

# Environmental Problems of Urban Slum of Chakdaha Block in Nadia District: A Geographical Review

Bipul Chakraborty<sup>1</sup>, Avijit Patra<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Academic Counselor, School of Continuing Education. (Rural Development) Indira Gandhi National Open University, Rishi Bankim Chandra College For Women, North 24 Parganas, West Bengal. Principal St. Genius Model School, Nadia, West Bengal

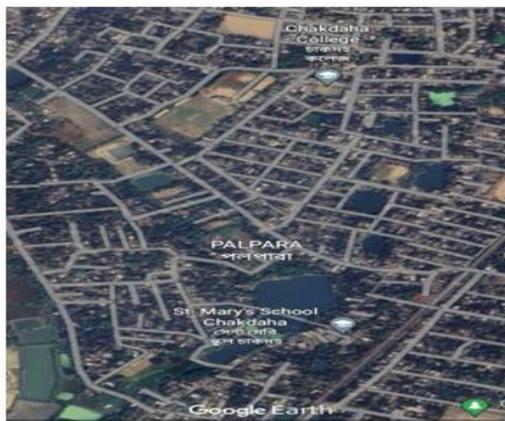
<sup>2</sup>Student Dept. of Education, Swami Vivekananda University, Barrackpore, Kolkata, West Bengal

## ABSTRACT

According to Encyclopedia of the City (2005), The term "slum" is often used to describe the poor living conditions in Victorian Britain, especially in industrial English towns, lowland Scottish towns, and the Irish capital, Dublin City. Friedrich Engels called these British neighborhoods "cattle-sheds for humans." According to this paper, urbanization develops slums as a result of local governments' inability to regulate urbanization and migrant workers' lack of affordable housing in Chakdaha urban area. Michael P. (1969)., Rapid urbanization stimulates economic growth and draws people to urban areas for employment and investment opportunities. However, West Bengal is situated in the eastern part of India. Nadia district is the eastern part of West Bengal state. Kolkata is the major city near Chakdaha only 50 km distance from it. But Kolkata metropolitan is not so far only 12 km from

Kanchrapara. Chakdaha municipality located at south-eastern part of Nadia. The Latitude of Chakdaha is 23.0766667°. The Longitude of Chakdaha is 88.5294444°. Longitude can be mapped to closest address of Chakdaha, West Bengal, India as indicated by inadequate urban infrastructure and housing, local administrations are frequently incapable of managing this change. The reflection of this new research was made possible through participatory observations and the author's residence in a slum in order to verify the socioeconomic practices that shaped, planned, and governed space in slums of Chakdaha as a study area in West Bengal.

**Keywords:** Urban Slum, Educational Status, Standard of Living



## INTRODUCTION

S Chandrasekhar (2005), as per definition, Slums are thought of as the physical and social expression of the way that people get the benefits of economic growth. Slums are parts of cities that aren't looked after and have terrible housing and living conditions. Slums can be high-density, squalid tenements in the middle of a city, or they can be squatter settlements that have no legal rights and are spread out on the outskirts of cities. Some people are over 50 years old (in fact in Kolkata some of the slums are 150 years old) Due to rural areas being poor, slums have

sprung up all over the world. When there are no other ways to make money, people from rural areas move to cities in search of work. Slum defined by UNITED NATIONS agency UN-HABITAT, is a run-down area of a city characterized by substandard housing and squalor and lacking in security. According to the United Nations, Michael P. (1969)., the percentage of urban tenure dwellers living in slums decreased from 47 percent to 37 percent in the developing world between 1990 and 2005. As other slum Chakdaha has a lot of authorized slum. I chose Chakdaha 1 no and 2 no word as my study area. It holds a number of slum

people . Maximum of them came at the time of rising new independence country Bangladesh. As a near by city of Kolkata a lots of people come here from village bagula, Santipur, bongaon, daragpur, bishnupuretc for daily passengering to Kolkata as labour or other work . The urbanization process of chakdaha grow rapidly. With is slum grow in the same rate. **David (1982)**., The maximum slum problem as poverty , low quality lifestyle , gathered housing, lake of education, crime, poor health condition, poor woman status, child labor etc. are observed there. A poor people either displaced from the city itself or retrenched from their work place. compact area of at least 300 populations or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and lacking water facilities.



