

NSS Report (69)



# **URBAN SLUMS IN J&K**

**NSS 69<sup>th</sup> Round  
(July 2012 – Dec. 2012)**

**Government of Jammu and Kashmir  
Directorate of Economics & Statistics**

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**NSS Report (69/12)**



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# HIGHLIGHTS

Present 69<sup>th</sup> round report is based on “Urban Slums” and on the information collected during survey period July-December, 2012. Out of 148 number of sample blocks, 135 number of sample blocks were surveyed comprising of 11 number of urban slums. The objective of the survey was to come out with a status report on the length and breadth of slums in urban J&K with respect to the number of slum clusters and households therein and more importantly to ascertain the relative change in their physical status in the light of various measures taken by government/local bodies and the residents themselves over a period of time in the existing facilities in these slum clusters.

The main findings of the survey are as follows:

## **Present condition of slums**

- ❖ Estimated number of slums at all India level were 33510 whereas the number of slums estimated in J&K state were reported to be 91.
- ❖ About 8.8 million households were estimated to be living in the slums of urban India whereas only 4855 number of households lived in the estimated 91 slums of urban J&K.
- ❖ 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 number of slums, 10 were notified and 70 were non-notified slums.
- ❖ About 93% of slums in J&K state were situated 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 is lower by 5% when compared with the all India which figures at 12%.
- ❖ In Jammu division, 100% of slums were located 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 surrounded 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

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 katcha and 10.7% were having unserviceable katcha type dwellings and 79.2% of slums were having no structures of houses.

- ❖ In Jammu division, 80% of slums had unserviceable katcha structure and 20% of slums had serviceable katcha structure whereas in Kashmir Division, majority of the slums (80.5%) had no structure whereas 19.5% of the slums had semi-pucca structure to live.
- ❖ About 98% of slums at the state level were using tap as the source of drinking water which is higher than the national figure of 71%. Tube well/Bore hole was the second major source of drinking water in about 2% of slums whereas at all India level, it figures at about 20%. In notified areas of J&K state, 100% of slums were using tap as the source of drinking water whereas in non-notified areas of J&K state, tap was the source of drinking water in 97.3% of slums and only 2.7% of slums were using tube well as the source of drinking water.
- ❖ In Jammu division, 80% of slums had taps as the main source of drinking water, 20% of slums had tube well/bore hole as the other source of drinking water whereas in Kashmir division, 100% of slums had taps as the major source of drinking water.
- ❖ 80.5% of slums in J&K state were using electricity for household use only which was much higher than the national figure where only 19% of slums were using electricity for household use. About 13% of slums at the state level were electrified with both street light and household use which was lower than the all India figure which stood at about 68%. 100% of notified slums in J&K state were using electricity both for street light and household use whereas only about 3% of non-notified slums were using electricity both for street light and household use. About 90% of slums in non-notified areas of J&K state were using electricity for household use only and 7.4% of slums had street light connections.
- ❖ In Jammu division, 80% of slums had electricity for household use only and 20% of the slums had electricity both for street light and household use whereas in Kashmir division, about 80.5% of slums had electricity for household use only and about 11.9% of slums had electricity both for street light and household use.
- ❖ In J&K state, about 80% of slums were having no drainage system whereas 31% of slums at all India level were having drainage facility. About 19% of slums in urban India were having underground drainage system whereas there was no availability of underground drainage system at the state level. 35% and 8% of slums at all India level were having open pucca and open katcha drainage system whereas about 10% of slums at the state level were having open pucca and open katcha drainage system each. In J&K state, 100% of notified slums had open katcha drainage system whereas in non-notified slums, only about 11% had open katcha drainage system and about 89% of slums were having no drainage facility.
- ❖ In Jammu division, 80% of slums had open katcha type of drainage system and 20% of slums had no drainage facility whereas in Kashmir division, only 12% of slums had open pucca drainage facility and about 88% of the slums had no drainage system.
- ❖ In J&K state, Municipality/Corporation had arranged for garbage disposal in about 18% of slums whereas in about 62% of slums at all India level, arrangement for garbage

disposal was done by Municipality/Corporation. About 73% of slums at the state level were having no garbage disposal arrangement whereas at all India level, it figures at 27%. Residents have arranged for garbage disposal in 11% of slums at all India level which was higher when compared with the state estimate of 2.4%. Municipality had arranged for garbage disposal in 100% of notified slums in J&K state whereas in non-notified slums, only 8% of slums had garbage disposal arrangement by municipality/corporation and residents had arranged for garbage disposal in 2.4% of slums. About 82% of slums in non-notified areas of J&K state had no garbage disposal arrangement.

