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Demographic, Educational and Socio-Economic Condition of Urban Poor: A Case Study of Hazaribag Nagar Nigam, Jharkhand

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Abstract

Hazaribag Nagar Nigam is basically a highly urbanized area in the plateau region of Chotanagpur. It falls under the Hazaribag district of Jharkhand and it is an administrative headquarter of that district. It is also a mining, industrial and cantonment town. Status of Urban Poor households in an urban setup can infer a lot of things about the urban area. They are highly volatile in nature because if their economic status improves then they will live a better life in a civilized way but if their condition deteriorates then they will form a slum area within the city. In the Developing Countries the slum and squatter settlements are associated with illiteracy, social problems, dilapidated roads and houses, high occupancy and other adverse conditions. So, the study of Urban Poor households can indicate the condition of these economically backward peoples and their livelihood.

Key Words: *Sustainable Urbanism, Urbanization, Urban Poverty, Urban Poor Households, Glocalization.*

Introduction: The process of urbanization specifically means a process involving an increase in the proportion of urban population in respect to the population living in the rural areas. It is the change in the proportion of the total population that lives in the urban areas (Pacione M, 2005). The process of urbanization can't be fulfilled without inculcating urbanism values among the inhabitants. The western cities developed both in terms of urbanization and urbanism but cities of developing countries are still lacking behind in terms of 'urbanism as a way of life'. Recent studies in urban literature promotes the concept of *Sustainable Urbanism* which mainly refers to increasing the long-term viability by reducing the consumption, waste and harmful impact on places and people while enhancing the overall well-being of people and place. It is a way of life that is associated with the

residence in an urban area (Pacione M, 2005). The two terms urbanization and urbanism are highly interrelated with one another, however in terms of precise definition they are slightly different. The term urbanization means the transformation of a rural settlement into an urban settlement but urbanism involves behavioral, economic and demographic change of human living in urban areas. Therefore, in an ideal condition both should go hand in hand. In developed countries urbanization is planned but developing countries lack planned growth of towns and cities which ultimately derails the intended process of urbanization. Triggering factors of urbanization process has led to the economic, political, social and technological globalization and slowly the global and the local perspective of urbanization merged into each other and gave rise to the *Glocalization*, i.e. the localization of the global (Pacione M, 2005).

Concept of Urban Poor: *Urban Poor:* A lot of criteria can be used to determine the extent of urban poor. In India, according to Rangarajan Committee (2014) an individual living in urban area with per capita income less than Rs. 47.00 / day (1410.00 Rs/ Month) and per capita expenditure less than Rs. 46.9 / day (1407.00 Rs/ Month) is considered as urban poor.

Statement of Problem: Historically, urban centers have a relatively higher potentiality of employment in formal and informal sectors of the urban economy. In a developing country like India we can observe large scale rural to urban migration in search of employment in urban informal sector. These migrants under the capitalist setup are mostly absorbed in low skill/ low wage jobs forcing them to live within a very short distance from their place of work. Thus, they are forced to live in slum and squatter settlements in urban areas. This slum like condition or the slum areas mainly develop in the transition zone (according to Burgess's Concentric Zone Theory) very close to the central part of the city. In case of Hazaribag Nagar Nigam, the central part of the city comprised of various sectoral headquarters, industries, school, college, hospital, market and banks spread across ward number 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 respectively. These wards also offer the major chunk of informal employment in the city attracting most of the urban poor. In developing countries livelihood condition in slums are generally associated with dilapidated housing, poor hygiene, urban poverty, juvenile delinquencies, inadequate drainage and transport etc. Thus, in this paper an attempt has been made to study the demographic, educational and socio-economic condition of urban poor living in Hazaribag Nagar Nigam.

