

A SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY OF SLUM DWELLERS IN RANCHI CITY, JHARKHAND, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

The socio-economic condition of the slum dwellers is generally poor because of the lack of basic social amenities; functional skills, proper education, source of the income, hygiene and health resources. However, slum dwellers directly or indirectly play an important role in nation-building. This paper attempts to show the socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers and its reasons and to suggest suitable measures to improve their living conditions. Data was collected from 300 respondents by primary survey method where respondents were selected by statistical simple random sampling method. There were found that people living in slums had very poor living conditions. Due to bad hygienic condition and health statuses of households were also not in a satisfactory level. The occurrence of diseases was very high among the studied population and it was concluded that people living with low socio-economic conditions were to face different health and hygiene problems. Since these people are the stock of the potential human resources it can be developed through skill development programmes initiated by the government and through appropriate public action relating to social provisions and redistribution social facilities. Lastly, this paper suggests the effective measures to minimize the problems and raise the living conditions of the slum dwellers in Ranchi.

Keywords: slum dwellers, socio-economic, social facilities, health resources, living conditions.

INTRODUCTION

The term socio-economy refers to the combination of two words such as society and economy. Sometimes it refers to the status of a society based on the economy, education, health, amenities and the structure of houses of an individual family.

The demonstration effect of improved standard of living prevailing in the urban area has also attracted not only the population from smaller settlements, but also the rural migrants to almost all the major urban centers resulting in the emergence of slums even in the heart of the cities. These slums occurred due to various factors, namely the shortage of developed land being beyond the reach of urban poor; large influx of population, rural migration to cities in search of jobs and inadequate provision of basic services and infrastructural facilities in the urban areas. In general, slums are the products of failed policies, bad governance, corruption, inappropriate regulation, dysfunctional land markets, unresponsive financial systems and a fundamental lack of political will (Sufaira. 2013).

Formation of slum is not only limited to urbanization and industrial revolution, various researchers have argued that apart from urbanization, there are other factors responsible for

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slum formation in urban centers and these include inadequate provision of facilities, poor urban management and poverty (Adebayo. 1995).

In Ranchi city there is number of slum areas but the socioeconomic condition of slum people is very low due to rapid growth of urbanization. This study based on some socio-economic factors like amenities, health condition, occupation, water condition and education facilities in that present area.

The study area belongs to Ranchi, the capital city of Jharkhand which is separated from the Bihar state and formed in the year of 2000. As the study area is newly developed slum area and the population increased day by day, so it gives inverse impact on the socio-economic condition of the slum area people. According to census of India, in 2001 the population of the city was 977821 but in 2011 it is 1257335. Due to increasing population and rapid growth of urbanization the basic needs of the population is not fulfilled properly. The most important problem of this area is there is no proper sewage treatment plan. This leads to water pollution in the study area. Because of this health hazard problem like waterborne diseases such as cholera, hepatitis A occurred in that present area.

Geographically the study area Ranchi the capital city of Indian state of Jharkhand, located between 23° 20' 38.7636" North latitude and 85° 18' 34.4268" East longitude which is situated at an altitude of 618 meter above the mean sea level. Geomorphologically the study area is plateau region which is belonging to Chotonagpur Plateau. Average annual summer temperature is 20 degree Celsius to 42 degree Celsius and the average annual winter temperature is ranging from 0 degree Celsius to 25 degree Celsius. The average annual rainfall is 1397 mm. Subarnarekha is the main river in the study area. The Ranchi Municipality covers an area of 224 sq.km. Which is consist of 37 wards. The total population of 2011 census is 847093 (figure 1). The objective of this paper is to analyze socio-economic condition of the local people in the slum areas of Ranchi city.

