RESEARCH PAPER

A Geographical Analysis of Kalka Colony: A Notified Slum in Jammu City

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ABSTRACT

Slums have been the key area of study for policy makers as well as research scholars. According to UN Habitat, around 33% of the urban inhabitants in the developing world in 2012, or about 863 million people, lived in slums. Slum population form and grow in different parts of the world. Basic causes for slum emergence include rapid rural-to-urban migration, economic stagnation and depression, high unemployment, poverty, informal economy, forced or manipulated ghettoization, pitiable planning, politics, natural disasters and social conflicts. In India under Section-3 of the Slum Area Improvement and Clearance Act, 1956, Slums have been defined as primarily those residential areas where dwellings are in any respect unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangements and designs of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light, sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors which are detrimental to safety, health and morals (Census of India). In Jammu & Kashmir there are 40 slum reported towns having total slum population is 6,62,062.This present paper is a kind attempt to study the socio economic status of slums of Kalka Colony in Jammu City which is the winter capital of the state of Jammu and Kashmir and to review the various policies for their welfare.

Key words: Socio economic status, kalka colony, slums, status, urban, population

INTRODUCTION

As per UN Habitat a slum is characterized by lack of durable housing, insufficient living area, and lack of access to clean water, insufficient sanitation and insecure tenure. For the first time in Census 2001, slum areas were earmarked across the country, predominantly, in cities and towns having population of 50,000 or above in 1991 Census. Subsequently, the slum data was culled out also for towns with 20,000 to 49,999 population in 2001 and statutory towns having population less than 50,000 in 1991 but reported more than 50,00 population in 2001 and were not considered for carving slums earlier. Census 2011 Slums have been earmarked in all the statutory towns irrespective of their population size based on the similar definition as in 2001.Three types of slums have been defined in Census, namely, Notified, Recognized and Identified. (i) All notified areas in a town or city notified as 'Slum' by State, Union territories Administration or Local Government under any Act including a 'Slum Act' may be considered as Notified slums (ii) All areas recognized as 'Slum' by State, Union territories Administration or Local Government, Housing and Slum Boards, which may have not been formally notified as slum under any act may be considered as Recognized slums (iii) A compact area of at least 300 population or about 60-70 households of poorly built congested tenements, in unhygienic environment usually with inadequate infrastructure and lacking in proper sanitary and drinking water facilities. Such areas should be identified personally by the Charge Officer and also inspected by an officer nominated by Directorate of Census Operations. This fact must be duly recorded in the charge register. Such areas may be considered as Identified slums. Out of 91 slums estimated in urban J&K, 10 were notified and 81 were non-notified slums. About 2657 households lived in these 10 notified slums and 2198 lived in 81 non-notified slums. In Jammu division, an estimated 11 number of slums existed in non-notified slum areas. In Kashmir division, out of estimated 80 numbers of slums, 10 were notified and 70 were non-notified slums. About 93% of slums in J&K state were located on private land which is higher than the corresponding national figure of 44%. However, about 7% of slums at the state level were located at other public places which are lower by 5% when compared with the all India which figures at 12%. In Jammu division, 100% of slums were situated on private land

whereas in Kashmir division, about 93% of slums were located on private land and 7% of slums were located on other public land. About 89% of slums in urban J&K were surrounded by residential areas whereas only 66% of slums at all India level were surrounded by residential areas. In J&K State, 100% of notified slums were bordered by residential areas whereas among non-notified slums, 87.2% of slums were surrounded by residential areas, 5.4% by industrial areas and 7.4 % by commercial areas. In Jammu Division, 60% of slums were surrounded by residential areas and 40% of slums were surrounded by industrial areas whereas in Kashmir division, 92.5% of slums were surrounded by residential areas and about 7.5% of slums were surrounded by commercial areas. About 71% of slums in urban J&K were having no structure of houses whereas there was no slum in urban India without structure. About 60% of slums at all India level ii 69th Round NSS Report - Urban Slums in J&K were having pucca structure whereas there was no slum in J&K state having pucca structure.100% of slums in notified areas of J&K were composed of semi-pucca type dwellings whereas among non-notified slums, 7.4% were having semi-pucca, 2.7% were having serviceable Kutcha and 10.7% were having unserviceable Kutcha category dwellings and 79.2% of slums were having no structures of houses.

