

Socio-Economic Survey of Nalondatola Slum, Ward No.-6, Panchmari Town, Madhya Pradesh: A Case Study

Dr. Amalendu Sahoo

Assistant Professor, Tamralipta Mahavidyalaya, Tamluk, Purba Medinipur, W.B., 721636
E-mail – asahoo.geo@gmail.com

Abstract:

Madhy Pradesh with its more than half of the population living BPL, is one among the poor and least urbanized states in India. Nalandatola is a slum area of Pachmari Town which constitutes of nearly 458 household out of which we conducted survey of only 46 household, i.e., 10% in 2022. The 10% sample survey indicates; represent the socio-economic conditions of the area as a whole. The study is mostly survey type data will be collected both form primary and secondary sources. Data from primary sources will be collected through interview schedule, survey of this areas, household survey, interview and discussion with the villagers and Govt. officials. Secondary data will be collected principally from census report, statistical bulletin Department of Civil engineering. The data will be processed and analysis with the help of simple cartographic diagrams and charts. In Nalandatola of Pachmari Town, the study area the socio-economic conditions of people are unsatisfactory. Though illiteracy, poverty & general backwardness of the area is reflected in their poor housing, inadequacy of services, polluted water, air and sanitary conditions & particularly the caste system.

Key words: Amenities, Socio-economic survey.

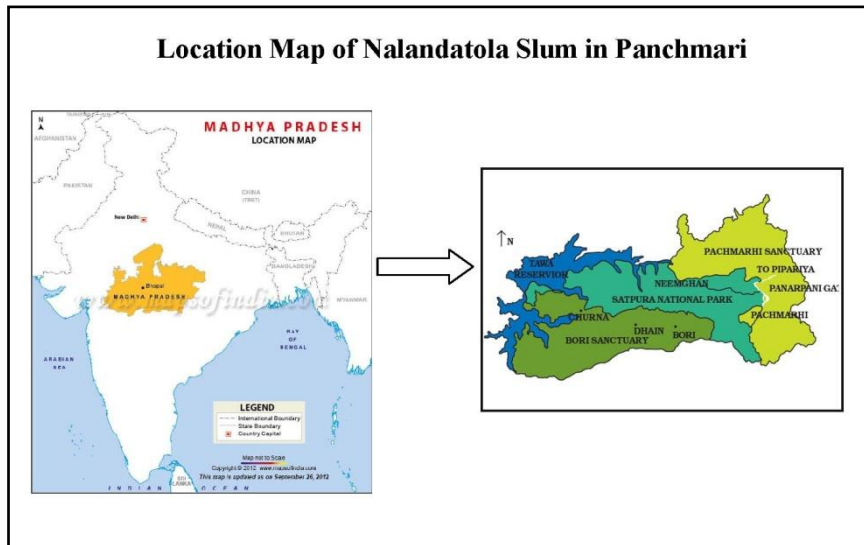
Date of Submission: 08-03-2023

Date of Acceptance: 21-03-2023

I. Introduction:

Madhy Pradesh with its more than half of the population living BPL, is one among the poor and least urbanized states in India. Nalandatola is a slum area of Pachmari Town which constitutes of nearly 458 household out of which we conducted survey of only 88 household, i.e., 19.21%. The 19.21% sample survey indicates; represent the socio-economic conditions of the area as a whole. Direct primary surveys are helpful in getting touch with the people of area and a surveyor can assure the socio-economic condition of the area. The present study represents the socio-economic condition of Nalandatola Slum (Ward No-6) of Pachmari Town. Town is given priority and essential for the area redevelopment and planning. The rationale behind the choice of this area was its peculiar geographical situation. Being its land use pattern has changed drastically with the major land use problem of the area is the rational redevelopment and construction of undeveloped residential units and acclimation of new urban areas.

The study area situated on the Satpura Ranges an altitude of 1067mt. at Pachmari Town. It is a distance of about 5 km north east from Pachmari Town.



Objectives:

The objectives of the study are

- 1) To make an assessment of the socio-economic condition of Nalandatola under Pachmari Municipality as revealed through their housing, community facilities and their accessibilities, services and their utilities, other basic needs & aspirations.
- 2) To make an assessment of various factors influences the quality of life of the habitants of this area.
- 3) To provide the absolute basic minimum standards of essential amenities for healthy living.

Data Base and Methodology:

Since the study is mostly survey type data will be collected both from primary and secondary sources. Data from primary sources will be collected through interview schedule, survey of this areas, household survey, interview and discussion with the villagers and Govt. officials. Secondary data will be collected principally from census report, statistical bulletin Department of Civil engineering and survey of India Toposheet –55J (scale – 1:250,000).The data will be processed and analysis with the help of simple cartographic diagrams and charts.

Discussion and Analysis:

Demographic Structure:

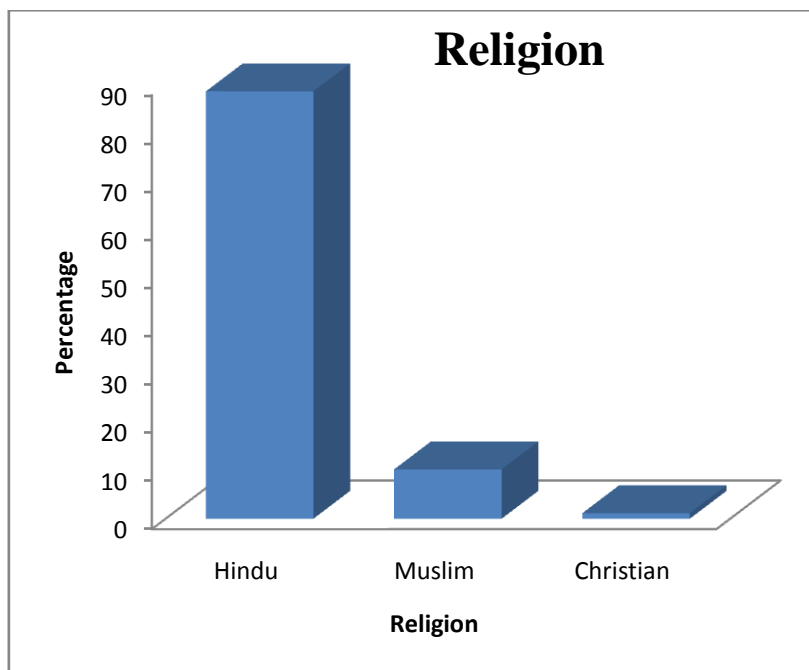
Through Nalandatola(Ward No-6), Pachmari is confined from all sides the settlement pattern is linear along the road sides. As the growth of population and the standard of living are interrelated and depends upon the location, services due to its locational facilities. This area has moderate growth of population.

Religion:

Table No-1: Distribution of Religion

Religion	Percentage
Hindu	88.63
Muslim	10.23
Christian	1.14
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

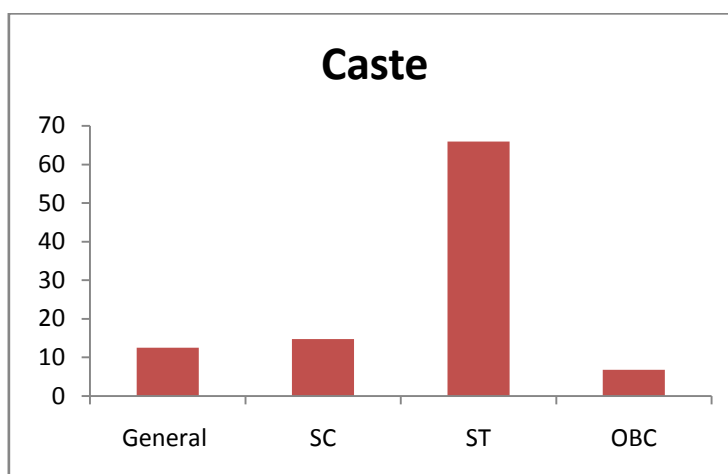


According to above tables indicates that most are Hindu (88.63%), followed by Muslim (10.23%) and Christian (1.14%).

