***Original Research Article***

**Assessing the Socio-economic Conditions of Slum Dwellers in Municipalities of Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, India**

**\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Abstract**

**Background**: The word 'Slum' means a densely or heavily populated area in the city. The growth and development of slums in urban areas is one of the important issues for the urban local bodies (ULB’s). Almost one billion people live in slums around the world, which are typically overcrowded, polluted, and lack basic amenities. Slums are a most critical part of the cities, and most of the slum dwellers belong to or are near poverty.

**Aim**: The objective of the work is to understand the socioeconomic status of slum dwellers in five municipalities of Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, India.

**Method**: The work attempts to assess the Socio-economic status both qualitatively and quantitatively. Primary and secondary data have been used to fulfil the objectives. The collected data have been analysed, and GIS techniques have been used for cartographic presentation.The study is concentrated on all slum pockets *among the* municipalities of Purba Medinipur (Haldia, Egra, Contai, Tamralipta (Tamluk), and Panskura) of West Bengal*.* In Municipal authorities of Purba Medinipur estimate that there are 1780 total households in fifteen slums. The sample size is 326. Here authors used Yamane’s formula for sample size. This is survey-based research. This study used 20 variables under 3 major dimensions, such as Demographic profile, Economic status, and Housing and Amenities have been chosen to find out the developmental status of the municipalities in terms of their present pattern.

**Result**: Owing to bad hygienic conditions and the Economic status of the slums of the municipalities of Purba Medinipur is not at a satisfactory level. According to the findings of the primary survey, the majority of Slum Households Rank of Egra municipality are lacking in Housing Condition, Infrastructure and Amenities. Slums' socioeconomic status is good in Pankura and Tamralipto Municipality among the five Municipalities of Purba Medinipur.

**Conclusion**: The analysis across multiple bar charts highlights socio-demographic and infrastructural patterns among slum dwellers in five municipalities: Haldia, Tamluk, Contai, Egra, and Panskura. Overall, the charts reflect a demographic with moderate living conditions, a workforce-oriented economy, limited savings, and significant disparities in infrastructure and amenities across the municipalities. Some suggestions were given for inclusive development and improving the slum’s socio-economic status.

**Keywords:** Urbanisation, slum dwellers, Socio-economic status, development, Purba Medinipur

1. **Introduction:**

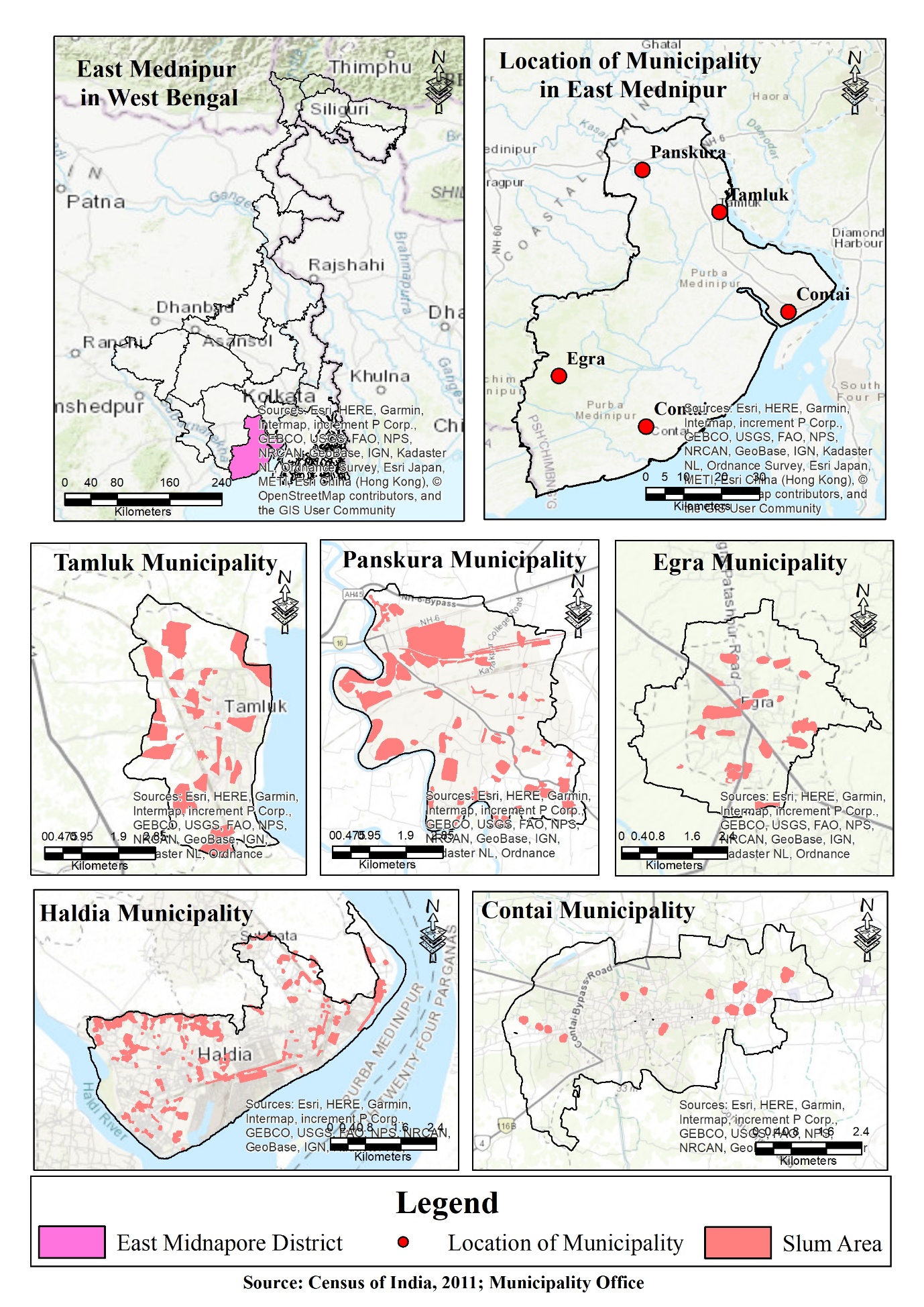
The word 'Slum' means a densely or heavily populated area in the city (Hossain, S. 2013). The socioeconomic condition of the slum dwellers is generally poor because of the lack of basic social amenities, functional skills, proper education, a source of income, hygiene and health resources (Singh, 2016). In the early age of the industrial revolution, slums were formed near the factories' gates, which were not so far from the centre of the cities. But nowadays, most of the slums are growing up in the centre of the cities (Kumar, P. 2010). Slums are one of the major concerns all over the world. Most of the researchers worked on the nutritional status of slum dwellers. The socio-economic status of slum dwellers has been ignored. Socioeconomic status clearly shows the actual livelihood of slum dwellers. In many slum areas, poverty is not only a common indicator of living in a slum. There are so many factors behind the formation of slums (Tripathy, 2013). Slum dwellers belong to in or below the poverty line, with illiteracy and worse health status, are low earners. They are deprived of proper formal education facilities as well as job facilities. For this reason, slum dwellers are involved in informal labour, which inhibits them from earning more. Lower socio-economic Status leads them to an ailing life. Due to lower socio-economic Status, the living conditions of slum dwellers are poorer than rural dwellers. They are most affected by communicable diseases and also, they have to face malnutrition (Ameratunga, S. et. al. 2006; and Kamruzzaman, M., & Hakim, M. A. 2015). In developing countries, Most of them are living below the poverty line. They do not achieve a good source of income. There is inadequate safe drinking water, a basic human need (Ompad, D. C. et. al. 2007; and Kamruzzaman, M., & Hakim, M. A. (2016). Unfortunately, most of the slums suffer from a lack of safe water. Although public water supply is available in some slum areas but the quality of water is not satisfactory. The unhygienic sanitation system is common in slums (Panda, P. et al. 1993). The vast majority of slums suffer from poor accessibility, with internal places not connected to external road systems, and many places not even having addresses (Zheng et al., 2023). Slum roads are narrow and unpaved. Slum dwellers have to face waterlogging, which is a very common problem in the rainy season in slum areas. This condition is very unhygienic for slum dwellers, which causes a various number of contagious diseases (Kaviarasu, S. J., & Xavier, G.G 2015). Lack of land ownership is a vital problem for the slum dwellers. The slum houses are built on government encroachment land or public land, or marginal land parcels like roadways, railway setbacks and undesirable wetland land. They usually use the abandoned land for their settlement. They are vulnerable to waterlogging areas and insecure environments (Siegel, C., et al. 1997) and Kamruzzaman, M. 2015). Socio-economic factors are very important components in the study of any society, such as a slum. Social factors such as gender, religion, Caste, Age group, Family size, Marital Status, Level of education, etc, give us an idea about the society or a person's goal. The family's economic Status depends on social factors such as educational attainment, Size of family, monthly income, savings, etc. The word Socioeconomic Status is generally used to define factors about a person's lifestyle, including the type of family, Education, occupation, income, housing, etc. Socioeconomic Status and social class determine life chances. Major representations of life chances are controlled fertility and high child mortality (Bollen, K. A. et al. 2015; and Kimani-Murage, E. W., & Ngindu, A. M. 2007). According to the 2011 census, there were 25 slum wards, which means the slum population is distributed in most of the 25 wards out of 26 wards of Haldia municipality. The most important demographic and economic characteristics are discussed in the actual distribution of the slum population in different wards. Literacy and education are vital indicators that flow all changes and progress; among the slum population, the literacy rate is woefully low (Khan, M. Z., & Dassi, A., 1998). The objective of the work is to understand the socioeconomic status of slum dwellers in five municipalities of Purba Medinipur.