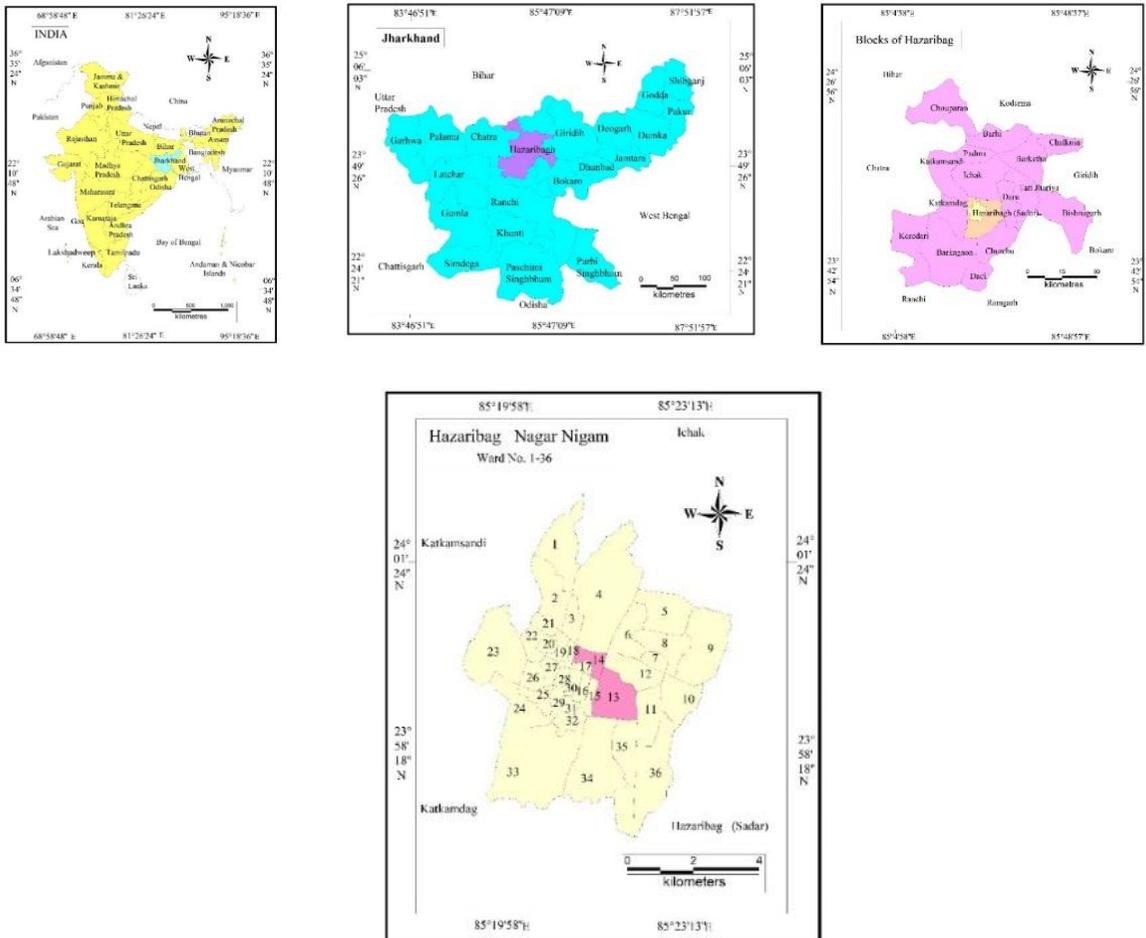
Objectives of the Study:

The main objectives of the present study can be specified as follows:

To study the trend of urban sprawl over a temporal scale.

- i. To know the livelihood source of the urban poor group people of study area.
- ii. To examine the demographic, educational and socio-economic condition of the urban poor living in the study area.
- iii. To present the dwellers perception about the urban amenities and condition of Hazaribag Nagar Nigam.

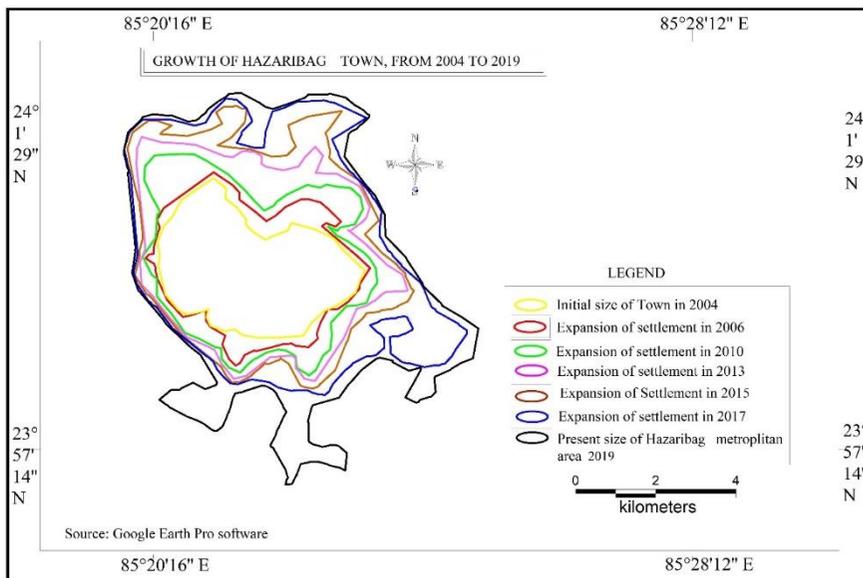
Area under the Study: Hazaribag Nagar Nigam is the administrative headquarter of Hazaribag district. The district has the 2nd highest Coal reserve in the context of the Jharkhand State. The latitudinal and longitudinal extension of Hazaribag Nagar Nigam is from 85°19'17''E to 85°24'08''E and from 23°56'54''N to 24°02'35''N. It is the only one class-I town of Hazaribag district with 142569 population (Census, 2011). Hazaribag is the divisional head-quarter of North Chotanagpur Division situated at the eastern part of North Chotanagpur plateau and mainly famous for its climatic conditions. The district has a total area of 4313 KM² with 1734495 population.



