

Slums And Social Well-being

A case study on Durgapur (West Bengal) slums evaluating their daily life conditions

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Abstract - This dissertation examines the intricate relationship between slums and social well-being in Durgapur slums. The study delves into the lifestyle of slum residents, analysing their social and economic conditions, educational status, and occupational patterns. Through a comprehensive investigation, it unveils the multifaceted challenges faced by slum dwellers and their impact on overall social well-being. The research sheds light on the living conditions within slums, highlighting the intersections between economic hardships, limited access to education, and marginalized occupational opportunities. By critically assessing these dimensions, the study underscores the importance of addressing the structural inequalities that perpetuate these conditions. This paper follows random survey methodology (using spss, Google earth, ArcGIS). Also used pie chart, bar graph, table which clearly specify slums inhabitant's daily life condition. The findings serve as a valuable resource for policymakers, urban planners, and organizations aiming to enhance the social well-being of slum communities in Durgapur, fostering sustainable development and improved quality of life for all residents.

Index Terms –Slums, social well-being, Durgapur slums lifestyle, Slum dwellers socio-economic conditions, structural inequalities, sustainable development.

INTRODUCTION

Today no big city can imagine with out of the existence of slum. The definition of slum is wide and varies between countries and region. Slums have become an inevitable by-product of the urbanization process. 'Slum' is characterized by high population density, low quality housing, lack of basic amenities, street lighting, Road condition, garbage removal etc. and unhealthy condition etc. In the slums many social problems such as alcoholic, drugs, crime may be found. A slum is a by-product of modern era according to social scientist. The rapid expansion of slums has led to not only lack of human space but also lack of work which is one of the features of urbanization in developing countries.

Population is increasing day by day in many cities. Developed cities are the source of attraction point for the people. Transfer from rural areas towards the cities affects the city life. Assets of the cities are limited but due to the heavy population within the city causes many problems like as transportation problems, traffics, energy crisis, water related problems, electricity problems, housing facility etc. Most of the people migrates from rural areas towards the urban in finding job or work. People who went to the cities for the job opportunity, they choose the slum areas for the living purpose because they cannot afford the room rents. Slum condition in many mega cities is very poor in nature. The existence of Slum is a global phenomenon.

A slum household suffers from many problems: dwellings made of non-durable material; overcrowding; lack of access to improved water; lack of access to improved sanitation (i.e., a toilet); or insecure land tenure (According to UN Habitat). Like much of the developing world, Asia also suffers from same slum problem. The poor live in under developed areas of the city. Basically, many Asian cities in developing Asia are marked by slums, poverty, congestion, crime and violence. Inadequate planning, construction and social services effects in lacking of Basic services. The slums in Asia are increasing with the high increase of poverty and population. About one-third of Asia's population still lives in slums. 28% of the total population of East Asia lived in slum in 2010, down from 44% in 1990. China's slum population is 31% of its total. 31% of the total population of South East Asia lived in slum in 2010, down from 50% in 1990. The slum situation in South Asia is the worst in the region, with some 35% living in slums in 2010, well down from 57% in 1990 (United Habitat. State of the world's,2010/2011).

India is one among the fastest developing countries with many metropolitan cities like Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Delhi and Chennai. During last two decades; migration from villages and tiny towns to metropolitan areas has increased tremendously in India. This results in the degradation of urban environmental quality and sustainable development especially within the metropolitan cities. the issues faced by the people living within the urban areas of India became major concerns for the govt. Slums are considered to be the foremost issue within many urban areas; particularly problems associated with transportation, population, health and safety. Considering today's poor urban environmental quality in India, the bulk of families suffering from urban development projects are located in slum areas which are into account for resettlement and/ or rehabilitation. In the last three decades of India, slum emerged due to rapid population growth. This led to unwarranted unemployment, famine, floods, pestilence, socio-economic class conflicts and caste tensions which caused for the emergence of slums in an exceedingly vicious circle. the opposite basic factors that govern the expansion of slum are immigration, industrialization, informal sector employment, policy of the govt. et al. Slums are created for poor social people and for the unemployed people in the rural areas. Slums are temporal and material space for the poor rural masses in India. this is often the very current issue of the any country. this is often the foremost important issue within the current scenario of the society. the event of the slums within the town and outdoors of the town is that the most problematic situation of the any urban city. there's no anyone city without the slums. the event of the town is extremely important,

but the availability for the slums is additionally needful. those that lives within the slum areas they face many problems like as poor sanitation, water scarcity, poor consultation room, lack of the living spaces, lack of drainage facility, lack of lighting facility etc. There are has to develop better plans and policies for the rehabilitation reconstruction of the slums dwellers. Unsatisfactory housing conditions with its resultant slums and social decay and misuse of land, holdup and environmental pollutions are a number of the foremost important problems related to slum dwellers.

By the Well- being of a person is what is ultimately good for this person, what is in the self-interest of this person. Well-being also known as wellness, prudential value or quality of life, refers to what is intrinsically valuable relative to someone. Social well-being is when we have good relationship, social stability and peace. For example, our local community, society as a whole, and the environment in which we live. In order to maintain social wellbeing, it is necessary to maintain good relations with each other. Continuing with on-going social network increases your self – esteem.

In addition to being a fundamental need of an individual, housing is an economic engine for the low-income families as it plays a vital role in the growth and development of the family, the community and the country. For many low-income families a house is more than just a shelter. It has given them the opportunity to work out of the comfort of their space and change their lives for the better. A decent home opens the door to improved health, better performance in school, greater economic opportunities and increased community cohesion. Imagine what India would look in 2022 when everyone has a decent place to live. Failure to reach that goal would be tragic. Because the reality is that if children don't live in decent homes with proper sanitation, the odds of their staying healthy plummet. If they are not healthy, they don't get educated; and if they don't get an education, they don't get decent jobs, meaning they won't be able to care for their families or break out of the stranglehold of poverty. Solving the housing crisis is the only way to end poverty worldwide. Looking at the entire context of growth, development and quality of life a nation bestows on its population, housing is considered as the most valued ingredient. Housing is known globally for its complexity and multidimensional implications for the nations, society and communities. Adequate housing remains closely connected with economic development, generating employment, promoting industries and creating opportunities for lower sections of society to have better career options in life and overcoming poverty. 'Housing for all,' remains the agenda and priority for all governments known to be people centric and committed to promote general welfare. Inadequate housing is considered to be major promoter of inequality, poverty, poor quality of life depriving in the process, majority of people from large number of welfare schemes launched by government for promoting the welfare of the have nots. Accordingly, housing is considered to have multiple connotations for the nations and society, as briefed below;

Good housing and process of overall socio-economic development remain positively linked. In addition to providing, security, safety and raising the quality of life, housing generates and creates supportive conditions which are considered human centric, People with appropriate housing are known to perform better and have higher order of protection against health hazards and pandemics as compared to those without housing, Housing besides providing shelter and raising quality of life is known to be closely associated with process of overall socio-economic development, generating employment, promoting industries and creating conditions which remain supportive to the achievement of social objectives involving health, sanitation and education, Housing remains key to provide large scale employment opportunities to the rural and urban workforce, both skilled and unskilled.

The rapid growth of population of slums will affect on both human and the environment. Natural and man-made disaster have caused the emergence of slums and this had a significant impact on the human body (Napier, 2007). Basically, slum dwellers have less ability to recover from natural disasters like floods, earthquakes, etc (Ajibade & McBean, 2014; Ebert, Kerle, & Stein, 2009). Economy plays an important role in the social wellbeing of slum. Many scientists think that slum is one of negative impact of our development. Day by day its increasing. Migration of the people rural area to urban area is the most important factor for slum increasing or the growth for informal settlement. Generally, lack of education and causes poverty and economic downturn. Many time the government wants to evict those slum dwellers from the city. But they are actually work as workers in the industry in metropolitan city. But if they do not, who will do the work for workers in our industry? But their livelihood is not better condition. So here I have tried to highlight the aspect of their social wellbeing. I have chosen this era to review the social status of the slum dwellers in my area Durgapur.

Definition of the slum

There are many institutions defines the slums according to various indicators. Such of the definitions of the slums are as follows: Slums is where physical and social conditions are under developed and where it is impossible to live peacefully. Bad housing is a major index of slum conditions. By bad housing is meant dwellings that have inadequate light, air, toilet and bathing facilities; that are in bad repair, dump and improperly heated; that do not afford opportunity for family privacy. (The Encyclopaedia Britannica). Slum which has been officially declared by the respective municipalities, corporations, local bodies or the development authorities considered as a declared slum. And slums where there twenty-five or more kuccha houses and where there is no provision for personal latrines and running water is considered as an undeclared slum (The NSSO, for the purpose of survey in 1976-77)

A slum is a place where houses are crowded with poorly built tenements, mostly made of temporary nature and where there is inadequate sanitation and unsafe water. NSSO,2002)

A slum is place declared by State/UT or local government under any act and where the condition of the house is very poor where more than 300 population and 60 – 70 household exists with unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities (The Census of India).

Census 2011 Slums have been earmarked in all the statutory towns irrespective of their population size based on the same definition as in 2001. Three types of slums have been defined in Census, 2011 namely, Notified, Recognized and Identified.

Classification of slum in India-

According to the census of India 2011, slums are categorizing in to three major parts.

1. Notified slums – An undeveloped area in or outside a city that is considered as ‘Slum’ by Local Administration or State Government are known as ‘Notified slums.
2. Recognized slums - All areas recognized as ‘Slum’ by State, Union territories Administration or Local Government, Housing and Slum Boards, which are not notified as slum under any act may be known as Recognized slums.
3. Identified slums - A compact area of at least 300 populations or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities. This type of areas should be identified by the Charge Officer and also inspected by an officer nominated by Directorate of Census Operations. Such areas may be considered as Identified slums.

Statement of the problem

A slum is known to be a part of overcrowded, squalid, closely built and unhygienic housing. Basically, a vicinity of the darkness, despair and poverty is mostly thought to be slums. The class territorial dominion of the town is scattered throughout town within the kind of the slums. These slums are generally one room tenements, fairly often Kucha. Regarding the occupancy status of the slum dwellers, it absolutely was found that almost all of the slum’s dwellers have illegally occupied government. As India remains on the trail of development, there’s sizable number of individuals living below the personal income. These people usually board slum areas connected to town. In keeping with Government sources, the Slum Population of India have exceeded the population of England. It’s doubled in last twenty years. In step with last census in 2001, the slum-dwelling population of India had risen from 27.9 million in 1981 to 61.8 million in 2001. Increase in Indian Population over a period of your time has also resulted in slum increase. Despite of presidency efforts to create new houses and other basic infrastructure, most of the people living in slum areas don’t have electricity, water and cooking gas. Overall improvement and development within the service services, like facility and sewage facility, are the pressing need of the town. Improvement in health and medical services, removal of educational and cultural backwardness are the a number of the leading problems of the town. The insanitary and unhygienic conditions of the various areas, the shortage of open spaces, the scarcity of parks, playgrounds and public spaces, pose several problems to city dwellers. Slums are the foremost vulnerable parts of the urban society. These dwellers are low paid work as domestic servants, labourers, ricksha and sweepers and brick kiln labourers etc. It should be discovered that the property dragged them to measure in such conditions and also to push them into indebtedness, illiteracy, anti-social activities and fatal diseases. Because of absence of the right drainage, water logging is frequent. Inadequate number of the general public and personal latrine compel resident to use nearby fields, more often even side and corner of the roads, for alleviating themselves shamefully. The majority of these hutments are the beggars and squatters, and when in group they form an everyday bus tee. After all the condition of the living within the inner zone of the town are off from satisfactory and also the whole of the realm could also be designated as slums requiring immediate redevelopment and rehabilitation. Slums have so many impacts on society, but moreover, a stunning fact about those is that they have possessed a great amount of population. More than one billion people, and in the developing world, one out of every three people from cities are living in slums (Slums and Slum Upgrading, 2022). In urban cities like Durgapur, slums are the opportunity to find cheap laborers. From political aspects, as these are heavily populated areas, and their demands are not as high as the main city areas, these are easily captured for voting causes.

Slums have masses, and they have created broader markets. So, companies do not only have cheap laborers from here, they have a market to sell their products, in such a way they are just recycling their funds.

For a simple population, either slums are the symbol of poverty, or a myth surrounding penniless. So, these slums have needed a huge contribution, at least to leave the poorer tags from their back, a detailed study might have added some proportion of that, this has been the reason behind choosing this topic.

Literature review

Slum is one in all the negative indicators of the event. It shows the shortage of the essential amenities. Day by day number of the urban centres is increasing. Migration of the people from the agricultural areas to urban centres is growing. Heavy conjunction within the city forces the urban poor to measure in slums areas. These areas are deprived in terms of the living conditions. In India, slums are known, for instance, as ‘jhuggis’ within the northern parts of the country; ‘ahata’s’ in Kanpur; ‘cherries’ in Chennai; ‘bustees’ in Kolkata; ‘zodpatpatties,’ ‘chawls,’ or ‘Patra chawls’ in Mumbai and Ahmadabad (Rajendran Singh, 2016). The slum dwellers are the people which reside within the slum areas. Literature reviews are below on various indicators to work out what Slum's quality of life is like.

Growth & structure & environment of the slum dwellers

Generally environmental condition of the slum areas is very poor. High conjunction of the housing, poor building structure, high density of the population, lack of the spaces effects the human health. Most of the slum dwellers use traditional fuels for the cooking. Fuel such as – cow dung cake, wood, kerosene, coal etc. This fuel creates the several diseases like-Asthma, bronchitis, respiratory etc. Environmental changes are driven by many factors including economic growth, population growth, rising energy use and transportation etc (Goswami, S. & Manna, S, 2013) Poverty is responsible to be both cause and effect of environmental degradation. Over the last century there has been tremendous growth in the urban population. This growth, however has not been uniform. Over 1 billion people currently live in slum, with the number of slum dwellers only expected to grow in the coming decades. Most of the slums are located next to the least developed countries (Singh, B.R.K, Singh, 2016). The word ‘slum’ has mainly been used to describe people living under substandard condition and squalor. Many factors have been linked to growth of the slum. This section highlighted several factors, specially; relating to locational choice factors, rural-to-urban migration, poor urban governance and ill-designed policies. The growth of the slum is expected to have major consequences on both humans and environment which are inextricably linked. The condition that exists in slum such as living under physical threat from natural and disaster and improper

housing have direct impact on the slum residents. Due to the low capacity of slum dwellers to recover from disaster, such as flood, earthquake, compare with more formal communities. Growth and expansion of slum can also impact the national and regional economy, both negatively and positively. Lastly the poor condition that exist in slum and daily struggles that slum dwellers face continuously to be recognized as a global and ethical challenges.

In other hand the slum life has not only affected developing countries but also the developed ones. The characteristics feature of the slum areas are substandard, dingy houses or high density and congestion, overcrowding, insanitary conditions, absence of basic amenities like water supply, drainage system and sewerage and disposal of garbage. It has been observed that the immigration of industrial centres, where large working manpower is required, is greater. In 1900 A.D about 8 percentage of the world population lived in urban areas while at the end of the century this percentage will rise 50 (Verma et al,2001). In India slums are found in all the cities, large and small, old or new, planned or unplanned. The unplanned residential areas mostly occupied by poor, engaged in various low paid occupations.

