An Assessment of Slum Dwellers in Jammu City: A Geographical Approach

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Abstract: *With the augmentation of urban population, slums have shapedaalarm for cities expansion. Slums are the subsidiary areas of cities where the service amenities are meager, people are uneducated, and drinking water supply is wretchedly on the lowest ebb. Slums are the establishment of domesticturmoil and lakings existing in urban set ups.. They are the harsh realities of our environment and ought to have serious concentration in view of the monetary and social challenges they pose to urban growth and planning in particular and environmental in general. The study of slums is significant for the environmental adaptation and ameliorating the problems of urban areas for providing more amenities to the a lot. In this paper, an attempt has been made to study the social, demographic and economic profile of the immigrants in the slums of Jammu City and their living environment.*

Keywords: Panic, Urban development, Amenities, Economic conditions, Environment
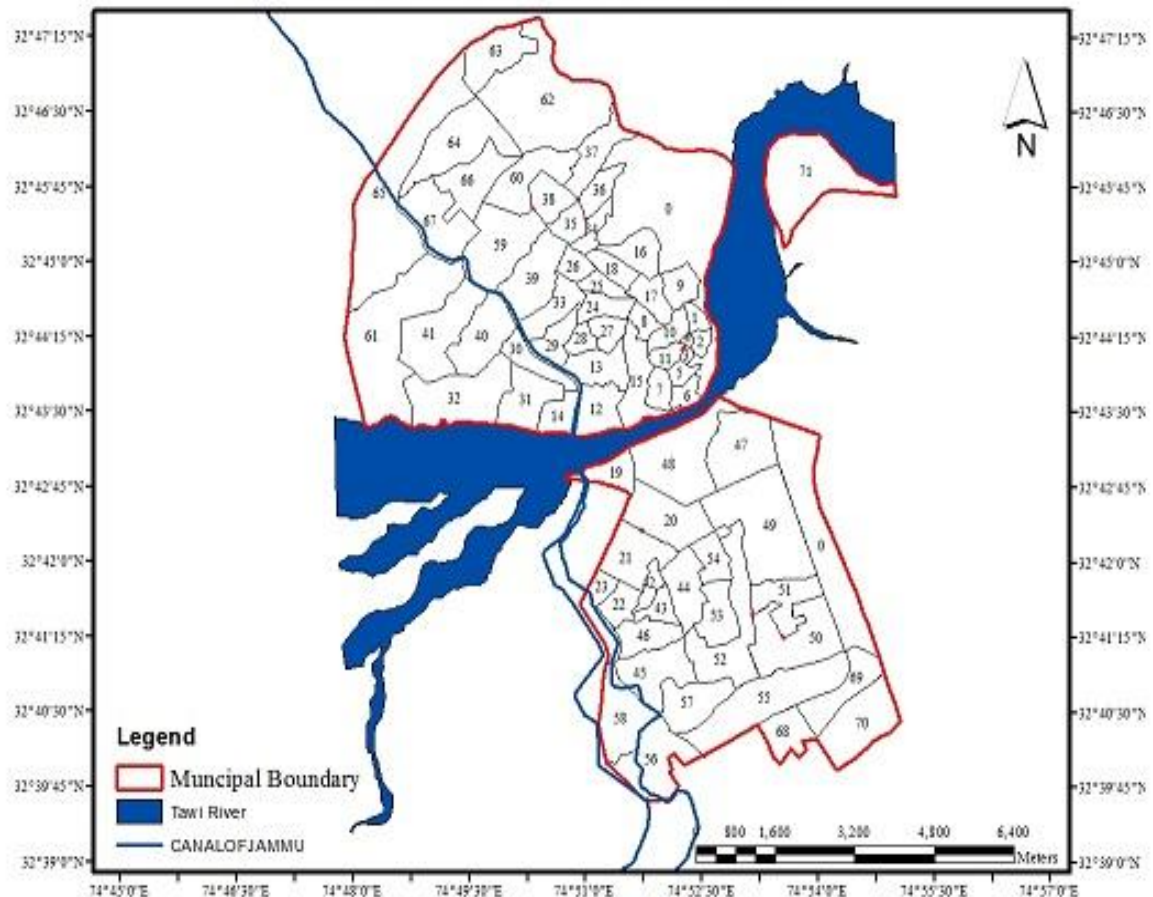
1. Introduction

