6 years)	75,76,856	80,82,743
Child Sex Ratio	921	922
Scheduled Caste Population	96,73,817	1,33,54,080
Scheduled Caste Sex Ratio	928	958
Scheduled Tribe Population	14,60,290	22,16,533
Scheduled Tribe Sex Ratio	957	985
Literacy Rate	72.2%	77.7%
Male Literacy Rate	80.1%	83.7%

Female Literacy Rate	63.2%	71.2%
Total Workers	1,73,10,568	2,38,39,259
Total Male Workers	1,41,72,030	1,84,53,228
Total Female Workers	31,38,538	53,86,031
Work Participation Rate	33.1%	36.4%
Male Work Participation Rate	51.1%	54.3%
Female Work Participation Rate	12.8%	17.1%
Total Main Workers	1,54,50,542	2,06,14,260
Male Main Workers	1,30,09,071	1,65,00,992
Female Main Workers	24,41,471	41,13,268
Total Marginal Workers	18,60,026	32,24,999
Male Marginal Workers	11,62,959	19,52,236
Female Marginal Workers	6,97,067	12,72,763
Total Cultivators	3,15,573	5,28,407
Total Agricultural Labourers	9,33,030	16,71,511
Total Household Industry Workers	9,29,068	11,93,449
Total Other Workers	1,51,32,897	2,04,45,892

Source: Primary Census Abstract for Slums, 2011

The total slum population in India as per 2011 Census is 6,54,94,604 of which 3,39,68,203 (51.9 percent) are males and 3,15,26,401 (48.1 percent) are females. Thus male population in the slums is higher than female population. 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). Sex ratio increased in the slums from 887 in 2001 to 928 in 2011, decadal growth of slum population is 25.1 percent. Child population (0-6 years) is 80,82,743 (12.3 percent), child sex ratio is 922. Scheduled Caste population in slums of

India in 2011 is 1,33,54,080 (20.4 percent). Sex ratio among the Scheduled Caste population is 958. Scheduled Tribe population in slums of India in 2011 is 22,16,533 (3.4 percent). Sex ratio among the Scheduled Tribe population is 985.

Literacy rate has increased among the slum population to 77.7 percent in 2011 from 72.2 percent in 2001. As per Census 2011 the literacy rate among male is 83.7 percent and among female it is 71.2 percent. The slums of the States and Union territories in India having high literacy rate in 2011 are Mizoram, Kerala, Tripura, Meghalaya and Nagaland whereas those having low literacy rate are Chandigarh, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.

In 2011 there are 2,38,39,259 workers in the slum including 1,84,53,228 (77.4 percent) male workers and 53,86,031 (22.6 percent) female workers. It is noticed that majority of workers are male. Work participation rate in slums increased to 36.4 percent in 2011 from 33.1 percent in 2001. In 2011 work participation rate in slums among males is 54.3 percent and among females it is 17.1 percent. The slums of the States and UTs in India having high work participation rate in 2011 are Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Mizoram and Goa whereas those having low work participation rate are Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Jharkhand. There are 2,06,14,260 main workers in the slums of India in 2011 and percentage of main workers to total workers decreased to 86.5 percent in 2011 from 89.3 percent in 2001. In 2011 percentage of male main workers to total male workers is 89.4 percent and percentage of female main workers to total female workers is 76.4 percent. There are 32,24,999 marginal workers in the slums of India in 2011 and percentage of marginal workers to total workers increased to 13.5 percent in 2011 from 10.7 percent in 2001. The slums of the States and UTs in India having higher percentage of main workers in 2011 are National Capital Territory of Delhi, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andaman and Nicobar Islands whereas those having lower percentage of main workers in 2011 are Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Mizoram. The slums of the States and UTs in India having higher percentage of marginal workers in 2011 are Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Mizoram whereas those having lower percentage of marginal workers in 2011 are National Capital Territory of

Delhi, Chandigarh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. In 2011 in the slums of India percentage of marginal workers working for less than 3 months to total marginal workers is 15.7 percent and percentage of marginal workers working for 3 to 6 months to total marginal workers is 84.3 percent. Again in 2011 in the slums of India percentage of cultivators to total workers is 2.2 percent, percentage of agricultural labourers to total workers is 7.0 percent, percentage of household industry workers to total workers is 5.0 percent and percentage of other workers to total workers is 85.8 percent.

3.3: AN ANALYSIS OF THE LIVING CONDITION OF SLUM DWELLERS IN INDIA

A comparative analysis of the living condition of slum dwellers in urban India is done using the data from *National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) reports of January-June 1993, July-December 2002, July 2008-June 2009 and July 2012-December 2012* (from sub-sections 3.3.1 to 3.3.14). Analysis of the living condition of slum dwellers in the sub-sections 3.3.15 to 3.3.18 is done with the help of information from the –*Slums in India, a Statistical Compendium 2015, (Government of India Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation National Buildings Organization, 2015)*”.

3.3.1: Notified and Non-notified Slums, Slum Households and Total Slums in India

Notified slums are those areas notified as slums by the concerned State governments, municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities while non-notified slums are any compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of impermanent nature, crowded together, often with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions, which is considered a slum and the area where at least 20 households live. If such a settlement was not notified as a slum, it is called a non-notified slum. In 2002 percentage of notified slums in India was 50.6 percent, in 2008-09 it was also 50.6 percent and as per the latest NSSO report in 2012 it is 41 percent. Percentage of non-notified slums in India was 49.4 percent in 2002, 49.4

percent in 2008-09 and 59 percent in 2012. It is noticed that proportion of notified slums decreased in India. According to 2012 NSSO report an estimated total of 33,510 slums existed in the urban areas of India, of which 13,761 are notified and 19,749 are non-notified slums.

Table-3.3.1 represents the total urban slums that existed in India.

Table-3.3.1: Total Urban Slums in India

Year	Total Urban Slums
1993	56,311
2002	51688
2008-09	48994
2012	33,510

Sources: NSSO (2008-09), NSSO (2012)

The total number of urban slums in 1993 was 56,311; in 2002 it decreased to 51688 slums, in 2008-09 the number of slums decreased to 48994 and in 2012 it decreased to 33,510. Thus the total number of urban slums decreased from 56,311 in 1993 to 33,510 in 2012. In 2012, 8.8 million households live in the urban slums; about 5.6 million live in notified and 3.2 million in non-notified slums. The average slum size is 263 households in India.

The housing programmes of government under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and improvement in the provision of basic amenities by government may have led to decline in number of slums.

3.3.2: Location of the Slums

In 2008-09, 24 percent of slums in India were located along nallah or drain, 12 percent along railway lines, 7 percent on river bank, 1 percent on river bed and 56 percent in other areas (NSSO, 2008-09). In 2012, at the all-India level the slums that are located in open spaces or parks is about 30 percent, 23 percent slums are located along nallahs or drains, and 9 percent along railway lines. There exists a wide variation in the

proportions between notified and non-notified slums and also across states (NSSO, 2012).

3.3.3: Type of Ownership of Land

In 2002, in India 36 percent of notified slums and 35 percent of non-notified slums were situated on private land. In 2008-09, 37 percent of notified slum and 42 percent in non notified slum were on private land. In 2012, 44 percent of slums are situated on private land. In 2002, 64 percent of notified slum and 63 percent of non-notified slum were situated on public land. In 2008-09, 60 percent in notified slum and 54 percent in non-notified slum were situated on public land. In 2012, 54.7 percent slums are situated on public land of which 36.7 percent of slums are on land owned by local bodies, 6.2 percent are on railway land and 11.8 percent are on other public land. Variation in proportions between notified and non-notified slums is very little. The proportion of slums situated on private land is increasing and that of slums situated on public land is decreasing in the years 2002 to 2012. (NSSO 2002, NSSO 2008-09, NSSO 2012)

3.3.4: Structure of Houses

In urban slums the structure of houses are mainly of three types- pucca (pucca structure are those with both roof and walls made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven-burnt bricks and other such building reinforcement materials), semi-pucca (semi-pucca structures are those with either roof or walls, but not both, made of pucca materials), and katcha (katcha structures are those with roof and walls made of katcha (non-pucca) materials, such as mud, thatch bamboo, etc.)

The Table-3.3.4 presents the percentage distribution of slums by type of structure of houses at the all-India level.

Table-3.3.4: Percentage Distribution of Slums by Type of Structure of Houses at the All-India Level

Year	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Katcha	Total
1993	30.5	33.7	35.4	100
2002	48	35	18	100
2008-09	57	29	14	100
2012	59.6	25	15.4	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Sources: NSSO (1993), NSSO (2008-09), NSSO (2012)

In 1993 at all-India level, 30.5 percent, 33.7 percent and 35.4 percent of urban slums respectively had pucca, semi-pucca and katcha structured houses. In 2002 at the all-India level, 48 percent of slums had houses with pucca structure; 35 percent of slums had houses of semi-pucca structure; 18 percent of slums had houses of katcha structure. In 2008-09, 57 percent of slums have houses of pucca structure; 29 percent of slums have houses of semi-pucca structure and 14 percent of slums have houses of katcha structure. In 2012 at the all-India level, the proportion of slums where the houses have pucca structure is 59.6 percent, in 25 percent of slums structure of houses is semi-pucca and in 15.4 percent of slums structure of houses is katcha. It is noticed that at the all-India level majority of urban slums have houses of pucca structure at recent time compared to the year 1993 and it is having an increasing trend since 1993.

Since proportion of slums situated on private land is increasing so slum dwellers are interested in making pucca houses. Also government initiative in respect of housing like JNNURM may have resulted in increasing trend of houses of pucca structure.

3.3.5: Major Source of Drinking Water

The sources of drinking water in the slums of India are tap, tube-well or borehole, well and others (tank or pond, river, canal, spring etc.).

Table-3.3.5 presents the percentage distribution of slums by sources of drinking water at the all-India level.

Table-3.3.5: Percentage Distribution of Slums by Sources of Drinking Water at the All-India Level

Year	Tap	Tube-well or borehole	Well	Others	Total
1993	64.8	26.7	4.4	4.0	100
2002	78	16	3	4	100
2008-09	78	17	2	3	100
2012	71.4	20.4	0.8	7.4	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Sources: NSSO (1993), NSSO (2008-09), NSSO (2012)

In the Table-3.3.5 it is noticed that in 1993, at the all-India level 64.8 percent of urban slums had tap points as source of drinking water, while 26.7 percent of the slums got drinking water through a tube well or hand pump, 4.4 percent slums had well as source of drinking water and 4 percent slums used other sources of drinking water. In 2002, at the all-India level 78 percent of slums had tap as major source of drinking water, 16 percent had tube-well as major source of drinking water, 3 percent had well as major source of drinking water and 4 percent had other sources of drinking water. In 2008-09 at the all-India level, 78 percent of slums had tap as main source of drinking water, 17 percent slums had tube-well as major source of drinking water, 2 percent had well as main source of drinking water and 3 percent slums had other sources as major source of drinking water. In 2012, at the all-India level taps are the major source of drinking water in 71.4 percent slums, in 20.4 percent slums tube well or borehole is the source of drinking water, in 0.8 percent slums wells are the source of drinking water and in 7.4 percent slums other sources of water are used for the purpose of drinking. This suggests that taps are the main source of drinking water in the urban slums of India even though the proportion decreased from 78 percent in 2002 to 71.4 percent in 2012. The availability of tube well or bore hole as source of drinking water is increasing, from 16 percent in 2002 to 20.4 percent in 2012.

The improvement in drinking water facility may be due to initiative of government for provisioning of tap water in the slums.

3.3.6: Electrification

Around 75 percent of urban slums of the country had electrification in the year 1993 and therefore in 25 percent urban slums there was no electrification. In 2002 it was found that almost all the slums in India had electricity connection as at the all-India level only in 8 percent slums there was no electricity connection. In 2008-2009 at the all-India level electricity connection was not available in 4 percent slums. The overall proportion of slums without electricity connection at the all-India level came down from 8 percent in 2002 to 4 percent in 2008-2009 but in 2012 the situation deteriorated as the proportion increased to 6.5 percent.

Table-3.3.6 presents the percentage distribution of urban slums regarding availability of electricity for various purposes at the all-India level.

Table-3.3.6: Percentage Distribution of Slums by Type of Availability of Electricity Connection at the All-India Level

Year	Both Street Light and Household Use	Household Use only	Street Light only	No Electricity	Total
1993	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	100
2002	69	18	5	8	100
2008-09	65	21	11	4	100
2012	67.6	19.2	6.3	6.5	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Sources: NSSO (2008-09), NSSO (2012)

The proportion of slums at all-India level with electricity for both household purposes and street lighting declined from 69 percent in 2002 to 65 percent in 2008-09 and increased to 67.6 percent in 2012. At the all-India level the proportion of slums with electricity facility for house-holds only increased from 18 percent in 2002 to 21 percent in 2008-09 but decreased to 19.2 percent in 2012. At the all-India level the proportion

of slums with electricity connection for street lights only increased from 5 percent in 2002 to 11 percent in 2008-09 but it also decreased to 6.3 percent in 2012.

Household electricity facility may have declined in 2012 due to increase in cost of electricity and also government facility may not have reached the slum areas. The decline in street light facility in 2012 may be due to insufficient reach of government facility in the slums.

3.3.7: Drainage System in the Slums

Table-3.3.7 presents the percentage distribution of urban slums regarding availability of drainage facilities at the all-India level.

Table-3.3.7: Percentage Distribution of Slums by Type of Availability of Drainage Facility at the All-India Level

Year	No Drainage	Open Katcha	Open Pucca	Covered Pucca	Underground	Not Reported	Total
1993	31.6	20.1	35.1	4.9	8.0	0.3	100
2002	29.3	13.2	38.4	6.2	12.9	0	100
2008-09	16.0	17.8	34.7	14.7	16.8	0	100
2012	30.9	8.3	34.7	7.4	18.6	0	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Sources: NSSO (1993), NSSO (2002), NSSO (2008-09), NSSO (2012)

In 1993, drainage system, system for carrying off waste water and liquid wastes of the slum existed in about 70 percent of urban slums of India of which 35.1 percent had open pucca system, 20.1 percent had open katcha system, 8 percent slums had underground drainage and 4.9 percent slums had covered pucca system of drainage. In 2002 there was underground drainage facility in 12.9 percent slums, the highest proportion of slums (38.4 percent) had open pucca drainage system; there was no drainage facility in 29.3 percent slums. In 2008-2009, there was no drainage facility in 16 percent slums while underground drainage systems and open pucca drainage system

was available in 16.8 percent and 34.7 percent slums respectively. These reveal considerable improvement in drainage system in comparison to 2002. In 2012, 30.9 percent of slums in all India had no drainage system. Highest proportion of slums (34.7 percent) in all-India has open pucca drainage system. Underground drainage system prevailed in 18.6 percent slums. 7.4 percent slums in all India had covered pucca drainage system and 8.3 percent slums had open katcha drainage system. The proportion of slums with underground drainage system, which is the best drainage system among the others, increased from 8 percent in 1993 to 18.6 percent in 2012. This improvement may be result of government initiative in the slum area. Proportion of slums with no drainage facility have increased in 2012 which may be due to overcrowding in the slum area and also lack of government initiative in this respect in the slum area.