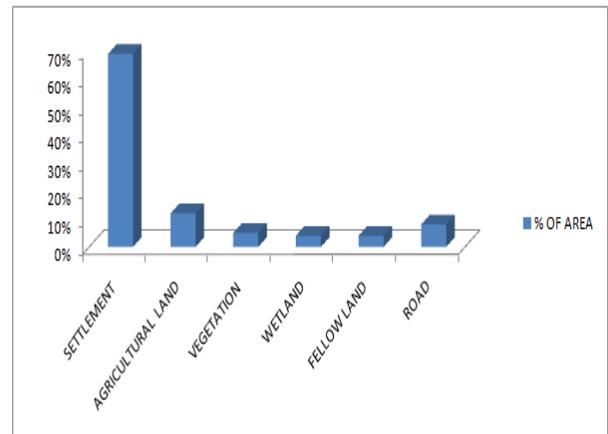
**Objective**

1. To know the socio-economic and environmental problems associated with slum population of chakdaha
2. To know the standard of living and educational status of the slum people of chakdaha block

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**

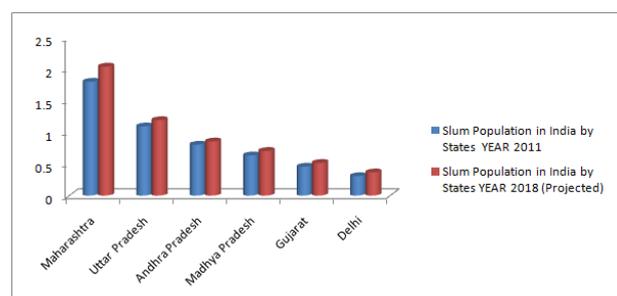
**Land Use Pattern of Chakdah:**

Slum Population simply refers to people living in slum areas below the poverty line. **S Chandrasekhar (2005)**, As India is still on the path of development, there is large number of people living below the poverty line. These people usually live in slum areas connected to the city. According to Government sources, the Slum Population of India have exceeds the population of Britain.

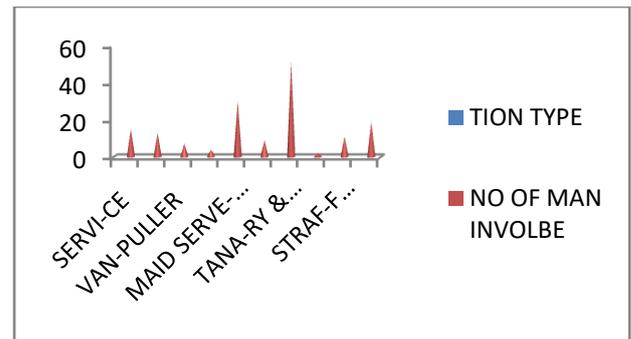


It has doubled in last two decades. According to last census in 2001, the slum-dwelling population of India had risen from 27.9 million in 1981 to 61.8 million in 2001.

Slum Population in India by States		
State	2011	2018
		(Projected)
Maharashtra	1.81	2.05
Uttar Pradesh	1.1	1.2
Andhra Pradesh	0.81	0.86
Madhya Pradesh	0.64	0.71
Gujarat	0.46	0.52
Delhi	0.31	0.37
Source: Census of India 2011		
All figures in crores		



From the land use pattern of the study area we have observed that the area mainly covered by Primary residential sector. There are few places which remain as vacant land. Some areas are used for housing and government purpose, and other places are covered by poor slum housing. There we can see some low land



**SUMMARY OUTPUT**

**Regression Statistics**

<b>Multiple R</b>	0.99971
<b>R Square</b>	0.999419
<b>Adjusted R Square</b>	0.799419
<b>Standard Error</b>	0.0291
<b>Observations</b>	6

**ANOVA**

	df	SS	MS	F	Significance F
<b>Regression</b>	1	7.289266	7.289266	8607.678	8.09E-08
<b>Residual</b>	5	0.004234	0.000847		
<b>Total</b>	6	7.2935			

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value	Lower 95%	Upper 95%	Lower 95.0%	Upper 95.0%
<b>Intercept</b>	0	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A
<b>YEAR 2011</b>	1.115351	0.012022	92.77757	2.76E-09	1.084448	1.146254	1.084448	1.146254