1. **Objectives:**
2. To study the overall socio-economic pattern of the municipalities of Purba Medinipur District.

**3. Materials and Methods:**

3.1 The Study Area

Purba Medinipur, the southernmost district of the Burdwan Division of West Bengal, extending over an area of 4,151.64 square kilometres, is situated between the parallels of 21°36'35˝ N and 22°57'10˝ N latitudes and meridians of 86°33'50˝ E and 88°12'40˝ E longitudes. It was formed on 1st January 2002 after the partition of the former Medinipur district into Purba Medinipur and Paschim Medinipur, which lie at its northern and western border . The state of Odisha is at the south-west border, whereas the Bay of Bengal lies in the south; the Hooghly River and South 24 Parganas district to the east and Howrah district to the north-east. The headquarters is located at Tamluk. It has four subdivisions, namely Tamluk, Contai, Haldia and Egra, 25 Blocks, 21Police Stations, 5 Municipalities, 223-gram Panchayats and 11,796 villages. The district can be reached from Kolkata by NH-6 via Howrah, which enters the district at Kolaghat on the Rupnarayan River. The South-Eastern railway lines from Howrah station enter the district at Kolaghat and leave the district at Khirai station. The geological formation of the district is alluvial, which occupies the whole north and central part, but in the south and east gradually gives way to the ordinary alluvial. The drainage system of Purba Medinipur district consists of the river Hooghly and its tributaries (Rupnarayan, Rasulpur and Haldi). Others importance rivers are Kasai, Kaliaghai, Subarnarekha. The soil of the Purba Medinipur district can be divided into two major groups: alluvial soil and coastal soil. The climatic characteristics of Purba Medinipur district are a hot and humid type, but the climatic pattern of the north and west is very different from east and south. The eastern and southern part of the district is influenced by cyclones which originate over the Bay of Bengal. The northern and western part is characterised by dry heat in the hot weather and moderate rainfall. Purba Medinipur district has 5.34 per cent of the area and 5.58 per cent of the total population of West Bengal. As per the census 2011, the district has 5.58 per cent of the population, which is 5,095,875. The average population density was 1076 people per square kilometre in 2011. The decadal growth rate from 1991 to 2001 was 13.02, and is 17.21 from 2001 to 2011.

 Fig 1: Location of the Study area

**3.2 Selection of the Variables**

In a study of municipalities ' socio-economic status, components are very vital: material well-being, health, education and literacy, participation in the productive sphere, and participation in the social sphere (Stewart, K.,2002). The present study deals with the socio–economic status of the slum dwellers of the municipalities of Purba Medinipur, which is basically dependent on several selective objective indicators of socio–economic status, as it is easily available, quantifiable and obviously relevant to the present work. The most essential components selected for the purpose are Demographic profile, Economic status, Housing and Amenities, which are derived mainly from sample households of the slum areas in the study area. Each component is further subdivided into several variables, which basically explain the result using

The indicator.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Components | Variables References |
| Demographic Profile | Gender ratio Mondal et al. (2021), |
| Family Size Martinez et al. (2008), Moser (1998), |
| Age structure Kamruzzaman et al. (2016) |
| Marital status Haq et al. (2009) |
| Caste composition Sydunnaher et al. (2018) |
| Educational status Liu and Li, (2016) |
| Economic Status | Economic activity Ehrenpreis (2006), Mondal et al. (2021), |
| Monthly income McClelland and Macdonald (1998), |
| Monthly saving Panthil et al. (2015), Careem Deen, (2024), |
| Land tenure Mitlin and Satterthwaite (2002 |
| Economic level (APL/BPL) Kamruzzaman et al. (2016) |
| Housing and Amenities | Types of houses Majale (2006), |
| Roof types Mitlin and Satterthwaite (2002), |
| Average number of rooms Alder (1995), |
| Source of drinking water D Das (2007), Krishnan et al.(2020) |
| Latrine facility Tanni et al. (2014), |
| Sewage facility Jha et al. (2014), Haq et al. (2009). |
| Waste dumping Kamruzzaman et al. (2016) |
| Types of roads Sydunnaher et al. (2018) |
| Status of electric facilities Krishnan et al.(2020) |

**Table 1: Selection of the overall variables**

**3.3 Criteria for the selection of the study area:**

The study slums were chosen based on two criteria:

1. Firstly, three wards have been chosen from each municipality of Purba Medinipur based on higher, medium and lower concentration of slum population in relation to the entire population of the ward.

(b) Secondly, three slum related wards are chosen depending on the distance from the core area of each municipality. One slum was chosen in the city’s heart. Other slums were chosen from the peri-urban area, which has a medium density of development than the central area. The last one slum was chosen from the longest distance coverage ward in the municipality. A total of fifteen wards were selected from five municipalities. According to the municipality’s report and discussions with local administrators (councillors from those wards), 1780 households have been established in these fifteen slums. Rashpukur Jhupri ( S.c -125), ward no 11 of Haldia municipality has the highest number of slum dwellers, as well as slum households.

**3.4 Sampling and sample size:**

In Municipal authorities of Purba Medinipur estimate that there are 1780 total households in fifteen slums (Census of India, 2011). A total of 1780 slum dwellers households were selected using the formula below (Yamane [1973](#_bookmark55)).

*n* = *N*/ 1 + *Ne*2 (1)

where N is the household’s size (1780) and e is the level of precision (here ± 5 per cent precision level), assuming a 95 per cent confidence level and p = 0.5. After getting the sample size of 326 using the above equation (Eq. [1](#_bookmark6)), Here authors used Yamane’s formula for sample size.

selection as the number of HHs in the slums of municipalities of Purba Medinipur are known and not infinite in nature. The slum wise sample size has been determined (Table [2](#_bookmark8)) using a proportionate allocation approach using Eq. 2.

*n*1 = *n* \* (*N*1/*N*) (2)

where *n1* = sample size for selected, *n* = total sample size, *N*1 = selected slum households and *N* = Total households of the selected slums. For example, in the case of Rashpukur Jhupri (SC -125), ward no 11 of Haldia municipality slum, the sample size has been found = [326\*(420/1780)] = 76.92 = 77. Minimum ten household surveys should be done in each small slum area or ward, so the total sample is 348 households. A detailed list of surveyed households from each selected slum has been given inTable 2

**Table** [**2**](#_bookmark8)**:** Sample size of Municipalities of Purba Medinipur:

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Name of Municipality | Ward no | Slum Name / any three slums of each municipality | Household | No of Sample |
| Haldia | 13 | Rashpukur Jhupri (S.C.-125) | 420 | 77 |
|  | 16 | Geondab Paschim Para (S.C.-071 | 137 | 27 |
|  | 19 | Bhawanipur Culvert Colony (S.C.-132) | 10 | 10 |
| Tamralipta | 9 | Balbal Para | 210 | 38 |
|  | 10 | Rail Colony Para (S.C.-023 | 157 | 29 |
|  | 16 | Sweeper Colony Bastee (S.C.-018) | 47 | 10 |
| Contai | 3 | Mansatala Para (Paschim) | 67 | 12 |
|  | 8 | Barik Para | 43 | 11 |
|  | 4 | Nakku Para | 19 | 10 |
| Egra | 6 | Giripara Adibasi Colony | 110 | 20 |
|  | 13 | Sitala Mandir Para | 169 | 31 |
|  | 7 | Majhi Para | 17 | 10 |
| Panskura | 2 | Kanakpur Modhya bandh | 117 | 21 |
|  | 9 | Muslim para | 81 | 15 |
|  | 17 | Tilandapur Harijan Mali & Madhyapara | 92 | 17 |

**3.5 Data collection method:**

Both Primary and secondary were used in this study. The field survey was conducted among notified slums of all municipalities of Purba Medinipur. Secondary data have been collected from the District statistical handbook, public reports, Census of India and also all municipal offices. Primary data have been collected through structured questionnaires. The survey was conducted using a random sampling method. Slum households were surveyed from each ward by random survey methods. Slum pockets selection processes will be taken on the basis of high and low population pockets in a municipality ward. All the analyses have been represented in a GIS environment through Arc GIS. To find out the Socio-economic status of slum dwellers, three components have been used, such as Demographic profile, Economic status and Housing and Amenities. After finalisation of the questionnaire, a household survey was conducted on 348 households in fifteen different slums of the municipalities of Purba Medinipur (**Table** [**2**](#_bookmark8)).

