

**DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE SLUM HOUSEHOLDS IN
NAZARGANJ HARIJAN BUSTEE AND MANDAL MAHALLA BUSTEE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY
OF THE IHSDP IMPLEMENTED SLUMS IN MIDNAPUR TOWN**

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ABSTRACT:

The proliferation of slum is one of the major problems of unplanned and haphazard urbanization in developing countries like India. The Government of India has introduced various urban poverty alleviation programmes in which Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) is an important one under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission. The IHSDP had been implemented in Midnapur town of Paschim Medinipur district of West Bengal in 2007 to upgrade the housing and basic infrastructure in slums. Therefore, the main objective of the present study is to examine the differentials in demographic and socio-economic conditions of the slum households belonging from high per thousand-investment group (Nazarganj Harijan Bustee) and low per thousand-investment group (Mandal Mahalla Bustee) where IHSDP has been implemented. The present study is entirely primary database. The analysis is duly supported by tables, maps, and diagrams. The Nazarganj Harijan Bustee (slum no 64) is a Hindu dominated area whereas, Mandal Mahalla Bustee (slum no 72) is a Muslim dominating area. The sex ratio is low in slum no 72 than the slum no 64. For both of the slums, the common thing is that the percentage share of population decreases with the increase of level of education. Due to the low level of education, most of the slum dwellers are engaged in informal sectors like auto driving (slum no 72) and sweeping activities (slum no 64).

Keywords: Basic Infrastructure, Informal Sector, Level of Education, Sex Ratio, Slum, Socio-economic Condition.

1. Introduction:

Urbanization has three-fold impact on urban society, viz. behavioral, structural, and demographic changes (Lampard, 1965). The major determinant factors of urbanization are-type and diversification of economy, employment opportunities, better educational and medical facilities, modernization, attraction of cities, government policies, migration etc (Chandna, 2009). Urbanization and economic development are intrinsically related with each other. Cities are epicenter of economic growth. The process of urbanization in developing countries is accompanied by rapid growth of service sector instead of industrialization in the economy. In India, migration has played an important role in acceleration of urban growth, which pulls the rural migrants to the urban areas where physical infrastructure in terms of housing, drinking water supply, drainage, sanitation facility etc is very much limited. Thus, some major problems of urbanization in developing countries like India are arisen viz. urban sprawl, shortage of housing, unemployment, urban poverty, transport, water and sewerage problems, trash disposal, urban crimes and problems of urban pollution. As per the poverty estimates about 13.70% urban population for the year of 2011-12 released by the planning commission are below the poverty line in India as they do not have necessary income to secure 2100 kilo calories per day. Therefore, the urban poor can be divided into two sections viz. the urban poor who are residing in the slum and another section that are homeless (Rao, 2009). Slum is a contiguous settlement, which is characterized by the inadequate housing, basic amenities, overcrowding, high density, and unhealthy living location (Challenge of Slums: Global Report on Humans Settlements, 2003). There are several policies and programmes, taken by the Government to eradicate the urban poverty but without any specific space no policies can be implemented successfully. Therefore, slums are chosen to implement the policies for upgradation of housing and basic services of urban poor. In 2011, 65.4 million people living in 137.4 million households have been enumerated in slums of 2543 cities/ towns in India. Therefore, Government of India has introduced several poverty alleviation programmes for slum improvement and upgradation like National Slum Development Programme (NSDP), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP), Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yajana (VAMBAY), Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) under Jawaharalal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) etc.

JNNURM is one of the important urban poverty alleviation programme, launched on 3rd December, 2005. As per the guidelines, the duration of the mission was seven years beginning from the year of 2005-06 up to March 2012. The government had to extend the tenure of the mission for two years i.e. from April 2012 to March 31, 2014. It has also two sub- schemes e.g. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MoHUPA) administrate the IHSDP. The basic objective of the scheme is to strive for holistic Slum Development with a healthy and enabling urban environment by providing adequate shelter and basic infrastructure facilities to the slum dwellers of the identified

urban areas. The IHSDP scheme is applicable to all cities and towns as per 2001 Census except cities / towns covered under UIG and BSUP (Guidelines for JNNURM, 2005). According to recent Office Memorandum (OM), it has been decided for further extension of period of BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM by two years i.e. from 31st march, 2015 to 31st March 2017 for the completion of the project works.

2. Objective:

The main objective of the present study is to examine the differentials in demographic and socio-economic conditions of the slum households belonging from high per thousand investment group (Nazarganj Harijan Bustee) and low per thousand investment group (Mandal Mahalla Bustee) where IHSDP has been implemented.

3. Database and Methodology:

The present study is entirely based on primary data. The primary data has been collected by conducting household survey in the two selected slums (Nazarganj Harijan Bustee and Mandal Mahalla Bustee) in Midnapur with the help of well structured scheduled cum questionnaire.