Table No-2: Distribution of Caste

Caste	Percentage
General	12.50
SC	14.77
ST	65.91
OBC	6.82
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



According to above tables indicates that most are ST population (65.91%) ,followed by SC(14.77%) ,General(12.50%) and OBC (6.82%). Most of tribal people are Bhariya, Gond, Korku and Mawasi.

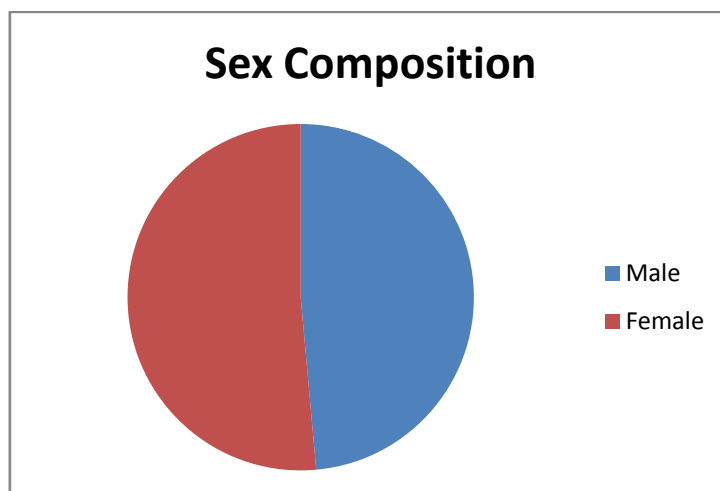
SEX STRUCTURE:

Table No-3: Sex Structure

Sex	Percentage
Male	48.57
Female	51.43

Total	100
-------	-----

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

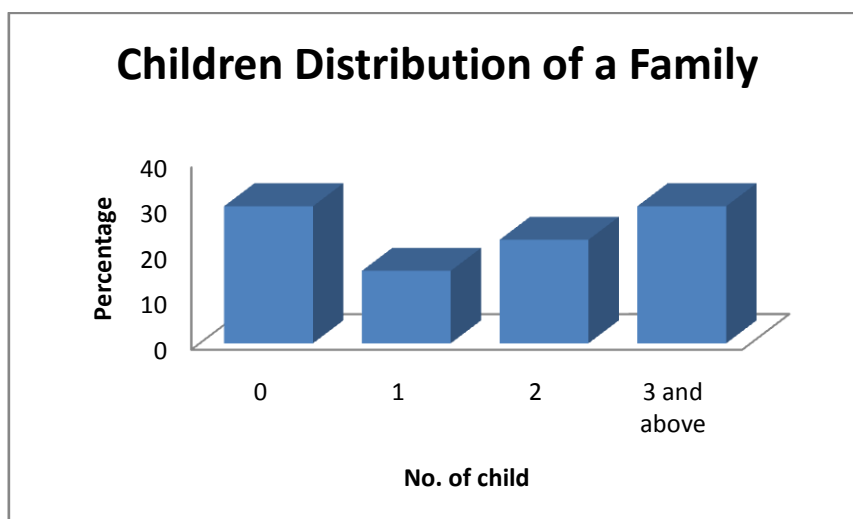


If we compare the sex ratio, it is noticeable that the female population is more than male. According to our surveyed data the males are 48.57% and female are 51.43%. The sex ratio is cooperatively higher than our country.

Table No-4: Children Distribution of a Family

No of child of a family	Percentage
0	30.09
1	15.90
2	22.72
3 and above	30.09
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



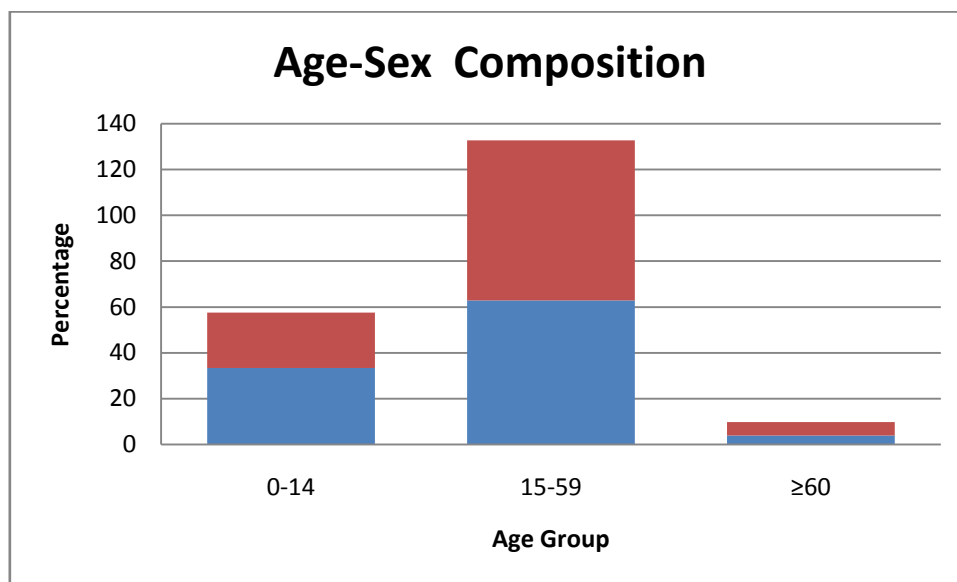
According to above table indicates that here no of child of a family '0' and '3 & above' are maximum (60.18%). And no of child of a family 1 is minimum (15.90%). So, reproduction rate has maximum in this area.

AGE-SEX GROUP DISTRIBUTION:

Table No-5: Age Sex Distribution

Age Group	Male (%)	Female (%)
0-14	33.33	24.20
15-59	62.87	69.86
≥60	3.90	5.94
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



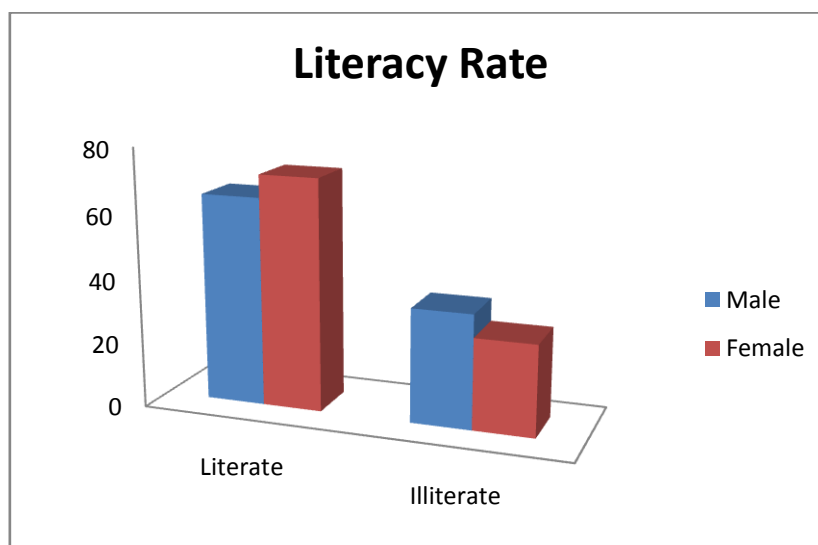
According to above table indicates that here age group 15-59 are lived maximum in both male and female followed young and old age group. So, productive age group has maximum in this area.

