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Social Structure and Practices of Slum in North Bengal-Bangladesh: A Case Study on Rangpur Zone

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Abstract

Social structure and cultural practices are two indistinctive terms of the society. Social practice involves to social engagement, collaboration of a person, communities as per the social centric on the other hand cultural practices refer a culture that relates to a tradition or customs issues of a particular intention as the context of unabridged sense. This study is related to the social structure and cultural practices in slum the covers the area of North Bengal of Bangladesh slums especially in Rangpur zone. This study has been conducted by following the constructive and deliberate methodology with a view to acquiring gist and realistic figures. By the help of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS-v20) covers investigates with smidgens the frequency analysis, cross tabularization, chi-square, hypothesis testing. It is observe that from the point of view of social structure and cultural practices disputes the relocation people of the North Bengal of Bangladesh slums evolves 17% rickshaw puller, 1% garments worker, 2% motor worker, 12% construction worker, 2% hotel worker, 11% business, 9% hawker, 1% farmer, 11% day labor, 5% house maid and 29% others and the respondent maximum are from age 40-50 is 24%. It is found that 40% of the slum inhabitants came from the causes of poverty on the other hand 7% came to several uncertainty issues and the living standard are in under down stage. On the side of cultural concern them adopting their cultural issues by involving different acts like adherence clues life. It is a common phenomenon to use a mobile phone in many concerns of the cultural consistent and hawker classes of the slums are using Television and Radio for the cultural practices issue. It is acclaimed that to sustenance the major issues like supply pure water, ongoing education upkeep, creating the working opportunity of the slum dwellers, set up the accommodation problems riddance, high local government backing for the hygienic manner and matter evolving the pivotal concern of the basic issues slum dwellers. Open-handed more opportunities for NGO and Private Organization with the assimilation assistantship of the governmental can be the better stand to exterminate the problematical issues of the slums.

Keywords: Social structure; Cultural practices; Relocation; Slums

Introduction

The slum is almost a universal phenomenon in every city of the world. No country can deny this reality as all metropolitan cities in the world are most affected by this problem though the characteristics of slums like poor and congested housing , messy families, low three R's rate, divergent behavior, high population density, etc., vary from region to region, the unemployed and homeless people come to the metropolitan cities obviously because the prospects of making a living are better (at least as perceived by the potential migrants) in the big cities than in the slum types areas, small towns or rural areas. Unlike in the cities of Third World Countries where there is a lack of infrastructure or a virtual collapse of the limited infrastructure, the Western cities usually offer a large number of facilities like shelters, public toilets, subways, lobbies of office buildings, etc. for public use which attract a lot of people drifting into the category of homeless who can survive even without working. A major reason for their being homeless is non-availability of affordable housing in the metropolitan cities. Hence, these homeless people build slums in the big cities. Sprawl under the conditions of rapid population growth creates two sets of problems for metropolitan cities in the developing countries; the problem of intense population pressure arising out of population growth and migration from rural areas and small towns, and the problem of the collapse of the limited infrastructure economic resources in large cities. These, in turn, result in the growth of slums in such cities. Contrary to this, metropolitan cities in the developed countries do not face the burden of demographic pressure except for that through the limited migration. This is precisely due to the reason that the density of the population in this city is usually i.e. drifting of the population towards the suburbs. In other words urbanization is in effect decentralized in the industrially advanced societies due to the easy availability of modern technology even in the suburbs.

Theoretical Framework

Slum

A slum is a heavily populated urban informal settlement characterized by substandard housing and squalor. While slums differ in size and other characteristics, most lack reliable sanitation services, supply of clean water, reliable electricity, timely law enforcement and other basic services. Slum residences vary from shanty houses to professionally built dwellings that because of poor-quality construction or provision of services have deteriorated into slums [1,2].

Culture

Live science.com describes –"Culture is the characteristics and knowledge of a particular group of people, defined by everything from language, religion, cuisine, social habits, music and arts. The Center for Advance Research on Language Acquisition goes a step further, defining culture as shared patterns of behaviors and interactions, cognitive constructs and understanding that are learned by socialization. Thus, it can be seen as the growth of a group identity fostered by social patterns unique to the group" [3].