In Midnapur town, there are 85 notified slums. In 2007, the IHSDP Scheme had been implemented under JNNURM Programme to upgrade the housing, physical, and social infrastructures. Among the 85 notified slums, two slum pockets namely, Nazarganj Harijan Bustee (slum no 64) and Mandal Mahalla Bustee (slum no 72) have been selected to compare their demographic and socio-economic conditions with the help of the following systematic methodological principles.

i. Pre-field Study:

At first, per thousand investment of each sub-component (housing, water supply, drainage, concrete road, street light, common toilet, garbage and community seva kendra) of each slum under the three components (housing, physical infrastructure and social infrastructure) has been calculated. Then, the total per thousand investment value of physical infrastructure has been calculated by adding the per thousand investment values of each sub-component under it. In the next step, the total values of per thousand investments of 85 slums of three components are arranged in ascending manner. Then, two components i.e. housing and physical infrastructure are chosen for the study. In the next step, the values of per thousand investments of the above components of 85 slums are classified into five groups with 17 slums in each group. Among the five groups, very low and very high groups are selected. The slums, which are common between the two components, are selected from the above said two groups. Slum No.12, 72 and 81 are common slums from very low investment group. Slum No.15, 64 and 75 are common slums from very high investment group. But among them, one slum from very high (slum no 64) and another slum from very low group (slum no 72) are chosen for the survey work (Table 1).

ii. Field Study:

Primary data has been generated by interviewing people of the two slums with the help of schedule through field survey. For this purpose, 50 households have been selected for survey from each slum pocket. The study has been done very carefully to compare the demographic and socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers belonging from the two selected slum pockets.

iii. Post-field Study:

Data and other information, collected during the field survey are compiled. The compiled data are analyzed and interpreted appropriately to study the contrast in demographic and socio-economic characteristics between the two selected slums.

Simple rates, ratios, and percentage calculation are used in the analysis of the data. Tables, diagrams, and maps are duly supporting the analysis. Different cartographic techniques are also used here to analyze the data.

Table 1: Methodological Framework for Selection of Two Slums for Field Survey Based on Per Thousand Investments (Rs. in Lakh)

Groups	Housing		Physical Infrastructure							
	Slum No.	Housing	Slum No.	Water Supply	Drainage	Road Concrete	Street Light	Common Toilet	Garbage	Total
Very Low	31	7.16	62	0.84	1.03	1.04	0.41	-	0.21	3.53
	29	7.62	79	1.16	1.43	1.45	0.44	-	0.45	4.93
	70	7.69	12	1.03	2.22	1.87	0.38	-	0.48	4.95
	83	7.96	35	1.29	1.79	1.52	0.31	-	0.41	5.32
	81	8.51	10	1.26	1.76	1.99	0.7	-	0.36	6.07
	6	9.06	33	1.8	2.26	1.03	0.75	-	0.38	6.22
	48	9.71	28	1.57	1.76	2.14	0.52	-	0.31	6.3
	53	11	45	0.93	2.9	1.4	0.8	-	0.4	6.43
	72	11.38	25	1.85	2.07	2.1	0.65	-	0.37	7.04
	11	11.48	51	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	7.44
	82	11.83	81	2.02	2.47	2.1	0.51	-	0.38	7.48
	7	12.28	47	1.41	2.91	2.28	0.71	-	0.4	7.71
	20	12.55	58	1.77	2.16	2.5	1	-	0.34	7.77
	12	12.7	72	2.16	2.65	2.24	0.48	-	0.24	7.77
	55	12.77	17	2.77	3.39	1.21	0.29	-	0.2	7.86
3	12.87	54	1.32	3.37	2.3	0.6	-	0.31	7.9	
13	13	2	1.88	2.29	2.29	0.72	-	0.87	8.05	
Low	79	13	46	1.68	2.57	2.38	1.05	-	0.45	8.13
	27	13.45	70	2.16	4.84	0.47	0.48	-	0.33	8.28
	42	13.45	83	0.41	1.24	0.51	0.2	5.82	0.39	8.57

	74	13.59	32	1.56	4.27	1.66	1	-	0.55	9.04
	30	13.71	23	0.61	2.1	1.84	0.39	3.94	0.27	9.15
	38	13.94	18	2.1	3.8	2.18	0.48	-	0.8	9.36
	17	14.05	3	2.48	3.66	2.34	0.8	-	0.55	9.83
	10	14.27	52	1.13	3.35	3.35	1.52	-	0.78	10.13
	22	14.33	16	2.43	3.3	2.73	1.39	-	0.35	10.2
	40	14.45	6	0.51	1.75	0.53	0.55	6.62	0.34	10.3
	5	14.78	42	2.08	2.54	2.14	0.45	2.95	0.3	10.46
	18	14.9	78	3.03	3.73	3.17	0.84	-	0.63	10.77
	63	15	8	2.35	2.33	4.73	1.2	-	0.31	10.92
	35	15.17	40	2.3	3.21	3.14	0.39	2.88	0.25	12.17
	80	15.23	71	1.77	6	3.2	0.9	-	0.34	12.21
	23	15.28	1	1.81	3.08	1.75	0.89	4.81	0.41	12.75
	28	15.28	73	3.13	3.83	3.87	0.9	-	1.2	12.93
Medium	33	15.33	63	2.18	1.41	1.66	0.5	7.3	0.25	13.3
	1	15.34	22	1.22	5.49	5.79	0.54	-	0.36	13.4
	39	15.34	7	2.11	2.57	1.44	0.46	6.73	0.23	13.54
	60	15.35	82	4.22	5.16	3.12	0.52	-	0.53	13.55
	24	15.38	77	5.6	6.88	1.24	0.64	-	0.64	14.36
	21	15.9	20	3.22	3.82	5.35	1.51	-	0.71	14.61
	56	15.9	36	0.73	3.13	3.11	1.13	6.1	0.42	14.62
	37	16	9	2.26	3.64	1.95	1.02	6.05	0.52	15.44
	45	16	5	1.94	8.66	5.15	0.95	-	0.69	15.45
	84	16.43	37	1.54	1.46	1.46	0.83	10.03	0.34	15.66
	14	16.48	38	3.9	4.77	4.25	2.1	-	0.84	15.86
	50	16.62	50	1.22	3	1.25	0.75	9.12	0.62	15.96
	67	16.7	30	2.32	2.88	1.95	0.61	8.02	0.27	16.05
	78	16.72	60	1.13	2.52	3.5	0.7	8.42	0.43	16.7
77	17.02	21	2.54	3.8	2.82	0.24	6.98	0.36	16.74	
68	17.6	4	3.74	6.01	4.93	1.64	-	0.67	16.99	
	18.2	29	1	5.03	1.43	2.02	6.69	0.91	17.08	
High	73	18.3	11	2.48	3.03	3.44	1.09	7.19	0.74	17.97
	32	18.32	57	2.78	3.41	3	0.76	7.63	0.4	17.98
	49	18.39	19	5.22	8.24	1.89	2.04	-	1.51	18.9
	76	18.4	68	3.34	3.72	3.46	1.66	7.02	0.36	19.56
	59	18.92	14	1.92	3.91	3.68	1.08	8.03	1.24	19.86
	85	19.16	41	4.29	8.19	5.05	2.24	-	1.14	20.91
	25	19.73	44	2.92	3.57	3.03	1.27	9.5	0.65	20.94
	34	19.81	84	6.1	7.47	6.3	0.89	-	0.25	21.01
	8	20.46	56	2.38	2.05	3.74	1.16	11.62	0.6	21.55