LITERACY RATE

Table No-6: Literacy Rate

Sex	Literate (%)	Illiterate (%)
Male	64.71	35.29
Female	71.76	28.24

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

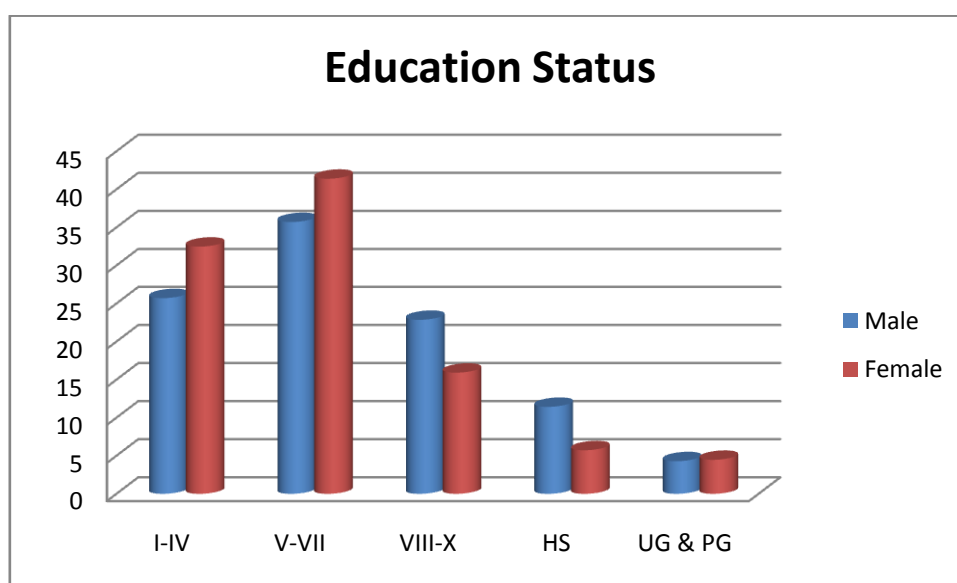


According to our surveyed report, the percentage of male literacy to total male population is 64.71% and 71.76% of female literacy. The majority of the literate is young age group. Many of the old age group only knows how to read and write the primary letters. The noticeable feature of general education is that female literacy is increasing rapidly.

Table No -7: Educational Level

Educational Status	Male	Female
I-IV	25.71	32.48
V-VII	35.71	41.40
VIII-X	22.86	15.92
HS	11.43	5.73
UG & PG	4.29	4.47
Total	100	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



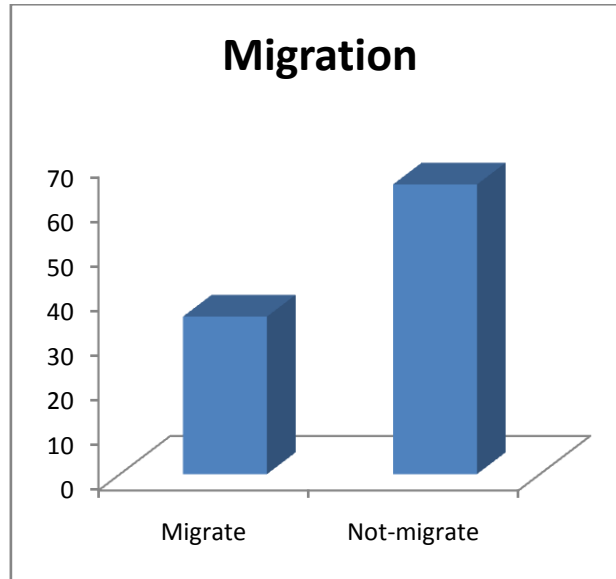
According to our surveyed report, the percentage of male literacy between V-VII educational level to total male population is maximum (35.71%) and minimum(4.29%) UG &PG level. But female educational level is maximum (41.40%) also V-VII and minimum (4.74%) UG &PG level. The noticeable feature of general education is that female literacy is increasing rapidly

MIGRATION STATUS

Table No -8: Migration Rate

Migration	Percentage
Migrate	35.23
Not-migrate	64.77
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

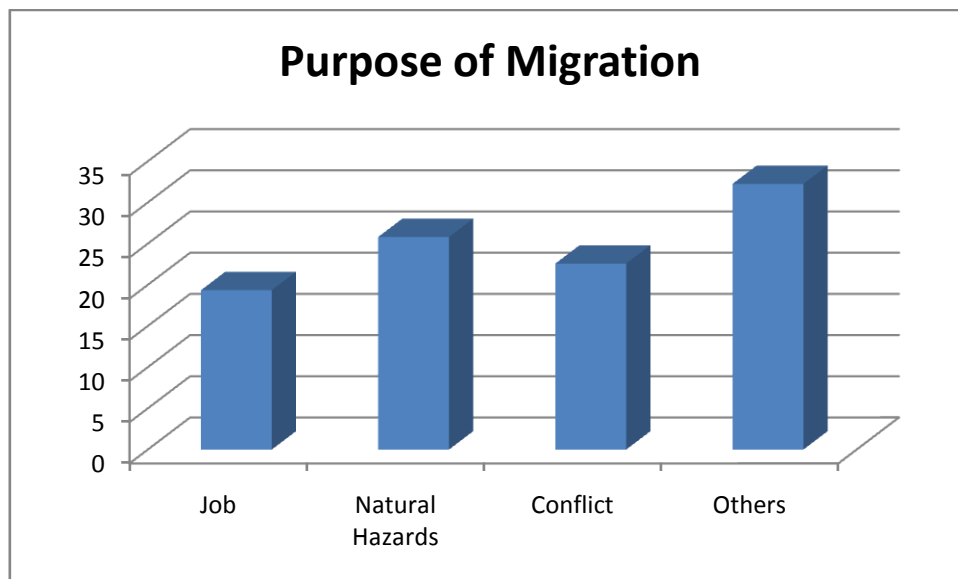


Migration plays a dominant role in this area. The working population migrates to this place for work. Many people have immigrated of this place because of cheap land values and job facilities of this area. 35.23% peoples are migrated from other places.

Table No -9: Purpose of Migration

Purpose of Migration	Percentage
Job	19.35
Natural Hazards	25.81
Conflict	22.58
Others	32.26
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



Above the surveyed data maximum people are immigrated because their better job facilities, protection for natural hazard ,conflict etc.

Table No - 10: Leave to Present Place

Leave To Present Place	Percentage
Yes	19.32
No	80.68
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

Table No 11: Where To Leave

Where to leave	Percentage
Rural Area	47.06
Urban Area	52.94
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

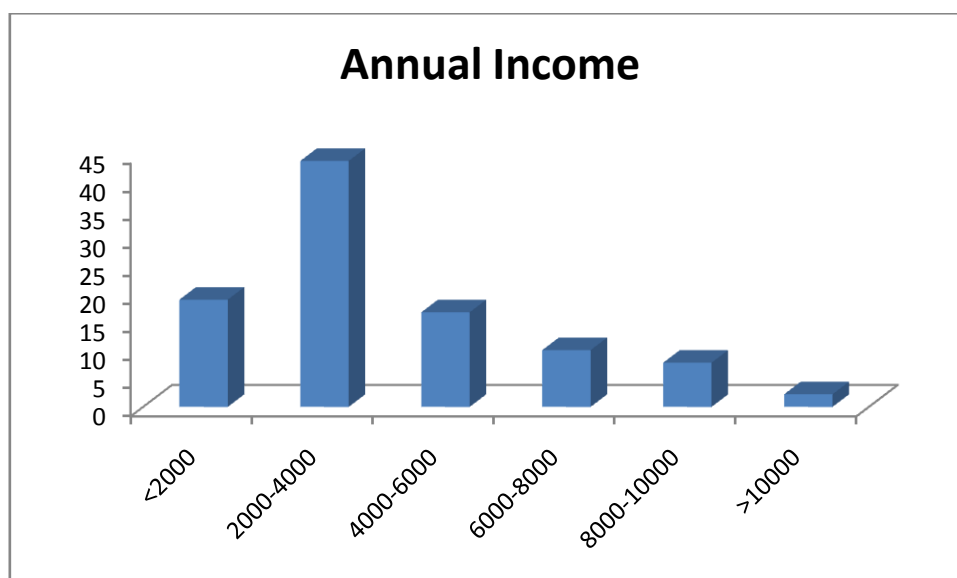
Above the surveyed data, some people would be migrated from this place for better facilities in other urban areas.

