DEMOGRAPHIC VARIATION BETWEEN SLUM AND NON-SLUM AREA: A CASE STUDY OF KOLKATA,2013

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ABSTRACT

Slum is an integral part of urban life; urban development is not the phenomena keeping them aside. Urbanization phenomena in India are causally associated with socio-economic interface of the region as well as human group. During last five decades or so, rapid urbanization caused a burgeoning of slums, the growth of squatter and informal housing all around expanding cities of the developing world. In 1901 India recorded 11.4 percent urban population, which increased to 28.53 percent in 2001 and 30 percent in 2011. In other hand India's slum dwelling population rose from 27.9 million in 1981 to 40 million in 2001. In spite of number of plan and policies implemented for their development what actually achieved is the rampant miserable condition of slum life even in metropolitan cities of developing countries like India. It is observed that there are certain variation (both physical and social) between slum and non-slum area.

Demographic study refers to the study of family size, age-sex structure, literacy rate, occupational pattern, work force etc. Present research paper based on empirical observation is an attempt of analyzing the demographic variation of slum and non-slum area over different monthly per capita income group, as it determine the socio-economic status of people and also to find the answer to the quarries of how this variation can be eliminated through implementing policy, programme and so on. It is observed from the study that there is noticeable demographic variation between slum and non-slum area, which find out the underline causes of deprivation and poor living condition of slum people. Finally some planning is recommended to overcome the slum problem.

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Introduction

Urbanization phenomena in India are causally associated with socio-economic interface of the region as well as human group. During last five decades or so, rapid urbanization caused a burgeoning of slums, the growth of squatter and informal housing all around expanding cities of the developing world. Urban population have increased explosively during past 50 years, and will continue to do so for at least next 30 years as the natural growth of urban population has been increasing but more it growing faster as a consequence of migration from rural areas. Employment generation in urban formal sector is lower than that is expected to be. Probably the majority of new comer in cities will take out an informal living and will live in slums (UN HABITAT REPORT, 2003).

Slums are those residential areas where dwellings are in any respect unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and designs of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light, sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and morals (Census of India, 2011). A slum is a compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions in that compact area.

Following are the categories of slum;

i.   Notified slum : All notified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State, UT Administration or Local Government under any Act including a 'Slum Act'.

ii. Recognised slum: All areas recognised as 'Slum' by State, UT Administration or Local Government, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act.

iii. Identified slum: A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities.

What common people understand about the slum is that a dirty, unhygienic cluster of impoverished shanties with long lines of people crowding around a solitary municipal water tap, bowling babies literally left on street corners to fend for themselves and endless cries and found voices emanating from various corners. Most of them are engaged in taking out their daily lives, always below the poverty line, by working in construction activities, domestic

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helps, rag pickers and *chhotus* (child servant) in neighbourhood *dhabas* (small, open and road side hotel). Though their living conditions are utterly unhygienic, gloomy, dismal and dehumanized, many of them still dream of improving the quality of their lives (Mondal, 2007).

Slum has come to form an integral part of the phenomena of urbanization in India. The majority of slum dwellers identify themselves with the city rather than native place and plan to settle permanently in the city. Slums act as a barrier to urban development. In 1901 India recorded 11.4 percent urban population, which increased to 28.53 percent in 2001 and 30 percent in 2011. In other hand India's slum dwelling population rose from 27.9 million in 1981 to 40 million in 2001 (Nair, 2009) Total 2613 towns of India have slum population and in West Bengal out of 129 statutory towns 122 towns have slum population (Census of India, 2011).

One to each six urban Indians do live in slum housing that is cramped, poorly ventilated, unclean and unfit for human habitation, according to Census of India 2001. In other words, nearly 64 million Indians live in a degrading urban environment very similar to the shantytowns portrayed in the Oscar-winning movie Slumdog Millionaire (Rahman, 2013).

It is almost certain that slum dwellers increased substantially during 1990s. It is further projected that in the next 30 years, the global number of slum dwellers will increase to about 2 billion, if no firm and concrete action is taken (Un-Habitat, 2003).