	26	20.67	53	3.87	2.42	4.51	0.66	9.64	1	22.1
	52	20.87	67	1.97	4.89	2.43	0.61	12.21	0.73	22.84
	66	20.87	74	4.14	4.5	5.12	1	7.45	0.9	23.11
	47	21.48	59	1.74	2.92	2.15	0.75	15.1	0.52	23.18
	44	21.62	65	1.12	5.67	4.8	0.36	10.64	0.73	23.32
	69	21.94	39	2.2	3.19	5.27	1.12	11.21	0.58	23.57
	4	22.43	43	2.32	2.85	2.4	1.42	14.27	0.98	24.24
	71	22.64	27	3.01	3.68	3.57	0.88	13.12	0.8	25.06
Very High	41	22.86	31	2.51	9.85	1.97	0.72	10.48	0.72	26.25
	16	23.6	64	3.48	5.49	5.1	1.38	10.35	0.53	26.33
	36	23.61	15	2.27	2.05	1.82	1.82	17.95	0.61	26.52
	46	23.77	48	4.42	5.39	6.46	1.14	8.51	1.01	26.93
	75	25.86	75	3.65	5.19	5.26	1.32	11.32	0.58	27.32
	54	27.12	34	1.76	1.67	2	0.74	21.73	0.37	28.27
	62	27.35	66	2.96	4.78	4.3	1.52	15.26	0.78	29.6
	9	27.59	76	3.31	4.05	4.09	1.36	16.14	0.97	29.92
	2	28.04	85	2.7	3.29	2.75	1.08	21.02	1.08	31.92
	64	28.32	69	4.34	7.8	3.05	0.95	17	0.77	33.91
	58	28.57	26	4.26	6.72	6.8	1.21	18.13	1.24	38.36
	15	28.64	80	6.24	9.57	3.9	0.86	16.71	1.14	38.42
	57	34.78	13	3.83	4.67	4.45	2.11	22.79	0.97	38.82
	65	36.36	55	6.41	7.85	4.63	1.73	18.67	1.44	40.73
	19	37.74	61	2.01	8.83	5.84	0.78	22.8	1	41.26
51	38.28	49	4.78	11.43	6.05	2.02	16.14	1.1	41.52	
43	65	24	3.27	7.44	8.4	1.86	22.5	2.31	45.78	

Source: Computed by the author

4. Introducing Study Area:

As per Census 2011, West Bengal is one and only urbanized state in eastern India with 31.89% urban population, which is slightly higher than the national average (31.16%). West Bengal has 19 districts with 122 slum reporting towns accounting 22.06% slum population to its total urban population, 2011. So, different slum developmental policies and programmes are implemented in number of towns/cities of this state. Paschim Medinipur district is a backward and less urbanized district ranking 16th position among the 19 districts in the state. The socio-economic backwardness, remote location, dominance of agrarian society, lack of industrialization are the responsible factors for low level of urbanization in the district. The district ranks 6th position in the state accounting 26.22% slum population to its total urban population. Among the 19 urban centers in the district, only eight urban centers/ municipality towns have reported slum population according to 2011 Census. These are. i. Jhargram (M), under Jhargram sub-division, ii. Midnapur (M) under Medinipur Sub-Division, iii. Kharagpur (M) under Kharagpur Sub-Division,

iv. Chandrakona (M), v. Khirpai (M), vi. Ramjibanpur (M), vii. Kharar (M), viii. Ghatal (M) under Ghatal Sub-Division. Midnapur is an important districts' headquarter of Paschim Medinipur district in West Bengal with 29.92 % of slum population to total slum population of West Bengal. Like other towns/cities, the urban poverty alleviation programme i.e. IHSDP is also implemented here.