3.6. **Data Processing & Analysis**:

The prefilled-up schedules were scrutinised after the completion of field work & the data was tabulated for analysis. The obtained data was analysed by Statistical and Cartographic techniques. The simple Percentage method, along with a statistical graph as a graphical representation of statistical data, was used by the investigators for the study. Data was also represented with the help of several cartographic techniques under GIS platform through Arc GIS.

**4. Result and Discussion:**

**Demographic Status of slum dwellers:**

Slum regions are the common phenomenon in India as well as all over the world (Khan, M. I. 2013; Kamruzzaman, M., & Hakim, M. A. 2015; Kimani-Murage, E. W., & Ngindu, A. M. 2007; and Khan, M. Z., & Dassi, A. 1998)These are the product of socio- economic conditions of a particular social system inhibiting the physical, mental, moral and social development of the individuals ( Tripathi SC and Arora V. 2010)

The bar chart (**Fig. 2(a)**) depicts the share of male and female populations among slum dwellers across five municipalities: Haldia, Tamluk, Contai, Egra, and Panskura. The blue bar represents males for each municipality, while the red bar represents females. In Haldia, the population distribution is fairly balanced, with males slightly higher than females. Tamluk also shows a balanced distribution, with males having a marginally higher share than females. In Contai, a noticeable gender gap exists, with males significantly exceeding females, indicating a larger male population. Egra shows a similar trend to Tamluk, with nearly equal representation of both genders but with a minor male majority. Lastly, Panskura displays a slight male majority over females. Overall, the chart indicates that in most municipalities, the male share of the population is slightly higher than the female share, with the most prominent disparity observed in Contai. The data highlights the variations in gender distribution across these regions, emphasising the gender dynamics among slum dwellers in these municipalities (Fig. 1).

The bar chart (**Fig. 2(b**) illustrates the distribution of family sizes among slum households across five municipalities: Haldia, Tamluk, Contai, Egra, and Panskura. The family sizes are categorised into four groups: 0-3 members (blue bars), 4-5 members (red bars), 6-8 members (green bars), and more than 8 members (purple bars). In all municipalities, the most prevalent

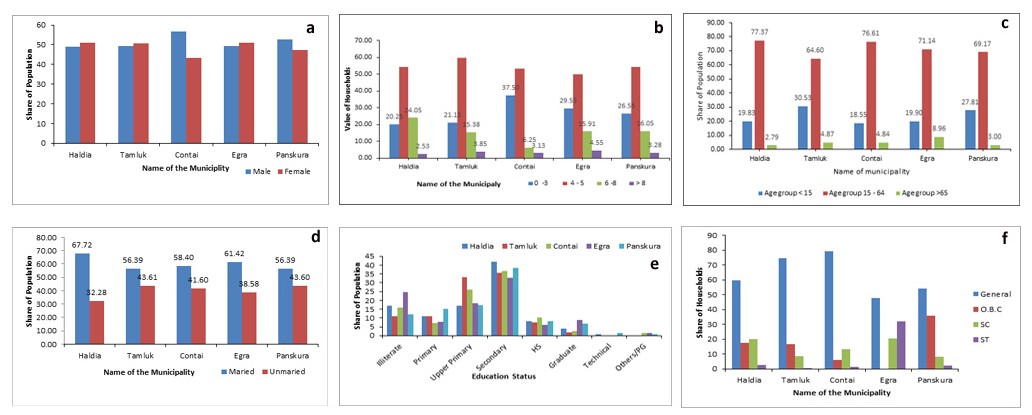
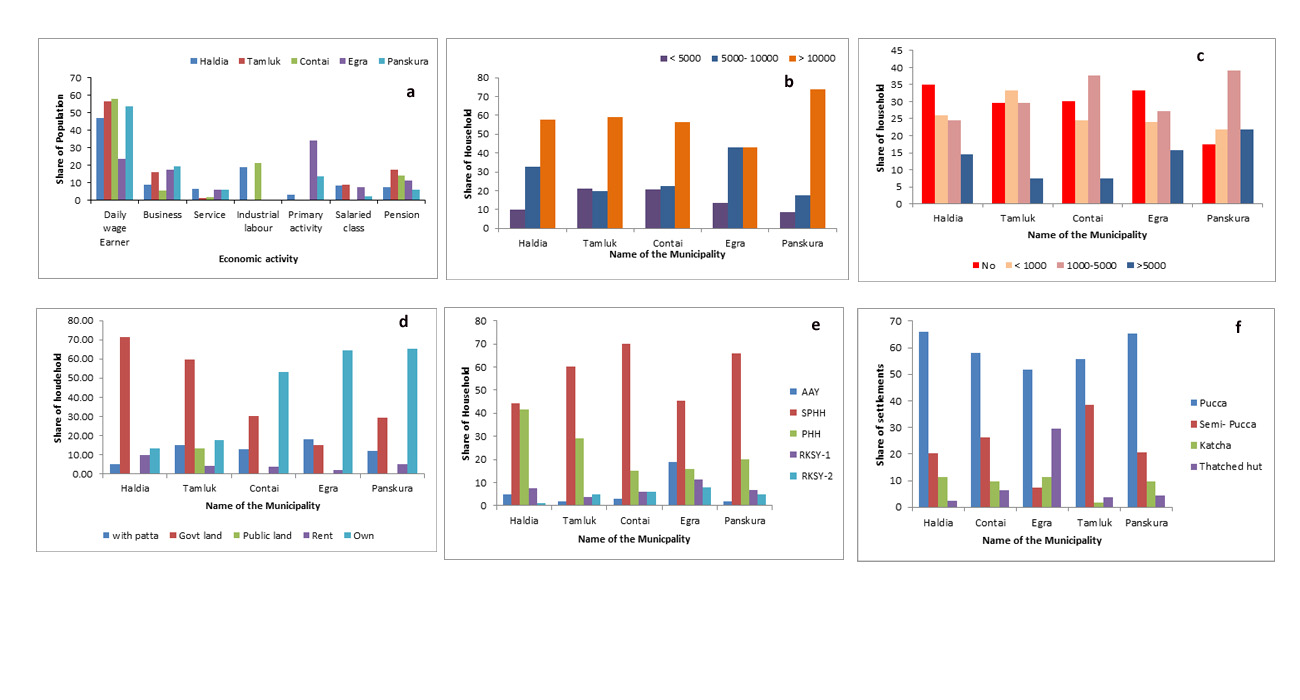


Fig: 2 (a) Gender ratio (b) Family size. (c) Age structure (d) Maritial status (e) Education status (f) Caste Composition.

family size is 4-5 members, as shown by the dominant red bars, with Contai having the highest proportion (37.50%). Families with 0-3 members make up a significant share across all municipalities, notably in Contai (37.50%) and Panskura (26.55%). Households with 6-8 members represent a smaller proportion, with a relatively higher percentage in Haldia (24.05%) and Panskura (16.05%). The proportion of families with more than 8 members is the lowest in all areas, with percentages remaining below 4%, highlighting that larger family sizes are rare. Overall, the chart indicates that medium-sized families (4-5 members) are predominant among slum dwellers, with a noteworthy portion of smaller families (0-3 members), and relatively fewer large families (6-8 members or more). The data suggest a trend toward moderate family sizes in the slum communities of these municipalities (**Fig.2**).