The slum population is constantly increasing: it has doubled in the past two decades. The current population living in slums in the country is more than total population of Britain. India's slum-dwelling population rose from 27.9 million in 1981 to over 40 million in 2001 and 93.06 million in 2011 (Census of India 2011). Every eighth urban child in India in the age-group of 0-6 years stays in slums. About 7.6 million children are living in slums in India and they constitute 13.1 per cent to total Indian urban children of 26 States/Union Territories (Deshpande, 2011). The pace of urbanization in India is quite faster. This has unfortunately been found to be accompanied by urban poverty. The urban poor live in slums which are an integral component of human settlements in developing countries. India's urban population has grown from 285 million in 2001 to 377 million in 2011. India's slum population during the same period has increased, from 52.4 million in 2001 to 93 million (projected) in 2011 and is projected to grow at 5 percent per year, according to the Census of India. As per

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Census of India 2011, the slum population in Indian cities is roughly 25 percent to total urban population.

About 4473 slums were estimated to be existence in urban West Bengal in 2008-09, 32 percent of them were located along *nullahs* (open drain with stagnant water) and drains and 11 percent along railway lines. About 24 percent of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies, state government, etc. In 54 percent of notified slums, a majority of the dwellings were *pucca* (concrete), the corresponding percentage for the non-notified ones being 31 percent (Annonymous,2013)

A significant proportion of this slum population is without access to even the most basic services prerequisite for enjoying decent quality of life. Kolkata Metropolitan Area (KMA) is no exception to this phenomenon. The socio-economic profile of households in KMA undertaken in 1996-97 by Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA) revealed that about 45 percent of the households lived in slum like environment (Sarkar, 2012).

KMDA's development endeavours pay special attention to the needs and aspirations of urban poor, especially the slum dwellers. KMDAs pioneering role in slum improvement has been replicated elsewhere. Starting with a package of physical infrastructure development interventions and gradually moving to a comprehensive development of slums including physical and socio-economic developmental inputs, KMDA, under different programs like CUDPs, CSIPs & IPP-8 has benefited 2.5 million slum dwellers. IPP-8 that covered urban poor even outside slum areas benefited more than 3.8 million urban poor and achieved spectacular results in basic health indicators as noted in the table below (KMDA, 2006).

Table: Basic demographic information of slum population of KMDA, 2006

Demographic Indicators	Base Line (%)	Current Status
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	19.63	9.07
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	5.91	3.06
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	55.58	15.55
Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	4.56	1.04
Couple Protection Rate (CPR)	45.0%	76.40%
Immunization coverage	Around 70%	Around 90%
Institutional Delivery	59.9%	93.0%