Midnapur is the district headquarter of Paschim Medinipur district of the Indian state of West Bengal. Midnapur Municipality was constituted in the year 1865. Its longitudinal and latitudinal extension are 22°23'0" N - 22°27'0" N and 87°18'0" E-87°20'0" E. It is situated on the bank of the river Kangsabati (Variously known as Kasai and Cossye). Under Medinipur Sadar sub-division, it is situated within Medinipur Sadar Community Development Block. It is surrounded by nine Panchayats. On the western side, there are four Gram Panchayet areas (Panchkhuri-I, Chandra, Manidaha, Kankabati) and on the eastern side there is another five Gram Panchayets (Dharma, Panchkhuri-II, Siromoni, Benapara, Pathra). On the southern side, the Kangsabati River is located. Now, the Midnapur (M) with 25 wards stretches over an area of 18.65 sq. km. It is bounded by Abas in north, River Cossey in the south, pilgrim road (since converted to N.H. 60) in the east and Rangamati in the west. It is linked by rail and road to Kolkata situated about 135 km to the northeast.

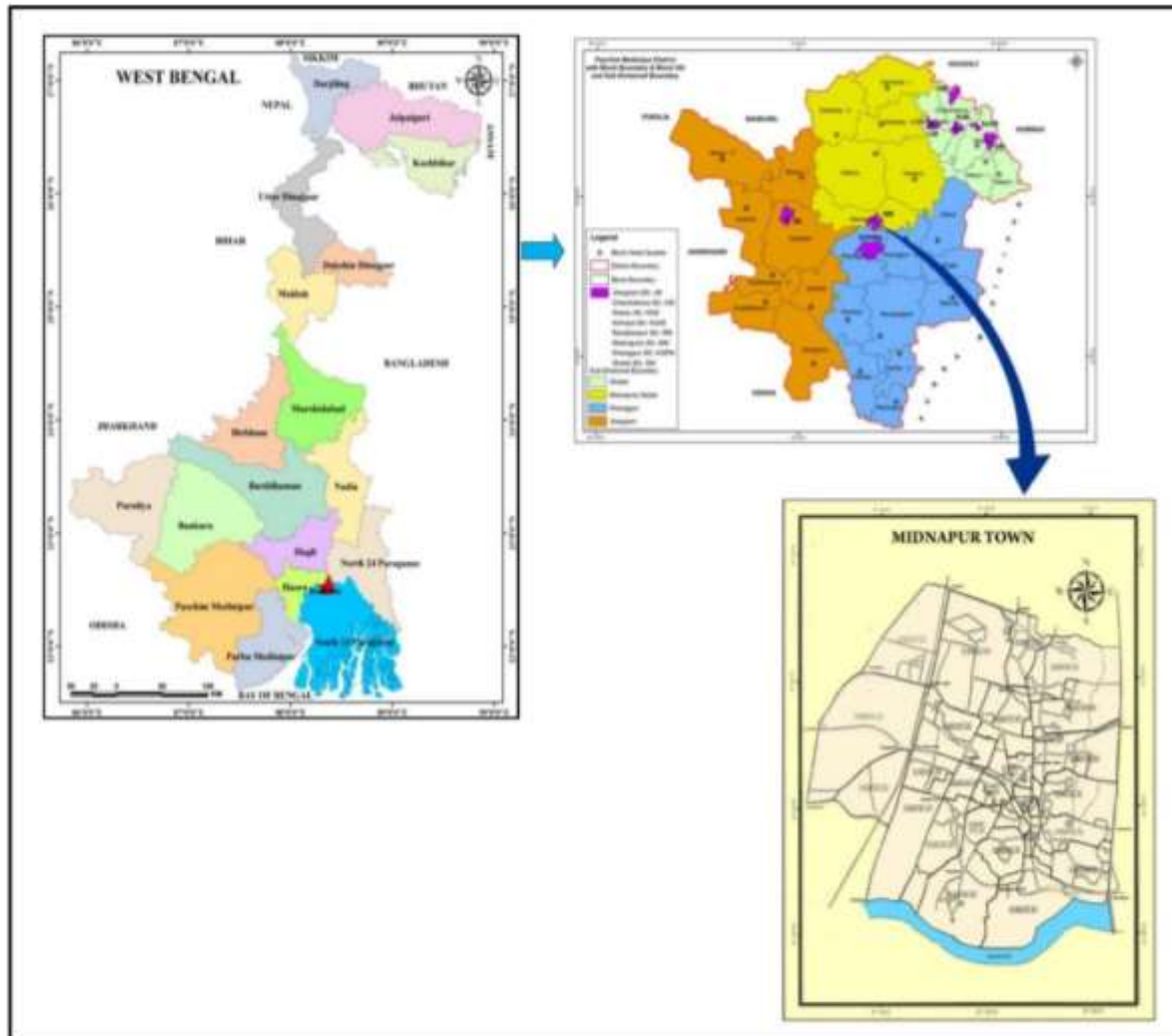


Figure 1: Location Map of Midnapur Town

As per 2011 Census, Midnapur (M) has the population of 169264 covering 18.65-sq.km area. In 2001, there were 149769 population in the town. According to the Census 2011, the total slum population of the town is 56096. As per Census 2001, the total slum population of the town was 43253 (28.88%) in 85 notified slum pockets with 24 wards. Therefore, the decadal growth rate of slum population in the town from 2001-2011 is 29.69%. Here, the IHSDP scheme (JNNURM) had been implemented in 2007. In Paschim Medinipur district, Midnapur is an oldest municipality where share of slum population is 33.17% which is more than state average but lower than district average. Therefore, being a district town large numbers of DUs (948) have been allotted here under the IHSDP scheme. So, it is revealed that being a oldest municipality and district headquarter, focus is highly given in upgradation of housing conditions of slums in Midnapur town by allocating large number of dwelling units than other towns in Paschim Medinipur district under IHSDP scheme. The 100% completion and occupy of sanctioned DUs have been occurred viz. in Chandrakona (M), Ghatal (M), Jhargram (M) in PH-II, Kharar (M), Kshirpai (M) and Midnapur (M), 2017. So, before the evaluation of the performance of IHSDP in regard of the upgradation of housing and infrastructures in slums of Midnapur town, it is necessary to study the demographic

and socio-economic conditions of these slum pockets. Therefore, according to the objectives and methodology, a comparative study has been done between the above-mentioned two slum pockets.