The bar chart (**Fig. 2(c**) displays the age structure of slum dwellers across five municipalities: Haldia, Tamluk, Contai, Egra, and Panskura. The age groups are divided into three categories: under 15 years (blue bars), 15-64 years (red bars), and over 65 years (green bars). The age group 15-64 constitutes the majority across all municipalities, with percentages above 64%, peaking at 77.37% in Haldia and 76.61% in Contai, indicating a predominantly working-age population. The share of the population under 15 years is notable in Tamluk (30.53%) and Panskura (27.81%), reflecting a younger demographic, while Haldia, Contai, and Egra have lower proportions of this age group (18-20%). The age group over 65 years consistently represents a small fraction of the population across all municipalities, with percentages below 9%, highlighting a limited elderly demographic in these slum areas. The data reveals a strong presence of the working-age group (15-64), a significantly younger population under 15 years in some regions, and a minimal representation of the elderly population. This age distribution suggests a workforce-driven population structure with emerging youth but a relatively small elderly segment among slum dwellers in these municipalities.The bar chart (**Fig. 2(d)** illustrates the marital Status of slum dwellers across five municipalities: Haldia, Tamluk, Contai, Egra, and Panskura. The blue bars represent the proportion of married individuals, while the red bars represent unmarried individuals. In all municipalities, the married population constitutes the majority, with Haldia having the highest proportion of married individuals at 67.72%, followed by Egra (61.42%) and Contai (58.40%). The remaining municipalities, Tamluk and Panskura, have a similar share of married individuals at 56.39%. The proportion of unmarried individuals is highest in Haldia (32.28%) and lowest in Egra (38.58%), indicating that a considerable segment of the population remains unmarried

 Fig: 3 (a)…Economic activity (b) Monthly income. (c) Monthly Saving. (d) Land tenure. (e) type Ration cards (f) Type of Houses.

across all areas. The data suggests a dominant marriage trend among slum dwellers, with a consistent pattern of more married than unmarried individuals in each municipality. This distribution may reflect cultural or socio-economic factors that encourage marriage within these communities. Overall, the chart highlights the predominance of marriage as a social status among slum populations across the surveyed municipalities, with variations in the proportions of married and unmarried individuals across different regions.

The bar chart (**Fig.2(e)** represents the educational Status of slum dwellers across five municipalities: Haldia, Tamluk, Contai, Egra, and Panskura. The categories range from illiterate to various levels of formal education, including primary, upper primary, secondary, higher secondary (HS), graduate, technical, and others/postgraduate (PG). Across all municipalities, the most common level of education attained is secondary, with significant shares in Haldia, Egra, and Panskura, all nearing 35-40%. A noticeable number of individuals also have upper primary education, especially in Tamluk and Contai. Illiteracy rates are relatively high, with Egra and Tamluk showing a notable percentage of illiterate individuals. The representation of individuals with higher secondary education is moderate across all municipalities. However, the share of graduates and those with technical education is minimal, indicating limited access to higher education in these communities. Other categories, such as technical education and others/PG, show very low percentages, revealing that only a small portion of the population has advanced qualifications. Overall, the chart highlights that while secondary education is prevalent, a substantial segment of slum dwellers has either no education or only primary to upper primary levels, with higher education being rare across these municipalities.

Here, the households are categorised as General (blue bars), OBC (red bars), SC (green bars), and ST (purple bars) (**Fig.2(f**). In all municipalities, the General category dominates, especially in Contai and Tamluk, where over 70% of the households fall under this group. Haldia also has a significant general population, although it is more diverse than Tamluk and Contai. The presence of OBC households is notable in Haldia and Panskura, constituting a sizeable share, while being minimal in other areas. SC households are visible across all municipalities but are more prominent in Egra and Haldia, indicating a relatively higher representation of this group in these areas. ST households are minimally represented in most municipalities, with a noticeable presence only in Egra. Panskura displays a more balanced distribution among the categories, with significant portions of General, OBC, and SC households. Overall, the chart reveals that the General category is predominant across all municipalities, with varying degrees of representation for OBC, SC, and ST households, indicating diversity in the caste composition of slum dwellers across these regions.

The analysis of six bar charts provides insights into the socio-demographic patterns among slum dwellers across five municipalities: Haldia, Tamluk, Contai, Egra, and Panskura. The gender distribution shows a slight male majority across all regions, most prominent in Contai. Family size predominantly falls within 4-5 members, highlighting a trend towards moderate-sized families. The age structure is dominated by the working-age group (15-64 years), with Haldia and Contai having the highest shares, while the elderly population remains minimal. Marital Status reflects a majority of married individuals in all municipalities, with Haldia leading this trend. Educational attainment is primarily at the secondary level, especially in Haldia, Egra, and Panskura, while illiteracy and minimal higher education highlight a lack of access to advanced learning. The caste distribution is majorly composed of the General category across all areas, with notable OBC presence in Haldia and Panskura and higher SC representation in Egra and Haldia, whereas ST representation remains low. Collectively, the charts depict a workforce-driven demographic with moderate family sizes, a high marriage rate, limited educational advancement, and predominant caste composition of General households among slum dwellers across these regions.

**Economic Status of Slum Dwellers in Different Municipalities of Purba Medinipur:**

The bar chart (**Fig. 3(a**) depicts the economic activities of slum dwellers across five municipalities: Haldia, Tamluk, Contai, Egra, and Panskura. The activities are categorised into daily wage earners, business, service, industrial labour, primary activity, salaried class, and pension. The majority of the population in all municipalities are daily wage earners, with Haldia, Tamluk, and Contai having over 50% in this category, indicating a significant reliance on daily labour. Primary activities, such as agriculture or related work, are prominent in Egra, representing a notable share of the population. Business and service occupations are present across all municipalities but in smaller proportions compared to daily wage earners, with Tamluk showing a relatively higher involvement in business. Industrial labour is notably higher in Haldia, aligning with its industrial landscape, while it is minimal in other municipalities. The salaried class represents a small segment of the population, with a slightly higher proportion in Tamluk and Panskura. Pensioners constitute a very minor share across all municipalities, indicating that very few slum dwellers are retired. Overall, the chart highlights that daily wage earning is the primary economic activity among slum dwellers, with variations in other activities like business, primary activity, and salaried work across different municipalities.

The bar chart (**Fig. 3(b**) presents the monthly income distribution among slum households across five municipalities: Haldia, Tamluk, Contai, Egra, and Panskura. The income categories are divided into three brackets: less than 5,000 (purple bars), 5,000-10,000 (blue bars), and more than 10,000 (orange bars). Across all municipalities, the majority of households fall into the income bracket of over 10,000, with Panskura showing the highest share in this category (around 75%). Tamluk, Contai, and Egra also exhibit a significant portion of households earning more than 10,000, indicating a similar trend. The 5,000-10,000 income brackets are well represented in Haldia and Egra, making up around 30-35% of the households, suggesting a considerable middle-income segment in these municipalities. However, the lowest income bracket (less than 5,000) is least represented across all areas, particularly in Panskura and Tamluk, where it accounts for a minimal share of the households. Overall, the chart indicates that a significant proportion of slum households in all municipalities earn over 10,000 per month. This suggests an upward trend in household income among the slum dwellers in these areas, with variations in income distribution across different municipalities.

The bar chart (**Fig. 3(c**) illustrates the monthly saving scenarios of slum households across five municipalities: Haldia, Tamluk, Contai, Egra, and Panskura. Savings are categorised into four brackets: no savings (red bars), less than 1,000 (light orange bars), 1,000-5,000 (pink bars), and more than 5,000 (blue bars). In all municipalities, a significant portion of households report having no savings, with Haldia and Contai showing the highest share in this category. Households saving less than 1,000 per month are consistently represented across all municipalities, particularly in Tamluk and Panskura. Savings between 1,000 and 5,000 are most prevalent in Contai and Panskura, indicating a moderate saving ability among a notable segment of the population in these areas. Households saving more than 5,000 per month represent the smallest proportion across all municipalities, with a slightly higher presence in Panskura. Overall, the data suggests that while a significant number of slum households cannot save or have minimal savings, a considerable group saves between 1,000 and 5,000 monthly, particularly in Panskura and Contai, reflecting variations in financial saving capacity across these municipalities.

The bar chart (**Fig. 3(d**) presents the land tenure status of slum households across five municipalities: Haldia, Tamluk, Contai, Egra, and Panskura. The categories include households with "patta" (legal land titles) residing on government land, public land, rented land, and owned land. In Haldia and Tamluk, the majority of households reside on government land, accounting for over 60% of the share. Contai and Egra show a different pattern, where a significant portion of households own their land, representing the highest category for both municipalities. In Panskura, the trend is predominantly towards land ownership, with nearly 70% of households owning their land. Households with legal titles ("patta") are present in moderate numbers across all municipalities but do not constitute the majority in any. Public land occupancy is relatively minimal, with a noticeable presence only in Tamluk. The proportion of households renting land is small across all municipalities, with slightly higher numbers in Contai and Egra. Overall, the chart highlights diverse land tenure patterns among slum dwellers, with government land residence being prevalent in Haldia and Tamluk and land ownership being dominant in Contai, Egra, and Panskura, suggesting varied access to secure housing tenure across different municipalities.

