

Urbanization and Dynamics of Socio-Economic Environment of Jammu City

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Abstract

Urbanization is vital parameter to develop and expand the human society as it radically changes the basic foundation of the ingredients of socio-economic and educational structures of a civilization and the country as well. Sustainable growth can be developed with the completion of successful town planning as a city or town in a well planned way. That can be gradually unsuitable for living if the urbanization process is accidental and random. This work was based on the process of unplanned urbanization in Jammu city of Jammu & Kashmir state and also dealt its effects on the current socio – economic circumstances.

Key words: - Urbanization, unplanned, Impacts, socio-economic conditions

Introduction

With present growth in population and change in the standard of living urbanization is obvious with it different types of social, economic and environment issues are increasing. Urbanization changes the social and financial perspectives and further more consequences for population movement towards urban regions that genuine progress for intrigued open doors for profoundly qualified metro life on the grounds that the urban zones are thought to be genuine facilitator of both monetary and statistic development¹. A strong and irreversible process is the urbanization that sets aside such a large number of opportunity to develop the today's' world. Just 3% region of the world had been urbanized for a long time from the beginning stage of human settlement to 1,800 AD and it was 14% following a century². The United Nations reported in 2007 that human race over a long progress time of urbanization has inhabited half of the urban communities from provincial regions and it is anticipated that exclusive 66% of the total populace will be urbanized in 2050³. Developed and normal urbanization is the center point of human race in the twenty-first century as it is treated by many economists as a center and bearer of economic development and poverty reduction. For this reason, researchers, experts and urban and development planners are providing various

effective suggestions for making environment friendly, hygienic balanced urbanization. In this manner, making the city life toward improvement, comfort, condition inviting and reasonable is currently the request of time.

Methodology

The study has collected secondary data from different books, periodicals, journals, news papers and published thesis from different academic institutions were consulted from the present work.

Result

The study observed that unplanned urbanization, human way of life and condition are extremely damaged in estimating the unequal conveyance of city offices and step – nurturing approaches of foundation situated improvement arranging and coming about that the current socio – economic and ecological conditions are being influenced truly.