**RESIDUAL OUTPUT**

**PROBABILITY OUTPUT**

Observation	Predicted YEAR 2018	Residuals	Standard Residuals	Percentile	YEAR 2018
1	2.018786	0.031214	1.175025	8.333333	0.37
2	1.226886	-0.02689	-1.0121	25	0.52
3	0.903434	-0.04343	-1.63503	41.66667	0.71
4	0.713825	-0.00382	-0.14398	58.33333	0.86
5	0.513062	0.006938	0.26119	75	1.2
6	0.345759	0.024241	0.912525	91.66667	2.05

And a lot of pond scatter whole study area . In our survey area palparapurbapara and bag para, the maximum settlement area is situated beside the metal and un-metal

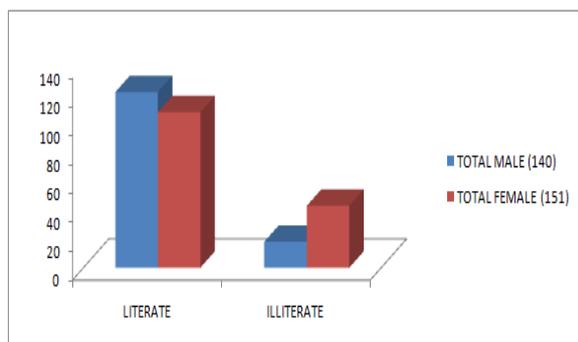
road. The total 69 % area is settlement in our survey area. Most of houses are semi pucca and kutcha. A small no of pucca. There is a small part of agricultural

land at the south-east part of the study area. The vegetation areas in our survey area most are plantations. Most are personal Agro-forest situated in our survey area about 5% . In the study area a lot of ponds and wetland scetter over the whole area about 4% .

About 4% of land of study area is fellow land out side of settlement area. About 8% of area of study area is road and drainage system. Palpara station road is one of the main metalled road is flows northern part of study area.

**Education Status:**

Education is one of the basic need of human beings. In the study area it was observed that the education status is not so good. It was surveyed that male population is more educated. Very few female population are literate over primary and secondary level. According to **Rashid, Sabina Faiz (2005)**., Here the number of female population literate at higher secondary and graduation level are 14 and 7 respectively. There are 13 female population are illiterate at this place.

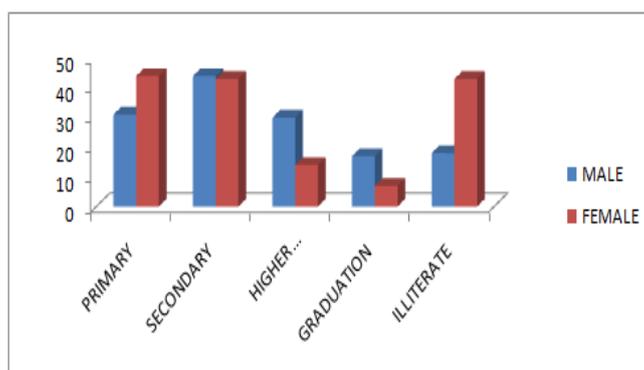


Besides this, the number of male population literate at primary(31), secondary(54), higher secondary(30) level ted at secondary & higher secondary level and very few people literate at graduation(17) level. With it 8 people are illiterate. The number of male literate population are 87% (122)and the number of female literate are 71% (108).

**Anova: Single Factor**

SUMMARY				
Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
PRIMARY	2	75	37.5	84.5
SECONDARY	2	87	43.5	0.5
HIGHER SECONDARY	2	44	22	128
GRADUATION	2	24	12	50

<b>ILLITERATE</b>	2	61	30.5	312.5		
<b>ANOVA</b>						
<b>Source of Variation</b>	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
<b>Between Groups</b>	1245.4	4	311.35	2.705039	0.152176	5.192168
<b>Within Groups</b>	575.5	5	115.1			
<b>Total</b>	1820.9	9				



18 male or 13% male population and 43 female or 29% population are illiterate. It was observed that the maximum male population are literate than the female population and the quality of education is not up to the mark.

**Socio-Economic and Environmental Problems**

**David (1982).**, High rates of illness within slum communities cause a decline in productivity and prevent children from attending school normally. For those who can, studies have shown a clear decline in performance at school and a much higher drop-out rate due to poor health. The lack of space and light to do their homework is also at cause. The conditions prevailing in the study area were found to be degrading and highly unhygienic,

affecting their health of the slum dwellers. They were found to be mostly suffering from cold, arthritis, eye related problem and rashes, when the survey was done. From the intensive field study we have seen that most of the people (63.33%) depend on allopathic, 30% people depend on homeopathic, and 6.67% people depend on aurvedic& self medicine.