The bar chart (**Fig. 3(e**) illustrates the distribution of ration cards among slum households across five municipalities: Haldia, Tamluk, Contai, Egra, and Panskura. The ration card types include Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY), State Priority Household (SPHH), Priority Household (PHH), Rajya Khadya Suraksha Yojana-1 (RKSY-1), and RKSY-2. The SPHH category (red bars) dominates across all municipalities, with the highest prevalence in Contai and Panskura, where more than 70% of households hold this card type. In Tamluk, over 60% of households possess SPHH cards, while Haldia and Egra have a slightly lower share. PHH cards (green bars) constitute the second most common type, particularly in Tamluk and Haldia, where they account for a significant portion of households. The RKSY-1 and RKSY-2 categories (purple and teal bars, respectively) have a smaller presence across all municipalities, with a slightly higher representation in Egra. The AAY cards (blue bars) have minimal distribution, with the lowest share across all areas. Overall, the chart suggests that SPHH is the most widespread type of ration card among slum dwellers in these municipalities, while PHH is moderately represented, and other types like RKSY-1, RKSY-2, and AAY are less common. The SPHH card (red bars) is the most prevalent across all municipalities, with the highest representation in Contai and Panskura, where over 70% of households hold this type of card. Tamluk also shows a significant share of SPHH holders (above 60%), while Haldia and Egra have lower yet prominent shares. The PHH card (green bars) is the second most common type, particularly in Tamluk and Haldia, where a notable portion of households hold this card. Egra and Panskura have a moderate share of PHH holders. The RKSY-1 (purple bars) and RKSY-2 (teal bars) cards are less common across all areas, with a slightly higher presence in Egra. The AAY card (blue bars) has minimal distribution among households, consistently being the least represented category. The chart indicates that SPHH cards dominate the ration card distribution among slum households, with PHH as the next prevalent type, while AAY and RKSY categories have limited presence across all municipalities.

The analysis of six bar charts reveals economic and socio-economic patterns among slum dwellers across five municipalities: Haldia, Tamluk, Contai, Egra, and Panskura. Daily wage earners across all regions dominate economic activities (Fig.3(a), with significant primary activities in Egra and notable business involvement in Tamluk. Income distribution (Fig. 3(b) shows a majority earning over ₹10,000 per month, particularly in Panskura, while fewer households fall below ₹5,000, suggesting an upward trend in slum household incomes. Savings (Fig.3(c) indicate that many households have no or minimal savings, particularly in Haldia and Contai, though some in Panskura and Contai save between ₹1,000 and ₹5,000 monthly. Land tenure status (Fig. 3(d) varies, with Haldia and Tamluk residents mostly on government land, while Contai, Egra, and Panskura show higher land ownership. Ration card distribution (Fig. 3(e & f) is largely dominated by the State Priority Household (SPHH) cards across all municipalities, especially in Contai and Panskura, followed by Priority Household (PHH) cards, particularly in Tamluk and Haldia. The less common AAY and RKSY-1 & 2 cards show minimal presence. Overall, the charts suggest economic dependence on daily wages, growing incomes, limited savings, diverse land tenure, and widespread access to ration cards among slum dwellers.

**Housing and Amenities Status:**

The bar chart (**Fig. 3(f**) illustrates the distribution of different housing types among slum dwellers in five municipalities: Haldia, Contai, Egra, Tamluk, and Panskura. The types of houses are categorised as Pucca (blue bars), Semi-Pucca (red bars), Katcha (green bars), and Thatched huts (purple bars). Across all municipalities, Pucca houses—permanent structures made with durable materials—are predominant, with over 60% of the settlements being Pucca

in Haldia, Tamluk, and Panskura and slightly lower in Contai and Egra. Semi-Pucca houses, which are partly permanent structures, are the second most common type, with a significant share in Tamluk and moderate representation in Haldia, Contai, and Panskura. Katcha houses, built with temporary or non-durable materials, are notably present in Egra and Panskura but constitute a minor share in other municipalities. Thatched huts, characterised by temporary materials like straw or leaves, are most prevalent in Egra, where they represent a sizable portion of the housing, but they are minimal in Tamluk and Panskura. Overall, the chart shows that Pucca housing is the dominant type of settlement among slum dwellers, suggesting a trend towards more stable housing structures, while Semi-Pucca, Katcha, and Thatched huts are less common but vary across municipalities.

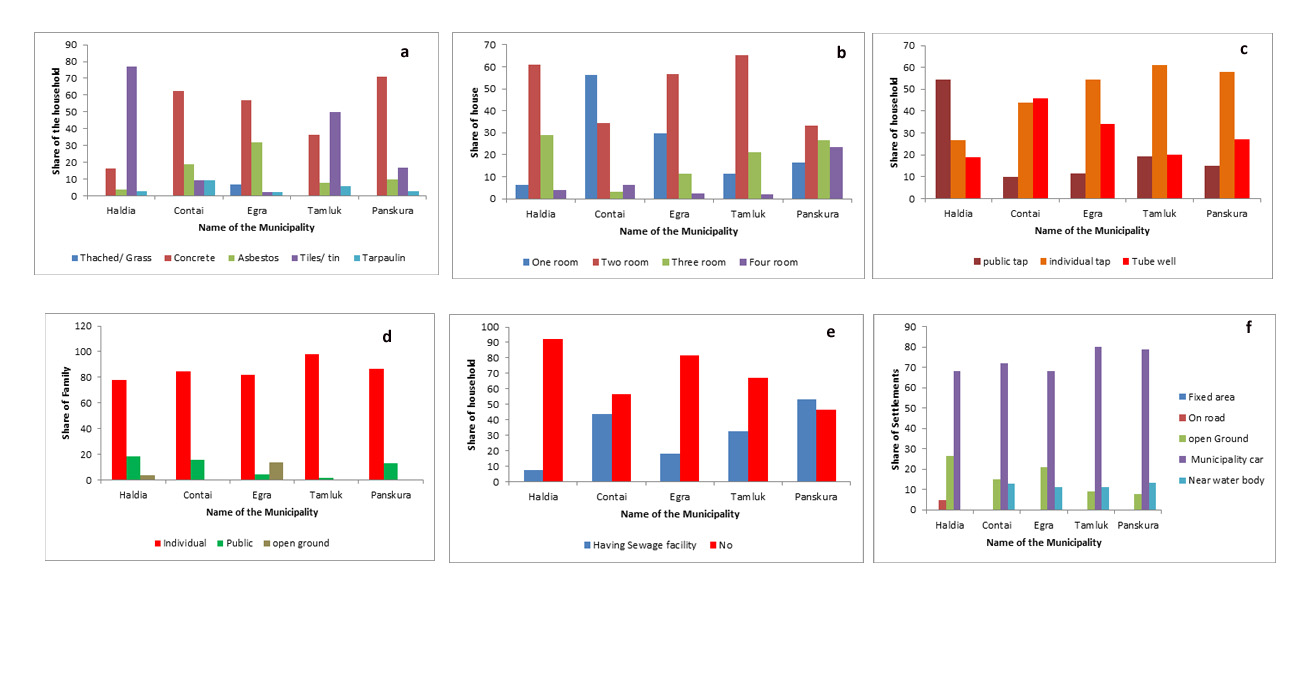
The bar chart (**Fig. 4(a**) illustrates the types of roofs used in slum households across five municipalities: Haldia, Contai, Egra, Tamluk, and Panskura. The roof types are categorised as thatched/grass (blue bars), concrete (red bars), asbestos (green bars), tiles/tin (purple bars), and tarpaulin (teal bars). In Haldia, tiles/tin roofs are the most common, representing over 80% of the households, with thatched/grass and asbestos as minor components. Contai has a predominant use of concrete roofs (around 70%), indicating a more permanent roofing structure, with asbestos being the second most common material. Egra displays a balanced distribution, with concrete and asbestos roofs sharing a significant portion, and tiles/tin also contribute notably. In Tamluk, tiles/tin is the most common roof type, accounting for around 50% of households, with concrete roofs as the second largest category. Panskura exhibits a different pattern, with a strong prevalence of concrete roofs (around 70%), followed by tiles/tin. Tarpaulin roofs are minimally present across all municipalities, indicating limited use of this temporary material. Overall, the chart highlights that the choice of roofing varies significantly across municipalities, with concrete and tiles/tin being the dominant materials in most areas, reflecting a mix of semi-permanent and permanent roofing structures among slum households.