RECOMMENDED CRITERIA TO DECIDE A SLUM-LIKE HOUSEHOLD BASED ON CENSUS 2011 HOUSELISTING AND HOUSING CENSUS DATA:

Any household which satisfy four conditions mentioned below will be considered as 'slum like' household. The four conditions are-
1. Predominant matter of Roof of the Census House: It should be other than 'concrete'
2. Availability of drinking water source: Source of drinking water should not be available within the premises of the census house,
3. Type of latrine: Household does not have any latrine facility within the premises of the census house, i.e. they either have public latrine or no latrine.
4. Type of drainage: Household does not have closed drainage

Any Houselisting Blocks (HLB) with at least 20 households devoid of four facilities with respect to housing condition, drinking water, latrine and drainage will be considered as HLBs having a possibility of slum like cluster.

OBJECTIVES
The major objectives of the proposed study are-
1. To gauge the general socio economic profile of slum population in the study area.
2. To analyze the general awareness level about the different welfare schemes.
3. To evaluate the various urban policy measures and programme for slum development.
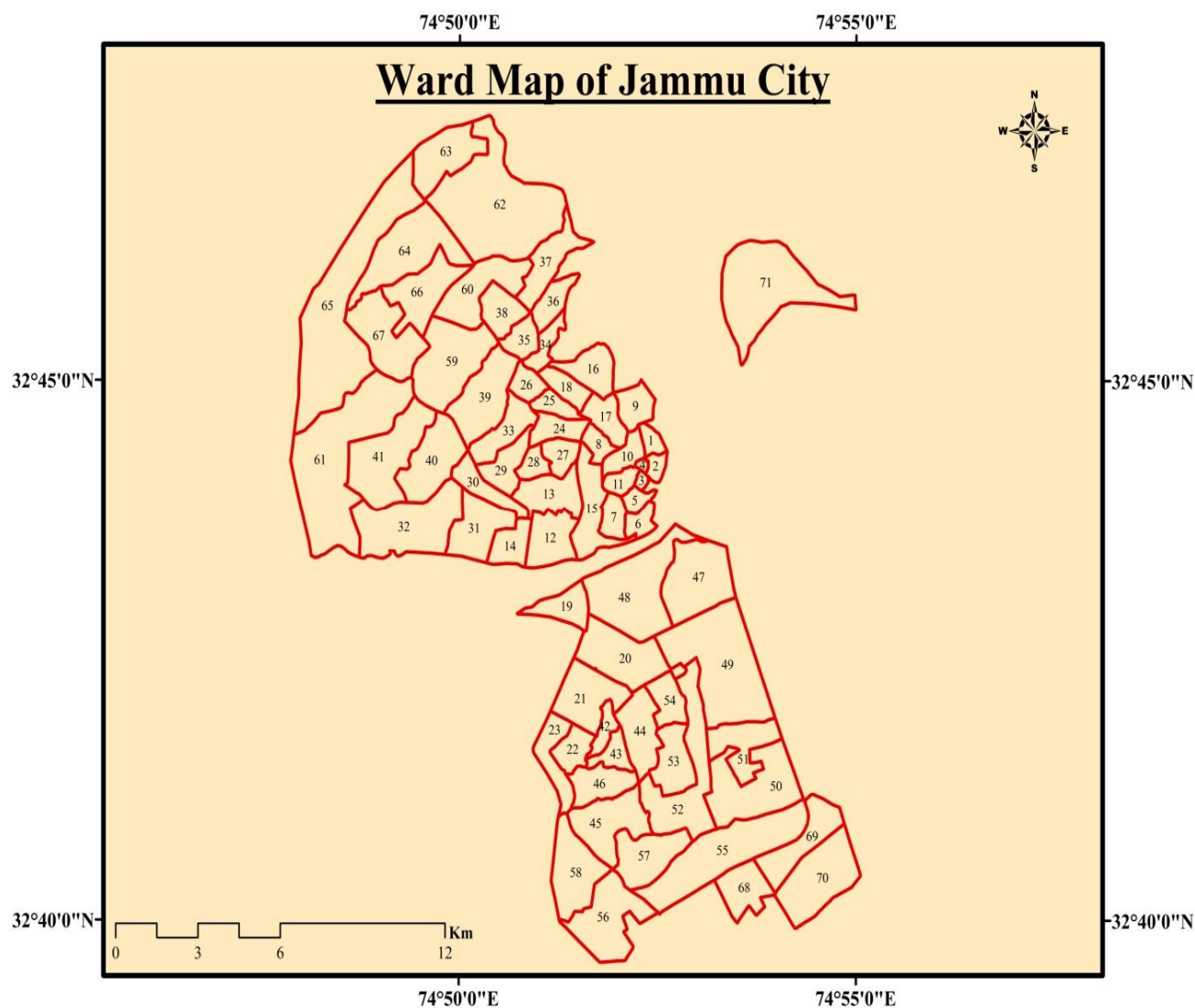
METHODOLOGY
Since the significance of research depends upon the construction of data matrices with reliable and precise data at desired level of compatibility, comparability and satisfaction. The present study is based on the primary data and secondary data. The primary data were collected through field survey for which a thorough questionnaire is prepared with relevant socio economic indicators. Apart from this the secondary data is collected through Jammu Municipality office, Housing Stock, Amenities & Assets in Slums - Census 2011. The total number of slum households in the study area such that Kalka Colony is 268 out of which 150 slum households has been made selected for the analysis at micro level. Simple statistical techniques are used throughout the study. The tabulation of the data is done by using Microsoft excel software. Cartographic techniques have been employed for the preparation of map. Diagram were prepared with the help of Microsoft excel software.