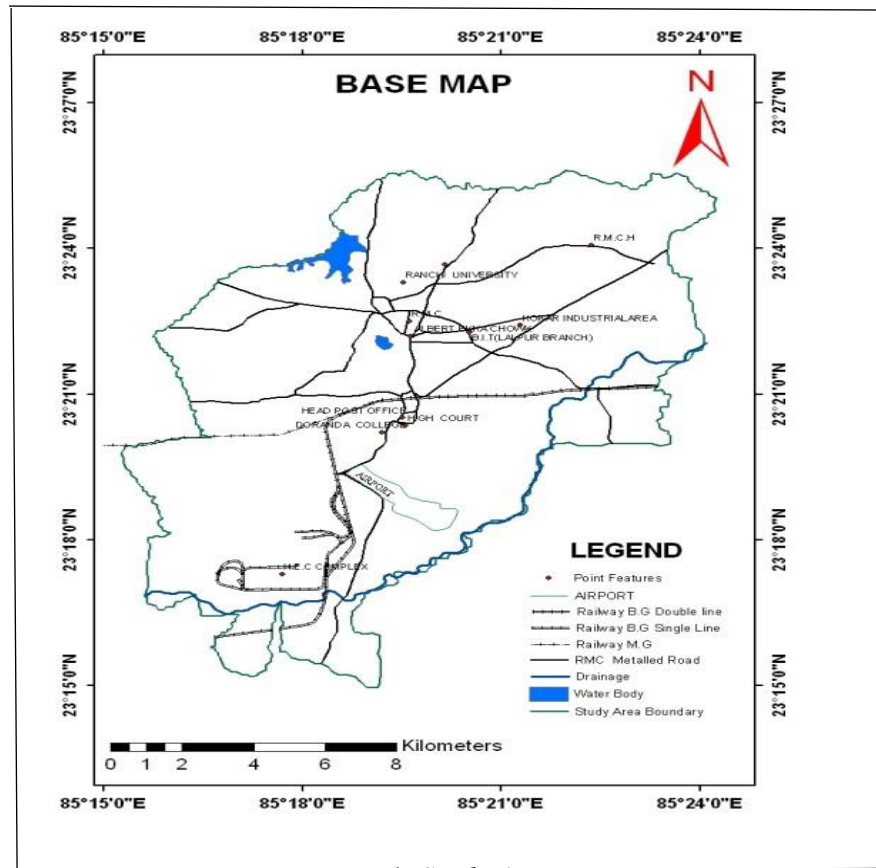


Figure 1. Study Area

DATABASE AND METHODOLOGY

In this study both primary and secondary data have been used. LISS-III of 2013 satellite image has been downloaded from the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC) for the purpose of the location map of the study area. A base map has been taken from the Municipality. The analysis of the present work is mainly based on the primary data which has been collected to show the quality of life of the urban slum people of the Ranchi Municipality. The primary data is collected through a well-designed questioner and direct interview with the slum respondents of the study area. Respondents selected randomly in the field area which is cover of the Ranchi district. The primary data are collected through direct interview of 300 households.

The collected primary data have been analyzed with simple percentage techniques. The facts derived from the analysis, presented with pictorial method like bar diagrams, pie charts etc. for visual interpretation. The ArcGIS software also used to digitize the map of study area.

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Amenities

In this paper various types of amenities before and after 15 years has been collected to show social wellbeing of the society as well as socio-economic condition of the slum areas. The pattern of amenities used 15 years before and the present condition. The figure 2, it showed that the usage of fan and cell phone is relatively higher than others in present day and cycle

and black and white television were mostly used as amenities before 15 years in the study area. Now the usage of Iron, L.P.G, color T.V, cell phone, cycle, bike is higher than before 15 years (table 1). Though its 21st century but there is minimal use of car, AC, washing machine, refrigerator etc. in present days. It shows the economic backwardness of this area.