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITION OF NALANDATOLA ECONOMY:

Table No -12: Economic Condition

Annual Income	Percentage
<2000	19.10
2000-4000	43.82
4000-6000	16.85
6000-8000	10.11
8000-10000	7.87
>10000	2.25

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



The economic condition of the people of the surveyed area is noted as moderate. The controlling factors of economy are agriculture labour, service and business. There is a clear cut difference in food & housing between the upper caste and the lower. In the upper caste the economic condition is good. Most of the

people are educated & they are engaged in different services. Here maximum families monthly income is Rs-2000-4000.

OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

Table No-13: Occupational Structures

Occupational Structure	Percentage
Workers	53.33
Non-Workers	46.67

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

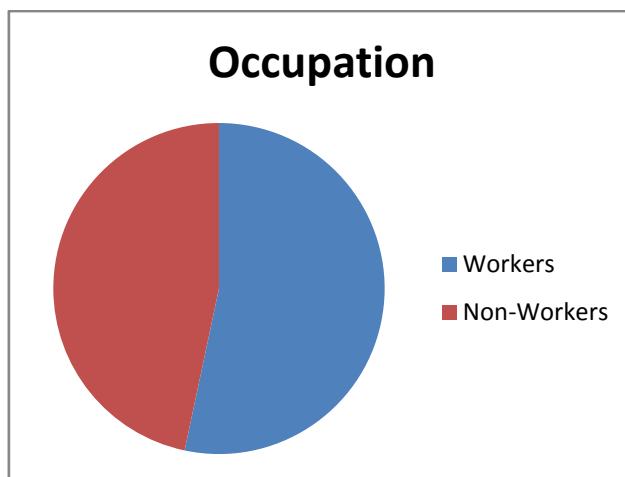
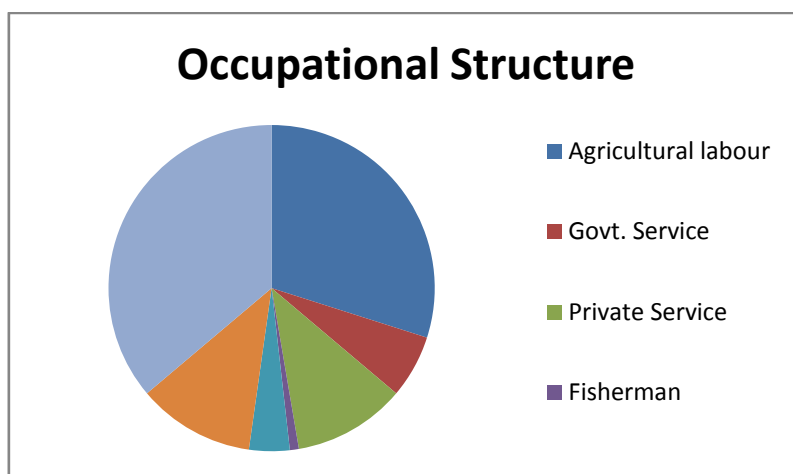


Table No - 14: Occupational Structures

Occupational Structure	Percentage
Agricultural labour	29.91
Govt. Service	6.25
Private Service	11.16
Fisherman	0.89
Businessman	4.02
Shopkeeper	11.61
Rickshaw puller, Driver, etc	36.16

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



In this area has not good occupational structure. Its workers (53.33%) are more than non-workers (46.67%). Workers are engaged in rickshaw puller, driver, Agricultural labour, fishing, business purpose. The low caste people are daily labour.

FAMILY STATUS

Table No - 15: Family Status

Family Type	Percentage
Nuclear/Single	53.41
Joint	46.59
Extended	0

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

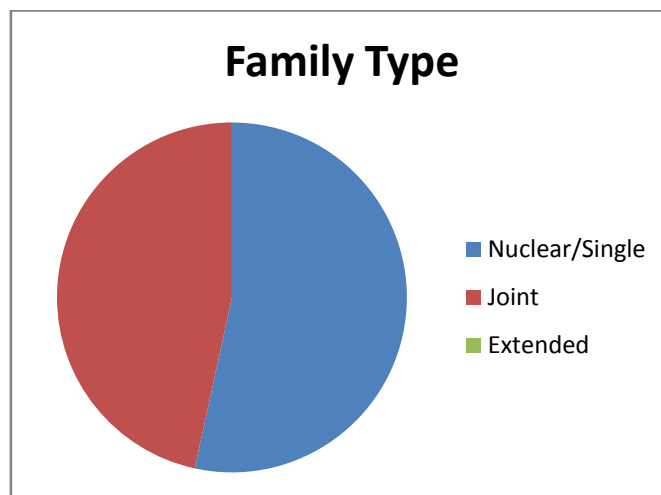
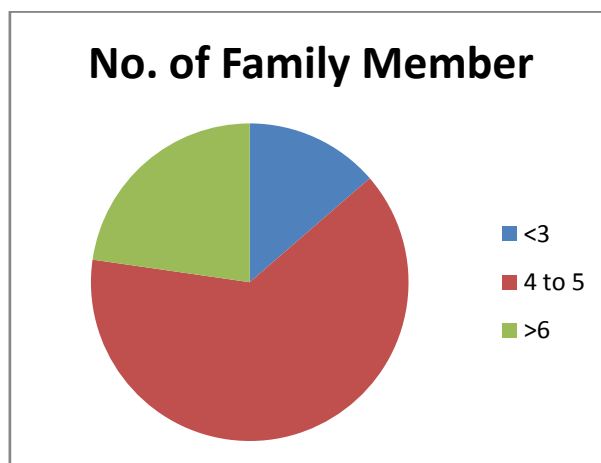


Table No -16: Family Members

Family Member	Percentage
<3	13.64
4-6	63.63
>6	22.73

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

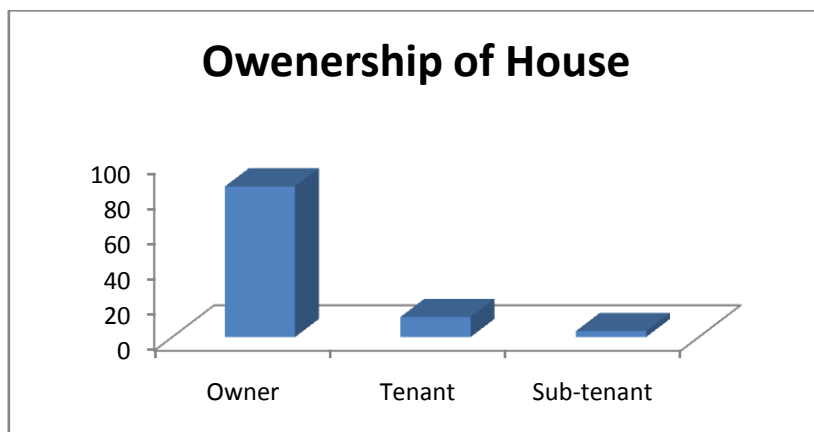


In this area maximum families are nuclear type. There are 53.41% is nuclear type & rest 46.59% is joint family type. Because some families are migrated from other place. Most of these families are 4-6 members (63.63%).

Table No -17: Ownership of the house.