Socio economic status of the slum dwellers

Slum and its well-being and the reason behind that well-being have been thoroughly verified here. Particular emphasis is placed on how slum's low-income groups have improved their livelihoods by joining the urban job market. Mainly focus occupational and income mobility, upward mobility, well-being of the slum households (Gangadharan, K, 2005). However, while all the welfare aspects have been highlighted in this matter, education aspect has not been highlighted and there is no government policy here. In case major factors assumed and considered for finding socio-economic aspect of slum dwellers included gender, marital status, occupation, education level of household head, monthly income etc.

Socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers are in vulnerable state, due to inadequate and insufficient public services where most of the slum dwellers spend 40-50% of monthly income on acquiring education, health and drinking water from private vendors (Sen, R.K, 2015). So, on priority basis the special attention is needed in provision and improvement of public service delivery in deprived urban neighbourhoods. Actually, the economic condition of the slum dwellers is very low. They are engaged in low level activity like; rag keeping, cleaning house, rickshaw pullers etc. Caste is an important factor influencing the socio-economic status of any society. Education is considered as an important factor in playing role in the household. In slum areas there are no available education facilities for the people of slum areas. Most of the people of slum areas have no education but some civil societies try to support them by giving education.

Housing condition and water availability of the slum dwellers;

Basically, slum and squatters are considered as problem areas for urban development in third world countries. They are illegally occupied house and creating an irritation of environmental pollution and degradation of urban living situation.

The people in slum live under the most deplorable condition, potable water, sanitation facilities (Goswami, S. & Manna, 2013).

The condition of the houses of the slum areas people are very bad. There is no ventilation through their houses because there is no enough space between their houses. Houses of the people of the slum area are made of plastics, bamboo, wood, asbestos, tin shed, grass, mud in nature which are harmful during fire hazards and other natural disaster.

Water is another valuable resource for living. But water scarcity has become a distress to the people everywhere the globe. it's also seen in Indian slum areas. it's quite evident that the poorer slum areas are pathetic which most of the people are under the intense problem of lack of water (Rao, S.C.N, 2009).

The settlements of the slum dwellers were receiving unsafe water in terms of taste, smell, presence of particles, and colour. These factors are the cause of the deteriorating health of the people. Still many people stated their water clean because they were used to their living conditions. Water problems are everywhere but the slum dwellers are more effected due to their shortage in drinking and bathing facility. The slum dwellers are poor in terms of drinking water consumptions slum dwellers use bad water as drinking and fall ill. They are affected by the several types of water borne diseases like jaundice, stomach ulcer, etc because the health conditions of the slum dwellers are very poor.

Health and education status of the slum dwellers;

It is generally told that "health is wealth". Healthy people can build the healthy nations. Due to low level of the economic conditions of the slum dwellers they are not able to consume the healthy and nutritive foods. Generally healthy conditions of the slum dwellers are not good. In this case mainly focus on health of slum and development and population. In the shantytown of developing country, health hazards are associated with the poverty, lack of water, sanitations and substandard housing, changes in living conditions and lifestyle. The reason of this problems for urbanization of slum area. To improve health and well-being in the slum, need to have intervention that reduced slum poverty in the broadest sense and improve the deficiencies associated with slums. The increasing population of cities should promote authorities to make family planning service universally available.

Due to lack of proper living condition slum children are vulnerable to diarrhoea, typhoid, malaria, and other such diseases (Nijama et al, 2003) . To improve the living condition of slum dwellers better facilities pertaining to water, sanitation and health education should be provided.

Poor hygiene and sanitation, lack of safe drinking water affect the health problems of the slum dwellers. These shows that chronic, communicable and non-communicable diseases like Hypertension, Diabetes, Intentional and unintentional injuries, tuberculosis, rheumatic heart diseases and HIV infection exists in slum areas (Sijbesma & M.P. Dijk, 2006) .

Discussed about the sanitation conditions of urban slums of the Mumbai. Sanitation in slums is very poor as 73 % of slums depend on community toilets provided by the government, 28 % defecate in the open, 0.7 % slums have pay to use toilets managed by NGOs and only 1 % of slums have individual toilets (Risbud, N, 2003) .

In this modern era education is most important factor of social well – being. Mainly focused on slim well-being, education, literacy rate. This paper highlighted on education status. Education make capability live of a person. And in the process, enlarge their available set of advantage and choices for a sustained improvement in social well-being. Actually, the slum area covers with high density population with the low level of educational attainment. Most of the people below to low literacy rate. Education is a important indicator of economic well –being and economic well – being is also help social development (Kalkoti. K. 2003). Education and economic well-being both are interrelated with each other. In slum area low education causes of poverty and economic backwardness as well as effect of it.

Thus, illiteracy is one of the most serious problems in social well-being. It prevents the social and culture growth of the people. Out of every 10 people 4 are illiterate in slum. This can be removed by concerted efforts made by both private organization and the states. Moreover, education must be made free and compulsory and inclusive, which includes even the children of workers peasant etc. Education plays an important role in the development of the society. The education rate of slum dwellers is very low. They do not send their children to school. They do not spent money on education because of their low level of income. Low educational levels make blocks in the field of the working and earning money. They gained less amount of money due to lack of education facilities. The quality and quantity of education are affected due to poverty and low incomes.

Quality of life of the slum dwellers;

Quality of life is a part of social well-being. Development of urbanisation is also good but this reason bitter fact that poverty is growing faster in slum areas. Approximately one billion people around the world lives in slum which are overcrowded, polluted, lack basic service. Urbanisation is also affected socio economic problems. According to census of India 2001, a slum is a compact area of at least 300 population or about 60 – 70 households of poorly built congested tenements in unhygienic environment.

Quality of life is the measurement of social well – being. Well economic maintain a good quality of life. Now a days socio economic status of slim dwellers has been changed for rapid changes in urban growth as well as economic growth (Madhiwalla, N. 2007). Slum dwellers are almost in a serious threat as they are economically weak.

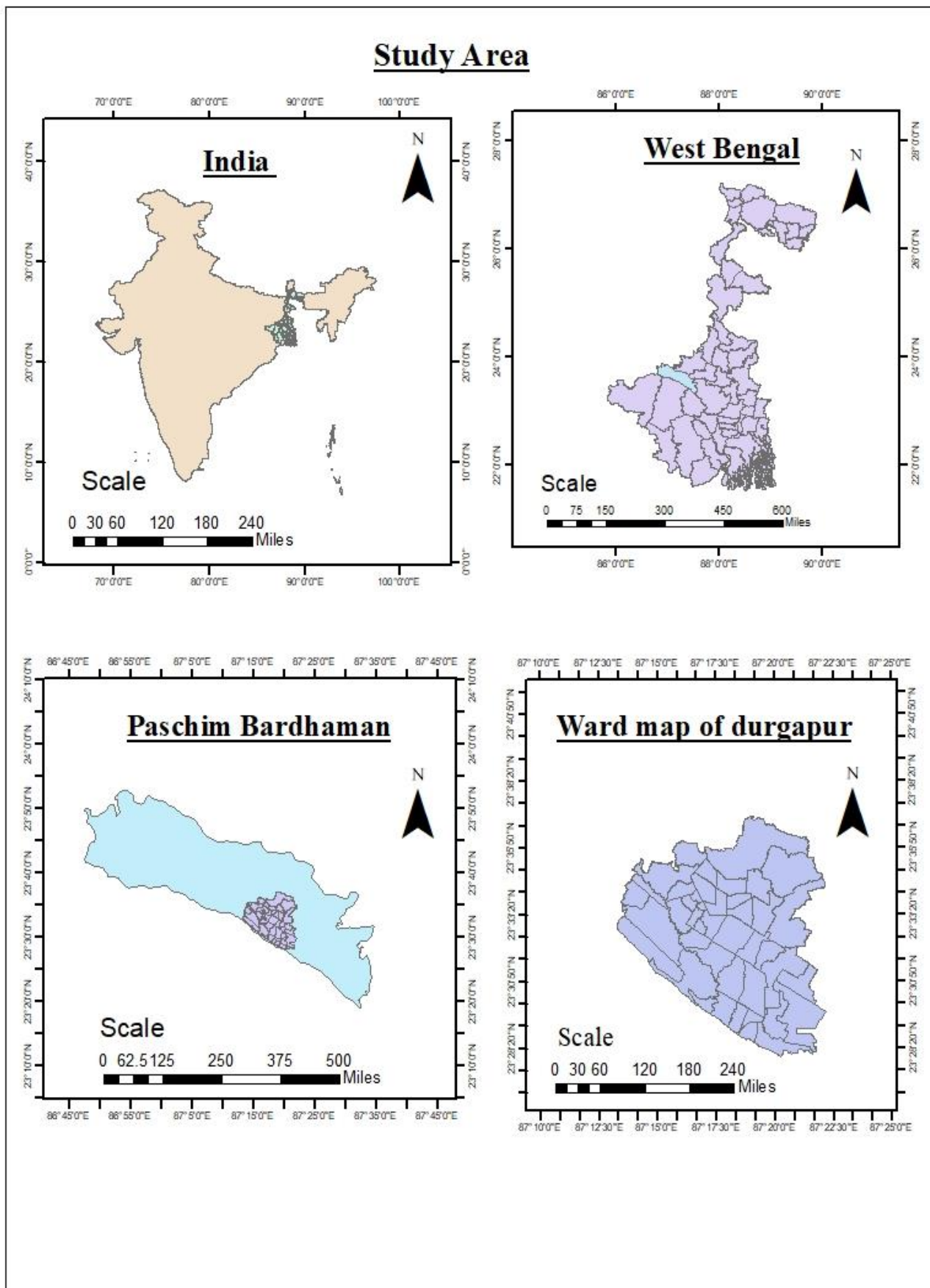
In this case focused on quality of life in slum, urbanization, vulnerable. The slum people life condition is so pathetic due to lack of basic facilities of their day-to-day life. They are economically and politically depriving and poor part of urban society. Most of the people of slum live a low standard and uncomfortable life. Most of this case how to improve the life of slum dwellers life. Increase residence, substandard housing, overcrowding, lack of health care facilities, and other many of thousands of reasons affect health and quality of life of slum.

Study area

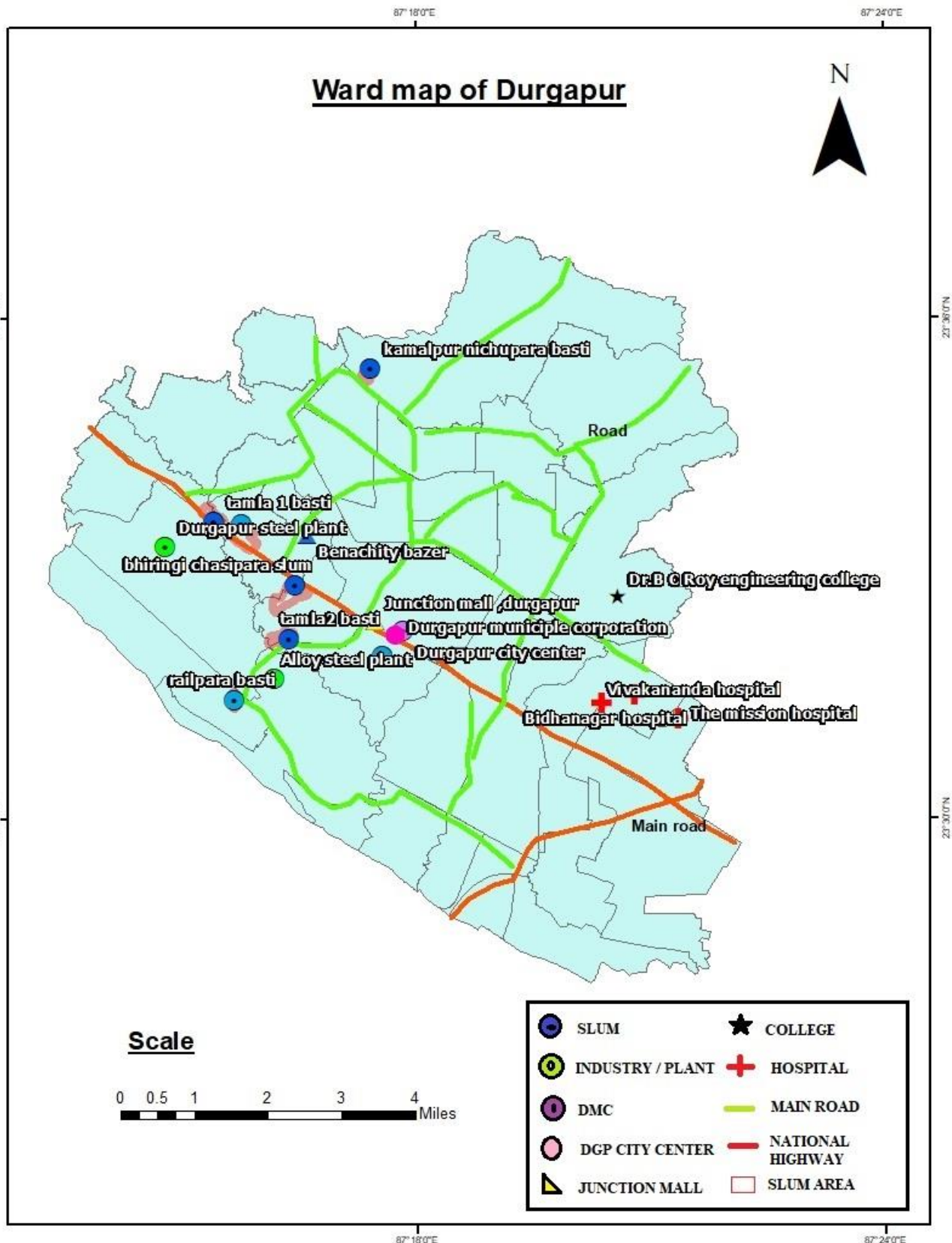
Durgapur Municipality Corporation is selected as a study area which is a planned city located in C.D. Block of Bardhaman district, west Bengal. It is the fourth largest city after Kolkata, Asansol and Siliguri in west Bengal. It was planned by two American architects, Allen Stein and Benjamin Polk in 1955. Durgapur is also known as the RURA OF BENGAL (cite). Durgapur is located at 23.55°N 87. 32°E. It has an average elevation of 65 metres (213ft). Durgapur is in the Paschim Bardhaman district of West Bengal, on the bank of the Damodar River, just before it enters the alluvial plains of Bengal. The topography is undulating. The coal-bearing area of the Raniganj coalfields lies just beyond Durgapur; some parts intrude into the area. The area was deeply forested till recent times, and some streaks of the original Sal and eucalyptus forests can still be seen.