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Social factors

Reference.com describes –"Social factors are the aspects that directly influence or affect lifestyles. Some important social factors include: religion, ethnicity, family, physical status, economic status, education, location, life partners, children and political systems numerous factors affect or direct lifestyles in any population. Some other social factors include family life, school environment, violence on TV or in the home, weak or strong social ties (such as a lack of strong friendships), socioeconomic status, neighborhood (clashing or cohesiveness of cultural norms), education level obtained, poor social influences (such as gang behavior), societal norms and influences (such as a farming community versus inner-city), and religious influences." [4].

Cultural factors

Cultural factors are the established beliefs, values, traditions, laws and languages of a nation or society. These factors also include the artistic values, marriage customs and religious beliefs that are indigenous to a particular region.

Relocation

"Relocation, also known as moving, is the process of vacating a fixed location (such as a residence or business) and settling in a different one. A move can be to a nearby location within the same neighborhood, a much farther location in a different city, or sometimes a different country. It usually includes packing up all belongings, transferring to the new home, and unpacking, as well as administrative or bureaucratic tasks, such as changing registration data, change of insurance, services etc. [5].

Objectives of the Study

- To distinguish the social structure of the slum inhabitants.

- To determine the whys and wherefores relocation of rural people to the cities.

- To make recommendations for the improvement of the living-standards of the slum-dweller.

Methodology

This section is ardent to give an outline of the selection of study area, collection and preparation of data, data processing analysis, selection of the computer program, selection of variables.

The study area of introduction

This study title denotes the area of north Bengal that means the two divisions of Bangladesh Rangpur and Rajshahi but the coverage area is only the Rangpur zone. Researchers set it as for the standard of primary data based study. For collecting the primary data of this research paper, it has been selected four different places those are Railway Purbo gate, Nasniyabastuhara, Churi-Potti and Ershad-Nagar in Rangpur area and other places that cover the places of north Bengal slums spaces. There are many people living in the communities in the slum that fill u the target of the respondent [6-9].

Data collection

The study is mainly based on the primary data so; a set of questionnaire was set for collecting data. The questionnaire predominantly included such as age, total number of children born, age, marital issues, income issues, living fuel issues, entertainment issues, etc. and so on as to the requirements basis of the study. At first Bangle version questionnaire was made for the convenience of

the data collection. Next time, the questionnaire was converted into English version for analytical purposes. This study is based on survey methodology and case studies. Generally the household heads were quizzed with a pre-tested interview schedule on trial and error basis. 'Household head' means the person who plays the main character in the supervisory process of a family [10,11]. In the absence of the household head, the second- imperative adult associate of the family was talking to. In this collection, the direct personal interview method has been used. It has gotten an affectionate response as well as precise evidence of the interview method. Questionnaire practice has been used to accumulate records.

Sampling

Sampling is an essential and momentous part of statistical survey. In statistical investigation, it is impractical to enumerate whole population. All the individuals under study are called population or universe in statistic instead of the population perform our analysis on the basis of finite subset of the population is called sample. In selecting area it was painstaking 100 respondents as sample size for this research study. Here 100 respondents were interview through purposive basis of the sampling.

Data processing analysis

Mainly the analysis has been conducted with the help of computer and SPSS-V-22. Technically speaking, processing implies editing, coding, classification and tabulation of collected data so that amenable to analysis. The explanation of the data processing are-

Coding and tabulation

Coding states to the process of assigning or other symbols to replies so that responses can be put into limited number of groupings or modules, which make the process calmer and quicker. After editing, the data have been coded in cold sheets according to a comprehensive code plan. it has been coding the data in the following way suppose the variable. " Main reason to come slum(MRCS)" is coded as 23q (Main reason to come slum) and its center categories are as 1="River erosion"2="job search" 3="husband abandoned" 4="disaster" 5="poverty" 6="insecurity" 7="others" . Tabularization is the method of summarizing raw data and exhibiting the same in compact from for further analysis. It is an orderly arrangement of data in columns and rows. The better and effective ways to analyze the data quickly, easily and correctly without computer and analysis using statistical tools, for that it is to select a suitable computer program for data entry and analysis. Entire Computerization of data has been performed by Computer Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) for windows 7 version-22. Sophisticated statistical tools have been used naming as regression analysis with the module analysis of statistics [12,13].