STUDY AREA
The current study area that is Kalka Colony is one of the notified slum areas in Jammu city. It is an extension of Gorkha Nagar. It is situated in ward number 48 of Jammu city along River Tawi. The total number of slum households in the study area is 268 having total population 1100. The

average elevation of this slum settlement is 336 meters above mean sea level. It is 2 km from Railway Station of Jammu.
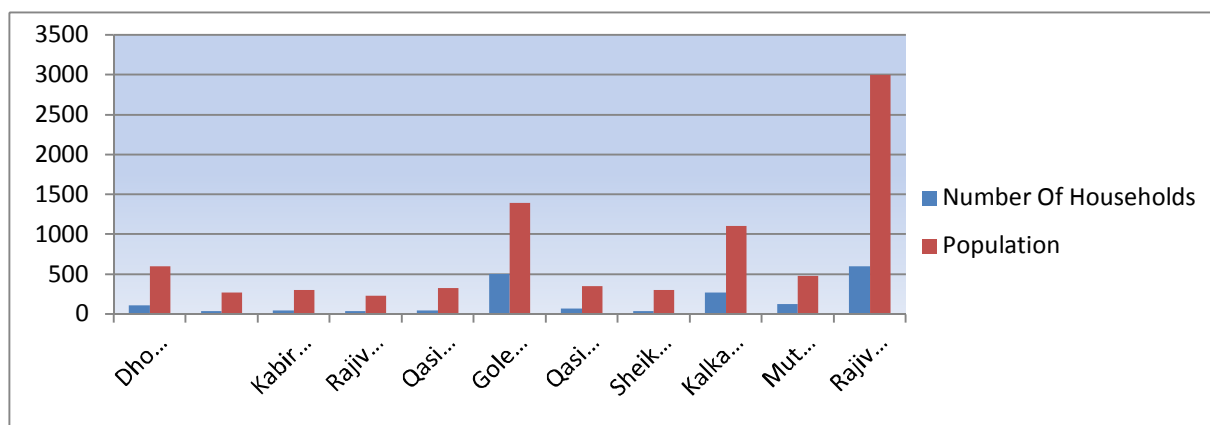
Map 1: Showing wards of Jammu City

Table 1: Notified Slum Settlements in Jammu City

S.No.	Name of Area	Ward No	Number of Households	Approx. Population
1.	Dhounthly	1	114	600
2.	Bawe Basti Dogra Hill	8	40	270
3.	Kabir Colony, B.C.Road	8	45	300
4.	Rajiv Nagar Colony	19	35	230
5.	Qasim Nagar Colony, Hotel	19	50	325
6.	Gole Panjpeer (Om Nagar)	32	500	1395
7.	Qasim Nagar, Bahu Fort	47	70	350
8.	Sheikh Nagar, Bahu Fort	47	40	300
9	Kalka Colony	48	268	1100
10.	Muthi Bridge (Pata Palora)	61	126	480
11.	Rajiv Nagar	OG	600	3000

Source: JMC, 2012

Graph 1: Notified slum settlement along with number of household and population

INTERPRETATION:

Out of 91 slums estimated in urban J&K, 10 were notified and 81 were non-notified slums as shown in the graph. The highest population is of Rajiv Nagar slum such that 3000 individuals having 600 households.