The city of Durgapur comes under Malwa region which is famous for its climate, which permits normal activities all the year round. The following table gives the overall climatic picture of the city. Durgapur experiences a somewhat transitional climate between the tropical wet and dry climate of Kolkata and the more humid subtropical climate further north. Summers are extremely hot and dry, lasting from March to the middle of June, with average daily temperatures near 40 °C. They are followed by the monsoon season with heavy precipitation and somewhat lower temperatures. Durgapur receives most of its annual rainfall of around 52 inches during this season. The monsoon is followed by a mild, dry winter from November to January. Temperatures are quite moderate, with average daily temperatures near 16 °C. There is a short autumn at the end of October and a short spring in February, both of which have relatively moderate temperatures of around 20 °C.

This industrial city has a thin alluvial cover and the soil is mainly reddish and not very much fertile. It is a transitional zone having hard rock as well as alluvial terrain which is flat and gently sloping. In the eastern part of the city the thickness of the alluvial cover increases. This soil is formed by the alluvium that is brought down by the several networks of rivers like the Ajay, Damodar and others. Such type of soil is sandy, and slightly acidic in nature, and is well drained. This heavily forested land still has remains of the dense vegetation, though most parts have been cleared up due to civilization purposes. Studies have shown that during the Miocene period marine transgression has caused deposition of materials, which comprise of a great variety of rocks. Durgapur, with its pebble beds is a good example of such geographic change and consists of feldspathic sandstones, green shales, carbonaceous, slates and traces of dull coal. This area falls in the low hazard zone of Seismic Zone III with an undulating topography.



4.1 Map for study area



4.2 Ward map of Durgapur

Objective

In one way India has unity in diversity on the other hand it is a democratic republic. Here Dharavi slum area of Mumbai city is the largest slum area in Asia. Most of the Indian people are involved in agriculture sector and staying in rural area. But sometimes they are compelled to come in the urban areas in search of work due to heavy loss in agricultural production due to some natural phenomena or man-made calamities. That time the urban lifestyle may not be affordable and they are staying in barren land that

surrounding the main city. Later this area developed as a slum. Similarly, there are many slums in Durgapur city like other places and only a few of those slums have been selected and the main purpose of the research paper is to know their lifestyle, standard of living, health condition, education status, socio economic status etc. In a word, the main objective is assessments quality of life slum dwellers in Durgapur, West Bengal

Research Methodology

Methodology is very much important upon which nature and quality of the result of the study area depend. This study area is exclusively based on primary data which has been collected with proper questionnaire design and also used secondary data. Using systematic random sampling approach to pick respondents within the area, every 5th house in each of the seven slums involved was taken for the interview. Meanwhile, just one household was interviewed in each of the buildings selected. Each questionnaire contains ninety-five variables, which were thoroughly investigated to get information on sex, legal status and age of respondents. Also, the residences' socio-economic characteristics, structural condition of buildings, the level of infrastructure facilities furthermore as residents' perception of their environment were investigated.

Since Spss software and Excel have been used for data analysis. Here Excel is used to find out the average, percentage, population density, pie chart etc and Spss software has been used for crosstab, frequency, descriptive analyses, bar graph. ArcGIS and google earth were also used to create the map for study area.

And when the study started of this slum, it was found that out of 43 wards in Durgapur, there are more than 300 (336) government notified slums and there are also some non-notified slums. Therefore, it was not possible to study these all slums in such a short period of time. However, when the primary or pilot survey was conducted, it was found that most of the slums was centered around based on the industry. Since Durgapur is known as an industrial area. Apart from the industrial slums in Durgapur, there are what other occupations on which the rest of the slums are developed. So, these seven slums have been selected

Table -1.1 Table for collected sample size and actual household numbers of the slums

Table for collected sample size and actual household numbers of the slums					
SL no	Name of the slum	population	Density (person /sqk)	Household	No of Sample
1	Tamla1	1400	14000	250	50
2	Tamla 2	1200	12000	360	50
3	Chasipara	600	2400	300	50
4	Kamalpur nichupara basti	465	5812.5	40	15
5	Palasdiha uttar adibasi para	100	3333.33	40	20
6	Railpara basti	604	12080	30	15
7	Naim nagar	600	2500	30	15

Brief profile of the slum in Durgapur

Durgapur is the largest city in Paschim Bardhaman district of the Indian state of West Bengal. Durgapur is by far the most industrialized city in eastern India and the second planned city in India. It started with the first prime minister of independent India, Jawaharlal Nehru. His dream of transforming the backward agricultural country into an industrially advanced nation was picked up in West Bengal by Dr. B.C. Roy. Durgapur has been selected as one of the hundred Indian cities to be developed as a smart city under PM Narendra Modi's flagship Smart Cities Mission (Detailed project Report-HFA(U)).

Durgapur location is 23.55°N 87.32°E. Durgapur police station, located on Aurobindo Avenue, Durgapur Steel Township, has jurisdiction over parts of Andal CD Block. The area covered is 80 km² and the population covered is 292,841. Coke Oven police station, located near Durgapur railway station, has jurisdiction over parts of Durgapur Municipal Corporation. The area covered is 49 km² and the population covered is 136,181. New Township police station, located in MAMC Township, has jurisdiction over parts of Durgapur municipal corporation and Faridpur Durgapur CD Block. The area covered is 23 km² and the population covered is 160,411.

Durgapur is one of the biggest industrial hubs of West Bengal and was planned as an integrated industrial town. It lays on the banks of Damodar River and coalfields of Raniganj. Durgapur was a dream of former prime minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru and chief minister of West Bengal, Bidhan Chandra Roy. The first project in Durgapur was Damodar Valley Corporation's Durgapur Barrage which attracted many public sector units. Durgapur Steel Plant was the first PSU established in the region in 1955 with the help of U.K which was later undertaken by SAIL. Later, an alloy plant was established by Hindustan Steel.Ltd in 1965 which was also acquired by SAIL. Mining and Allied Machinery Corp (MAMC) established in 1964 (now closed but reviving with J.V of Bharat

Earth Movers, Coal India & DVC). Hindustan Fertilisers Corporation (HFC) was also operational but got closed down (now RCF showed interest to reopen it). ("DLF bags Durgapur project". The Economic Times. 22 August 2007. Retrieved 12 November 2019) Durgapur is also an emerging IT and real estate hub. It is set to develop many proposed residential areas like DLF's Durgapur Township

In the 2011 census, Durgapur had a population of 581,409 out of which 301,700 were males and 279,709 were females. The 0–6 years population was 51,930. Effective literacy rate for the 7+ population was 87.70. Durgapur Urban Agglomeration included Durgapur (M. Corp) and 2 census towns: Bamunara and Arra. In the 2011 census, Durgapur Municipal Corporation had a population of 566,937 out of which 294,349 were males and 272,588 were females. The 0–6 years population was 50,512. Effective literacy rate for the 7+ population was 87.84.

According to Census of India 2011, Hinduism is the predominant religion in this city, followed by Islam, Christianity, Sikhism, Buddhism, Jainism and others. Out of 5,66,517 people living in Durgapur (Municipal Corporation); 5,19,122 are Hindus (91.63%), 35,923 are Muslims (6.34%), 1889 are Christians (0.36%), 2346 are Sikhs (0.44%), 513 are Buddhists, 382 are Jains, 906 are other religions and 5436 (1.04%) did not state their religion.

There is total 43 wards in Durgapur. Of these, work has been done on 7 slums. There are three hundred thirty-six slums in fourty three wards of Durgapur. The name of the seven slums are – Tamla 1, Tamla 2, Kamalpur nichupara basti, Naim nagar basti, Railpara basti, Chasipara basti, Palasdiha uttar adibasi para basti.

Tamla 1 -The slum is located in ward number 13. Population of the slum 1400. Area of the slum 1.48 kilometre or 0.1 square kilometre. Density of the slum 14000 person/sqk. There are approx. 250 household. Most of the people depend on the cattle. Some people worked in garage.

Tamla 2 -The slum is located in ward number 33. Population of the slum 1200. Area of the slum 1.48 kilometre or 0.1 square kilometre. Density of the slum 12000 person/sqk. There are more than 360 household. Most of the people depend on the factory (Durgapur steel plant) and worked in as a labour. Some people worked in garage. Some people worked in mining sector.

Chasipara basti -The slum is located in ward number 33. Population of the slum more than 600. Area of the slum 2.38 kilometre or 0.25 square kilometre. Density of the slum 2400 person/sqk. There are more than 300 household. Most of the people worked in a farming sector. Some people worked in garage. Some people worked in mining sector.

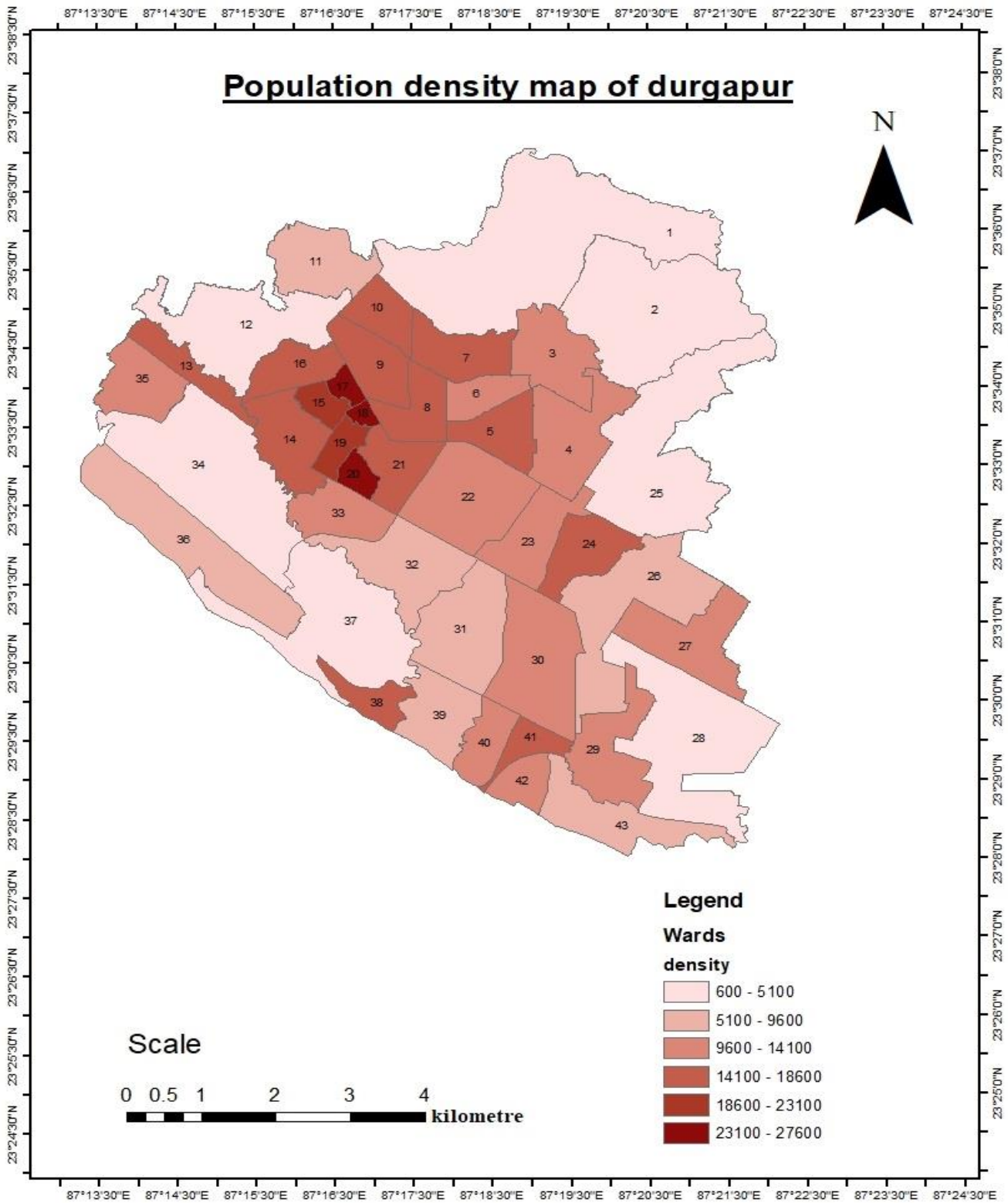
Kamalpur nichupara basti-The slum is located in ward number 1. Population of the slum more than 465. Area of the slum 1.10 kilometre or 0.08 square kilometre. Density of the slum 5812.5person/sqk. There are more than 40 household. Most of the people worked in a industry sector as a labour. Some people worked in garage. Some people worked in mining sector.

Palasdiha uttar adibasi para -The slum is located in ward number 32. Population of the slum more than 604. Area of the slum 0.73 kilometre or 0.03 square kilometre. Density of the slum 3333.33 person/sqk. There are 40 (approx.) household. Most of the people worked in a industry sector as a labour. Some people worked as a housemaid.

Railpara basti -The slum is located in ward number 36. Population of the slum more than 100. Area of the slum 0.97 kilometre or 0.05 square kilometre. Density of the slum 12080 person/sqk. There are 30(approx.) household. Most of the people worked in a industry sector as a labour. Some people worked as a housemaid.

Naim nagar -The slum is located in ward number 14. Population of the slum more than 600. Area of the slum 1.32 kilometre or 0.24 square kilometre. Density of the slum 2500 person/sqk. There are 30(approx.) household. Most of the people worked in a industry sector as a labour. Some people worked as a housemaid. Some people worked in garage. Some people worked in mining sector.

People of General, St, Sc, OBC-A, Mallha etc caste can be found in almost all the slums. Almost all the slum education rate is very low. Almost children of the slum are involved in labour. Since Durgapur is an industrial area, most of the slums are surrounded by industries.