Research Hypothesis

Through the study has been tried to find some factors of the cultural and societal issues of the slum of north Bengal. Through hypothesis test there taken some of hypothesis to be tested which area

H1: There is impact on cultural practices with respect to age.

H2: There is impact on cultural practice with respect to sex.

H3: There is impact on cultural practices with respect occupation of first earning member.

H4: There is impact on cultural practices with respect main reason to come in slum.

Statistical tools and SPSS-v22 has been used to do the test of hypothesis.

Reasoning of the Study

A wide-ranging and appropriate approach need to be planned and effected by both the government and NGOs for the enhancement of living criterions of the slum-dwellers. Rangpur zone is now one of the most densely populated cities in the Bangladesh. Over 20% of them live in slums with inadequate facilities. These assist to turn them into refinement parklands of social and political controversy. For any sustainable development it is compulsory to wrinkle facts and figures on slums so that it is probable to discourse the discontent in an applied way. However, there need to collect dependable data, statistics and comportment profound inquiries. It has been tried to recognize the reasons for the undertaking of slum-dwellers from pastoral to inner-city areas, their current living circumstances, cultural activities and the snags that they face in the slum. Some commendations have been accessible for better development for the slum-dwellers. It is anticipated that this study will support all troubled in assuaging some problems to a definite point [14,15].

Discussion and Confab

This area covers the devotion of slum social structure and practices with focusing the north Bengal zone of Bangladesh it is visible that global world is divided in may social classes time to time with flying a culture norms of society that shape the mode of life standard. The slum dwellers are one of them in the modern society just backward then steps of bit. Bangladesh is an uprising country the cultural and social mode of Bangladesh is changing day by day rapidly in consistent with this mode the slums environment also changing but the question what is the portion and what are them in changing. Generally the real picture of the slum dwellers are centering on the two broad categorize one of is social senses and others is cultural sense these two sense comes from the urban and rural areas that shows the far difference between of categorize. Most of the slums are constructed by the side of town area because the slum dwellers wants to get a work opportunity, want to get accommodation and others reasons also theses drive to find in the town areas because of the town area there generally exist greater opportunity to get a place of work. It is seen that Bangladesh is a country of different culture and classes so in the slum there also seen many class of people in the same sort having same sort of problems, social factors, cultural factors are that two terms of any society vehemently related each there the coms form the origination of the society that also bears the interaction too. In north Bengal of Bangladesh especially Rangpur zones that shows the greater cultural diversity comparatively than the others areas of Bangladesh that means this areas is the combination of cultural diversification. behind this pictures in the slum, found some reason likely natural disasters, river erosion, poverty problem, looking for work shaping them to make a special cultural in the slum so it is a comprehensive matter is that each category interacts each other's and creates the slums society special. It is observed that the dweller of slum now feels betterments to do live with getting some opportunity for the government and NGO's. They enjoying the sanitation hygienic, improving communication mode, child getting the primary equation support. Physiological matter is no way to reduce by the intervention of the local government and non-government parties but it requirements stretch to decipher. Some of more inspecting of this chapter will give the distinct emphases on some arena.

Logistic distribution analysis

The chi-square statistic is the difference in -2 log-likelihoods between the final model and a reduced model. The reduced model is formed by omitting an effect from the final model. The null hypothesis is that all parameters of that effect are 0. (a) This reduced model is equivalent to the final model because omitting the effect does not increase the degrees of freedom. (b) Unexpected singularities in the Hessian matrix are encountered. This indicates that either some predictor variables should be excluded or some categories should be merged. (c) The log-likelihood value cannot be further increased after maximum number of step-halving. In Table 1, it is observed that that factors of age, sex, main element of floor, types of latrine, main source of fuel, occupation of first earning member and main reason to come slum are selected for the study since these factors are significant and proving the statistical test (Table 2).

