

Urbanization and growth of slum population of Jharkhand in India

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ABSTRACT

Slum growth is not wealthy for city progress which requires to be resolved. This needs to be done for understanding the growth around the city. In future, it will become a great barrier to state development and management to handle the slums in a conventional way. The objective of this paper is to examine the relation between the pace of urbanization and growth of slum population in Jharkhand. This paper also attempts to analyze the trends and patterns of growth of slum population at the district level in Jharkhand. In terms of urbanization process of India, slums have become an integral part of urban scenario. In India, rapid growth of slums is the result of rural-urban migration of the rural poor to the cities/towns in search of employment in the last two decades. In the absence of any affordable housing, there has been growth of slums in the urban areas of the country. In India, out of a total population of 1.21 billion, 31.30% population resides in the urban areas, but 21.68% (61.8 million) of the total urban population live in the slums. Slums are considered as a major problem within the urban areas, particularly in relation to the issues of transportation, population growth, health and safety. The developing states or regions of India are more prone to this problem due to the lack of infrastructural development and heavy urban population pressure. Like other states of India, Jharkhand too is facing the problem of slums. After its separation from Bihar in 2000, the rate of urbanization and the rate of growth of slums had gone high. The study reveals that in 2001, there were only 11 urban centers consisting of slum population but in 2011, it reached to 31. The slum population registers 23.68% growth while the urban population growth stands at 32%. This paper is primarily based on secondary data collected from different governmental agencies, particularly the Census data of population to analyze the spatial distribution of slum population in the districts of Jharkhand. This study explores the changing urbanization scenario in Jharkhand and the growth of slums with respect to it.

Keywords: Slums, Urbanization, Growth of slum, Population, Rural Urban migration, Governmental agencies, Jharkhand, India.

Introduction:

As per Census 2011, the state of Jharkhand with an area of 79714 sq. Km, has a population of 32,966,238. Out of a total population, males are 1,69,31,688 and females 1,60,34,550. According to the provisional population totals of Census of India 2011 Jharkhand occupies the 13th position by population among all states and UT's of the country. There were 18 Districts in the state of Jharkhand at the time of 2001 census. The number of districts in the state has gone up to 24 by census 2011.

The slum is a highly dense population living in an urban area with improper sanitation access, drinking water access, poor quality house structure, sewage system, electricity, basic facilities, and services. Slum growth depends on rapid urbanization of the developing countries, people from the rural areas started migrating towards the urban area. There has been huge growth in the urban population, over the last century. The growth of the population is not uniform in urban areas. Most of the slum dwellers in Southern Asia – 63%, or almost 170 million people – live in India. The portion of Southern Asia's slum residents constitute 27% of the global total. India alone accounts for 17% of the world's slum residents. Even India has seen exceptional economics growth rates in recent times and has succeeded to reduce extreme poverty 10% in the last decade (UN-Habitat, 2006). In 2000, Jharkhand separated from Bihar which leads to more acceleration in urban development. The urban population is showing an increasing trend in almost all the districts. Industrialization and infrastructural investment lead some districts very high urban growth compare to others. Rural to urban and small town towards cities migration is the major reason for the high population growth (Census of India).

According to the 2011 census, 24.05 per cent of people in Jharkhand live in urban areas. Though the state has lesser urbanization than the national average (31 percent), Jharkhand has witnessed rapid growth in its urban population in the last decade (32.3 per cent). Urban development is seen as an important and positive indicator of economic development. In fact, urban areas are significant in their contribution to GDP. About 60 per cent of India's GDP comes from the urban sector. The importance of the urban sector has been recognized by the central government of India as well as the State Government of Jharkhand. Both the governments have invested in infrastructure development along with basic services for its inhabitants. Infrastructure and services related initiatives have included increased housing stock, water delivery, sanitation, development of roads etc. While urbanization is strongly associated with economic development, it is also often accompanied by poverty, slums, and inadequate services. In Jharkhand almost 3,73,000 people live in slums.