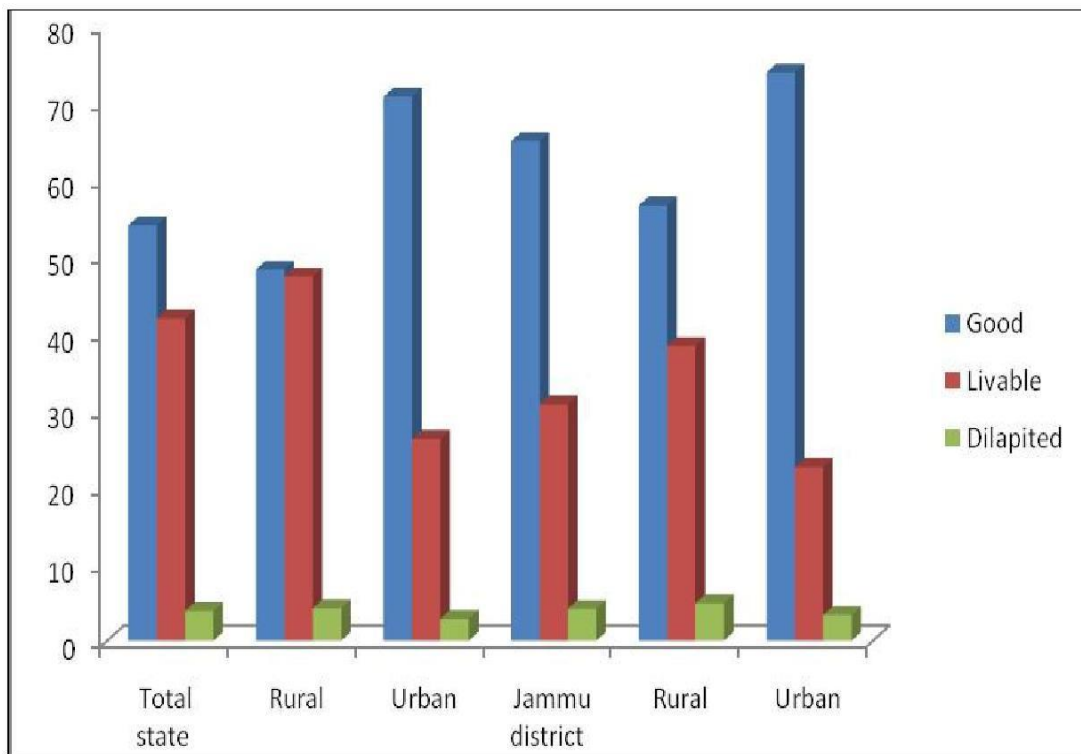
HOUSING PATTERN AND FUTURE DEMANDS

Housing

Shelter is the primary recruitment for every human being and no of houses is directly proportional to the employment, social amenities and other urban land use. The development of residential are in Jammu LPA-2032 is in the form of small, medium and large settlement pockets⁴. The total number of houses in Jammu city around that represents 502,609, 13.95% of the J&K state. The total houses in Jammu district, 50.65% are in rural areas and 49.35% are in urban areas. The 88.84 % of houses in urban areas are occupied in the Jammu & of these 59.07% are residential in character and 12.52% houses are Shops/Offices. Average Household size has decline from 6 to 5 in 2001 as compared to 1971 and 1981. In the Jammu district, 70% units are in good condition and 23% units suitable to in urban area. 75% of total dwelling units are permanent, 12% are semi-permanent and 12% are serviceable structure. The census data for the state shows that almost 60% housing stock in permanent and semi-permanent condition. The houses are made of bricks in Jammu district. It shows that almost 80% of total dwelling unit's wall is made of

bricks whereas the State average is 50%. The material of the roof in census houses in Jammu district shows that almost 75% of total dwelling units have concrete roofs, and almost 10% has grass. In the J&K state only 25% of total house roofs are cemented and 25% is made of bamboo and grass. The number of rooms in houses in Jammu district indicates that 35%,30% of total dwelling units have single room, double room have three or more rooms.

Fig. 1: Status of living condition of rural and urban area



Slum Population

In addition, the isolated pockets of nomadic population of Gujjar people are also found and the outside city generated pockets of slum like conditions with discernible imprints of ruralization with the urban ambience that about 10 percent of the city population which needs improvement in living environment.

Table 1: Different notified areas under slum households

Name of area	Ward no	No of Household	Approx population
Rajiv Nager	OG	600	3000
Muthi Bridge	61	126	480
Kalka Colony	48	268	1100
Bahu Fort-Sheik Nager	47	40	300
Bahu Fort Qasim Nager	47	70	350
Gole Panjpeer	32	500	1395
Hotel Qasim Nager	19	50	325
Rajiv Nager Colony	19	35	230
B.C.Road Kabir Colony	8	45	300
Bawi Basti Dogri Hill	8	40	270
Dhounthly	1	114	600

Source: JMC, 2012.

Due to escalating land prices, the possession of a dwelling unit has become beyond the affordable capacity of poor. The city is represented of slum pockets around the work centres. Survey of squatters was conducted in Jammu in five areas.

Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) Program in Jammu

Slum improvement initiatives were notified slums the agenda of Jammu Govt. improve the poor population living in some areas. However due to lack of funds the project timeline has been delayed and, allocation and utilization of funds are important for the rapid completion of the projects.

Migration

Being comparatively safe from insurgency as compared to Srinagar, Jammu has become a hub of refugees. The city is surrounded by subsistence agricultural & industrial economics & protected by stringent regulation against settlement by outsiders. That provide insurgency to these people Socio-economic and political compulsions have been pushing intra-regional migration to the city which is one of the main reasons for phenomenal growth of population. The migration to the city from hinterland is directly proportional to the impoverishment of rural economy. Decreases agricultural practices, fragmentation of

land holdings and population growth have compelled more and more people out of the rural economy in search of employment in the city.⁵

The city witness rapid migration of Kashmiri Hindus from valley and surrounding regions during the period 1989-94 that has created additional pressure on the resources and other amenities as well ⁶.

About 40000 to 50000 worker from Bihar, UP, M.P, Chhattisgarh to fill the gap of demand and supply in different sectors that are rapidly growing in Jammu region. Due to insurgency and attacking terrorism a large number of para military forces are deployed in area along with their families .the movement of peoples during winter create additional burden on the Jammu city as not only employs ,their families also more along with them. Further, Jammu has emerged on education thus, with number of coaching centers that has also changed the demography of the Jammu city ⁶.