Also we have observed that the people of this slum visit at CHAKDAH hospital (73%) for check up and 27% people depend on other dispensary.

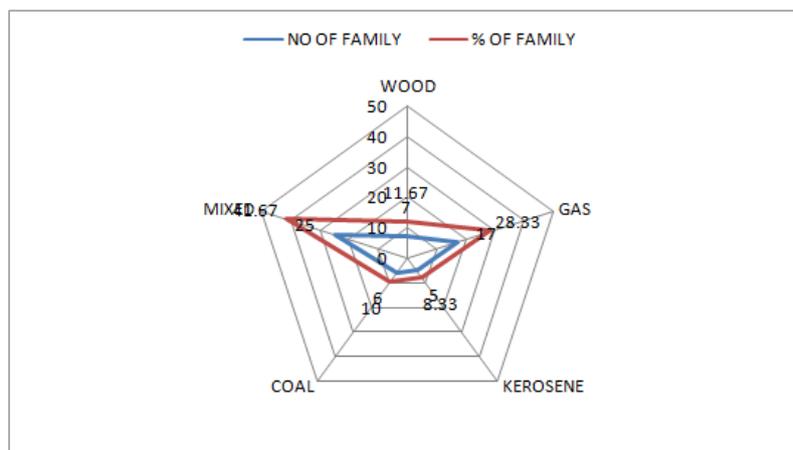
**Anova: Single Factor**

**SUMMARY**

Groups	Count	Sum	Average	Variance
<b>ALCOLE ADDICTION</b>	1	10	10	#DIV/0!
<b>SMOKING</b>	1	51	51	#DIV/0!
<b>DRUG ADDICTION</b>	1	9	9	#DIV/0!
<b>GAMBLING DEN</b>	1	11	11	#DIV/0!
<b>CHILD MARAGE</b>	1	9	9	#DIV/0!
<b>DAWRY</b>	1	7	7	#DIV/0!
<b>OTHERS</b>	1	13	13	#DIV/0!

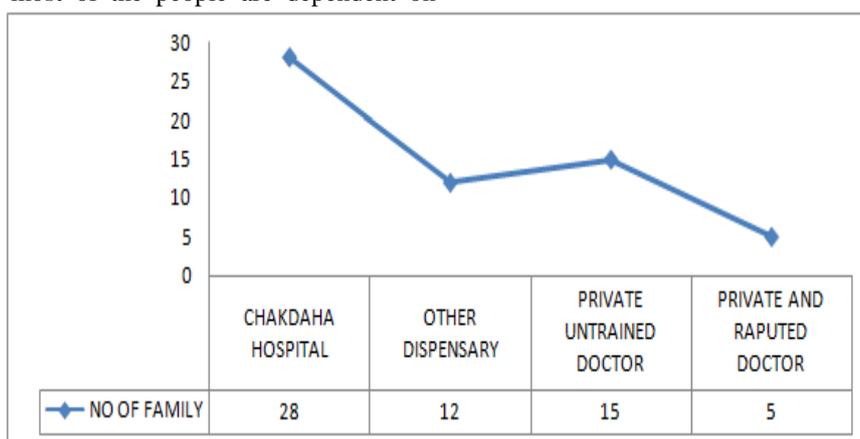
**ANOVA**

Source of Variation	SS	df	MS	F	P-value	F crit
Between Groups	1473.429	6	245.5714	65535	#NUM!	#NUM!
Within Groups	0	0	65535			
<b>Total</b>	<b>1473.429</b>	<b>6</b>				



**Kundu N (2003)**, Maximum people like to prefer non trained doctor which is less cost than reputed doctor. There is no sufficient health facility. The Hospital is so far then the area nearly 4 k.m. No facility of other good doctor and dispensary. For a medicine shop they have to walk 1 km. to nearby bazar which is close to the palpara station. In this study area, most of the power cut problem occurred in puja vacation. Mainly most of the people are dependent on

Tube well water . Some houses which are observed using tap water&Deep tube well. Tap water is not available in whole area . So Chakdaha municipality have to over come from this problem . This area's people have suffer from drinking water problem over the year. Most of the time tube wall fall in not working condition but chakdaha municipality can not support them at bad time. They carry water from far.