Table 2: Demographic information of the surveyed households

S.No.	Demographic Information	Sex	Number/Percentage
1	Household	----	150
2	Population	Male	379
		Female	337
		Total	716
3	Sex-Ratio	---	889
4	Literacy	Male	47.4%
		Female	40.3%
		Total	44.1%
5	Workers	Male	179
		Female	104
		Total	283

Source: Field Survey, 2017

INTERPRETATION:

This table shows the general demographic information's of 150 surveyed slum households of study area having population 716. The most striking feature for this table is their literacy rate which is about 44 percent and it is quite low as compare to the literacy rate of slum population in J&K that is 67.5 percent. The number of workers against the total population is also quite low which put heavy financial burden on working population.

Table 3: Community-wise households of surveyed slum population

Slum Community	No. of Households	Percentage	Total Population	Males	Females	Sex Ratio
General	41	27.33	167	86	81	942
Scheduled Caste	56	37.33	303	159	144	906
Other Backward Caste	37	24.66	162	86	76	884
Scheduled Tribe	16	10.67	84	48	36	750
Total	**150**	**100**	**716**	**379**	**337**	**889**

Source: Field Survey, 2017

INTERPRETATION:

Above table depicts the total number of households according to different communities in the study area. There are four major communities that are General, SC, OBC and ST. The remarkably more than 70 percent of the total surveyed slum population belongs to weaker sections of the society in which the sex ratio of ST is quite low as compare to sex ratio of General population that is 942.

Table 4: Percentage of households according to domicile/native place

Residence	Domicile of Households	Percentage Of Households
Local	LOC in Chamb - Jourian	4
	Border areas of Hiranagar, R.S. Pura, Arnia Sector	10
Non-Local	Rajasthan	6
	Uttar Pradesh	20
	Bihar	42.6
	Jharkhand	17.3
	Total	**100**

INTERPRETATION:

This table clarifies that out of the total households 14% are local that is these households are native to J&K and they migrated from areas which lie at International Border with Pakistan, on the other hand the majority of households such that 86% of households are non-local or not native to the state. These households are migrated from the states of UP, Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkhand to settle down there.
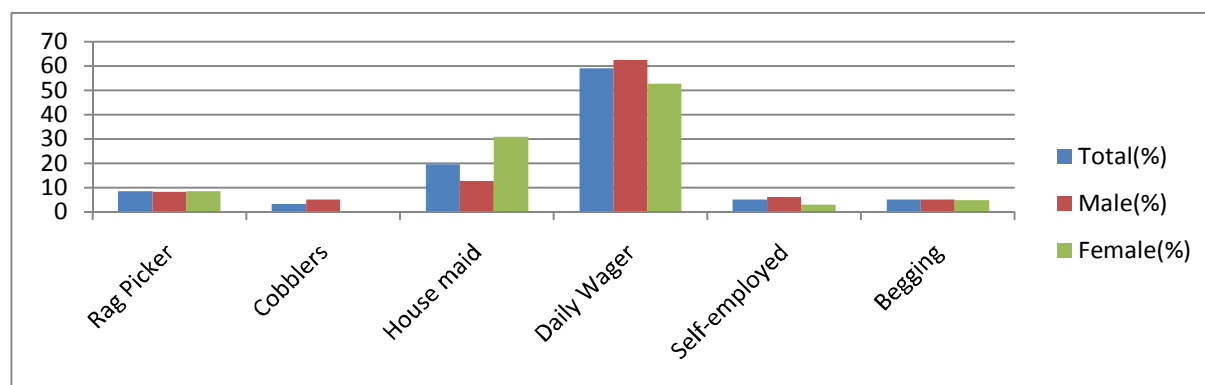
Table 5: Percentage of households migrated