Source: KMDA, Annual Report, 2006

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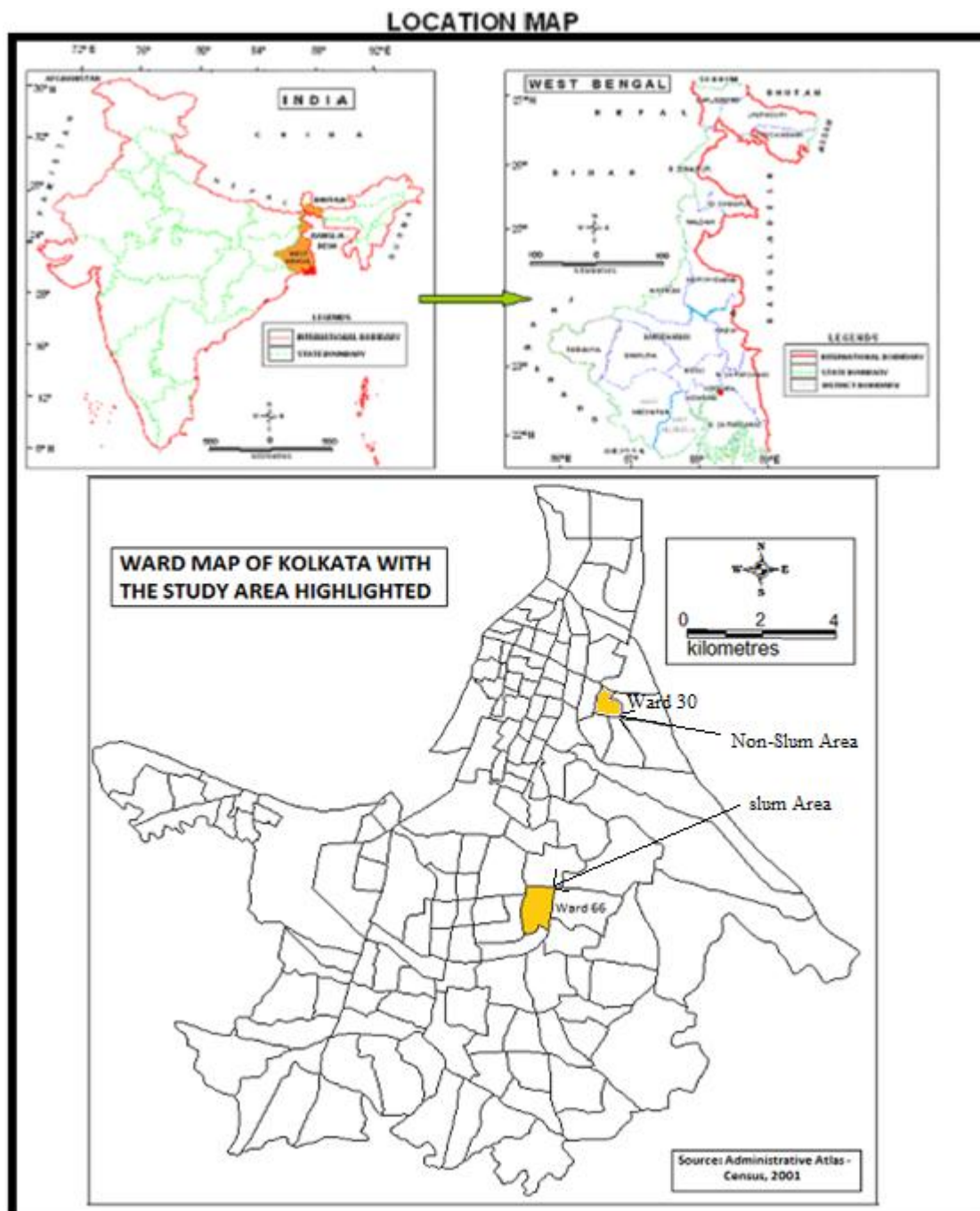
OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- to analyse the variation of population structure over slum and non-slum area,
- to study variation of education pattern in slum and non-slum area,
- to identify vulnerable income group in slum and non-slum area in demographic perspective,

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

The analysis of the present work is mainly based on the primary data collected through a well designed questioner and direct interview with the respondents of the sampled households. Households were selected at random from slum households of Topsia and non-slum households of Narkeldanga of Kolkata Metropolitan Corporation (KMC). The sample households were selected as 5 percent of the total households of each area, which accounted for 100 slum households and 93 non-slum households. Collected information has been transformed into simple percentages for presenting as well as comprehending the ground reality more conveniently and lucidly.

STUDY AREA

Kolkata is located in the eastern part of India at 22° 33′ N and 88° 20′ E and spread roughly north–south along the east bank of the Hooghly River, Kolkata. The city's elevation is 1.5–9 m (5–30 ft). Much of the city was originally a wetland that was reclaimed over the decades to accommodate a burgeoning population. Kolkata has total population 4,486,679 persons, accounting 2,362,662 male and 2,124,017 female. Total slum population in Kolkata accounts for 1,457,273 persons (32.48 percent). Population density is 24,252 /km^2 (62,810 /sq mi). Literacy rate accounts for 87.14 percent exceeding all India average 74 percent. The sex ratio of the study area is 899 females per 1000 males lower than the national average 940 (Census of India 2011). The ratio is depressed by the influx of working males from surrounding rural areas, from the rest of West Bengal, and from neighbouring states, mainly Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and Orissa; these men commonly leave their families at their original home. Total population of Kolkata urban agglomeration is 1,41,12,536 persons in 2011 accounting a decadal increase rate of 7.6 percent much lesser than 19.0 percent during 1991-2001 and 19.9 percent during 1981-1991 revealing declining growth statistics of Kolkata urban agglomeration (Census of India 2011).