3.3.8: Water Logging in Slums in Monsoon

In 1993, 60 percent of urban slums at the all-India level remained waterlogged during monsoon. In 2002, it was found that situation regarding water logging improved significantly during 1993-2002 as the proportion (60 percent) of slums that remained water logged during monsoon in 1993 decreased to 36 percent for the notified slums and 54 percent for the non-notified slums in 2002. In the period 2008-2009, proportion of slums usually affected by water logging during monsoons was about 48 percent. In 2012 about 46 percent of all slums either the slum, or the approach road or both the approach road and the slum got waterlogged during monsoon. Thus the proportion of slums getting water logged during monsoon decreased during the period 1993-2012. (NSSO 1993, NSSO 2002, NSSO 2008-09, NSSO 2012)

The improvement in this condition may be attributed to improved drainage facilities in the slum area.

3.3.9: Latrine Facility in Slums

Table-3.3.9 presents the percentage distribution of urban slums regarding type of latrine facilities available at the all-India level as obtained from NSSO reports.

Table-3.3.9: Percentage Distribution of Slums by Type of Availability of Latrine Facility at the All-India Level

Year	No Latrine	Septic Tank/ Flush	Service Latrine	Others	Total
1993	54.4	35.1	6.9	3.5	100
2002	33.4	50.4	7.5	8.8	100
2008-09	14.7	57.8	5.9	21.6	100
2012	31.3	52.7	9.7	6.2	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Sources: NSSO (1993), NSSO (2002), NSSO (2008-09), NSSO (2012)

In 1993, there was no latrine facility in 54.4 percent of the urban slums; latrines with a septic tank and flush system were available in 35.1 percent of the urban slums; in 6.9 percent of the slums in urban India service latrines were available. In the year 2002, the availability of latrine facility in urban slums improved as it is found that percentage of slums not having any latrine facility declined from 54.4 percent in 1993 to 33.4 percent slums in 2002; septic tank and flush system were available in 50.4 percent of the urban slums. There was substantial improvement in latrine facility from 2002 and in 2008-09 latrines with septic tank or flush were found in 57.8 percent slums; slums not having any latrine facility declined to 14.7 percent in 2008-09. In 2012 in 52.7 percent slums latrines with septic tank or flush were found.

Information from NSSO report (2012) regarding sharing system of latrines reveals that in about 33 percent of all slums, most residents use their own latrines. Public or community latrines are used by most of the residents in about 31 percent of all slums of which 17 percent are used with payment and in 14 percent slums the latrines are used without payment and shared latrines are used in 5 percent of slums.

Latrine facility has deteriorated in 2012 may be due to overcrowding in slums as there is lack of space for constructing latrine by slum households.

3.3.10: Garbage Disposal Arrangement

Table-3.3.10 presents the percentage distribution of urban slums by garbage disposal arrangement facilities available at the all-India level.

Table-3.3.10: Percentage Distribution of Slums by Garbage Disposal Arrangement Facility at the All-India Level

Year	No Arrangement	By Resident	By Panchayat/ Municipality/ Corporation	Others	Not Reported	Total
1993	34.8	10.8	51.7	2.4	0.3	100
2002	31.2	6.9	60.7	1.2	0	100
2008-09	16.4	6.9	65.3	11.4	0	100
2012	26.8	11.3	61.8	0.1	0	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Sources: NSSO (1993), NSSO (2002), NSSO (2008-09), NSSO (2012)

In 1993, 34.8 percent of urban slums did not have any arrangement for garbage disposal. In 10.8 percent of the urban slums disposal of garbage was arranged by the residents. In a majority (51.7 percent) of the urban slums, garbage was disposed off by the Municipality or Corporation. In 2002, about 31.2 percent of the urban slums in India had no system of garbage disposal. Garbage was collected by Government agencies in 60.7 percent slums. In 2008-09, 16.4 percent of the urban slums of India had no arrangement of garbage disposal; garbage was collected by Government agencies from 65.3 percent slums. Garbage disposal arrangement improved during the period from 1993 to 2008-09 as urban slums not having any arrangement for garbage disposal declined from 34.8 percent in 1993 to 16.4 percent in 2008-09. In 2012, in 26.8 percent

of all slums there was no arrangement of garbage disposal; the municipality or corporation arranged for garbage disposal in 61.8 percent slums; the residents of slums had arranged for garbage disposal in 11.3 percent slums.

Proportion of no arrangement of garbage disposal increased in 2012 may be due to lack of proper initiative from government in this regard.

3.3.11: Roads within Slums and Approach Road to Slums

Table-3.3.11 (a) presents the percentage distribution of urban slums by structure of road within the slum at the all-India level.

Table-3.3.11 (a) Percentage Distribution of Slums by Structure of Road within the Slum at the All-India Level

Year	Pucca	Katcha	Not Reported	Total
1993	46.5	53.1	0.3	100
2002	54.2	45.3	0.4	100
2008-09	67.6	32.4	0	100
2012	66.1	33.9	0	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Sources: NSSO (1993), NSSO (2002), NSSO (2008-09), NSSO (2012)

Table-3.3.11 (b) presents the percentage distribution of urban slums by type of approach road to the slum at the all-India level.

Table-3.3.11 (b) Percentage Distribution of Slums by Type of Approach Road to the Slum at the All-India Level

Year	Motorable		Non-Motorable		Not Reported	Total
	Pucca	Katcha	Pucca	Katcha		
1993	68.6	15.4	5.0	10.6	0.3	100
2002	64.0	11.0	12.0	13.0	0	100
2008-09	65.4	6.8	18.4	9.4	0	100

2012	71.4	6.9	12.3	9.4	0	100
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Note: Figures in percentages

Sources: NSSO (1993), NSSO (2002), NSSO (2008-09), NSSO (2012)

Table-3.3.11 (c) presents the percentage distribution of urban slums by distance of slums in kilometres (km.) from nearest motorable road at the all-India level.

Table-3.3.11 (c) Percentage Distribution of Slums by Distance of Slums from Nearest Motorable Road at the All-India Level (in Kilometres)

Year	Less than 0.5 km.	0.5-1 km.	1-2 km.	2-5 km.	5 km. and above	Not Reported	Total
1993	90.1	7.8	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	100
2002	92.2	5.2	1.8	0.9	0	0	100
2008-09	86.1	11.2	2.0	0.7	0	0	100
2012	91.5	6.9	0.8	0.9	0	0	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Sources: NSSO (1993), NSSO (2002), NSSO (2008-09), NSSO (2012)

In 1993 motorable road were within the distance of 1 kilometre (km.) in 97.9 percent of urban slums while rest of the urban slums were situated beyond one kilometre from the location of such facility. 46.5 percent slums in all India have pucca road within the slum. 84 percent slums had a pucca (motorable and non motorable) approach road to the slum. In 2002, 54.2 percent slums had pucca roads within the slums and the proportion of slums with pucca (motorable and non motorable) approach road to the slum was 76 percent. Motorable road were within the distance of 1 kilometre (km.) in 97.4 percent of urban slums. In 2008-09, 67.6 percent slums had pucca main road within the slum; 83.8 percent slums had a pucca (motorable and non motorable) approach road to the slum; motorable road were within the distance of 1 kilometre (km.) in 97.3 percent of urban slums. In 2012, it is found that 66.1 percent of slums have a pucca road within the slum.

At all-India level a pucca (motorable and non motorable) approach road to the slum is available in 83.7 percent of slums; in 98.4 percent slums nearest motorable road were within the distance of 1 kilometre (km.). The proportion of slums in India with pucca motorable approach to the slums increased from 68.6 percent in 1993 to 71.4 percent in 2012. The proportion of slums with pucca roads within the slum increased from 46.5 percent in 1993 to 66.1 percent in 2012. The improvement may be result of proper initiative of government in this respect.

3.3.12: Access to Government Primary School and Hospital or Health Centre

Table-3.3.12 (a) presents the percentage distribution of urban slums by distance of slums in kilometres (km.) from primary school at the all-India level.

Table-3.3.12 (a): Percentage Distribution of Slums by Distance of Slums from Government Primary School at the All-India Level (in Kilometres)

Year	Less than 0.5 km.	0.5-1 km.	1-2 km.	2-5 km.	5 km. and above	Not Reported	Total
1993	62.4	27.6	7.1	2.0	0.4	0.5	100
2002	67.8	24.2	6.5	1.5	0	0	100
2008-09	52.9	33.7	10.9	2.2	0.3	0	100
2012	59.3	28.4	13.2	1.5	0	0	100

Table-3.3.12 (b) presents the percentage distribution of urban slums by distance of slums in kilometres (km.) from government hospital or health centre at the all-India level.

Table-3.3.12 (b): Percentage Distribution of Slums by Distance of Slums from Government Hospital or Health Centre at the all-India Level (in Kilometres)

Year	Less than 0.5 km.	0.5-1 km.	1-2 km.	2-5 km.	5 km. and above	Not Reported	Total
1993	29.8	33.2	15.2	17.2	4.1	0.5	100
2002	21.1	26.2	23.2	24.9	4.7	0	100
2008-09	20.2	27.9	22.9	20.8	8.1	0	100
2012	20.3	27.3	17.1	23.8	11.5	0	100

Table-3.3.12 (a) and Table-3.3.12 (b) - Note: Figures in percentages

Sources: NSSO (1993), NSSO (2002), NSSO (2008-09), NSSO (2012)

In 1993 primary school and hospital or health centre were within the distance of 1 kilometre in 90 percent and 63 percent of urban slums respectively at the all-India level. The remaining urban slums were situated beyond one kilometre from the location of such facilities. In 2002, at the all-India level at least one primary school located within 1 km. existed in more than 92 percent of the slums. In 47.3 percent of slums government hospitals were available within 1 km. In respect of availability of educational and health facilities it was noticed that slums alone may not reveal any distinctive features from their urban counterparts. In 2008-09, at the all-India level it was found that about 86.6 percent of the slums had at least one government primary school located within 1 km. The result is less than that in 2002 as the data collected in the survey (2002) was on the availability of any primary school, and not restricted to government primary school. In 48.1 percent slums government hospitals were available within 1 km. The proportion of slums in 2012, having a government primary school within one km. at the all-India level is 87.7 percent and rest 12.3 percent slums are situated at a distance of more than 1 km from a government primary school. At the all-India level 47.6 percent slums are situated within 1 km of a government hospital or health centre. Thus it is noticed that highest proportion of slums are located within 1 km. from government primary school and government hospital or health centre. Proportion of slums having government primary

schools at a distance of 5 kilometres and above have come to nil over the period 1993-2012, so the situation has improved as a result of government initiative in this regard. The situation has deteriorated in respect of provisioning of government healthcare facilities in the slums as it is noticed that proportion of slums having government hospital or health centre at a distance of 5 km and above have increased (4.1percent to 11.5 percent) over the period 1993-2012.

3.3.13: Improvement of Facilities in Last Five Years in the Slum

Table-3.3.13 presents the percentage distribution of urban slums by change in condition of facilities available during the last five years at the all-India level as obtained from NSSO reports

Table-3.3.13: Percentage Distribution of Slums by Change in Condition of Facilities Available during the Last Five Years at the All-India Level

Year	Facilities	Improved	No Change	Deteriorated
1993	Road	42.4	53.4	4.2
	Water Supply	48.7	49.4	1.9
	Latrine Facility	18.5	75.9	5.6
	Sewerage	10.4	86.1	3.5
	Drainage	28.5	67.5	4.0
	Garbage Disposal	28.7	66.5	4.8
2002	Road within the slum	37.1	55.1	7.8
	Approach Road to the slum	45.6	51.4	2.9
	Water Supply	39.8	55.2	5.0
	Electricity	30.8	67.4	1.8
	Street Light	31.2	67.0	1.8
	Latrine Facility	43.6	53.1	3.3
	Drainage	37.2	56.4	6.4
	Sewerage	14.9	79.5	5.6

	Garbage Disposal	28.6	65.5	5.7
2008-09	Road within the slum	41.7	53.1	2.6
	Approach Road to the slum	41.6	44.7	6.4
	Water Supply	39.5	49.3	5.3
	Electricity	33.2	59.7	1.7
	Street Light	36.0	46.3	1.6
	Latrine Facility	29.4	50.5	4.0
	Drainage	33.7	44.9	3.7
	Sewerage	17.1	51.5	2.4
	Garbage Disposal	34.2	44.8	4.8
	Education Facility at Primary Level	27.7	61.6	0.4
	Medical Facility	18.5	64.9	1.0
2012	Road within the slum	47.6	46.4	1.7
	Approach Road to the slum	53.2	42.7	1.4
	Water Supply	42.8	47.7	3.0
	Electricity	37.0	57.6	0.4
	Street Light	37.1	48.6	3.8
	Latrine Facility	32.0	46.8	3.4
	Drainage	33.4	47.3	1.4
	Sewerage	22.0	49.8	1.4
	Garbage Disposal	33.7	50.4	1.3
	Education Facility at Primary Level	30.1	57.1	0.8
	Medical Facility	19.8	63.7	1.3

Note: Figures in percentages

Sources: NSSO (1993), NSSO (2002), NSSO (2008-09), NSSO (2012)

According to NSSO survey, in 1993, during the five years preceding the survey there were some improvement in respect of roads, water supply, drainage and latrine facilities in 42.4 percent, 48.7 percent, 28.5 percent and 18.5 percent of urban slums respectively. In 2002, during the five years preceding the survey facilities improved in respect of roads (road within the slum-37.1 percent; approach road to the slum- 45.6 percent), water supply (39.8 percent), latrine (43.6 percent), drainage systems (37.2 percent), electricity (30.8 percent), street light (31.2 percent) and garbage disposal (28.6 percent) in the slums at the all-India level. Except sewerage, facilities improved during the last five years in more than 20 percent slums. Deterioration of the facilities varies between 1.8 percent to 7.8 percent slums in all-India.

In 2008-09, during the five years preceding the survey, facilities improved in respect of roads (road within the slum- 41.7 percent; approach road to the slum- 41.6 percent), water supply (39.5 percent), latrine (29.4 percent), drainage systems (33.7 percent), electricity (33.2 percent), street light (36 percent), garbage disposal (34.2 percent), education facility at primary level (27.7 percent) and medical facility (18.5 percent). Deterioration of facilities is between 0.4 percent slums to 6.4 percent slums. It is noticed that proportion of deterioration of facilities declined in 2008-09 compared to 2002.

In 2012, during the five years preceding the survey, facilities improved in respect of roads (road within the slum- 47.6 percent; approach road to the slum- 53.2 percent), water supply (42.8 percent), latrine (32 percent), drainage systems (33.4 percent), electricity (37 percent), street light (37.1 percent), garbage disposal (33.7 percent), education facility at primary level (30.1 percent) and medical facility (19.8 percent). Deterioration of the facilities varies between 0.4 percent to 3.8 percent slums in all-India.

Thus improvement in facilities during the five years prior to the survey during the period 1993 to 2012 took place in about 50 percent slums in respect of roads, water supply, drainage and latrine facilities. The deterioration level of facilities during the same period is not very high. Overall the maximum limit of deterioration level of

facilities is found to decline over the period 1993-2012 which may be possible due to proper initiative of government.