The bar chart (**Fig. 4(b**) illustrates the average number of rooms per house among slum households across five municipalities: Haldia, Contai, Egra, Tamluk, and Panskura. The categories include one-room (blue bars), two-room (red bars), three-room (green bars), and four-room (purple bars) houses. In all municipalities, the predominant type is two-room houses, particularly in Tamluk (around 65%), Haldia (over 50%), and Contai (close to 50%). This suggests that most slum households in these areas live in moderately sized dwellings. Egra has a significant share of one-room houses (over 40%), indicating a prevalence of smaller living spaces. Panskura shows a more balanced distribution among two-room, three-room, and four-room houses, suggesting a greater variety in house sizes. Three-room houses are more common in Panskura and Contai compared to the other municipalities. In contrast, four-room houses represent a very small share across all areas, indicating that larger houses are rare among slum dwellers. Overall, the chart highlights that two-room dwellings are the most typical size for slum households across most municipalities, with a notable presence of one-room houses in Egra and varied room sizes in Panskura. The data suggests varying living conditions, with smaller homes being more prevalent.

The analysis of three bar charts highlights housing characteristics among slum dwellers in Haldia, Contai, Egra, Tamluk, and Panskura. Housing types (Fig. 3(f) show a predominance of Pucca (permanent) houses across all municipalities, particularly in Haldia, Tamluk, and Panskura. Semi-Pucca houses are the second most common, notably in Tamluk, while Katcha and thatched huts are minimal, with Egra showing higher shares of these temporary structures. Roof types (Fig. 4(a) vary significantly, with tiles/tin and concrete being the most common materials; Haldia prefers tiles/tin, while Contai and Panskura predominantly use concrete. Asbestos and thatched roofs have a moderate presence, and tarpaulin is rarely used. Room size distribution (Fig. 4(b) shows two-room dwellings as the most common across all municipalities, especially in Tamluk, Haldia, and Contai. Egra has a higher share of one-room houses, indicating smaller spaces, while Panskura has more variety with two, three, and four-room houses. Overall, the charts depict a trend toward stable housing with moderate space, though room sizes and roofing vary across municipalities.

**Water and Sanitation conditions of slums in different Municipalities:**

The bar chart (**Fig. 4(c**) depicts the primary sources of drinking water among slum households across five municipalities: Haldia, Contai, Egra, Tamluk, and Panskura. The sources are categorised as public taps (brown bars), individual taps (orange bars), and tube wells (red bars). In Tamluk and Panskura, individual taps are the most common source of drinking water, serving over 50% of households, suggesting a higher level of individual water access in these areas. Egra and Contai also have a significant share of individual taps, though less than Tamluk and Panskura.

Fig: 4 (a) Roof types. (b) Number of rooms (c Sources of drinking water (d), Latrine facility (e), Sewage facility (f) Waste dumping facilities.

Tube wells are prevalent in Egra and Contai, accounting for nearly 50% and 40% of households, respectively, indicating reliance on groundwater sources in these municipalities. Haldia displays a relatively balanced distribution among public taps, individual taps, and tube wells, with public taps being the most common source. Public taps have a modest representation across all municipalities, providing water to approximately 20-30% of households, with the highest share in Haldia. Overall, the chart suggests that the primary source of drinking water varies across municipalities, with individual taps being dominant in Tamluk and Panskura, while tube wells are prominent in Egra and Contai, and a more balanced water source distribution is seen in Haldia.

The bar chart (**Fig. 4(d**) illustrates the share of families using different types of latrine facilities—individual, public, and open ground—across five municipalities: Haldia, Contai, Egra, Tamluk, and Panskura. It is evident that individual latrine facilities dominate across all municipalities, with the highest shares observed in Contai and Tamluk, reaching nearly 100%. Haldia and Egra also show high shares of individual latrines, although slightly lower than the other municipalities. Public latrine usage is minimal, with a noticeable share only in Haldia and Panskura. Egra exhibits a unique pattern where a considerable share of families still rely on open ground as their primary latrine facility. This trend is negligible or absent in other municipalities. In contrast, open-ground usage is not prominent in most municipalities, highlighting a shift towards more private facilities. Overall, the chart indicates a strong preference for individual latrines across all regions, with limited reliance on public or open-ground options. However, some regional disparities exist, particularly in Egra, where open defecation remains a significant practice. The chart reflects varied levels of access to and utilisation of sanitation facilities by slum dwellers across different municipalities.

The bar chart (**Fig. 4(e**) presents the proportion of households with and without sewage facilities across five municipalities: Haldia, Contai, Egra, Tamluk, and Panskura. It reveals a significant lack of sewage facilities in most municipalities, with the majority of households having no access to such infrastructure. Haldia shows an almost complete absence of sewage facilities, with nearly 90% of households lacking access. Contai and Panskura fare slightly better, with around 40-50% of households having sewage facilities, yet a significant share remains without access. Egra and Tamluk display similar patterns, where the share of households without sewage facilities substantially outweighs those with access, with nearly 80% and 60%, respectively, lacking such facilities. The chart highlights the stark disparity in sanitation infrastructure, with only a minority of households across these municipalities having adequate sewage systems. This lack of sewage facilities suggests potential sanitation and waste management challenges for slum dwellers. This underscores the need for improved infrastructure to enhance public health and living conditions. The variability in access across the municipality’s points to unequal Development and prioritisation of sewage facility provision in these regions.

The bar chart (**Fig. 4(f**) illustrates the waste dumping practices across five municipalities: Haldia, Contai, Egra, Tamluk, and Panskura, by categorising the dumping areas as fixed areas, on the road, open ground, municipality car, and near water bodies. The dominant practice in all municipalities is waste dumping via municipal cars, accounting for over 70% of settlements in each region. This trend indicates a reliance on formal waste collection services provided by the municipality. Dumping on open grounds is the second most prevalent practice in most municipalities, with Haldia, Contai, and Egra showing that around 20-30% of waste is being disposed of in such areas. A small proportion of waste is dumped in fixed areas across all municipalities, with Tamluk and Panskura having slightly higher shares. Disposing of waste near water bodies is relatively low, indicating limited environmental contamination through this means. Roadside dumping is minimal and only noted in Haldia, representing a very small fraction. Overall, the chart suggests that while formal waste collection by municipal cars is the primary mode of disposal, there are notable shares of waste dumping in open grounds, highlighting a need for improved waste management solutions to minimise environmental impacts and promote better sanitation practices in these municipalities.

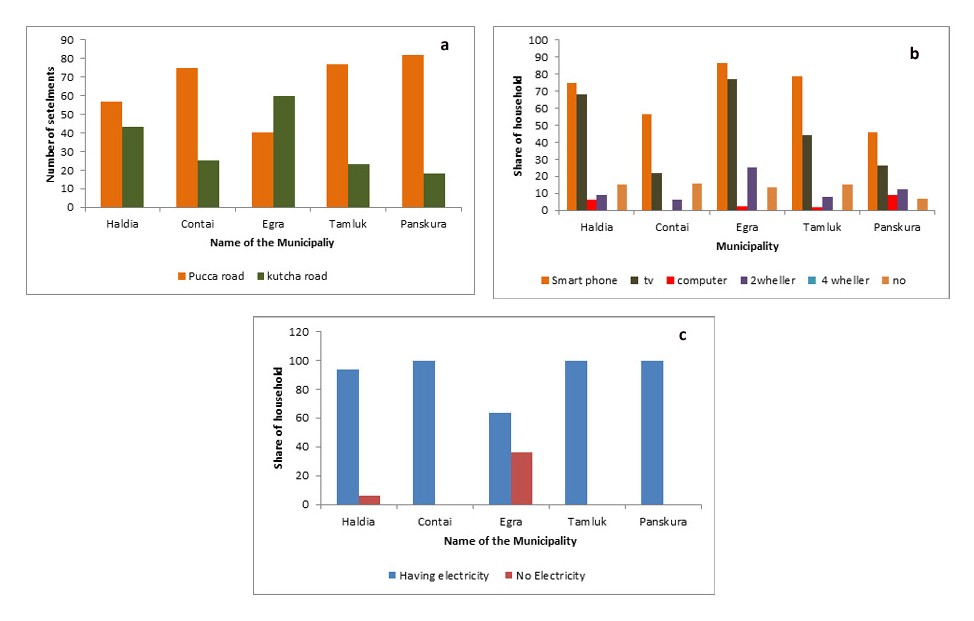
The analysis of the four bar charts highlights the variations in basic water and sanitation facilities among slum households across Haldia, Contai, Egra, Tamluk, and Panskura. Drinking water sources (Fig. 4(c) vary across regions, with individual taps being prevalent in Tamluk and Panskura, while tube wells serve as a primary source in Egra and Contai. Haldia displays a balanced distribution among public taps, individual taps, and tube wells. Sanitation facilities (Fig. 4(d) show a strong preference for individual latrines across all municipalities, especially in Contai and Tamluk. However, Egra stands out with a considerable share of families relying on open ground for latrine use, contrasting the overall trend towards private facilities. Sewage facilities (Fig. 4(e) are significantly lacking, with most municipalities showing a majority without access. Haldia has the highest share of households lacking sewage infrastructure, while Contai and Panskura are slightly better. Egra and Tamluk also need more sewage systems for a large portion of their households. Waste disposal (Fig. 4(f) is primarily managed through municipal cars, reflecting formal waste collection. Open-ground dumping is notable but less prevalent, indicating areas for improved waste management. Collectively, these charts reveal challenges in access to drinking water, sanitation, sewage, and waste disposal, pointing to infrastructure disparities across the municipalities.