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LOCATION MAP

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Income groups-wise sample slum and non-slum households

Total sample respondent have been categorised into five income group according to their per capita monthly family income.

Table 1

Income group-wise sample households, Topsia (Slum) & Narkeldanga (Non-slum), Kolkata, 2013

Income group	Monthly per capita income (Rs.)	Total sample households		Slum households		Non-slum households	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Very low	Less than 1500	91	44.55	72	79.12	19	20.88
Low	1500-3000	60	33.67	22	36.66	38	63.33
Medium	3001-6000	24	12.43	6	25	18	75
High	6001-12000	13	6.73	NA	NA	13	100
Very high	More than 12000	5	2.59	NA	NA	5	100
Total		**193**	**100**	**100**	**51.81**	**93**	**48.19**

NA- Sample Not Available,

Source: Field survey, 2013

Table 1 reveals the variation of distribution of households of different income groups in slum and non-slum area. In the survey area maximum (44.55%) households belongs to very low income group (Less than Rs.1500) and only few households belong to the higher income group (2.59%). A remarkable lateral variation in proportional share of households has been observed in slum and non-slum area across the income groups. In the very low income group as highest as more than 79.12 percent households are slum however; only about 21 percent households are non-slum as against average 44.55 percent of sample households (193 households) observed in this category. In high (Rs. 6001-12000) and very high (more than Rs. 12000) income groups 100 percent households are non-slum. This clearly depicts the inequality of income distribution among the households of slum and non-slum area.

Sex-ratio in slum and non-slum area

A noticeable variation in sex-ratio over slum and non-slum area has been observed in the present study. Table 2 depicts higher share of male population than female population among all income groups except very low income group. Low income group households of the study area irrespective of slum and non-slum habitat, sex-ratio is found to be higher. However, more is the higher of sex-ratio in non-slum habitat (sex-ratio 1451) than that of slum habitat (sex-ratio 1103). Regarding sex-ratio, the fact can be derived from, that the sex-ratio is

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declining as with the increase of monthly per capita income of the households. The regularity of declining of sex-ratio over gradual increase of monthly per capita income is maintained in non-slum habitat and among all sample households of respective income groups.

From the above analysis such conclusion can be made that the family earning and thereby household per capita income of both slum and non-slum area totally depend on male work participation and their earning. Due to low percentage of male workforce in slum area the monthly per capita income is low, however higher percentage of male workforce population in non-slum area leading to higher earning and thereby overall higher monthly per capita income of households.

Table 2
Population distribution among income groups,

Topsia (Slum area) & Narkeldanga (Non-slum area) Kolkata, 2013

Income group	Population Structure (in %)								
	Total			Slum			Non-slum		
	Male	Female	Sex-ratio	Male	Female	Sex-ratio	Male	Female	Sex-ratio
Very low	46.33	53.67	1158	47.55	52.45	1103	41	59	1451
Low	51.25	48.75	951	56.73	43.27	763	47	53	1125
Medium	54.34	45.66	840	47.61	52.39	1100	56	44	775
High	60	40	679	NA	NA	NA	60	40	679
Very High	64	36	533	NA	NA	NA	64	36	533
Study area									

NA- Sample Not Available,

Source: Field survey, 2013

Age-sex wise slum and non-slum population distribution

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Age-sex wise distribution provides an idea of volume of dependent population which further is an indicator of people's standard of living of concerned region.

Table 3 reveals the variation of age sex wise distribution in slum and non-slum area. Percentage of slum population is found to be higher than non-slum population in each income group. Overall more than 80 percent population are residents of slum area however rest 20 percent are non-slum residents. Another glimpse of this regards is that percentage of slum population of each age group decreasing with the increasing of monthly per capita income, however the fact is reverse in non-slum area.

In very low monthly per capita income group percentage of slum population is more than 80 percent however, in other income groups the percentage of slum population has been found to be lesser than non-slum population, even in high and very high income group 100 percent population are non-slum population. In the slum area the percentage of female population is lower than male population in very low and medium income group, where in non-slum area this percentage is higher in very low and low monthly per capita income groups.