Figure, 1: Location map of Study area.

Methodology & Data Source: The Paper has been incorporated with various primary and secondary sources data which are obtained from various secondary and primary sources and also from the field survey that has been conducted in the month of February and March, 2019.

To gain more knowledge about the Hazaribag District and Hazaribag Nagar Nigam the author has taken help of various data sources like Hazaribag District Census Handbook 2011, Hazaribag master plan, Hazaribag District Gazetteers and many more. The primary sources data has been collected from the field survey with the help of schedule, interview and perception survey method and a total of 84 number of households have been surveyed to visualize their present condition. The data regarding various demographic attributes has been collected from the district census abstract 2011. The primary GIS maps and diagrams has been prepared with the help of various GIS software & Google Earth platform, besides those various PDF from internet sources, Journals and other articles has also been used to prepare the dissertation work. The various data regarding the urban infrastructure and amenities has been collected from the Hazaribag Nagar Nigam office (Hazaribag Municipality).



Figure, 2: Temporal growth of Hazaribag metropolitan area from 2004 to 2019.

Introduction to Urban Poor of HNN.

A study has done by HNN, shows that there are 11333 population out of 142489 population who are living in those slum-like conditions, the percentage share of those population is 7.95% out of total. Those people are the Urban Poor group people of HNN. An unpublished town statement from HNN reveals some major condition about those slum-like areas, like:

Table no. 1: Civic and other amenities of Slum and Slum-like areas of HNN.

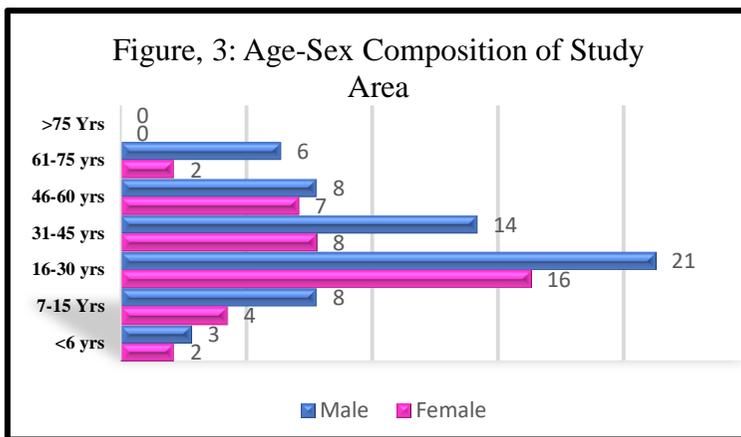
Class and Name of Town	I, Hazaribag (Nagar Parishad/ Nagar Nigam)
Name of the Slum/Slum Like areas	Harinagar, Ravinagar, Okni, Maratha Colony etc.
Is it Notified?	NO.

Number of households (Approx.)	2050
Population of the slum (Approx.)	11333
Paved roads in KMs	7
System of Drainage (OD/Closed/Both OD & Closed/Nil)	Open Drainage (OD)
Number of Latrines	Pit system:21, Flush/pour:1879, Service:1 Others:1, Community:2
No. of tap points/ Public hydrants installed for supply of protected water	865
Electricity (number of connections)	Domestic:1968, Road Lightning points:32, others:0

Source: Hazaribag Nagar Nigam, Town Statement (Unpublished), 2015.

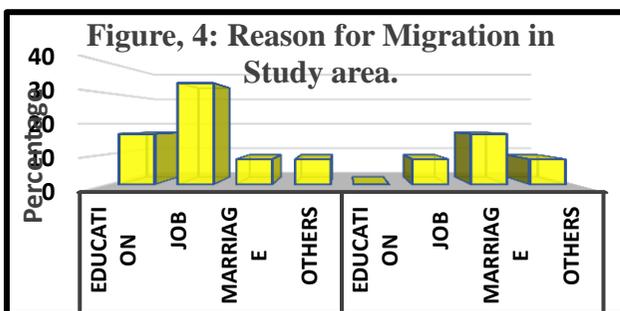
Demographic Profile of Urban Poor in HNN.

Age-Sex, Religious and Caste Composition of Urban Poor:



It has been observed that the percentage of male population is highest in the age group of 16 to 30 Yrs. of age and lowest in the age group of less than 6 Yrs. The percentage of female population is highest in the age group of 16 to 30 Yrs. and lowest in less than 6 and 61 to 75 Yrs. of age. The percentage of elderly population is nil in more

than 75 Yrs. of age. The percentage of working age group is more than the dependent population of that area. It is also observed that the life expectancy among males are higher than the females. Mainly in the working age group the number of males is more than the number of females. Like Hazaribag district in HNN the major religion is Hindu, and Muslim is the minority religion.



