

## Spatial Location & Deprivation in Urban Landscape: A Case Study of Jammu City



### Geography

**KEYWORDS :** Deprived, Affluent, Geo-demographic, Urban landscape, Disparity.

**Arun Kumar**

Department of Geography, University of Jammu, Jammu.

**Cheshta Sharma**

Department of Sociology, G.N.D.U., Amritsar.

### ABSTRACT

*The present inquiry seeks to analyze the urban landscape area of geographical deprivation and affluence concentrated in the Jammu city. It has been designed with set objectives about the urban population and the processes that give rise to deprivational and affluence patterns within an urban landscape. The socio-economic process has brought out transformation in environmental structure of different locations at a particular point in time to predict and simulate how urban landscape might emerge in future. These understandings are essential in governance and management of urban environment. The affluence has few people deprived of food, drinking water, education and other amenities. It does not give credence that geo-demographic prosperity is harmonious across the society in urban centres.*

### Introduction

The urban landscape of the Jammu city is the winter capital of the State of J&K, district and tehsil headquarter of the province. It extends its geographical location 72° 54' 45" East Longitudes and 36° 27' 36" north latitudes and is situated on the slopes of Lower Shiwaliks hills on the right bank of Tawi river but now it has sprawled to both sides of river, the city over looks on the outer plains as well as the Vaishno Devi Shrine. As a popular legend that the city was founded by Raja Jamboolochan. The average height is 324 mtrs above sea level. The average temperature is 32°C and the average rainfall is 90cm. 70 percent of the rainfall concentrates in the monsoon period. December and January are the coldest months of the year where as May and June are the hottest months of the year. There are 54 wards according 2001 census and Legislative Constituencies. The population of Jammu City is 5,49,791 comprising of male 298475 and female 251316. The city is trade center of all the districts of the province and other parts of the state, the valley of Kashmir and Ladakh region and well connected with surface transport railway as well as airways with all the leading cities of the country.

### The Present Work Has Been Designed With Set Objective

1. To investigate the deprivation within
2. urban landscape.
3. To identify the area of urban deprivation and affluence.
4. The inter and intra disparity at ward level.
5. To study literacy differential and occupation structure.

### Variables

The indicators selected for present enquiry are-

- i). Educational institutions- degree colleges, higher sec. schools, high schools, middle schools, primary schools, private schools.
- ii). Health services- primary health centers, hospitals, registered medical practitioner.
- iii). Financial institutions
- iv). Postal services, telephone exchange.
- v). Water facilities;
- vi). Surface transport
- vii). Urban market.
- viii). Area coverage.
- ix). Proximity to the amenities and facilities,

Jammu is known as a city of temples since historical times and also the winter capital of the state of J&K. Being in the centre stage through the historicity of circumstances, yet the city has witnessed unparallel expansion both horizontally and vertically post 70's of the twentieth century. The present study intends to focus on the factors responsible for emerging patterns of affluent and deprived locations within this urban landscape.

**Table-1**

**Population Distribution- Jammu City**

Sex	Population	Scheduled Caste	Scheduled Tribe
Males	298475	32458	5134
Females	251316	28767	4442
Total	549791	61225	9576

**Sources: Census of India, 2001.**

Table 1 reveals the proportion of male-female, scheduled caste and scheduled tribe in the total population of Jammu city, which revealed that female constitute 46 percent of the total population in which 12 percent is the scheduled caste and merely 2 percent scheduled tribe population in comparison to male counterparts which stands at 11 percent and 2 percent respectively. The proportion of female population in total is less than the national average, further low share of scheduled caste and tribe can be attributed to the urban character of the area under study which is characteristic of diversity.