- ❖ In Jammu division, 60% of slums had garbage disposal arrangement by Municipality/Corporation, 20% of slums had garbage disposal arrangement made by the residents at their own level and 20% of slums had no garbage disposal arrangement. In Kashmir division, majority of slums i.e.; 80.5% of slums had no arrangement for disposal of garbage and Municipality had arranged for garbage disposal in only about 12% of slums. 7% of slums in Kashmir region had not reported about garbage disposal facility.
- ❖ 15.3% of slums in urban J&K were in the proximity of less than 0.5 km from a government primary school whereas about 59% of slums in urban India were less than half kilometer away from such a school. About 28% of slums were concentrated between 0.5-1 km range of a government primary school at all India level which was higher than the corresponding state figure of 4.8%. Only 2% of slums in urban India were between 1-2 km range of such a school whereas about 2.4% of slums in urban J&K were within 1-2 km range of a government primary school. 77.5% of slums at the state level were at a distance of 2-5 km range from the nearest primary school which was higher than the all India figure which stood at only 2%. In J&K state, 100% of notified slums were less than half kilometer away from a government primary school whereas in non-notified slums, about 86.6% of slums were concentrated between 2-5 km. range of such a school and only 11% of slums were within 1 kilometer of such schools.
- ❖ In Jammu division, 80% of slums were within one kilometer of a government primary school and 20% of slums were at a distance of 1-2 km from such a school whereas in Kashmir division, about 12% of slums were within half a kilometer from nearest government primary school and about 88% of slums were at a distance of 2-5 km from nearest government primary school.
- ❖ 17.7% of slum clusters in urban area of J&K state were having the government hospital within a distance of 1 km. which was quite low when compared with the all India which figures at 48%. Only 2.4% of the slums at the state level were within 1-2 km range of a government hospital whereas about 17% of slums at the national level were at a distance of 1-2 km from such hospitals. Majority of slums (70.9%) were more than 5 kms. away from a government hospital/health centre in J&K state whereas at all India level, it figures at about 12%. In notified area of J&K state, 100% of the slums were less than half km. away from a government hospital/health centre whereas in non-notified slums, only 8% of slums were within half km. of such hospitals and about 79% were having government hospitals at a distance of 5 kms and above.
- ❖ In Jammu division, about 80% of slums were within half a kilometer of a government hospital/health centre and 40% of slums were within 1-5 kilometer range of such

hospital/health centre whereas in Kashmir division, only 12% of slums were less than half km. away from a govt. hospital and about 81% were more than 5 km away from such hospitals.

- ❖ At the state level, the average slum size was estimated at 53 households per slum whereas at all India level, the average slum size was 263 households per slum. In the notified areas of J&K state, the average slum size was 266 households per slum whereas in non-notified areas, the average slum size was 27 households per slum. In Jammu division, the average size of slum was estimated at 28 households per slum whereas in Kashmir division, the average slum size was estimated at 57 households per slum.
- ❖ About 6% of the slums in J&K state had an area of less than 0.05 hectares, the proportion being 33% for notified and 2.7% for non-notified slums. 78% of all slums including 67% of notified and 79% of non-notified slums had not reported about the area of land under slums. In Jammu division, about 20% of all slums had an area of less than half hectare of land and 80% had area in the range 0.05-1 hectare. In Kashmir division, about 88.5% of the slums had not reported about area of land under slums. Only 4% of the slums had an area of less than half hectare.
- ❖ About 19.5% of slums at the state level had a pucca road/lane/constructed path within the slums. The proportion of such slums was 100% among notified slums and 10.1% among non-notified slums. In both Jammu and Kashmir division, the pucca road/lane/constructed path within the slum was estimated at about 20% and 19.5% respectively.
- ❖ About 19.5% of the slums at the state level-100% of notified and 10.1% of non-notified slums-had a pucca motorable approach road/lane/constructed path to the slum. The percentage of the slums having pucca and motorable approach road to the slum was estimated at about 20% each for Jammu and Kashmir division.
- ❖ In about 86% of slums, most residents use latrine with the facility of dry pit, flush/pour flush, other type of latrines owned by them. Among notified slums, 100% of the residents had latrines with the facility of flush/pour flush owned by them whereas in about 82% of non-notified slums, most residents had dry pit latrines owned by them.
- ❖ In Jammu division, most of the residents of slums i.e. 40% of slums used shared: dry pit type of latrine, 20% use public latrine (without payment) and 20% of slums had no latrine facility whereas in Kashmir division, most of the residents of slums i.e. 80.5% of slums used owned: dry pit type of latrine.
- ❖ In J&K State, 100% of slums had no availability of underground sewerage system among notified, non-notified slums and for all slums taken together. In Jammu division as well as in Kashmir division, there was no availability of underground sewerage system.
- ❖ About 93% of slums in J&K state-100% among notified and 92% among non-notified-were cropped up along nallah/drain. 100% of slums in Kashmir division were located along nallah/drain which was higher when compared with the Jammu region which figures at 40%.
- ❖ 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).