	Factors of Migration	Percentage of Household
Push factors	Lack of employment opportunities	41.3
	Cross border firing	9.3
	Relatives in the city	2.0
	Geographical factors	5.3
	Family dispute	0.0
Pull factors	Cheap rent	22
	Nearer to the work place	14.7
	Friends and relatives in the colony	5.3

INTERPRETATION:

The above table provides the most important information about the various push and pull factors which led to in-migration in this slum settlement. The most significant factor among push factors which led to in-migration of about 50% of the households in the slum settlement of Kalka colony are lack of employment opportunities and cross-border firing at their native places. About 37% of the total households are attracted and settled in this slum settlement due to cheap rent and its nearest location to the working places.

Table 6: Occupational structure of working population in study area

Occupation	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
Rag picker	8.48	8.37	8.65
Cobblers	3.18	5.02	0.0
House maid/ Servant	19.43	12.84	30.76
Daily Wager	59.01	62.56	52.88
Self- employed	4.94	6.14	2.88
Begging	4.94	5.02	4.80

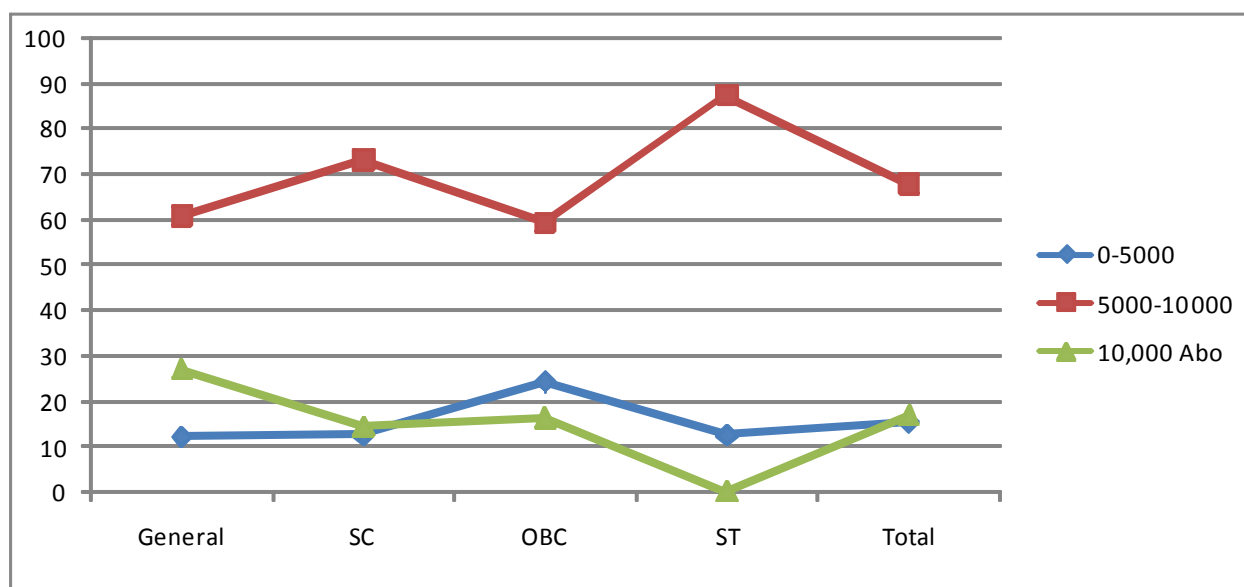**Graph 2:** Table showing occupational structure in study area

INTERPRETATION:
This table highlights the total working population by different occupations and they are engaged in quite uneconomic and subsistent type of work. But the most peculiar feature of this table is that about 80% of the total working population is engaged in daily wager and housemaid/servant. More than 30% of the females are engaged in the service of housemaid as compare to 12% male who are engaged in the service of house servant.