3.3.14: Source of Improvement of Facilities in Slums

In 1993, in more than 78 percent of urban slums government had improved the different facilities available in the slums. The residents of the urban slums did not contribute much towards the improvement of various facilities available except the latrine facility. Other sources including non-government organisations (NGOs) to some extent made improvement in the condition of urban slums in respect of latrine, sewerage, water supply and garbage disposal etc. (NSSO, 1993).

In 2002, government was the source of improvement in more than 90 percent slums (NSSO, 2002).

In 2008-09, in about 80-90 percent of slums for all the facilities source of improvement of facilities in slums was the government. The contribution of NGOs was noticeable in providing educational facilities at primary level in slums (NSSO,2008-09)

In 2012 in case of water supply “government” was reported as the source of improvement. The all-India proportion attributing the improvement to government in respect of street lighting was found in 97 percent slums; in case of electricity it is 91 percent; in 74 percent of slums source of improvement in latrine facilities was “government”. During the past 5 years in 98 percent of slums “government” was the source of improvement in sewerage facilities. In 96 percent of slums government was the source of improvement in drainage facilities. Improvement in garbage disposal facilities was due to government action in 96 percent of slums. In 98 percent of slums government was the source of improvement of road within the slum. Improvement in respect of approach road to the slum was due to government action in 98 percent of slums. Government is the source of improvement in education facilities at the primary level in about 81 percent of the slums and NGOs in 17 percent of the slums. Improvement in medical facilities was attributed to the government in about 85 percent of the slums and to NGOs in 12 percent of the slums (NSSO, 2012).

It is therefore evident that the main source of improvement of facilities in the slums is government.

3.3.15: Ownership of Households

In regard to slum households it is noticed that according to the Census 2011 and National Sample Survey, 2012 on slums of India, 9.66 million (70.2 percent) households are owned, 3.61 million (26.3 percent) households are rented, 0.48 million (3.5 percent) households are living in any others accommodation. Highest proportion of slum households is owned which may be due to housing facilities provided by government under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM).

3.3.16: Number of Rooms in Slum Households

In respect of number of rooms in slums of India as per Census 2011 it is found that 0.6 million (4.4 percent) slum dwellers have no exclusive room for purpose of living, 6.17 million (44.8 percent) have one room, 4.06 million (29.5 percent) have two rooms, 1.69 million (12.3 percent) have three rooms, 0.75 million (5.4 percent) have four rooms and 0.48 million (3.5 percent) households have five rooms and more. It is noticed that majority of slum households have one room which may be due to overcrowding in slums and poor financial condition of slum dwellers hindering the construction of more rooms.

3.3.17: Types of Fuel used for Cooking

In Census, 2011, it is found that out of the 137.5 lakh slum households, majority household, 70.5 lakh (51 percent) use Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) as a main source of fuel for cooking, followed by 45.9 lakh (33 percent) slum households those which use firewood, crop residue, cow dung cake, coal, lignite and charcoal etc. as a source of fuel for cooking and 19.2 lakh (14 percent) slum households use kerosene as a main source of fuel for cooking. It may be due to government initiative that major proportion of slum households has LPG as main source of fuel for cooking.

3.3.18: Consumption of Consumer Durables by Slum Households

It is revealed from India's first- ever census of household amenities and assets in slums that slum dwellers are also spending more on TV sets, computers and mobile phones rather than sanitation as out of 137.5 lakh slum households in the country in 2011, 25.7 lakh households have radio or transistor, 95.6 lakh slum households have television, 55.2 lakh slum households have bicycle, 30.2 lakh slum households have scooter or motor cycle or moped, 4.9 lakh slum households have car or jeep or van, 6.3 lakh slum households have television or computer or laptop or telephone or mobile phone and scooter or car and 14.7 lakh slum households have none of the above mentioned assets. Majority (69.5 percent) of slum households have television as it may be the main source of entertainment.

3.4: LIVING CONDITION OF SLUMS OF WEST BENGAL

The city of Siliguri is situated in the state of West Bengal. This state of India is situated on the eastern bottleneck of India, stretching from the Himalayas in the north to the Bay of Bengal in the south with a total area of 88,752 square kilometres. It lies between 85°50' and 89°50' east longitude, and 21°25' and 27°13' north latitude (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography_of_West_Bengal).

Table-3.4 (a) represents the information regarding the slum population of West Bengal in 2011.

Table-3.4 (a): Information regarding the Slum Population of West Bengal, 2011

Description	Number / Percentage of Population in 2011
Total Slum Population	6,418,594
Total Male Population	3,321,700
Total Female Population	3,096,894
Sex Ratio	932
Child (0-6 years) Population	656,780
Scheduled Caste Population	1,060,811

Scheduled Tribe Population	106,373
Literacy Rate	81.4%
Literacy Rate of Males	85.8%
Literacy Rate of Females	76.7%
Total Number of Workers	2343275
Total Number of Male Workers	1880215
Total Number of Female Workers	463060
Work Participation Rate	36.5%
Work Participation Rate for Male	56.6%
Work Participation Rate for Female	15.0%
Total Main Workers	2029502
Total Marginal Workers	313773

Source: Slum Population - Census 2011 (<https://www.census2011.co.in/slums.php>) and Government of India, Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, National Buildings Organization (2015)

The total slum population of West Bengal is 6,418,594 including 3,321,700 (51.8 percent) males and 3,096,894 (48.2 percent) females. The proportion of male slum dwellers in the state is higher than female slum dwellers. The slum population in West Bengal according to 2011 census constituted 7 percent of the total population of the state. Sex ratio is 932 and it is lower than the sex ratio of the non-slum population which is 948. Child (0-6 years) population in the slums is 656,780 (10.2 percent). Scheduled Caste population in the slum is 1,060,811 (16.5 percent) and that of Scheduled Tribe population is 106,373 (1.7 percent). The total number of slum households is 1,391,756. (*Slum Population - Census 2011* <https://www.census2011.co.in/slums.php>)

The following analysis is based on the data available in –Slums in India, a Statistical Compendium 2015”, *Government of India Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation National Buildings Organization, 2015* which are obtained from Census 2011.

Literacy rate of the slums of West Bengal in 2011 is 81.4 percent, is higher than all-India slum literacy rate (77.7 percent) and also higher than literacy level of the state (76.3 percent) (<https://www.census2011.co.in/census/state/west+bengal.html>). Literacy rate of males is 85.8 percent and that of females is 76.7 percent. The gender differential in this regard is 9.1 percent.

Total number of workers in slums of West Bengal in 2011 is 2343275 including 1880215 males and 463060 females. Work participation rate in slums of West Bengal in 2011 is 36.5 percent which is slightly higher than all-India slum work participation rate (36.4 percent) but lower than work participation rate of West Bengal (38.1percent) (http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/reports_and_publication/statistical_publication/social_statistics/WM16Chapter4.pdf). Work participation rate for males is 56.6 percent and that for females is 15 percent. Total number of main workers is 2029502 which is 86.6 percent of total workers. Total number of marginal workers is 313773 which is 13.4 percent of total workers.

Table-3.4 (b) represents the information regarding the living condition of slum households of West Bengal.

Table-3.4 (b): Basic Amenities Available to the Slum Dwellers in the Slums of West Bengal

Description	Number of Households 2011
<i>Type of Houses</i>	
Pucca	1100337 (79)
Semi-pucca	246612 (17.7)
Kutchha	38290 (2.7)
Unclassifiable	8080 (0.6)

<i>Size of Household</i>	
1	56478 (4.0)
2	135094 (9.7)
3	284993 (20.5)
4	344425 (24.7)
5	230891(16.6)
6-8	271538 (19.5)
9 and Above	69900 (5.0)
<i>Number of Rooms</i>	
No Exclusive Rooms	48556 (3.5)
1	677963 (48.7)
2	409959 (29.4)
3	150389 (10.8)
4 or more	106452 (7.6)
<i>Source of Drinking Water</i>	
Tap water from Treated Source	776557 (55.7)
Tap Water from Untreated Source	103869 (7.5)
Hand pump and Tube well or Bore well	452838 (32.5)
Covered Well	8305 (0.6)
Uncovered Well	28696 (2.1)
All Others	23054 (1.6)
<i>Location of Drinking Water</i>	
Within the Premises	719768 (51.7)
Near the Premises	450045 (32.3)
Away from the Premises	223506 (16.0)
<i>Bathroom Facility within Premises</i>	
Yes	730700 (52.4)
No	464625 (33.3)
Enclosure without Roof	197994 (14.2)

<i>Latrine Facility</i>	
Facility Within Premises	1149877 (70.3)
Facility not Within Premises	243442 (14.9)
Public Latrine	88733 (5.4)
Open	154709 (9.4)
<i>Drainage Facility</i>	
Covered Drainage	347827 (24.9)
Open Drainage	609599 (43.8)
No Drainage	435893 (31.3)
<i>Lighting Facility</i>	
Electricity	1178923 (84.6)
Kerosene	181842 (13.1)
Solar Energy	16626 (1.2)
Other Oil and Any Other	5825 (0.4)
No Lighting	10103 (0.7)
<i>Fuel used for Cooking</i>	
Fire-wood, Crop residue, Cow dung cake, Coal, Lignite or	
Charcoal	677159 (48.6)
LPG/PNG	539916 (38.7)
Kerosene	147162 (10.5)
Electricity	1095 (0.2)
Biogas	6417 (0.5)
Any Other	13730 (1.0)
No Cooking	7840 (0.5)

Note: Figures in the parentheses are in percentage

Sources: Government of India, (2015) and Census of India, (2011)

In 2011 in the slums of West Bengal there are 1100337 (79 percent) permanent or pucca houses, 246612 (17.7 percent) semi-permanent or semi-pucca houses, 38290 (2.7 percent) temporary or kutchha houses and 8080 (0.6 percent) unclassifiable houses. Therefore it is found that majority (79 percent) of slum households have permanent or pucca houses which may be due to housing programme of JNNURM.

Size of slum household in West Bengal in 2011 is as follows: 56478 (4.0 percent) slum households have household size 1, 135094 (9.7 percent), slum households have household size 2, 284993 (20.5 percent) slum households have household size 3, slum 344425 (24.7 percent) households have household size 4, 230891 (16.6 percent) slum households have household size 5, 271538 (19.5 percent) slum households have household size 6-8 and 69900 (5.0 percent) slum households have household size greater than 9. It is noticed that highest proportion (24.7 percent) of slum households in West Bengal has household size 4 which may be result of family planning programme.

In respect of number of rooms in slum households of West Bengal in 2011 it is found that 48556 (3.5 percent) households have no exclusive rooms, 677963 (48.7 percent) households have one room, 409959 (29.4 percent) households have two rooms 150389 (10.8 percent) households possess three rooms and 106452 (7.6 percent) have four or more rooms. Thus highest proportion (48.7 percent) slum households have one room only. This may be due to poor financial condition and overcrowding in slums that highest proportion of slums households has one room.

In 2011, in West Bengal 776557 (55.7 percent) households of the slum obtains tap water for drinking from treated source, 103869 (7.5 percent) has un-treated tap water as source of water for drinking, 452838 (32.5 percent) households has hand pump and tube well or borehole as source of water for purpose of drinking. 8305(0.6 percent) slum households use water from covered well for purpose of drinking, 28696 (2.1 percent) slum households use water of uncovered well for drinking and all other sources of water for purpose of drinking are used by 23054 (1.6 percent) slum households of West Bengal. It is thus revealed that highest proportion (55.7 percent) of slum households use tap water for purpose of drinking. In respect of location of drinking water in 2011 in slums of West Bengal it is found that 719768 (51.7 percent) households have source of drinking water within the premises, 450045 (32.3 percent) households have source of drinking water near the premises and 223506 (16.0 percent) households have source of drinking water away from the premises. Thus highest proportion (51.7 percent) of slum households have source of drinking water within the premises.

In 2011, the highest proportion, 730700 (52.4 percent) of slum households in West Bengal have bathroom followed by 464625 (33.3 percent) households with no bathroom facility and 197994 (14.2 percent) households having enclosure without roof for purpose of bathing within the premises.

In 2011 majority, 1149877 (70.3 percent) slum households of West Bengal have latrine facility within the premises whereas 243442 (14.9 percent) slum households do not have latrine facility within the premises. Among the slum households those do not have latrine facility within the household premises, 88733 (5.4 percent) slum households use public latrine and 154709 (9.4 percent) slum households defecate in the open. Poor financial condition and overcrowding in slums may have hindered the construction of latrines by poor slum dwellers.

In the slums of West Bengal in 2011, the highest proportion of slum households, 609599 (43.8 percent) have open drainage facility for waste water outlet followed by 435893 (31.3 percent) slum households have no drainage facility and 347827 (25 percent) slum households those have covered drainage facility. Overcrowding in slums and lack of government initiative may be responsible for lack of drainage facility in slums.

In respect of main source of lighting facility available to the slum households of West Bengal in 2011 it was found that majority of the households, 1178923 (84.6 percent) have electricity as main source of lighting followed by 181842 (13.1 percent) households having kerosene as main source of lighting, solar energy is used as a main source of lighting in 16626 (1.2 percent) slum households and 5825 (0.4 percent) slum households have other oil or any other source as main source of lighting whereas 10103 (0.7 percent) slum households have no lighting facility.

In 2011, it has been found that the highest proportion of slum households in West Bengal, 677159 (49.6 percent) use fire-wood, crop residue, cow dung cake, coal, lignite or charcoal as fuel for purpose of cooking. The following two highest sources of fuel used for cooking by slum households are Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) or Piped Natural Gas (PNG) used by 539916 (38.7 percent) households and kerosene used by 147162 (10.5 percent) slum households. Poor financial condition may be cause of using

firewood, crop residue, cow dung cake, coal, lignite or charcoal as fuel for purpose of cooking.

3.5: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF RECENT STATUS OF LIVING CONDITION OF SLUMS OF WEST BENGAL AND OTHER MAJOR STATES OF INDIA

The following analysis on the recent status of living condition of slums of West Bengal and other major states of India is based on the NSSO report of July 2012-December 2012.

3.5.1: Distribution of Notified and Non-notified slums

The State-wise distribution of Notified and Non-notified slums is presented in the Table-3.5.1.

Table 3.5.1: Distribution of Notified and Non-notified Slums in Major States of India

States	Notified slum	Non-notified slum	Total
Andhra Pradesh	71	29	100
Bihar	*	97	100
Chhattisgarh	59	41	100
Gujarat	*	70	100
Karnataka	50	50	100
Madhya Pradesh	81	19	100
Maharashtra	25	75	100
Odisha	*	98	100
Rajasthan	59	41	100
Tamil Nadu	51	49	100
Uttar Pradesh	46	54	100
West Bengal	32	68	100

All- India	41	59	100
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Note: Figures in percentages

* Estimate not presented as the number of sample slums is less than 10

Source: NSSO (2012)

The Table-3.5.1 reveals that the major proportion (59 percent) slums at the all-India level is Non-notified slum which is 98 percent in Orissa, 97 percent in Bihar, 75 percent in Maharashtra, 70 percent in Gujarat and 68 percent in West Bengal and the proportion of such slums are above the national level. In all other cases such proportion of slums are below the national level. 41 percent slums at the national level are notified slums and such slums are 50 percent and above in Madhya Pradesh (81 percent), Andhra Pradesh (71 percent), Chhattisgarh and Rajasthan (each 59 percent), Tamil Nadu (51 percent) and Karnataka (50 percent). In West Bengal the proportion of notified slum is 32 percent and this proportion is below the national level. For development of the slum area the slums need to be notified so there may be lack of proper initiative by government of West Bengal in this regard.