Table 3
Age-sex wise distribution of slum and non-slum population over income groups, Kolkata, 2013

	Per capita income group (in Rs.)			Less than 1500	1500-3000	3001-6000	6001-12000	More than 12000
Age-Sex wise distribution of sample population (in %)	Total Population	T	S	82.04	43.33	22.82	NA	NA
			N-S	17.96	56.67	77.18	100	100
		M	S	47.26	56.73	47.62	NA	NA
			N-S	40.78	47.06	56.34	59.58	65.22
		F	S	52.74	43.27	52.38	NA	NA
			N-S	59.22	52.94	43.66	40.42	34.78
	0-6	T	S	82.6	34.48	6.25	NA	NA
			N-S	17.4	65.52	93.75	100	100
		M	S	52.63	40	0	NA	NA
			N-S	37.5	52.64	53.33	55.55	75
		F	S	47.37	60	100	NA	NA
			N-S	62.5	47.64	46.66	44.45	25
	06 to14	T	S	89.16	50	28.57	NA	NA
			N-S	10.84	50	71.43	100	100
		M	S	37.84	41.18	50	NA	NA
			N-S	55.55	52.94	60	42.85	75
		F	S	62.16	58.82	50	NA	NA
			N-S	44.44	47.06	40	57.15	25
	15-40	T	S	82.84	45.52	30.3	NA	NA

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			N-S	17.15	54.48	69.7	100	100
		M	S	47.33	62.3	60	NA	NA
			N-S	54.28	56.16	60.86	66.66	70
		F	S	58.57	37.7	40	NA	NA
			N-S	45.72	43.84	39.14	33.34	30
	40-60	T	S	70.42	42.85	25	NA	NA
			N-S	29.58	57.15	75	100	100
		M	S	56	60	50	NA	NA
			N-S	61.9	55	66.66	61.54	60
		F	S	44	40	50	NA	NA
			N-S	38.09	45	33.34	38.46	40
	>60	T	S	84.21	12.5	0	NA	NA
			N-S	15.79	87.5	100	100	100
		M	S	56.25	100	0	NA	NA
			N-S	66.66	42.85	60	100	0
		F	S	43.75	0	0	NA	NA
			N-S	33.33	57.15	40	0	0

Note: S- Slum, N-S – Non-slum, T – Total, M – Male, F- Female, NA- Sample Not Available

Source: Field survey, 2013

Family size and its variation over slum and non-slum area

Family size has been analysed in term of the number of person per family. Table 4 deals with the variation of family size in slum and non-slum area according to different income group. In very low income group maximum slum households (83.33 percent) are with family size ranging from three to six people per house, few slum households also are having nine persons per family. In same income group 57.89 percent households have registered family size three to six persons per family, and 8.33 percent households have family size less than 2 persons per family. Table 4 further reveals that maximum slum households in each income group have registered three to six persons per family, where few slum households of low and medium income group do have family size less than two persons each.

From the analysis it can be said that family size of sample survey area not only varying from slum to non-slum area but also vary over income groups. Higher family size and lower monthly per capita income is observed is the present empirical observation.

Table 4
Average family size and its variation across income groups, in Topsia (Slum area) & Narkeldanga (non-slum area) Kolkata, 2013

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Income group	% of households with average family size (persons per household)								Average family size
	<2		3-6		7-8		>9		
	S	N-S	S	N-S	S	N-S	S	N-S	
Very low	8.33	31.57	83.33	57.89	5.55	10.52	2.77	0	5
Low	4.54	34.21	81.81	44.73	9.09	21.05	4.54	0	3
Medium	16.66	44.44	83.33	38.88	0	16.66	0	0	4
High	NA	46.15	NA	53.84	NA	0	NA	0	4
Very High	NA	40	NA	60	NA	0	NA	0	4
Average % of households	7.20	37.64	74.77	48.38	5.41	13.98	12.62	0	4

Note: S- Slum, N-S – Non-Slum,

Source: Field survey, 2013

Literacy differential among slum and non-slum population

Table 5 reveals income wise variation of literacy rate in slum and non-slum area. Average literacy rate in study area is more than 60 percent, wherein male literacy rate is more than that female in every income groups except very low income group.