- ❖ About 18% of slums at the state level-100% of notified and 8% of non-notified slums-were having associations for improving the condition of the slums formed by the slum dwellers themselves.

### **Direction Of Change During Last 5 Years.**

- ❖ Water supply has improved in only 9% of slums in J&K state whereas 43% of slums at all India level shows improvement in water supply during last five years, preceding the date of survey. In Jammu division, water supply has improved in about 20% of slums which is higher than Kashmir division which figures at 7.5% only.
- ❖ Electricity facility has improved in about 19.5% of slums at the state level which was quite low when compared with the all India level which figures at 37%.Electricity facility has shown improvement in about 20% and 19.5% of slums each for Jammu and Kashmir division respectively.
- ❖ Improvement in street light facility was reported by about 7.2% of slums in J&K state which is lower than the corresponding national figure of 37%.60% of slums shows improvement in street lights in the urban slums of Jammu region whereas there is no improvement in street lights in the urban slums of Kashmir region.
- ❖ 17.1% of slums in urban J&K shows improvement in latrine facility whereas at all India level, about 32% of slums shows improvement latrine facility. There is 19.5% improvement in latrine facility in urban slums of Kashmir division whereas no improvement in latrine facility has been observed in the urban slums of Jammu division.
- ❖ Only 2.4% of slums at the state level shows improvement in the drainage system whereas at all India level, it figures at about 33.4%. 20% of slums in Jammu region shows improvement in drainage facility whereas there is no improvement in the drainage facility in Kashmir region.
- ❖ About 22% of slums at all India level shows improvement in sewerage facility whereas there is no improvement in sewerage facility at the state level. However, 5% of slums in J&K state shows deterioration in sewerage facility which is higher than the national figure of only 1.4%.Sewerage facility has not improved in both the slums of Jammu and Kashmir region. However, there is deterioration in sewerage facility in about 40% of slums in Jammu region.
- ❖ In J&K state, only 5% of slums shows improvement in garbage disposal facility which was much lower than the corresponding national figure of about 34%. About 40% improvement has been observed in garbage disposal facility in Jammu region whereas there is no improvement in the said facility in Kashmir region.
- ❖ 22% of slums in J&K state shows improvement in condition of approach road to the slum which is lower when compared with the all India figure of 53%. 40% of slums shows improvement in approach road to the slum in Jammu region whereas there is 19.5% improvement in approach road to the slum in Kashmir region.
- ❖ 12.9% of slums in urban J&K shows improvement in road within the slum which was lower than the all India estimate of 47.6%. In Jammu region, about 20% of slums shows improvement in road within the slum whereas only 12% of slums in Kashmir region shows improvement in condition of road within the slum.

- ❖ Education facility at primary level has improved in 17% of slums at the state level whereas at all India level, improvement in education facility has been observed in about 30% of slums. 20% of slums in Kashmir region shows improvement in education facility at primary level whereas there is no improvement in education facility in the urban slums of Jammu region.
- ❖ Medical facility has improved in 17% of urban slums in J&K state which is about 3% less when compared with the all India level which figures at 20%. In Kashmir division, medical facility has improved in about 20% of the urban slums whereas no improvement in medical facility has been observed in the urban slums of Jammu division.

### **Source of improvement**

- ❖ In Kashmir division, Government has played an important role in the development of 5 facilities viz., water supply, electricity, approach road to the slum, education facility at primary level and medical facility in the urban slums. The contribution of the residents is particularly noticeable in providing latrine facility and road within the slum in the slum pockets of Kashmir region.
- ❖ In Jammu division, government has played a vital role in the improvement of street light, garbage disposal and approach road to the slum. NGOs has also played an important role in improving electricity and drainage facility in the slums of Jammu region. Improvement in street lights and road within the slums is attributed to the residents of the slum pockets of Jammu region.

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

India has witnessed a rapid economic growth in the country over the last two decades as compared to the period between 1951 to 1991. This has placed India on a high growth trajectory leading to a rapid growth of industrial and service sectors, which in turn has led to an increased urbanisation. There is an evidence of large scale migration of the rural poor to the cities/towns in search of employment. In the absence of any affordable housing, there has been a growth of slums in the urban areas of the country.