Database and Methodology:

The present study is mainly based on the secondary data gathered from the Census of India from 2001 and 2011. Reports on slum development by the Government Agencies have been studied to understand the reality.

Objectives:

- I. To study the trend and pattern of urbanization in Jharkhand and its causes.
- II. To examine the relation between urban population growth and slum population.

Urbanization in Jharkhand :

Jharkhand has intra state variations in levels of urbanization. About 24 per cent of Jharkhand's population lives in urban areas. Ranchi, Dhanbad, Bokaro, East Singhbhum and Ramgarh districts have a much higher percentage of urban population compared to Jharkhand as a whole. The districts

of Garhwa, Chatra, Godda, Gumla, Simdega have among the lowest proportions of urban population within Jharkhand. Including census towns, Jharkhand has 228 towns/ cities. During the period 2001 to 2011, the distribution of population by town-size in Jharkhand has changed considerably, especially in case of cities which have more than 10,00,000 population. In 2001, almost 15 per cent of urban population was living in towns having less

than 20,000 population; in 2011, 18 per cent live in such towns. In 2001 almost 31 per cent of the urban population was living in towns with a population of 3 lakhs and 10 lakhs and there were no million plus cities. In 2011, about 28 per cent of Jharkhand's urban population was living in million plus cities since both Dhanbad and Ranchi have become million plus cities during this period.

Urbanization in Jharkhand (1901-2011)

Census year	Total number of Towns	Total Urban Population(%)	Urban Population(%)	Decennial Growth (%)	Urban Population Growth of India (%)
1901	13	117975	1.94		
1911	16	158827	2.35	34.63	0.03
1921	17	244010	3.61	53.63	0.79
1931	18	322475	4.08	32.16	1.75
1941	26	508252	5.73	57.61	2.77
1951	35	760350	7.84	49.60	3.47
1961	65	1333324	11.49	75.36	2.34
1971	96	2277632	16.01	70.82	3.24
1981	101	3574045	20.29	56.92	3.79
1991	133	4641227	21.25	29.86	3.09
2001	152	5993741	22.20	28.99	2.75
2011	228	7933061	24.00	32.97	2.76

Source: - Census of India, 2011

District Level Urbanization in Jharkhand

The urban population growth and trends of urbanization in Jharkhand in the 21st century. As mentioned earlier, the pace of urbanization in Jharkhand got more acceleration after its separation from Bihar in 2000. Almost all the districts in Jharkhand are showing an increasing trend of urban population. Some districts have very high urban growth rate in comparison to the others due to industrialization and infrastructural investment, but this was largely in and around large cities and upcoming industrial centres. The high urban population growth is due to rural-to-urban migration and urban-to-urban migration in the form

of migration from small urban areas to large cities and towns. The highest population growth was registered in Palamau district with 12% increase while the lowest was in Hazaribagh witnessing - 4.7% growth because of separation of Ramgarh as a new district from it. The new trend of urbanization is in favor of the districts, which were not much urbanized previously like Deoghar (6.16%), Garwah(6.33%), Giridih (7%), Godda (7.4%), Gumla(6.36), Koderma (6.28%), Latehar (9.71%), Pakur (8.73%), Palamau (12.87%), Sahib Ganj (6.27%), Saraikela Kharsawan (6.18%). These districts gained growth in urban population due to the development of industries,

infrastructure and employment opportunities along with the availability of health, education, banking and other basic urban services. Many new industrial units and mines had been established by both the government and private sector in the districts of Deoghar, Dumka, Godda, Hazaribagh where very less industrial development had taken place in the last decades. In Dumka district, the Jindal Steel established its power generation unit. In Hazaribagh, Karanpura Super Thermal Power

Project and Tilaiya Ultra Mega Power Project were established. In Deoghar, the Indian Oil Company built its new fuel oil depot, which acts as fuel oil distributing center for the whole of Jharkhand. In Godda, one of the largest opencast mines of whole Asia had been constructed for mining coal. These big projects had brought scope for the development of service sector also and enhanced the urban facilities attracting more population from rural areas.