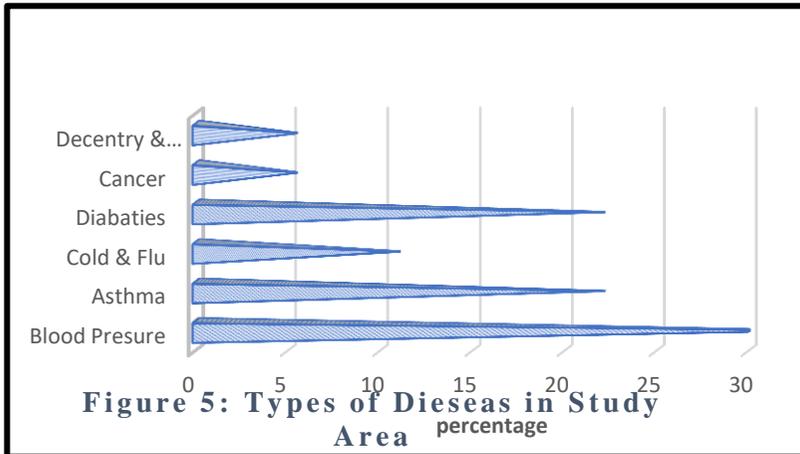
Migration Status of Urban Poor:

Being the most urbanized area of all Hazaribag district it is the place for most of in migration among all migration happened 67% is the in migration and rest 33% is the out migration and the most of the migration is due to the marriage from outside and second most main reason is

job or for employment. In this case it is very much notable that maximum number of in migration happened in search of job or employment i.e. 33% and the second highest in migration happened for education i.e. 17%. The maximum amount of out migration happened for marriage i.e. 17%. The type and percentage of Migration shows importance of HNN as an urban center in that area.

Health Status of Urban Poor:

In our study area 45% of households are suffering from various diseases and 55% households are free from any kind of disease. Due to the economic condition majority who are suffering from disease are taking treatments on government hospitals i.e. 83% and rest are taking treatment on private clinic i.e.17%. In our study area we can find the Blood Pressure related problems as the main

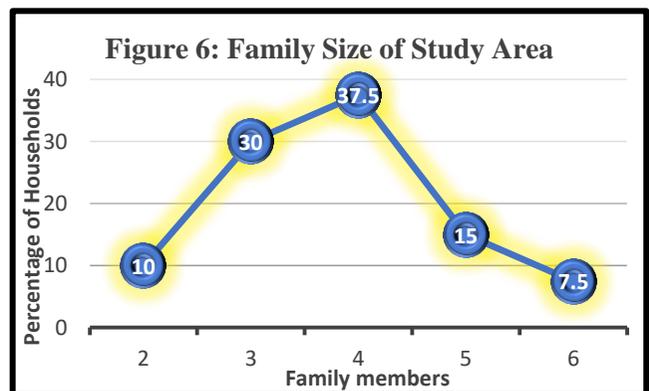


disease as 33% are suffering from it and the second major disease is Asthma as 22% are suffering from it. Also, we can find 22% Diabetes patient, 11% Cold and Flu patient and each cancer and decency and diarrhea patient. So overall in our study area 47.5% household has fair health condition, 27.5% household has good health condition and 25% household has very low or poor health condition. So, by observing the overall pattern it can be said that the overall health condition of the households is fair in our study area. In Hazaribag 29 beds are available for 10000 population in Govt. hospitals. So, to some extent health condition is weak in HNN.

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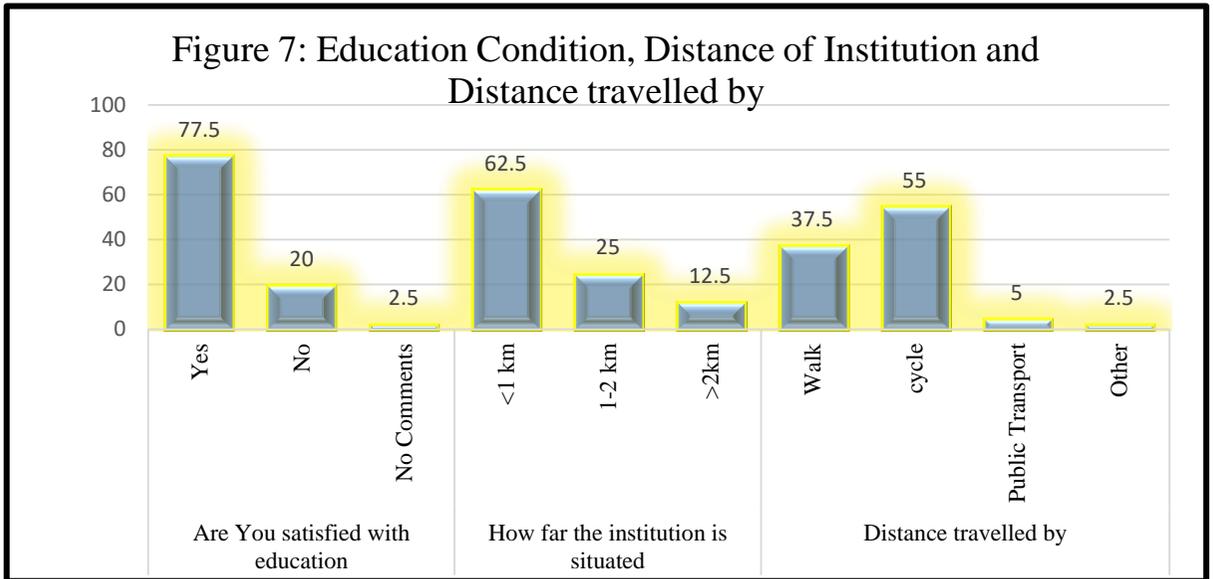
Family size of Urban Poor:

In our study area mainly, we can find 37.5% household with 4 members and there are only 7.5% household with 6 family members. There are only 10% households with only 2 family members. In those Urban Poor group areas, we can find major amount of household with 4 or more family members. Those people are living in very congested rooms.



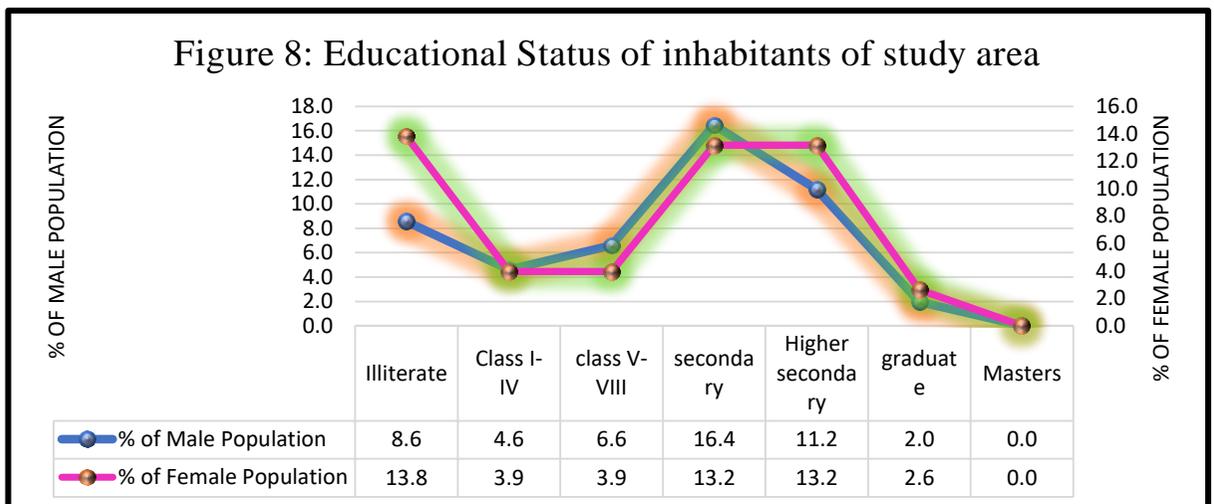
Educational Profile of Urban Poor in HNN

By analyzing the data, it is found that 77.5% households are satisfied with education condition of the area and 20% are not satisfied and rest 2.5% don't have any idea about quality of education system. Also 62.5% household have an institution within 1km from their houses and 25% have within 2km and rest 12.5% have an institution situated more than 2km from their houses. Majority of the households i.e. 55% prefer Cycle as the main mode of transport to go to school.



Source: Primary Survey, Hazaribag, 2019

There is no population having master's level of education. Only 4.6% of males and 3.9% of

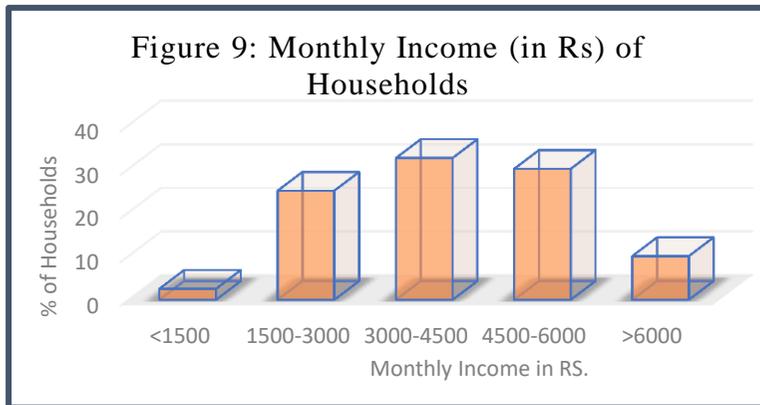


females have Class I-IV level education, 6.6% males and 3.9% females have class V-VIII level of education and only 2% males and 2.6% females have graduate level of education. So, by observing the nature of the data it can be said that the education level of the

inhabitants is not so high to get very skill full job so the education level plays a very important role behind the economic background or backwardness of people of study area.