Similarly in the J&K state, there has been boom in the construction and diversified economic activities which has attracted labour, skilled and semi-skilled from the states like UP, MP, Bihar, and Chhattisgarh etc. thereby leading to the establishment of slums. The living conditions in the slums are sub-human, with little or no access to civic amenities like water, electricity, sanitation etc.

The present report aims to analyse certain demographic attributes of the slum population in J&K, its socio-economic and environmental impact and the public policy response towards the same.

### Background

The first nationwide survey on the Economic condition of slum dwellers in urban cities was conducted by the NSSO in its 31<sup>st</sup> round (July 1976-June 1977). The survey was restricted to all the class I town having 1971 census population one lakh or more and class II towns. The next survey on slum dwellers was carried out in the 49<sup>th</sup> round (Jan-June 1993), which covered rural as well as urban areas. After a gap of nearly 10 years, the 3<sup>rd</sup> survey was conducted in the 58<sup>th</sup> round (July-December 2002), covering only the urban slums. The fourth survey in the series was conducted in 65<sup>th</sup> NSS round (July 2008-June 2009). The aim was to collect information on the present condition of the slums and on the change in the condition of the facilities available therein. Like the 58<sup>th</sup> round survey, this survey was also confined to the urban sector.

The present survey carried out in the 69<sup>th</sup> round of NSS was thus the fifth nationwide NSS survey on slums. It relates to the period July 2012 to December 2012. The survey was confined to the urban sector only.

**Objective of the Survey:** The main aim of the survey on condition of slums was to portray the condition of the urban slums, both notified and non-notified, with respect to infrastructural facilities like the area where the slum was located, road within and approaching the slum, electricity, drinking water, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, etc. In addition, data on change in the condition of some of these facilities, and source of the improvement, if there was any such improvement over the last five years, were also collected. This report presents these estimates for J&K state.

**Operational definition of slums:** For operational purposes, slums were defined as follows:

- ✚ Areas notified as slums by the concerned municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities were termed notified slums.
- ✚ Also, any compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together, usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions, was considered a slum by the survey, provided at least 20 households lived there. Such a settlement, if not a notified slum, was called a non-notified slum. (Note that while a non-notified slum had to consist of at least 20 households, no such restriction was imposed in case of notified slums.)

**Geographical Coverage:** The survey covered the whole urban area of J&K state.

**Sample frame and sampling units:** The NSSO, through its urban frame survey, regularly updates a list of aerial units (UFS blocks or urban blocks) spanning the entire urban area of the country. This list serves as a sampling frame suitable for use in random sampling of urban areas in its socio-economic surveys. The latest updated list of UFS blocks (2007-12) was considered as the sampling frame for the 69<sup>th</sup> round NSS surveys of slums. The sampling units were UFS blocks selected for survey, any slum (notified and non-notified) lying wholly or partly within the block was eligible for survey and was covered.

**Sample Size:** A total of 148 FSUs (i.e., UFS blocks) were selected for this survey, of which 135 could be surveyed. In J&K state, a total of 11 slums were covered in the surveyed urban blocks. The number of sample blocks allotted for survey and actually surveyed along with the number of slums, separately for the notified and non-notified one surveyed, is given in Table 1 in Chapter 4.

**Schedule of enquiry:** A single schedule was used for each sample UFS block for filling up details of slums. If, for a sample block, more than one slum was eligible for survey, particulars of each such slum were recorded separately in the schedule. When the slum lay only partly within the sample UFS block, the slum characteristics recorded related to only the part of the slum which fell within the block.

**Mode of Data Collection:** Unlike household surveys where data are collected from a member of each household selected for the survey, in the survey on slums, data were collected for the entire slum from knowledgeable persons available at the time of survey. However, due care was taken in selecting such persons.

**Presentation of Results:** Following this introductory chapter, the relevant concepts and definitions used in this survey are presented in chapter two. The sample, design and estimation procedure for the survey is given in chapter three. The summary of findings based on the survey data is discussed in chapter four. Appendix “A” consists of the detailed tables generated from the data collected by the survey. A copy of the schedule of enquiry – “Schedule 0.21” – is given in Appendix “B”.

# CHAPTER 2

## CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

For collection of data on the presence and condition of slums, certain concepts and definitions were formulated. These are explained below.

**Slum:** A slum is a compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions in that compact area (commonly known as “Jhuggi Jhopri”). Such an area, for the purpose of this survey, was considered as a “slum pocket” if at least 20 households lived in that area. For this survey, only slums in urban areas were considered.

**Notified slums:** These are areas notified as slums by the concerned State governments, municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities.