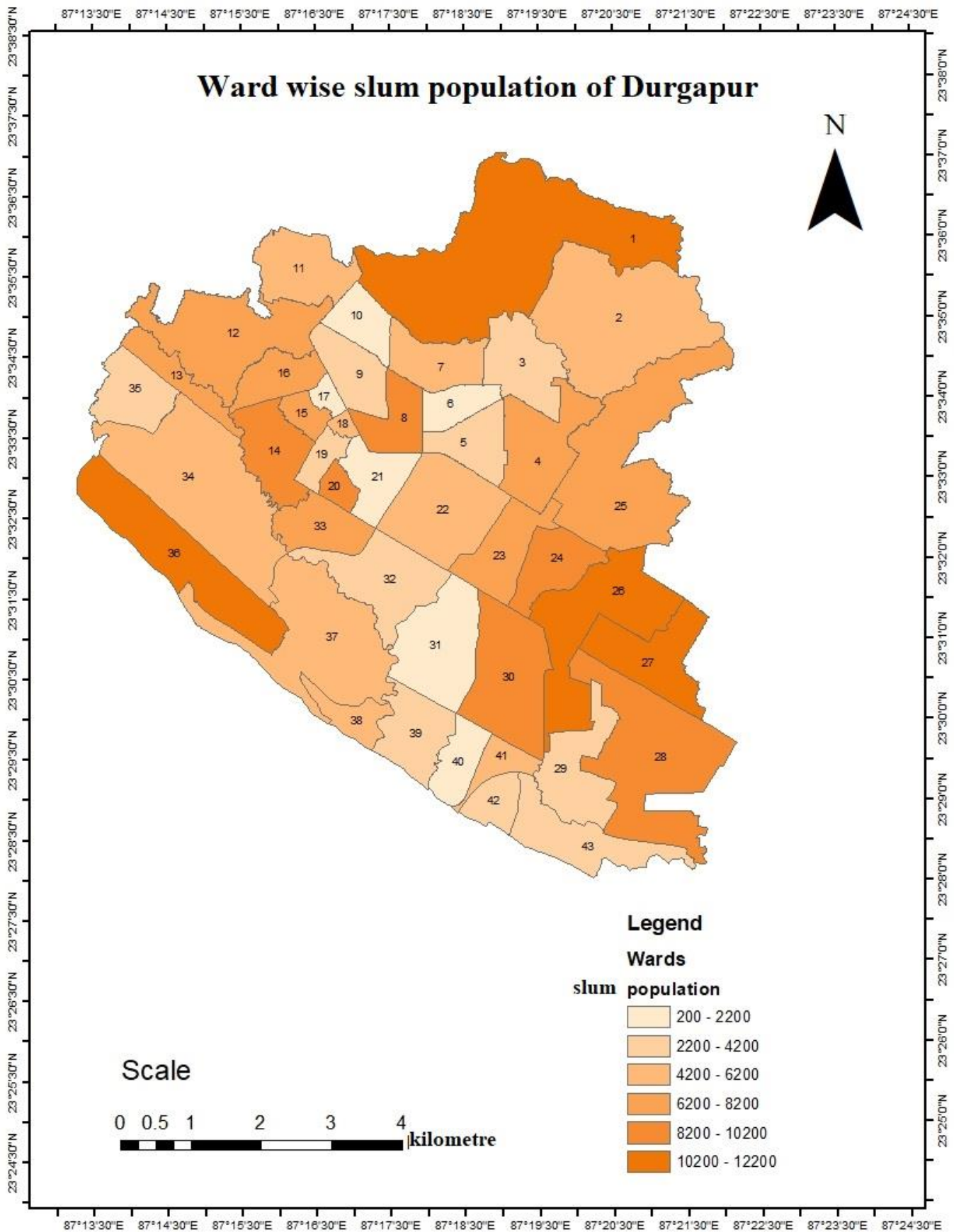
4.3 Population density map of Durgapur

Table 1.2 Table for population density

Population density

	tamla 1	tamla 2	chasipa ra	kamalpur nichupara basti	palasdiha uttar adibasi para	railpara basti	naim nagar
population of slums	1400	1200	600	465	100	604	600
area of slums (square kilo)	0.1	0.1	0.25	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.24
density (person /sqk)	14000	12000	2400	5812.5	3333.33	12080	2500

According to Census 2011, ward no.14 has the highest total population (23111) out of 43 wards in Durgapur and ward no. 2 has the lowest total population (5993). Similarly, ward no.1 has the highest slum population (11785) and ward no.10 has the lowest slum population (230). Ward no. 17,18 and 20 have the highest population density (approx. 23100 - 27600). Although the population of ward no.1 has more but the population density is less. The reason behind the area of this ward is much larger. Ward no.1,2,12,25,28 ,34 and 37 population density are low (600 – 5100).



4.4 Total population and slum population map of Durgapur

Table 1.3 Table for total population, slum population and percentage of slum population

Ward	Population total	Slum population	Percentage of slum population
1	19873	11785	59.30
2	5993	3204	53.46
3	12158	1436	11.81
4	17224	4645	26.97
5	16764	1355	8.08
6	7618	1005	13.19
7	14551	3508	24.11
8	14403	6855	47.59
9	14566	1670	11.47
10	12732	230	1.81
11	9917	3291	33.19
12	12116	5930	48.94
13	14895	4422	29.69
14	23111	7920	34.27
15	13041	4700	36.04
16	13231	4707	35.58
17	9932	324	3.26
18	6764	2412	35.66
19	11334	1950	17.20
20	14392	6797	47.23
21	14312	821	5.74
22	20745	2850	13.74
23	13384	7512	56.13
24	14974	4233	28.27
25	12858	5480	42.62
26	15306	9357	61.13
27	15657	2085	13.32
28	18132	8308	45.82
29	12863	2063	16.04
30	19291	6578	34.10
31	9985	1050	10.52
32	11481	1376	11.99
33	12079	4397	36.40
34	9301	2744	29.50
35	15410	1403	9.10
36	13037	9490	72.79
37	12425	2332	18.77
38	8074	2629	32.56
39	7422	1529	20.60
40	7968	780	9.79
41	8032	2456	30.58
42	10637	1163	10.93
43	18529	1409	7.60

Physical wellbeing

Physical well-being is the ability to maintain a healthy quality of life that allows us to get the most out of our daily activities without undue fatigue or physical stress. The following key points are very important for living a beautiful and healthy life. And the main theme of this recharge is Quality of Life in slums Area. So, to know the quality of life for them, housing, public space, amenities, these three indicators have been chosen.

Among the three needs we have is food, clothing followed by accommodation. So, the housing indicator has been taken to know what their residence are like. The amenities indicator has been used to find out what benefits they get from the government. It is often seen than any empty public space keeps the human body and mental state healthy. So, this indicator has been used to know the physical and mental condition of the people in slums.

1. **Housing condition**

Recognising the importance of housing in the country as a basic human need has been one of the priorities of the Government of India since the first five-year plan till date. Time to time government has launched various fiscal incentives to provide housing facilities to needy population.

Table 1.4 Table for overall housing condition

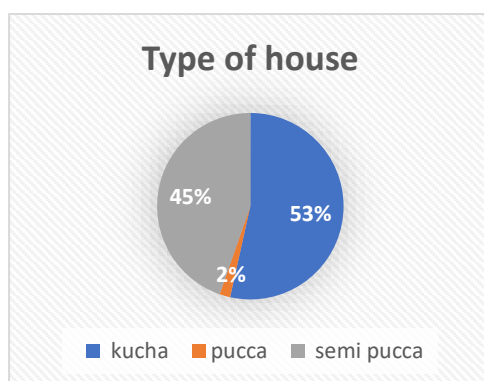
housing condition		percentage	actual value
Type of house	kuccha	53.48	115
	pucca	1.86	4
	semi pucca	44.65	96
Separate kitchen	no	92.09	198
	yes	7.9	17
Number of rooms for sleeping	zero	1.86	4
	one	85.58	184
	two	12.55	27
windows	no	80.4651163	173.00
	yes	19.5348837	42.00
Separated room for married couple	no	97.67	210
	yes	2.32	5

Housing and housing amenities are major indicators of human well-being of a country. Any statistic on the living conditions, as exemplified the type of housing available, average space available to each person in the house, the basic amenities available to household like separated kitchen, window, separate room etc will depict the overall the physical well-being and socio-economic progress of the society. In the research data (from the seven slums), most of the houses have been found made from mud, also some of the houses have been found in semi pucca condition, although a very least number of houses are in pucca condition. The survey instructor has figured out a few aspects to evaluate the housing conditions of the slums –

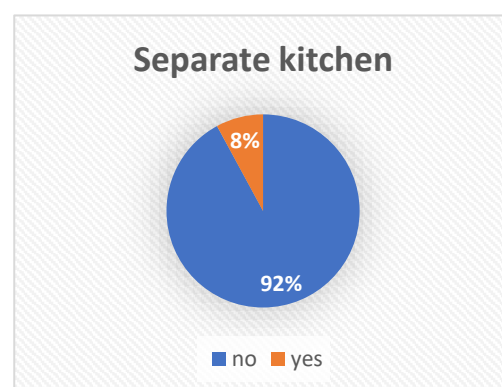
- i. House types
- ii. Number of bed rooms
- iii. Separate kitchen
- iv. Number of windows
- v. Separate room for married couple

The survey data shows that more than fifty percent of the house types are in kuccha conditions following semi-pucca type and very smaller number of houses to be in pucca type shown in condition (shown in pie chart 2.1).

Pie chart 2.1 Pie chart for Type of house



Pie chart 2.2 Pie chart for separate kitchen

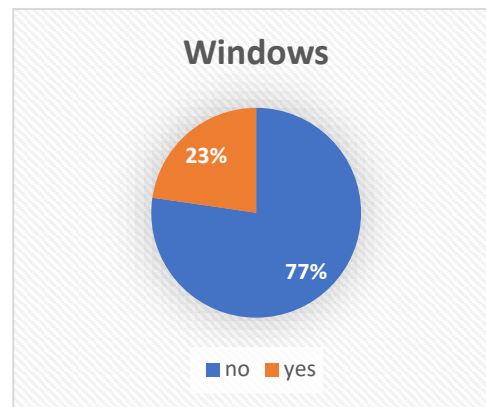


Overall, only about 8% of the respondents have separate kitchen in their houses and the rest do not have any provision for separate kitchen (shown in pie chart 2.2).

Pie chart 2.3 Pie chart for sleeping rooms

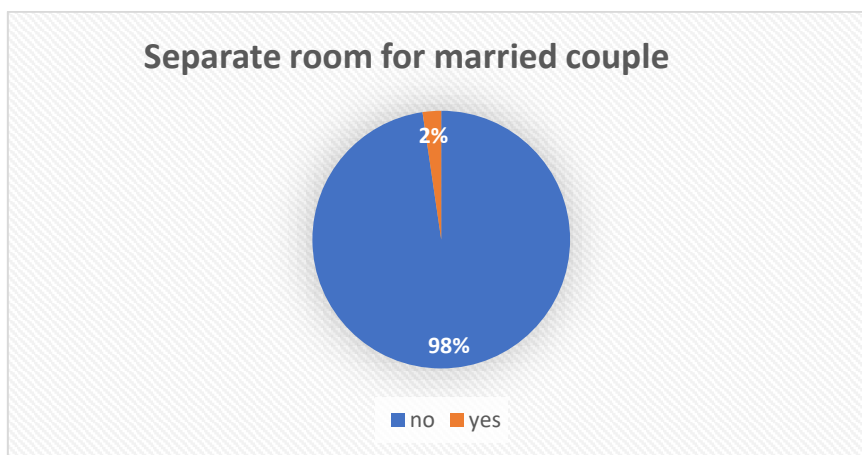


Pie chart 2.4 Pie chart for window



About 86% of the houses have one room where as only 2% have no room for sleeping. Overall, only 20% of the slum houses have windows while rest shows the record of not having any window (shown in pie chart 2.3 and 2.4).

Pie chart 2.5 Pie chart for separated room



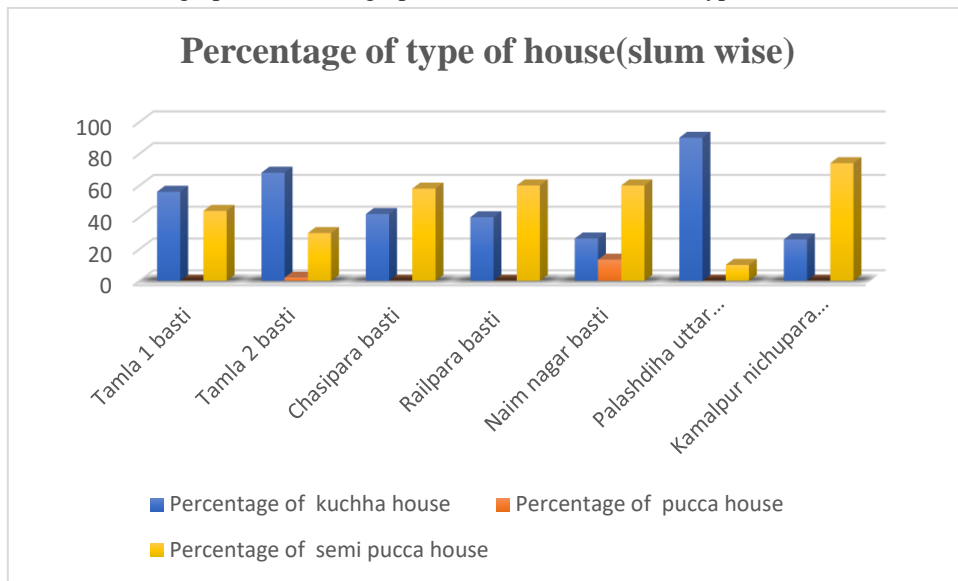
More than 98% of the respondents do not have separate room for married couple and 2% have separate room. So overall the result shows that the slums are highly congested. And, people living here mostly do not have the provision for separate rooms for various purposes. Cooking, other kitchen activities and other household chores are mostly done in one, single multipurpose room. Thus, people living here lacks minimum privacy in their lives and also are bound to stay in very little space. This may in turn affect their physical as well as mental health (pie chart 2.5).

The survey data shows (Bar graph 3.1) in Palasdiha utter Adivasi para, majority (90%) houses are in kuccha conditions. The reason is that even if they have good economic conditions, they are still very much aware of their own house heritage. Similarly, among the seven slum, the least kuccha houses can be found in kamalpur nichupara basti and Naim nagar slum. Most of the pucca houses can be seen in Naim nagar and the percentage is 13.33%. Five slum out of the seven slums do not have pucca house. The reason is that their economic condition or situation is not very good and most of the people are involved in labour. On the other hand, we can say that all people in the slum did not know of the various schemes of government. It may be said that various schemes of the government have not reached all those places. Similarly most of the semi pucca houses can be found in kamalpur nichu para basti (73.33%).