Table 1. Shows the Amenities before and after 15 years

Amenities	Before 15 Years	After 15 Years
Fan	31	135
Iron	11	56
LPG	13	71
Color T.V	10	80
Car/Jeep	0	2
Computer	0	7
Air Cooler	1	4
Telephone	1	12
Gene/Inverter	0	0
Washing Machine	0	5
Radio	11	18
Refrigerator	1	10
A.C	0	2
Cell Phone	11	123
B/W Tv	20	14
Cycle	24	70
Motor Cycle	6	34
Others	3	8

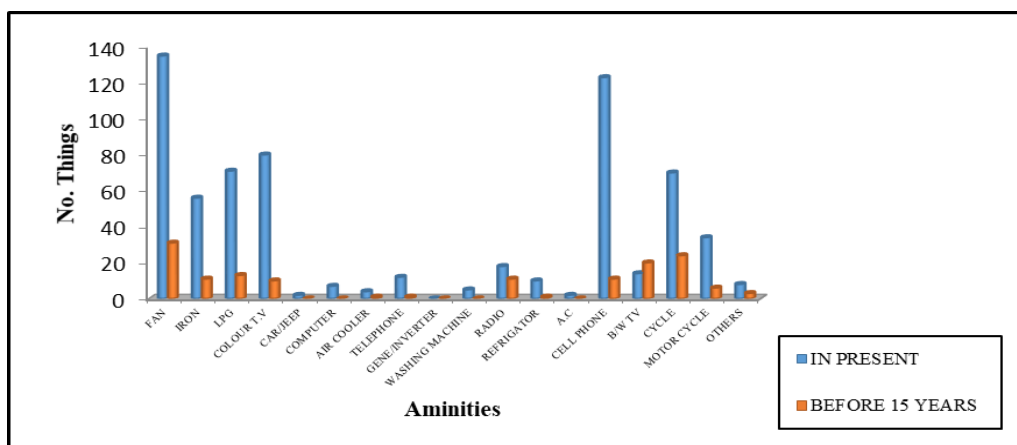


Figure 2. Amenities, before and after 15 years, 2016

Water used

The table 2 represents the water used such as filtered and unfiltered drinking water of the total surveyed peoples of the newly developed area of the Ranchi city. In this area 77% peoples are used unfiltered water and 23% peoples are used filtered water (figure 3). On the basis of the safe drinking water, it is a serious problem in this area.

Table 2: Shows the water used as

Total no of Family	Water used as	
	Filtered	Unfiltered
115	27	88

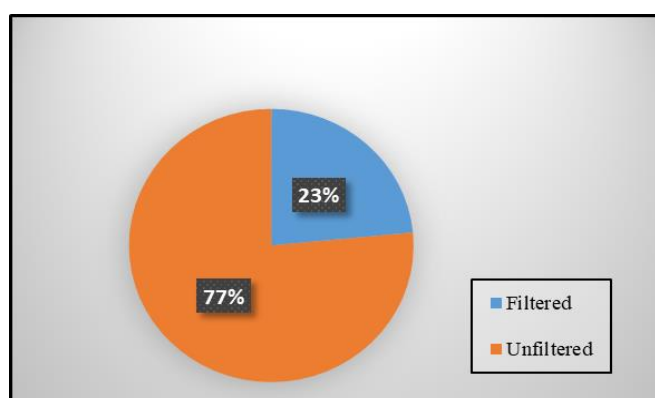


Figure 3. Percentage Wise Filtered and Unfiltered Water, 2016

Water Shortage

The shortage of water has occurred in the study area. The shortage water such as domestic as well as drinking water of the total surveyed people has been collected from the study area. In this area out of the total household, 52% of household having water shortage and 48% of

household have no water problem (figure 5). On the basis of the shortage of water, it is also a serious problem in this area. Table 5 shows the how many family suffers shortage of water among the 115 family.

