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Title: “Quality of Life in Bahadurgarh City (Haryana)”

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Abstract

The present study aims to examine the status of Quality of life in Bahadurgarh city. The study is based on primary as well as secondary data. This research has taken five components of quality of urban life i.e. environmental component (air, water, and noise pollution), Educational aspect, Health facilities and Socio- Economic aspects in the city. The main objective of the study is to highlight regional disparities in education, health, environment and socio-economic aspects of the region. To understand the status of environmental pollution in the city due to industrialization and development have been discussed by taking data pertaining to air, water and noise pollution. To determine the environmental status of the study area, the data pertaining to air quality (SO₂, NO₂ and SPM levels), water quality and noise level were processed and tabulated ward wise for the city based on RSPM, SO₂ and NO₂ levels. API score was determined for each ward to know the air quality status. Choropleth map were prepared showing the air quality of the region. The noise level data generated by using noise level meter for different wards of the city has been shown by the choropleth maps. The data regarding HIV patient, T.B patient and malaria patients per ten thousands of population were calculated from the year 2006 to 2011. The household survey was conducted in different ward of the city by using random sampling method. For this study, 563 households from thirty- one ward have been surveyed. Simple percentage has been calculated and tabulated for analyzing the regional variations in the socio- economic status of the city. The household survey was conducted in different ward of the city by using random sampling method. For this study, 563 households from thirty- one ward have been surveyed. Simple percentage has been calculated and tabulated for analyzing the regional variations in the socio- economic status of the city. Some indicators were positively associated with quality of life whereas some are negatively associated with it; therefore, problem has arisen

in aggregating them. A technique developed by Morris (1982) has been used to solve this problem .

Air pollution index revealed that eastern and central parts of the city emerged as severe polluted area. This is mainly due to concentration of industrial units and commercial activities in the eastern and central part of the city. Western part of the city has emerged as heavy polluted region. The concentration of SO₂, NO₂ and SPM shows that there were large fluctuation on pre- Diwali day, Diwali day and post Diwali day. From the ambient air quality discussion, it may be concluded that SPM is the major polluting agent which is extremely detrimental to human health. SO₂ and NO₂ are well below the standard limit but SPM are above the standard limit. The noise level has come down from 95 dB to 69 dB during a period of last one decade particularly in Diwali day. However the level of noise remained above the prescribed limit. The field survey conducted noise by the researcher reveals that the noise level exceeded the prescribed limits. All commercial wards have maximum noise pollution. Ambient air quality of the city it may be stated that eight ward are high pollution risk regions and again eight ward are recognised moderate pollution risk region. While, fifteen ward of northern and south eastern part are low pollution risk areas. It is heartening to note that the city area where we observed highest proportion of patients suffering from chronic disease like HIV/ TB and Malaria have lowest medical facilities.

The index of overall quality of life as represented by environmental and societal components shows that southern half of the city is having high quality of life. Whereas the least liveable wards of the city is located in the North West and north eastern part of the city. It has been observed that thirty seven per cent population of the city have high Quality of Life where as twenty eight per cent of the wards have low Quality of Life. The areas of high Quality of Life have better education facilities, high literacy rate, better health facilities and low prevalence of diseases, low crime rate, low density of population, high proportion of worker, better infrastructure facilities on the other hand wards of low quality of life have low literacy rate, less health facilities, high disease prone area, high crime rate, low infrastructure facilities which make the area less liveable. Those wards are situated along the Railway line crossing of the city characterised by migratory population, SC population and slum area of the city.