**Table-2**

**Urban Landscape Locational & Deprivation- Jammu City**

No. of Wards	Household Percent	Population Percent	Area Percent	Composite Index	Bifurcation Ratio
03	3	06.36	41	477.90	--
05	9	19.97	22	145.36	3.287
10	7	11.62	17	81.27	1.788
02	18	08.27	12	22.43	3.623
03	63	53.78	08	01.62	13.84

**Sources: Primary Survey, 2009.**

Table 2 prepares a composite index of the wards on the basis of availability of selected variables and has been inference that there are 10 wards in the study area having a composite index of 81.27 and a bifurcation ratio of 1.788 which represents moderate availability of urban facilities. Whereas just 03 wards have a composite index of 477.90 indicating socio-economically developed wards and these wards represent the affluent zones of urban landscape. There exist 05 wards having C.I. score of less than 22.43 indicating low levels of development and are the spatial locations of deprivation.

**Table- 3 Literacy Rate- Jammu City**

Range of Data	No. of wards
More than 90	07
80-90	11
70-80	01
60-70	01
Less than 60	03

**Sources: Primary Survey, 2009**

Table-3 dealt with the literacy differentials in different wards of Jammu city which revealed that 18 wards in the city are having literacy rate of more than 80 percent whereas in 03 wards it is less than 60 percent much less than the urban average of the state. These wards which include Qasim Nagar, Rajeev Nagar, Krishna Nagar, Hazauri Bagh are occupied by relatively economically weak, migrant rural labour class. These residents are less influential and the cost of quality education is far away from their approach. On the other hand, most of the quality institutions also desist to admit children from lower strata. This difference enhances the socio-economic divide that already exists in the society.

**Table- 4**  
**Literacy Differential- Jammu City**

Area	Literates %	Male %	Female %
Municipality Committee	77.4	80.8	73.5
Urban Out-Growth	70.6	75.7	64.3
Urban Agglomeration	75.2	79.1	70.5
Rajeev Nagar	39.8	56.2	38.1
Hajoori Bagh	43.1	51.4	36.2

Sources: Primary Survey, 2009

Female literacy trend is a strong indicator of socio-economic development of a region and the data reveals that within the urban municipality limits the female literacy rate stands at 73 percent, whereas it drops to less than 40 percent in the Qasim Nagar, Hazoori Bagh and Rajeev Nagar areas. These areas represent the shadow zones of progressive educational programmes. Further, it has been found that less than 12 percent of the respondents have attained education upto secondary level and less than 2 percent have entered into university education system.

**Table-5**  
**Female Main Workers- Jammu City**

Female Workers (Percent)	No. of wards	Secondary Sector (Percent)	Tertiary Sector (Percent)	Quaternary Sector (Percent)
12-15	03	41	37	32
9-12	07	29	48	23
6-9	12	34	56	10
3-6	01	56	32	12

Sources: Primary Survey, 2009

Female participation in occupational structure is another indicator of socio-economic development of the area, further their engagement in primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sector is ensures their larger participation in education attainment. Study infers that in whole of the study area the female participation is less than 15 percent as main workers and only in 10 wards female participation is more than 10 percent. Though the participation of female is more in tertiary and quaternary sector than in primary sector. It has been found that the higher participation of the female in occupational profile is more confined to the less and moderately developed localities of the Jammu city, whereas, more female workers are engaged in service and specialized sectors like govt. jobs and professionals in developed localities.

**Conclusions**

The investigation pertains to population distribution, density, geo-demographic and literacy differentials of the different localities of the city. The study reveals and established the fact that Rehari, Krishnanagar, Rajeev Nagar, Lower Panjtirthi, Lower Bhoori-Patta, Quasimnagar, Tophsherkhania and Hazuribagh

etc. have registered locational deprivations because of the lack of amenities and facilities like educational institutions, health services, telephone facilities, water facilities and have also the urban market and lesser area coverage under planned urban development scheme comparatively to affluence Localities like Gandhinagar, Trikutanagar, Channi Himmat and Sidhra etc. which are planned townships having major socio-economic amenities. Hence, establishes the fact that locational deprivation have ubiquitous patterning in urban landscape of the city as evident from the aforesaid findings. The concept of the locational deprivation compounded with the vagaries of measurements have far reaching consequences. Similarities and dissimilarities of the location depends on various indices of measuring the deprivations differ in terms of how they are constructed and weighted. The constituent indicator purported the different indicators produce the similar locational deprivation profile and at ward level/mohallas, and below the opposite is true.

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