3.5.2: Type of Structure of Houses

The State-wise distribution of slums by type of structure of houses is presented in the Table-3.5.2.

Table-3.5.2: Distribution of Slums by Type of Structure of Houses in Major States of India

States	Pucca	Semi-pucca	Serviceable katcha	Unserviceable katcha	Total
Andhra Pradesh	79.9	10.8	8.9	0.4	100
Bihar	2.9	71.3	6.9	18.8	100
Chhattisgarh	69.1	26.6	4.0	0.4	100

Gujarat	55.9	22.3	21.3	0.5	100
Karnataka	70.4	28.0	1.7	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	74.2	21.3	0.2	4.4	100
Maharashtra	56.5	28.6	7.9	7.0	100
Odisha	46.2	35.3	18.5	0	100
Rajasthan	67.4	0.1	5.7	26.8	100
Tamil Nadu	66.4	19.9	8.9	4.7	100
Uttar Pradesh	56.2	6.5	4.5	32.7	100
West Bengal	58.2	28.2	11.1	2.6	100
All- India	59.6	25.0	9.4	6.0	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

In the Table-3.5.2 it is noticed that majority (59.6 percent) of slums at the all-India level have houses with pucca structure. Among the states taken for comparison, Andhra Pradesh (79.9 percent) has the highest proportion of slums with pucca houses whereas Bihar (2.9 percent) has the lowest proportion of such slums and the states having slums with houses of pucca structure above the all-India level are Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. The states of West Bengal, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha and Bihar have slums with pucca structure below the all-India level. 25 percent slums at the all-India level have houses with semi-pucca structure. Bihar (71.3 percent) has the highest proportion of slums with semi-pucca houses whereas Rajasthan (0.1 percent) has the lowest proportion of such slums and the states having slums with houses of semi-pucca structure above the all-India level are Bihar, Odisha, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh. In all other cases slums with houses of semi-pucca structure are below the all-India level. There are 9.4 percent slums at the all-India level with serviceable katcha houses. Gujarat (21.3 percent) has the highest proportion of slums with serviceable katcha houses whereas Madhya Pradesh (0.2 percent) has the lowest proportion of such slums.

The states having slums with houses of serviceable katcha structure above the all-India level are Gujarat, Odisha and West Bengal while all the other states as observed from the table have slums with houses of serviceable katcha structure below the all-India level. There are 6 percent slums at the all-India level with unserviceable katcha houses. Uttar Pradesh (32.7 percent) has the highest proportion of slums with unserviceable katcha houses whereas in Karnataka and Odisha existence of such slums is nil. The states having slums with houses of unserviceable katcha structure above the all-India level are Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bihar and Maharashtra while all the other states as observed from the table have slums with unserviceable katcha structure below the all-India level. In West Bengal the highest proportion (58.2 percent) of slums have houses with pucca structure followed by 28.2 percent slums having houses with semi-pucca structure, 11.1 percent slums with serviceable katcha houses and 2.6 percent slums with unserviceable katcha houses.

3.5.3: Major Source of Drinking Water

The State-wise distribution of slums by major source of drinking water is presented in the Table-3.5.3.

Table-3.5.3: Distribution of Slums by Major Source of Drinking Water in Major States of India

States	Tap	Tube well/Borehole	Protected well	Unprotected well	Others	Total
Andhra Pradesh	77.0	18.7	0	0	4.3	100
Bihar	4.6	94.3	0	1.1	0	100
Chhattisgarh	88.5	11.5	0	0	0	100
Gujarat	80.1	10.8	0	0	9.1	100
Karnataka	94.8	4.8	0.3	0	0.2	100
Madhya	72.2	24.8	0	0.1	2.9	100

Pradesh						
Maharashtra	81.5	13.1	1.7	0.8	2.9	100
Odisha	14.2	85.0	0.2	0	0.5	100
Rajasthan	78.3	20.9	0	0	0.8	100
Tamil Nadu	97.3	0	0	0.1	2.5	100
Uttar Pradesh	35.7	40.6	0	0	23.7	100
West Bengal	69.1	26.3	0	0.3	4.3	100
All- India	71.4	20.4	0.5	0.3	7.4	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

In the Table-3.5.3 it is noticed that tap is the major source of drinking water in the slums of India and at the all-India level 71.4 percent of slums use tap water for drinking. Tamil Nadu has the highest proportion of slums (97.3 percent) using tap water for drinking and Bihar has the lowest proportion of slums (4.6 percent) using tap as source of drinking water. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh have slums using taps as major source of drinking water above the all-India level whereas the rest of the states have such slums below the all-India level. 20.4 percent of slums at the all-India level use tube well or borehole as major source of drinking water. 94.3 percent slums in Bihar use this source of drinking water and this proportion is the highest among the states taken for comparison. Tamil Nadu has no slums using tube well/borehole as source of drinking water. Bihar, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have slums using tube well/ borehole as major source of drinking water above the all-India level. 0.5 percent of the slums at the all-India level uses protected well as major source of drinking water. Among the states Maharashtra (1.7 percent) has the highest proportion of slums using protected well as major source of drinking water which is also above the all-India level. None of the slums in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and

West Bengal have protected well as major source of drinking water. Only the lowest proportion (0.3 percent) of slums at the national level have unprotected well as major source of drinking water. None of the slums in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have unprotected well as major source of drinking water. 7.4 percent of slums at the all-India level have other sources as major source of drinking water. Highest proportion of slums of Uttar Pradesh (23.7 percent) use other than the sources mentioned as major source of drinking water. Use of other source as major source of drinking water is nil in the slums of Bihar and Chhattisgarh. In West Bengal highest proportion of slums (69.1 percent) though below the all-India level use tap as major source of drinking water followed by 26.3 percent slums using tube wells/ borehole, 4.3 percent using water of other source for purpose of drinking and 0.3 percent slums using unprotected well as major source of drinking water. At the all-India level the situation of water supply through tap is quite good as major proportion (71.4 percent) of slums use tap water for drinking. The situation of West Bengal in respect of use of tap as major source of drinking water is below the national level and is far behind some states.

3.5.4: Status of Electricity Connection

The State-wise distribution of slums by status of electricity connection is presented in the Table-3.5.4.

Table-3.5.4: Distribution of Slums by Status of Electricity Connection in Major States of India

States	Electricity for			No electricity	Not reported	Total
	Both Street light and Household use	Household use only	Street light only			
Andhra	93.4	0.5	0.9	5.1	0	100

Pradesh						
Bihar	16.0	77.4	2.5	4.0	0	100
Chhattisgarh	90.6	9.0	0.4	0	0	100
Gujarat	61.7	28.2	1.7	8.4	0	100
Karnataka	79.8	2.1	18.1	0	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	83.6	11.0	1.1	4.4	0	100
Maharashtra	64.4	21.6	4.4	9.6	0	100
Odisha	64.3	32.4	0.7	1.4	1.1	100
Rajasthan	55.3	17.9	0	26.8	0	100
Tamil Nadu	95.2	0.6	4.1	0	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	36.8	46.9	0.2	16.1	0	100
West Bengal	70.4	17.7	5.7	3.4	2.9	100
All- India	67.6	19.2	6.3	6.5	0.4	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

It is noticed from the Table-3.5.4 that the highest proportion (67.6 percent) of slums at the all-India level have electricity for both street light and household use. Among the states taken for comparison Tamil Nadu (95.2 percent) has the highest proportion of slums having electricity for both street light and household use whereas Bihar has the lowest proportion (16.0 percent) electricity for the purpose. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and West Bengal have proportion of slums that have electricity for both street light and household use above the all-India level. 19.2 percent slums in all- India use electricity for household use only. Bihar has the highest proportion (77.4 percent) slums use electricity for household use only. 6.3 percent slums at the all-India level have electricity connection for street light only. Karnataka has the highest proportion (18.1 percent) slums having electricity connection

for street lights only. In Rajasthan there is no slum with electricity connection for street lights only. 6.5 percent of slums at the national level have no electricity connection. Rajasthan has the highest proportion (26.8 percent) slums with no electricity connection. Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have no slums without electricity connection. Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat have slums without electricity connection. In West Bengal the major proportion (70.4 percent) slums have electricity connection for both street light and household use and it is above the all-India level. 3.4 percent of slums in West Bengal have no electricity connection which is below the all-India level. Status of electricity connection is quite good in West Bengal though it is lagging behind states like Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. At the all-India level electricity connectivity in slums is quite good as major proportion, 67.6 percent slums have electricity connection for both street light and household and 6.5 percent of slums have no electricity connection.

3.5.5: Type of Drainage

The Table-3.5.5 represents the State-wise distribution of drainage pattern of the slums.

Table-3.5.5: Distribution of Slums by Type of Drainage in Major States of India

States	Underground	Covered pucca	Open pucca	Open katcha	No drainage	Total
Andhra Pradesh	12.3	2.0	65.0	1.8	18.9	100
Bihar	0	0	1.5	75.6	22.9	100
Chhattisgarh	0	0	23.1	11.1	65.8	100
Gujarat	38.9	13.7	2.7	2.0	42.7	100
Karnataka	13.3	8.9	64.4	7.1	6.3	100
Madhya Pradesh	3.1	0	69.0	10.4	17.5	100
Maharashtra	29.7	14.6	32.1	2.5	21.1	100

Odisha	0	0	21.3	22.7	56.0	100
Rajasthan	1.7	0	55.6	4.7	37.9	100
Tamil Nadu	34.6	4.1	23.7	9.4	28.3	100
Uttar Pradesh	8.8	12.7	32.7	6.1	39.6	100
West Bengal	22.2	6.5	27.7	12.6	31.0	100
All- India	18.6	7.4	34.7	8.3	30.9	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

In the Table-3.5.5 it is observed that 18.6 percent slums at the all-India level have underground drainage facility. Among the states taken for comparison, Gujarat (38.9 percent) has the highest proportion of slums with underground drainage system whereas Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Odisha do not have any slum with such drainage facility and the states having slums with underground drainage system above the all-India level are Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and West Bengal. The rest of the states have slums with underground drainage system below the all-India level. 7.4 percent slums at the all-India level have covered pucca type of drainage facility. Maharashtra (14.6 percent) has the highest proportion of slums with covered pucca type of drainage system whereas Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Odisha do not have any slum with such drainage facility. The states having slums with covered pucca type of drainage system above the all-India level are Maharashtra, Gujarat, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. In all other cases slums with covered pucca type of drainage system are below the all-India level. The highest proportion of slums in India (34.7 percent) has open pucca drainage system. Madhya Pradesh (69.0 percent) has the highest proportion of slums with open pucca drainage facility whereas Bihar (1.5 percent) has the lowest proportion of slums with this type of drainage facility. The states having slums with open pucca drainage facility above the all-India level are Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Rajasthan while all the other states as observed from the table have slums with open pucca drainage system below the all-India level. There are 8.3 percent slums at the all-India level with open katcha system of drainage. Bihar (75.6 percent) has the highest proportion of slums with this type of drainage system whereas

Andhra Pradesh (1.8 percent) has the lowest proportion of slums with such type of drainage facility. The states having slums with open katcha drainage facility above the all-India level are Bihar, Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu while all the other states have slums with open katcha drainage facility below the all-India level. 30.9 percent of slums in India do not have any drainage facility. Among the states taken for comparison, Chhattisgarh has the highest proportion of slums without any drainage facility and Karnataka has better drainage facility among the other states with only 6.3 percent of slums without any drainage facility. The states with proportion of slums without any drainage facility above the all-India level are Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal. As observed from the table the other states have better drainage facility in the slums as the proportion of slums without drainage facility is below the all-India level. In West Bengal the highest proportion (31.0 percent) slums have no drainage facility followed by 27.7 percent slums with open pucca drainage facility, 22.2 percent slums have underground drainage system , 12.6 percent slums with open katcha drainage system and 6.5 percent slums with covered pucca type of drainage facility. West Bengal is lagging behind in drainage facility in slum area and it is of concern that the proportion of slums in West Bengal without any drainage facility is higher than the all-India level. At the all-India level the availability of drainage facility is not very good and in the states of Chhattisgarh and Odisha the situation is grim as it is noticed that majority of slums in these states do not have drainage facility also there are no slums with the better drainage facilities- underground and covered pucca drainage.

3.5.6: Nature of Water Logging due to Rainfall

The State-wise distribution of slums by nature of water logging due to rainfall is presented in the Table-3.5.6

Table-3.5.6: Distribution of Slums by Nature of Water Logging due to Rainfall in Major States of India

States	The slum including the approach road is usually water logged	The slum but not the approach road is usually water logged	The approach road is usually waterlogged but the slum is not	Neither the slum nor the approach road is usually waterlogged	Total
Andhra Pradesh	14.5	14.8	2.4	68.3	100
Bihar	18.7	76.0	1.2	4.1	100
Chhattisgarh	85.4	0	4.9	9.7	100
Gujarat	59.5	10.0	1.7	28.8	100
Karnataka	36.3	9.5	9.6	44.6	100
Madhya Pradesh	9.9	8.4	3.2	78.5	100
Maharashtra	17.7	15.3	9.2	57.9	100
Odisha	9.2	34.2	0	56.6	100
Rajasthan	32.6	0.1	1.4	65.9	100
Tamil Nadu	22.6	19.5	1.2	56.8	100
Uttar Pradesh	26.9	16.4	1.2	55.5	100
West Bengal	25.3	9.1	7.9	57.7	100
All- India	26.5	14.1	5.1	54.3	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

It is noted that major proportion (54.3 percent) slums at the national level have neither the slum nor the approach road usually waterlogged due to rainfall. Madhya Pradesh has the highest proportion (78.5 percent) slums where neither the slum nor the approach road usually waterlogged due to rainfall. Bihar has the lowest proportion (4.1 percent) slums where neither the slum nor the approach road usually waterlogged due to rainfall. Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh have proportion of slums where neither the slum nor the approach road usually waterlogged due to rainfall is above the all-India level. In 26.5 percent slums at the all-India level the slum including the approach road is usually water logged due to rainfall. Chhattisgarh has highest proportion (85.4 percent) slums where the slum including the approach road is usually waterlogged due to rainfall and Odisha has the lowest proportion (9.2 percent) of such slums. Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have proportion of slums where the slum including the approach road is usually waterlogged is above the all-India level. The other states have such slums below the all-India level. In 14.1 percent slums at the national level the slum but not the approach road is usually waterlogged due to rainfall. Bihar has the highest proportion (76.0 percent) of slums where slum but not the approach road is usually waterlogged due to rainfall and Chhattisgarh does not have such slums. In 5.1 percent slums the approach road is usually waterlogged but the slum is not during rainfall. Karnataka has the highest proportion (9.6 percent) slums where the approach road is usually waterlogged but the slum is not during rainfall and there are no such slums in Odisha. In West Bengal majority (57.7 percent) slums have neither the slum nor the approach road usually waterlogged due to rainfall. In 25.3 percent slums the slum including the approach road is usually water logged due to rainfall. In 9.1 percent slums the slum but not the approach road is usually waterlogged due to rainfall and in 7.9 percent slums, the approach road is usually waterlogged but the slum is not during rainfall. It thus suggests that though water logging is a problem in the slums but above 50 percent slums in India do not have this problem. In West Bengal too the proportion of slums not having water logging problem is above the all-India level.