Table 1.5 Table for individual slum’s wise housing condition

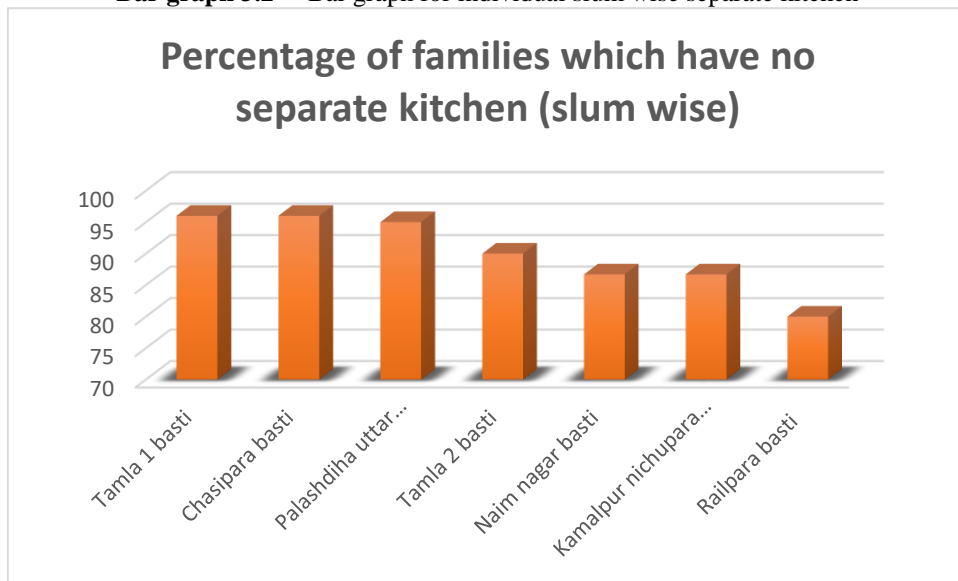
slum's: Individual housing										
		percentage								
		Tamla 1	Tamla 2	Chasi para	Kamalpur Basti	Nichupara Basti	Palasdiha adibasi para	Rail Para Basti	Naim nagar	average
Type of house	kuccha	56	68	44	26.67	90	40.00	26.67	50.19	
	pucca	0	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	13.33	2.19	
	semi pucca	44	30	56	73.33	10	60.00	60.00	47.62	
Separate kitchen	no	96	90	96	86.67	95	80.00	86.67	90.05	
	yes	4	10	4	13.33	5	20.00	13.33	9.95	
Number of rooms sleeping	zero	0	2	0	6.67	0	6.67	6.67	3.14	
	one	94	86	86	73.33	95	93.33	46.67	82.05	
	two	6	12	14	20.00	5	0.00	46.67	14.81	
windows	no	66	88	80	86.67	100	93.33	60.00	82.00	
	yes	34	12	20	13.33	0	6.67	40.00	18.00	
Separated room for married couple	no	100	94	100	100.00	100	100.00	86.67	97.24	
	yes	0	6	0	0.00	0	0.00	13.33	2.76	

Bar graph 3.1 Bar graph for individual slum wise type of house

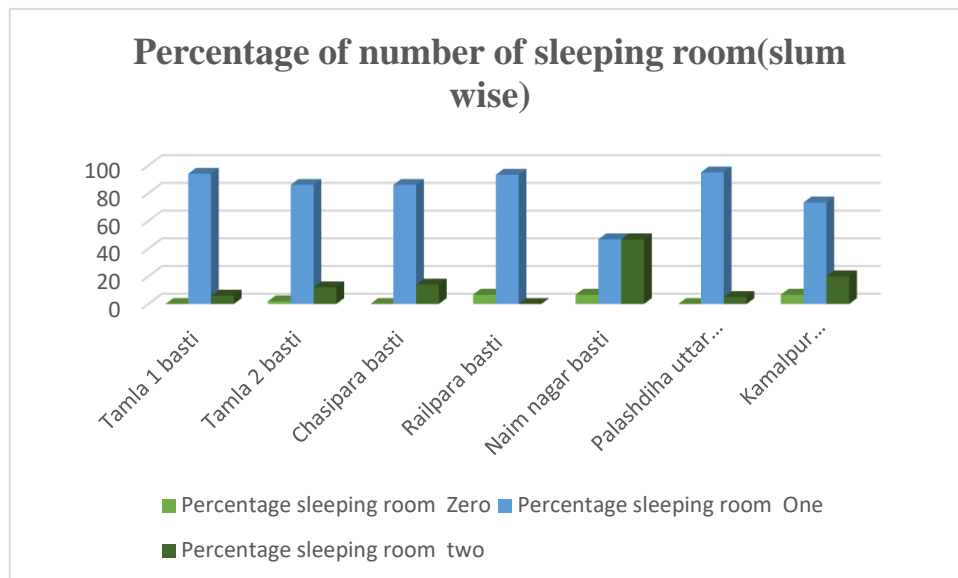


Then in overall 92.09 % houses do not have separate kitchen and 7.9% have separated kitchen. Among the seven slum, the most of the separate kitchen can be seen in Railpara basti(20%).(shown in bar graph 3.2).

Bar graph 3.2 Bar graph for individual slum wise separate kitchen

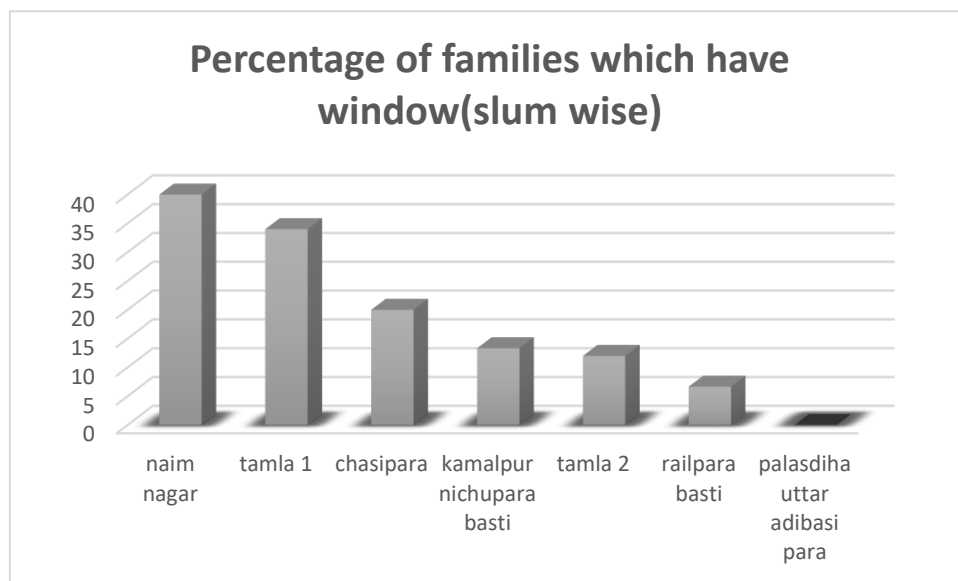


In overall 12.55% houses have two rooms,85.58% have one room and 1.86% have no room. Naim nagar is the slum where can be found number of two rooms (20%). And Palasdiha uttar adibasi para is the slum where most of the houses have one room(Shown in bar graph 3.3).



Bar graph 3.3 Bar graph for individual slum wise sleeping rooms

In overall 80.47% houses have no window and 19.53% houses have window. Among the seven slum, Palasdiha uttar adibasi para have no window. Most of the windows are seen in Naim nagar slum and the percentage is 40% (Shown in bar graph 3.4). In most of the slum, there is no separated rooms for married couple.



Bar graph 3.4 Bar graph for individual slum wise window

2. Amenities

Amenities is often referred to as a variety of privileges. This indicator has been selected to see what benefits the people of slum get from the government or what benefits it gives to the people of the government.

Table 1.6 Table for overall amenities

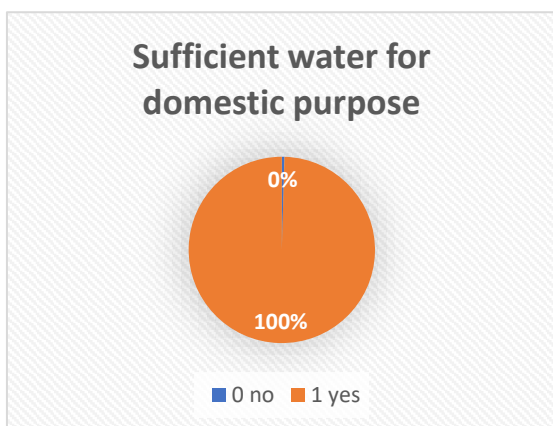
amenities			
		percentage	actual value
Sufficient water for domestic purpose	no	0.46	1
	yes	99.53	214
Source of lighting	electricity	75.34	162
	kerosene	24.65	53
	other	0	0
Type of toilet used	nothing	40.46	87

	government	39.06	84
	non-government	20.46	44
Whether electricity provided by the DMC?	no	21.86	47
	yes	78.13	168
Whether water supply provided by the DMC?	no	4.18	9
	yes	95.81	206
Whether sanitation provided by the DMC?	no	98.6	212
	yes	1.39	3
Whether latrine facility provided by the DMC?	no	26.51	57
	yes	73.48	158
Whether garbage disposal done by the DMC?	no	96.27	207
	yes	3.72	8

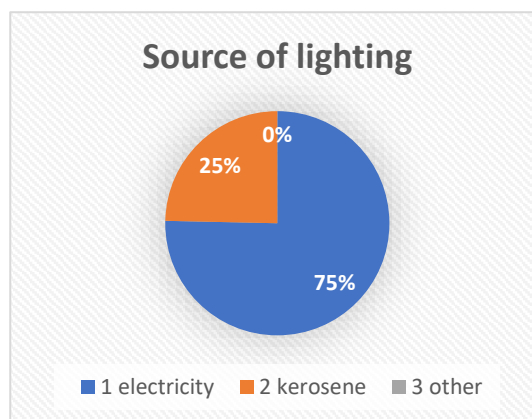
Over all 99% of the slum houses have sufficient water and only 1% have no water. This sufficient water provided by DMC (Durgapur Municipal Corporation). The survey data shows more than seventy five percent of houses have electricity while the rest have no electricity. The rest have used kerosene. In recent time most of the are available current due to the government initiative. And kerosene is cheaper than electricity, government provide them every month. So, people use kerosene where there is no electricity (shown in pie chart 2.7).

This result shows more than twenty percent houses of slum used non-government toilet. Government schemes have not yet reached the houses of this slum. And 39% respondent houses used government toilet. 40% have no toilet space and these slum dwellers still use open space for toilet. More than 98% houses of slum do not have any sanitation system and the rest have sanitation system. Government initiative have not given eyes on these slums area (shown in pie chart 2.6 and 2.9).

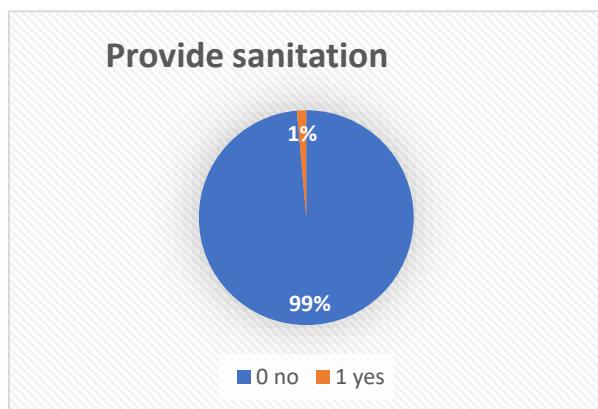
Pie chart 2.6 Pie chart for sufficient water



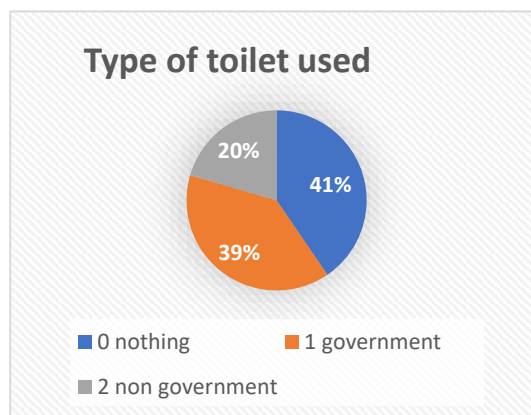
Pie chart 2.7 Pie chart for source of lighting



Pie chart 2.8 Pie chart for sanitation

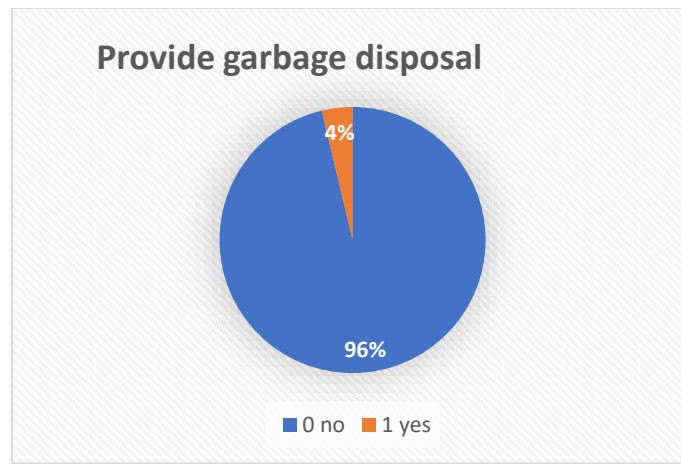


Pie chart 2.9 Pie chart for type of toilet



Overall, 96% houses do not have any garbage disposal system. And the people of the slum throw rubbish in one place and another. In this case DMC do not provide any sanitation system, garbage disposal in regularly (shown in pie chart 2.10).

Pie chart 2.10 Pie chart for garbage disposal

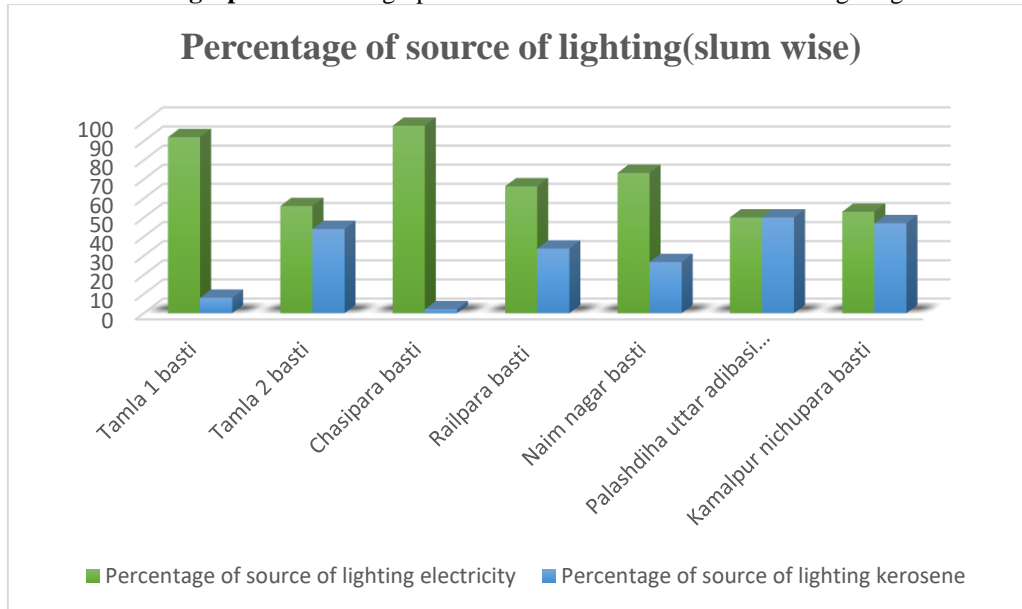
**Table 1.7** Table for individual slum's wise amenities

slum's:Individual amenities									
		percentage							average
		Tamla 1	Tamla 2	chasipara	kamalpur nichupara basti	palasdiha uttar adibasi nara	rail Para basti	naim nagar	
Sufficient water for domestic purpose	no	0	0	0	0.00	5	0.00	0.00	0.71
	yes	10	10	10	100.0	95	100.0	100.0	99.2
Source of lighting	electricity	92	56	98	53.33	50	66.67	73.33	69.9
	kerosene	8	44	2	46.67	50	33.33	26.67	30.1
	other	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Type of toilet used	nothing	30	56	22	53.33	55	66.67	26.67	44.2
	government	28	38	58	20.00	40	20.00	53.33	36.7
	non-government	42	6	20	26.67	5	13.33	20.00	19.0
Whether electricity provided by the DMC?	no	8	34	4	46.67	40	33.33	26.67	27.5
	yes	92	66	96	53.33	60	66.67	73.33	72.4
Whether water supply provided by the DMC?	no	2	8	4	0.00	5	0.00	6.67	3.67
	yes	98	92	96	100.0	95	100.0	93.33	96.3
Whether sanitation provided by the DMC?	no	10	10	98	0.00	10	86.67	100.0	83.5
	yes	0	0	2	100.0	0	13.33	0.00	16.4
Whether latrine facility provided by the DMC?	no	14	44	0	53.33	45	46.67	26.67	32.8
	yes	86	56	10	46.67	55	53.33	73.33	67.1
Whether garbage disposal done by the DMC?	no	10	10	96	100.0	90	86.67	86.67	94.1