5. Results and Discussion:

There are 186 slum pockets, which are spread over 24 wards of Midnapur town with 56096-slum population ranking fifth position in the district. According to 2011 Census, the slum sex ratio is 1008 and child sex ratio (0-6 years) is 989. The slum Scheduled caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) population are 51.52% and 52.53% to total urban SC and ST population respectively. The slum literacy rate is 82.42%. The number of population Below Poverty Line (BPL) is **13389 as per survey by State Urban Development Agency (SUDA)**. The slum Work Participation rate is 34.24%. Among 186 slums, 85 slum pockets are recognized as notified slums with 0.43 sq.km area. In 2007, IHSDP was implemented to upgrade the housing conditions and basic services in the slums of Midnapur Municipality. To implement this programme, the nodal agency is State Urban Development Agency (SUDA). The implementing agency is Urban Local Body (ULB) i.e. Midnapur Municipality.

According to the methodology, the Nazarganj Harijan Bustee (slum no 64) and Mandal Mahalla Bustee (slum no 72) have been chosen from highest and lowest per thousand investment group respectively for the field study. According to the 2001 Census, these two slums are located in ward no. 16 and 19 with 339 and 984 persons respectively. Total number of housing units in these two slums are viz. 65 (slum no 64) and 164 (slum no 72) out of which IHSDP has proposed 12 and 14 number of dwelling units for upgradation. Nazarganj Harijan Bustee is located in ward no. 16 which is surrounded by Kangsabati River in the South, western boundary of ward no 18 in the East, Kangsabati River via Kishori Bhaban via Kalgung Road, Judges Court Road via Jugnitola Road to Patna Bzar Road in the West, Road from Kid Zee School Chawk to Gambhira Masjid. Mandal Mahalla Bustee is situated in ward no 19 which is surrounded by Karatipara Lane via Sarat Das Bgan to National Highway No. 60 in the North, National Highway No. 60 in the East, Kangsabati river via Sialdanga Bustee, Dwaribandh canal to Natunbajar Main Road in the South and Jagannath Mandir road in the West. In both of the slums, 50 households are selected for primary survey with the total population of 267 and 294 in Nazarganj Harijan Bustee and Mandal Mahalla Bustee respectively (Figure 2).

