



PUBLIC PROVISION IN WATER AND SANITATION: AN INTER DISTRICT STUDY OF URBAN SLUMS IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

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Abstract

There seems to be an expanding slum population that has put a lot of pressure on the existing infrastructure, Drinking water and sanitation in particular. The condition is worrying because water and sanitary services have been inadequately supplied and implemented inadequately. With the fluctuating condition of Jammu and Kashmir, delivering crucial facilities such as drinking water and sanitation should be a government policy priority for urban slum residents. The GOI has been incorporating certain programmes at the national as well as at the state level to Poverty alleviation, job creation and the promotion of planned urban development in public policy, yet due to the number of factors, urban slums in J&K have rapidly increased. The objective of the paper is to test whether the provisioning of drinking water and sanitation is equitable or not across the districts. In this study we will use correlation coefficient and regression. The study uses data from various sources on the basis of secondary data. The study is also different in many aspects like data collection, time period and policy implications and gives some suggestions like Dreadful need for good governance at all government levels.

Key words: urban slums, poverty, sanitation

Slum is simply the word which varies from one form to another form which depends upon the situation or may vary from country to country. Someone from a rich can term slum as an old run building down, however as of a poor country will term slums as un repaired random construction. The general definition of slums is defined as heavily populated urban households, whose condition is worse and filthy in every aspect¹. Slums are of two types; poor and strangers.

Now the slums are categorized in two types:

1. **Notified slums:** These are the slums which come under the local bodies, state governments, local authorities, municipalities and other organization. These were identified slums.

Non-notified slums: these slums are with a group of below par built rooms or houses, generally of them an impermanent nature, a largely together, commonly with insufficient

1. Sanitary and drinking water facilities in polluted conditions were measured as slum were at least 20 households live around. If such family houses come not under any authorities, it is called as a notified slum.

There is a lack of cleanliness in the slum areas, and severe diseases can spread fast and easily. There is also a lack of education because most of the people we find illiterate in the slum areas mostly women's. They face many problems, including a lack of public transit, a constant migration, water shortage, no water supplies or solid waste plants, pollution and shortages of shelters. They also face poor unaffordable houses, due to a lack of windows and the absence of electricity. They tend to set up homes on undeveloped land typically privately run or by government. A short definition of a slum would therefore be a crowded, poor urban zone in which living conditions are very poor and in a bad condition. The origin of slums in Indian cities has many reasons. One reason may occur because the physical structures are allowed to be created in poor conditions or the other may be due to the immigration of persons from rural to urban areas to find some work. In India Slums have formed as early as in the 17th century, Gerald Aungier, the 2nd governor of Bombay tried to attract traders and artisans to the city, and thus causing a large inward flow in the population in urban areas. Wealthy traders built their homes inside the British forts while others were forced to live in crowded areas around the fort resulting in slums. So, this starts the origin of slums in India. The problem of overcrowding still remained until the 18th century. It wasn't till the 19th century that India saw the growth of slums.²

Execution of low cost sanitation with less erands, the involvement of households should be greater, sanitary complexes for women, rural drainage system, and accessibility of money, human resource growth and importance on school hygiene. These are the important areas which should be well-thought-out.³

The policy for the urban development should focus on to provide subsidies to slums and should provide good condition for the poor and the public and private partnerships can play an important role in the urban development. There is a need to improve the state local government capacity to meet the challenges, so that an „inclusive cities“ should be created in future and the assigned funds should grasp at the mark population. There is an immediate requirement for“noble governance” at all stages of the government.⁴

Slums are facing a lot of problems and they are constantly dealing with a lack of clean water, pollution, lack of sanitation facilities, and shortage of basic needs, poor health and education, sanitation problems. The government of India has not given any policy yet to overcome from these problems.⁵



According to census 2001, 55 million households live in urban areas and it was predicted that the urban population would grow to 331 and 368 million people in 2007 and 2012 respectively. Out of which 12.04 million families do not have latrines to access and evacuate in open areas. 5.48 and 13.4 million urban families use public and shared latrines respectively. The situation of poor in the urban families is even worse. The fraction of slums without latrines is 17 and 51 percent in the notified and non-notified slums respectively. Accessibility in the notified and non-notified areas for the septic latrines is 66 percent and 35 percent. Also the availability of underground sewerage in notified and non-notified areas is 30 and 15 percent respectively. This imposes costs to urban areas related to public health and environment which share more than 60% of countries GDP. In urban areas the amount of Rs. 500 Crore at 2001 losses due to diseases caused by poor sanitation to children's under the age group of 14 years according to UNICEF report, 2006.