District Wise Urban Population of Jharkhand (2011 Census)

Sl. no	Name of District	Total Population	Total Urban Population	Toal Urban Percentage
1	Garhwa	1322387	69678	5.27
2	Chatra	1042304	62898	6.03
3	Koderma	717169	141386	19.71
4	Giridih	2445203	207903	8.5
5	Deoghar	1491879	258227	17.31
6	Godda	1311382	64384	4.91
7	Sahibganj	1150038	159446	13.86
8	Pakur	899200	67482	7.5
9	Dhanbad	2682662	1559416	58.13
10	Bokaro	2061918	983333	47.69
11	Lohardaga	461738	57397	12.43
12	East Sighbhum	2291032	1272680	55.55
13	Palamu	1936319	225693	11.66
14	Latehar	725673	51170	7.05
15	Hazaribagh	1734005	275324	15.88
16	Ramgarh	949159	418875	44.13
17	Dumka	1321096	90120	6.82
18	Jamtara	790207	76015	9.62
19	Ranchi	2912022	1257340	43.18
20	Khunti	530299	45104	8.51
21	Gumla	1025656	65980	6.43
22	Simdega	599813	42933	7.16
23	West Sighbhum	1501619	218177	14.53
24	Saraikela Kharsawan	1063458	258331	24.29
	Jharkhand	32966238	7929292	24.05

Source: - Census of India 2011

Level of Urbanization in Jharkhand

Level of urbanization represents the total number of urban populations to the total population. There is a variation in the level of urbanization in Jharkhand ranging from 58% in Dhanbad which is highest to lowest of 5% in Godda. The districts with high level of urbanization are Ranchi (43%), Bokaro (47%), Ramgarh (44%) and East Singhbhum (55%). The high levels of urbanization are the result of high concentration of industrial complexes and mining areas in these districts. The major industrial complexes and mining areas in Bokaro district are Chandrapura, Tenughat, Gomia, Kargali, Dugda, and Chas. In East Singhbhum, major industrial complexes and mining areas are Seraikella, Jojobera, Jugsalai, Adityapur, Gamharia, Musabani and Ghatsila. In Ramgarh district, major industrial complexes and mining areas are Sirka, Patratu and Ghato. While in Ranchi district, the industrial complexes and mining areas are located in Getalsud, Tupudana, Hatia, Namkum, Doranda, Gumla and Dhurwa. In these districts, the major working populations are engaged in the industries, manufacturing and mining activities. In Ranchi district, 0.15 million is engaged in engineering, mining, electrical equipment industry. In Ranchi, only 25% of the population is main workers engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors. All the districts have registered an increase in the level of urbanization when compared to the 2001 Census. These large variations in the level of urbanization are mainly due to the migration of rural population towards the industrialised districts for employment and basic services like health, education, banking and good quality of life. The high speed of urbanization is found in the districts of Giridih (3.2%), Godda (3.8%), Gumla (3.3%), Latehar (5.2%), Palamau

(8.1%), Pakur (4.6%) and Sahib Ganj (3.1%). With the diversification of economic activities and rural population, determination to live a good life attracted the population to these centres. The development of transport and road networks in the last decade also provided the impetus in increasing the urban population. The upgradation of many such centres into notified areas along with the recognition as urban centres provided the boost for urbanization. The western and southern Jharkhand which includes Bokaro, Dhanbad, Ranchi, East Singhbhum, Saraikela Kharsawan, Ramgarh are more urbanised than the other parts of Jharkhand. There are huge deposits of coal and iron ore in these areas, which provides facility for the establishment of industries, and large work force are required to mine out the semineral. The northern districts of Jharkhand, which includes Chatra, Deoghar, Dumka, Godda, Pakur, Koderma, Garwah, Giridih, are lowly urbanised due to the lack of development of industries and less availability of any minerals, while the eastern districts like Palamau, Lohardaga, Gumla, Latehar, Simdega, Khunti are moderately urbanised districts.