The word 'Slum' is thought to be derived from 'slumber' meaning "unknown" as is said to describe the people living in black streets on alleys. Of course, these people are erroneously acknowledged to be 'sleeping and quiet". However this appears the etymological clarification of the word 'slum'. In 1953, it was described as thickly populated street or alley marked by squalor in wretched living conditions. Some of the social scientists have substituted the word slum by 'blited areas' while others have preferred 'deteriorated neighborhood', 'grey area', 'lower class neighborhood', 'low income area' etc. However David R Hunter has rejected all these applications because he is of the opinion that "slum is good old fashioned word that carries its own real meaning."The phenomenon of slum is worldwide, almost every city has slums. There are number of terms by which slums are known in different countries. In India, they are known as "Juggi-Jhopadpatti (in Delhi) ,Chawls (in Bombay), Ahtas (in Kanpur), Bustee (in Calcutta), Cheris (in Madras), Pettas (in Andhra Pradesh), and Zopadpatti (in Maharashtra). In Jammu City, slum settlements are found in the heart of the city as well as in the urban peripheral area.

Study Area

Jammu city is located on both the banks of River Tawi. The city is expanding very fast in size and shape. The old city is confined to the right bank and the expansion of new city has taken place largely on the left bank of the river. But a number of new colonies such as Roopnagar, Janipur, Barnai, Bantalab, Anand Vihar etc, have come up on the right bank also. Large scale Urbanization and Industrialization has given rise to what now called as Greater Jammu, the name given to old, new and the suburbs of Jammu. The study areas lies between 32° 40'N to 32° 39' N latitudes and 74° 48' to 74° 54' E longitudes. The city is well connected by roads with the parts of J&K as well as other cities. The city has in recent years faced unprecedented growth of population due to influx of migration from the valley and rapid growth of commercial and industrial activities. The city has faced lateral expansion on the National Highway NH-IA and Railway line towards South and on Akhnoor road towards North. The city at present is covering area of about 170 Sq. Km.

Source: Jammu Development Authority (JDA), Jammu City

2. Objectives

The main objectives of the study are:-
- To identify the slum areas of Jammu City.
- To study the demographic and economic conditions of the immigrants in the slums of Jammu City.
- To study the literacy pattern and occupational structure of slum dwellers in Jammu City.

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Data Base and Methodology
This study is based on secondary sources of data. Since the slums of the study region have been notified by Municipal Corporation of Jammu ,JDA (Jammu Development Authority) and thus   information has been available from census organization and other offices also. Thus, lot of data has been collected on the basis of reliable secondary data. Secondary data has been collected from:-
- Census department, Jammu.
- Economic and statistical Department.
- JDA (Jammu Development Authority)
- Jammu Municipal Corporation, Jammu.

Distribution of Slum Areas of Jammu City
The following tables reveals the Ward wise location of slums, no. of slum households, population distribution of slums, literacy pattern of slums , total workforce and male and female workforce of the existing slums in Jammu city. These below tables highlight in detail the existing scenario of slum dwellers in Jammu city which gives us the glimpse of their socio-economic status. However, the slum areas have decreased in the city in comparison to the analysis of past data but even then slums are found in small to large clusters in many wards of the city. In order to study the distributional pattern of slums of the city, the slums have been divided ward-wise.

Table 6.1: Wardwise Location of Slums in Jammu City (2011)

S.No.	Ward NO.	Name of the Ward
1	3	Mast Garh
2	5	Talabkhatika
3	6	Gujjar Nagar
4	7	Kanji House
5	9	MohallaUstad
6	11	Mohalla Malhotra
7	12	Krishna Nagar
8	14	Bhagwati Nagar
9	15	PratapGarh
10	16	New Plot
11	17	Amphalla
12	19	Chand Nagar
13	20	Gandhi Nagar[N]
14	21	Gandhi Nagar
15	22	Shastri Nagar
16	23	NaiBasti
17	24	Rehari Colony [N]
18	26	Subash Nagar
19	27	Bakshinagar
20	32	GoleGujral
21	35	Janipur

22	36	Janipur central
23	37	Janipur
24	38	Paloura
25	39	Top Sherkhania
26	40	Poonch House
27	41	Bohri
28	42	Nanak Nagar
29	44	Nanak Nagar
30	45	Digiana
31	47	Bahu [E]
32	48	Bahu[W]
33	52	ChanniHimmatbiza

Source: Jammu Muncipal Corporation (J.M.C), 2011

The above table clearly shows that Jammu city comprises of 71 wards, out of these 71 wards, 33 wards comprise of slum areas which are locally called as "Jhuggis" in the city. The most striking feature is that they are present in the main city areas of the city, like Gandhi Nagar, Bhagwati Nagar, Nanak Nagar, Bakshi Nagar etc. where most of the people of the city resides. The jhuggis are built in close proximity to each other, thus leading to congestion. There is hardly any space left for further expansion. All slum settlements reveal congested, haphazard and overcrowded pattern of the population distribution.