Slums and the policy schemes in India:-

To control the slums in the urban areas the government has launched the schemes from time to time. These schemes are given below:-

- a) **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY):-** This mission has been implemented during the period 2015-2022 and was launched by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in June 2015 and provides a central support to urban local bodies and state government. Previously it was known as housing for all. This scheme provides a full support to have an affordable housing to all the citizens in India. The total urban households covered under this new mission are 20 million, which will be addressed through this mission. As per the 2011 census all the statutory and subsequently notified towns would be eligible to cover under this mission. This mission provides all the possibilities to the states for choosing the best options to the states in order to meet the housing demands in the urban states. This mission has also been set up to adopt a modern, green technology and build up a quality construction for houses. The people who come from weaker sections and having low incomes, schedule castes and the schedule tribes are the main targets to cover under this scheme. All the beneficiaries under this scheme will get Rs. 100,000.

National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM):-This mission was launched by Ministry of housing and poverty alleviation in September 2013 replaced the existing scheme Swarna Jayanti Shahari RozgarYojana (SJSRY).the main aim of this mission is to diminish poverty of the poor urban families by allowing them to right to use of self-employment to remain dependent on their own. This scheme will help them to set up self-employment venture to have an easy access of credit. This mission aims to provide shelter equipped with essential services to the homeless based in the urban areas and would address livelihood concerns to the street vendors. As per census 2001, the NULM will be implemented in all the town and districts with population more than one lack (MOHUPA).

- **Strategy:** - NULM will adopt a following strategy
- To expand the existing livelihoods options for urban poor people.
- To support and train to the urban people for the establishment of micro enterprises.
- To build the skills for the growing market of job opportunities due to the emerging urban economies.

Rajiv AwasYojana (RAY):-the main aim of this scheme is to have a slum free India in whichevery citizen is to have a basic civic infrastructure and all facilities and decent shelter and enable them to basic amenities. The inexpensive housing stock for the urban poor and primary plan required for the change to lie behind the failure of creation of slums (MOHUPA).

Objectives:-

- a. To improve the basic civic infrastructure and social amenities to slums and provision of housing.
 - b. To address the root cause of leading to the creation of slums.
 - c. Expanding institutional credit linkage for the urban poor to facilitate a supportive environment.
 - d. A comprehensive capacity building and strengthening of resource networks should be institutionalized at the municipality, city and state government.
2. This mission was implemented in a mission mode to provide an economic provision to states, urban territories, and urban local bodies. It will also cover financial care for the formation of reasonable housing under the scheme of Affordable housing partnership (AHP).



b) **Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission(JNNURM):** -Giving to the census2001, the population of India is 1027 million out of which 285 million individuals lives in urban areas.it has also predicted that the share of urban population may increase to 40% by the year of 2021 due to the liberalization policy adopted by the government of India and are mostly reliant on infrastructure such as water, telecom, roads, electricity and mass transportation, tied with civic set-up such as sanitation and solid unused management. The aim of this mission is to have a strategic development of known cities and to encourage the reforms. The main attention is to be on the effectiveness in urban infrastructure, community participation and urban local bodies.