Future Housing Demand

1. As per master plan Jammu 2032, the household size will decrease periodically from 5.20 to 4.70 during the horizon period of 20 years with constant household formation f 2.5%.
2. The average household to house ratio will be 1.0 for a 20 years;

Table 2: Housing Demand (Jammu LPA-2032)

Year	Total population	Incremental population	No.of persons per Households	No.of Households available	No of Houses needed	Housing Demand	Total deflict
2011	1105740	-	5.2	208985	212643	3658	3658
2017	1231478	125734	5	-	246296	37311	40969
2022	1369858	138380	5	-	273972	27676	68645
2027	1561644	191786	4.75	-	328767	54796	123440
2032	173649	212005	4.5	-	394144	65377	188817

Source: PCA, 2011 & Calculated Values

It is estimated that about 3.94 lac dwelling units for a population of 17, 73, 649 is required in the year 2032. The net increase in population by about 6.68 lac from 2011 to 2032, housing demand by the horizon year of 2032 would be about 1.89 lac housing units across

the Jammu LPA-2032. Presently, there is an apparent housing shortage of 3658 dwelling units in Jammu LPA-2032.

Proposed Housing Policy

The main objective of the housing policy is not only to meet the housing demand by 2032 but also to improve the residential environment at large. The following are the main objectives of housing policy:-

The private sector and Banks must be encouraging housing sector in a planned manner.

The site and service scheme must be in place for time bound and dislocated families.

Private Enterpreanship must be boosted with incentives to boost the demand.

The subsidized loan must be provided to the people for development of housing colonies V .Structural and industrial measures need to be mentioned for housing to poor.

In the light of figures worked above, it becomes imperative for the Government to accelerate the pace of supply of land and make benevolent efforts for structural up-gradation, environmental improvement and check obsolescence of the existing housing stock in the Jammu LPA 2032. Thus in planning for housing sector, the main issues for consideration should be Making available a developed land by Government agencies at affordable prices especially in peripheral Planning Zones characterized by low population densities like Planning Zones Pz-_B, Pz_C, Pz_H, Pz_K, Pz_L, Pz_Q, Pz_P, Pz_N etc.

Environmental and Health Consequences

Health encumbrances

Various new communicable deceases, like syphilis, uncleanliness, dengue hemorrhagic fever, contamination, intestinal sickness, measles, typhoid, whooping cough and typhus non communicable, hypertension, cardiovascular, respiratory and damage have been emerged because of the spontaneous urbanization. Non – communicable infections are turning into a worry and these are related with the rising dietary utilization of fats, smoking and other conduct that go with the well-off way of life ⁷.Gastric and cervix have been diminished yet coronary illness, lings, bosom, colon, rectum, pancreas, damaged to lungs and damage caused coincidentally has expanded because of the quick modernization without keeping up appropriate arranging.

Scarcity and inequalities

Scarcity is a situation of persons where they have incapability of choice and preferences and to meet their basic needs. It is one of the main harms of urban areas. Several people often live in the parks and roads; do any sorts of works to support themselves. Due to the accidental urbanization a few people are gathering huge property that has created inequalities in the city.

Movement and Population growth

At the essential phase of urbanization, population growth because of the rural to urban movement then the urbanization enhances the healing and human services benefits that decrease the motherhood and newborn child death rates which add to expand population. In spite of this, if the urbanization procedure happens in legitimate the population will grow and prosper in a better way. If this happens with unplanned was it will increase population in way that will be different to control.

Automobile overload

Automobile overload is one of the significant issues every one of the urban areas, there are different sizes of autos moving in city that is increasing car influx and bringing human sufferings as the streets are not well open to deal with the circumstance despite the fact that the specialists are making a decent attempt and to diminish these sufferings for the city occupants. The proper planning to use different networks for accommodation in Jammu city is required. Air contamination, water contamination, globing warming and ozone depletion substance are the indispensable impacts vehicular traffic that causes respiratory infection to the city habitants. The absence of appropriate legitimate and managerial system, lacking specialized aptitudes, and financing assets is additionally in charge of activity blockage⁸.

