Chapter IV

Evolution and Growth of Ranchi City
References:-

4.1 Introduction

Jharkhand is a small state in the eastern part of the Indian peninsular plateau. The word 'Jharkhand' express the characteristics of this region, namely, it has forest and hilly tract. Until the beginning of the 20th century, this forest land was mainly inhabited by indigenous people who enjoyed more or less a self sufficient economy and fulfilled all of their primary necessities through the forests. As mentioned earlier that the opening of the region to the rest of the country became more pronounced during the later half of the 20th century; it was in this period when the newly formed Indian Government started setting up several mining and industrial units to instill development in this backward region. These newly established units accelerated the pace of urbanization in Jharkhand. Later on, with the intensified industrialization programmes, non-tribal communities migrated to this tribal region in substantial numbers and the indigenous people had been reduced to minorities, in a region where they had been in majority for the centuries.

The city of Ranchi has been the one of the best examples of such changes. It is one of the earliest urban settlements of Jharkhand where industrialisation started in the late fifties. At present scheduled tribes constitutes 20.46 percent of total population of the city, and hence the impact of urban development on traditional tribal people as well as on other social groups can be easily assessed. Geographically, Ranchi lies amidst rugged terrain and dense forests of Chotanagpur plateau, as a result of which; this region has been very sparsely populated and consists of small villages. But when the British captured the political and economic system of this region in early 19th century, they established several administrative and military centres in Ranchi. It was during this period that the earliest nucleus of Ranchi town, i.e. Purana Ranchi, came into existence as a result of the creation of the South-West Frontier Agency in 1834. Wilkinson, the first captain of this region, selected the hamlet of Kishunpur as his headquarters to avoid confusion with other places of the same name and this place was designated as 'Ranchi' - after the hamlet of Purana Ranchi. At that time Purana Ranchi was situated at the foot of the Ranchi Hill. The municipality of Ranchi town came into existence in 1869 covering an area of 7.22 sq. miles and comprising the villages of Chandri, Kanke, Seram Toli, Lalpur, Chutia, portion of Halna and Morabadi, Purana Ranchi and Hindpiri.
Ranchi city is situated almost at the centre of the Chotanagpur plateau at a height of 651 m. and lies between 23°25' and 23°27'N latitudes and 85°20' and 85°23'E longitudes. According to 2001 Census, Ranchi city covers about 216 sq. km. and extends for 12 km. from east to west and 18 km. from north to south. Among the ninety six cities/towns of Jharkhand, Ranchi is the third largest city (862,850 persons, 2001 Census). The two other largest cities of Jharkhand are Jamshedpur (1,101,804 persons) and Dhanbad (1,064,357 persons). Spatially, Ranchi city is located at the convergence point of national highways connecting Hazaribagh, Daltonganj, Chaibasa, Jamshedpur and Muri on the comparatively level Ranchi peneplain. It is a typical highway-oriented city depending primarily on road transport. According to a geographical study of towns by Ahmad (1976) such a type of town is often referred as a nodal; where natural or man-made routes converge. The regions along with other local roads viz. Kanke road, Mohrabadi road, Buty road, Circular road, Purulia road and others make up the main frame of the road plan in which many other short roads are interlocked (Singh.1971).

Ranchi has a very significant position with reference to the state of Jharkhand as it lies almost at the centre of the chief mineral belt of the Northeast upland of India, which covers Jharkhand, West Bengal, Orissa and Chhattishgarh. Further, its close proximity to coal and iron mines has specially facilitated the course of industrial development in the area. All these factors have favoured Ranchi in attracting the attention of the Government of India as one of the most suitable places for concentrating some major industries. In addition to these features, Ranchi has become the capital of the newly formed Jharkhand state on 15th November 2001. So, Ranchi upholds the promises to be one of the biggest city in eastern India and also has the potential to develop into the nucleus of political, administrative, educational and important industrial activities of the country, in due course of time.

4.2 Evolution and Growth of Urban Functions:

The origin of Ranchi city as stated in earlier chapters, has been based on the selection of the site for the headquarters of South–West Frontier Agency by Britishers and after that this town has seen many politico–cultural changes right from its beginning till the present time which can be observed in its different phases of growth. Prior to the 20th century, Ranchi was only a tribal settlement, which was transformed into an administrative and defence centre by the Britishers. But in the first half of the 20th century, it became an important educational and commercial centre of this region and after independence it also
became a major industrial centre of Eastern India. It is interesting to note that in Ranchi tribal and non-tribal cultures are found to exist side by side. One is the indigenous culture of original inhabitants and other is the culture brought by the migrants who came later to settle here.

The growth of Ranchi city reveals that it has been exposed to several forces of change over time. From its evolution till now, Ranchi has seen and absorbed many vital changes. Therefore, the history of growth of Ranchi city, along with an analysis of its morphology in different periods becomes essential for a geographer if he tries to study the development of the city from a socio-economic perspective.

To explain the evolution and growth of Ranchi city, several geographers and sociologists have identified different stages. For example B. Srivastava, (1984) has divided the origin and evolution of land use pattern of the region into two periods. They are (i) the first phase or British period and (ii) the second phase or post independence period. According to R.K. Tiwari, (1993) history of the development of Ranchi town shows four distinct growth phases:-(i) Conceptual stage (from 1834 to 1899), (ii) Second stage or railway stage (from 1900 to 1947), (iii) Third stage or early modern stage (from 1947 to 1960), and (iv) Fourth stage or modern stage (from 1961 onwards). L.P. Vidyarthi (1969) had also analysed the evolution and growth of Ranchi city in detail.

The histogenesis and evolution of Ranchi can be compartmented into various stages of development of the city, based on distinct socio-economic and political changes:

They are: -

(i) Early British Period: (1834 to 1900)

(ii) Later British Period: (1901 to 1947)

(iii) Post Independence Period: (1947 to 1981)

(iv) Contemporary Period: (1981 onwards)

4.2.1 Early British Period: (1834 to 1900):

In the first half of the 19th century, with the advent of the ‘Kol’ revolt, the Britishers, for the first time realised the strategic importance of Chotanagpur and established an
administrative centre in ‘Kishunpur’. At that time Kishunpur small village which had grown in due course of time, to the present Ranchi town. Initially the headquarter of the principal assistant of the Agent to the Governor General was at Lohardaga but in 1842 it was moved to Kishunpur village. After the abolition of the post of Commissioner, the district was still called by the name of the former headquarter of Lohardaga. The name of the district was changed in 1899 from Lohardaga to Ranchi. A regular civil and criminal court was also established in this period. Need was felt for several educated and skilled persons to run the administrative and other government jobs. Therefore people from outside Jharkhand migrated to Ranchi and this gradually changed its occupational structure from predominantly agriculture to non agricultural activities. In this way a tribal agricultural village got transformed into an urban industrial centre.