In the study area, water quality is not good. The area is suffering from arsenic problem. This area surrounded by

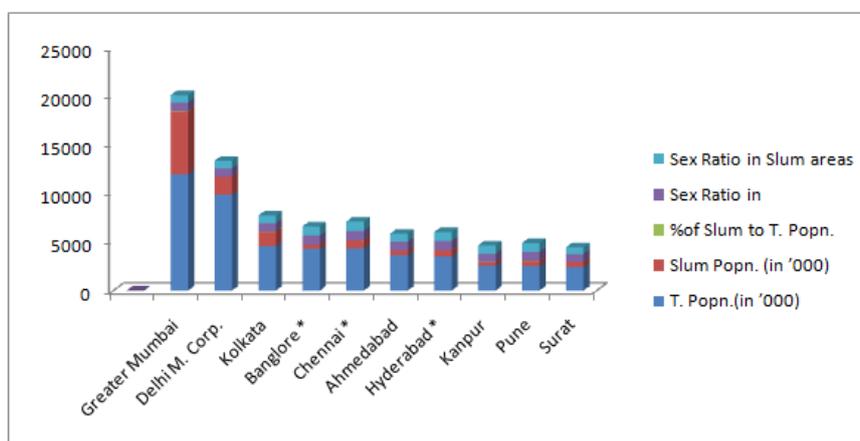
A great percentage of woman married under 17 it is 31% . Most of occasion 17 to 23 year is preferred (43%) .

two village named aynatpur and akterpur. For agricultural use a lot of underground water are used . That's why the water quality gets worst condition. In summer session the crisis of water gets most important problem in this area. Most of the females are married below 17 years and very few females are married above 23 years in the study area.

Here only 37% females are engaged in education.

So maximum percentage of female population are illiterate. So it is clear that there is lack of awareness among the people. Maximum of female population is under age of 15 to 60. And 14 female population is also listed numerous.

Total and Slum Population of Million Plus Cities in India, Census 2001					
Million Plus cities	T. Popn.(in '000)	Slum Popn. (in '000)	%of Slum to T. Popn.	Sex Ratio in	Sex Ratio in Slum areas
				Non-Slum areas	
Greater Mumbai	11,978	6,475	54.06	859	770
Delhi M. Corp.	9,879	1,851	18.74	836	780
Kolkata	4,573	1,485	32.48	841	805
Banglore *	4,301	431	10.02	915	947
Chennai *	4,344	820	18.88	953	974
Ahmedabad	3,637	474	13.46	891	850
Hyderabad *	3,520	627	17.23	930	938
Kanpur	2,551	368	14.42	857	857
Pune	2,538	492	19.39	920	928
Surat	2,433	508	20.89	794	701
All India	73,346	17,697	24.13	874	820



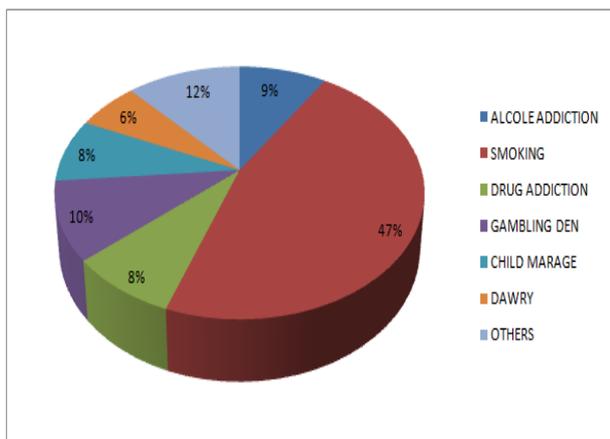
**Status of Women & Child Labour**

It was observed that only 31% females are participating in different types of work. Maximum female population are engaged in their own household activities. Most of the female worker engaged as made servant . In the study area, only 21% females bank a/c holder. So the economic status of the women of our study area is not so good. Mainly education is a problem with them and a tendency only be housewife. From the intensive field study we have seen that they are engaged in different type of works like selling different commodities in train, household activities, staff

cutting etc. Maximum female children work as maid servant. Some children are engaged in brick field.

**Problems and Prospect**

**Kundu N (2003)**, The main problem of the surveyed area is addiction of many kind of drugs ( Alcohol, Smoking and others). Besides this gambling den another problem of this area. And other problems like robbery, theft, murder, etc are happened prominently specially in the time of holi , durga puja ,Diwali etc. Other problems are- in the study area the most usual problem is water problem municipality can not give proper service in it.