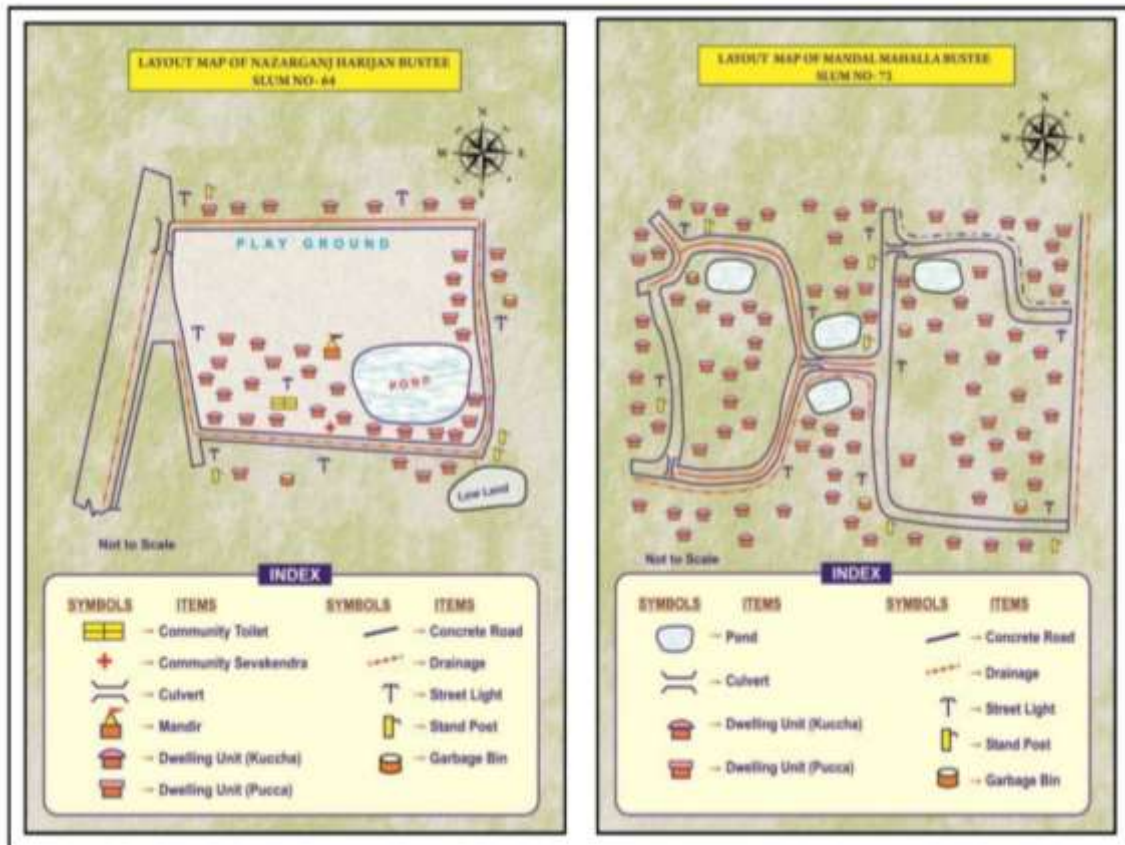


Figure 2: Layout Maps of the Two Selected Slums

5.1. Demographic Characteristics:

5.1.1. Caste Composition:

Caste system finds its origin in Spanish word 'Caste' meaning breed or race. Thus basically caste means people belonging to the same breed. Scholars have defined term 'caste' differently. Risley says, "A caste may be defined as a collection of families or group of families bearing a common name which usually denotes or is associated with specific occupation are claiming a common descent from a mythical ancestors." In, India, caste exerts its influence on social structure. Caste in India is a heredity group (Sen, 2007). The caste systems in India present several castes like Brahmins, Khestriya, Baishya and Sudras. Brahmins are at the top in the Varna hierarchy. They are mainly the caste of priest, teacher, and custodian of social ritual practices and arbiter of correct social and moral behavior. Scheduled castes are generally considered as 'Untouchable'. They provide substantial support to agriculture, which is the backbone of economy. Scheduled Tribes are generally 'Adivasees'. They are generally involved in hunting, fishing lumbering etc. Other backward classes (OBC) i.e. are little advance than SC/ST population (Toppo, 2014). There is huge religious difference between the two slums. The Nazarganj Harijan Bustee is a Hindu dominated area. On the other hand, Mandal Mahalla Bustee is a Muslim dominated area.

Therefore, there is a huge difference in caste-wise distribution of population between the two selected slums. In slum no 64, there is the existence of three broad caste groups, which

includes General, scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), and Other Backward Class (OBC). Among them, 46% slum HHs belongs to the SC caste category followed by slum HHs of ST (30%), General (16%), and OBC (8%) caste categories. There is no Muslim inhabitant in the slum no 64 (Table 2).

The Mandal Mahalla Bustee is a Muslim dominating slum. About 56% slum households fall into general caste (Muslim without OBC certificate) category. It is also observed that 34% slum HHs and 10% slum HHs belong to the OBC (A) and ST caste category respectively. There is no existence of slum HHs with SC and OBC (B) caste category (Table 2).

Table 2: Caste Composition, Nazarganj Harijan Bustee and Mandal Mahalla Bustee, Midnapur Town

Caste Composition	Slum Households (%)			
	Nazarganj Bustee	Harijan	Mandal Bustee	Mahalla
General	16		56	
Scheduled Caste	46		0	
Scheduled Tribe	30		10	
Other Backward Class (B)	8		0	
Other Backward Class (A)	0		34	

Source: Primary survey

5.1.2. Age-sex Composition:

Population composition refers to the characteristics of population in which distribution by age and sex holds a very important place. An analysis of age and sex composition, in fact, forms an integral part in any study on population. Age and sex are the biological characteristics of population, which are different from other characteristics acquired by the individuals during the lifetime. Information relating to age-sex composition is gathered at the time of periodic Censuses. It is also collected through the regular registration of births, deaths, and migration. Age and sex composition of a population affects not only the other demographic attributes but also the social, economic, and political structures. Sex and age composition has significant bearings on such demographic processes as fertility, mortality, and migration. A population, in which young persons are relatively more numerous, is more fecund, less susceptible to many causes of death and they are usually more migratory than old persons (Hassan, 2005).

In Nazarganj Harijan Bustee, out of 267 total population, male and female population are 139 and 128 respectively. The sex ratio is 921. From the age sex composition of this slum, it is observed that male population in working age group population (15-59) is higher than the female population i.e. 103 and 93 respectively. The shape of age-sex pyramid of slum no 64 is convex i.e. the middle portion of the pyramid is wide while the top and bottom portions are narrow. From such convex shaped pyramid, it is revealed that the population of working age group (15-59 years)

young person is higher than the child population as well as old population. The working age group population is economically productive. As previously said, the young persons are more fecund and less susceptible to death; their population is higher than other age group in the slum no-64. On the other hand, the narrow bottom (0-15 years) and top portion (>60 years) of age-sex pyramid denotes that low birth rate and high death rate are the responsible factors for small number of population in both of the age groups respectively which lowers down the dependency ratio in the population of slum no-64 (Figure 3).

On the other hand, in Mandal Mahalla Bustee, out of 294 total population male population (164) is higher than female population (130), sex ratio is 793 which is lower than Nazarganj Harijan Bustee. From the age sex composition of this slum, it is observed that the male population in working age group (15-59) is higher than the female population in working age group i.e. 115 and 95 respectively. The age-sex pyramid of slum no 72 is also convex shaped (Figure 4). However, the difference between two age-sex pyramids of slum no 64 and 72 is that in case of later, the base of the pyramid is wider than the previous one (slum no 64) which denotes that the birth rate is high in slum no 72. As it is a Muslim dominating slum, religious factor is playing its pivotal role to increase the birth rate in Mandal Mahalla Bustee. Here, the population of working age group (15-59 years) is higher than the other age groups, which reveal that the dependency ratio is also low here. Another remarkable fact is that the number of female population is higher in (0-14 years) age group but it is lower in old age group (>60 years) than the male population which is just reverse than Nazarganj Harijan Bustee. The age-sex pyramid also depicts that after birth the female population is continuously decreasing from (0-14 years) age group to the above 60 years age groups. Early marriage, high death rate, desire of son may be the responsible factors for the decrease of female population than the male population after birth.