During the early British period certain other factors also encouraged the urban growth of Ranchi. These factors can be broadly classified as (i) the work done by the Christian Missionaries and introduction of tea plantations (Pandeya, P. 1970). The year 1845 was very important in the evolution of Ranchi. The Lutheran Christian Missionaries arrived here and because of their interest in religious conversion about a hundred converted families settled in Ranchi and by 1869 the number of converts had risen to 11,000. Simultaneously, different Christian Missionaries began to operate in the town. The G.E.L. Church was constructed in 1855. The Roman Catholic Missionary occupied a large tract of land on the Ranchi-Purulia road and established several educational institutions like St. Xavier’s College and St. John’s High School. The G.E.L. Mission founded the Gossner High School in 1895. Similarly Lutheran Missionary started the first girl’s Upper School of Ranchi namely Bethesda School in December 1852 in their missionary area. The Bengali community opened the Bengali Girl’s School, a privately managed institution, in Tharpakhana in Ranchi town in 1877. All these educational institutions started during the evolutionary stage and helped in the areal development of Ranchi. Besides these, the ‘lac’ industry was set-up in 1870 in the Doranda area, which certainly helped in further development.

4.2.2 Late British Period: (1901 to 1947)

During this period, the population of Ranchi was growing continuously. This was due to the setting up of communication facilities like roadways, establishment of different Government offices, like District Board, different industries and many institutions.
In 1905, Ranchi got its first railway connectivity when the Purulia – Ranchi Branch (narrow gauge) of Bengal Nagpur Railway (now South-Eastern Railway) was started. This made Ranchi easily accessible from Calcutta and elsewhere. The extension of the line to Lohardaga began in 1911 and was opened for traffic on October 1913. The public works department maintained the following roads in 1910: Ranchi-Purulia –119 km., Ranchi-Chaibasa-114 km, and Ranchi-Daltonganj- 59 km. The main road of Ranchi city also existed in the early period of the present century, but the traffic on this road was so light that the entire road from the Head-Post-Office up to Doranda used to present a deserted look. From the Ranchi Club up to the bridge on the river Harmu, there was hardly any habitation on either side of it (Kumar, 1970). The first bus service between Ranchi to Hazaribagh was introduced in 1920. By 1930 fast moving vehicles began to replace the slow moving ones and the Second World War unexpectedly accelerated the pace of development when new feeder roads were constructed and old ones were improved. The organizing committee took up the work and by the end of 1909 there were 27 co-operative credit societies in Ranchi and its suburbs. Jesuit J. Hoffman also founded the Catholic Co-operative Society, Ranchi in 1909. In April 1900, the first District Board of Ranchi town was established on the recommendation of Mr. Forbes Kumar, the then Commissioner of Ranchi.

At the beginning of the twentieth century several educational institutions were established by the Christian Missionaries. Ursuline Sisters founded a boarding and high school for girls (1905). The Bishop Westcott School at Namkum was started in 1916 and Loreto Girls' School at Doranda was started in 1943. St. Paul School was started under S.P.G. Missionary in 1908 and St. John School under the Catholic Mission in 1905. The Middle English School that was established in 1839 was upgraded in 1875 as the Ranchi Zila School under the Calcutta University. Beginning with the establishment of Patna University in 1917, until the formation of Secondary School Examination Board in 1951 all secondary schools were under the control of Patna University.

In 1918, a mental hospital was established at Kanke, near Ranchi to accommodate about 200 European and Anglo-Indian patients, and the Ranchi Mansik Arogyashala, a mental asylum, formally known as Indian Mental Hospital was also opened in 1925 near this hospital at Kanke. In the second stage of growth, there was hardly any industrial development in Jharkhand. Only a distillery was started in 1906 by the State Excise
Department. Thus it can be concluded that the development of transportation facilities i.e. railways and roads and establishment of educational institutions were the main reasons of development during the second phase.

4.2.3 Post Independence Period (from 1947 to 1981)

This phase of development of Ranchi was dominated by India’s independence. The major development includes a new broad gauge railway line, connecting Ranchi with Patna in the north via Muri, Chandrapura and Orissa in the south. This increased the connectivity as well as accessibility of Ranchi. This resulted also in industrial development and population started growing because of migration from different regions. After independence, importance of Ranchi as an educational centre increased. Several specialized institutions of higher education started like, Ranchi Agriculture College was established in 1955, Chotanagpur Law College in 1951, Rajendra Medical College in 1960, Birla Institute of Technology, (B.I.T. Meshra) in 1955, Teacher’s Training College in 1955, A.T.I. in 1952, Ranchi College in 1946 and Ranchi University in 1960. Apart from education and to some extent commercial functions, Ranchi once again became a very important administrative centre, as it was the summer capital of Bihar.

During the decade 1941-51, many small scale industries and commercial centres were set up in Ranchi and there was also a major influx of displaced population from both sides of Pakistan as a result of the partition of the country in 1947 which gave a major spurt to the growth of Ranchi (Pandeya, P. 1970). By this the population growth rate of Ranchi almost shot up to 71 percent. But, in the following decade (1951-61), the growth rate came down to 31 percent, as also Hatia, Kanke and Namkum were excluded from the Census of 1961. Another important factor had been the shifting of the headquarters of the Eastern Command from Ranchi to Lucknow in 1954. Due to this Ranchi not only lost its large army personnel but also many labourers were unemployed and returned back to their villages. In spite of this, Ranchi had gained a phenomenal increase of population because several industrial enterprises were established in both public and private sector.

4.2.4. Contemporary Period (1981 onwards)

After a decade of India’s independence, Ranchi had embarked on the modern/recent stage, when some new industries were established within the town’s periphery. In 1958, Ranchi became the focus of Engineering Industry of India due to the establishment of Heavy
Engineering Corporation (H.E.C.) by the Central Government. This corporation was entrusted with the setting up of a Heavy Machine Building Plant, a Foundry Forge Plant and a Heavy Machine Tools Plant at Hatia, Ranchi. This plant formed the foundation for the development of basic industries in the country and is a unique engineering complex in the world. This was due to the establishment of the Ranchi Ancillary Industrial Complex during 1970 at about eleven kilometres from Ranchi town on Ranchi-Chaibasa road near HEC project. In the pre industrialisation period, Ranchi was mainly known as a hill station or as an educational centre but now Ranchi had become the headquarters of Steel Authority of India Ltd., National Coal Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.) and Central Coalfield Ltd (C.C.L.). At present Ranchi has also developed as a big trading centre and it has a big turnover in vegetables, tea, cloth and hosiery, handloom and power loom products, footwear, textbooks, newspaper, magazines, automobiles and other related items.

A large number of people from all parts of the country and also from foreign countries had flocked into the city, and because of this Ranchi exhibited an unprecedented rate of population growth during 1961 to 1981, particularly with its transformation into an industrial town.

4.3. Spatial and Temporal Expansion of Area and Urban Morphology:

Since its establishment there has been a gradual increase in population and as a result of that a remarkable change has been taking place in the spatial growth of Ranchi. The original settlement of Ranchi town was a small village mainly inhabited by the tribes. But after the arrival of British in Jharkhand, an administrative centre was established in 1934 at Purana Ranchi. Later on this had grown into a large town, with its population already having passed the 8.3 lakh mark in 2001 Census. Thus, Ranchi had changed considerably during the past 170 years and continues to change during the present time. Based on the histogenisis of urban evolution, Ranchi can be distinctly divided into five stages of areal expansion, growth and morphology.