The categorization of the study is two for one is male and another is female it has been concluded that from the conglomerate point of view there is 68% male and 32% is female out of 100 respondents male is the greater portion. In the slum area that carries age range from different angle- the number of person at age 10-20 is 1% , 20-30 is 26%, at age 30-40 is 10%, at age 40-50 is 24%, at age 50-60 is 21% , at age 60-70 is 10% and at age more than 70 is 8% in slum area in concerned with this study. The floor categorization of the slum resident in two types mainly one is soil based that carries the percentage 97% and 3% is the brick based resident, on the other hand 56% used sanitary latrine, 31% used pit and 3% used others ways. Main sources of fuel is considered some of categorize which are so to say - kerosene, wood and leaf. They generally used it for the purpose of supporting the general activities of cooking and others issues; carries bears the portion is 2% used kerosene, 48% used wood and 50% used leaf. Highly using material is wood and leaf. It is observed that occupation of the first earning member of the slum dwellers in the north Bengal that related with the life standard of the slum people. There are 17% rickshaw puller, 1% garments worker, 2% motor worker, 12% construction worker, 2% hotel worker, 11% business, 9% hawker, 1% farmer, 11% day labor, 5% house maid and 29% others, it is a comprehensive issue that is exist different segment of peoples mostly depends on the ongoing working activities to support the life. In physiologically they are working to support the life standard

Effect	Model Fitting Criteria	Likelihood Ratio Tests		
	-2 Log Likelihood of Reduced Model	Chi-Square	Df	Sig.
Intercept	2.103E2	0	0	.
Age	3.135E2	103.14	18	0
Sex	3.516E2	141.296	3	0
TOH	2.136E2	3.278	3	0.351
TH	2.103E2	0	0	.
TMER	2.103E2	0	0	.
MEW	2.104E2	0.093	3	0.993
MEF	3.003E2	89.989	3	0
NR	1.387	.	6	.
TL	1.584E3	1.37E+03	3	0
TUL	1.945E2	.	3	.
MSL	2.087E2	.	3	.
MSF	2.574E2	47.028	3	0
OFEM	4.015E2	191.184	3	0
MRCS	4.859E2	275.507	12	0
NFM	7.877	.	21	.
AWL	2.019E2	.	3	.
O	2.153E2	4.957	9	0.838

Table 1: Logistic distribution analysis: Likelihood Ratio Tests.

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Gender	Frequency (N)	Percent
Male	68	68%
Female	32	32%
Age	Frequency	Percent
10- 20	1	1.00%
20-30	26	26%
30-40	10	10%
40-50	24	24%
50-60	21	21%
60-70	10	10%
70+	8	8%
Main Elements of Floor	Frequency	Percent
Soil	97	97%
Brick	3	3%
Types of Latrine	Frequency	Percent
Sanitary	66	66%
Pit	31	31%
Other	3	3%
Main Source of Fuel	Frequency	Percent
Kerosene	2	2%
Wood	48	48%
Leaf	50	50%
Occupation of First Earning Member	Frequency	Percent
Rickshaw Puller	17	17%
Garments Worker	1	1%
Motor Worker	2	2%
Construction Worker	12	12%
Hotel Worker	2	2%
Business	11	11%
Hacker	9	9%
Farmer	1	1%
Day labor	11	11%
House Maid	5	5%
Others	29	29%
Main Reason to Come Slum	Frequency	Percent
River Erosion	31	31%
looking for work	13	13%
Poverty	40	40%
Insecurity	7	7%
Other	9	9%

Table 2: Analysis variables.

at for the basic issues not the process or mental issues and they come in the slum for many reason. It is well perceived information that many places of the Rangpur region, specially Kurigram district's people face river erosion and flood effected problems every year for those they felt lost and tried to find a place to ensure accommodations that works as the reasons to come in a slum, besides this it has been observed that looking for work, poverty, insecurity and others. From the investigation it is found that some portion statistical measure which are - river erosion, work search, poverty, insecurity and others 31%, 13%, 40%, 7% and 9% respondent come to slum respectively. Greater portion is poverty and river erosion that works as the issues to come in slum.

Contingency analysis and Hypothesis testing

The purpose of study has been investigating the interrelationship of the variables considered in the analysis; the aim is to indicate analysis of the effect of several variables on the independent variable and

their statistical significance. This leads to make contingency analysis of the selected variables. The contingency analysis investigates the degree of association together the dependency criterion between the selected variables. The correlation analysis examines the direction and magnified of interrelationship of the variable under study. Examination of association was performed by means of contingency table.

It is demonstrating contingency analysis, which is designed to test any association between different singularities, contingency analysis, if 'O' denoted observation frequency and 'E' denote Exp. frequency of a contingency table, then the Exp. frequency under any hypothesis is

$$E_{ij} = R_i \, C_j \, N$$

Where

E_{ij}=Exp. frequency of ith row and jth columns.