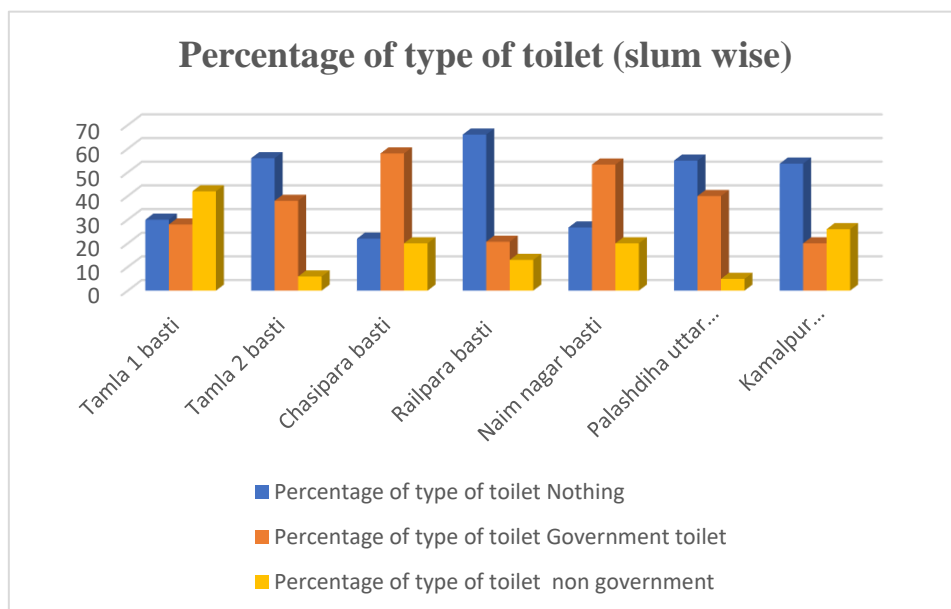
	yes	0	0	4	0.00	10	13.33	13.33	5.81
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The survey report shows all the slum of Durgapur have incredible water supply. DMC regularly dispense water to all of these slums. Out of seven slums more than 92% respondent of houses used electricity in Tamla1 Basti and 50% used kerosene in Palasdiha utter Adivasi para slum (bar graph 3.5).

Bar graph 3.5 Bar graph for individual slum wise source of lighting



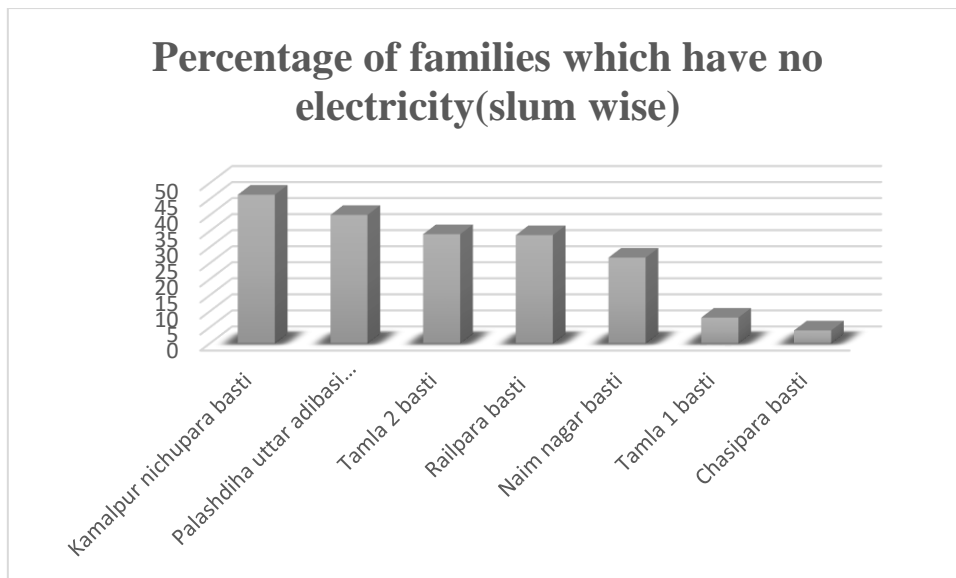
More than 58% people used government toilet in Chasi para basti. The cause is here most of the people who are farmers and they have a lot of land so they used the land space as toilet space but when it came to govt scheme they were forced to make toilet space for govt. While 42% used non-government toilet in Tamla 1 basti. The reason behind the people of Tamla 1 slum depends on cattle for their livelihood so they have enough space and this is the main businesses, and their economy is richer than other people in the slums so they are able to build their own toilets (Shown in bar graph 3.6).



Bar graph 3.6 Bar graph for individual slum wise type of toilet

Among these seven slums 96% electricity in Chasipara provided by Durgapur Municipal Corporation. The justification is these slums are located near the border of DSP so the current here provides DSP for which the current never goes and some businessmen typhoon live in these slums they have coal depu. And more than 46% houses in Kamalpur nichu para basti have no electricity (Shown in bar graph 3.7).

Bar graph 3.7 Bar graph for individual slum wise electricity



Although the sanitation system of almost all slum is not good but the sanitation system is good in kamalpur nichupara basti. About 54% of the houses have no facility for latrine in kamalpur nichupara basti while 99% respondent of the houses have latrine facility in chasipara basti.

3. Public space

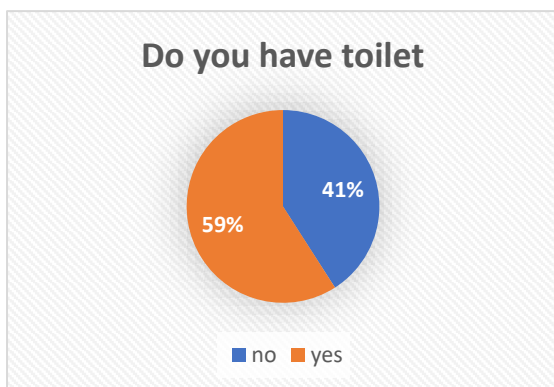
This indicator is commonly used in to describe the mental and physical condition of the people in the slum.

Table 1.8 Table for overall public place

public space			
		percentage	actual value
Do you have toilet	no	40.93	88
	yes	59.06	127
Public space	no	99.06	213
	yes	0.93	2

The result of the survey data shows more than 41% of the seven slums houses have no toilet and 59% have toilet. These slums have a smaller number of toilets, the surveyor can find it by seeing the lack of areas. Overall, only 1% of the respondent have public space for children playing and other activity rest of other houses have no public space. Because this slum has insufficient areas and slum also known as high density place (shown in pie chart 2.11 and 2.12).

Pie chart 2.11 Pie chart for toilet



Pie chart 2.12 Pie chart for public space

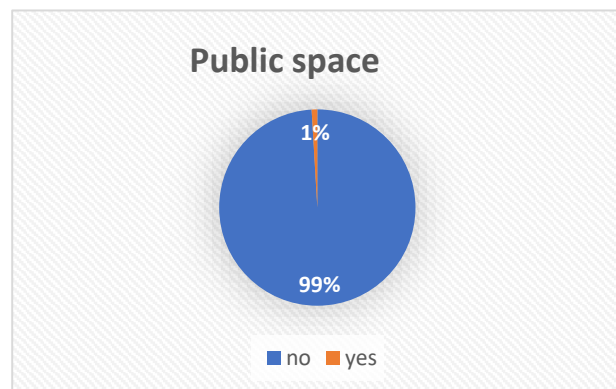
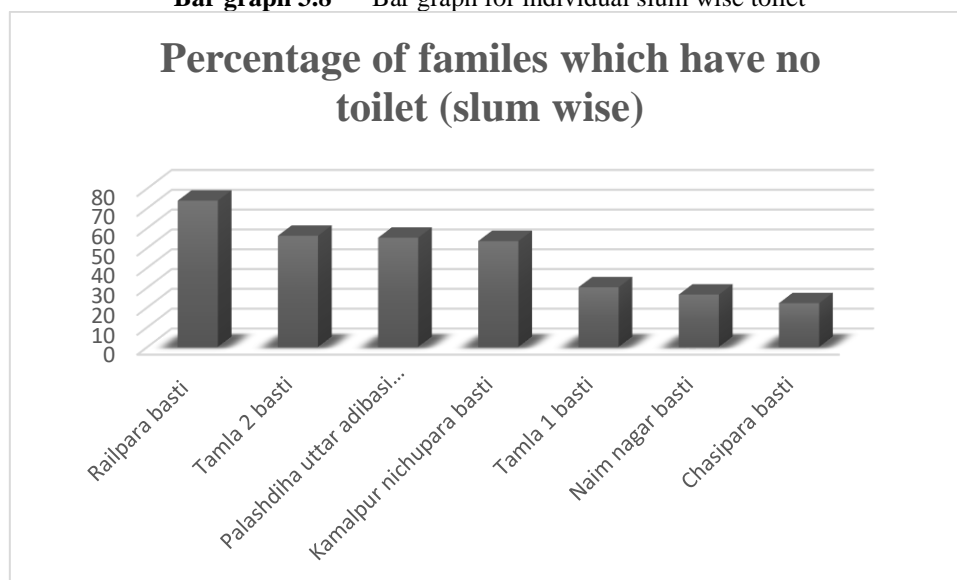


Table 1.9 Table for individual slum's wise public place

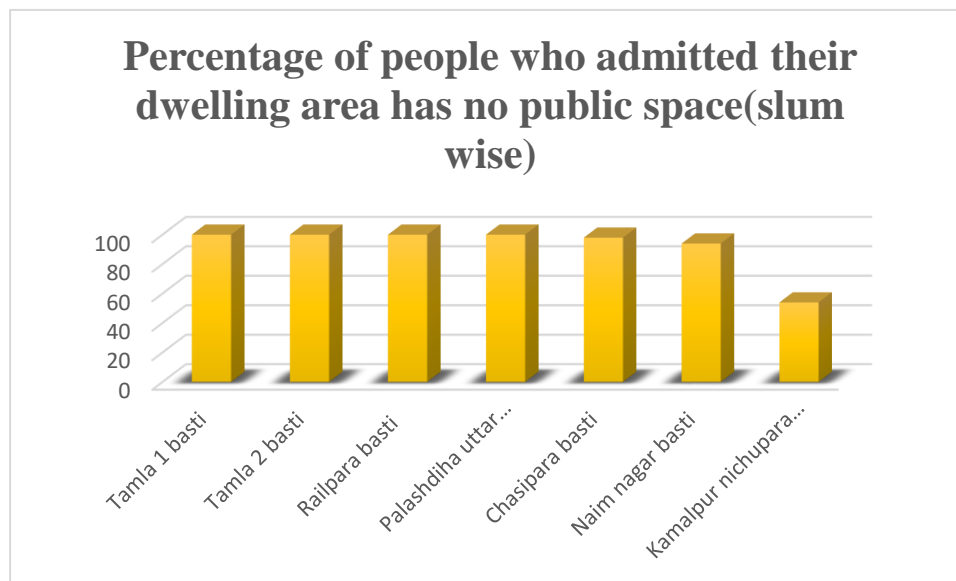
slum's:Individual public place									
		percentage							
		Tamla 1	Tamla 2	chasipara	kamalpur nichupara basti	palasdiha uttar adibasi para	railpara basti	naim nagar	average
Do you have toilet	no	30	56	22	53.33	55	73.33	26.67	45.19
	yes	70	44	78	46.67	45	26.67	73.33	54.81
Public space	no	100	100	98	100.00	100	100.00	93.33	98.76
	yes	0	0	2	0.00	0	0.00	6.67	1.24

The survey data shows 73% houses have toilet in Naim nagar slum and have found lowest number of toilets in Railpara basti. And more than 7% public space have in Naim nagar slum and rest of the slum have no public space.

Bar graph 3.8 Bar graph for individual slum wise toilet



Out of seven slums only about 7% of respondents have public place in Naim nagar slum and the rest do not have public space. Out of seven slums, five slums' houses have no public space. The reason behind that the population density of all these five slums is much higher other than two slums. The population density are such as Tamla 1 (14000 person/sqk), Tamla 2 (12000), Kamalpur nichupara basti (5812.5 person/sqk), Palasdiha uttar adibasi para basti (3333.3 person/sqk), Railpara basti (12080 person/sqk).

Bar graph 3.9 Bar graph for individual slum wise public space

Slum dwellers are vulnerable parts of the society. They are facing various type of problem. Slum's housing condition is very poor. Mostly housing condition in kuccha type. There is very little space between one house to another. The environment is unhealthy. Unhealthy living condition of slum dwellers are the result of lack of basic services, with visible, open sewers, lack of pathways, uncontrolled dumping of waste, polluted environments, and unorganized building constructions etc. Slums are increasingly faced with negative consequences such as polarization of population in large cities, high density, slums and squatter settlements, acute shortage of housing and basic civic amenities, degradation of environment, traffic congestion, pollution, poverty, unemployment, crime and social unrest. There is no public space. Although the government has provided various facilities in different slum, many have not yet reached all these facilities.

Social wellbeing

Social well-being is a sense of belonging to a community and making a contribution to society. Social indicators represent the actual status of the societal people. Social indicators can be defined as statistics that usefully reflect important social conditions and that facilitate the process of assessing those conditions and their evolution. Social Indicators are used to identify social problems that require action, to develop priorities and goals for action and spending, and to assess the effectiveness of programmes and policies. So, the three indicators in Education Health and Economic Condition have been chosen to see the quality of life of the social people here.

1. Education-

Education plays an essential role in the level of social well-being. The level of economic attainment determines education quality in many respects. This education has been considered as a individual empowerment. This capacity help someone who powerless to gain power in his or her hand to get equitable justice. If we like to such society improvements then universalising education for all.