Table 3: Shows the Water Shortage

Total no of Family	Water shortage	
	Yes	No
115	55	60

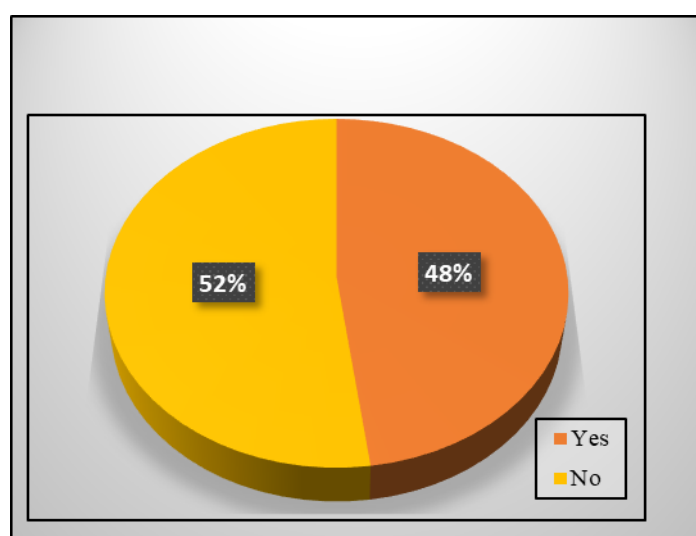


Figure 5. Percentage wise distribution of Water Shortage, 2016

Health Condition

The general quality of life is very bad of the slum peoples in in the Ranchi city due to lack of physical and socio economic problems such as lack of education, low income, sanitation etc. The monthly expansion on health care is an average of Rs.750. Disease such as malaria, asthma, stomach related problems are very common in the study area and these are the one of the major causes of child death.

Table 4. Shows the occurrence of child death

Child Deaths				
Total no of Family	No of Child Death	No of Natality Death	No of Maternity Death	Birth of Child
115	15	9	2	2

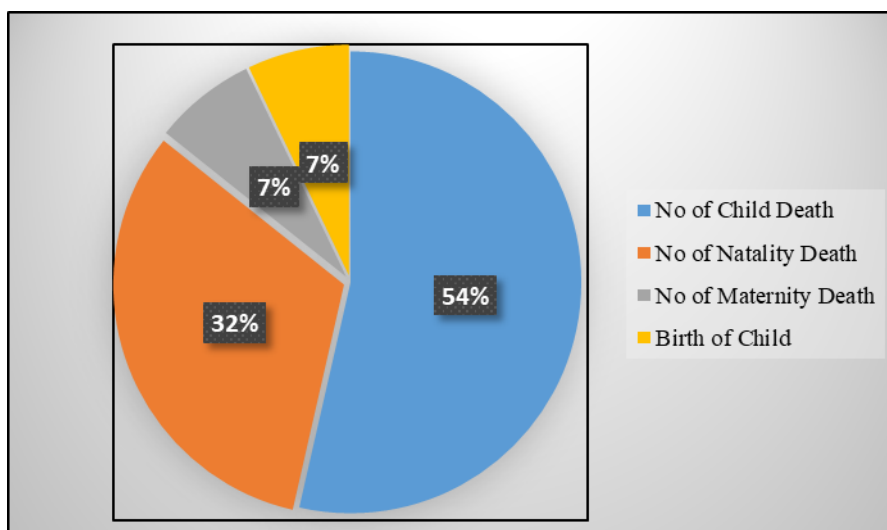


Figure 6. Percentage Wise occurrence of Child death, 2016

The above diagram shows the child death of the total surveyed people of this study area. In this area no of total child is 28 are died such type of problems such as general death of child (54% out of 28), natality death (32% out of 28), maternity death (7% out of 28) and child death during birth (7% out of 28). So, child death is a serious problem in this area.