3.5.7: Frequency of Garbage Disposal

The State-wise distribution of slums by frequency of garbage disposal is presented in the Table-3.5.7.

Table-3.5.7: Distribution of Slums by Frequency of Garbage Disposal in Major States of India

States	Daily	Once in			Others	Total
		2 days	3 to 7 days	8 to 15 days		
Andhra Pradesh	37.7	40.2	12.1	7.1	2.9	100
Bihar	17.0	0	83.0	0	0	100
Chhattisgarh	66.1	1.2	15.8	14.5	2.4	100
Gujarat	57.0	19.8	15.3	3.2	4.7	100
Karnataka	56.9	16.0	20.2	6.3	0.6	100
Madhya Pradesh	65.1	15.5	10.1	7.3	2.0	100
Maharashtra	63.5	12.1	19.0	3.2	2.2	100
Odisha	8.1	9.4	76.8	5.7	0	100
Rajasthan	45.2	3.7	35.2	15.7	0.2	100
Tamil Nadu	65.1	7.4	23.5	3.8	0.2	100
Uttar Pradesh	66.2	8.0	0.7	20.9	4.3	100
West Bengal	57.9	6.0	22.3	5.3	8.5	100
All- India	56.5	15.0	17.9	6.2	4.4	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

In the Table-3.5.7 it is noticed that in the major proportion (56.5 percent) of slums at the all-India level garbage is disposed off daily. Uttar Pradesh has the highest proportion (66.2 percent) of slums where garbage is disposed off daily. Odisha has the lowest proportion (8.1 percent) of slums where garbage is disposed off daily. Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Gujarat and Karnataka have slums where garbage is disposed off daily above the all-India level. In 15 percent slums at the national level disposal of garbage takes place once in 2 days. Andhra Pradesh has highest proportion (40.2 percent) slums where disposal of garbage takes place once in two days and Bihar has no such slums. In 17.9 percent slums at the all-India level disposal of garbage takes place once in 3 to 7 days. Highest proportion (83.0 percent) of such slums is in Bihar and the lowest proportion (0.7 percent) slums are in Uttar Pradesh. In 6.2 percent slums at the all-India level disposal of garbage takes place once in 8 to 15 days. Uttar Pradesh has highest proportion (20.9 percent) of such slums and Bihar has no such slums. In 4.4 percent of slums at the national level frequency of garbage disposal falls in “other” category where garbage is disposed off not even once within 15 days. West Bengal has the highest proportion (8.5 percent) of such slums and Bihar and Odisha has no such slums.

In major proportion (57.9 percent) slums in West Bengal garbage is disposed off daily, in 22.3 percent slums disposal of garbage takes place once in 3 to 7 days. In 8.5 percent slums disposal of garbage does not take place even once in 15 days. In 6 percent slums in West Bengal garbage is disposed off once in 2 days and in 5.3 percent of slums garbage is disposed off once in 8 to 15 days. Thus it is noticed that the situation of garbage disposal in slums of all-India and West Bengal is not very bad.

3.5.8: Arrangement of Garbage Disposal

The State-wise distribution of slums by arrangement of garbage disposal is presented in the Table-3.5.8.

Table-3.5.8: Distribution of Slums by Arrangement of Garbage Disposal in Major States of India

States	Garbage disposal arrangement by			No garbage disposal arrangement	Total
	Municipality/ Corporation	Residents	Others		
Andhra Pradesh	81.6	6.1	0	12.3	100
Bihar	18.1	0	0	81.9	100
Chhattisgarh	71.9	0.9	0	27.3	100
Gujarat	39.8	16.2	0	44.0	100
Karnataka	84.7	7.1	0	8.2	100
Madhya Pradesh	77.5	2.0	0.2	20.3	100
Maharashtra	72.2	10.5	0.1	17.2	100
Odisha	9.9	22.7	0	67.4	100
Rajasthan	51.0	5.7	0	43.3	100
Tamil Nadu	72.9	0.1	0.3	26.7	100
Uttar Pradesh	68.4	0.6	0.5	30.5	100
West Bengal	64.8	6.7	0	28.5	100
All- India	61.8	11.3	0.1	26.8	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

In the Table-3.5.8 it is noticed that at the all-India level the highest proportion (61.8 percent) slums in India have garbage disposal system which is arranged by Municipality or Corporation of the town or city. Karnataka has the highest proportion (84.7 percent) of slums with this type of arrangement of garbage disposal while Odisha has the lowest proportion (9.9 percent) of such slums. The slums of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have garbage disposal system which is arranged by Municipality or Corporation of the town or city above the all-India level. In 11.3 percent slums at the national level residents have arranged for garbage disposal. The highest proportion (22.7 percent)

slums in Odisha have such arrangements whereas Bihar has no such slums where residents arrange for garbage disposal. Only in 0.1 percent slums at the all-India level other agencies arrange for garbage disposal. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal do not have any slums where other agencies arrange for garbage disposal. There is no arrangement of garbage disposal in 26.8 percent slums in India. Bihar has the highest proportion (81.9 percent) slums with no arrangement of garbage disposal while Karnataka has the lowest proportion (8.2 percent) of such slums. The states having slums with no arrangement of garbage disposal above the all-India level are Bihar, Odisha, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Chhattisgarh which implies poor condition of garbage disposal system in these states.

In highest proportion (64.8 percent) of slums in West Bengal, Municipality or Corporation of the town or city have arranged for garbage disposal. Residents have arranged for garbage disposal in 6.7 percent slums and there are no slums where other agencies arrange for garbage disposal in the state. In West Bengal there is no arrangement of garbage disposal in 28.5 percent slums which is also above the all-India level is a cause of concern.

Although the arrangement of garbage disposal in all-India is quite good as in majority of slums municipality or Corporation make this arrangement and slums with no garbage disposal arrangement is only 26.8 percent but in Bihar the situation of garbage disposal arrangement is very bad as majority (81.9 percent) of slums do not have any garbage disposal arrangement.

3.5.9: Latrine Sharing System Used by Most of the Residents

The State-wise distribution of slums by latrine sharing system used by most of the residents is presented in the Table-3.5.9

Table-3.5.9: Distribution of Slums by Latrine Sharing System Used by Most of the Residents in Major States of India

States	No latrine	Public/Community		Shared	Owned	Total
		Without payment	With payment			
Andhra Pradesh	28.0	16.2	0.2	1.5	54.0	100
Bihar	98.4	1.4	0	0	0.3	100
Chhattisgarh	39.7	49.8	2.8	0	7.7	100
Gujarat	42.6	1.7	14.2	1.1	40.4	100
Karnataka	25.9	19.5	8.3	0	46.3	100
Madhya Pradesh	32.4	0.3	8.0	0	59.3	100
Maharashtra	22.9	26.2	26.6	4.9	19.3	100
Odisha	82.8	2.3	0	0	14.9	100
Rajasthan	47.6	10.4	2.2	3.4	36.5	100
Tamil Nadu	16.9	15.7	40.2	0	27.2	100
Uttar Pradesh	45.0	5.7	21.8	0	27.5	100
West Bengal	28.6	32.5	0.2	1.9	18.9	100
All- India	31.3	17.3	13.8	4.9	32.6	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

From the Table-3.5.9 it is observed that in the highest proportion (32.6 percent) slums at the all-India level most residents used their own latrines. Madhya Pradesh has the highest proportion (59.3 percent) slums where most residents used their own latrines and Bihar has the lowest proportion (0.3 percent) of such slums. The slums of Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Rajasthan have slums where most residents used their own latrines above all-India level. In other cases the slums have

most residents used their own latrines below the all-India level. In the 31.3 percent slums in India there are no latrines. Bihar has the highest proportion (98.4 percent) of slums with no latrines while Tamil Nadu has the lowest proportion (16.9 percent) of such slums. Bihar, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh have slums with no latrines above the all-India level. In 17.3 percent slums at the all-India level most of the residents use Public or Community toilets without payment. Chhattisgarh has the highest proportion (49.8 percent) slums where most of the residents use Public or Community toilets without payment whereas Madhya Pradesh has the lowest proportion (0.3 percent) of such slums. In Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Karnataka the slums where most of the residents use Public or Community toilets without payment are above the all-India level. In all other states taken for comparison in the above table the slums where most of the residents use Public or Community toilets without payment are below the all-India level. In 13.8 percent slums in India most of the residents use Public or Community toilets with payment. Tamil Nadu has the highest proportion (40.2 percent) slums where most of the residents use Public or Community toilets with payment whereas Odisha and Bihar have no such slums. In Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat the slums where most of the residents use Public or Community toilets with payment are above the all-India level. In all other cases the slums where most of the residents use Public or Community toilets with payment are below the all-India level. In 4.9 percent slums at the national level most of the residents use shared toilet. Maharashtra has the highest proportion (4.9 percent) of such slums which is also equal to the slums in the all-India level. Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh do not have any slums where most of the residents use shared toilet.

In the highest proportion (32.5 percent) slums of West Bengal most of the residents use Public or Community toilets without payment followed by 28.6 percent slums with no latrine facility, 18.9 percent slums have most residents using their own latrines, most of the residents use shared toilet in 1.9 percent slums and in 0.2 percent slums most of the residents use Public or Community toilets with payment. In West Bengal proportion of

slums having most residents using their own latrines is low and also lower than the all-India level. Thus latrine facility available to residents of slums is poor in West Bengal. The latrine facility available in slums of Bihar is very poor among the other states as majority (98.4 percent) of slums do not have latrine facility and only 0.3 percent of slums have own latrine facility.

3.5.10: Pucca Road/ Lane/ Constructed Path within the Slum

The State-wise distribution of slums by pucca road/ lane/ constructed path within the slum is presented in the Table-3.5.10

Table-3.5.10: Distribution of Slums by Pucca Road/ Lane/ Constructed Path within the Slum in Major States of India

States	Proportion of Slums
Andhra Pradesh	77.6
Bihar	30.7
Chhattisgarh	94.6
Gujarat	53.7
Karnataka	67.2
Madhya Pradesh	88.3
Maharashtra	61.3
Odisha	30.0
Rajasthan	49.4
Tamil Nadu	82.4
Uttar Pradesh	55.1
West Bengal	70.3
All- India	66.1

Note: Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

It is noticed in Table-3.5.10 that 66.1 percent slums in India have pucca road or lane or constructed path within the slum. Chhattisgarh has the highest proportion (94.6 percent) of such slums. Odisha has the lowest proportion (30.0 percent) slums that have pucca road or lane or constructed path within the slum. Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal and Karnataka have slums with pucca road or lane or constructed path within the slum above the all-India level. All the other states taken for comparison in the table have such slums below the all-India level.

In West Bengal 70.3 percent slums have pucca road or lane or constructed path within the slum. Thus it is found that situation of road facility within slums of West Bengal is good.

The states of Odisha and Bihar are lagging behind other states taken for comparison in respect of road facility within slums.

3.5.11: Approach Road/ Lane/Constructed Path to the Slum

The State-wise distribution of slums by approach road/ lane/constructed path to the slum is presented in the Table-3.5.11.

Table-3.5.11: Distribution of Slums by Approach Road/ Lane/Constructed Path to the Slum in Major States of India

States	Motorable			Non- Motorable			Total
	Pucca	Katcha	Total	Pucca	Katcha	Total	
Andhra Pradesh	89.5	3.9	93.4	0	6.6	6.6	100
Bihar	90.6	2.5	93.2	0.5	6.3	6.8	100
Chhattisgarh	85.3	4.5	89.8	9.8	0.4	10.2	100
Gujarat	64.5	6.6	71.1	2.7	26.2	28.9	100
Karnataka	80.2	10.2	90.4	5.2	4.4	9.6	100
Madhya Pradesh	85.5	5.4	90.9	4.1	5.0	9.1	100
Maharashtra	67.7	8.0	75.7	19.7	4.6	24.3	100
Odisha	76.3	15.4	91.8	7.6	0.7	8.2	100

Rajasthan	63.5	13.2	76.7	7.9	15.4	23.3	100
Tamil Nadu	65.2	0.3	65.4	31.9	2.7	34.6	100
Uttar Pradesh	53.7	5.9	59.6	12.4	28.0	40.4	100
West Bengal	60.3	9.8	70.1	18.8	11.1	29.9	100
All- India	71.4	6.9	78.3	12.3	9.4	21.7	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

From the Table-3.5.11 it is found that at the all-India level majority (78.3 percent) of slums have motorable approach road or lane or constructed path. The slums of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh have motorable approach road or lane or constructed path to the slum above the all-India level. The slums of other states taken for comparison in the above table have such roads below the all-India level. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka have more than 90 percent slums with motorable approach road or lane or constructed path. West Bengal has 70.1 percent slum with motorable approach road or lane or constructed path but it is below the national level. Among the motorable approach road or lane or constructed path to the slum in India the highest proportion (71.4 percent) slums have pucca road and 6.9 percent slums have katcha road. 90.6 percent slums in Bihar have pucca motorable approach road or lane or constructed path to the slum while Uttar Pradesh has 53.7 percent of such slums. Odisha has 15.4 percent slums with katcha motorable approach road or lane or constructed path to the slum while Tamil Nadu has only 0.3 percent of such slums. West Bengal has 60.3 percent slums with pucca motorable approach road or lane or constructed path to the slum which is below the all-India level and in 9.8 percent slums such roads are katcha.

21.7 percent slums in India have non-motorable approach road or lane or constructed path to the slum. Uttar Pradesh has 40.4 percent slums with non-motorable approach road or lane or constructed path to the slum. At the national level 12.3 percent of non-motorable approach road or lane or constructed path to the slum is pucca while 9.4 percent are katcha. Andhra Pradesh does not have any slum with pucca non-motorable approach road or lane or constructed path to the slum. West Bengal has 29.9 percent

slums with non-motorable approach road or lane or constructed path to the slum of which 18.8 percent are pucca and 11.1 percent are katcha.

It is thus found that situation of slums of West Bengal in respect of approach road/ lane/constructed path to the slum is not good as availability of pucca motorable road is below the all-India level.

3.5.12: Distance from Nearest Government Hospital or Health Centre.

The Table-3.5.12 represents the State-wise distribution of slums by distance from nearest Government hospital or health centre.