Table 1.10 Table for overall education status

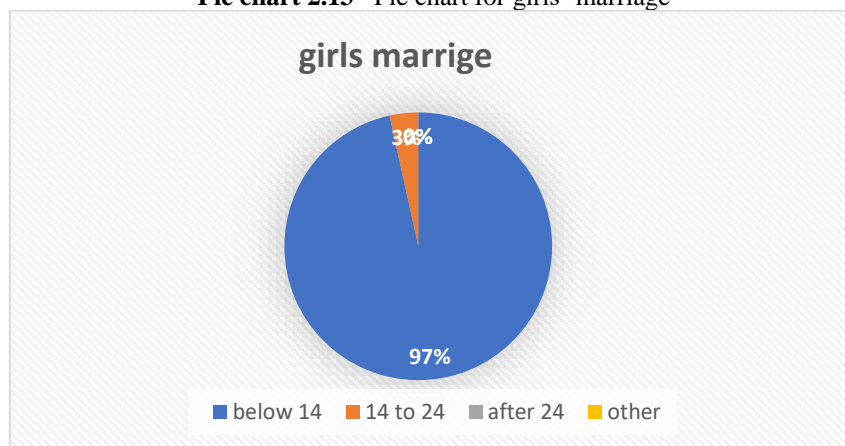
education condition			
		percentage	actual value
education level	one	0.46	1
	two	2.79	6
	three	3.72	8
	four	5.11	11
	five	18.13	39
	six	3.25	7
	seven	2.79	6
	eight	56.27	121
	nine	8.37	18
	Madhyamika	60.46	130
	high secondary	5.11	11

	m.sc	0.46	1
	no	17.67	38
girls marriage	no	43.25	93
	below 14	53.95	116
	14 to 24	2.79	6
	after 24	0	0
	other	0	0

The survey data shows more than sixty percent respondent of the overall slum houses have education status up to Madhyamika level. About 56% people of the houses have an education up to higher secondary level and less than one percent have an M.A level. This reason behind most of the student of these slums did not find their future in studies. They have only found some way to earn money to save their life. So, most of the student of these slum are engaged in work for earning money. Only eighteen percent respondent of the overall slum did not study.

Only 3% respondent of the slum's girls marry between ages of 4 to 24 years and 54% marry under 14 years. For first reason economic condition is very poor and secondly most of the slums people saw their girls as an encumbrance (pie chart 2.13).

Pie chart 2.13 Pie chart for girls' marriage



The survey data shows 26% respondent of slum houses have education status up to Madhyamika level in Tamla 1 basti. More than 4% people of the houses have an education up to higher secondary level in kamalpur nichupara basti and less than one percent have an M.sc level in Tamla 2 basti out of the seven slums in Durgapur. And approx. 9% of the person did not study. in Tamla 1 basti Among the seven slums about 73% household's girls marry between the ages of 4 to 24 years in Kamalpur nichupara basti and 7% marry under 14 years in Naim nagar basti. Most of the slums people saw their girls as a burden.

Table 1.11 Table for individual slum's wise education status

slum's: Individual education									
		percentage							average
		Tamla 1	Tamla 2	Chasipara	Kamalpur nichupara basti	Palasdiha uttar adibasi para	Railpara basti	Naim nagar	
education level	one	34.62	30.59	38.24	34.69	32.14	0.00	47.54	31.12
	two	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	three	0.00	1.76	0.00	0.00	1.79	10.81	0.00	2.05
	four	1.54	2.35	2.94	0.00	1.79	0.00	0.00	1.23
	five	5.38	7.06	3.68	8.16	0.00	10.81	8.20	6.18
	six	0.77	1.18	0.00	4.08	3.57	0.00	0.00	1.37

	seven	0.77	0.59	1.47	0.00	1.79	0.00	1.64	0.89
	eight	20.00	19.41	20.59	22.45	0.00	13.51	14.75	15.82
	nine	0.77	4.12	5.15	2.04	17.86	2.70	9.84	6.07
	Madhyamika	26.92	22.94	22.06	20.41	14.29	21.62	13.11	20.19
	high secondary	0.77	3.53	0.74	4.08	0.00	0.00	1.64	1.54
	m.sc	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
	no	8.46	4.12	5.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.53
girls marriage	no	42.00	36.00	44.00	26.67	45.00	60.00	33.33	41.00
	below 14	56.00	60.00	42.00	73.33	55.00	40.00	60.00	55.19
	14 to 24	2.00	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.67	2.38
	after 24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

2. Health-

It is generally told that health is wealth. Medical issues, children up to 24months gets vaccines etc indicators have been selected to see how the health of the people of slum.

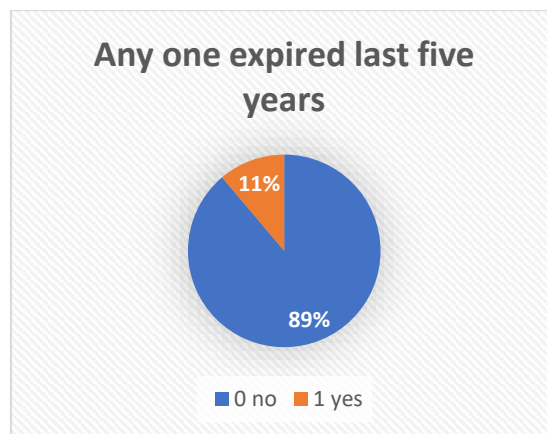
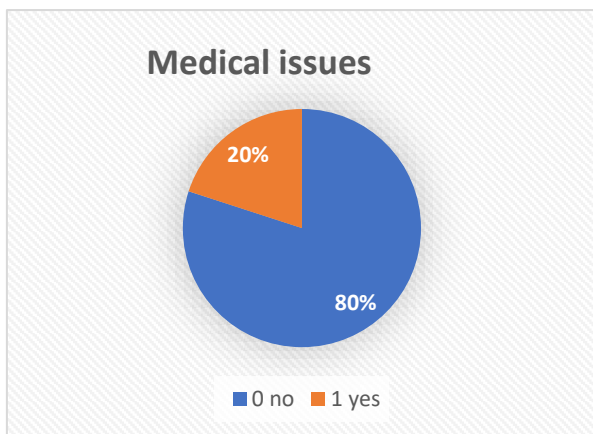
Table 1.12 Table for overall health condition

health condition			
		percentage	actual value
Medical issues	no	80	172
	yes	20	43
any one expired lat five years	no	88.83	191
	yes	11.16	24
child upto 24 months gets vaccination	no	98.13	211
	yes	1.86	4
iron tablet or health support from angwanari/dispensary	no	83.72	180
	yes	16.27	35

The outcome shows (Pie chart 2.14) only 20% person of slum houses have medical issues and the rest have no medical issues. In the data where no medical issues have been shown may be most of them are not capable to avail any doctor's check-up due to financial issues or illiteracy issues. Overall, only 11% expired last five years of the respondent of the slums. More than 98% child (up to 24 months) did not get vaccination. Because the government provided the vaccine through online registration. So, it was not possible for every slum person to register and there was a lot of corruption where camp was organized.

Pie chart 2.14 Pie chart for medical issues

Pie chart 2.15 Pie chart for any one expired



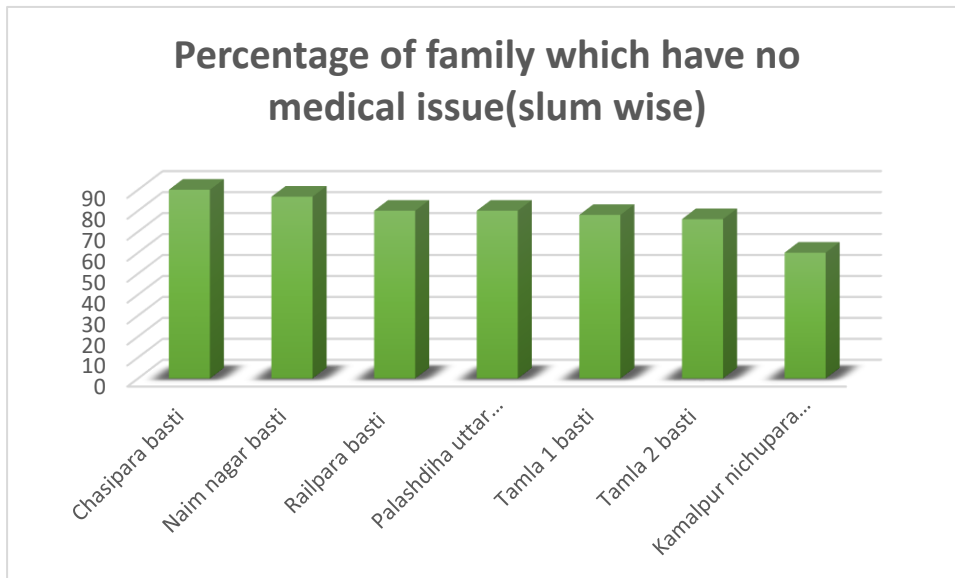
Iron tablet is important for our health. In general, 83% people do not get iron tablet from angwanari. Only 16 % person get iron tablet. Those who say that the did not get iron tablet here the actually did not take iron tablet. Because the people in the slums are not so advanced that they will understand that it is not a medicine if taken with food every day the body will be better.

Table 1.13 Table for individual slum’s wise health condition

slum's:Individual health condition									
		percentage							
		Tamla 1	Tamla 2	Chasipara	kamalpur nichupara basti	Palasdiha uttar adibasi.nara	Railpara basti	Naim nagar	average
Medical issues	no	78	76	90	60.00	80	86.67	80	78.66667
	yes	22	24	10	40.00	20	13.33	20	21.33333
any one expired lat five years	no	88	84	94	86.67	90	80.00	100	88.95238
	yes	12	16	6	13.33	10	20.00	0	11.04762
child upto 24 months gets vaccination	no	100	92	100	100.00	100	100.00	100	98.85714
	yes	0	8	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	1.142857
iron tablet or health support from angwanari/dispensary	no	100	62	80	86.67	90	93.33	100	87.42857
	yes	0	38	20	13.33	10	6.67	0	12.57143

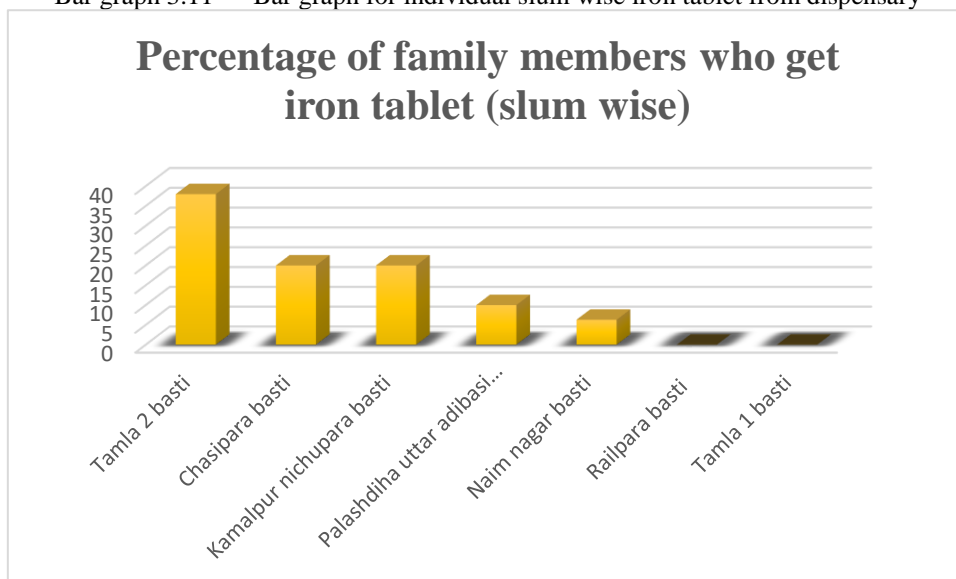
The result found 40% appellant have medical issues in kamalpur nichupara basti and 90% have no medical issues in chasipara basti. Because most of the people in chasipara are farmers and they consumed fresh and pure vegetables (shown in bar graph 3.10) .

Bar graph 3.10 Bar graph for individual slum wise medical issues



Among seven slums 20% are expired last five year in railpara basti . More than 99% children did not get vaccination in Tamla 1, Tamla 2, Rail para basti , Naim nagar basti etc. Out of seven slums only 8% child get vaccination. The reason behind here many camps were organized by the government initiative. About 38% household in Tamla 2 have found get iron tablet from angwanari . And 93% people of slum houses did not get iron tablet in Railpara basti.

Bar graph 3.11 Bar graph for individual slum wise iron tablet from dispensary



3. Economic –

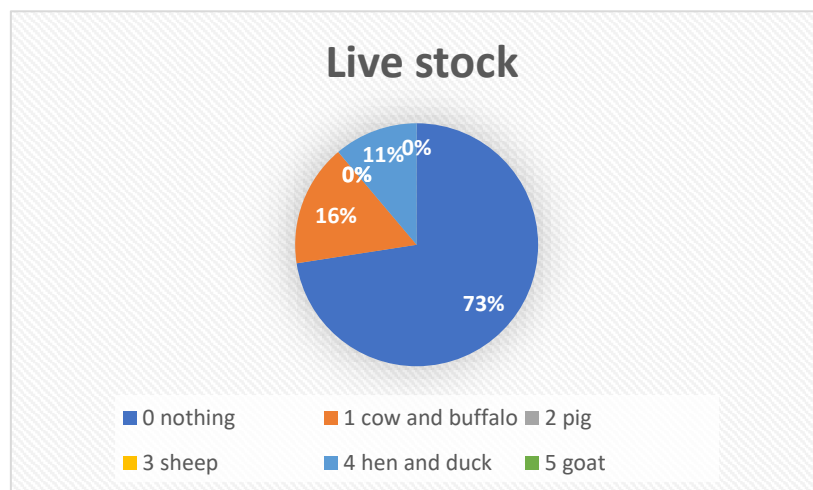
Economy is the root of everything. It is generally seen that the economic condition of slum’s are very poor. So, the indicator has been chosen to see the economic condition of these seven slums in Durgapur.

The survey data shows any one people in seven slums have no life insurance. Cause their economic condition is bad and they are not aware of life. Over all more than 53% of the houses in slum are in kuchcha condition following semi pucca type and very less number are pucca. Among the seven slums, some of the slum depend on livestock for their livelihood. About 16% people of the slum depend on cow and buffalo and more than 11% turn on hen and duck for their livelihood.

Table 1.14 Table for overall economic condition

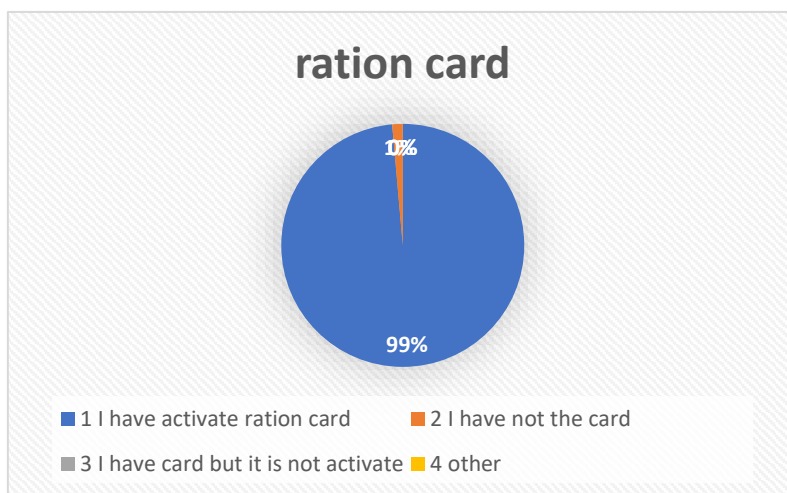
economy condition		actual value	percentage
Life insurance	no	215	100
	yes	0	0
Type of house	kucha	115	53.48
	pucca	4	1.86
	semi pucca	96	44.65
Live stock	nothing	156	72.55
	cow and buffalo	35	16.27
	pig	0	0
	sheep	0	0
	hen and duck	24	11.16
	goat	0	0
Ration card	I have activated ration card	212	98.6
	I have not the card	3	1.39
	I have card but it is not activated	0	0
	other	0	0
mode of daily travel	pedestrian	213	99.06
	cycle	2	0.93
	bus	0	0
	auto or toto	0	0
	other	0	0

The survey data shows any one people in seven slums have no life insurance. Cause their economic condition is bad and they are not aware of life. Over all more than 53% of the houses in slum are in kuchcha condition following semi pucca type and very less number are pucca. Among the seven slums, some of the slum depend on livestock for their livelihood. About 16% people of the slum depend on cow and buffalo and more than 11% turn on hen and duck for their livelihood (shown in pie chart 2.16).