Socio-economic Profile of Urban Poor of HNN.

Monthly Income of Households and the Change in Income in recent times:

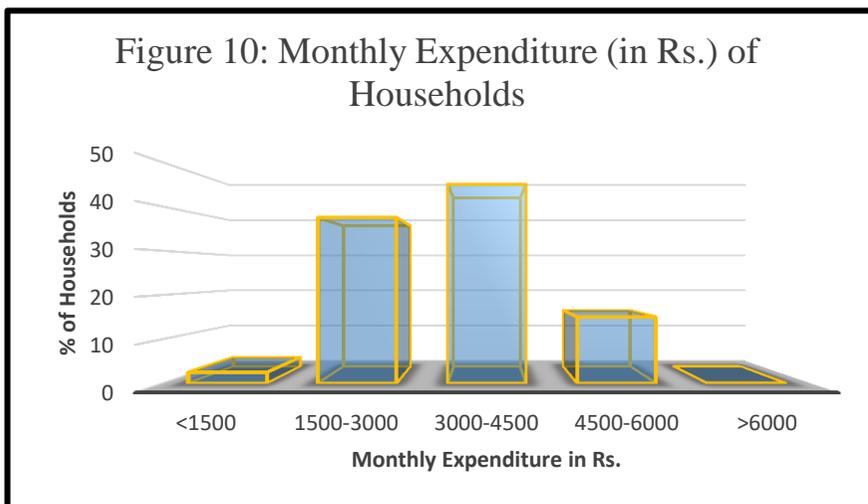


The monthly income of Urban Poor group households of our study area is not so high the average income of households is Rs. 4450, 30% of households are earning Rs. 4500-6000 and 32.5% households are earning Rs.3000-4500, only 10% households are earning more than RS.

6000. Only 2.5% households are earning less than Rs. 1500 and rest are earning Rs.1500-3000. So, it is obvious that the economic condition of the inhabitants of that area is not so high. In recent times 55% households have experienced an increase in income whereas 35% have faced a decrease in income. Only 10% households have remained constant in case of change in income. So, it can be said that their income or economic condition is a big barrier for their advancement and the trend is if any family has a greater number of workers then their income is also high.

Monthly Expenditure of Households

In relation with their income the monthly expenditure of households is also low the average expenditure is Rs.

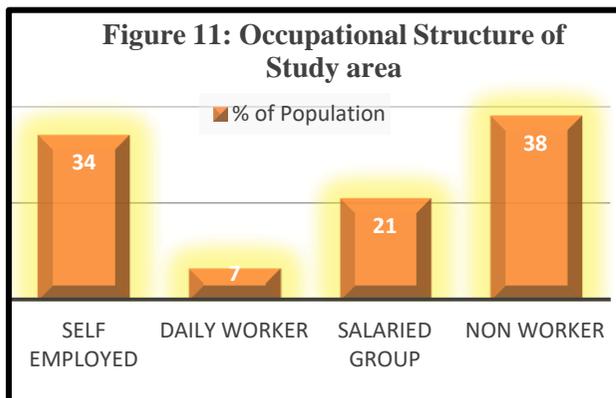
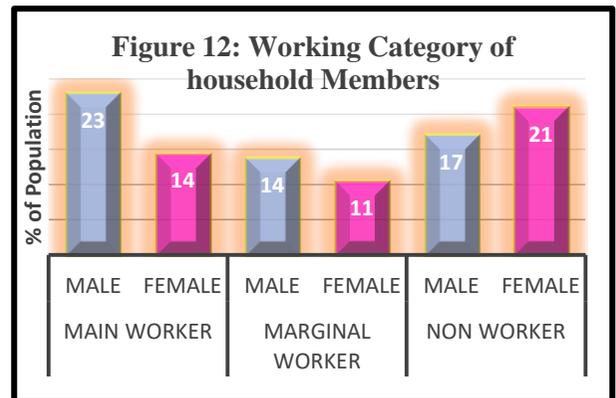


3100, 45% of Households have an expenditure of Rs.3000-4500, No household have expenditure more than Rs. 6000, 37.5% households have an expenditure of Rs. 1500-3000. Only 2.5% household have an expenditure of less than Rs. 1500. In HNN the people

below poverty level or weaker section gets various helps like food grains and subsidy on various products etc.

Occupational Structure and Working Category of Urban Poor.