Table 7: Monthly income level of households (in %age)

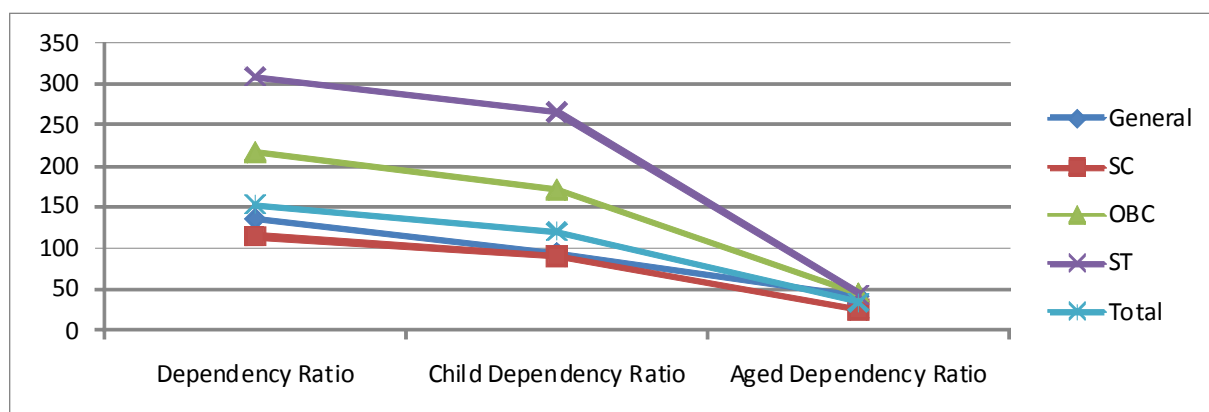| Slum Community	Income Level (in Rupees)		
	0 to 5000	5000 to 10000	> 10,000
General	12.1	60.9	26.8
SC	12.5	73.2	14.28
OBC	24.3	59.4	16.2
ST	12.5	87.5	0.00
Total	**15.3**	**68**	**16.7**

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Graph 3: Showing Monthly income of different communities

INTERPRETATION:
The above table depicts the income level of slum population in the study area. Since most of the workers are engaged in unproductive and uneconomic occupations therefore the income level is low. It is clear from the table that the majority of the total households such that about 68% of the total households have income range between 5000 and 10000. About 15% of the total households have income up to 5000 per month that transcends income poverty among these households. There are certain houses that have income more than 10000.

Table 8: Dependency Ratio of different communities among slums of study area

Community	Dependency Ratio	Child Dependency Ratio	Aged Dependency Ratio
General	135.2%	94.36%	40.84%
SC	114.8%	90.07%	24.8%
OBC	216.6%	170.8%	45.83%
ST	308.6%	265.2%	43.47%%
Total	153%	120.3%	34.2%

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Graph 4: Showing community wise dependency ratio

INTERPRETATION:

The above table depicts the dependency ratio, child dependency ratio and aged dependency ratio within different communities of the study area. Generally, in term of total households surveyed it is found that the dependency ratio, the child dependency ratio and aged dependency are 153%, 120.3% and 34.2% respectively which is quite high as compare to national level. The situation is worst in case of ST and OBC communities of study area where the dependency ratio is 308.6% and 216.6% respectably. A higher dependency ratio would indicate more financial stress between working people and dependents. The fewer people of working age, the fewer the people who can support schools, retirement pensions, disability pensions and other assistances to the youngest and oldest members of a population, often considered the most vulnerable members of society. An increase in the elderly population could shift consumption from certain goods toward healthcare services and leisure.

Table 9: Nature of basic amenities possessed by surveyed households

S.No.	Facilities	Nature of Facility	Percentage of Households
1	House	Pucca	6.0
		Semi-Pucca	36
		Kutcha	59.33
2	Kitchen	Separate	4.0
		Joint	96.0
3	Water Facility	Drinking water within house	12.66
		Nearby within 500 meters	87.33
4	Source Of Drinking Water	Tap	12.66
		Hand pump	0.0
		Bore well/ Tube well	87.33
5	Toilet Facility	Public toilet	90.66
		Own flush toilet	9.33
6	Electricity Facility	Legal	62.66
		Illegal	37.33
7	Drainage	Open	65.33
		Closed	8.66
		No drainage	26
8	Garbage Disposal	Open dumping	88
		JMC arrangement	12
9	Access To Health Facilities	Government	36
		Private	10.66
		Both	53.33

Source: Field Survey, 2017

INTERPRETATION:

This table presents the scenario of household conditions and other basic facilities in-situ. The basic facilities that they possess are miserable because only 6% of the total slum households are

concrete. More than of 90% of the households do not have drinking water facilities at home and they depend upon bore well which is about 500 meters from the house. More than 90% households have open-dumping garbage system and public or open toilet. Developed or closed drainage system is also negligible and only 10% visit private health centers. Thus the major focus of various welfare agencies as we as JMC should be on drainage, toilet facilities, garbage disposal system and drinking water facilities.