In slum area average literacy rate is more than 60 percent (i.e., 65.90) in every income group, highest literacy rate is observed in low income group. The percentage of male literate is more in all income groups except very low income group in slum area. In non-slum area the overall literacy is above 79 percent in all income groups wherein female literacy rate is higher in very low and low income groups recording more than 55 percent each, whereas percentage of male literate is higher in other successive income groups recording (more than 60 percent).

Table 5
Literacy rate differential among different income groups,
Topsia (Slum area) & Narkeldanga (Non-slum area) Kolkata, 2013

Income group	Literacy rate (%)								
	Total			Slum			Non-Slum		
	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F
Very low	65.98	46.12	53.87	63.27	48.29	51.70	79.1	37.73	62.27
Low	78.60	52.66	47.33	75	63.88	36.12	81.51	44.33	55.67
Medium	76.92	60	40	65	53.84	46.15	81.03	61.70	38.3
High	92.68	60.52	39.48	NA	NA	NA	92.68	60.52	39.48
Very High	100	68.42	31.58	NA	NA	NA	100	68.42	31.58
Average	73.11	51.48	48.52	65.90	52.42	47.58	83.55	50.40	49.60

Note: T- Total, M- Male, F- Female,

Source: Field survey, 2013

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It can be extracted from the table that the percentage of literate population is lower in every income groups in slum area than that in non-slum area. Another fact is that the percentage of female literate persons is higher in lower income group, and decreasing with increasing monthly per capita income.

Religious composition in slum and non-slum area

Table 6 reveals the religion composition in slum and non-slum area study area. More than 82 percent population of very low income group are slum population and remaining about 18 percent are registered to non-slum population, however none of the sample population of the entire study area are slum observed in very high neither high income group rather 100 percent sample population of the same income group are observed to be non-slum.

Table 6
Religious composition among different income groups,
Topsia(Slum area) & Narkeldanga (Non-slum area) Kolkata, 2013

Income group	Religion Composition (In %)					
	Total Population		Muslim		Hindu	
	Slum	Non-Slum	Slum	Non-Slum	Slum	Non-Slum
Very low	82.04	17.96	79.23	20.77	88.06	11.94
Low	43.33	56.66	57.22	42.77	12.16	87.84
Medium	22.82	77.17	16.21	83.78	27.27	72.72
High	NA	100	NA	100	NA	100
Very High	NA	100	NA	100	NA	100
Average %	57.22	42.78	63.58	36.42	46.40	53.60

Source: Field survey, 2013

Another glaring reality is that in majority of both Hindu and Muslim communities of very low income group are slum population (Muslim 79.23% and Hindu 88.06%), but though majority of Muslim population of low income group are slum, majority of Hindu population are non-slum of the same income group (Table 6).

Educational differential across income groups of slum and non-slum population

Table 7 reveals the variation of education status among different income group in slum and non-slum area. Literacy rate of slum and non slum area is already discussed in Table 5 which is also shown in the following table. In very low income group maximum population have the education status up to primary level and up to 10th level, where very few percentage of population have education status of up to 10+2 level and graduation level both in slum and non-slum area.

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Table 7

Educational differential across income groups, of Topsia (Slum area) & Narkeldanga (Non-slum area) Kolkata, 2013

Monthly per capita income group		Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high
Literate population (%)	Total	65.98	78.6	76.92	92.68	100
	Slum	79.45	42.6	21.66	NA	NA
	Non-Slum	20.54	57.39	78.33	100	100
Up to Primary level (%)	Total	32.55	26.62	30	34.21	31.57
	Slum	75	26.66	16.66	NA	NA
	Non-Slum	25	73.34	83.34	100	100
Up to 10th level (%)	Total	57.36	49.7	48.33	28.94	42.1
	Slum	91.21	65.48	27.58	NA	NA
	Non-Slum	8.79	34.52	72.42	100	100
Up to 10+2th level (%)	Total	8.52	13.01	11.66	31.57	10.52
	Slum	22.72	18.19	14.28	NA	NA
	Non-Slum	77.28	81.82	85.72	100	100
Up to graduation or more (%)	Total	1.55	10.65	10	5.26	15.78
	Slum	0	5.55	16.66	NA	NA
	Non-Slum	100	94.45	83.34	100	100