**Pie chart 2.16** Pie chart for live stock

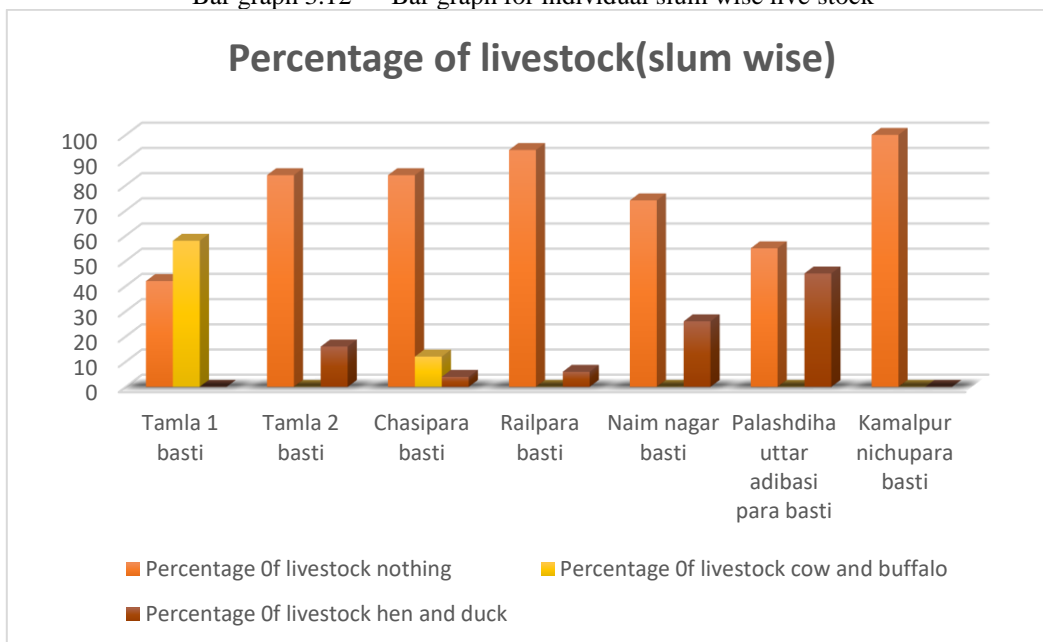
Ration card are very important things for those who are lived in below poverty line and most of the people in slum lived below poverty line. Over all 98% of the respondent have ration card which are activate and 1% have no ration card (pie chart 2.17). The person of the slum used pedestrian or cycle for daily travel. Among the seven slums ninety percent use pedestrian.

Pie chart 2.17 Pie chart for ration card



In this case study shows that more than ninety percent of kuccha house have in Palasdiha uttar adibasi para. The number of pucca houses are less in all slum. Only 14% have pucca house in naim nagar slum and more than 73% have found semi pucca house in kamalpur nichu para basti. About 58% respondent of houses depend on cow and buffalo in Tamla 1 slum and 45% on hen and duck for their alimentation.

Bar graph 3.12 Bar graph for individual slum wise live stock



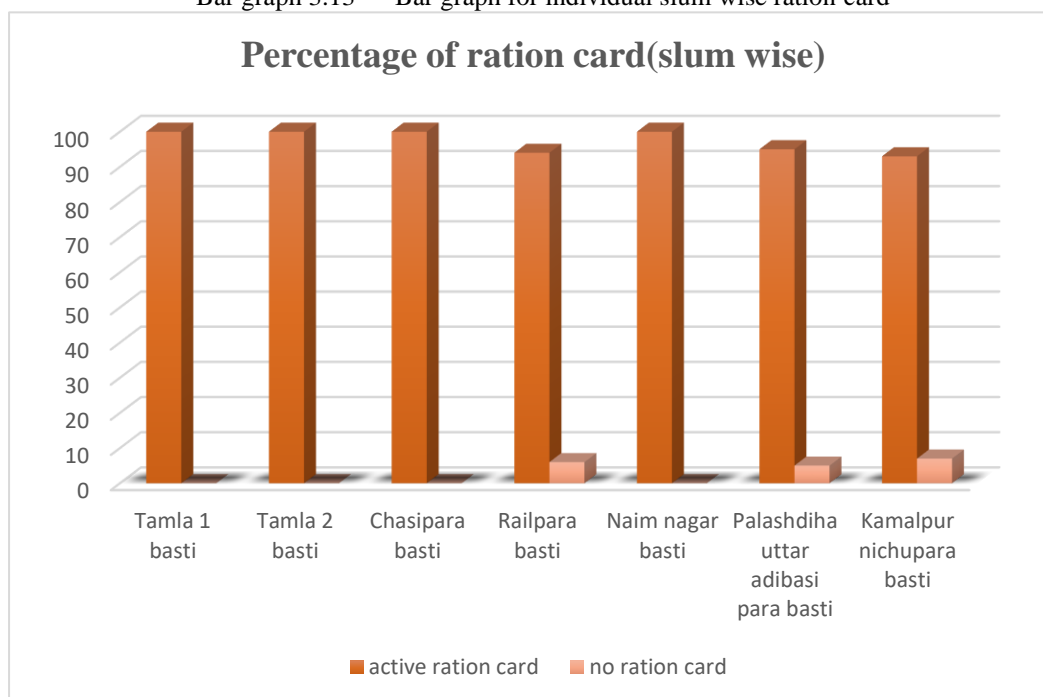
Out of seven slums only about 6% have no ration card and 93% have activate ration card. Because most of the people live in below poverty line and government provide them food grains through ration card at highly subsidies rate.

Table 1.15 Table for individual slum’s wise economic condition

slum’s: Individual economic condition		percentage							
		Tamla 1	Tamla 2	chasipara	kamalpur nichupara basti	palasdiha uttar adibasi para	railpara basti	naim nagar	average
Life insurance	no	100	100	100	100.00	100	100.00	100.00	100
	yes	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
Type of house	kucha	56	68	42	26.67	90	40.00	26.67	49.90476

	pucca	0	2	0	0.00	0	0.00	13.33	2.190476
	semi pucca	44	30	64	73.33	10	60.00	60.00	48.7619
Live stock	nothing	42	84	84	100.00	55	93.33	73.33	75.95238
	cow and buffalo	58	0	12	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	10
	pig	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
	sheep	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
	hen and duck	0	16	4	0.00	45	6.67	26.67	14.04762
	goat	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
Ration card	I have activated ration card	100	100	100	93.33	95	93.33	100.00	97.38095
	I have not the card	0	0	0	6.67	5	6.67	0.00	2.619048
	I have card but it is not activated	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
	other	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
mode of daily travel	pedestrian	100	100	100	100.00	100	100.00	86.67	98.09524
	cycle	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	13.33	1.904762
	bus	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
	auto or toto	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0
	other	0	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0

Bar graph 3.13 Bar graph for individual slum wise ration card



Generally, the social status of the slum dwellers is very poor. They belong to poor build-up households, lack of basic amenities like drinking water, lighting, electricity, latrine facility, sewerage facility. The social profile of the slums is not good. They are poor and marginalized section of the society. The economic conditions of the slum dwellers are very low. Generally, slum dwellers are engaged in low level of economic activities like rag keeping, cleaning of houses, labourer, auto, thela puller, rickshaw pullers etc. Slum dwellers are basically illiterate and they do not read and write. Due to lack of the literacy, they are unable to do good job. Thus, the economic conditions of the slum dwellers are not good and they earn less amount of money. Due to less income slum Dwellers are unable to purchase the basic needs of daily lives. Socio-economic status of slum dwellers can be characterized as mainly low-income group with inadequate education.

Slum governance

DMC (Durgapur Municipal Corporation) role ;

India is a country that is rapidly urbanizing as more people move from rural areas to cities. Economic disparity coupled with political dis juncture poses serious political, social, and health risks to a growing population of India. This movement of people has caused a great demand for housing. There is a lot of slums in India. The slum is an inevitable part of modern urbanization and the urban poor are active agents serving the non-slum dwellers and contribute to economic growth. Cities Alliance Action Plan describe slums as neglected parts of cities where housing and living conditions are appallingly poor. Census of India 2011 explained slums as residential areas where dwellings are unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of street, lack of ventilation, light, or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to the safety and health.

Durgapur is a notable city in west Bengal, Paschim Bardhaman there are more than 336 slums or Basti. DMC provides all facilities in those slums.

Durgapur Municipal Corporation (DMC) is the civic body that governs Durgapur in Durgapur subdivision of Paschim Bardhaman district, West Bengal, India. The Durgapur Notified Area (DNA) was formed in 1962 surrounding the areas in and around the Gopinath area and the halt station named Durgapur. The governing body got its name from the railway station. The formation of the Durgapur Steel Plant, an integrated steel plant and its steel township in late 1950 by the then chief minister of West Bengal, Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy, heralded the rapid development of the region. Plenty of industries were set up at that time in Durgapur. As a result, plenty of people from adjoining areas came to newly formed city to try their luck for a job in the city's hoard of Industries. By 1994 the city was thickly populated. Seeing this an act was passed to change the existing Durgapur Notified Area (DNA) to a Municipal Corporation and thus came into existence the present Durgapur Municipal Corporation governing a total area of 157 km² and a population of total of 5.81 lakhs (according to the 2011 census).

The facilities that DMC provided in slum-

1. Electricity
2. Water
3. Sanitation
4. Garbage disposal
5. Toilet facility
6. Finance for house make
7. Kerosene
8. Food grains at highly subsidies rate

Etc.

Although the DMC government provided all these facilities, it could not provide all the facilities equally in all the slums. Such as The Dmc government did not pay attention to the garbage disposal system in Tamla One slum.

Although the data set found that every slum has drain but the government has not taken any initiatives to clean and cover the dirt of those drains regularly.

The Tamla 2 slum has seen waterlogging during the rainy season but the government has not yet taken any initiatives to build the road properly.

However, there are still numerous policies that are not successful in fulfilling their intent. Currently, the government makes promises to help, but rarely channels significant resources to actually implementing solutions. Part of this is because many politicians do not considered the slum community an important stakeholder group to satisfy. Due to their low socioeconomic status, slum dwellers offer neither financial backing nor social clout to candidates that must be repaid once in office. Another problem is that the slum dwellers themselves are not properly educated about the legal and political resources that are available or could be available if concerns were voiced. Politicians do not seem to be making attempts to educate the members of these communities because of the historic perception as "untouchables," which is the main reason for such gross oversight of infrastructure in those areas. However, this is an oppressive viewpoint based on false stereotypes of income hierarchy, making it incredibly difficult to legislate the necessary major infrastructure installation necessary to propel slum dwellers out of the downward poverty cycle. Therefore, sufficient government legislation to improve infrastructure in these communities is a critical turning point in the fight against poverty that unfortunately is not being addressed at present.

People of these slum have no personal space so that government cannot make them toilet. Could government cannot make toilet in government places?

Dmc provide sufficient electricity to the slum's which are located next to the Dsp. So why Dmc did not gave the same electricity to all other slums?

There is a slum called Tamla 2 where road has not been repaired for 20 – 25 years. In monsoon the road gets flooded. So why government did not take decision to repaired this road?

Why government did not make school in these slums? Why these slums have to be dependent on schools which are 12 to 13 km away from their home?

Why government did not make hospitals near these slums? So why these slums have to be dependent on Bhidhannagar govt hospital which is far from their home?

Conclusion

Living within the slums could be a challenging life, and lack of legal right and fear of evictions don't make that life easier. Although there's a will to boost people's lives, many suffer because their opinion isn't taken into consideration. because the years have passed, the slums have only gotten bigger. The absence of citizen participation remains an issue within the slum upgrade projects. People are involved within the beginning, but because the implementation phase arrives and as problems arise, they're ignored. Corruption and political manipulation are still a controversy within the slums. For people within the slums, the portable isn't only a communication device, but also their bank and their news provider. it's important when attempting to leverage technology to urge citizens more involved that the solutions used are designed for the technology that individuals currently have. While urban planners in developed countries have for years utilized websites for sharing information and receiving feedback about their plans, urban planners in developing countries have to leverage mobile enabled solutions to achieve citizens in slums. an outsized number of slum people are migrants; most of them belong to the lower socio-economic group and are available from different parts of the country. the bulk of the slum population is concentrated in core areas of town because they require to measure nearer to their working places and contribute significantly to the economic activity of town. Most of places where slum dwellers live are unhygienic to the lives. In time of year, they're more at risk of the diseases because most of the slums are within the low-lying areas especially within the coastal cities like Mumbai. These slums are only congested places, but even have open sewerage and lack to possess private toilets. Wherever, community toilets are available they're not properly maintained and as a result people resort to open defecation. On the idea of the above facts, we are able to say that, the socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers are very low. there's lack of the fundamental amenities within the slum areas. they're facing various styles of problems in lifestyle. Housing conditions of the slums areas is incredibly poor. They lived within the dilapidated housing structures, lack of cross ventilation; lack of lighting sources effects the health of slum dwellers. This study focuses on the slums related problems. the academic level of the slum dwellers is incredibly low, there's have to educate the slum children. the final health conditions of the slum dwellers are very poor. they're plagued by the several diseases. So, living within the slum's areas may be a challenging life. there's a desire for a comprehensive policy for primary healthcare for urban areas, which takes into consideration the special concerns of the poor. an outsized number of slum people are migrants; most of them belong to the lower socio-economic group and are available from different parts of the country. the bulk of the slum population is concentrated in core areas of town because they require to measure nearer to their working places and contribute significantly to the economic activity of the town. Most of places where slum dwellers live are unhygienic to the lives. The absence of citizen participation remains an issue within the slum upgrade projects. So, there's need of active participation to resolve the issues of slum dwellers. With the assistance of the higher implementation of the plans and policies we will solve the poor condition of the households of the slum dwellers. the talents enhancement of the slum people is extremely essential for the event of the great human resources within the urban areas. the standard of the living standard of the slum dweller and their housing condition is incredibly low. Thus, we are able to say that slum dwellers are still facing various sorts of problems. So, there's must solve their problems. On the premise of the above discussion, we will solve the issues of the slum dwellers and their living conditions would be also changed. Slum dwellers can contribute the economic activity of the urban areas and plays major role for the event of nation. Thus, there's must do better arrangements for the positive changes among the slum dwellers.

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Appendix