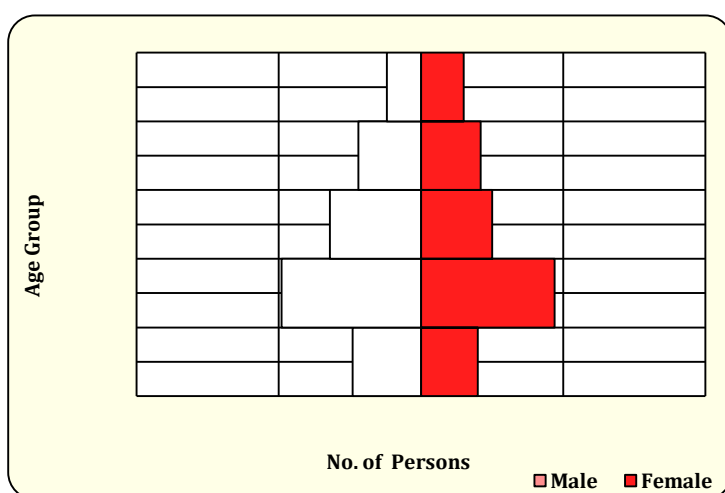


Figure 3: Age-sex Pyramid, Nazarganj Harijan Bustee (Slum No - 64)

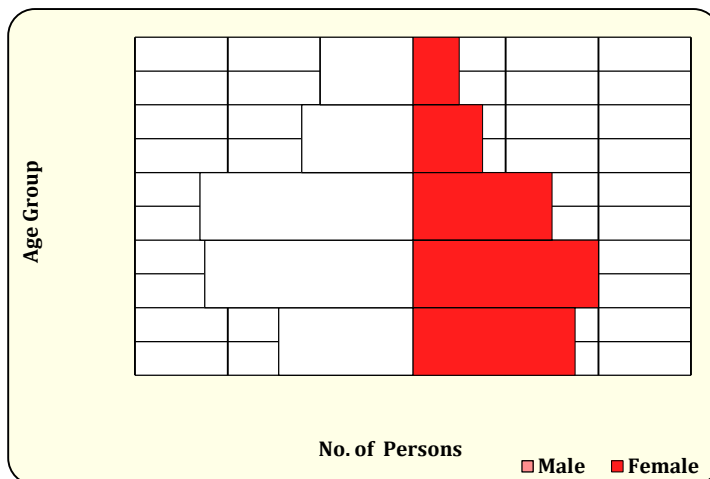


Figure 4: Age-sex Pyramid, Mandal Mahalla Bustee (Slum No - 72)

5.2. Socio-economic Characteristics:

5.2.1. Level of Education:

The percentage of illiterate population is higher in Mandal Mahalla Bustee than Nazarganj Harijan Bustee i.e. 26% and 23% respectively. Except the percentage share of population in Upper primary and graduation level, Nazarganj Harijan Bustee scores highest percentage share of educational attainment among the slum population in the other levels of education (Primary, Secondary, and Higher Secondary) than Mandal Mahalla Bustee.

However, for both of the slums, the common thing is that the percentage share of population decreases with the increase of level of education. Poverty, type of economy and standard of living exert their influence on level of education for both of the slums. There is a close relationship between poverty, standard of living and level of education. The children belonging to the poverty stricken family i.e. the families that lie Below Poverty Line (BPL), it is difficult for them to go to school or for higher education, because poor economic condition with low standard of living forces them to shift their priorities from education to livelihood earning. Hence, most of the poor slum dwellers prefer their children to help in making earning, rather than sparing them for school or higher education.

Type of economy is also an important determinant of level of education. In both of the slum, slum dwellers are mostly engaged in informal economy, which does not require education. So, there is a negative relationship between the proportion of population, engaged in informal economy and their level of education (Figure 5).

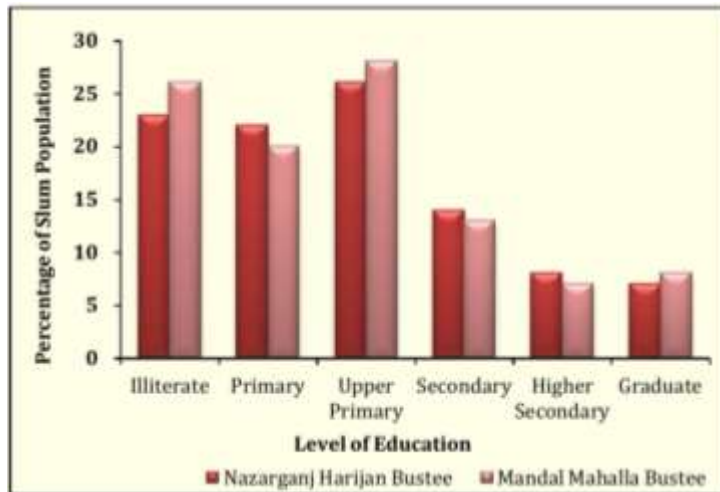


Figure 5: Level of Education, Nazarganj Harijan Bustee and Mandal Mahalla Bustee, Midnapur Town

5.2.2. Occupation:

The comparative analysis between the two slums in respect of occupational pattern shows that the most of population of Nazarganj Harijan Bustee and Mandal Mahalla Bustee are engaged in informal economic activities i.e. sweeping (33%) and auto driving activities (36%) respectively. Second important occupation of Nazarganj Harijan Bustee is daily labour with 23% population. Other activities are business, Govt. employees, domestic servant etc. On the other hand, the second important occupation in Mandal Mahalla Bustee is business with 29% of population share. Other activities are labour, rickshaw puller, carpenter, and Government employees. Here, it is revealed that there is a close relationship between the literacy and occupational characteristics of the two slums. Due to the low level of education, most of the people are engaged in informal sectors like auto driving, sweeping, labour, and business activities (Table 3).