Table 6.2: No. of Slum Households, Census (2011)

S.No.	Ward No.	Name of the Ward	No. of Households	%Age
1	3	Mast Garh	160	0.89
2	5	Talabkhatika	470	2.61
3	6	Gujjar Nagar	585	3.25
4	7	Kanji House	210	1.17
5	9	MohallaUstad	70	0.39
6	11	Mohalla Malhotra	1408	7.83
7	12	Krishna Nagar	98	0.54
8	14	Bhagwati Nagar	160	0.89
9	15	PratapGarh	220	1.22
10	16	New Plot	310	1.72
11	17	Amphalla	110	0.61
12	19	Chand Nagar	198	1.10
13	20	Gandhi Nagar[N]	510	2.84
14	21	Gandhi Nagar	630	3.50
15	22	Shastri Nagar	1030	5.73
16	23	NaiBasti	2790	15.51
17	24	Rehari Colony [N]	1248	6.94
18	26	Subash Nagar	170	0.95
19	27	Bakshinagar	110	0.61
20	32	GoleGujral	380	2.11
21	35	Janipur	572	3.18
22	36	Janipur central	250	1.39
23	37	Janipur	280	1.56
24	38	Paloura	1780	9.99
25	39	Top Sherkhania	328	1.82
26	40	Poonch House	323	1.79
27	41	Bohri	76	0.42
28	42	Nanak Nagar	780	4.34
29	44	Nanak Nagar	1200	6.67
30	45	Digiana	210	1.17
31	47	Bahu(E)	320	1.78
32	48	Bahu (W)	80	0.44
33	52	ChanniHimmatbiza	920	5.12
		TOTAL	17,986	

Source: Jammu Municipal Corporation (J.M.C), 2011

From the above table 6.2, it is observed that the total number of slum households in Jammu city according to the census of 2011 are 17,986. Out of 17,986 slums, the maximum no. of slums are found in ward no.23 i.e. NaiBasti area. There are 2790 slum households in this ward which constitute 15.51% of the total slums in Jammu city. The other areas having high concentration of slums are ward no.38 (Paloura) having 1780 slums i.e.9.99% of the total slums of the city and ward no.11 (Mohalla Malhotra)having 1408 slums i.e.7.83% of the total slums in Jammu city. The slums consist of the people who have migrated from different states of India in search of better employment. The areas which consists of the least no. of slums are ward no.41 i.e. Bohri having 0.42% i.e .only 76 slums households and ward no.48 i.e. Bahu (w) also having 0.44% i.e. only 80 slum households.

Table 6.3: Population Distribution of Slums (Census 2011).