After a detailed observation of low income group people of our study area, it is found that 34% people are engaged in self-employed jobs like van pulling, cloth ferry etc., 7% population are engaged in daily wage working category and 21% population are engaged in salaried sector like hotel working, small scale and low skill industrial works etc. Rest 38% population are dependent on those type of people, or in other words they are non-worker. In case of Working category of workers, the scenario of study area is 38% population are Main worker and Non-worker and rest 24% population are Marginal Worker. Among males the percentage of working population is highest i.e. 23% and lowest is marginal worker i.e. 14%. Among females the percentage of non-worker is highest i.e. 21% and marginal worker is lowest i.e. 11%. So naturally highest male population is involved in Main workers category and highest female population is not involved in any kind or economic activities.



Source: Primary Survey, Hazaribag, 2019

Total Land area of Households (in terms of SqFeet) and Economic Status of Households.

In our study area all the houses are very closely situated, and the land area of each houses are very small to live in those houses till many families are living in this condition. 47.5% households have land area of 250-500 Sq. Ft. and 40% household have Land area of 500-750 Sq.

Ft, there is only 2.5% household which have more than 750 Sq. Ft of land area, also the same percentage of household is having area less than 100 Sq. Ft. Though our study area is a Urban Poor group area, but all the households are not having the BPL card, but the economic conditions are very much poor. May be the lack of information about the various services are main problem behind it. Among all households only 35% households are having a BPL card but rest 65% households are not having any BPL card so they are considered as APL population.

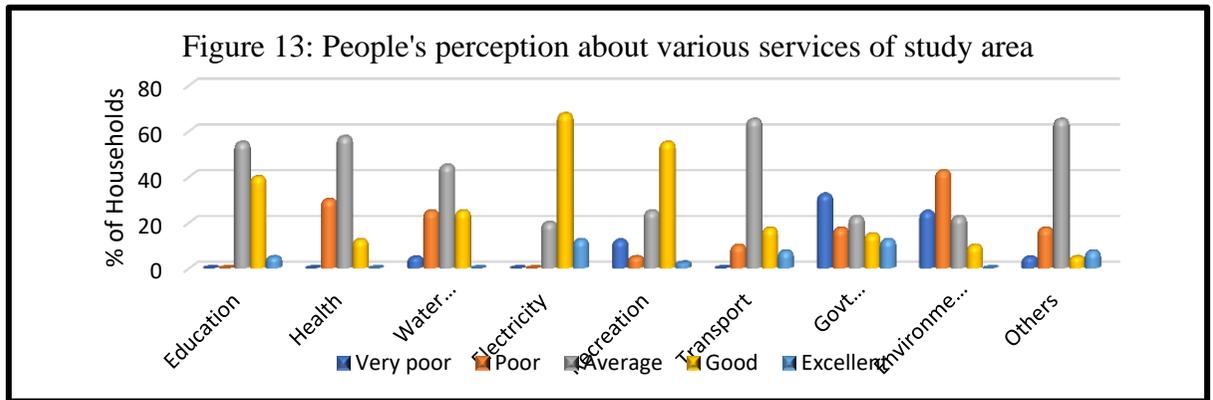
Other Socio-Economic Condition of Urban Poor:

Due to financial condition many Households are forced to stay in a very congested rooms and 50% households have only 2 rooms and, 5% households have 4 rooms and 15% households have 3 rooms. So due to unavailability of space in those slum-like areas the inhabitants are forced to stay only in 1 or 2 room houses. Among all 40 households, 70% households have separate Bathrooms and 30% households don't have separate bathrooms. In case of kitchen the scenario is slightly different like only 35% household have separate kitchen and 65% houses don't have separate kitchen facility.

In our study area 82 % of household have Electric connection as lighting source and 7% household have solar lighting source and 9% have kerosene lighting source and rest 2 % have other lighting sources. So, the electrification status of this area is very much appreciable. In our study area 40% households collect their drinking water from near the premises and 32.5% household have drinking water source within the premise and rest 27.5% households have drinking water sources away from their home.

Also 40% households intake tap water from treated source and 20% household intake tap water from untreated sources. From rest of the households 17.5% households intake water from uncovered well and 12.5% households intake water from handpumps. Rest households use drinking water from other sources. In every house in our study area there is one asset. The 100% availability of Mobile phones and T.V shows that every house has a satisfactory communication medium and recreation medium in their houses.

People's perception about basic civic amenities: In our study area 55% households think that education qualities are average in that area and 40% have good perception about education quality of that area. Also 57.5% households have average perception about the health services of that area and 30% households have poor perception about the health services. In case of water supply 45% households have average perception. In electricity sector the scenario is totally different because 67.5% households have a good perception. In case of recreation 55% have good and 25% households have average perception. Transportation sector is quite satisfactory in our study area because 65% have average perception about it. Among all 32.5% think govt. schemes are very poor in that area. In case of pollution 42.5% think that there is heavy pollution, or the environmental condition is poor in that area. Lastly 65% households have average perception about other basic amenities like drainage, crime status, social segregation etc. of that area.