A damage tube well is repaired by municipality not less than 10-12 days. Resident have to go more or less 2 km for water. Maximum govt. tube well is remain unworkable. The road condition of this area is so bad. Here and there it is broken. Every time there is a chance of accident. Government has to take necessary stapes. The garbage cleaning service is not available here. So here and there gathered garbage and keep the condition very dirty. Soil, water are polluted. Drainage system in not available in the whole area. In rainy session hare and there water are gathered. Drain are not cleared regularly . Maximum part of study area has no water logging system beside road.

#### **Suitable Suggestion:**

All of these problems mentioned above may have several solutions. Just the study area has to concentrate about these problems. The solution may be proposed for Maximization of literacy in the basic improvement should be made. Lit may cause several other solutions as well as Literate people may join several government and private services that will enrich their economic condition. They may aware about population and the population birth rate of the study area could be controlled . They can imply several new techniques ; equipment's to agriculture and use of modern. scientific methods can maximize the production level. Education makes people aware to unhealthy sanitation problems. So diseases may be minimized and general health could improve. As they become literate, they can easily understand the food values and can improve their food habits. So, that there a nutrition level could touch the proper level. Inspire of all, they can

be modern and board-minded and they could stop several superstitions activates. Government should maximize drinking water facilities, so that people could accumulate fresh water. Government should improve the educational facilities, maximize number of school and teaching staff. Some higher educational institute should be established here

#### **CONCLUSION**

As well as , **John F (1987)**, The financial capital of India known as Mumbai is home to estimated 6.5 million slum people. Nearly half of Mumbai's Population lives in small shacks surrounded by open sewers. Nearly 55% of Mumbai's population lives in Slum areas. Age-sex structure of this slums shows high dependency ratio . Male literacy rate of the slum is 84% and female literacy rate is 75%. In this slum, people are mainly suffered from general diseases like Cold, Stomach ache, and Arthritis. Income status of a slum is very poor. 42 families out of 60 families income level remain under Rs.5000 42 child labor are found in the study area. Most of the people addicted with drug, different crime, and gambling. Most of necessary requirement as a resident the people of this are deprive from good road condition, drainage, garbage cleaning and supply of water . **David (1982)**., Socio-economically authorized slum is comparatively developed than .slum dwellers are facing various socio-economic problem like lack of education, drinking water facilities, electricity, medical facilities etc. Unhealthy living condition, poverty, child labour, diseases( cold, skin diseases etc) are also found in the study area. The slum dwellers are always neglected that is why we should co-operate and the government should step forward to the slum dwellers.

#### **REFERENCES**

- [1]. Encyclopedia of the City (2005), Editor: Roger W. Caves, ISBN 978-0415252256, (page 410); also see Encyclopædia Britannica (2001), article on Slum
- [2]. Dyos, H.J.; Cannadine, David; Reeder, David (1982). 131 Exploring the urban past: essays in urban history. Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-28848-4
- [3]. Wohl, Anthony S. (2002). The eternal slum: housing and social policy in Victorian London. Transaction Publishers. p. 5. ISBN 978-0-7658-0870-7.
- [4]. Todaro, Michael P. (1969). "A Model of Labour Migration and Urban Unemployment in Less Developed Countries". The American Economic Review. 59 (1): 138–148
- [5]. Rashid, Sabina Faiz (2005). Worried lives, poverty and reproductive health needs of married adolescent women in urban slums of Dhaka city, Bangladesh (PhD thesis). Australian National University.

- [6]. S Chandrasekhar (2005), Urbanization in Developing Countries at the Population Association of America, Philadelphia .
- [7]. Kundu N (2003) Urban slum reports: The case of Kolkata, India. Nairobi: United Nations .
- [8]. Mandelker, Daniel R. (1969). "Housing Codes, Building Demolition, and Just Compensation: A Rationale for the Exercise of Public Powers over Slum Housing".
- [9]. Bauman, John F (1987), Public Housing, Race, and Renewal: Urban Planning in Philadelphia, 1920–1974, Philadelphia, Temple University Press .
- [10]. Sharma, K. (2000). Rediscovering Dharavi: stories from Asia's largest slum. Penguin, ISBN 978-0141000237, pages 3–11 .
- [11]. Wohl, Anthony S. (2002). The eternal slum: housing and social policy in Victorian London. Transaction Publishers. p. 5. ISBN 978-0-7658-0870-7 .