Table 5: Shows the Types of Disease

Types of Disease								
Total no of Family	General Disease			Water Borne		Air borne Disease		
	Cold	Malaria	Other	Stomach	Other	Asthma	Eye prob.	Other
115	64	23	28	22	6	16	33	18

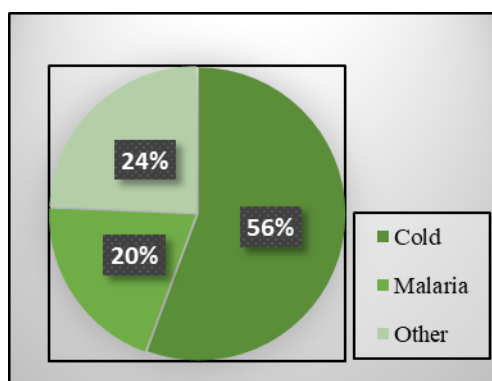


Figure 7. Percentage wise General Disease, 2016

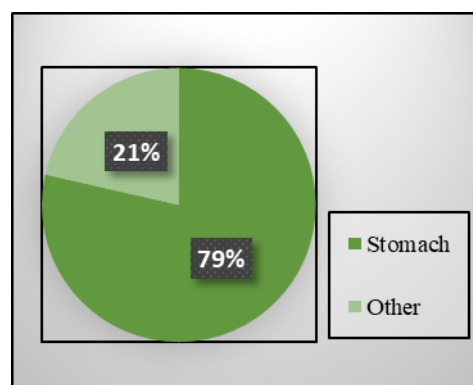


Figure 8. Percentage wise Waterborne Disease, 2016

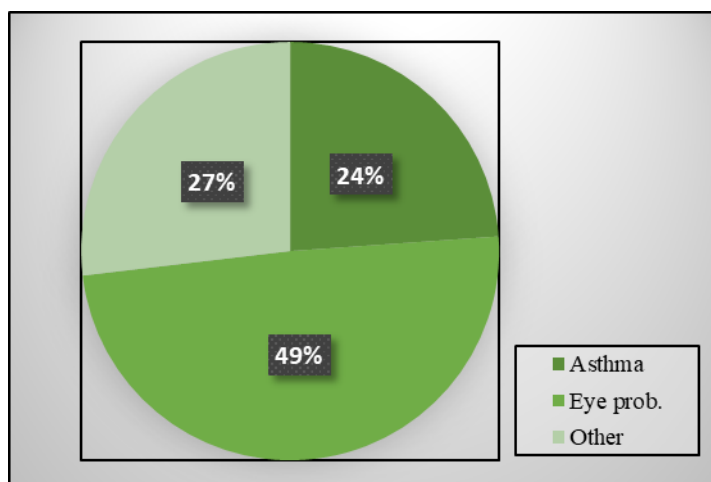


Figure 9. Percentage wise Types of Diseases, 2016

These above figure 9 represents the types of diseases on the basis of the total surveyed peoples of the study area. In this area the people suffers several types of diseases which are directly related to the environmental problems. Such types of diseases, as some general diseases like cold (56%), malaria (20%), other (24%) and some water borne like stomach (79%) and some air problems like asthmas (24%), eye problems (49%) and other problems.

Economic Condition:

Table 6: Shows the types of Occupation

Occupation	No of Person
Agricultural labor	25
Worker	38
Business	24
Service	47
Servant	2
Others	25