4.3.1. Before 1891:

Initially, Ranchi had a compact shaped core with an approximate radius of one km. (Figure 4.1). Urban functions were restricted to this core area marked by a few roads, streets and built-up areas. The rest of the area was predominantly rural. The older part of Ranchi town had grown near the Ranchi hill, presently located in Ward 7. By 1855, the built up area
had expanded considerably around the older settlement near Purana Ranchi. All institutions and buildings related to administrative, residential, educational, industrial and commercial activities had been included in the built-up area. Most of the development activities was concentrated in the present Ward 5 and 6. Before 1891, Ranchi had also a few buildings developed by the Christian missionaries. They had played a significant role in the growth and morphological evolution of Ranchi city. They established Cathedral, Mission School and Churches. Most of their buildings including churches, schools, colleges, press and hostels had been therefore located in the central part of the city on the Purulia road.

Map: 4.1

*Source:* Based on Ranchi Municipal Corporation' information.
4.3.2 1892-1911:

In the next two decades (1892-1911) the growth of Ranchi exhibited roughly a concentric pattern of development, which added one and half times additional area to the core area of Ranchi. Most of the areal growth had taken place in the adjoining area of the city core, as some educational institutions and administrative buildings were established here. During this period, development of transport facilitated the areal expansion. Ranchi-Purulia and Ranchi-Lohardaga railway line was constructed and thus during this phase Ranchi became well connected with other parts of India. The road to Doranda (a cantonment area, near Ranchi) was built in the earlier period. This resulted in the development of commercial activities along both sides of this road. However, this development was mainly concentrated near the core city.

4.3.3 1912-47:

During this period the physical growth of Ranchi continued around the core area of previous existence. In this period many residential areas appeared along the main roads. The main areas included in this zone were Purani Ranchi, Upper Bazar, Hindpiri, Tharpakhna and Church Road. In these areas retail-cum wholesale shops, administrative offices, markets, hotels and residential houses both for the rich and poor had developed during this period. The Accountant General’s Office of Bihar and Orissa was opened in 1912, and this provided a final shape to the townships of Doranda and Honoo. For first time in the history of evolution, Ranchi started developing to the south of Harmu River.

4.3.4 1948-1980

During this period, Ranchi city experienced a remarkable growth along the different roads that connect Ranchi with the surrounding district centres. This expansion changed the earlier concentric shape of Ranchi into an ‘octopus’ shape, showing haphazard development. Several educational and research institutes as well as industrial units and ancillary industries were established in the different zones of Ranchi. Along the Ranchi-Pithauria Road few educational institutes, such as Administrative Training School (1950), Agricultural College (1955) and Veterinary College (1964) were established, which extended the area of Ranchi further north. In Morabadi region, which is in the north of the core area of Ranchi town, Ranchi College (1946) and Bihar Tribal Research Institute (1955) were established. This
college was placed under Ranchi University, which was set up in 1960. Along the Morabadi and Buti Mode Road, Ranchi Medical College and Hospital was established in Bariyatu.

Ranchi experienced a spurt in areal expansion and growth when a manufacturing plant (Heavy Engineering Corporation) and its township came into existence in 1959. This township was established at Hatia in the south-west region of Ranchi and had acquired about 2,990 hectares of land. This industrial complex had also attracted a large labour force from other parts of the state as well as from the other parts of the country.

To fulfill their demands the merchant classe of north Bihar and Rajasthan had established their shops in the area known as Upper Bazaar. The areal expansion of Ranchi was also accelerated due to establishment of several offices like Hindustan Steel Ltd., National Coal Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.), Central Coal field Ltd (C.C.L.) and the office of M.E.C.O.N. was established in Doranda. This unit has also developed its own township near the Doranda region. Thus a phenomenal physical growth and expansion was discernable during this period.

4.3.5. 1981 to Present:

Many residential areas came into existence in the outer parts of Ranchi during this phase (figure 4.4.2). For example, towards the west of Ranchi many new colonies had grown in wards 9 and 10. In south-west region, the housing colony of R&D Office (Research and Development unit of Steel Authority of India Limited.), known as Satellite Colony was established. After 1991, many government employees who had retired from H.E.C. started settling in the Hatia region. Therefore along the left side of Ranchi-Chaibasa Road many new residential areas (such as Patel Nagar, Singh Mode Colony) has developed. Also, during this phase Mohrabanadi area had become an important residential area for the high-income groups. Due to areal expansion, the adjoining regions and in between areas of Ranchi and Hatia became a continuous built up area and in Hinoo several new colonies like Indira Vihar, Kilban Colony, and Shukla Colony had come up.

4.4. Spatial and Temporal Growth of Population

In this section an attempt has been made to analyse the decadal variations in the population of Ranchi since 1871. Here the net changes in population between decades is expressed in percentage and is described as the growth rate of population. As mentioned
earlier that Ranchi was divided into 37 municipal wards in 1979. Therefore, the variation of last two decades has been utilized for a ward wise study. Apart from this, the spatial variation in population concentration has also been analysed.

4.4.1. Population Growth:

In 1871, the population of Ranchi was only 12,086 and there were only 1617 households. It is evident from the table A.4.1 that except 1871-1881, Ranchi had witnessed a steady increase in its population during this evolutionary stage. The high growth (52 percent) of 1881 was mainly because of opening of a court in Ranchi and transfer of the district headquarter from Lohardaga to Ranchi. In this period the municipality of the Ranchi city was constituted in 1869. This development brought about the construction of roads as well as development of a few residential areas.

Graph: 4.1

![Ranchi: Growth of Urban Population (1872-2001)](image)


Around the turn of the twentieth century, from 1901 to 1931, Ranchi experienced moderate and constant population growth. It is interesting to note that during this period the rate of growth of population remained 20 to 30 percent. The rate of growth of population was 27.48 percent during 1921-31 which however went down to 23.84 percent in 1941. At that time Ranchi was an important military station and had a large army population. But due to
the beginning of Second World War in 1939, many of them went to the different battle fields resulting in a decline in the town’s population.

In 1961 the population of Ranchi was 140.25 thousand, but it almost doubled to 266.79 thousand in 1971, thereby exhibiting a phenomenal population growth in the order of 90.05 percent. Census 1971 enumerated 266.54 thousand persons in Ranchi, which grew to 502.77 thousand in 1981 and again to 614.79 thousand in 1991. During 1981-91 (22.28 percent) and 1991-2001 (32.5 percent) there has been a moderate urban growth in Ranchi. This indicates that during this period Ranchi was not able to generate new employment opportunities for outsiders. But taken as a whole it can be said that in this modern stage, Ranchi had achieved a marked rise in population.