Fig: 5 (a)Types of road (b) Status of basic amenities (c) Status of electric facilities

The bar chart (**Fig. 5(a**) compares the types of roads—pucca (paved) and kutcha (unpaved)—across five municipalities: Haldia, Contai, Egra, Tamluk, and Panskura. Across all municipality, paved roads have a higher prevalence, indicating a relatively well-developed infrastructure. Panskura and Contai have the highest number of pucca roads, with settlements numbering around 80, while their kutcha road numbers remain significantly lower. Tamluk also displays a notable disparity between Pucca and Kutcha roads, favouring the former by a wide margin. Egra has a more balanced distribution between the two types of roads, but still shows a higher count of pucca roads. Haldia exhibits the smallest difference between pucca and kutcha roads, indicating a more even distribution, though pucca roads still predominate. The overall trend reveals that, while paved roads are more common across these municipalities, unpaved roads persist, particularly in Haldia and Egra. This suggests that while infrastructural Development is advanced in these regions, certain areas still rely on kutcha roads, indicating potential for further road improvement and infrastructure Development in the municipalities.

The bar chart (**Fig. 5(b)** provides an overview of the ownership of basic amenities, such as smartphones, TVs, computers, two-wheelers, and four-wheelers, among households in five municipalities: Haldia, Contai, Egra, Tamluk, and Panskura. Smartphones and TVs are the most commonly owned amenities across all municipalities, with smartphones having a slightly higher share in most areas. Haldia and Egra show a particularly high ownership rate for both smartphones and TVs, reaching around 80%. Tamluk and Panskura also have substantial smartphone ownership but slightly lower TV ownership. Contai exhibits the lowest ownership of both smartphones and TVs compared to other municipalities. Two-wheeler ownership is moderate across the municipalities, with Egra having the highest share at around 40%, indicating a reliance on this mode of transport. In contrast, all regions have minimal four-wheeler ownership, reflecting lower car access among slum dwellers. Computer ownership is also very low, ranging from 10% to 20%, suggesting limited access to digital devices for activities beyond mobile use. The category labelled as "no" indicates households lacking access to these basic amenities, which is particularly notable in Contai and Panskura. Overall, the chart highlights a strong preference for smartphones and TVs, with limited access to computers and four-wheelers among slum dwellers in these municipalities.

The bar chart (**Fig. 5(c**) compares the availability of electricity among households in five municipalities: Haldia, Contai, Egra, Tamluk, and Panskura. A majority of households in all municipalities have access to electricity, with nearly 100% coverage in Haldia, Contai, Tamluk, and Panskura. These municipalities show negligible shares of households without electricity, indicating a strong and almost universal electric infrastructure. Egra is an exception, where around 60% of households have electricity, and approximately 40% remain without access, representing a significant gap in electric facility coverage. This disparity highlights Egra as an outlier compared to other municipalities, suggesting a need for infrastructure development to bridge this gap. Overall, the chart reflects that most slum dwellers across these regions enjoy reliable access to electricity, except for a notable deficiency in Egra. The nearly complete provision of electric facilities in Haldia, Contai, Tamluk, and Panskura points to successful efforts in extending electrical infrastructure to slum areas, enhancing living conditions and access to amenities dependent on power.

The analysis of three bar charts reveals infrastructural and amenity patterns among slum households across five municipalities: Haldia, Contai, Egra, Tamluk, and Panskura. Road types (Fig. 20) indicate a dominance of pucca (paved) roads across all areas, particularly in Panskura and Contai, with fewer kutcha (unpaved) roads. However, Haldia and Egra show a more balanced presence of both road types, suggesting potential for further infrastructure development. Ownership of basic amenities (Fig. 5(a) shows a high prevalence of smartphones and TVs, particularly in Haldia and Egra, with moderate ownership in Tamluk and Panskura, while Contai has the lowest. Two-wheelers are moderately owned, especially in Egra, but four-wheelers are rare across all municipalities. Computer ownership is low, suggesting limited access to digital devices beyond mobile phones. The "no amenities" category is notably high in Contai and Panskura. Access to electricity (Fig.5(b) is nearly universal in all municipalities except Egra, where around 40% lack access, indicating a need for infrastructure improvement. Overall, the data depict a trend toward well-developed roads, widespread smartphone and TV ownership, and strong access to electricity, with notable gaps in Egra's infrastructure and limited access to computers and four-wheelers among slum communities.

**Conclusion:**

The analysis across multiple bar charts highlights socio-demographic and infrastructural patterns among slum dwellers in five municipalities: Haldia, Tamluk, Contai, Egra, and Panskura. There is a slight male majority, moderate family sizes (4-5 members), a predominance of working-age populations, and high marriage rates. Secondary education is the most common, but higher education is limited. The caste composition is mainly General, with notable OBC and SC representation. Economically, daily wage earners are prevalent, with most households earning over ₹10,000 per month, although savings are generally low. Housing is primarily pucca, with varied roof types, and two-room dwellings are common. Drinking water primarily comes from individual taps or tube wells, and while individual latrines are standard, sewage facilities are lacking in most areas. Land tenure changes are also needed to make sure people can legally own their homes and get Pattas, especially in Haldia and Tamluk, where a lot of people live on government land. Waste disposal mainly relies on municipal cars, and road infrastructure is largely paved (pucca). Amenities like smartphones and TVs are widely owned, but computers and four-wheelers are rare. Electricity is almost universally available except in Egra. Overall, the charts reflect a demographic with moderate living conditions, a workforce-oriented economy, limited savings, and significant disparities in infrastructure and amenities across the municipalities. Enhancing infrastructure like sewage systems, sanitation facilities, and garbage management. Infrastructure is especially true in Haldia and Egra, where these services are lacking significantly. The problems that people who live in slums in these towns face in terms of social, economic, and physical infrastructure need a multi-sectoral approach that includes new people, giving people more economic power, and building up infrastructure. The goals of the recommendations are to lower inequality, create more ways for people to make a living, make it easier for people to get basic services, and encourage long-term urban growth. To really make a difference in the lives of urban poor people, these interventions need to be backed up by strong political will, good governance, and active community involvement.

Disclaimer (Artificial intelligence)

Option 1:

Author(s) hereby declare that NO generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models (ChatGPT, COPILOT, etc.) and text-to-image generators have been used during the writing or editing of this manuscript.

Option 2:

Author(s) hereby declare that generative AI technologies such as Large Language Models, etc. have been used during the writing or editing of manuscripts. This explanation will include the name, version, model, and source of the generative AI technology and as well as all input prompts provided to the generative AI technology

Details of the AI usage are given below:

1.

2.

3.

**References:**

Alder, G. (1995). Tackling poverty in Nairobi's informal settlements: developing an institutional strategy. *Environment and Urbanization*, *7*(2), 85-108.

Ameratunga, S., Hijar, M., & Norton, R. (2006). Road-traffic injuries: confronting disparities to address a global-health problem. *The lancet*, *367*(9521), 1533-1540.

Banerjee, A., & Dawn, D. S. (2020). Preparation of Crop Calendar on Mangalbari Town under Matiali Block, Jalpaiguri District. *Agriculture Journal IJOEAR*, *6*(12), 10.

Bollen, K. A., Glanville, J. L., Stecklov, G. (2001): "Socioeconomic Status andClass in Studies of Fertility and Health in Developing Countries", AnnualReview of Sociology, Vol. 27, p. 153-85

Careemdeen, J. D. (2024). The Impact of Socio-Economic Status on Social Skills Development in Secondary School Children. *Asian Journal of Advanced Research and Reports*, *18*(1), 56-64.

Cloutier, M. M., Baptist, A. P., Blake, K. V., Brooks, E. G., Bryant-Stephens, T., DiMango, E., ... & Walsh, C. G. (2020). 2020 focused updates to the asthma management guidelines: a report from the National Asthma Education and Prevention Program Coordinating Committee Expert Panel Working Group. *Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology*, *146*(6), 1217-1270

Ehrenpreis, D. (2006). What is poverty? Concepts and measures. Poverty in Focus 9, International Policy Centre for Inclu- sive Growth. Available at: [https://ideas.repec.org/p/ipc/](https://ideas.repec.org/p/ipc/ifocus/9.html) [ifocus/9.html](https://ideas.repec.org/p/ipc/ifocus/9.html). Accessed 5 Oct 2018.