House Ownership	Percentage
Owner	85.23
Tenant	11.36
Sub-tenant	3.41
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



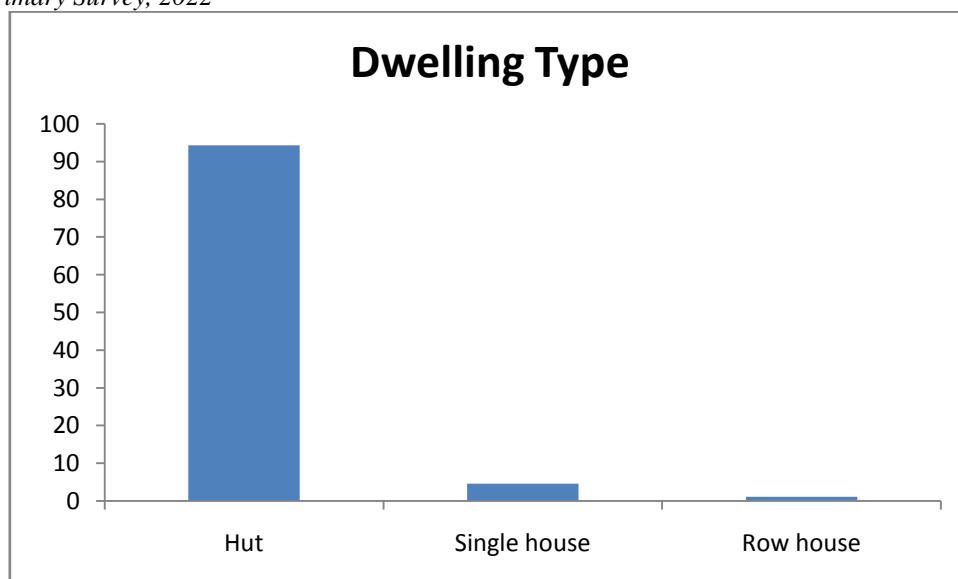
Man wants a constant for a better tomorrow and expects more for a happy and better future life for the upliftment of the rural poor and public utility services are essential. This area mass still need pure water, good education , fine health, nutrient food, sewage and good drainage and disposal of the water for the better living. Above the table the maximum ownership of the house is owner type (85.23%), some are tenant type (11.36%).

DWELLING FACILITIES

Table No -18 : Dwelling Facilities

Type of Dwelling	Percentage
Hut	94.31
Single house	4.55
Row house	1.14
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



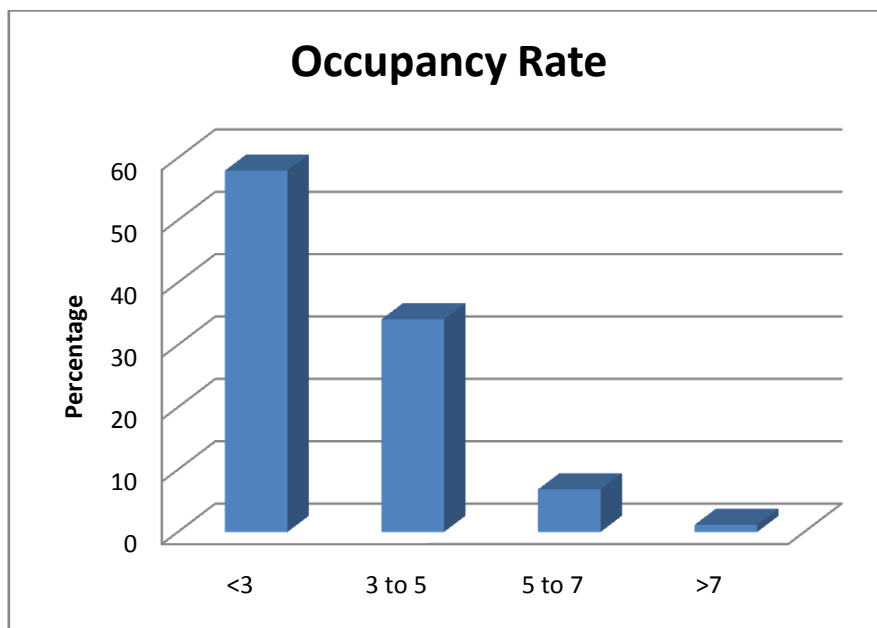
In the village maximum dwelling are hut type (94.31%). Because maximum peoples are poor families.

2.f) OCCUPANCY RATE

Table No : 18- Occupancy Rate

No. of habitable room	Percentage
<3	57.95
3-5	34.09
5-7	6.82
>7	1.14
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



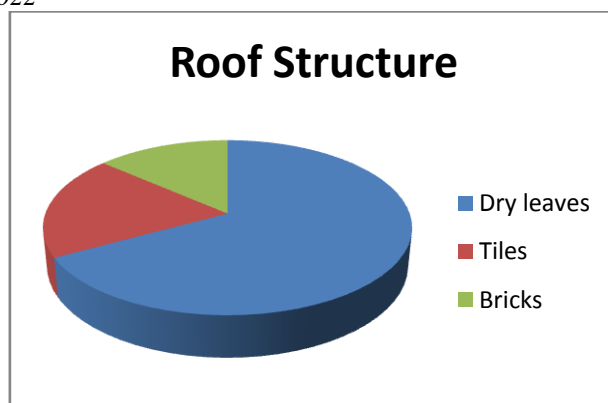
Referring to the average no of persons per habitable and household occupying habitable room, there are >3 room houses (57.95%), 3-5 room houses (34.09%), 5-7 room (6.82%) and above seven room houses are 1.14%.

2.g) ROOF STRUCTURE FACILITY

Table No : 19 Roof Structure

Roof Structure	Percentage
Dry leaves	67.04
Tiles	19.32
Bricks	13.64
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



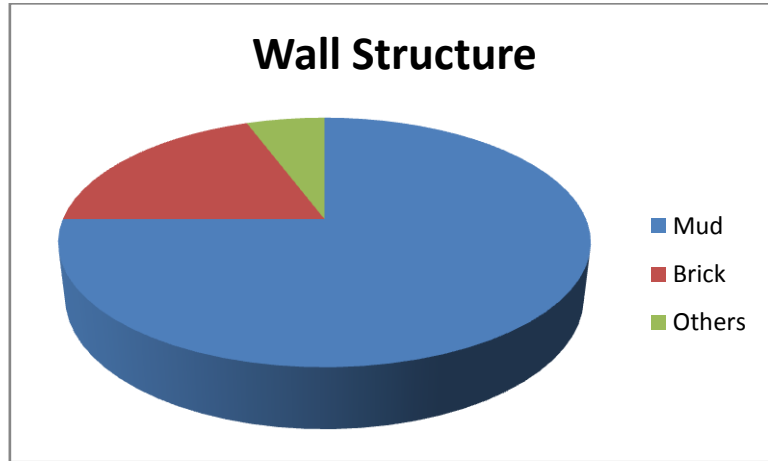
There are many houses covers with dry leaves (67.04%),tiles(19.32%)and some rich families covered their houses with concrete(13.64%)

2.h) WALL STRUCTURE

Table No : 20) Wall Structure

Wall Structure	Percentage
Mud	75.00
Brick	19.32
Others	5.68
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



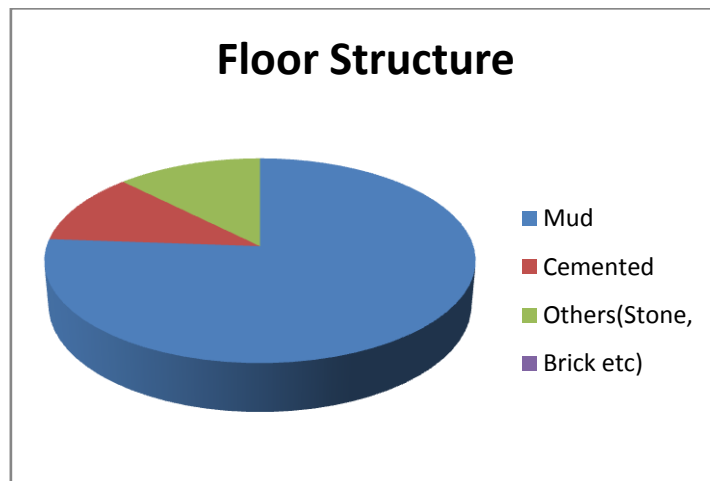
In the area the structure of house is mostly made from non durable materials like mud (75.00%), brick (19.32%). Bamboo (and wooden planks (5.68%). There are many houses made up of very cheap buildings materials, which structurally can be categorized by house of minimum standard.