Urban poverty issues in India:-

The India's population in urban areas is 305 million that means 30% population live in urban areas. By 2030 it has been predicted that the urbanization will reach to 50%. The countries fast development is intimately related with the challenges of urban poverty in India. This may possess several problems to India due to such high speed and a very high growth. Urban poverty in India is over 25% some 80 million people lives in below poverty line. As the rural migrants are increasing in urban areas it creates more urban poverty. The government are not in a position to give an affordable house to every in the urban areas. But if we see now from the past decade poverty has been reducing proportionally and the things are going good. In order to reduce the poverty a small micro finance has been allowed to many Indians to start their own business and flows of credit have shown the upward. But this has not helped the overall poor people in the urban areas. Those who are far below from the poverty line no government policy or any local organization has managed to reach them and help them. The reason behind that is some organization's help only people from their community and sometimes it is difficult to locate the poor as many of them shifts to urban areas to find a temporarily job.⁶

Urban slums in Jammu and Kashmir

In the Jammu and Kashmir there has been a boon in the construction and diversified in the economic activities which has attracted many labors, skilled and semi-skilled from the states like UP, Bihar, MP, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh etc. which has led to the establishment of slums. The condition of slums in Jammu and Kashmir is too worse with unavailability of basic amenities like water, electricity, sanitation etc.

Background:-

The first nationwide survey was conducted by NSSO on the economic situation of slum inhabitants in the urban cities in the 31st round period of July 1976 to June 1977. The next survey on the slum dwellers was carried out in 49th round from (Jan-June 1993) it covers both urban as well as rural slums. After the gap of 10 years, the third survey was carried out in 58th round (July-December 2002) covers only the urban slums. The fourth survey in the series was conducted in the 65th round (July 2008-June 2009). This survey covers the present condition of slums and the changes in the condition of facilities available to them. Like the 3rd survey this survey also covers the urban slums. The present survey carried out in the 69th round in the 5th nationwide survey between the periods July 2012 to December 2012. This survey was also only confined to urban sector only (NSS Report, 69).

The main aim of the survey was to check the condition of slums both in the notified and non-notified, with respect to infrastructure like the areas where slum is located, electricity, and drinking water, garbage disposal and changes in the condition and source in the improvement.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

According to the most recent census (2011), the number of people living in India in reported and non-reported slums or residences has increased rapidly. Apparently, the slum population is diversifying and the current infrastructure, in particular drinking water and sanitation, has been under great pressure. The situation has been worrying because water and sewage schemes and programs have not been adequately supplied and implemented properly. The government should have the policy priority with the growing importance of Jammu and Kashmir in the urban slums of providing basic services such as drinking water and sanitation. Using Inter district analysis of the lately released NSS Report 2016 on urban slums this study highlights important issues that impede effective water and sanitation and supply of other civic services in the urban slums of Jammu and Kashmir. Studies have questioned the sustainability of the current patterns of urbanization — as populous urban centers grow in almost all the country's regions.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To Know the impact of major policy responses and recent programs from recent decades and evaluate how far these goals examined in urban slums have been addressed
- To highlight the multidimensional nature of the challenges faced by the urban slums in different districts of J & K.

- To do inter district analysis of the provisioning of drinking water, sanitation and other civic supplies using the latest available data by the NSS 2016 on urban slums in Jammu and Kashmir
- To test whether the provisioning of drinking water and sanitation is equitable or not across the districts.
- To set out Recommendations for reinforcing and implementing existing policies.

DATA ANALYSIS

Total funds provided by the government for improving the Drinking water and Sanitation

In this section an attempt has been made to examine the total funds provided by the Government across the different districts of urban slum areas in Jammu and Kashmir and their impact on the improvement of the piped water and Drainage system in table 1.

TABLE: 1 Total Funds provided by the Government in Different Districts to improve the Drinking Water and Sanitation

Districts	total funds in lakhs	Non piped water	Non Drainage system	urban population in slum areas	educational level in urban areas
Anantnag	19939.16	25.00	65.00	0.105	59.2
Bandipora	12658.2	46.50	76.40	0.025	54.33
Baramulla	23662.19	94.90	72.70	0.066	61.96
Budgam	18299.79	2.50	75.40	0.034	54.01
Doda	12357.14	6.90	82.00	0.012	62.75
Ganderbal	9545.95	9.40	3.20	0.018	56.47