Haq, R. (2009). Measuring human wellbeing in Pakistan: Objective versus subjective indicators.

Haq, R., & Zia, U. (2013). Multidimensional wellbeing: An index of quality of life in a developing economy. *Social indicators research*, *114*, 997-1012

Hossain, S. (2013). Migration, urbanization and poverty in Dhaka, Bangladesh. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bangladesh (hum.)*, *58*(2), 369-382.

Jargoskym, P. (2014). The spatial dimension of inequality. The cities paper. citiespapers.ssrc.org/the- spatial-dimensions- of-inequality. Accessed 24 June 2018.

Jha, D., & Tripathi, V. (2014). Quality of life in slums of Varanasi city: A comparative study. *Transactions*, *36*(2).

Kaibarta, S., Mandal, S., Mandal, P., Bhattacharya, S., & Paul, S. (2022). Multidimensional poverty in slums: an empirical study from urban India. *GeoJournal*, *87*(Suppl 4), 527-549.

Kamruzzaman, M. (2015). Child victimization at working places in Bangladesh. *American Journal of Applied Psychology*, *4*(6), 146-159.

Kaviarasu, S. J., & Xavier, G. G. The Status of Living Place and the Health Condition of Women in the Slum of Chennai City, Tamil Nadu.

Kamruzzaman, M., & Hakim, M. A. (2015). Child criminalization at slum areas in Dhaka city. *American Journal of Psychology and Cognitive Science*, *1*(4), 107-111.

Kamruzzaman, M., & Hakim, M. A. (2015). Socio-economic status of child beggars in Dhaka City. *Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, *1*(5), 516-520.

Kamruzzaman, M., & Hakim, M. A. (2016). Livelihood status of fishing community of Dhaleshwari river in central Bangladesh. *Int. J. Bioinform. Res. Appl*, *20*, 2-86.

Kimani-Murage, E. W., & Ngindu, A. M. (2007). Quality of water the slum dwellers use: the case of a Kenyan slum. *Journal of Urban Health*, *84*, 829-838.

Khan, M. I. (2013). Social changes in contemporary Bangladesh. *Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bangladesh (Hum.)*, *58*(2), 263-276.

Khan, M. Z., & Dassi, A. (1998). *Road to Dignity: Socio-economic Rehabilitation of Valmikis*. Concept Publishing Company.

Kumar, P. (2010). Declining number of slums: Nature of urban growth. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 75-77.

Majale, M. (2008). Employment creation through participatory urban planning and slum upgrading: The case of Kitale,

McClelland, A., & Macdonald, F. (1998). The social conse- quences of unemployment. Report for the Business Council of Australia. across developing world cities, 1990–2003. *Habitat International, 32*(1), 86–108.

Mitlin, D., & Satterthwaite, D. (2002). How the scale and nature of urban poverty are under-estimated—the limitations of the US $1 a day poverty line. [http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/](http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download) [viewdoc/download?](http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download). Accessed 15 Sept 2018.

Martinez, J., Mboup, G., Sliuzas, R., & Stein, A. (2008). Trends in urban and slum indicators

Moser, C. N. (1995). Urban social policy and poverty reduction.*Environment and Urbanization, 7*(1), 159–171.

Mondal, A., Kundu, S., & Mukhopadhyay, A. (2012). Rainfall trend analysis by Mann-Kendall test: A case study of north-eastern part of Cuttack district, Orissa. *International Journal of Geology, Earth and Environmental Sciences*, *2*(1), 70-78.

Mondal, M., Paul, S., Bhattacharya, S., & Biswas, A. (2020). Micro-level assessment of rural societal vulnerability of coastal regions: An insight into Sagar Island, West Bengal, India. *Asia-Pacific Journal of Rural Development*, *30*(1-2), 55-88.

Mondal, M., Halder, S., Biswas, A., Mandal, S., Bhattacharya, S., & Paul, S. (2022). Socio-demographic backwardness in cyclone prone coastal villages: An Insight from Indian Sundarban. *Safety in extreme environments*, *4*(1), 13-33.

Mondal, S. (2020). Modeling the spatial pattern of household quality of living in West Bengal: An approach of hotspot and cluster analysis. *Modeling Earth Systems and Environment*, *6*(2), 833-851.

Mondal, S. (2020). Modeling the spatial pattern of household quality of living in West Bengal: An approach of hotspot and cluster analysis. *Modeling Earth Systems and Environment*, *6*(2), 833-851.

Moser, C. O. (1998). The asset vulnerability framework: Reassessing urban poverty reduction strategies. *World Development, 26*(1), 1–19.

Ompad, D. C., Galea, S., Caiaffa, W. T., & Vlahov, D. (2007). Social determinants of the health of urban populations: methodologic considerations. *Journal of Urban Health*, *84*, 42-53.

Panda, P., Benjamin, A. I., & Zachariah, P. (1993). Health status of under-fives in a Ludhiana slum. *Health and Population-Perspectives and Issues*, *16*(3&4), 133-141.

Satterthwaite, D. (1989). The Under-estimation of urban pov- erty in low and middle-income nations. In: Working paper on poverty reduction in urban areas 14. Human Settlement Programme, International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). Funded by DFID and SIDA. [http://](http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/9322IIED.pdf) [pubs.iied.org/pdfs/9322IIED.pdf](http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/9322IIED.pdf). Accessed 24 June 2018.

Siegel, C., Davidson, A., Kafadar, K., Norris, J. M., Todd, J., & Steiner, J. (1997). Geographic analysis of pertussis infection in an urban area: a tool for health services planning. *American Journal of Public Health*, *87*(12), 2022-2026.

Singh, b. N. (2016). Socio-economic conditions of slums dwellers: a theoretical study. Kaav international journal of arts, humanities & social sciences, 3(3), 5-20.

Tanni, T. T., Hasan, M. J., Azad, A. K., & Bakali, B. (2014). State of the environment in slum area: a case study on Khora slum, Khulna. Journal of Environmental Science and Natural Resources, 7(1), 295-304.

Tripathy, S. (2013). Socio-economic status of marginalised semi-urban slum-dwellers of Ballavpur Mouza, Midnapur District, West Bengal. International Journal of Current Research, 5(3), 630–633.

Tripathi SC and Arora V. Law Relating to Woman and Children, Allahabad: Central Law Publication, 2010.

UNDP. (2013). Human Development Report, 2013. New York. [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/14/hdr2013\_](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/14/hdr2013_en_complete.pdf) [en\_complete.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/reports/14/hdr2013_en_complete.pdf). Accessed 24 June 2018.

UN-Habitat (UN Human Settlements Programme). (2016). *SDG goal 11 monitoring framework*. Nairobi: UN-Habitat.

UNICEF (The United Nations Children’s Fund). (2008). Ban- gladesh. [www.unicef.org/bangladesh/cbg\_](http://www.unicef.org/bangladesh/cbg_) (18.10.08).pdf. Accessed 24 June 2018.

United Nations. (2015). The Millennium Development Goals Report 2015. Geneva: United Nations. [http://www.un.org/](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG%202015%20rev%20(July%201).pdf) [millenniumgoals/2015\_MDG\_Report/pdf/MDG%](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG%202015%20rev%20(July%201).pdf) [202015%20rev%20(July%201).pdf](http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/2015_MDG_Report/pdf/MDG%202015%20rev%20(July%201).pdf). Accessed 26 June 2018.

UNSD (United Nation Statistics Division). (2005). Handbook on poverty statistics: Concept, methods and policy use. Special project on poverty statistics. [https://unstats.un.org/](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/poverty/pdf/UN_Book%20FINAL%2030%20Dec%2005.pdf) [unsd/methods/poverty/pdf/UN\_Book%20FINAL%2030%](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/poverty/pdf/UN_Book%20FINAL%2030%20Dec%2005.pdf) [20Dec%2005.pdf](https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/poverty/pdf/UN_Book%20FINAL%2030%20Dec%2005.pdf). Accessed 3 Sept 2018.

Yamane, T. (1973). Statistics: An introductory analysis.

Zheng, Y., Su, H., Ding, J., Jin, D., & Li, Y. (2023, August). Road planning for slums via deep reinforcement learning. In Proceedings of the 29th ACM SIGKDD Conference on Knowledge Discovery and Data Mining (pp. 5695-5706).

Zhou, M., Wang, H., Zhu, J., Chen, W., Wang, L., Liu, S., ... & Liang, X. (2016). Cause-specific mortality for 240 causes in China during 1990–2013: a systematic subnational analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2013. *The Lancet*, *387*(10015), 251-272.

**Abbreviation:**

1. ULB’s - Urban local bodies.