**Non-notified slums:** Any compact settlement with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together, usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions, was considered a slum for the survey, provided at least 20 households live there. If such a settlement was not notified as a slum, it was called a *non-notified* slum. Note that while a *non-notified* slum had to consist of at least 20 households, no such restriction was imposed in case of *notified* slums.

**Slums eligible for survey:** For each sample UFS block, any slum (*notified* or *non-notified*) lying wholly or partly within the block was eligible for survey and had to be covered. If, for a sample block, more than one slum was eligible for survey, particulars of each such slum were obtained separately.

**Part-slums:** When the slum lay only partly within the sample UFS block, the part of the slum which fell within the block was called a part-slum. In such cases all the slum particulars recorded relate to only the part slum.

Such ‘part-slums’ were surveyed even if the approximate number of households in the part-slum (i.e., the part of the slum within the sample UFS block) was less than 20.

*This differed from the procedure followed in the last survey (NSS 65th round), where a part-slum qualified for survey only if it contained 20 or more households.*

### **Procedure for identifying a slum:**

*Notified* slums were identified with the help of knowledgeable persons and, if necessary, by obtaining a list of *notified* slums from the concerned municipalities, corporations, local bodies or development authorities. *Non-notified* slums were identified by the investigator with the help of knowledgeable persons by applying the definition of *non-notified* slums given above.

**Household:** A group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen constituted a household.

**Pucca structure:** A pucca structure is one whose walls and roofs are made of pucca materials such as cement, concrete, oven burnt bricks, hollow cement/ ash bricks, stone, stone blocks,

jack boards (cement plastered reeds), iron, zinc or other metal sheets, timber, tiles, slate, corrugated iron, asbestos cement sheet, veneer, plywood, artificial wood of synthetic material and polyvinyl chloride (PVC) material.

**Katcha structure:** A structure which has walls and roof made of non-pucca materials is regarded as a katcha structure. Non-pucca materials include unburnt bricks, bamboo, mud, grass, leaves, reeds, thatch, etc. Katcha structures can be of the following two types:

- (a) **Unserviceable katcha** structure includes all structures with thatch walls and thatch roof, i.e., walls made of grass, leaves, reeds, etc. and roof of a similar material and
- (b) **Serviceable katcha** structure includes all katcha structures other than unserviceable katcha structures.

**Semi-pucca structure:** A structure which cannot be classified as a pucca or a katcha structure as per definition is a semipucca structure. Such a structure will have either the walls or the roof but not both, made of pucca materials.

**Type of latrine :** Descriptions of the broad types of latrine are as follows:

- (i) **Pit latrine:** This could be (a) Ventilated improved pit latrine (b) Pit latrine with slab and (c) Pit latrine without slab/ open pit.

Detailed descriptions of each of these are as follows:

(a) **Ventilated improved pit latrine:** This is a dry pit latrine ventilated by a pipe that extends above the latrine roof. The open end of the vent pipe is covered with gauze mesh or fly-proof netting and the inside of the superstructure is kept dark.

(b) **Pit latrine with slab:** This is a dry pit latrine that uses a hole in the ground to collect the excreta and a squatting slab or platform that is firmly supported on all sides, easy to clean and raised above the surrounding ground level to prevent surface water from entering the pit. The platform has a squatting hole, or is fitted with a seat. Unlike ventilated pit latrine, in this type of latrine vent pipe is not used.

(c) **Pit latrine without slab/ open pit:** Pit latrine without slab uses a hole in the ground for excreta collection and does not have a squatting slab, platform or seat.

(ii) **Flush/pour-flush:** Flush latrine uses a cistern or holding tank for flushing water, and a water seal (which is a U-shaped pipe below the seat or squatting pan) that prevents the passage of flies and odours. A pour-flush latrine uses a water seal, but unlike a flush latrine, it uses water poured by hand for flushing (no cistern is used). Depending on the system/site to which human excreta and wastewater are carried off, flush/ pour flush latrine can be of the following types: (i) piped sewer system, (ii) septic tank, (iii) flush/pour-flush to pit latrine, (iv) other (flush/pour-flush to open drain, open pit, open field, etc.). The different systems of flush/pour-flush latrine are therefore:

a) **Piped sewer system:** Piped sewer system is a system of sewer pipes, also called sewerage, that is designed to collect human excreta and wastewater and remove them from the household environment. In this system flush/pour flush latrine used by a household is connected to a piped sewer system.

(b) **Septic tank:** Septic tank is an excreta collection device consisting of a watertight settling tank, which is normally located underground. The treated effluent of a septic tank usually seeps into the ground through a leaching pit. In this system, flush/pourflush latrine used by a household is connected to a septic tank.



(c) **Flush/pour-flush to pit latrine:** In this case, human excreta are flushed or pour-flushed to a hole in the ground or leaching pit which is covered.