S. No.	Ward No.	Name of the Ward	Total Population	Total Males	%Age	Total Females	%Age
1	3	Mast Garh	905	504	55.69	401	44.31
2	5	TalabKhatika	2208	1304	59.16	904	40.94
3	6	Gujjar Nagar	2905	1608	55.35	1297	44.65
4	7	Kanji House	988	624	63.16	364	36.84
5	9	MohallaUstad	472	310	65.76	162	34.32
6	11	Mohalla Malhotra	9500	6304	66.36	3196	33.64
7	12	Krishna Nagar	855	540	63.16	315	36.84
8	14	Bhagwati Nagar	946	624	65.96	322	34.04
9	15	PratapGarh	1012	590	58.30	922	41.69
10	16	New Plot	1880	1110	59.04	770	40.96
11	17	Amphalla	950	558	58.74	392	41.26
12	19	Chand Nagar	1490	848	56.91	642	43.18
13	20	Gandhi Nagar[N]	3038	1942	63.92	1096	36.07
14	21	Gandhi Nagar	3560	2244	63.03	1316	36.96
15	22	Shastri Nagar	5563	3488	62.79	2075	37.30
16	23	NaiBasti	15055	10024	66.58	5031	33.41
17	24	Rehari Colony [N]	6342	4244	66.92	2098	33.08
18	26	Subash Nagar	906	594	65.56	312	34.44
19	27	Bakshinagar	642	424	66.04	218	33.96
20	32	GoleGujral	1902	1342	70.56	560	29.44
21	35	Janipur (S)	2466	1424	57.75	1042	42.25
22	36	Janipur central	933	548	58.73	385	41.26
23	37	Janipur(W)	1243	842	67.74	401	32.26
24	38	Paloura	9246	6401	69.23	2845	30.77
25	39	Top Sherkhania	1522	924	60.71	598	39.29
26	40	Poonch House	1428	842	58.96	586	41.03
27	41	Bohri	233	160	68.67	73	31.33
28	42	Nanak Nagar(W)	4248	2421	56.99	1827	43.01
29	44	Nanak Nagar(N)	6988	4298	61.50	2690	38.49
30	45	Digiana	998	524	52.50	474	47.49
31	47	Bahu(E)	1828	1024	56.02	804	43.98
32	48	Bahu (W)	224	170	75.89	54	24.11
33	52	ChanniHimmatbiza	5104	3208	62.85	1896	37.15
		TOTAL	97,580	62,012	63.55	35,568	36.45

Source: Jammu Muncipal Corporation (J.M.C), 2011

It is analyzed from the table 6.3 that the total slum population was 97,580 and out of this, the male population dominates the females. Out of the total 97,580 slum dwellers, 62,012 are males i.e.63.55% and 35,568 are females i.e.36.45% . The reason behind this is that mostly men come to the cities in search of jobs and to earn a better livelihood. After analyzing the data, it is clear that the population distribution is uneven in the various wards of Jammu city. The population of the slum households fluctuates between 1000 to 4000 person per ward. The

largest no. of slum population is found in ward no.23 i.e. NaiBasti area which consists of 15055 persons out of the total slum population of Jammu city. Other wards having maximum slum population are ward no. 11 (Mohalla Malhotra), ward no.38 (Paloura) and ward no.44(Nanak Nagar N). There is a lot of congestion in these slums due to overcrowding of the people. The least number of slum dwellers resides in the slums of ward no.9 (UstadMohalla), ward no.41 (Bohri) and ward no.48 (Bahu W) having population in between 100 to 500 population.

Table 6.4: Literacy Patterns of Slums (Census 2011).

S.No.	Ward No.	Name of the Ward	Total Population	Literate Population	%Age	Illiterate Population	%Age
1	3	Mast Garh	905	620	68.51	285	31.49
2	5	Talabkhatika	2208	1628	73.73	580	26.36
3	6	Gujjar Nagar	2905	1988	68.43	917	31.57
4	7	Kanji House	988	630	63.76	385	36.24
5	9	MohallaUstad	472	300	63.66	172	36.44
6	11	Mohalla Malhotra	9500	5524	58.15	3976	41.85
7	12	Krishna Nagar	855	702	82.11	153	17.98
8	14	Bhagwati Nagar	946	706	74.63	240	25.37
9	15	PratapGarh	1012	612	60.47	400	39.92
10	16	New Plot	1880	1004	53.40	876	46.68
11	17	Amphalla	950	630	66.32	320	33.68
12	19	Chand Nagar	1490	810	54.36	680	45.64
13	20	Gandhi Nagar[N]	3038	1848	60.83	1190	39.17
14	21	Gandhi Nagar	3560	2244	63.03	1316	36.97
15	22	Shastri Nagar	5563	3265	58.78	2298	41.31
16	23	NaiBasti	15055	9865	65.53	5190	34.47
17	24	Rehari Colony [N]	6342	4552	71.76	1790	28.23
18	26	Subash Nagar	906	634	69.9	272	30.02
19	27	Bakshinagar	642	424	66.0	218	33.95
20	32	GoleGujral	1902	1124	59.1	778	40.90
21	35	Janipur	2466	1428	57.9	1038	42.09
22	36	Janipur central	933	640	68.68	293	31.4
23	37	Janipur	1243	925	74.42	318	25.58
24	38	Paloura	9246	6258	67.68	2988	32.32
25	39	Top Sherkhania	1522	965	63.40	557	36.59
26	40	Poonch House	1428	925	64.77	503	35.22
27	41	Bohri	233	168	72.10	65	27.99
28	42	Nanak Nagar	4248	2590	60.97	1658	39.03
29	44	Nanak Nagar	6988	4526	64.77	2462	35.23
30	45	Digiana	998	690	69.14	308	30.86
31	47	Bahu(E)	1828	1125	61.54	703	38.46
32	48	Bahu (W)	224	156	69.64	68	30.36
33	52	ChanniHimmatbiza	5104	3558	71.67	1446	28.33
		TOTAL	97,580	63,164	71.67	34,416	28.33