Table 3: Occupational Structure, Nazarganj Harijan Bustee and Mandal Mahalla Bustee, Midnapur Town

Types of Occupation	Percentage of Population in Nazarganj Harijan Bustee	Types of Occupation	Percentage of Population in Mandal Mahalla Bustee
Sweeper	33	Auto Driver	36
Domestic Home Servant	6	Rickshaw Puller	9
Govt. Employee	9	Business	29
Business	14	Govt. Employee	5
Daily Labour	23	Mason/Labour	16
Others	15	Carpenter	5

Source: Primary survey

5.2.3. Income:

The source of income is totally based on the occupational structure of that area. The income of a people thus influences his economic condition. The income status determines whether people will live in slum or non-slum areas. As low-income group cannot afford the high rent housing facilities in the urban centers, they prefer to reside in the slum areas.

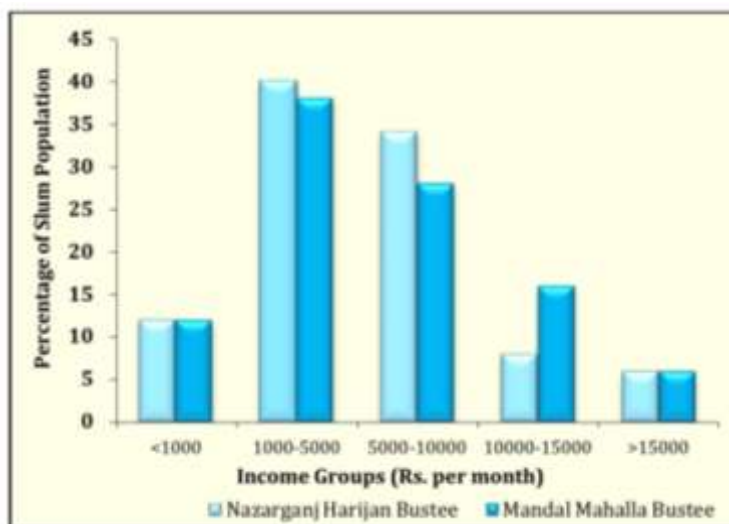


Figure 6: Level of Income, Nazarganj Harijan Bustee and Mandal Mahalla Bustee,

Midnapur Town

It is observed that out of total slum population, 12% of slum population belong to the below Rs. 1000 per month income group for both of the slums. It is also observed that the percentage share of the population is maximum in Rs. 1000-5000 per month income groups for both of the slums i.e. 40% and 38% respectively. Out of total slum population, 34% and 28% population earned Rs. 5000-10000 per month of Nazarganj Harijan Bustee and Mandal Mahalla Bustee respectively. Similarly, very low percentage share of slum population (6%) belong to the income group of more than Rs. 15000 per month for the both slums (Figure 6). Therefore, it is to be said that low level of education has exert its influence on occupational structure and level of income in both of the slums.

6. Conclusion:

It can be summed up that out of 186 slum pockets in Midnapur town; there is 85 nos. of notified slum pockets where IHSDP Scheme under JNNURM had been implemented in 2007. The programme has been completed in 2017. According to the methodology among the 85 nos. of slum pockets, slum no 64 and slum no 72 belong to high per thousand investment group and low per thousand investment group respectively. After surveying the two selected slum pockets, it is revealed that slum no 64 is a Hindu dominating area and slum no 72 is a Muslim dominating area. In slum no 64, about 50% slum households are from S.C category. On the other hand, in slum no 72 above 50% slum households fall into general caste category (Muslim without O.B.C certificate).

The base of the age-sex pyramid of slum no 72 is wider than the slum no 64 which denotes that being a Muslim dominating area religious factor is playing pivotal role to accelerate the birth rate in slum no 72. Due to the dominance of poverty, the percentage share of population decreases with the increase of level of education in both of the slums. Most of the people are engaged in informal economic activities (auto driving and sweeping) in both of the slums, which is the result of low level of education among the slum dwellers. It is also observed that the percentage share of the population is maximum of Rs. 1000-5000 per month income groups for both of the slums i.e. 40% and 38% respectively.

Therefore, it can be said that both of the two slums are suffering from some interrelated problems like lack of education, low income level, and poverty etc and it is a common scenario for all slums in India. Slums are the storehouse of cheap labour. It has the potentiality to increase a nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Therefore, Along with the upgradation of housing and basic amenities in slums, it is also necessary to provide them cheap educational facilities, which will enhance their Work Participation Rate in formal economy. The Work Participation Rate can also be increased by encouraging the participation of slum dwellers in the slum upgradation programmes. Thus, poverty among them can be reduced. Education and reduction of poverty among the slum dwellers also help them to practice the birth control. Therefore, the developing countries like India can be economically powerful when they realize and utilize the immense potentiality of the unhealthy and uneducated slum dwellers and merge them with the main stream of the society and labour force.

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