Table-3.5.12: Distribution of Slums by Distance from Nearest Government Hospital or Health Centre in Major States of India

States	< 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 2 km	2 - 5 km	5 km and above	Total
Andhra Pradesh	29.3	32.1	11.7	21.8	5.1	100
Bihar	0	18.6	3.6	19.2	58.5	100
Chhattisgarh	9.4	24.1	52.4	14.1	0	100
Gujarat	34.0	7.8	10.6	23.0	24.6	100
Karnataka	15.2	37.4	21.0	19.7	6.6	100
Madhya Pradesh	40.3	17.0	10.4	23.5	8.7	100
Maharashtra	23.3	17.9	22.1	26.9	9.9	100
Odisha	14.6	28.9	16.5	33.3	6.7	100
Rajasthan	2.8	31.8	28.5	27.9	8.9	100
Tamil Nadu	13.4	56.1	19.8	9.3	1.5	100
Uttar Pradesh	19.4	15.0	11.7	40.0	13.9	100
West Bengal	10.6	34.1	12.7	18.8	23.8	100
All- India	20.3	27.3	17.1	23.8	11.5	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

The Table-3.5.12 reveals that in highest proportion (27.3 percent) of slums in India distance from nearest government hospital or health centre is within 0.5 to 1 kilometre which is 56.1 percent in Tamil Nadu, only 7.8 percent in Gujarat and 34.1 percent in West Bengal, the highest proportion in West Bengal. In 23.8 percent slums at the national level distance from nearest government hospital or health centre is within 2 to 5 kilometres. In 40 percent slums in Uttar Pradesh, 9.3 percent slums in Tamil Nadu and 18.8 percent slums in West Bengal distance from nearest government hospital or health centre is within 2 to 5 kilometres. In 17.1 percent slums at the all-India level distance from nearest government hospital or health centre is within 1 to 2 kilometres. It is 52.4 percent in Chhattisgarh whereas it is 3.6 percent in Bihar and in West Bengal the proportion of such slum is 12.7 percent. In 20.3 percent slums at the national level distance from nearest government hospital or health centre is less than 0.5 kilometres which is 40.3 percent in Madhya Pradesh which is the highest among other states and 10.6 percent in West Bengal and this proportion is below the national level. In Bihar there is no slum where the distance from nearest government hospital or health centre is less than 0.5 kilometres. In this respect the slum proportion is above the all-India level in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra. In all other cases it is below the all-India level. In 11.5 percent slums at the national level the distance from nearest government hospital or health centre is 5 kilometres and above which is 58.5 percent slums in Bihar and nil in Chhattisgarh; it is 23.8 percent slums in West Bengal which is above the all-India level and other states having such slums above the all-India level are Bihar, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh.

The situation of slums of West Bengal is not good in respect of distance from nearest government hospital or health centre as proportion of slums having nearest government hospital or health centre at a distance of less than 0.5 kilometres is below the all-India level and proportion of slums having nearest government hospital or health centre at a distance of 5 kilometres and above is above the all-India level. Situation of Bihar in this respect is bad as there are no slums having nearest government hospital or health centre at a distance of less than 0.5 kilometres and majority (58.5 percent) of slums are

situated at a distance of 5 kilometres and above and the proportion is above the all-India level.

3.5.13: Distance from Nearest Government Primary School

The Table-3.5.13 presents the State-wise distribution of slums by distance from nearest Government primary school.

Table-3.5.13: Distribution of Slums by Distance from Nearest Government Primary School in Major States of India

States	< 0.5 km	0.5 - 1 km	1 - 2 km	2 - 5 km	5 km and above	Total
Andhra Pradesh	71.2	20.4	3.9	4.6	0	100
Bihar	94.4	3.6	1.2	0.8	0	100
Chhattisgarh	79.2	15.0	1.1	4.7	0	100
Gujarat	61.7	20.6	17.7	0	0	100
Karnataka	76.8	23.1	0	0	0.2	100
Madhya Pradesh	65.6	24.3	9.0	1.1	0	100
Maharashtra	46.4	38.1	15.1	0.4	0	100
Odisha	76.8	10.1	13.1	0	0	100
Rajasthan	52.7	37.9	8.8	0	0.5	100
Tamil Nadu	57.7	33.6	8.1	0.6	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	25.8	30.3	33.3	10.7	0	100
West Bengal	83.7	15.4	0.9	0	0	100
All- India	59.3	28.4	10.3	2.0	0	100

Note: Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

In the Table-3.5.13 it is noticed that in major proportion (59.3 percent) slums at the all-India level distance from nearest government primary school is less than 0.5 kilometre which is 94.4 percent in Bihar whereas this proportion is 25.8 percent in Uttar Pradesh.

Bihar, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have slums from which distance from nearest government primary school is less than 0.5 kilometres above the all-India level. 28.4 percent slums at the national level have slums from which distance from nearest government primary school is 0.5 to 1 kilometre which is 38.1 percent in Maharashtra while it is only 3.6 in Bihar. Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have slums from which distance from nearest government primary school is 0.5 to 1 kilometre above the national level. 10.3 percent slums at the national level have nearest government primary school situated at a distance of 1 to 2 kilometres in which Uttar Pradesh has 33.3 percent slums whereas Karnataka has no such slums. Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Odisha have such slums above the national level. In 2 percent slums at the all-India level the distance from nearest government primary school is 2 to 5 kilometres which is 10.7 percent in Uttar Pradesh whereas there are no such slums in Gujarat, Karnataka, Odisha, Rajasthan and West Bengal. There are no slums at the all-India level where the distance from nearest government primary school is 5 kilometres and above. In West Bengal in the highest proportion (83.7 percent) slums distance from nearest government primary school is less than 0.5 kilometres, in 15.4 percent slum distance from nearest government primary school is 0.5 to 1 kilometre and in 0.9 percent slum distance from nearest government primary school is 1 to 2 kilometres. There are no slums in West Bengal from which distance from nearest government primary school is above 2 kilometres. Thus the situation of West Bengal is good in respect of distance from nearest government primary school.

In all-India the situation of slums regarding distance from nearest government primary school is good as majority of slums have nearest government primary school situated at a distance of less than 0.5 kilometres but the state of Uttar Pradesh have only 25.8 percent slums have nearest government primary school situated at this distance.

3.5.14: Change in Condition of Water Supply and Drainage of the Slums during last 5 years

The State-wise distribution of slums by change in condition of water supply and drainage of the slum during last 5 years is presented in the Table-3.5.14

Table-3.5.14: Distribution of Slums by Change in Condition of Water Supply and Drainage of the Slums during Last 5 Years in Major States of India

States	Water supply					Drainage				
	1	2	3	4	Total	1	2	3	4	Total
Andhra Pradesh	50.6	44.8	4.6	0	100	30.0	55.7	2.6	11.7	100
Bihar	74.2	9.3	0.7	15.8	100	59.5	8.2	1.1	31.2	100
Chhattisgarh	77.3	21.1	1.7	0	100	24.9	70.8	0	4.3	100
Gujarat	21.6	67.7	5.7	5.0	100	21.7	38.6	2.1	37.6	100
Karnataka	57.7	38.0	4.3	0	100	65.5	30.5	0	4.0	100
Madhya Pradesh	67.3	31.1	1.3	0.3	100	63.1	24.2	0.4	12.3	100
Maharashtra	42.8	50.0	0.1	7.0	100	43.9	42.8	0.4	12.9	100
Odisha	47.2	17.5	4.7	30.5	100	11.9	51.9	1.1	35.1	100
Rajasthan	32.5	49.8	2.8	14.9	100	40.9	43.4	0	15.7	100
Tamil Nadu	36.1	61.1	2.2	0.6	100	39.2	42.2	1.7	17.0	100
Uttar Pradesh	32.2	29.9	3.0	34.9	100	19.7	37.0	0.1	31.0	100
West Bengal	47.8	42.1	5.8	4.0	100	18.9	58.8	4.2	17.8	100
All- India	42.8	47.7	3.0	6.5	100	33.4	47.3	1.4	17.2	100

Note: 1. Improved 2. Did not change 3. Deteriorated 4. Neither existed earlier nor exists now

Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

In respect of water supply it is noticed that in the highest proportion (47.7 percent) of slums at the all-India level there was no change in the last five years. There was no change in 67.7 percent slums in Gujarat, 61.1 percent slums in Tamil Nadu, 50 percent

slums in Maharashtra, 42.1 percent slums in West Bengal while it is 9.3 percent in Bihar. In 42.8 percent slums at the all-India level water supply condition improved which is 77.3 percent in Chhattisgarh, 74.2 percent in Bihar, 67.3 percent in Madhya Pradesh while in West Bengal it is 47.8 percent and the proportion of slums is above the national level. In 3 percent slums the condition of water supply deteriorated at the national level. In 5.8 percent of slums in West Bengal the condition deteriorated, it is 5.7 percent in Gujarat 4.7 percent in Odisha, 4.6 percent in Andhra Pradesh while it is only 0.1 Maharashtra. It thus suggests that deterioration of the condition of water supply in West Bengal is above the national level. In 6.5 percent slums at the national level water supply neither existed earlier nor exists now which is 34.9 percent in Uttar Pradesh, 30.5 percent in Odisha, 4 percent in West Bengal while it is nil in the slums of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka. Thus it is evident that though in the highest proportion of slums in India there is no change in the condition of water supply but in West Bengal in higher proportion of slums improvement is noticed. Situation of slums of Uttar Pradesh and Odisha in respect of water supply is not good as in high proportion of slums water supply does not exist.

In respect of drainage too it is noticed that in the highest proportion (47.3 percent) of slums at the national level there was no change in the last five years. No improvement in drainage was noticed in 70.8 percent slums of Chhattisgarh whereas in Bihar it is only 8.2 percent. There was no improvement in drainage above the all-India level in Chhattisgarh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. In 33.4 percent slums at the national level there was improvement in drainage which is 65.5 percent in Karnataka, 63.1 percent in Madhya Pradesh and only 11.9 percent in Odisha. There was improvement in drainage system above the national level in the states of Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. In 17.2 percent slums in India drainage system neither existed earlier nor exist now. Higher proportions of such cases are found in Gujarat (37.6 percent), Odisha (35.1 percent), Bihar (31.2 percent) and Uttar Pradesh (31.0 percent); hence it is evident that the drainage facility of the slums of these states is not good. In 1.4 percent of slums at the national level drainage system deteriorated and West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat have such

slums above the national level. Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Rajasthan have no such slums.

In West Bengal in majority (58.8 percent) of slums there is no change in the drainage system, in 18.9 percent slums the drainage system improved which is below the national level, in 17.8 percent of slums the drainage system neither existed earlier nor exists now and in 4.2 percent of slums the drainage system deteriorated and such proportion of slums is above the national level. The level of deterioration is highest among other states taken for comparison. This reveals that the drainage facility of West Bengal is not good.

3.5.15: Change in Condition of Road within the Slum and Approach Road to the Slum during Last 5 Years

The State-wise distribution of slums by change in condition of road within the slum and approach road to the slum during last 5 years is presented in the Table-3.5.15

Table-3.5.15: Distribution of Slums by Change in Condition of Road within the Slum and Approach Road to the Slum during Last 5 Years in Major States of India

States	Road within the slum					Approach road to the slum				
	1	2	3	4	Total	1	2	3	4	Total
Andhra Pradesh	45.7	53.0	0.7	0.5	100	46.7	53.2	0	0.1	100
Bihar	76.0	20.8	2.4	0.8	100	4.5	93.7	1.1	0.8	100
Chhattisgarh	89.1	10.9	0	0	100	79.5	20.5	0	0	100
Gujarat	16.6	79.9	0	3.4	100	51.8	47.9	0	0.3	100
Karnataka	57.5	40.0	1.1	1.3	100	74.9	23.5	1.6	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	78.3	20.7	0	1.0	100	73.5	25.7	0.9	0	100
Maharashtra	54.3	39.2	3.3	3.2	100	49.5	45.2	0.2	5.1	100
Odisha	29.4	55.8	3.1	11.8	100	49.1	42.0	8.6	0.4	100
Rajasthan	38.0	46.6	0.5	14.9	100	62.1	22.5	0.5	14.9	100

Tamil Nadu	57.5	42.5	0	0	100	70.4	29.6	0	0	100
Uttar Pradesh	21.8	50.0	0.7	27.5	100	24.4	47.3	14.6	13.7	100
West Bengal	36.8	55.3	4.1	3.8	100	45.4	54.6	0	0	100
All- India	47.6	46.4	1.7	4.3	100	53.2	42.7	1.4	2.7	100

Note: 1. Improved 2. Did not change 3. Deteriorated 4. Neither existed earlier nor exists now

Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

It is revealed from the Table-3.5.15 that in the highest proportion (47.6 percent) slums at the all-India level the condition of road within the slum improved during the last five years which is 89.1 percent in Chhattisgarh, 78.3 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 76.0 percent in Bihar. There is more than 50 percent improvement in this respect in the slums of Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. In West Bengal the proportion of such slum is 36.8 percent which is below the all-India level. There is no change in the condition of road within the slum in 46.4 percent slums at the national level. In Gujarat (79.9 percent), Odisha (55.8 percent), West Bengal (55.3 percent), Andhra Pradesh (53.0 percent), Uttar Pradesh (50.0 percent) and Rajasthan (46.6 percent) there are such slums above the all-India level. In 4.3 percent slums at the national level road within the slum neither existed earlier nor exist now which is 27.5 percent in Uttar Pradesh, 14.9 percent in Rajasthan and 11.8 percent in Odisha whereas in West Bengal it is 3.8 percent. Chhattisgarh and Tamil Nadu do not have such slums. In 1.7 percent slums at the national level condition of road within the slum deteriorated. In West Bengal the proportion of such slum is 4.1 percent which is also above the national level. The proportion of slums where condition of road within the slum deteriorated is also highest in West Bengal compared to other states taken for comparison. There are no slums in Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Tamil Nadu where condition of road within the slum deteriorated. Thus this suggests that there is not even 50 percent improvement in the condition of road within the slums during the last five years at the national level and in West Bengal the condition of such roads is much poorer.

In majority (53.2 percent) of slums at the national level the condition of approach road to the slum improved in the last five years which is 79.5 percent in Chhattisgarh, 74.9 percent in Karnataka, 70.4 percent in Tamil Nadu and 62.1 percent in Rajasthan and these proportions are above the national level. In West Bengal in 45.4 percent slums the proportion which is also below the national level the condition of approach road to the slum improved. There is no improvement in the condition of approach road to the slum in the last five years in 42.7 percent slums at the all-India level which is 93.7 percent in Bihar and proportion of such slums is above 50 percent in the slums of West Bengal (54.6 percent) and Andhra Pradesh (53.2 percent). In 2.7 percent slums at the national level the approach road to the slum neither existed earlier nor exist now and proportion of such slum is 14.9 percent in Rajasthan, 13.7 percent in Uttar Pradesh and 5.1 percent in Maharashtra which is also above the national level while in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh there are no such slums. In 1.4 percent slums at the national level the condition of approach road to the slum deteriorated in the last five years which is 14.6 percent in Uttar Pradesh whereas in West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh there are no such slums. Therefore it is evident that situation of West Bengal in respect of condition of approach road to the slum is quite good. Whereas the situation in this regard is quite bad in the states of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan as it is found that significant proportion of slums do not have approach road to the slums and in Uttar Pradesh the deterioration level of approach road to the slums is also significant and proportion of such slums is highest in Uttar Pradesh compared to other states taken for comparison.