Source: Field survey, 2013

In the very low income group out of total literate, 79.45 percent are slum people, though in the other respective income group maximum literate population belongs from non-slum area. In each and every income group both in slum and non-slum area maximum literate people have the education status from up to primary level to 10th level. Only some literate people achieve to get their education level up to graduation level in non-slum area and very few literate people of slum area also have the education level up to graduation.

Occupational structure over slum and non-slum area

Table 8 depicts the variation of occupational structure in slum and non-slum area of different income groups. The table 8 revels that in the very low income group main occupation of maximum residence is day labour and maximum of day labourer in this group belongs from slum area, where few people engage as van/rickshaw puller, driver, business and other occupation. Population in low income group whose occupation is other than day labour belongs from non-slum area. In the low and medium income group main occupation of people vary from day labour, driver, van/rickshaw puller to business, government job and others respective occupation. Another fact noticed from the table that maximum people engage in business, government job belongs from non-slum area. Considering the high and

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vary high income group it can derive that people of these income group are engage in the occupation of business, government job and other respective occupation.

Table 8
Occupational composition among different income groups,
Topsia (Slum area) & Narkeldanga (Non-slum area) Kolkata, 2013

Monthly per capita income group		Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Average
Labourer (%)	Total	44.72	26.13	8.20	0	0	28
	Slum	68.05	56.52	100	NA	NA	65.04
	Non-Slum	31.95	43.48	0	0	0	34.06
Van/Rickshaw puller (%)	Total	6.22	2.84	8.20	0	0	4.53
	Slum	60	100	0	NA	NA	55
	Non-Slum	40	0	100	0	0	45
Driver (%)	Total	12.42	20.45	8.20	10.72	0	14.54
	Slum	65	8.33	60	NA	NA	29.69
	Non-Slum	35	91.66	40	100	0	70.31
Business (%)	Total	8.08	14.78	37.70	46.42	50	18.62
	Slum	76.92	34.61	21.74	NA	NA	29.26
	Non-Slum	23.08	64.39	78.26	100	100	70.74
Government Employee (%)	Total	3.1	9.10	14.75	21.43	28.57	9.09
	Slum	20	43.75	33.33	NA	NA	27.5
	Non-Slum	80	56.25	66.67	100	100	72.5
Others (%)	Total	25.46	26.70	22.95	21.43	21.43	25.22
	Slum	85.36	42.55	42.86	NA	NA	54.95
	Non-Slum	14.64	57.46	57.14	100	100	45.05

Source: Field survey, 2013, (Sarkar, 2012) (Sarkar, 2012) (Sarkar, 2012)

Variation of work force among different income group in slum and non-slum area

Table 9 reveals the variation of work force among slum and non-slum area in respect to different income group. In the very low income group out of total work force (71.39 percent of total population) only 53.31 percent have work where maximum people are unemployed, the percentage of employed person increase with the increasing of per capita monthly income. Though the percentage of working people is slightly low in very high income, because people belongs to 14 to 24 years old in this group are engage in their study, as their family income is high in respect to other income group, they have less obstacles to read than others.

The table also depict the nature of variation of work force in slum and non- slum area individually .In the very low income group out of total work force (70.02 percent of total population) less than 50 percent are employed of the slum area, where in the same income

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group in non-slum area more than 75 percent of total work force are employed. The percentage of employed increase with increasing of monthly per capita income both in slum and non-slum area though the rate of increasing employed person with increasing monthly per capita income is higher in non-slum area than slum area.

So the table 9 derived the fact that slum people get less work to led their life, which is represented from their low standard life style in relation to non- slum people. The table also derived the biasness of government to assign work to slum and non-slum people.

