**MAPPING THE SLUM ENVIRONMENT OF JAIPUR**

**(RAJASTHAN)**



**SUMMARY OF FINAL TECHNICAL REPORT OF**

**UGC SPONSORED MINOR RESEARCH PROJECT**

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**1.1 Statement of the Problem**

Basic amenities and the urban environment are linked phenomenon. The urban environment is basically decided by the provision of the basic amenities. Where the housing environment is the pursuit of the individual level or household level efforts, the basic amenities are a result of the social welfare actions of the governing international, national or local bodies. The urban areas are divided on the basis of the type of housing stock and subsequently related urban amenities. This creates a hypothetical division between the haves and have not’s. It also forms the basis of division on many grounds, such as, social economic or political creating a skirmish and challenge for the policy makers to reduce the inequality.

Therefore the present research undertakes to explain the vividness of the amenity distribution in the urban environment taking an example of the Jaipur city and understanding the phenomenon underlying the skewed distribution of the resources. To apprehend the situation the objectives set forth are discussed in the next section.

**1.2 Objectives of the Study**

The study in order to understand the slum environment mapping has the following objectives:

1. To elaborate the state identified criterion for describing the urban environment.
2. To map the slum environment with respect to the amenity distribution in Jaipur City.
3. To suggest policy interventions with regards to the distribution of the urban amenities.

**1.3 Methodology**

There is plethora of ways to study the slum environment. The present research based on the above context marks out the following methods for studying the slum environment:

1. Identification: The study identifies the slums based on the notified slums of Jaipur by the local authorities viz. the Jaipur Development Authority and the Jaipur Municipal Corporation. From the lists obtained from the local authorities two types of areas are selected. One, the notified slums and the other regularized slums. The purpose behind selecting such a sample for the study is to compare and contrast the provision of services. It is presumed that the regularized slums have access to better environmental infrastructure than notified slums. Also, the selections of slums and colonies have been such that a proper representation of spatial location of the city is made viz. peripheral and central location.
2. Indicators for the Primary Data: Once the slums for study are selected Focused Group Discussion (FGD) is held with the residents, local leaders and administration responsible for improvement of the environment of the slums.
3. Household Survey: The secondary data obtained from the Census of India is analyzed for the study. Based on the inputs from the analysis of secondary data sample based household survey has been conducted for the data validation from the secondary sources.
4. Statistical techniques and GIS are used for the analysis of the data.

**1.4 Summary of the Findings**

The present study entails the understanding of the slum environment. It began with the basic objective of identification of the state defined criterion of the urban environment vis-à-vis the slum environment of India in general and Jaipur in particular. There are several layers of definition and politically contravened objectives of clouted interests. In such scenario, it is pertinent to identify the basic definition of slum at the local level and understand as to what constitutes the basic indicators to study the slums. With this objective in hand the study first identifies the basic variables on which data are collected by the national agencies regarding the urban areas. Secondly it identifies the basic definition followed at the national, international and local levels for slums. Thirdly, it reviews the policies and plans for tackling the urban problems. Finally, it analyses the steps taken by the local stakeholders to ameliorate the problems arising out of unplanned growth of the slums. There are two major policy implications from this part of study. First, the urban environment can be identified by the structure of data collected by different bodies, the criterion definition followed by them and the plans or policies governing these urban areas. Second, the local problems and their solutions can only be apprehended by from inferences drawn from secondary data source and further minutely analysing the problem areas through primary data collection.

**1.5 Contribution to the Society**

The society will gain through the completed project only if the major suggestions and policy implication of the report are implemented through the involvement of the general public in the study area which understand the local problems and have the generalized solutions to it.