R_i=No. of observation at the ith row the respective contingency table.

C_j=No. of data at the jth column of the respective contingency table.

N=Total number of observation (Table 3).

From each contingency table examination of association between the components and the different segment of the component are made by computing Chi-square and using the formula given by, Tables 4-6.

Summary, Findings, Recommendations of Conclusion

Summary and findings

Slums are the artifact of social structure and cultural practices of a particular social system inhibiting the physical, mental, moral and social development of the individuals. It is observed that the basic amenities related to cultural practices such as television, radio and access to modern way of communication are also at far lower standards in the slum area when compared to the city as a whole. This is to scrutinize the social structure and cultural practices in slums. For analyzing the social condition and cultural practices of slum dwellers, the extant study is

Count		Age							Total
		Oct-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70+	
Cultural practices	Television	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4
	Mobile	1	13	7	7	6	1	1	36
	Television and radio	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Television and Mobile	0	6	0	7	3	0	0	16
	Total	1	19	9	15	11	1	1	57

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.871[a]	18	0
Likelihood Ratio	18.431	18	0
Linear-by-Linear Association	0.000	1	0
N of Valid Cases	57		

To test the hypothesis
H0: There is no impact on cultural practices with respect to age
H1: There is impact on cultural practices with respect to age
[a] 23 cells (82.1%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .02.
It is observed that at 5% level of significance chi-square (.000) is less than 0.05.
Result: It is conclude that null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected. i.e. There is impact on cultural practices with respect to age of respondent.

Table 3: (H1) Cultural practices ˙Age Cross tabulation.

Count		Sex		Total
		Male	Female	
Cultural Practices	Television	3	1	4
	Mobile	30	6	36
	Television and radio	1	0	1
	Television and Mobile	14	2	16
	Total	48	9	57

Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
0.594[a]	3	0.898
0.727	3	0.867
0.4	1	0.527
57		

To test the hypothesis
H0: There is no impact on cultural practice with respect to sex
H2: There is impact on cultural practice with respect to sex.
a. 5 cells (62.5%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 0.16.
At 5% level of significance chi-square (0.898) is greater than 0.05.
Result: Null hypothesis (H0) is accepted. i.e. There is no impact on cultural practices with respect to sex.

Table 4: (H2) Cultural practices *Sex Cross tabulation.

Count	Occupation of first earning member								Total
	rickshaw puller	motor worker	construction worker	business	hawker	day labor	House maid	others	
Television	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
Mobile	8	1	5	5	4	3	1	9	36
Television and radio	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Television and Mobile	1	1	2	4	1	2	0	5	16
Total	11	2	7	10	6	5	1	15	57

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	16.101[a]	21	0.764
Likelihood Ratio	13.618	21	0.885
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.479	1	0.224
N of Valid Cases	57		

a. 29 cells (90.6%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 0.02.
At 5% level of significance chi-square (0.764) is greater than 0.05.
Result: Null hypothesis (H0) is accepted. i.e. There is no impact on cultural practices with respect to occupation of first earning member.

Table 5: (H$_3$) Occupation of first earning member and *cultural practices.

taken four slum areas of Rangpur zone. 100 samples households were taken for the study. From the analysis, it is found that, the respondents whose age range is 40-50; they have more impact on cultural practices.

Major finding

It is obtained from our analysis, the number of respondents at age 10-20 is 1%, 20-30 is 26%, at age 30-40 is 10%, at age 40-50 is 24%, at age 50-60 is 21%, at age 60-70 is 10% and at age more than 70 is 8% in slum area. The maximum frequency occur at age interval 40-50 and minimum frequency occur at age interval more than 70.17% rickshaw puller, 1% garments worker, 2% motor worker, 12% construction worker, 2% hotel worker, 11% business, 9% hawker, 1% farmer, 11% day labor, 5% house maid and 29% others out of 100 person in slum area. The most of the respondents are in other occupation. The respondents (40%) are coming to slum for the poverty and least of the respondent (7%) come to slum for diffidence. The maximum number of respondents whose occupation is in other group are using mobile as a cultural practices and the minimum number of respondents whose occupation is in hawker group using television and radio as a cultural practice (Figure 1).
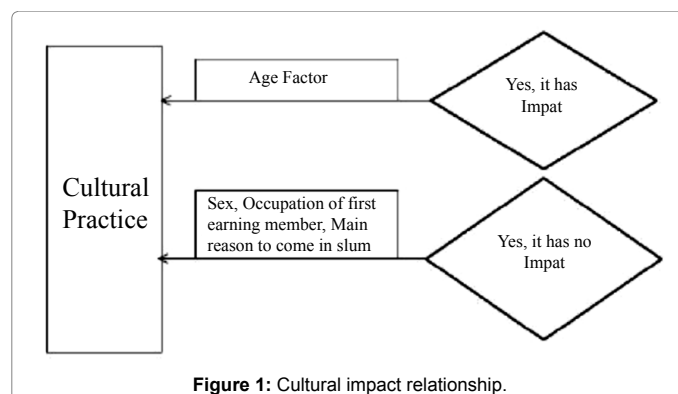