Graph: 4.2


4.4.2 Population Distribution:

The first municipality of Ranchi city was formed in 1869 with 1617 households, and Ranchi covered an area of 7.02 square km. In 1951 the municipal zone was extended to 20.3 square km. In 1971 there were seven municipal wards in Ranchi and the city extended over 89.98 square km. In 1979, the Ranchi Municipal Corporation (R.M.C.) was established and many new areas such as Hatia, Namkum and Kanke were included in R.M.C. So this resulted in a further expansion of area and the city spread over 172.09 square kilometres. At present
Ranchi city has an area of 216.5 square kilometre divided into 37 municipal wards as shown in the Map 4.2.

Map: 4.2

Appendix 4.2 gives the population size and growth by wards of Ranchi since 1981. It may be observed that the ward 7 and 37 were the smallest in population size being 5256 and 825 persons respectively in 1981. Their population had increased to 15173 and 24638 in 2001. On the other hand, ward 10 and 19 were the biggest in population size in 1981 with a population of 22.7 and 21.3 thousand respectively followed closely by ward 18 (20.6...
thousand) and 33 (20.5 thousand). But by 2001, ward 20 with 56.7 thousand persons became the largest ward, followed by ward 8, (41.4 thousand), 9 (35.5 thousand) and 4 (35.5 thousand).

Map: 4.3

The decadal variation in population of each ward of Ranchi has been presented in table A.4.2 for the last two decades. It may be noted that many wards of Ranchi had achieved more than 200 percent growth during 1981-2001. The highest growth was experienced by ward 37 where the size of population increased by almost 17 times i.e. from 825 to 15173 persons followed by ward 7 (368.75 percent) and 20 (367.61 percent) and 9 (279.41 percent). In 2001, eighteen wards had higher population growth than Ranchi’s own growth. It is quite surprising that four wards of Ranchi experienced negative population growth, i.e. wards 5, 6, 33 and 35. First two of them are located in the core area of Ranchi and other two are situated in the southern portion of city. In fact during this period, ward 6 had the highest negative growth (-79.32 percent) as it had lost 18.5 thousand population. At one point of time this area was inhabited by businessman (mostly Marwari Communities) of Ranchi.
but after the expansion of commercial activities; most of them shifted towards the wards 4, 7, 9, 10 and other parts of Ranchi. As a result of that these regions achieved higher population growths (Map. 4.3).

4.4.3 Population Density: -

In general, density refers to the ratio of total population to the total area of the specified region. There are five methods to measure the density, but ‘arithmetic density’ is a best suitable measure for understanding the variation of population of small administrative regions. It expressed the number of person per unit area. The given table 4.1 shows the trends in density of Ranchi, since 1951.

Table: - 4.1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Area (000)</th>
<th>Population (000)</th>
<th>Population Density</th>
<th>Increase in Density (%)</th>
<th>Increase in Pop (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>106.84</td>
<td>5315</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>39.86</td>
<td>140.25</td>
<td>3519</td>
<td>-33.80</td>
<td>31.27</td>
</tr>
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<td>1971</td>
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<td>2962</td>
<td>-15.81</td>
<td>90.05</td>
</tr>
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<td>502.77</td>
<td>2761</td>
<td>-6.79</td>
<td>88.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>614.79</td>
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<td>17.75</td>
<td>22.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
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<td>3829</td>
<td>17.77</td>
<td>34.85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


According to 2001 Census, Population Density of Ranchi was 3891 persons per square kilometre compared to 5315 persons per square kilometre in 1951. It is observed from Table-4.1 that during 1951-1981 the population density of Ranchi city continuously declined from 5315 to 2761 persons per sq. km. In spite of high growth in urban population; the density had regularly declined. This is because the increase in area of Ranchi was higher than population growth during 1951 and 1981. In 1991, for the first time population growth rate of Ranchi exceeded its areal growth. As a result, the population density of the city also started increasing. In 1981 the overall population density of Ranchi was 2761 persons per sq. km. and it increased to 3251.30 persons per sq. km. in 1991 and 3829.19 in 2001.

Further, it is evident from the Map 4.4 that different densities characterise the different wards of the city. As mentioned earlier, though there are many wards near to the centre of city having higher population densities, but there are at least three wards (4, 20 and
25) in Ranchi which are not located in the core of city centre, but have densities more than 8000 persons per sq. km. As a matter of fact, there are some wards having comparatively greater locational advantages; for example a good number of housing colonies are well connected with transportation and communication facilities. For instance, ward 25 has several housing colonies (Kusai Colony, Electricity Board Colony, Nepal House and others) along the Doranda- Namkum Road resulting in a higher density. Similarly in Ward No. 4, many residential areas have been developed along the Ratu Road.

4.5 Density Zoning of Ranchi City

Population density portrays the population pressure on land. In general, it is expected that population density would show a distance decay function with increasing distance from the city centre. In the case of Ranchi also, higher population densities are found along the Main Road of Ranchi city, but the development of transportation and the establishment of several industrial and consultancy units in the peripheral areas of the city in the present times has also led to the outward movement of population. There are therefore large scale variations in the population density across the 37 wards of Ranchi. In this section all these wards have been divided into five densities zones. As given below.

(i) Very High Density
(ii) High Density
(iii) Moderate Density
(iv) Low Density
(v) Very Low Density.

4.5.1 Very High Density: -

The wards having more than eight thousand population per square kilometre are included in this category. These wards are 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 20. Except ward 20, all other wards are situated in the inner zone of Ranchi town, which is the central portion of town. All these wards are situated in between the Harmu River and Old Hazaribagh Road. These are the oldest regions of Ranchi. Upper Bazar, Dangratoli, Burdwan Compound and Gossner Evangelical Lutheran Church are the main locales situated in this zone.
In addition, this zone is the main market and business centre of Ranchi city, so this zone can be denoted as the Central Business District of the city. It is interesting to note that in some wards of this zone, population density has exceeded 10,000 persons per square kilometre. They are ward 6 (12631), 11 (35158), 12 (18780), 13 (10684) 14 (11112) and 15 (10763). The other ward of this zone is the municipal ward No. 20 which is located near the Ranchi Medical College. It is one of the fastest growing wards of Ranchi. This area maintains the external link of the city by connecting it with all the main towns of Jharkhand and the rest of the India.

4.5.2. High Density:

The wards having population density of 6000-8000 per square kilometre are included in this zone. They are, ward 1 (7187), 4 (8349), 17 (6485) and 19 (6652). All these wards are situated in the northern portion of Ranchi. It is a newly developed area and after 1980, this areas has achieved very high population growth. It extends up to Pandra in north-west, Gandhinagar in north and Buti More, Bariyatu Housing Colony in north-east of Ranchi. There is high density even though many areas of these wards are still developing.
4.5.3. Moderate Density

This class includes those wards which have population density between 4000-6000 per square kilometre. The wards of this intermediate zone are situated near to the core areas of Ranchi. It comprises of the wards of 5, 6, 7, 8, 16, 18, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, and 36. It extends up to Pokhartoli, Karamtoli, Kokar, Bardwan Compound and Tiril in north; Kumhar Toli, Makhdum, Tangra Toli and Hehal in west; Sector II of Ward 36, Singh More, Patel Nagar, Kanchan Toli and Hesag in the extreme south-east. Eastern extension of this zone is limited along the Old Hazaribagh road including the Kusai Colony, Western Chutia, Samlong, Lowadih, Tangratoli and Pokh Carlo area. Land value of this zone is lower than the inner area; hence people prefer this zone as a residential area for a better life.