5. Improper Waste Management

The presented conditions for waste management and pollution free environment are not enough for building a planned urbanization in Jammu city. In jammu no proper waste management system which ultimately pollutes the air and environment. Due to various reasons the city is now afflicted with the organic and inorganic wastes, dirt and garbage. There is no proper waste management systems in the municipality and for this the domestic wastes, wastes of mills and factories, various shops are reposed on the road sides. The drainage systems are also very poor and the wastes are reposed on its sides while cleaning and even in many festivals the wastes are reposed here and there.

Air and Noise pollution

There are a lot of industrial units in the residential area of the urban Jammu town and near about of the city. The main causes for polluting the air/environment of Jammu city are vehicles and other industrial units and brick kilns. In the outskirts of Jammu city, the air pollution is normal and is being in the acceptance limits. The northern part and eastern part of the city are the most sensitive in reference to pollution expansion. Here it is very indispensable to control the pollution generating industrial units and other polluting activities. Diminution of ground water level, increase in water, air and noise pollution, lack of open green spaces, poor drainage, congestion etc. are the major causes for the bad quality environment of Jammu city.

Industrial houses, educational institutions, voluntary organizations and community at large should be made aware of the fragile nature of city environment in Jammu region and they should be encouraged to make the city environment conducive for the development. We all have to realize that discipline in public life is a condition for any expansion. Civilized life can't be lived in undisciplined towns.

Temperature and Climate

In Jammu town, high temperature over the summer season and weather are observed during the winter season. The temperature increases day by day during summer and decreasing during winter that becomes intolerable for the inhabitants.

Effect on work and earning opportunity

A number of workers is seen in the planned town where the income level of the people is enough to maintain their family and themselves. But, in the case of unplanned urbanization, this grouping of works is comparatively short which increases the income inequality over time. The medium and low income people are living in such an area where they face different social, environmental and political problems.

Improper drainage system

Current drainage arrangement of this city isn't appreciable. Among the rainy season dirty water from the different industries and home holds contain different pollutants and germs that come different diseases to the people. In addition, benefit holders, school and school going students, rickshaw pullers, auto, and transport drivers confront an extraordinary issue. Right now, the streets are just like trench and men and youngsters sometimes get in to them. It

happens on the grounds that the channels are not all that profound, wide and clean and coming about that heaps of garbage and muddled things are amassed in the drain that cause nuisance to the people.

Encroachment of the Public Property

Encroachment of public land for various activities is a major issue common to almost all the urban areas in the developing countries. Jammu is no exception to this phenomenon. It is observed that encroachment of the road sides and open spaces is the most common feature in Jammu City. Encroachment along the drainage path of existing rivers/nallas has resulted in the degradation of city environment of Jammu. In appropriate regulation and lack of control by the development agencies has created this kind of situation.

Suggestions

Jammu city can be turned into a planned, happy, affluent, habitable and festive city through maintaining proper planning such as:

1. Reorganization of the general offices particularly the institutional and administrative systems.
2. Aforestation at different places, creation of gardens and furthermore planting trees nearby the roads, streets, or even on the tops of houses and in for making the city environment very beautiful and provide sufficient oxygen and assimilate carbon dioxide that control the atmospheric pollution as well, reduce soil erosion and protect the city from solar radiations.
3. Guaranteeing new advancements of private structures and shopping centers to mull over of the safeguarding of biodiversity, wetlands, important terrains, watersheds and different assets.
4. Building up the productive and powerful administration in light of the governmental unity
5. Improving existing waste network and maintenance different water ports
6. Execution of the national priority that decrease approaches for the urban destitution.
7. Strict provisions must be made to punish people that work against social violations.
8. By developing a proper plan and strategy to reduce ecological impacts of unplanned urbanization.
9. Guaranteeing waste organization and pollution free condition by propelling vehicle benefit for gathering waste and junk from way to city and through these far from the city and setting up new dustbin in a row on the road with a gap of 1 km.
10. Implementing strict laws for protecting car parking, signboards, billboards etc.

11. Making integrated, congestion free, environmental friendly and cost effective transportation planning.

12. Generating multiplicity, beauty and health by sanctioning natural processes, taking steps for cleaning environments and arranging the workshops for conservation of water, energy and other recourses that are the by-products of urban drainage, sewage disposal and other functions of processes of the Jammu city.

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