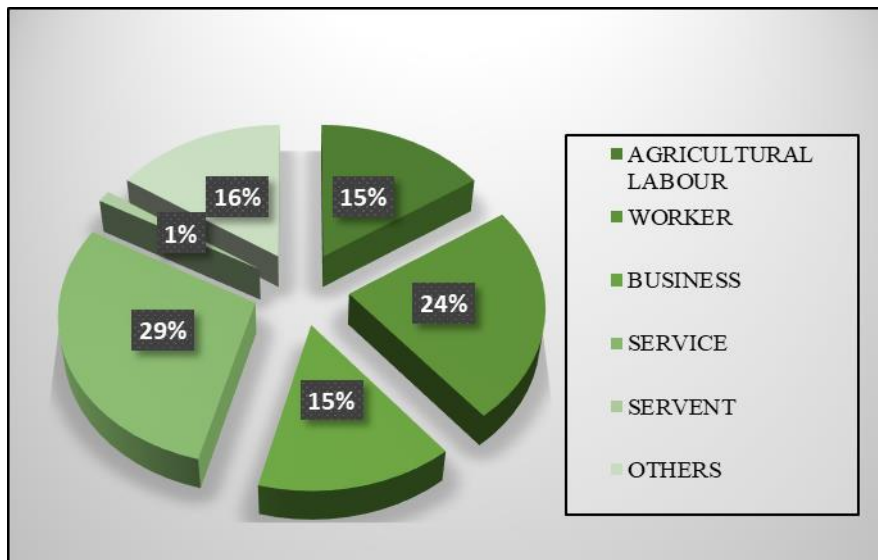


Fig 10. Percentage wise Occupation Type, 2016

The table 6 shows that the people of this area are engaged in various type of occupation. Some are engaged as agricultural labor, some are in business, and some others are also in service and some as servant and other occupational activities. However, on an average 15.52% of people are engaged as agricultural labor, 23.60% are engaged as worker. Business is the main occupation of 14.9% of the people of this area. 1.24% of population are engaged in services like teaching etc. Rests are engaged with other profession.

Table 7. Shows the Monetary Saving

Total no of Family	Monetary saving	
	Yes	No
115	86	29

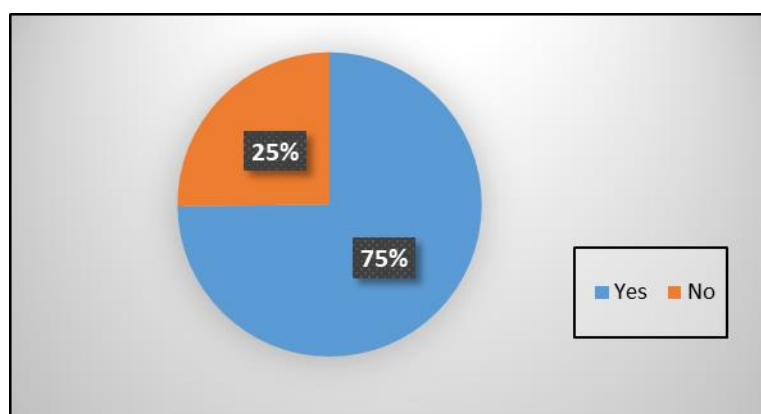


Figure 11. Percentage wise Monetary Saving, 2016

The above Pie Chart represents the monetary saving of the people in this area. This diagram shows 75% household having monetary saving and 25% of household have no monetary saving.

Education Condition

The education condition of the slum people shows the level of satisfactory. The overall quality of the education system is also uncertain. The condition of the primary school is also moderate. The number of school dropout children are also very less only 14% children are school dropout.

Table 8. Shows the number of School Dropout of Children

Total no of Family	No of School Dropout	
	Yes	No
115	16	99

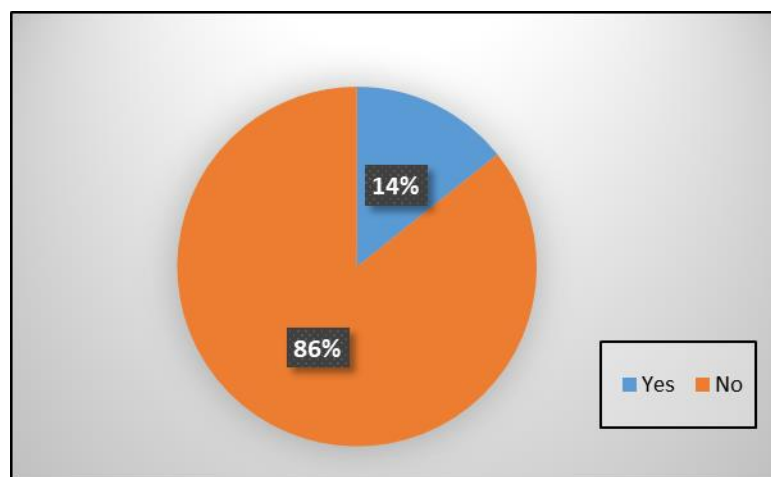


Figure 12. Pie Chart School Dropout Children, 2016

The above figure 8 represents the no. of school dropout children of the newly developed area of the total surveyed area in the Ranchi city. In this area only 14% children are school dropout and 86% are regularly used to go to school.