4.5.4 Low Density Zone.

There are nine wards where the density of population varies from 2000 to 4000 per square kilometre. Except ward 2 and 3 all other wards are located to the south of Harmu River. Here population concentration is relatively low and the wards have mixed rural characteristics. Extension of this low density zone covers the area of Darbhanga House, Governor House, Ranchi University and northern Mohrabadi, in the north; Dibadih, Argora, and Harmu in west; H.E.C. and Hatia in south and Chota and Bada Ghagra and Hethu in East. As far as ward 3 is concerned, many government offices are located in this zone, therefore despite of its close location to core area, population density is low. Land value of this zone is lower than the inner area; hence people prefer this zone as residential areas of Ranchi for more amenities and better life. Again, with the help of fast means of transportation and communication this area will give a future base for Ranchi town. These wards will provide situated in the outer limit of the Ranchi. Demographic characteristics of many areas of this zone are rural, especially in the wards of eastern Ranchi where a large segment of the population is engaged in agricultural activities.

4.5.5 Very Low Density

The wards having less than 2000 persons per square kilometres are included in this group. In fact it represents the outer most growth of Ranchi. This zone is about seven kilometres away from the core area located in the southern part of Ranchi. It includes the wards of 31, 32, 33, and 37. At present population is spatially distributed in this zone. This is primarily because of the fact that the Heavy Engineering Corporation has occupied a large
area of this zone and the major portion of the land has remained undeveloped. Again these are the older rurban areas and the population is mostly engaged in agricultural activities. As a result of these areas therefore they have very low population densities. Sithiyo, Jusiring and Balsiring are the best examples of rurban villages in this zone.

4.6. Population Composition of Ranchi:

Diversity in population composition is the major characteristic of any urban centre and the study of population composition provides the basis for analysing the social and economic structure of the population. Generally, population composition comprises several aspects of population such as literacy, sex ratio, race, tribe, religion, work force structure and other such traits. This study has been conducted at the ward level by considering certain parameters like literacy, sex ratio, scheduled tribe and scheduled caste population, as data on other variables are not available for the city wards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt;810</td>
<td>16, 22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>810-860</td>
<td>9, 24, 34,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>860-910</td>
<td>2, 6, 21, 30, 32, 33, 37</td>
<td>1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 17, 19, 36</td>
<td>8, 23, 31, 35,</td>
<td>27,</td>
<td>13,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>910-960</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>15,</td>
<td>10, 11, 25, 28, 29,</td>
<td>12,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;960</td>
<td>26,</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: - Ranchi Municipal Corporation, 2005

4.6.1 Sex Ratio:

Sex ratio has important implications in socio-economic development of any region or society. According to 2001 Census the sex ratio for Ranchi is 885.65 females per 1000 males. It shows the paucity of females compared to males in the city. Again, the sex ratio of Ranchi is much lower than the country's sex ratio of 933 female per 1000 males. Table 4.2 gives a comparative picture of sex ratio of different wards of Ranchi as recorded in 1981 and 2001.
Census. On the basis of these figures all thirty-seven wards of Ranchi can be categorised into five classes, as given below.

**Map: - 4.5**

![Pattern of Sex Ratio in Ranchi: 2001](image)

**Source:** - Ranchi Municipal Corporation, 2005

From the data presented in table 4.2, it can be seen that there is a great variation in sex ratio across the different wards. The lowest sex ratios are found in wards 16, 20, 22, i.e. less than 810 females per 1000 males. In these three wards many military cantonment areas are located which are generally male dominated areas. On the other hand the ratio is quite high in wards 14 and 26 and it is higher than 960 female per 1000 male. In ward 26 many housing colonies have been developed and many of them are Government housing colonies, and as a result the sex ratios are higher.

However, in 2001, sex ratio varies from 860 to 910 females per 1000 males in most of the wards. It is interesting to note that the wards, which are located in the region of Heavy Engineering Corporation industrial region, have lower sex ratios. For example in wards 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 sex ratio is lower than 910. This industrial unit had not only attracted thousand of males for employment purposes and also due to generation of other services the proportion of male population has been higher.
4.6.2 Literacy: -

Generally it is found that urban areas have higher literacy than rural areas. This is so because most of the educational institutions are established in the urban areas. Also urban people have higher per capita income and can therefore easily afford the educational expenses. Ranchi is not an exception to this fact. The percentage of total literates in Ranchi is 84.55, which is quite high if we compare this to Jharkhand’s urban literacy level of 79.9 percent and India’s urban literacy level of 75.23 percent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1981</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt;45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;45</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 - 60</td>
<td>24, 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 - 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75 - 90</td>
<td>1, 7, 19, 31, 8, 9, 10, 15, 21, 29, 30, 37, 1, 2, 4, 11, 12, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 32, 36,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;90</td>
<td>5, 6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: - Ranchi Municipal Corporation, 2005

In spite of Ranchi’s high literacy, the figures vary considerably from region to region within the city. It shows a pattern in which the outer wards exhibit lower literacy rates than those located in the inner parts of the city. Thus the percentage of literates is higher in wards 3, 5, 6, 14, 16, 26, 34 and 35. This seems to be the result of a number of factors. First, these are areas of heavy concentration of government employees of the city. In wards 26, 34, and 35 mostly the employees of Heavy Engineering Corporation and MECON are living. Secondly the concentration of more businessmen in ward 3, 5, 6, and 14, whose literacy rates are comparatively high has also contributed to the high literacy in these areas. More importantly, most of the educational institutions are located in this region of the Ranchi city. Beyond these inner areas, the literacy rate decreases considerably in the outer parts of the Ranchi city. Basically these parts of the city consist of the wards 8, 10, 19, 21, 29, 31, 32 and 37 that are mainly inhabited by the tribal population and most of them are engaged in agricultural activity having comparatively low level of literacy. These areas have also lesser
number of schools and colleges. Thus due to restrictions of distance and transport system parents find it difficult to send their children to other distantly located educational centres. Literacy level is also lower in the eastern parts of the city for almost the same reasons. The concentration of scheduled tribes population, less number of educational centres and thin transport network, are the main cause of low literacy in this regions.

Map: 4.6

4.6.3 Distribution of Scheduled Tribe Population: 

The city of Ranchi is located in the heartland of the Chotanagpur tribal region. Before the twentieth century Ranchi was a rural settlement mainly inhabited by tribal people. But after the arrival of Britishers in late nineteenth century this region was linked with the other parts of the country. So many non-tribals also arrived and settled here for employment and business purposes. This affected significantly the social composition of the city. As of now, the tribal population is either concentrated in the southern part of the city or in a few pockets within the city. It can be seen from appendix 4.3 that in 2001 Census they constituted only 20.53 percent of the city’s population. But according to 1951 Census the share of Scheduled
Tribes to the total population of Ranchi city was more than 35 percent. This shows that in the last fifty years more and more non-tribal population had settled in the city.