2.i) TYPES OF FLOOR STRUCTURE

Table No :21 Floor Structure

Floor Structure	Percentage
Mud	76.14
Cemented	11.36
Others(Stone, Brick etc)	12.5
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



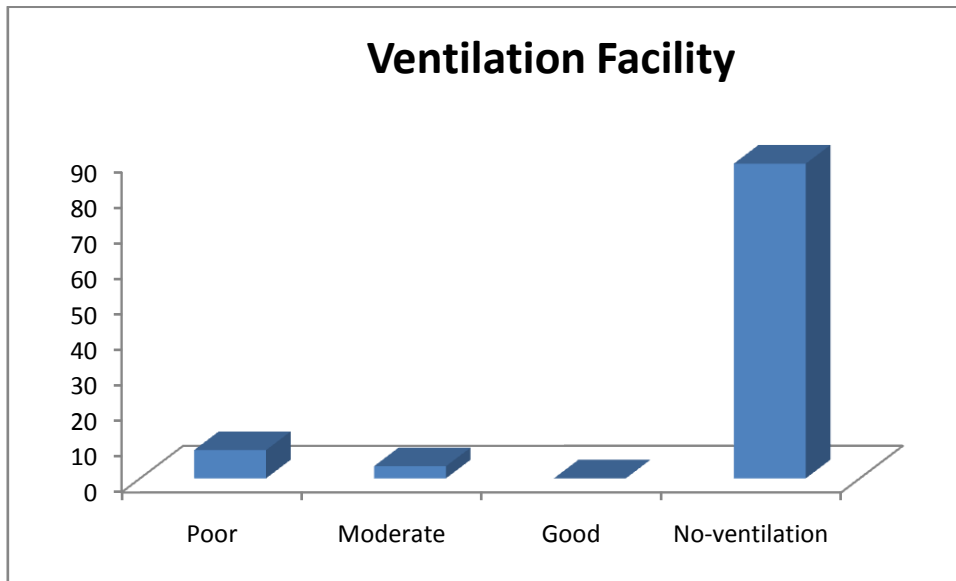
In the area the floor structure of the houses are mostly made from mud (76.14%) and brick, stone (12.5%). Some rich families made the houses with cemented materials (11.36%).

2.j) VENTILATION FACILITY

Table No :22 Ventilation Facility

Ventilation Facility	Percentage
Poor	7.95
Moderate	3.41
Good	0.00
No-ventilation	88.64
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



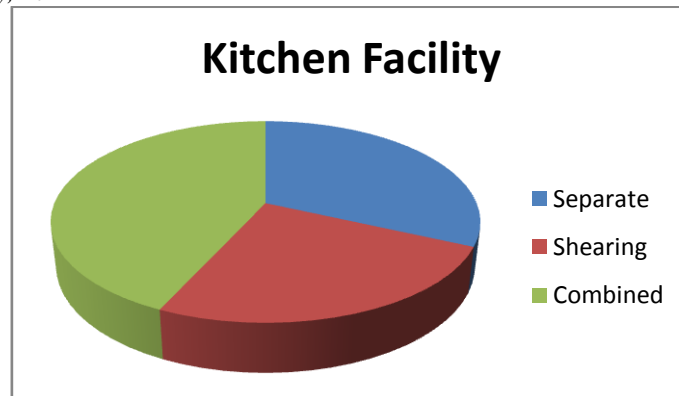
Most of the dwelling units that are poor (7.95%), moderate (3.41%) and 88.64% have not ventilation facilities. The low height doors of lower class people are not even constructed favorable in the direction air movement.

2.k) KITCHEN FACILITY

Table No : 23 Condition of kitchen

Condition of kitchen	Percentage
Separate	31.82
Shearing	25.00
Combined	43.18
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



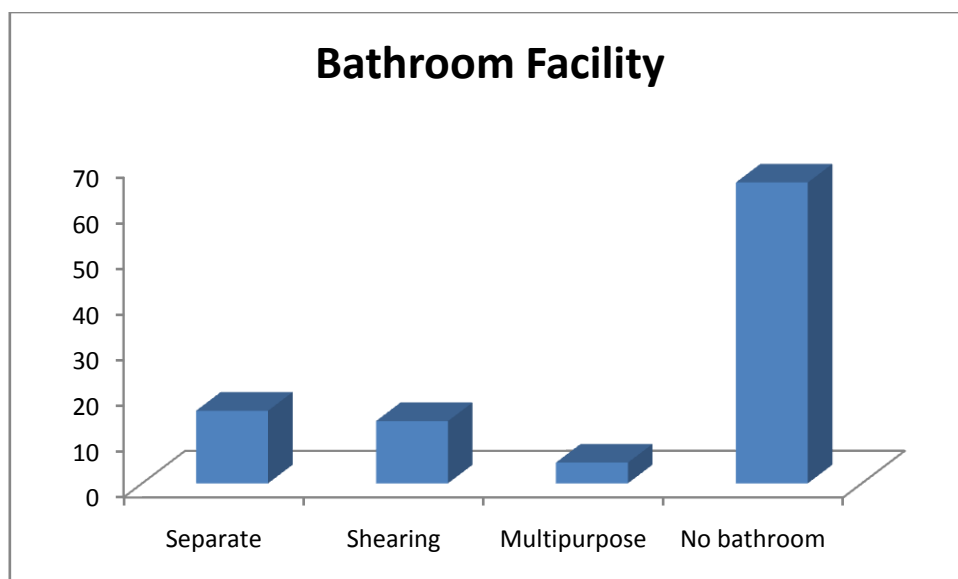
There is no definite organization of internal space in the surveyed area. In most of the cases kitchen is combined and use as kitchen cum dining cum store room. Out of the total survey 31.82% have separated, 25.00% shearing and 43.18% have combined kitchen.

2.1) BATHROOM FACILITY

Table No : 24 Condition of Bathroom

Condition of Bathroom	Percentage
Separate	15.91
Shearing	13.64
Multipurpose	4.54
No bathroom	65.91
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



The bathroom condition of this village is very poor. Maximum people have no bathroom (65.91%). Some families have separate bathroom facilities (15.91%)

2.m) WATER SUPPLY

Table No : 25a) Water supply

Type of water supply	Percentage
Well	14.77
Tap	71.59
Others	13.64

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

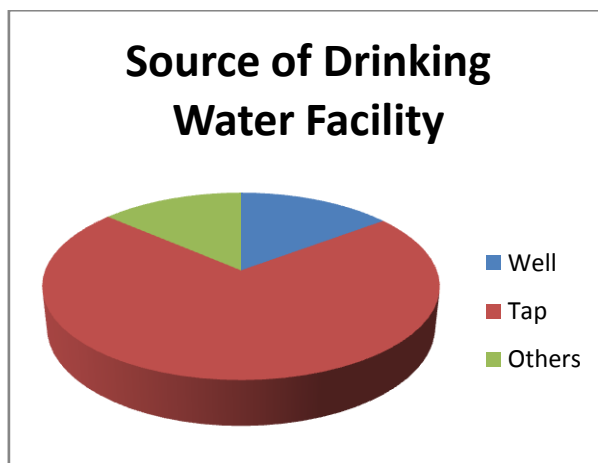
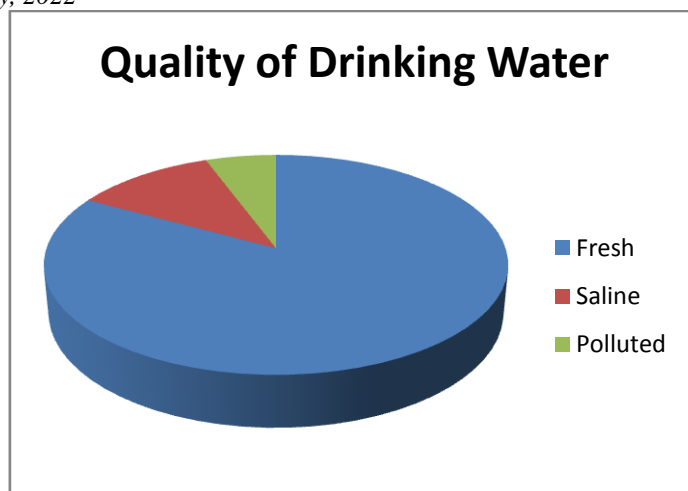