There is not much variation in the level of urbanization in Jharkhand in both Census 2001 and 2011. All the districts of Jharkhand have slow or moderate urban growth except for Palamau (12.87%) and Saraikela Kharsawan (6.18%). In 2001, the Hazaribagh district had 23% urban population, which decreased to 15% in 2011 because of separation of Ramgarh as separate district in 2007. In 2001, the Ranchi district had 35% urban population, which increased to 43% in 2011, although Khunti district was separated from Ranchi district in 2007, but still there is high level of urbanization, which is due to large migration of population.

Level of Urbanization in Jharkhand (in %), 2001-2011

District	Level of Urbanization	
	2001	2011
Bokaro	45.26	47.70
Chatra	5.30	6.04
Deoghar	13.71	17.32
Dhanbad	52.36	58.13
Dumka	5.34	6.82
Garrwa	4.11	5.27
Giridih	6.42	8.51
Godda	3.53	4.90
Gumla	4.77	6.35
Hazaribagh	23.23	15.87
Jamtara	8.54	9.58
Khunti	————	8.46
Koderma	17.37	19.72
Latehar	4.68	7.13
Lohardaga	12.67	12.43
Pakur	5.13	7.50
Palamau	6.42	11.65
East Singhbhum	15.48	14.51
West Singhbhum	55.02	55.56
Ramgarh	————	44.13
Ranchi	35.10	43.14
Saheb Ganj	10.57	13.88
Saraikela	18.82	24.29
Kharsawan		
Simdega	6.60	7.16

Source: - Census of India 2001-2011

Urban Area Development and Reforms

Since the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, ULBs have been central to urban development. They have been made responsible for various town planning aspects such as water, sanitation, up-gradation of slums, and maintenance of other infrastructure. The Central Government

has also initiated various urban schemes and reforms, including the Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). The schemes are funded by both the Central and the State Governments, along with the ULBs as well as beneficiaries (where applicable). These schemes focus on infrastructure development, shifting of industrial and commercial units to suitable areas and providing services and amenities to slums. Under JNNURM, 63 mission cities were selected from all over India; three of these cities are from Jharkhand. They are Dhanbad, Ranchi and Jamshedpur.

Currently, four separate schemes/ missions are underway in Jharkhand. These are:

1. Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG): Being implemented in Ranchi, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur.
2. Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP): Being implemented in Ranchi, Dhanbad and Jamshedpur.
3. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT): Being implemented in five ULBs (Chas, Deoghar, Hazaribagh, Lohardaga and Chaibasa).
4. Integrated Housing and Slum Development Program (IHSDP): Being implemented in 10 ULBs (Gumla, Hazaribagh, Chaibasa, Medininagar, Lohardaga, Phusro, Giridih, Chatra, Saraikela and Mihijim).

Issues Facing Urban Development in Jharkhand

Though a number of schemes have started in Jharkhand under the JNNURM mission, but some of the problems that the Government of Jharkhand faces are as follows:

- Growing population in Jharkhand

- Lack of fiscal autonomy
- Small tax base
- Poor maintenance of infrastructure that exists
- Lack of modernization at the local level
- Lack of institutional arrangements for greater private sector involvement
- Lack of civil society and NGO participation
- Hurdles in mobilization of institutional finance

Future Directions

Jharkhand should strive for more balanced urban development. At present urban population is largely concentrated in few cities such as Ranchi, Dhanbad, Bokaro and Jamshedpur. Urbanization is a great challenge in the regions such as Dumka, Godda, Garhwa etc.

The Urban Development Department proposes to take the following steps to effectively achieve the objectives of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act:

- Wings of town planning, health, personnel etc. to be set up in ULBs based on need.
- Consolidating lower level urban agglomerations into cities as has been in the case in Dhanbad. • Declaration of new urban centres as Nagar Panchayats and Nagar Parishads based on population and other specifications.
- Preparing a detailed master plan for all towns and urban areas.
- ULBs are being encouraged to acquire land for planning and delivering services to growing urban centres.
- E-governance and other reforms are being encouraged at the ULB level for better governance, tax collection, use of resources etc.
- Various projects for water supply, sanitation, solid waste, roads, bus-stands and other amenities like parks, parking, etc. have been

undertaken already, including some under the public-private partnership mode.