Table: -4.4

Ranchi: Scheduled Tribe Population by Wards (in percent)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>1981</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&gt;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>5, 12, 28, 6,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;5</td>
<td>3, 11, 27, 33,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - 15</td>
<td>26, 36, 37, 9, 17, 19, 22,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 - 25</td>
<td>10, 25,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 35</td>
<td>16, 14,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;35</td>
<td>21, 31,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: - Ranchi Municipal Corporation, 2005

From the Table 4.4, it can be seen that the distribution of tribal population is quite uneven in Ranchi; being mainly concentrated in a few wards. Higher percentage of Scheduled Tribes is found in the eastern wards of Ranchi. Ward 21, which has more than 40 percent Scheduled Tribes, also lies in this zone. The other wards that have higher concentration of Scheduled Tribes are 14, 16, 21, 23, 30 and 31. Except ward 14 and 16, once again all other wards are located in the eastern part of the city. The higher concentration of Scheduled Tribes in the eastern part may be attributed by the dominance of agricultural activities in this part of the city. Another reason is that in these areas very few commercial and industrial activities have developed and as a result the migration of non tribal population has been limited.

On the other hand the wards, which are located close to the main road of Ranchi, have very low concentration of Scheduled Tribes. These wards (3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, and 13) are situated in areas having the maximum number of commercial and administrative centres of Ranchi. Moreover, these areas are very densely populated by non Scheduled Tribes. As a result, the percentage of tribal population is less than 10 in these parts. Another area, which have lower share of tribal population, is Heavy Engineering Corporation’s residential areas in the wards of 33, 34, 35 and 36. In these wards the share of industrial labourers is very high, and they mainly comprise the non - Scheduled Tribes.
4.6.4 Distribution of Scheduled Caste Population:

Scheduled Caste is one of the major social groups in a caste based Indian society and they constitute almost 17 percent to the total population. As per figures obtained from 2001 Census, about 19 percent of scheduled caste population live in urban areas. However, the share of scheduled caste to the total population of Ranchi was only 3.97 percent in 1981 and 4.56 percent in 2001. The growth of scheduled caste population has been more than that of scheduled tribes during 1981-2001. It was 48.70 percent for scheduled caste and 41.70 percent for scheduled tribes.

A perusal of table 4.5 reflects a fairly uneven distribution of Scheduled Caste in the different wards of Ranchi. Ward 28 has the highest percent of Scheduled Caste in both 1981 and 2001, where they account for 10.79 percent and 12.73 percent respectively of the total population. The other wards with higher percentage than the city’s average (i.e. 4.56 percent) are wards 2 (8.29 percent), 21 (6.68 percent), 23 (7.03 percent) 24 (10.03 percent), 36 (9.02) and 37 (7.16 percent). Other wards that have more or less equal to the city average are 3, 7, 15, 19, 20, 22, 26, 31, 32, 34 and 35. On the other hand ward 11, and 12 have less than one percent Scheduled Caste population (table 4.6).
The distribution of Scheduled Caste population is somewhat similar to that of Scheduled Tribes population. For example, they are also mostly concentrated in the eastern part of Ranchi, particularly east of the Hazaribagh Road where many low income group colonies and slums are located. Apart from that, higher percentage of Scheduled Caste is also found in the housing colonies of H.E. C. where they work as industrial labourers and most of them are migrants. On the other hand, the concentration of Scheduled Caste is very less along the west of Main Road, Ranchi. Most of the scheduled castes residing in Ranchi are migrants; who have come in search of livelihood.

Map: 4.8
4.7 Municipal Financing in Ranchi City

Ranchi City has been now declared as the capital of newly created Jharkhand State. Basically the present city is an Urban Agglomeration; which includes the area of old Ranchi, Doranda, Namkum, Hatia, Kanke, Jaganathnagar and some other areas. At present the Ranchi Municipal Corporation (RMC) is the principal governing and managing body of Ranchi city. Apart from the Municipal Corporation, Central Public Works Department (C.P.W.D), Public Health Department (P.H.D.) and Ranchi Regional Development Authority named as RRDA are also playing important roles in the development activities of the city. Ranchi municipality is one of the oldest municipalities of Bihar. As mentioned earlier in chapter III the municipality of Ranchi was established in 1869 with an area of 4 square miles and at present it covers an area of 216.45 squares km.

Originally RMC had only one ward which increased to eight wards in 1957-58. At present the Municipal Corporation has 37 wards. It is, however, notable that before the creation of Jharkhand state in 2001, RMC was not responsible for most of the development work of wards 33 to 37. This was, because these wards are located within the Heavy Engineering Corporation Township Area. So RMC was not responsible for this township’s development activities. Other areas which were not managed by RMC were MECON Colony and the Housing Colony of Research and Development wing of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), i.e. the Satellite Colony.

Table: 4.6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Receipt (in 000 Rupees)</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Change in %</th>
<th>Total Expenditure (in 000 Rupees)</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>Change in %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1869-70</td>
<td>5.78</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>5.34</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957-58</td>
<td>1326.59</td>
<td>1320.81</td>
<td>22851.38</td>
<td>2060.57</td>
<td>2055.23</td>
<td>38487.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>2704.82</td>
<td>1378.23</td>
<td>103.89</td>
<td>2611.65</td>
<td>551.08</td>
<td>26.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>8666.83</td>
<td>5962.01</td>
<td>220.42</td>
<td>8666.82</td>
<td>6055.17</td>
<td>231.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>31337.53</td>
<td>22670.7</td>
<td>261.58</td>
<td>31337.51</td>
<td>22670.69</td>
<td>261.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-01</td>
<td>94749.15</td>
<td>63411.62</td>
<td>202.35</td>
<td>94147.29</td>
<td>62809.78</td>
<td>200.43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Ranchi Municipal Corporation’s Annual Budget Report, 2001-2002

From its beginning, Ranchi municipality has been maintaining records of financial aspects. Table 4.6 indicates that in 1869-70, total income of Ranchi Municipality was Rs.
5788/- which increased to 13,26,598/- in 1857-58. The similar increase in the expenditure is also visible in this table. During 1869-70, the total expenditure was only Rs. 5348/- which had been increased to 20,60,579/- during 1957-58. But the major changes occurred after 1979, when large new areas were included in Ranchi Municipality and it became a Municipal Corporation.

Table 4.7 indicates an interesting pattern of financial growth of City over time. The percentage of total receipt and expenditure had increased significantly during the period from 1869-70 to 1957-78 and 1971 to 1991. Actually the high growth of 1869-70 to 1957-78 was achieved due to very low base of first budget of Ranchi municipality and the time span was also very large. In the case of 1971-81, large areas were included in the Ranchi Municipality and it became a corporation in 1980, so automatically the income and expenditure had experienced a very high growth. The figure of change in income percentage, however, indicates more than 200 percent decadal growth during 1981-91 and 1991-2001. Correspondingly, the percentage of expenditure also moved down from 261.58 to 200.43 percent during this period.