Table No. 25b) Quality of drinking water

Quality of drinking water	Percentage
Fresh	82.96
Saline	11.36
Polluted	5.68
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



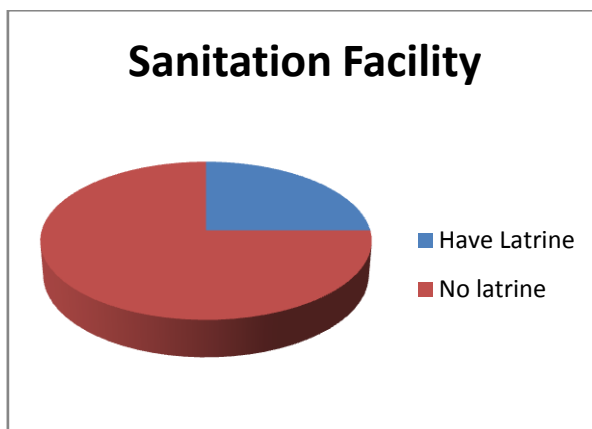
In the surveyed area, people are used for drinking water from well (14.77%),public tap(71.59%). Quality of drinking water is good.

2 n) SANITATION FACILITY

Table No : 26) Sanitation Facility

Sanitation Facility	Percentage
Have Latrine	25.00
No latrine	75.00
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



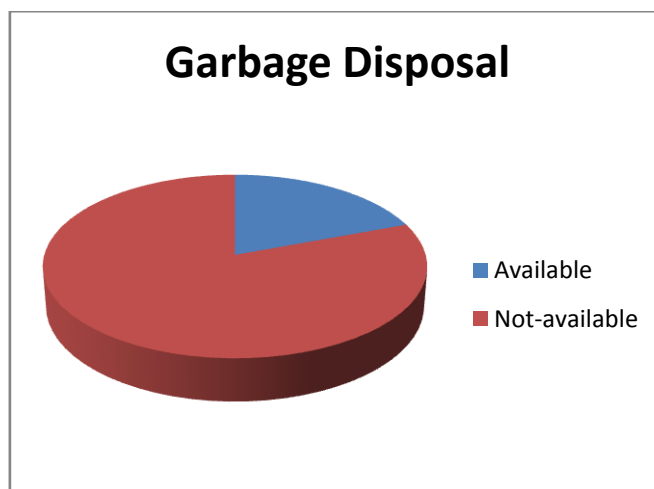
The sanitation condition of this area is very poor. Maximum people use open field as their latrine and polluted the environment.

2.o) GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Table No : 27) Condition of garbage disposal

Garbage disposal	Percentage
Available	19.32
Not-available	80.68

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



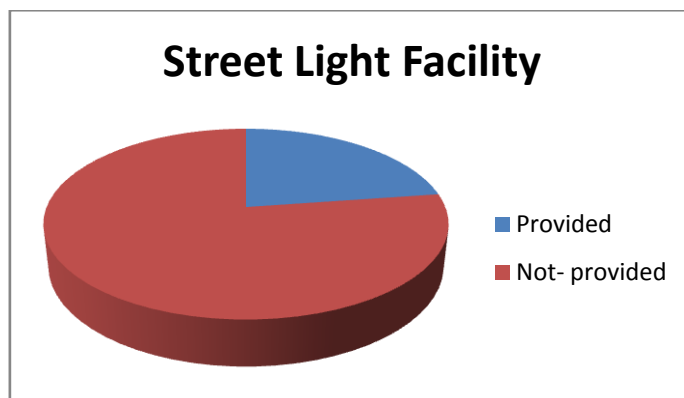
The problem of disposal system is acute in this area. There are no garbage disposal facilities is 80.68%. In the rainy season the roads and the nearly low lying plains create a water logging condition which is detrimental for health and commutation.

2.p) STREET LIGHTING FACILITY

Table No : 28) Street lighting facility

Street lighting facility	Percentage
Provided	22.73
Not- provided	77.27

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



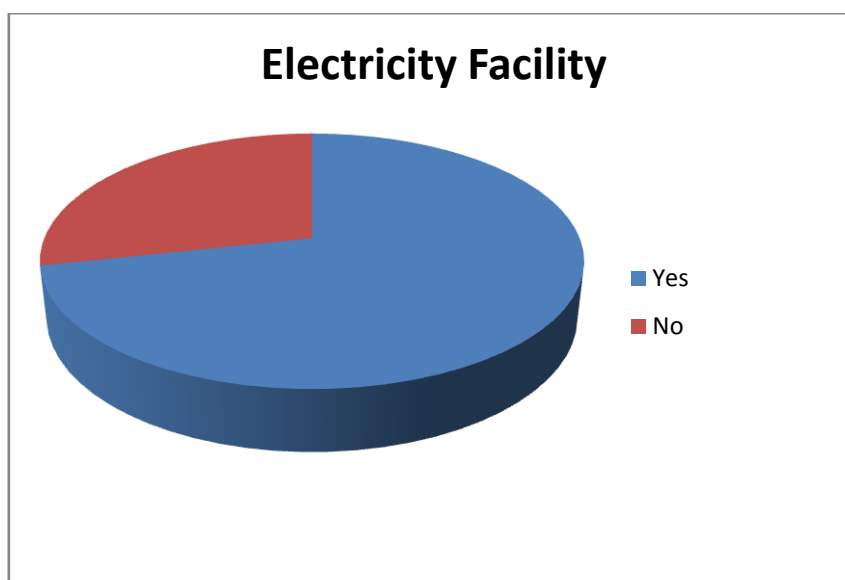
Nearly 77.27% of the surveyed household have not street lighting facilities.

2.q) ELECTRICITY FACILITY

Table No: 29) Room electricity Facility

Electricity Facility	Percentage
Yes	71.59
No	28.41

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



In this area maximum houses have electricity facilities (71.59%). Some poor dwellers have not electricity facilities .

2.r) DRAINAGE FACILITY

Table No : Drainage Facility

Drainage facility	Percentage
Provided	0.00
Not- provided	100.00

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

There have no street drainage facility in this area.

2.s) STREET SURFACE CONDITION

Table No: 31) Street Surface Condition

Street Surface	Percentage
Kutchha	100.00
Pucca	0.00

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

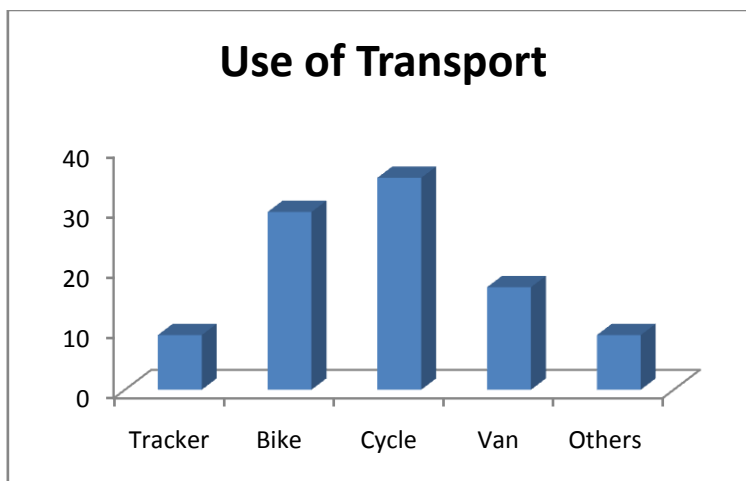
All roads are kutchha. All roads are public ownership. There is no private street ownership in this slum area.