3.5.16: Change in Condition of Electricity Facility and Street Light in the Slum during Last 5 Years

The State-wise distribution of slums by change in condition of electricity facility and street light in the slum during last 5 years is presented in the Table-3.5.16

Table-3.5.16: Distribution of Slums by Change in Condition of Electricity Facility and Street Light in the Slum during Last 5 Years

States	Electricity facility					Street light				
	1	2	3	4	Total	1	2	3	4	Total
Andhra Pradesh	32.4	60.9	1.6	5.1	100	48.3	45.8	0.8	5.1	100
Bihar	88.7	7.5	1.0	2.8	100	17.8	7.1	57.3	17.8	100
Chhattisgarh	81.9	18.1	0	0	100	27.0	25.6	0	47.4	100
Gujarat	7.0	89.3	0	3.8	100	7.9	73.2	13.9	5.0	100
Karnataka	45.6	54.4	0	0	100	60.6	39.4	0	0	100
Madhya Pradesh	68.3	26.2	1.2	4.4	100	65.0	22.5	1.5	11.0	100
Maharashtra	46.2	49.6	0.4	3.8	100	45.4	48.9	0	5.6	100
Odisha	31.9	67.2	0	0.9	100	27.0	47.6	0.5	24.8	100
Rajasthan	36.0	49.1	0	14.9	100	35.2	49.3	0	15.5	100
Tamil Nadu	26.4	73.6	0	0	100	30.5	69.1	0	0.4	100
Uttar Pradesh	21.4	48.9	0	29.6	100	24.3	37.8	13.8	24.0	100
West Bengal	34.2	62.4	0	3.1	100	40.6	42.3	3.7	13.1	100
All- India	37.0	57.6	0.4	4.9	100	37.1	48.6	3.8	10.5	100

Note: 1. Improved 2. Did not change 3. Deteriorated 4. Neither existed earlier nor exists now

Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

From the Table-3.5.16 it is evident that in the highest proportion (57.6 percent) of slums at the all-India level there is no change in electricity facility in the last five years. There are 89.3 percent of such slums in Gujarat, 73.6 percent in Tamil Nadu, 67.2 percent in Odisha, 62.4 percent in West Bengal and 60.9 percent in Andhra Pradesh and the proportions of slums are above the national level. In 37 percent of slums at the all-India level the electricity facility improved during the last five years; in 88.7 percent slums in Bihar, 81.9 percent slums in Chhattisgarh and 68.3 percent slums in Madhya Pradesh electricity facility improved. In only 34.2 percent slums of West Bengal which is also

below the national level electricity facility improved in the last five years. In 4.9 percent slums at the national level electricity facility neither existed earlier nor exists now which is 29.6 percent in Uttar Pradesh, 14.9 percent in Rajasthan and 3.1 percent in West Bengal whereas there are no such slums in Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. In only 0.4 percent slums in India electricity facility deteriorated. There are no such slums in West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan, Odisha, Karnataka, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh.

In Uttar Pradesh the situation of electricity facility available in slums is not good as in 29.6 percent slums there is no electricity.

In the table it is noticed that in the highest proportion (48.6 percent) slums at the national level there is no change in the condition of street light in the last five years. Gujarat (73.2 percent) and Tamil Nadu (69.1 percent) have such slums above 50 percent. West Bengal has 42.3 percent of such slums. In 37.1 percent slums at the all-India level street light condition improved in the last five years and improvement in above 50 percent slums took place in the slums of Madhya Pradesh (65.0 percent) and Karnataka (60.6 percent). In 40.6 percent slums in West Bengal there is improvement in the condition of street light which is above the national level. In 10.5 percent slums in India facility of street light neither existed earlier nor exist now during the last five years which is 47.4 percent in Chhattisgarh, 24.8 percent in Odisha, 24.0 percent in Uttar Pradesh, 17.8 percent in Bihar, 15.5 percent in Rajasthan, 13.1 percent in West Bengal and 11.0 percent in Madhya Pradesh and the proportion of such slums are above the national level. There are no such slums in Karnataka while in all other cases the proportion of slums is below the national level. In 3.8 percent of slums at the national level the condition of street light deteriorated in the last five years which is above 50 percent slums in Bihar (57.3 percent) and in West Bengal it is 3.7 percent which is slightly below the national level. There are no slums in Karnataka, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu where the condition of street light deteriorated. It is thus observed that in highest proportion of slums in India there is no improvement in electricity facility as well as street light facility. Highest proportion of slums of Chhattisgarh till now does not have street light facility and in Bihar in majority of slums

street light facility have deteriorated; hence the situation of street light facility is not good in these states. In West Bengal slums without street light facility is above the national level and also still now there are slums without electricity connection so the situation of slums in these respect is not good.

3.5.17: Change in Condition of Latrine Facility and Garbage Disposal Facility in the Slum during Last 5 Years

The State-wise distribution of slums by change in condition of latrine facility and garbage disposal facility in the slum during last 5 years is presented in the Table-3.5.17

Table- 3.5.17: Distribution of Slums by Change in Condition of Latrine Facility and Garbage Disposal Facility in the Slum during Last 5 Years

States	Latrine facility					Garbage disposal facility				
	1	2	3	4	Total	1	2	3	4	Total
Andhra Pradesh	35.9	50.5	1.7	12.0	100	48.4	45.2	0.6	5.8	100
Bihar	3.9	7.9	0.7	87.5	100	3.3	22.6	0	74.0	100
Chhattisgarh	61.2	22.8	0	16.0	100	70.6	28.5	0	0.9	100
Gujarat	20.2	48.6	8.6	22.6	100	17.8	55.4	0.4	26.4	100
Karnataka	56.0	33.0	0	11.0	100	72.2	25.4	0	2.4	100
Madhya Pradesh	20.0	26.0	31.9	22.1	100	33.2	52.2	1.1	13.4	100
Maharashtra	46.1	39.7	2.8	11.3	100	46.1	45.2	0.1	7.1	100
Odisha	13.4	36.1	0	50.6	100	15.3	53.8	0.9	30.0	100
Rajasthan	33.5	41.8	1.8	22.8	100	11.3	73.8	0	14.9	100
Tamil Nadu	28.2	62.2	0.3	9.2	100	20.6	74.3	0.3	4.8	100
Uttar Pradesh	8.5	45.7	0	33.5	100	35.8	30.4	0	21.6	100
West Bengal	32.8	52.6	0	14.6	100	19.4	54.3	8.1	17.9	100
All- India	32.0	46.8	3.4	17.2	100	33.7	50.4	1.3	13.6	100

Note: 1. Improved 2. Did not change 3. Deteriorated 4. Neither existed earlier nor exists now

Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

In highest proportion (46.8 percent) slums at the all-India level there is no change in latrine facility during the last five years which is 62.2 percent in Tamil Nadu, 52.6 percent in West Bengal, 50.5 percent in Andhra Pradesh and 48.6 percent in Gujarat and the proportions of such slums in these states are above the national level. In 32 percent slums at the all-India level the latrine facility has improved during the last five years and there is improvement in more than 50 percent slums in the states of Chhattisgarh (61.2 percent) and Karnataka (56.0 percent) whereas in West Bengal (32.8 percent) the improvement in the latrine facility is only slightly above the national level. In 17.2 percent slums at the national level latrine facility neither existed earlier nor exist now during the last five years and proportion of such slums is above 50 percent in Bihar (87.5 percent) and Odisha (50.6 percent) and this reveals the poor condition of latrine facility especially in the slums of Bihar. In 14.6 percent slums of West Bengal latrine facility neither existed earlier nor exist now during the last five years and it is below the national level. In 3.4 percent slums at the all-India level latrine facility deteriorated during the last five years and the proportion of such slums are above the national level in the slums of Madhya Pradesh (31.9 percent) and Gujarat (8.6 percent) and nil in Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

In the state of Bihar the latrine facility is very bad in the slums as in majority (87.5 percent) of slums there is no latrine facility. Though the situation of West Bengal is not very bad in this regard still there are slums where latrine facility is not available.

In majority (50.4 percent) slums at the all-India level there is no change in the garbage disposal facility during the last five years which is 74.3 percent in Tamil Nadu, 73.8 in Rajasthan, 55.4 percent in Gujarat and 54.3 percent in West Bengal. In 33.7 percent slums at the all-India level there is no improvement in the latrine facility during the last five years. There is more than 50 percent improvement in this respect in the slums of Karnataka (72.2 percent) and Chhattisgarh (70.6 percent) whereas there are only 19.4 percent slums in West Bengal where the garbage disposal facility improved which is below the national level. In 13.6 percent of slums at the all-India level during the last

five years facility of garbage disposal neither existed earlier nor exists now and proportion of such slums is more than 50 percent only in Bihar (74.0 percent). Thus Bihar is still lacking in provision of garbage disposal facility in the slums. In West Bengal the proportion of such slum is 17.9 percent which is above the national level. In only 1.3 percent slums at the all-India level the garbage disposal system deteriorated and the proportion of such slums is high in West Bengal (8.1 percent) in comparison to other states and it is also above the national level. This suggests that garbage disposal facility is in a sorry state in West Bengal. Situation of garbage disposal facility is bad in Bihar as a large proportion (74percent) of slums does not have garbage disposal facility.

3.5.18: Change in Condition of Medical Facilities and Primary Level Education Facilities in the Slum during Last 5 Years

The State-wise distribution of slums by change in condition of medical facilities and primary level education facilities in the slum during last 5 years is presented in the Table-3.5.18

Table-3.5.18: Distribution of Slums by Change in Condition of Medical Facilities and Primary Level Education Facilities in the Slum during Last 5 Years

States	Medical facilities					Primary level education facilities				
	1	2	3	4	Total	1	2	3	4	Total
Andhra Pradesh	14.3	56.2	0	29.4	100	20.8	57.3	1.4	20.5	100
Bihar	1.9	10.2	57.3	30.6	100	84.6	2.6	0	0.8	100
Chhattisgarh	16.2	79.2	0	4.6	100	64.4	35.2	0	0.3	100
Gujarat	7.3	69.7	0	23.0	100	10.1	67.4	0	22.4	100
Karnataka	29.9	64.0	0	6.1	100	46.8	51.8	0	1.3	100
Madhya Pradesh	58.7	24.0	0	17.3	100	57.6	36.6	0	5.8	100
Maharashtra	22.3	71.8	0.2	5.7	100	22.5	72.0	0	5.5	100
Odisha	14.0	74.4	0.5	11.1	100	41.7	53.4	0	4.9	100

Rajasthan	8.8	74.2	0	17.0	100	45.0	37.9	0	17.1	100
Tamil Nadu	6.8	68.7	0.6	24.0	100	1.8	75.0	0	23.2	100
Uttar Pradesh	22.4	41.8	0	23.6	100	21.8	43.5	0	22.4	100
West Bengal	30.8	63.5	0	5.7	100	32.9	58.6	4.3	4.0	100
All- India	19.8	63.7	1.3	14.5	100	30.1	57.1	0.8	11.2	100

Note: 1. Improved 2. Did not change 3. Deteriorated 4. Neither existed earlier nor exists now

Figures in percentages

Source: Computed from NSSO (2012)

In Table-3.5.18 it is noticed that in the highest proportion (63.7 percent) slums at the all-India level there is no change in respect of medical facilities during the last five years. The proportion of such slums which is above the national level are in the states of Chhattisgarh (79.2 percent), Odisha (74.4 percent), Rajasthan (74.2 percent), Maharashtra (71.8 percent), Gujarat (69.7 percent), Tamil Nadu (68.7 percent) and Karnataka (64 percent); in West Bengal (63.5 percent) the proportion of such slums is slightly below the national level. In 19.8 percent slums in India the medical facilities improved in the last five years. This improvement is above 50 percent only in Madhya Pradesh (58.7 percent) and in West Bengal it is 30.8 percent. In 14.5 percent slums in India medical facilities neither existed five years earlier, nor on the date of survey which is 30.6 percent in Bihar, 29.4 percent in Andhra Pradesh, 24.0 percent in Tamil Nadu, 23.6 percent in Uttar Pradesh, 23.0 percent in Gujarat, 17.3 percent in Madhya Pradesh and 17.0 percent in Rajasthan and the proportions of these slums are above the national level. In other cases the proportion is below the national level. In West Bengal proportion of such slums is 5.7 percent. In 1.3 percent slums the medical facilities deteriorated in the last five years which is above 50 percent only in Bihar (57.3 percent). There are no slums in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal where medical facilities deteriorated.

In the highest proportion (57.1 percent) slums in India education facilities at the primary level did not change in the last five years and proportion of such slums is above the

national level in Tamil Nadu (75.0 percent), Maharashtra (72.0 percent), Gujarat (67.4 percent), West Bengal (58.6 percent) and Andhra Pradesh (57.3 percent). In all other cases the proportion is below the national level. In 30.1 percent slums at the all-India level primary level education facilities improved during the last five years and the proportion of such slums above 50 percent are found in Bihar (84.6 percent), Chhattisgarh (64.4 percent) and Madhya Pradesh (57.6 percent). In 32.9 percent slums in West Bengal the improvement in the primary level education facilities is above the national level. In 11.2 percent slums in India education facilities at the primary level neither existed five years earlier, nor on the date of survey which is 23.2 percent in Tamil Nadu, 22.4 percent each in Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat, 20.5 percent in Andhra Pradesh and 17.1 percent in Rajasthan and the proportions are above the national level. In West Bengal there are 4.0 percent of such slums. Education facilities at the primary level deteriorated in 0.8 percent of slums in India which is nil in the slums of Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. In West Bengal the proportion of such slums is 4.3 percent which is above the national level.

In respect of both the medical facilities and education facilities at the primary level in the slums in India no change is observed during the last five years in major proportion of slums. Compared to other states taken for comparison, in the state of Bihar the medical facilities available in the slums is in poor condition as in majority (57.3 percent) slums medical facilities deteriorated and also highest proportion of slums compared to the other states do not have medical facilities. In West Bengal the education facilities at the primary level in the slums deteriorated in the last five years and the deterioration is above the national level and in small proportion of slums primary level education facilities still does not exist; so the situation of West Bengal in this respect is not very bright.

3.6: SLUMS OF SILIGURI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AREA

The Siliguri Municipality had no 'bustee' at least till 1967 but there were 48 recognized

Map-3.6: Map of Siliguri Municipal Corporation showing Location of Slums



Source: Siliguri Municipal Corporation

slums in Siliguri in the early years of 1990s. The inflow of migration into the city, even more vigorously, in the decades of 70s and 80s which outweighed the natural growth of the city due to Bangladesh war, Assam disturbances and establishment of some

important State Government offices resulted in slum formation and notification of the slums.

(http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/137085/10/10_chapter_03.pdf)

In the early years of 1990s the slums were classified into three categories- (i) refugee colonies in the heart of the town (these slums were relatively better off as the municipality provided physical and social infrastructure in these areas); (ii) squatter settlements in the encroached railway land (the municipality had no control over this land and were therefore reluctant to provide physical infrastructure in these areas); and (iii) squatter settlements in the river beds (these slums were the poorest among slums and were unfit for human settlements).