Key Findings and Discussions:

After analyzing all the data regarding the demographic, Socio-economic condition of Urban Poor group population of Hazaribag Nagar Nigam, author have got some major findings about the study area. Hazaribag metropolitan area is quite large than HNN because it has the adjacent areas of Okani-II locality, so we can't relate all the data of Hazaribag metropolitan area with that of HNN. The heart of the city mainly occupied by major head quarter offices and the adjacent area mainly occupied by the Urban Poor households. Though HNN has no notified slum area where we can find a major amount of Urban Poor group population but in those wards of 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 we can find some pockets of Urban Poor population. Some major findings of the study are:

- ✚ Ward 13, 14, 15, 17, and 18 are very much close to the CBD area of the city so for easy and low-cost accessibility, those Urban Poor group people have made some settlements pockets.
- ✚ Those Urban Poor group settlements pockets are not notified slum area but yet the HNN authority has provided various developmental services to improve the livelihood of people like mobile toilet, free electrification, ample amount of public water taps etc.
- ✚ Due to unavailability of space 80% households have only 1 or 2 rooms and rest have more than 2 rooms in case of kitchen also 65% don't have any separate kitchen, but in case of bathroom facility 70% have separate bathroom facility but 50% of households have open drainage and 23% households have no proper drainage facility so it is obvious that the quality of living of those people is low. Also due to lack of proper sanitation and hygiene 25% households have poor health condition overall and 47.5 % households have fair health condition. But those who have more than 3 rooms, separate kitchen and bathroom and proper drainage, their health condition is far better than rest of households. So, 27.5% households have good health condition.
- ✚ In search of job 33% and for education 17% of in migration and for marriage 17% of out migration of total migration has happened in study area. These figures show that Hazaribag is the hub for the employment and education of entire north Chotanagpur region.
- ✚ Due to low income maximum houses has been given by the various govt schemes, rest of the houses are made of low-quality material, but it is also notable that unlike the slum areas our study area doesn't have any kind squatter settlements.

- ✚ In HNN area 60% Urban Poor families receive less than Rs 4500 as monthly income and rest receives more than that. But there is a positive relation between number of family members and monthly income of the family. So, more family members can earn more money. In recent times 55% household experienced increase in their income but 35% experienced decrease in income and 10% has no change in their income. So, the figure shows that may be in near future their economic condition will improve and they will have a better quality of living.
- ✚ Maximum 45% Urban Poor households spending Rs.3000-4500 in different areas of life like education, food, cloth etc., 55% household are spending less than Rs 2000 in fooding 42.5 % Households are spending Rs 2000-3000 in health sector, 15% households are spending Rs. 1000-2000 in education. So, it is quite obvious that they are quite aware about their fooding, health and education so they are spending their major amount of income in these sectors to improve their quality of living.

Conclusion: So, after all above discussion it is very much clear that the Urban Poor group population of Hazaribag Nagar Nigam is living a very satisfactory life, they want development of in quality of living of their children, so they are trying their best to give them a good future ahead. They are more focusing on their children's education and health and hygiene of their family but somewhere the weak economic condition plays an important role and backstabbing them from the further development.

Acknowledgements: Authors are very much thankful to the Executive Officer of Hazaribag Nagar Nigam (HNN) and the staffs of Nagar Nigam office and various departments for providing us with all valuable data. Authors would also like to convey their thanks toward the dwellers of urban area of HNN who have helped them by giving responds to the questions, with the help of their response's authors have tried to give an in-depth study of the Urban Poor group dwellers of HNN and their problems within they are living.

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Annexure:

Plate 1: Office of the Executive Officer Hazaribag Nagar Nigam, Hazaribag, Jharkhand.



Plate 2: Housing Condition of the Urban Poor Households in HNN.

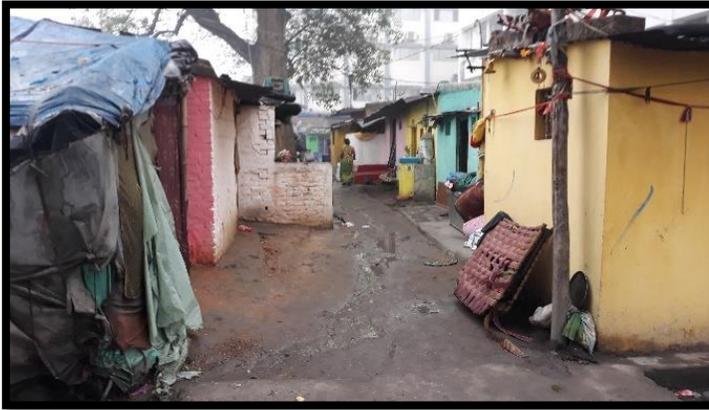


Plate 3: Road condition in Urban Poor Household are.



Plate 4: Condition of Living place of Low- income Households.

Plate 5: Source of Drinking Water in study area.



Plate 6 & 7: Congested drains and Roadside garbages in Study Area.
(All Plate Source: Taken by the authors)