Source: Jammu Muncipal Corporation (J.M.C), 2011

The table 6.4 reveals the literacy pattern of slum population n Jammu city in 2011. Out of the total slum population of the study area, 63,164 (72%) of the people are literate while only 34416 (28%) of the population is illiterate. However the fact is that most of them have studied only up to middle school and those who have studied more i.e. up to high school and higher secondary schools due to unemployment come in search of jobs in big cities but in the end, those frustrated literate unemployed people end up doing odd jobs in the visiting city.

Table 6.5: Occupational Structure of Slum Dwellers of Jammu City (2011)

S. No.	Ward No.	Name of the Ward	Total Population	Total Workers	%Age
1	3	Mast Garh	905	380	41.99
2	5	Talabkhatika	2208	904	40.94
3	6	Gujjar Nagar	2905	1150	39.59
4	7	Kanji House	988	340	34.41
5	9	MohallaUstad	472	201	42.58
6	11	Mohalla Malhotra	9500	4020	42.31
7	12	Krishna Nagar	855	382	44.68
8	14	Bhagwati Nagar	946	330	34.88
9	15	PratapGarh	1012	424	41.89
10	16	New Plot	1880	628	34.40
11	17	Amphalla	950	315	33.16
12	19	Chand Nagar	1490	624	41.88
13	20	Gandhi Nagar[N]	3038	1244	40.95
14	21	Gandhi Nagar	3560	1288	36.18
15	22	Shastri Nagar	5563	2248	40.41
16	23	NaiBasti	15055	6202	41.19
17	24	Rehari Colony [N]	6342	2842	44.53
18	26	Subash Nagar	906	424	46.88
19	27	Bakshinagar	642	248	38.63
20	32	GoleGujral	1902	746	39.22
21	35	Janipurz(S)	2466	1124	45.58
22	36	Janipur central	933	331	35.48
23	37	Janipur (W)	1243	524	42.16
24	38	Paloura	9246	4281	46.30
25	39	Top Sherkhania	1522	624	41.89
26	40	Poonch House	1428	524	36.69
27	41	Bohri	233	97	41.63
28	42	Nanak Nagar	4248	1741	40.98

29	44	Nanak Nagar	6988	2948	42.27
30	45	Digiana	998	314	31.46
31	47	Bahu(E)	1828	796	43.54
32	48	Bahu (W)	224	102	45.53
33	52	ChanniHimmatbiza	5104	2146	42.04
		Total	97,580	40,492	41.04

Source: Jammu Muncipal Corporation (J.M.C), 2011

From the table 6.5, it is clear that out of the total population of 97,580 persons in the slum pockets of Jammu city, 40,492 are workers i.e. 41.49% of the total population earns a livelihood for their family while the rest of the population is dependent population comprising of small children and old age people. Ward no.26 (Subash Nagar) has the largest no. of workforce employed in various economic activities i.e.46.88%. This is due to the dominance of males in this ward. However the least no. of workers is in ward no.45 (Digiana) i.e.31.46% population earns a living. These slums people have migrated to the cities areas in search of employment. These workers are engaged in primary and secondary activities. However, large proportion works as laborers, toy sellers, glass sellers, boot polish and servants etc.

Table 6.6: Male and Female Workforce, Census 2011.