Table 4.7 Receipt of all Resources of R.M.C. (1971-2001)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>R.T.T.</th>
<th>R.D.M.P.P.T.</th>
<th>G.A.</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Advance</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>710.7</td>
<td>340.6</td>
<td>1321.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>73.1</td>
<td>243.8</td>
<td>2702.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>1300.8</td>
<td>295.4</td>
<td>2892.4</td>
<td>1174.5</td>
<td>215.3</td>
<td>3690.3</td>
<td>9568.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>6503.5</td>
<td>1292.8</td>
<td>8686</td>
<td>9834.9</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>4801.1</td>
<td>31138.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>26340.0</td>
<td>2497.0</td>
<td>43808.0</td>
<td>14522.0</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>11330.0</td>
<td>98575.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Ranchi Municipal Corporation’s Annual Budget Report, 2001-2002


4.7.1 Revenue Sources:

Changes in the structure and growth of various tax and non-tax receipts of City have been analysed in the table 4.7. It reveals that there was a continuous increase in the tax revenues of Ranchi. Maximum increase in tax receipt was observed in municipal taxation, though it must be mentioned here that the trends in growth has not been uniform. Highest increase was observed in during 1981-91 and 1991-2001. Previously, large areas were
included in the city that raised the resource generation options of its Municipal Corporation. In the case of the later, establishment of new business institutions helped to generate more resource through taxations. Despite this, revenue through taxes has been the second largest contributor in total resource generation of Ranchi after government assistance. The revenue derived from municipal properties and powers other than taxes had little share in the total receipt in each decade. It was only 5 to 10 percent during 1971-2001. But it also shows a continuous growth in terms of the amount of resource generation.

It is interesting to note that assistance from different government organisations was the largest source of aggregate revenue receipts of the Ranchi Municipal Corporation, and the amount of received grants increased considerably from year to year (table 4.7). But if we consider this in terms of percentage, it varied considerably over the years. In 1971, it contributed to about 48.88 percent of the total receipts of Ranchi but over the next two decades it came down at 30.23 and 27.89 percent. After that there was a huge increase in the share of government assistance for Ranchi and it became 44.44 percent in 2001. So it can be said that RMC has been immensely depending on government grants for development activities and other programmes. Graph 4.3 reveals that the amount of RMC loan continuously increased till 1991 and was the highest (31.59) in 1990-1991. The share of loan was 14.73 percent in 2000-2001.

**Graph: 4.3**

**Share of Revenues of Ranchi Municipal Corporation to the Total Receipts (1971-2001)**

(ii) Ranchi Municipal Corporation’s Annual Budget Report, 2001-2002
Further, if the receipts of RMC are classified into three broad categories; i.e. (a) external resources, (b) its own resources, and (c) others sources, it can be easily inferred that RMC has not being doing well in terms of self resource generation. There are two major source of own or internal resources, they are; receipt through taxes and revenue derived from municipal properties and powers. As a fraction of the total receipts of the corporation, income of different taxes and user charges accounted for 16 to 40 percent during 1971-2001.

So there was a wide fluctuation in self resource generation. What is most significant is that despite a continuous increase in the amount of all tax and fees, the share of own resources was only 29.25 percent. Actually RMC’s dependence on government grants and other sources was relatively quite high, so if at one point of time government had financed a big project then the share of own resources got reduced. Another important point is that the amount of municipal budget is relatively lower than state’s budget, so a small change in one head affects all other heads. Table 4.8 indicates that in 1970-71 the share of external sources income was 52.08 percent. But this had fallen to 44.75 percent in 1980-81. After that the share of own sources had increased during the next decades and it rose up to 59.54 and 59.25 percent, which was quite high.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serial No.</th>
<th>Own Sources</th>
<th>External Sources</th>
<th>Others Sources</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>38.90</td>
<td>52.08</td>
<td>9.02</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>16.68</td>
<td>44.75</td>
<td>38.57</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>25.04</td>
<td>59.54</td>
<td>15.42</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>29.25</td>
<td>59.25</td>
<td>11.49</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(ii) Ranchi Municipal Corporation’s Annual Budget Report, 2001-2002

4.7.2 Pattern of Expenditures of RMC:

The quality of urban infrastructure and basic services very much depend upon urban local bodies’ expenditure, and within this, locally generated resources are becoming more important. But in case of Ranchi City we find that Ranchi Municipal Corporation have
inadequate ‘own resources’ to finance the infrastructure facilities. Though the table 4.9 indicates that since 1971 the total expenditure of RMC has increased considerably but until now most of the development projects were undertaken through government support rather than through self generated resources. In the long run it would not be helpful, because government grants are not consistent and cannot be taken as permanent solutions to resource problems.

Graph 4.4 gives a broad idea of different heads of RMC’s expenditure. It indicates that initially, the relative expenditure on public health and convenience account was much greater than other heads of expenditure. The expenditure on this head accounted 35.51 percent in 1971, but fell to 21.16 percent in 1981. But with the passage of time the relative importance of expenditure on public health and convenience account decreased considerably as the expenditure on public works started gaining more attention of R.M.C. in 1991 and 2001. In the last two financial years i.e. 1990-91 and 2000-2001, the expenditure on public works had risen to 31.58 and 41.24 percent respectively. Another significant trend to be observed with regard to the growth of RMC expenditure is that expenditure on general administration has almost increased in each decade, for example, it was only 5.18 percent in 1971 which increased up to 20.89 percent in 1991 and was slightly lower (18.11 percent) in

(ii) Ranchi Municipal Corporation’s Annual Budget Report, 2001-2002
Where, G.A. = General Administration, P.S. = Public Safety, P.H.C. = Public Health and Convenience, P.W. = Public Works, P.I. = Public Institution, OTH. = others
2001. Actually the size and the function of RMC has been increasing day by day and hence it is natural that expenditure in general administration also has been continuously increasing.

As indicated in the above graph that in the beginning the expenditure on ‘other’ head had got a major share of RMC. It is quite important to note that in 1981 about 43.58 percent of total expenditure was not categorized under any head. The expenditure on public safety was only 0.77 percent of total expenditure in 2000; which was quite low compared to other heads. The positive side is that in the recent financial years, R.M.C. has been spending major portion of its resources on construction and maintenance of roads, sewerage and drainage systems, parks, community centres and houses for poor people.

Within social services, public health and convenience are the major components. Recently in this field RMC has been taking the help of some NGOs for example, ‘Clean Jharkhand Project’, an initiative of Municipal Solid Waste Management which has incorporated door step collection as primary activity in light of the recommendation made by the Supreme Court. This programme has become the best example of public-private partnership in urban management.