(http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/137085/10/10_chapter_03.pdf)

According to the 2001 Census the total population living in Siliguri Municipal Corporation area was 4, 72,374 while the slum population was 1, 68,214. The number of slums in this area was 154. (*Siliguri Municipal Corporation: "Development, Endeavour and Prospects: 1999-2003"*). As of 2013 there are 154 notified and 31 non-notified slums within the corporation boundary. Slums are located along the Mahananda, Fuleshwari, and Jorapani rivers, on railway lands, and in the heart of the city near the railway station. A slum survey (as part of socio-economic survey) conducted by Siliguri Municipal Corporation states that the slum population of Siliguri Municipal Corporation is 32 percent of the total population of 513,264. There are 35,134 slum households. Ward number 36 has 9 percent of the total slum population in the city which is highest, while ward number 19, with 65 slum households, has the lowest slum population in the city. There are 22,898 Below Poverty Line (BPL) households. 80 percent of the slum dwellers are migrants from Bihar, Assam, West Bengal, Bangladesh, and Nepal. 69 percent of them are staying in Siliguri for more than 10 years. 76 percent of the households live in kutchha houses, and 18.3 percent live in semi-pucca houses. Slum dwellers are mainly non-agricultural labourers, auto rickshaw drivers, rickshaw and van pullers, vendors, and other informal sector workers. In Siliguri, the average earning persons per household is 1.3. 20 percent of the slum

population is unemployed and 34 percent is underemployed (*Ministry of Urban Development, 2015*).

(*Pramanik, 2015*) from various census reports observed that as an absolute number the highest slum population has been registered by Kolkata Municipal Corporation (KMC), followed by Siliguri Municipal Corporation (SMC), Asansol Municipal Corporation (AMC), Durgapur Municipal Corporation (DMC), Howrah Municipal Corporation (HMC) and Chandannagar Municipal Corporation (CMC).

The Table-3.6 represents the socio-demographic profile of the slums of Municipal Corporations of West Bengal based on Census 2011

Table-3.6: Socio-Demographic Profile of Slums of Municipal Corporations of West Bengal

City	Total Slum Population	Male	Female	Literacy (in percentage)	Child 0-6 years	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
Siliguri (Municipal Corporation) (Part)	1,22,958	64,043	58,915	74.77	15,252 (12.4)	20,366 (16.6)	504 (0.4)
Kolkata (M.Corp.)	14,09,721	7,40,765	6,68,956	82.38	1,27,853 (9.1)	78,337 (5.6)	3,981 (0.3)
Asansol (M. Corp.)	1,98,116	1,02,605	95,511	76.66	25,056 (12.6)	24,508 (12.4)	9,365 (4.7)
Haora(M.Corp.)	83,509	44,937	38,572	80.32	8,402 (10.1)	3,631 (4.3)	307 (0.4)
Durgapur (M. Corp.)	43,529	22,860	20,669	73.26	5,651 (13.0)	9,289 (21.3)	1,518 (3.5)
Chandannagar(M. Corp.)	36,979	18,791	18,188	81.63	3,453 (9.3)	7,127 (19.3)	591 (1.6)

Note: Figures in the parentheses are in percentage, Source: West Bengal Slums Census 2011

(<http://www.census2011.co.in/data/slums/state/19-west-bengal.html>)

It can be inferred from the above table that Siliguri Municipal Corporation has the third highest slum population (1,22,958) in West Bengal. Kolkata Municipal Corporation has the highest slum population (14,09,721) followed by Asansol Municipal Corporation, Siliguri Municipal Corporation, Haora Municipal Corporation, Durgapur Municipal Corporation and Chandannagar Municipal Corporation. Male population is higher than female population in the slums of all the Municipal Corporations. Sex ratio in the slums of Siliguri Municipal Corporation area is 920 which is lower than the sex ratio of all-India slums (928) and that of slums in West Bengal (932).

Slums of Siliguri Municipal Corporation occupies the fifth position among the slums of six Municipal Corporations in respect of literacy rate. Slums of Kolkata Municipal Corporation has the highest literacy rate (82.4 percent) followed by Chandannagar Municipal Corporation (81.6 percent), Haora Municipal Corporation (80.3 percent), Asansol Municipal Corporation (76.7 percent), Siliguri Municipal Corporation (74.8 percent) and Durgapur Municipal Corporation (73.3 percent). The literacy rate in the slums of Siliguri Municipal Corporation is lower than the literacy rate in slums of India which is 77.7 percent and also that of slums of West Bengal which is 81.4 percent (*Slum Population - Census 2011: <https://www.census2011.co.in/slums.php>*). In the slums of Siliguri Municipal Corporation area the population of Children (0-6 years) is 15,252 (12.4 percent), Scheduled Caste population is 20,366 (16.6 percent) and population of Scheduled Tribes is 504 (0.4 percent).

3.6.1: Measures taken to improve the Living Conditions of the residents of Siliguri Municipal Corporation area including the Slum dwellers

The initiative to improve the condition of slum and strive for urban poverty alleviation in Siliguri was taken by the Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS). It was launched in 1981 and was locally known as 'basti' development programme. EIUS was involved in paving the lanes within slum area, street lighting, providing low cost sanitation on community basis, drainage improvement and supply of potable water from spot sources. In 1984, UNICEF assisted Urban Community Development (UCD) Programme was launched. Siliguri was the first town in West Bengal where this

Programme was launched. This programme provided basic social services, such as, pre-natal care for women, training programme for skill formation for women, pre-school facilities, immunization of children below one year, etc. In 1986 the name of the programme was changed to Urban Basic Services (UBS) scheme with the structural changes like, district, rather than town, being the unit of operation. From 1991-92, UBS was changed into Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP). The institutional structure of UBSP was merged with Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rozgar Yojana in 1997. The Nehru Rozgar Yojana, an income generating programme, was launched in 1989 which had three major components - micro-enterprises; urban wage employment for the unskilled workforce (Siliguri was not eligible for it as it was restricted to towns with population less than one lakh) and shelter upgradation . The micro-enterprise component provided for bank loans upto Rs. 35,000 and a subsidy of 25 percent. The shelter upgradation component provided for assistance up to Rs. 4,000 per household. Besides, a state sponsored programme Liberation of Scavengers Programme (LSP); eradication of illiteracy programme in cooperation with the Department of Mass Education of the Government of West Bengal; and low cost sanitation component of the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (IDSMT) were also in operation in Siliguri to improve the living conditions of the slum dwellers in pre-1994 period (http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in/bitstream/10603/137085/10/10_chapter_03.pdf)

City Development Plan for Siliguri-2041 reveals that there is an UPE (Urban Poverty Alleviation) cell, which oversees the entire urban poverty alleviation programmes of Siliguri Municipal Corporation and also an IHSDP (Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programmes) project under SMC for development of slum area. For slum improvement in Siliguri city three centrally sponsored and state sponsored programmes including the National Slum Development Programme (NSDP), Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (ILCS), and Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna (VAMBAY) are in operation. These programmes are taken up by the Urban Poverty Eradication Cell in SMC and implemented by community development societies (CDS) in different wards. Total 12,547 low-cost sanitation units have been constructed under ILCS. There is a discrepancy in the amount given and the number of beneficiaries under the Shelter for

Shelter less Scheme under NSDP. Various vocational trainings in the slum areas are conducted by the UPE cell. Currently, there are 15 CDSs for 33 wards in the city where the slums exist as per UPE and the projects are implemented through Siliguri Jalpaiguri Development Authority (SJDA) by the UPE cell. Some major initiatives of UPE cell at present are as follows: a) Under Swarna Jayanti Sahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY) there are 955 Self Help Groups (SHGs), with 13 BPL women in each group. b) STEP- UP scheme where 6 months' vocational training is provided in computer operations, tailoring, beautician, paper bag (thonga) making, BPO call centre training, etc to women from BPL households. c) Innovative Challenge Fund (ICF) project has been implemented through Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor (KUSP) where 35 percent of the project cost for manufacturing spices and brooms is funded under the Urban Women Self-Help Programme - SJSRY, to a group of 20 members. d) Under Urban Self-Employment Programme individual loans are disbursed and 25 percent subsidy is provided on the total project cost. From 2009, 340 engineering projects such as creation and repair of roads, drains, community structure, etc. of approximately Rs. 10 crores have been executed by UPE cell.

For the up-gradation of basic infrastructural facilities in slums under IHSDP funded by Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been taken up by SMC where the total project cost is Rs. 4314.46 lakhs. The funds will be utilized for the construction of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) housing and infrastructure such as roads, drains, toilets, water supply, street lights, etc. The total number of beneficiaries under this project is 22,898 BPL households. Priority project in respect of slum development of Siliguri city is new housing development for untenable slums and in situ development of projects identified under IHSDP and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). SMC's estimated investment for 2021 in the sector of _housing and basic services for urban poor' is 77 crores and in 2041 the amount of estimated investment is 107 crores. (*Ministry of Urban Development, 2015*)

The other schemes and projects that have been taken up by the Siliguri Municipal Corporation (SMC) for improving the condition of the slum dwellers of this area at present are given below:

National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM): The mission aims mainly at providing shelters equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner.

National Urban Health Mission (NUHM): It is a sub-mission of National Health Mission (NHM). NUHM seeks to improve the health status of the urban population particularly slum dwellers and other vulnerable sections by facilitating their access to quality primary health care.

Housing for All (HFA): The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) scheme launched in 2015 makes direct intervention for creation of affordable houses in urban areas. The scheme HFA has been implemented in urban areas because of severe lack of houses for urban poor especially among the Economically Weaker Sections. Under the scheme PMAY, 2 crore houses for the urban poor are to be constructed by 2022—at the rate of 30 lakh houses per year. Objective is to construct affordable pucca houses with water facility, toilet facility, 24 hours all seven days access to electricity supply. Housing for Urban Poor (HUP) has been taken by SMC.

Gitanjali: In order to provide proper shelters, free of cost, to the poor, the Government in Housing Department has laid proper focus on construction of houses for the Economically Weaker Section of people. The main objective of the scheme is to provide proper shelters to the economically weaker section of society as well as to create additional employment opportunities for construction workers, etc. (*Schemes & Projects: www.siligurismc.in*)

Although various measures have been taken by the Siliguri Municipal Corporation for the welfare of the slum dwellers yet the large size of slum population of Siliguri Municipal Corporation necessitates more research into the problems of living condition of the slum dwellers and suggestion of measures to improve their living condition.

3.7: SUMMARY

The chapter analyzes the living condition of slum dwellers of India, West Bengal and Siliguri Municipal Corporation area in particular from secondary sources mostly based on the various Government data- NSSO reports, Census data, Government of India

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation National Buildings Organization, 2015 and Siliguri Municipal Corporation data. It is found that in India the total slum population in 2011 Census is 6,54,94,604 with the male slum population higher than that of the female. The slum population in India constitutes 5.4 percent of the total population of the country. The number of slums has decreased but the number of slum households has increased during the period of 1993 and 2012. Literacy rate has increased among the slum population to 77.7 percent in 2011. It is found that in all-India slums situated on private land are increasing in comparison to those situated on public land in the years 2002 to 2012. In respect of drinking water facility in slums in India tap is major source of drinking water while the availability of tube well or bore hole as source of drinking water is increasing. Proportion of slums at the all India level is increasing in respect of pucca houses, electricity both for household use and for street lights and pucca road. Highest proportion of slums at the all-India level is having open pucca drainage system. The problem of water logging in the slums in India decreased during the period 1993-2012. The proportion of slums in India with no latrine facility decreased and proportion of slums with septic tank or flush latrines increased during the period 1993-2012. In majority of slums in all-India the arrangement of garbage disposal is done by Government agencies. Highest proportion of slums is located within 1 km. from Government primary school and Government hospital or health centre. Improvement in facilities during the five years prior to the survey during the period 1993 to 2012 was in about 50 percent slums in respect of roads, water supply, drainage and latrine facilities. It is found that Government is the main source of improvement in the slums in India. Majority of slum households are owned. Highest proportion of slum households has 1 room. LPG is the main source of fuel for cooking in majority of slum households in India.

The slum population in West Bengal according to 2011 census constituted 7 percent of the total population of the state. The total slum population of West Bengal is 6,418,594 including 3,321,700 males and 3,096,894 females. Sex ratio is 932 and it is lower than the sex ratio of the non-slum population which is 948. Literacy rate of the slums of West Bengal in 2011 is 81.4 percent. Work participation rate in slums of West Bengal

in 2011 is 36.5 percent. Condition of slum households in West Bengal reveals that highest proportion of slum households in West Bengal has pucca or permanent houses, household size 4 and one room only. In the slums of West Bengal in 2011, the highest proportion of slum households uses tap water for drinking with source of drinking water within the premises. Highest proportion of houses in the slum also has open drainage facility for waste water outlet, have latrine and bathroom facility within the premises. It has been found in 2011 that the highest number of slum households in West Bengal has electricity as main source of lighting and use fire-wood, crop residue, cow dung cake, coal, lignite or charcoal as fuel for purpose of cooking.

Among the major states taken for comparison, the states of Bihar and Odisha have high proportions of non-notified slums in 2012. The proportion of pucca houses in the slums varies from 79.9 percent in Andhra Pradesh to 2.9 percent in Bihar. Bihar is greatly lagging behind in respect of source of drinking water, electricity connection in both houses and street lights in the slums, provision of latrine facility in the slums, facility of pucca road or lane or constructed path within the slum and distance of the slum from nearest Government hospital or health centre. But Bihar has the highest proportion of slums, 94.4 percent slums in India with nearest Government primary schools within less than 0.5 kilometres. Rajasthan has the highest proportion of slums without electricity whereas Chhattisgarh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have no slums without electricity connection. Highest proportion of slums without any drainage facility is found in Chhattisgarh. Above 50 percent slums in India do not have the problem of waterlogging. Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Gujarat and Karnataka have slums where garbage is disposed off daily above the all-India level of 56.5 percent. In major proportion of slums in India garbage disposal arrangement is done by municipality or corporations and higher proportion of the slums of the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have such arrangement. In 2012, during the five years preceding the survey, 30 to 50 percent improvement in facilities took place in case of water supply, electricity, the road within the slum, street lights, latrine facility, drainage facilities, and improvement in garbage disposal system. Education facilities at primary level has improved in 30 percent of all slums and in 20

percent of all slums in urban India there has been improvement in medical facilities but other than the road facility in the slums in highest proportion of slums at the national level there was no improvement in water supply, drainage, electricity facility, street light, latrine facility, garbage disposal facility, medical facility and primary level education facility during the last five years while during the same period deterioration above 50 percent was noticed in respect of street light and medical facilities in the slums of Bihar.

In 2012 there is high proportion of non-notified slum in West Bengal. Though the highest proportion of structure of houses in the slum is pucca and source of drinking water is tap but these proportions are below the national level. In respect of electricity facility, garbage disposal facility, water logging due to rainfall, latrine facility, road within the slum and distance from Government hospital from the slum the situation is better in comparison to drainage and distance of primary school from the slum and approach road to the slum. There was some improvement during the last five years in the slum in water supply, drainage, road within the slum, approach road to the slum, electricity, street light, latrine facility, garbage disposal, medical and primary level education facility but still more improvement is needed.

It can be concluded that inequality in living condition prevails among the slum dwellers of SMC area and slum dwellers of West Bengal and India.