Figure 1: Cultural impact relationship.

Recommendations

The slum dwellers are deprived of imperative major rights like accommodation, pure water supply, education, etc. On the other hand existence is a barrier to modern borough advance and a sound atmosphere. It is exasperating to identify some complications of the

Count		Main reason to come slum					Total
		River erosion	Job search	poverty	insecurity	Others	
Cultural practices	Television	1	0	2	0	1	4
	Mobile	12	10	8	2	4	36
	Television and Radio	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Television and Mobile	3	0	11	2	0	16
	Total	17	10	21	4	5	57
Chi-Square Tests							
		Value		df		Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	
Pearson Chi-Square		19.451[a]		12		0.078	
Likelihood Ratio		23.36		12		0.025	
Linear-by-Linear Association		0.865		1		0.352	
N of Valid Cases		57					

To test the hypothesis
H0: There is no impact on cultural practices with respect main reason to come slum.
H1: There is impact on cultural practices with respect main reason to come slum.
[a]16 cells (80.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 0.07.
At 5% level of significance chi-square (0.078) is greater than 0.05.
Result: null hypothesis (H0) is accepted. i.e. There is no impact on cultural practices with respect to main reason to come slum.
From the overall test of Hypothesis it has been concluded the result of four hypotheses:
H1: There is impact on cultural practices with respect to age-Accepted
H2: There is impact on cultural practice with respect to sex-Rejected
H3: There is impact on cultural practices with respect occupation of first earning member-Rejected
H4: There is impact on cultural practices with respect main reason to come in slum-Rejected

Table 6: (H4) Cultural practices. `Main reason to come slum Cross tabulation.

slum dwellers and on the basis of the findings a few commendations can be made. It is estimated that this research will interest the officials, urban developers and other community concerns to some magnitude.

1. Most of the slums well-known in the study area remained low lying expanses and overwhelmed during rainy seasons especially in the communication route. Actions should be occupied to increase their level in order to elude problems of inundating and sledding in such slums.

2. Local government should deliver more capability of public latrines for deterrence of water and land pollution.

3. The local government should accept trials to improve the physical environment of the residence places, suitable drainage, sewerage structure and satisfactory water supply.

4. Local government should ripen stratagems to thwart the materialization of new slums. These should take in access to reasonable land, realistically priced materials, employment chances and basic substructures.

5. The Government can announce housing accommodations to the dispossessed on a long-term episode centre.

6. In addition to the dispossessed or hard-core poor people there is a gathering of people who have only farmsteads in their hamlet. These people voyage towards the municipalities for employment. It is acclaimed that this type of people could be steady through generating various occupation prospects in pastoral areas.

7. It has been witnessed during the fact-finding that there is no connection among the establishments working in the slums. For an operative and positive curriculum, there should be intra and interrelationship of the government, NGOs and private organizations that are at work for the slum inhabitants.

Conclusion

The hasty progress of population in urban axes since independence has led to the emergence and growth of urban slums in the country. The developmental programs in urban centers create the space of work to the rural migrants as well as the local urban population. The absence of proper shelter was settled in pockets of the slum areas characterized by overcrowding, dilapidated dwellings, lack of sanitation and civic amenities. Our study has shown that the social conditions of slum dwellers are worse than that of city people. Realizing the gravity of the situation, governments have implemented a number of schemes and programs to improve the living conditions of people living in slums. In short multipronged strategy required not only to address the needs of social structure but also the cultural activities of slum dwellers.

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