IMPLEMENTATION OF VARIOUS PROGRAMMES FOR WELFARE OF SLUMS IN JAMMU CITY:
There are various programmes launched by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir for the rehabilitation and upliftment of slum dwellers in Jammu city. Jawahar Nehru National Urban Mission (JNNURM) was launched by GOI on 3rd December, 2005 and implemented in J&K in 2007 and government has sanctioned 14.25 crore for rehabilitation and re-settlement of slum dwellers of Jammu city. The Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna (VAMBAY) implemented by Jammu Development Authority. The target group under VAMBAY is all the slum dwellers of urban areas and that are BPL including members of economically weaker section who do not have shelter. With view to provide gainful employment, a new urban poverty alleviation programme, namely, Swarna Jyanti Shahri Rozgar Yozna (SJSRY) was launched in 1997. It consist of two special programmes namely The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) and Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP). The USEP was launched in Jammu by JDA under which bank loan and subsidy were available to beneficiaries to set up micro enterprises. Two other schemes Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) and Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) were also launched in 2009.
About 11% of slums including 100% of notified slums reported that they had benefitted from welfare schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY).

Table 10: Level of awareness about different welfare programmes launched by state and central Government

S.No.	Scheme/Programme	Percentage of aware households	Percentage of unaware households
1.	Jawahar Nehru National Urban Mission	0.0	100
2.	Urban Wage Employment Programme	0.0	100
3	Urban Self Employment Programme	10	90
4.	Swarna Jyanti Shahri Rozgar Yozna	33	77
5.	Integrating Housing & Slum Development Programme	37	63
6.	Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor	39	69
7.	Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna	56	44

Source: Field Survey 2017

INTERPRETATION:
This table highlights the level of awareness about the various welfare schemes and policies launched by them for their welfare. From the figures it is quite clear that the slums are quite unaware of the programmes launched by central as well state government. About one-fourth of the total households are aware of the programmes like Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojna, Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor, Integrating Housing & Slum Development Programme and Swarna Jyanti Shahri Rozgar Yozna. The awareness level is zero in term of schemes like Jawahar Nehru National Urban Mission and Urban Wage Employment Programme

CONCLUSION
After going through the detailed geographical analysis of slums of Kalka Colony a very pathetic picture came into light. About 70 percent of the total surveyed slum population belongs to weaker sections of the society. And about 86% of households are non-local or not native to the state. These households are migrated from the states of UP, Rajasthan, Bihar and Jharkhand to settle down there. The socio economic status of slums of study area manifests the worst form of deprivation

that transcends income poverty. They are characterized by insanitary, unhealthy and dehumanizing living conditions, lack of access to basic minimum civic services such as safe drinking water, sanitation, underground drainage, solid waste management, managed garbage disposal system, education and health care etc. Very high dependency ratio, low income and high unawareness about the various welfare programme launched for them make the situation worst.

SUGGESTIONS

1. The in-situ development of the slum areas should be first priority of the state in making the provisions for up gradation of their basic infrastructure.
2. Special focus of Jammu Municipality Corporation (JMC) should be on to provide the basic facilities in-situ like sanitary, healthy and humanizing living conditions, lack of access to basic minimum civic services such as safe drinking water, sanitation, underground drainage system, solid waste management, managed garbage disposal system, education and health care.
3. Awareness campaigns should be launched in slum areas to aware the slums about various welfare programmes.
4. Emergence of new slums in the Jammu city as well as in Kalka Colony can be prevented only by increasing the availability of land and affordable housing for the urban poor.
5. Adequate credit flow at affordable interest rates for the construction of low income houses
6. There must be provision by the JMC to provide drinking water facilities as well latrine /toilet facilities in-situ such within the home.

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