Jammu	41421.5	15.50	18.40	0.290	78.24
Kargil	6809.59	100.00	100.00	0.005	69.64
Kathua	18038.39	46.90	26.70	0.033	70.83
Kishtwar	8101.47	42.00	35.00	0.006	53.98
Kulgam	12269.63	13.60	87.80	0.030	57.41
Kupwara	18152.2	53.00	37.80	0.038	62.92
Leh(Ladakh)	9502.64	96.10	98.30	0.024	72.1
Poonch	11321.95	51.20	43.10	0.015	64.68
Pulwama	20411.5	64.00	51.60	0.030	61.85
Rajauri	17136.9	53.90	46.30	0.017	66
Reasi	12804.83	13.60	46.70	0.010	55.85
Samba	13366.44	72.80	10.70	0.020	79.93

Shopian	12538.33	7.80	31.50	0.006	59.54
Srinagar	7978.43	23.00	20.20	0.467	53.51
Udhampur	13214	37.40	48.50	0.041	51.8

Source: NSS, Jammu and Kashmir 2017

So the above table reveals about the total funds in lakhs provided by the government in the urban areas across the different districts of Jammu and Kashmir from 2000-2017. Among these Districts Jammu comes the first District where the government is spending more money as 41421.25 lakh rupees compared to other districts, but still there is some lack in the improvement of Drinking water and the Drainage system. the non-piped water in Urban slum areas is 15.50 and the non-drainage system in urban slums is 18.40%. Also the Education system in Jammu is 78.84%, which is nearly 1% less than Samba district. As Samba comes the 1st where the educational level is high and after that Jammu comes the 2nd where the educational level in the urban slums is high. Baramulla is the 2nd District where the government is spending 23662.19 lakh rupees total funds for the safe drinking water and sanitation purposes. Where the Non-piped water is 94.90% and the Non Drainage system is 72.70% which is still lagging behind if we compare it with the Jammu District. The funds provided by the Government in Jammu District is nearly double as compared to Baramulla District. The education system in Baramulla also is 61.96%. the proportion of urban slum population in Baramulla is 0.066 and in the Jammu District the urban slum population is 0.290 according to National sample survey, J&K. which is higher in slum population after the Srinagar District. But still there is some improvement in the Non-piped water and the Non Drainage system as compared to Baramulla district. Kargil comes in the Last District where the Government is spending very less funds, due to which there is zero improvement at all in the piped water and Drainage system.

Conclusion

The Urban population of Jammu and Kashmir grew from 25.50 lakh in 2001 to 34.34 lakh in 2011. The great majority of people headed for urban areas due to economic reasons and the urban areas have attracted the people from the rural corresponding persons and from the past Decade migration from rural to urban area is increasing at a faster rate. Especially, now that Agriculture in Jammu and Kashmir has no longer a worthwhile proposition. In the Jammu and Kashmir there has been a boon in the construction and diversified in the economic activities which has attracted many labors, skilled and semi-skilled from the states like UP, Bihar, MP, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh etc. which has led to the establishment of slums. The condition of slums in Jammu and Kashmir is too worse with no access to civic amenities like water, electricity, sanitation etc. Government is though implementing schemes like PradhanMantriAwasYojna (PMAY), National urban livelihood mission (NULM), RajiAwasYojana (RAY), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) but they have not reached out to the people from time to time properly. The total funds provide by the Government for the Improvement of Drinking water and sanitation are not utilizing equally in every Districts. From the Above Study we find that in Jammu District the funds provided by the Government are nearly as much as Double as compared to other districts and also we find that in the Kargil District The government is spending not even the one-fourth of total funds compare to Jammu District. Due to which there is zero improvement in the Piped water and Drainage system in the Kargil District.

Regression equation represent that there is a significant impact of urban slum population, Educational system in urban slums, non-piped water and non-Drainage system on Total Funds. Also in the above correlation table, the correlation coefficient of Urban slum population and Total funds r is .778, that means there is a strong correlation between urban slum population and the Total funds. So the government should increase their funds as the population in slums increase. So, the study is beneficial in formation for state in future provides for planners and policy makers to over the problem from increasing Urban slums in Jammu and Kashmir.



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