(d) **Flush/pour-flush to elsewhere (open drain, open pit, open field, etc):** In this case, excreta are disposed of near the household environment (not into a pit, septic tank, or sewer). Excreta may be flushed to the open drain, open pit, open field, etc.

(iii) **Others:** This covered latrines of all types other than those listed above, including (i) hanging latrine, which is built over the sea, a river, or other body of water, into which excreta drops directly and (ii) service latrine, which is serviced by scavengers. Further, a composting toilet, which is a dry toilet into which carbon-rich material (vegetable wastes, straw, grass, sawdust, ash) is added to the excreta and special conditions maintained to produce inoffensive compost, was recorded under Others.

**Underground sewerage System:** An underground sewerage system contains underground pipes or conduits for carrying off drainage water, waste matter, discharge from water closets, etc.

**Drainage system:** A system, if any exists, for carrying off waste water and liquid wastes of the area is called a drainage system. Drainage could involve natural or artificial removal of surface and sub-surface water from a given area. However, if water flows down by its own weight under gravity, in an unregulated manner, then it is considered a case of 'no drainage'.

**Garbage disposal:** In the urban areas, some arrangements usually exist to carry away the refuse and waste of households to some dumping place away from the residential areas. In some places, the public bodies collect the garbage from the premises of the household or from some fixed points in the locality where the residents put their garbage. In some places, a body of residents themselves make arrangements for carrying the garbage to the dumping place away from residential areas without participation of any public body till the final disposal. Information on the arrangement prevailing for the colony/locality of the slum was obtained in the survey.

**Whether benefited from JNNURM/RAY/any other slum improvement scheme:** Any scheme run by the Central Government, State Government or any local body for improvement of slums, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), was considered here.





# CHAPTER 3

## SAMPLE DESIGN AND ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

### SURVEY ON PARTICULARS OF SLUMS

#### Introduction

The National Sample Survey (NSS), set up by the Government of India in 1950 to collect socio-economic data employing scientific sampling methods, conducted its 69th round of operations during July to December 2012. Two surveys were carried out: a survey of drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and housing condition, and a survey of slums. The last survey on the subject was conducted during the 65th round of NSS (July 2008- June 2009). The survey of slums was confined to the urban sector.

The Directorate of Economics & Statistics: J&K has been participating in the survey being conducted by NSSO, MOSPI, Government of India since 1954. NSS work is being conducted on double matching basis pattern and samples are covered in the ratio of 2:1 by State and Central Government respectively.

#### Outline of Survey Programme

**Geographical coverage:** The NSS 69th round survey on slums covered the whole urban area of the J&K state.

**Period of survey and work programme:** The survey was of six months' duration starting on 1st July 2012 and ending on 31st December 2012. The survey period of this round was divided into two sub-rounds of three months' duration each as follows:

Sub-round 1: July - September 2012

Sub-round 2: Oct. - December 2012

Equal numbers of sample blocks were allotted to the two sub-rounds to ensure uniform spread of sample blocks over the survey period.

**Schedule of enquiry:** A single schedule was used for each sample UFS block for recording particulars of slums. In case of each sample UFS block, any slum (notified or non-notified) lying wholly or partly within the sample UFS block was eligible for survey and was covered. If, for a sample block, more than one slum was eligible for survey, particulars of each such slum were recorded separately in the schedule. When the slum lay only partly within the sample UFS block, all the slum characteristics recorded related to only the part of the slum which fell within the block.

#### Sample Design

**Sampling Frame:** The latest updated list of Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks (2007-12) was taken as the sampling frame.

**Sample units:** The sampling units were the UFS blocks (UFS 2007-12).

**Stratification:** Within the urban areas of a district, each town with population 10 lakhs or more as per Population Census 2011 formed a separate basic stratum and the remaining urban areas of the district were together considered as another basic stratum.

**Sub-stratification:** Each stratum was divided into 2 sub-strata as follows:

Sub-stratum 1: all UFS blocks having area type 'slum area'

Sub-stratum 2: remaining UFS blocks

**Total sample size:** For the state sample, there were about 148 UFS blocks allocated for J&K state. In the J&K state, a total of 11 slums were located and covered in the surveyed urban blocks of the state sample.

**Allocation to strata:** Within State, the sample size was allocated to the different strata in proportion to the population as per Census 2011. Allocations at stratum level were adjusted to multiples of 2 with a minimum sample size of 2.

**Allocation to sub-strata:** Stratum allocations were distributed among the two sub-strata in proportion to the number of UFS blocks in the sub-strata. Minimum allocation for each sub-stratum was 2. Equal number of samples had been allocated among the two sub-rounds.