Table 9
Employment rate differential among income groups of slum and non-slum population, Topsia (Slum area) & Narkeldanga (Non-slum area) Kolkata, 2013

Monthly per capita income group			Very low	Low	Medium	High	Very high	Average
Work participation	Total	Population	423 (51.27%)	240 (29.09 %)	92 (11.16%)	47 (5.7%)	23 (2.78%)	825
		Wok force (%)	71.39	73.33	66.3	59.57	60.86	70.42
		Employed (%)	53.31	64.2	65.57	71.42	57.14	58.86
		Unemployed (%)	46.69	35.8	34.42	28.58	42.86	41.14
	Slum	Population	347 (82.04 %)	104 (43.33%)	21 (22.82%)	NA	NA	472 (57.22%)
		Wok force (%)	70.02	74.03	76.19	NA	NA	71.19
		Employed (%)	46.91	57.15	75	NA	NA	50.6
		Unemployed (%)	53.09	42.85	25	NA	NA	49.4
	Non-Slum	Population	76 (17.96 %)	136 (56.67%)	71 (77.18)	47 (100%)	23 (100%)	353 (42.78%)
		Wok force (%)	77.63	72.79	63.38	59.57	60.86	69.41
		Employed (%)	79.66	69.69	62.22	71.42	57.14	70.20
		Unemployed (%)	20.34	30.31	37.78	28.58	42.86	29.80

Source: Field survey, 2013,

Finding and conclusion

From the above discussion it can be concluded that there are remarkable demographic variation between slum and non-slum area which is derived from the study of different demographic phenomena, such as family size, age-sex ratio, literacy pattern, work force, occupational pattern. The study also reveals that demographic variation have a prominent impact on standard of living. The standard of living is derived from the study of family size distribution and educational status of the study area.

The study derived many fact which can be consider as one of the important urban problem, such as-

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i.   Monthly per capita income of slum people is lower than non-slum people, it can be noticed from the absence of slum people in the high and very high monthly per capita income group and much concentration of slum population in very low monthly per capita income group.

ii. The overall percentage of male population of slum area is lower than female population, which directly affect the monthly per capita income (as female dependency ration to male is very high in slum area).In the other hand though the percentage of male population to female population is low in the very low and low monthly per capita income group but this percentage is high in other successive income group in non-slum area.

iii. From the table of age-sex wise distribution, it is clear that the percentage of dependent population in the slum area is high to non-slum area, which also impact on monthly per capita income.

iv. Maximum slum people live with difficulty sharing number of people only a single room. They have no privacy, they have to live in un-healthy indoor environment .In the other hand except very low per capita income group, people of other income group in the non-slum area live more or less in healthy and peaceful indoor environment with keeping their privacy.

v.   The literacy rate of slum area also is not very good the average literacy rate is fluctuating between 60 to 65 percent where the average literacy rate is non-slum area is more than 80 percent. In the same way the educational status of slum people also is not too good. But in non-slum area the educational status is relatively high to slum area.

vi. In slum area out of total work force less than 50 percent are employed where in the non-slum area more than 80 percent work force are employed. This scenario derived the obstacles to earn much monthly per capita income in slum area.

vii. Occupational structure statistics revels that maximum slum dwellers have low grade work (day labour, Rickshaw puller etc) where non-slum dwellers have relative high grade work (business, Government Employee etc).

So from the above fact it is clear that slum population have to face number of problems to lead their life in smooth way, they had to face problems for earning to maintain the minimum

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standard of life style, they have difficulties to get work, their literacy rate and education level is very low. It can be said that slum itself is a problem.

To overcome this type of adverse situation some policy or plan should be taken. Such as –

i. Various policy and programme should be taken to minimize the family size in slum area (e.g. through the adoption of family planning).

ii. Government should implement family planning policy in slum area by giving incentive to them, by employing health staff for consulting with them.

iii. Employment opportunity should be provided to slum people for increasing the monthly per capita income.

iv. Various National Governments' policy (BSUP, JNNURM, Rajiv Ghandhi Awas Yajona) should be properly implemented in slum area to provide basic services to slum people.

v. Education facility should be provided to slum area (Not only institution but also mid day meal, school dress etc).

Besides that others non-governmental organisation with others educated people should take important part to get back the slum people in the main stream of the society which that they convert from the obstacles of society to the resources of the society.

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