- In order to achieve all this, the State government has requested for Central assistance of 10,530 crore from the 13th Finance Commission. In many cases, beneficiaries themselves are also contributing to the development works.

Slums in Jharkhand

The total slum population of Jharkhand is 3,72,999 and total slum households are 72554. Jharkhand's slum population accounts for 0.57 per cent of India's slum population.

Slums households and Slum population in Jharkhand

No. of slum households	72554
Total slum population	372999
Total male population living in slums	192908
Total female population living in slums	180091

Source: - Census of India 2011.

Growth of Slum Population at District Level

The 21st century Jharkhand not only sustained population growth but also more of urbanization. The chief cause of migration to urban areas in Jharkhand is the economic strength of large urban centres in its contribution to employment opportunities and better means of livelihood. In Jharkhand, similar to other states of India, migration too played an important role in accelerating urban growth. The urban centres in Jharkhand like Ranchi, Bokaro, and Jamshedpur have become the attracting points for the employment seekers. However, the planned urbanization has been marred to an extent by the excessive demand for basic amenities resulting in deterioration of the physical environment. Slums have become an integral part of the phenomenon of urbanization, which are the result of failure of overall socio-

economic policies and programs of the states and the country. The quality of life has thus suffered due to continuous influx of migrants and increasing gap between demand and supply of essential services and other infrastructures in the urban areas.

Growth of urban population and slum population in Jharkhand (in %), 2001-2011

District	Slum population growth (%)	Urban population growth (%)
Bokaro	1.08	2.22
Chatra	10.03	4.98
Deoghar	9.07	6.16
Dhanbad	-62	2.42
Dumka	6.62	5.25
Garrwa	N/A	6.33
Giridih	203	7
Godda	N/A	7.4
Gumla	4.3	6.36
Hazaribagh	-30	-4.7
Jamtara	10.83	3.57
Khunti	5.33	N/A
Koderma	-40	6.28
Latehar	2.8	9.71
Lohardaga	18	2.42
Pakur	N/A	8.73
Palamau	7.84	12.87
EastSinghbhum	548	1.41
W.Singhbhum	-2	1.68
Ramgarh	N/A	N/A
Ranchi	4	2.85
Saheb Ganj	6.35	6.27
Saraikela	-53	6.18
Kharsawan		
Simdega	7.80	2.63

Source: - Census of India 2001-2011

Conclusion:

This Paper Conclusion can be drawn that there is direct relationship between the rate of urbanization and the growth of slum population. In the state, the high slum population growth rate is found in the districts where high rate of urbanization persists like in Deoghar, Chatra, Giridih, and Lohardaga. Total number of slum population had increased in 2011, but its share in total urban population had decreased because urban population growth rate is higher than the slum population growth rate in the state. In the state, with the increase in the number of urban centres, there is increase in slum reporting urban centres. In 2001 Census, there were 152 urban centres in Jharkhand out of which only 11 centres had recorded slum population but in 2011 Census, there are 228 urban centres, out of which 31 urban centres have slum population. This study reveals that the increase in the level of urbanization or growth in the number of urban centres increases slum population. In the state, the emerging trend of slum population growth highlights that slum population is increasing in the districts having high urbanization growth rate and new emerging service centres like Deoghar, Lohardaga, Jamtara, Chatra and Giridih. The study highlights that there is decrease in average household size in slums. In few districts of Jharkhand, like in Deoghar, Giridih, Jamtara, there are still high slum population growth rate because these districts have the developing urban centres with lots of infrastructural investments and developments. In the case of Jharkhand, it can be concluded that the districts having high rate of urbanization and developing urban centres (Deoghar, Jamtara, Khunti, Hazaribagh) had recorded high slum population growth rate in comparison to the previously urbanised districts and developed urban centres, where there is high population pressure.

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