**Selection of UFS blocks:** The NSS Urban Frame Survey (UFS 2007-12 phase) blocks were used for all towns and cities. From each stratum/sub-stratum UFS blocks were selected using Simple Random Sampling Without Replacement (SRSWOR). Samples were drawn in the form of two independent sub-samples and equal sized samples were allocated to the two sub rounds. Also, an additional sample of UFS blocks in the form of sub-sample 3, equal to the number of sample UFS blocks in each of the sub-samples 1 & 2, was allocated to substratum 1 only.

**Survey on urban slums:** Information on each slum, notified or non-notified, found in the entire selected FSU was collected through Schedule0.21. In case the slum was spread over more than one FSU, only the part within the selected FSU was surveyed (even if the approximate number in the part slum is less than 20) and considered as 'one slum'.

# CHAPTER 4

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The 69th round of survey, inter-alia, include the subject on condition of urban slums. Unlike the previous surveys conducted under the NSS rounds, where the information was collected from each selected household, information on the civic facilities of the slums was collected from one or more knowledgeable persons in respect of each of the selected slums. This was the fifth survey on slums after the 65th round (July, 2008 - June, 2009), 58th round (July – December, 2002), 31st round (July, 1976- June, 77) and the 49th round (January-June 1993). As the slum is essentially an urban phenomenon, this survey covered only the urban areas.

This report summarizes the important findings of the survey and discusses the salient features pertaining to the present status, that is, the status on the date of survey of urban slums in India viz-a-viz J&K state. The comparison of two regions of Jammu and Kashmir of the J&K state is also elaborated. However, district estimates are not projected and highlighted because of smaller sample size at district level and it may lead to wrong interpretation of data.

The findings are based on the survey conducted in a sample of 11 urban slums in J&K. The present report contains information on ownership of the land of slums, area type, its surroundings, structure type, availability of living facilities like electricity, drinking water, latrine, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, distance of the slum from nearest primary school and government hospital/health centre. It also provides information on the change in the condition of the urban slums during the last five years along with the sources of improvement of the facilities, if any.

**Table 1:-** About 135 urban blocks were surveyed in the J&K State. Out of these 135 blocks, 47 urban blocks were surveyed in Jammu division and 88 urban blocks were surveyed in Kashmir division. In the J&K state out of 11 sample slums, 3 were notified and 8 were non-notified slums. In Jammu division there were 5 non-notified slums whereas in Kashmir division, 3 were notified slums and 3 were non-notified slums.

<b>Table 1: Number of sample blocks allotted and surveyed, number of sample slums surveyed in J&amp;K State</b>					
<b>State</b>	<b>Number of sample blocks</b>		<b>Number of sample slums</b>		
	<b>Allotted</b>	<b>Surveyed</b>	<b>Notified</b>	<b>Non-Notified</b>	<b>All</b>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	148	135	3	8	<b>11</b>
<b>Division</b>					
<b>Jammu</b>	54	47	-	5	<b>5</b>
<b>Kashmir</b>	94	88	3	3	<b>6</b>

**Table 2:-** It shows estimated number of Notified and Non-Notified slums and households living in such slums. Among the facts, apparent from this table are the following:

- An estimated total of 91 slums existed in the urban areas of J&K, 10 in Notified and 81 in Non-Notified slums.
- An estimated 4855 households lived in these slums, about 2657 in Notified and 2198 in Non-Notified slums.

- (iii) Out of an estimated 91 slums in urban J&K, Kashmir region accounted for about 88% and Jammu region had about 12% of the slums. Majority of the slum households (94%) of urban J&K were estimated to be living in Kashmir region and only 6% in Jammu region.

<b>Table 2: Estimated number of slums and estimated approximate number of households within the slums in J&amp;K State</b>						
<i>Estimated</i>						
State	Number Of Slums			Approx. no of Households in		
	Notified	Non-notified	All	Notified Slums	Non-Notified Slums	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	10	81	<b>91</b>	2657	2198	<b>4855</b>
<b>Division</b>						
<b>Jammu</b>	0	11	<b>11</b>	0	308	<b>308</b>
<b>Kashmir</b>	10	70	<b>80</b>	2657	1890	<b>4547</b>

**Table 3:-** At the state level, the average slum size was estimated at 53 households per slum. The average slum size was highest in notified slum (266 households per slum) of J&K State.

In Kashmir division, the average slum size was higher (57 households per slum) when compared with Jammu Region where the average slum size was 28 households per slum.