2.t) USE OF TRANSPORT

Table No : 32) Use of transport

Use of transport	Percentage
Tracker	9.09
Bike	29.55
Cycle	35.23
Van	17.05
Others	9.08

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



Most of people have use of transport with bike, cycle, tracker, van etc. There have no facilities of bus services.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

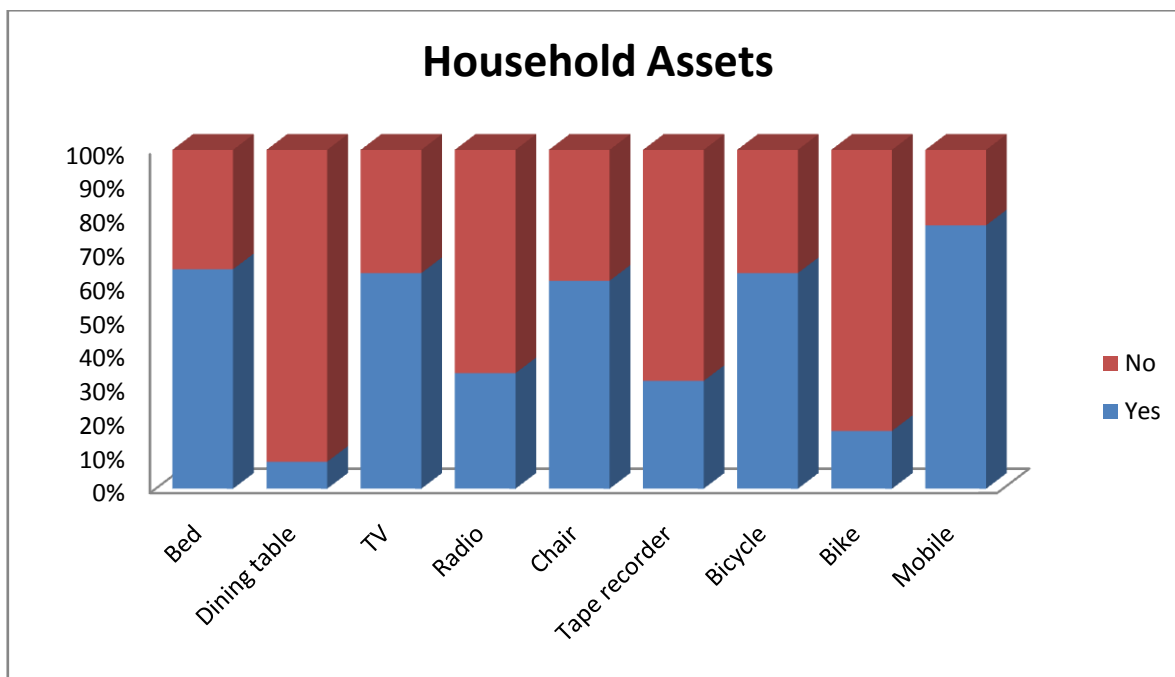
Its socio-economic condition is very poor. Maximum people are depended on Pachmari Hospital. In this area there have poor medical facilities. There have no medical centre in this area.

2v)USE OF INDUSTRIAL ITEMS FOR RECREATIONAL FACILITIES OF HOUSEHOLD

Table No. 34- Use of industrial items for recreational facilities of household

Household Assets	Yes	No
Bed	64.77	35.23
Dining table	7.95	92.04
TV	63.64	36.36
Radio	34.09	65.91
Chair	61.36	38.64
Tape recorder	31.82	68.18
Bicycle	63.64	36.36
Bike	17.05	82.95
Mobile	77.73	22.27

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



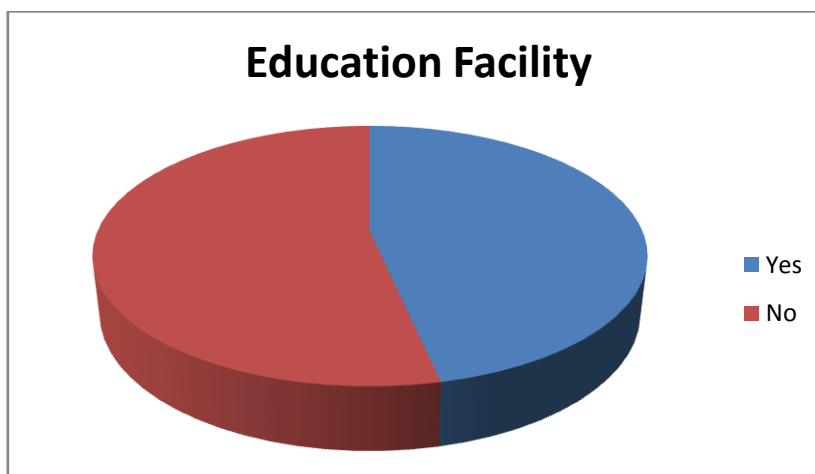
Most of the people are very poor. So they use TV, Radio and mobile moderately. Dining table facilities are very poor.

2.w) EDUCATION FACILITIES

Table No.-35 Education facilities

Education Facility	Percentage
Yes	46.59
No	53.41
Total	100

Source: Primary Survey, 2022



Education facilities are very poor in this area. Only one child education centre here.

2.x) MARKET

The trade and commerce activity of the people are most confined to rice, firewood, vegetables, fruits, and some hardware. The local inhabitants mainly depend on Pachmari municipality market.

Photoes of Nalandatola Slum, Panchmari Town



Major Findings

- i) Population explosion, Housing problem, unemployment, inadequate transport system are the problems of it.
- ii) Sub-urban area of Pachmari town the building setup with unplanned & hafazardarly.
- iii) The public water supply system lack hygiene and polluted in rain seasons.
- iv) Residential houses are not properly planned.
- v) Transport system is very poor in this area. Roads are non metal.
- vi) During the rainy season the people suffer a lot of problems due to the muddy condition of the road.
- vii) Slums, street light, garbage disposal are the other problems.
- viii) There have no medical, education facilities in this area.

II. Conclusion:

The analysis of the survey indicates the area is very poor in socio-economic condition. As our sole aim is to proper a report for the all-round development of an area by exploiting natural resource. Here our analysis would remain unfinished without suggesting steps & measure towards the development of the area. The following measures should be followed to make it as a model ward of municipality. Growing of Pachmari Town, there are many rural areas around all part have developed. There sub-urban areas are old rural areas with settled dwelling units. But as stated earlier due to unplanned development there rural areas which are converted into sub-urban area has and add to unplanned land use development are taking place utilizing the inadequate and defective urban legislation.

References:

- [1]. Bhagat, R.B., "Urbanization and Access to Basic Amenities in India", *Urban India, Economic and Political Weekly*, Volume 48, No.41, October 12, 2013.
- [2]. Chakraborty. P and P. Dasgattanayak (2018) "Demographic and Socio-economic conditions in urban Slums of Paschim Medinipur District, West Bengal", *Indian Journal of Regional Science*, Vol. 50, No.1, pp. 89-95.
- [3]. Eswaramma, P., Krishnaiah. K and Ramamaiah Y.V. (2006) "Socio-economic Characteristics of the slum households in Tirupati Town", *India Journal of Regional Science*, Vol. XXXVIII, No.1, pp.65-72. Maity S.B., A. Sahoo and R. Dhara De (2016), "Changing Pattern of Rural-Urban Fringe Life of Tamluk Town, W.B., India (A Case Study of Ward No. 20)", *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention*, Vol 5 Issue 10,pp-7-13.
- [4]. Mallo Maren, D., W, Samuel Wapwera., A, Esther Mamman., M, Choji Christopher and Aliyu (2015): "Slum Housing Conditions andradication Practices in Some Selected Nigerian Cities," *Journal of Sustainable Development*, Volume 8, No.2, pp. 230-241.
- [5]. Sahoo, A(2012), "Impact of Slum Urban Hazards in Nakpara Slum: A Case Study", *Latur Geographer*, Vol-01,Issue-01,pp-01- 06

Dr. Amalendu Sahoo. "Socio-Economic Survey of Nalondatola Slum, Ward No.-6, Panchmari Town, Madhya Pradesh: A Case Study." *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 28(3), 2023, pp. 66-87.