Table 9: Shows concerned and non-concerned about Higher Education

Total no of Family	About Higher Education	
	Concerned	Non-concerned
115	72	18

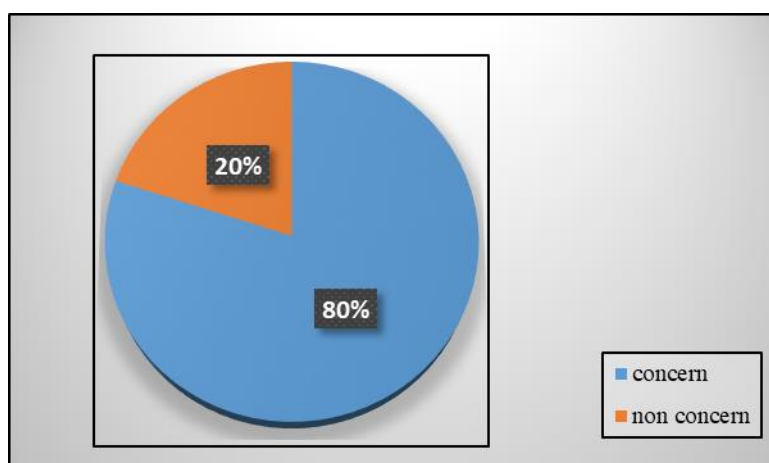


Figure 13. Percentage wise Higher Education, 2016

The above Pie Chart represents the thinking of the people of their children for higher education in the present study area. In this area 80% people are highly concerned about higher education for their children and remaining 20% are not concerned.

This study demonstrates the quality of life of newly developed area of Ranchi city through household survey. In total 300 households has been surveyed. Attempt was made to collect six factors of quality of life such as amenities, filtered/unfiltered water used, water shortage, health condition, types of occupation with monetary savings and lastly education of the present area. From amenities factors (table:1) proved that the area is economically backward. Water used (table:2) shows that the scarcity of fresh drinking water is a serious problem in this area. Water shortage table:3 shows that the water shortage problem is there. From the health condition this study reveals that the child death due to general cause is very common. 54 percentage child are died due this general cause. This paper analyzed various types of diseases like air borne, water borne and general types. The percentage of water borne disease among the other diseases is maximum which proved that the water quality of this area is not good and it became a serious problem of this local people. This study also reveals that the primary occupation of this area is agriculture and 15.52 percentage of population engaged with this activity. Next to this occupation, business leads to the main role on occupation. This study also shows that the very less number of population are engaged in service sectors due to less number of literacy rate in this area. Though the literacy rate of the study area is very less but the percentage of school dropout children is also less only 14 percentages. Because of mid-day-meal system which is provided by the Government school, due to this, the children used to go to school for food.

CONCLUSION

The present study highlights the low quality of life of people in the slums of Ranchi city. Population distribution is one of the factors that affect the quality of life of people in this area. A questionnaire survey was carried out to identify the living conditions of the people in this area. The household condition, employment, literacy rate shows that the area is economically backward. The increasing rate of population leads to water shortage and improper sewage system causes high rate of pollution and health related diseases. From all the sample study it shows that the quality of life is very low in slum. By civilizing the socio economic condition of the area the quality of life can be improved. So government should take initiative measures in slum up- gradation and other planning measures. Due to urbanization the social and environmental problems are very high in cities than rural areas.

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