S.No.	Ward No.	Name of the Ward	Total Male	Total Male Workers	%Age	Total Female	Total Female Workers	%Age
1	3	Mast Garh	504	302	79.47	401	78	20.53
2	5	TalabKhatika	1304	798	88.27	904	106	11.72
3	6	Gujjar Nagar	1608	990	86.09	1297	160	13.91
4	7	Kanji House	624	290	85.29	364	50	14.71
5	9	MohallaUstad	310	135	67.16	162	66	32.83
6	11	Mohalla Malhotra	6304	3102	77.16	3196	918	22.83
7	12	Krishna Nagar	540	296	77.49	315	86	22.51
8	14	Bhagwati Nagar	624	270	81.82	322	60	18.18
9	15	PratapGarh	590	325	76.65	922	99	23.34
10	16	New Plot	1110	495	78.82	770	133	21.18
11	17	Amphalla	558	256	81.27	392	59	18.73
12	19	Chand Nagar	848	452	72.44	642	172	27.56
13	20	Gandhi Nagar[N]	1942	965	77.57	1096	279	24.53
14	21	Gandhi Nagar	2244	963	74.77	1316	325	25.23
15	22	Shastri Nagar	3488	1520	67.61	2075	728	32.38
16	23	NaiBasti	10024	4256	68.62	5031	1946	31.37
17	24	Rehari Colony [N]	4244	1958	68.89	2098	884	31.10
18	26	Subash Nagar	594	321	75.71	312	103	24.29
19	27	Bakshinagar	424	156	62.90	218	92	37.09
20	32	GoleGujral	1342	468	62.73	560	278	37.26
21	35	Janipur(N)	1424	952	84.79	1042	172	15.30
22	36	Janipur central	548	212	64.05	385	119	35.95
23	37	Janipur(W)	842	395	75.38	401	129	24.62
24	38	Paloura	6401	2965	69.26	2845	1316	30.74
25	39	Top Sherkhania	924	425	68.11	598	199	31.89
26	40	Poonch House	842	390	74.43	586	134	25.57
27	41	Bohri	160	52	53.61	73	45	46.39
28	42	Nanak Nagar	2421	1250	71.89	1827	491	28.20
29	44	Nanak Nagar	4298	1802	61.13	2690	1146	38.87
30	45	Digiana	524	210	66.88	474	104	33.12
31	47	Bahu(E)	1024	582	73.11	804	214	26.88
32	48	Bahu (W)	170	69	67.65	54	33	32.35
33	52	ChanniHimmatbiza	3208	1265	58.94	1896	881	41.05
		Total	62,012	28,887		35,568	11,605	

Source: Jammu Muncipal Corporation (J.M.C), 2011

From the table 6.6, it is clear that out of the totalmale population, 28,887 of them are workers employed in different economic activities. In all the wards, except on i.e. ward no.41 (Bohri), the percentage of male workers fluctuate between 50 to 60 % which means most of the males do some kind of jobs be it regularly or casually. In ward number 5, more than 88 % are male workers.These male members work as laborers, painters, black smith, cobblers, scavengers', toy sellers ,glass sellers, boot polish and servants etc. So far as females are concerned, it is clear that out of the the total no. of females i.e .35,568, only 32.63%(11605) of them are workers which are employed in different economic activities. In all the wards, except two i.e. Ward no.5 and Ward no.6, the percentage of female workers fluctuate between 10 to 20 % which means most of the females do only household chores and do not go out to work. In ward no. 41 considerable amount of women are workers i.e.46% are female workforce.

3. Issues

Escalating figure of slums is a major apprehension of the city. Many labours from eastern and central states of India come to Jammu. As per law of the State, any person from outside area cannot get the permanent land ownership. So, BSUP program (Basic Services for Urban Poor) cannot be effective if the slum dwellers are the migrants as they do not get the patta. There are two major BSUP projects which

have been executed in Jammu. One is Rajiv Nagar project and the other is Bhagwati Nagar. Consequently, there are so many un-notified slums and are increasing in the city. This matter needs to be solved cautiously by notifying the slums in JDA/JMC jurisdiction and take slums development plans.

4. Conclusion

Impacts of slums are well recognized as they are unlawful homesteads with unclean environs. It is a indication of publicly surplus society due to their misdeeds, joblessness, poor quality, diseases etc. The rise of slums in Jammu city can be owed to immigration as there is considerable movement into the city largely from MP, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. The majority of the slums have full-fledged in the surrounding areas of railway station, bus stand and places which primarily offered work to these inhabitants. The study reveals that distribution of slum population in Jammu City is highly clustered as there are 12 big slums settlements in Jammu. In Jammu City, 66.7% Slum Population is literate and 29.8% of slum population is indulged in an assortment of economic activities, while the rest of the population is reliant upon population comprising of small children and old age people. On the other hand the total workforce of the state is 37%. It is obvious from the study that majority of the slum dwellers lack basic infrastructure and domestic facilities. In nutshell, the need of the hour is to awaken the slum dwellers to come ahead and contribute in the clean city programmes and other wellbeing activities.

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