Table: 4.9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>P. S.</th>
<th>P.H.C.</th>
<th>P.W.</th>
<th>G. A.</th>
<th>P.I.</th>
<th>OTH</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>100.08</td>
<td>952.73</td>
<td>215.26</td>
<td>135.05</td>
<td>648.78</td>
<td>557.75</td>
<td>2609.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>700.60</td>
<td>340.00</td>
<td>3948.30</td>
<td>1313.90</td>
<td>185.70</td>
<td>1980.20</td>
<td>8468.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>3470.00</td>
<td>440.30</td>
<td>19498.50</td>
<td>1961.90</td>
<td>459.20</td>
<td>3566.50</td>
<td>29396.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>17400.00</td>
<td>698.00</td>
<td>34926.00</td>
<td>39336.00</td>
<td>5060.00</td>
<td>6124.00</td>
<td>103544.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (i) Town Directory, Bihar, Series-5, 81
(ii) Ranchi Municipal Corporation’s Annual Budget Report, 2001-2002
Where, G.A. = General Administration, P.S. = Public Safety, P.H.C. = Public Health and Convenience, P.W. = Public Works, P.I. = Public Institution, OTH. = others

4.8 Per Capita Financial Resource Availability and Expenditure of RMC:

Generally municipal expenditures depend on the availability of resources. If the municipal receipts are very low, then municipal expenditures will be automatically very low. The low per capita receipts of RMC does not allow it to invest more capital to meet the minimum standards of services. So these low expenditures of RMC have a crucial
impact on the quality and nature of services in Ranchi City. Table 4.10 gives information regarding per capita income and expenditure of RMC since 1971.

Here, within the per capita financial resources all those sources have been included, which are being used by RMC for their expenditure. According to table 4.10, the per capita availability of resources has increased manifold. It was 10.58 rupees per person in 1971 and 138.16 rupees per person in 2001. In real terms, however, the growth in total receipts has not been impressive, it was still very low as compared to the other states. The pattern of per capita receipt indicates that largest share of resources came from government assistance and had increased in each financial year. This indicates inefficiencies of RMC in resources generation.

Table: 4.10
Per Capita Total Income and Expenditure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>R.T.T</th>
<th>R.D.M.P.P.T.</th>
<th>G.A.</th>
<th>Loan</th>
<th>Advance</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>2.78</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>5.17</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.29</td>
<td>0.95</td>
<td>10.58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>2.59</td>
<td>0.59</td>
<td>5.75</td>
<td>2.34</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>7.34</td>
<td>19.03</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>10.85</td>
<td>2.16</td>
<td>14.49</td>
<td>16.41</td>
<td>0.03</td>
<td>8.01</td>
<td>51.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-01</td>
<td>36.92</td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>61.40</td>
<td>20.35</td>
<td>0.11</td>
<td>15.88</td>
<td>138.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>P.S.</th>
<th>P.H.C.</th>
<th>P.W.</th>
<th>G.A.</th>
<th>P.I.</th>
<th>OTH</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1970-71</td>
<td>3.92</td>
<td>3.73</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.53</td>
<td>2.54</td>
<td>2.18</td>
<td>10.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>13.93</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>7.85</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>0.37</td>
<td>3.94</td>
<td>16.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-91</td>
<td>5.79</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>32.54</td>
<td>3.27</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>5.95</td>
<td>49.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-01</td>
<td>24.39</td>
<td>0.98</td>
<td>48.95</td>
<td>55.13</td>
<td>7.09</td>
<td>8.58</td>
<td>145.12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (i) Town Directory, Bihar, Series-5, 81

Per capita expenditure in nominal terms on various services is presented in table 4.10. It has been found that in 1971 per capita expenditure of RMC was very low (Rs.10.21), but in 2001 it became Rs. 145.12. So it was a phenomenal increase. Actually in the year 1979, RMC was established by merging the Doranda, Namkum and Kanke municipality. After that there was regular increase in the per capita expenditure of RMC, despite that it was only Rs. 145.12.
Graph 4.5 provides information regarding the percentage of own resources to the total expenditure of R.M.C. In 1970-71, 40.28 percent of total expenditure was being financed by own sources of revenue. After that there was a sharp decline in financing from own sources as in 1979-81 less than 20 percent of the municipal expenditure was met by own sources of revenue. In the last two observed financial years, the condition has slightly improved i.e. about 25 and 29 percent of the total expenditure was being financed by the municipalities using their own sources of revenue. These low expenditures have a crucial impact on the quality and nature of services provided by the municipality. Often, the repairs and maintenance of services is poor and the expenditure on capital works is postponed.

![Graph 4.5](image)

**Percentage of Total Expenditure Through Own Generated Tax Revenues**

Source: (i) Ranchi Municipal Corporation’s Annual Budget Report, 2001-2002

We can categorise the municipal expenditure of RMC during the period of 2000-2001 into three main components: Wages and Salaries; Operations and Maintenance; and Interest on Payments. We find that Wages and Salaries constitute nearly 67.21 percent of the total municipal expenditure, followed by operation and maintenance (21 percent) and interest on payments (4.03 percent). Table 4.11 indicates that the expenditure on operations and maintenance of municipal services accounts for only one third of the total expenditure. The level of spending on operation and maintenance of core services is important for maintaining a minimum standard of services in the urban settlements. But we find that the present expenditure has been much lower. Actually, RMC is still very much dependant on Government grants and loans, also doing less effort to generate self resources; therefore their resource generation capacity as well as expenditure is far below than expected. It has been
argued that regular transfers of central and state government grants to the local bodies discourage their efforts to collect taxes and charges.

Table 4.11
Composition of RMC Revenue Expenditure, 2000-01

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure</th>
<th>% to Total Revenue Expenditure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In Rs.</td>
<td>Wages and salaries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67.21</td>
<td>28.13</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Since the financial needs of RMC are very much fulfilled by government-sponsored programmes; their access to capital market is also almost restricted. In the period of liberalisation and privatisation, when obtaining funds and investment from the private sector or capital market has become an important strategy for development; at present RMC is also not issuing any kind of bonds to generate resources from the market, it is also doing less effort to make private sector partnership for infrastructure and basic services development. The only one example in this private sector partnership is the Clean Jharkhand Project, which is functioning well in solid waste management.

4.9 Conclusions:

Thus it can be concluded that up to 1951 Ranchi had a very uniform and slow population growth but establishment of several administrative and industrial units, especially H.E.C. and MECON gave a major spurt to the growth of the town. These two units not only had attracted a large number of people from all parts of the country, but had also responsible for morphology changes in Ranchi. Therefore a town, which was known for its tribal character has changed its socio cultural status and become one of the major industrial regions of eastern India. The share of scheduled tribes to the total population decreased considerably since 1951. On the other hand percentage of scheduled castes has been increasing continuously.

The density of population varies immensely from core area to peripheral area. The core areas of Ranchi are characterised by very high densities. It is evident from the preceding facts that the people are moving outwards from the core area and hence the wards of the outer zone will provide the future base for development of Ranchi. Data indicates that
level of literacy also decreases from the core to periphery. The outer areas of Ranchi are mainly inhabited by the tribal population and most of them are engaged in agricultural activity having comparatively low level of literacy.

From the analysis it was found that RMC is facing a significant deficiency in the availability of resources to improve its quality of infrastructures and basic services. Therefore new changes and steps in the pattern of urban financing are enormously required. Till now, Ranchi Municipality is mainly depending on government grants, but recently the state and central government are slowly withdrawing their support. In this situation RMC has two options, first, it has to broaden the tax base and introduce new taxes and user charges, and second, it must have to tap the capital market and take support from the private sectors for the operation and maintenance of infrastructure and basic services.
Reference