<b>Table 3: Average slum size in terms of number of households per slum</b>			
State	Notified	Non-Notified	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	266	27	<b>53</b>
<b>Division</b>			
<b>Jammu</b>	0	28	<b>28</b>
<b>Kashmir</b>	266	27	<b>57</b>

**Table 4:-** The survey estimated that about 93% of the slums are seen to be situated on Private land and only 6.6% on other public land for both Notified and Non-Notified slums combined together.. Among Notified slums, all the slums (100%) are on Private land. About 92.6% of Non-Notified slums are on Private land and 7.4% on other public land.

<b>Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&amp;K State by type of ownership of the land</b>							
<b>Per 1000 no. of slums on land of ownership type</b>							
State	Private	Public			Not Known	N.R	ALL
		Railway	Local Bodies	Others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	934	0	0	66	0	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K- Notified</b>	1000	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K Non-Notified</b>	926	0	0	74	0	0	<b>1000</b>

**Table 5:-** During the survey, information was also collected regarding the type of area surrounding the slums. It has come to understand that about 89% of the slums are surrounded by Residential areas, about 4.8% by Industrial area and 6.6% by Commercial areas.

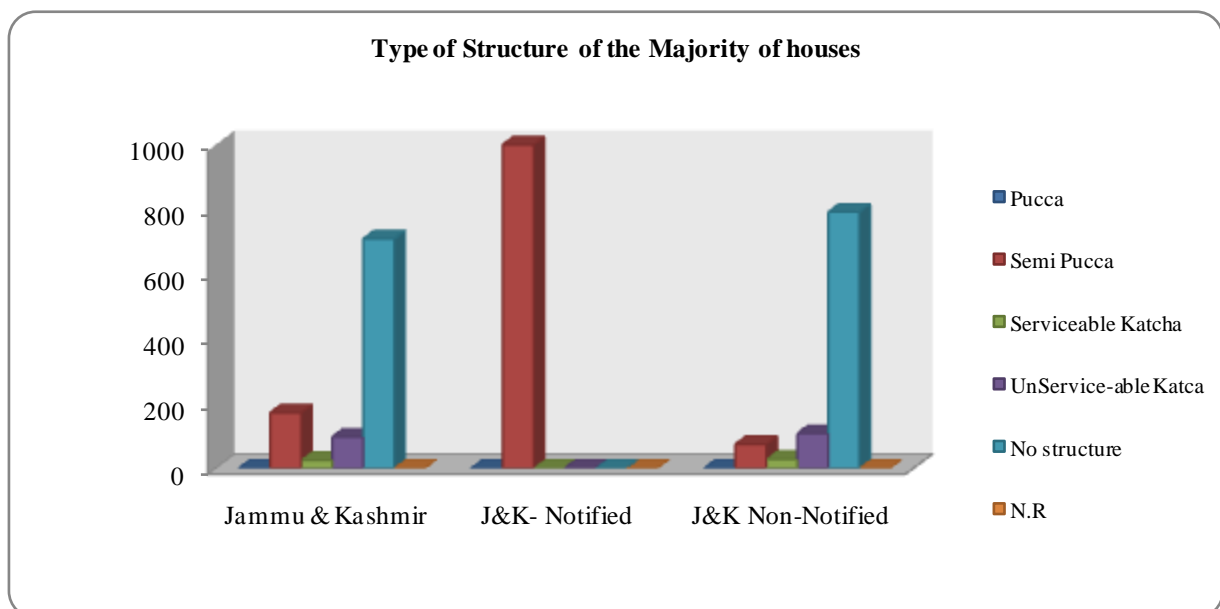
Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of area surrounding the slum							
Per 1000 no. of slums with area surrounding the slum of type							
State	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Others	Slum	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	886	48	66	0	0	0	1000
J&K- Notified	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000
J&K Non-Notified	872	54	74	0	0	0	1000

100% of Notified slums are seen to be surrounded by Residential areas. Among Non-Notified slums, the proportion of slums surrounded by Residential area was as high as 87%. About 5.4% of slums in Non-Notified slums were surrounded by Industrial areas and 7.4% by Commercial areas.

**Table 6:-** Table 6 shows distribution of slums by type of structure of majority of the houses in the slum, pucca, semi pucca, serviceable katcha and unserviceable katcha. The survey reveals that about 71% of slums in both Notified and Non-Notified slums combined together including 79% of slums in Non-Notified slums were having no structure. About 17% were found to be having semipucca, 2.4% and 9.6% of the slums were having serviceable katcha and unserviceable katcha type dwellings in J&K state respectively.

Among Notified slums, 100% of the slums were found to be having semipucca type dwellings whereas among Non-Notified slums, 7.4% were having semipucca, 2.7% were having serviceable katcha, 10.7% were having unserviceable katcha type dwellings.

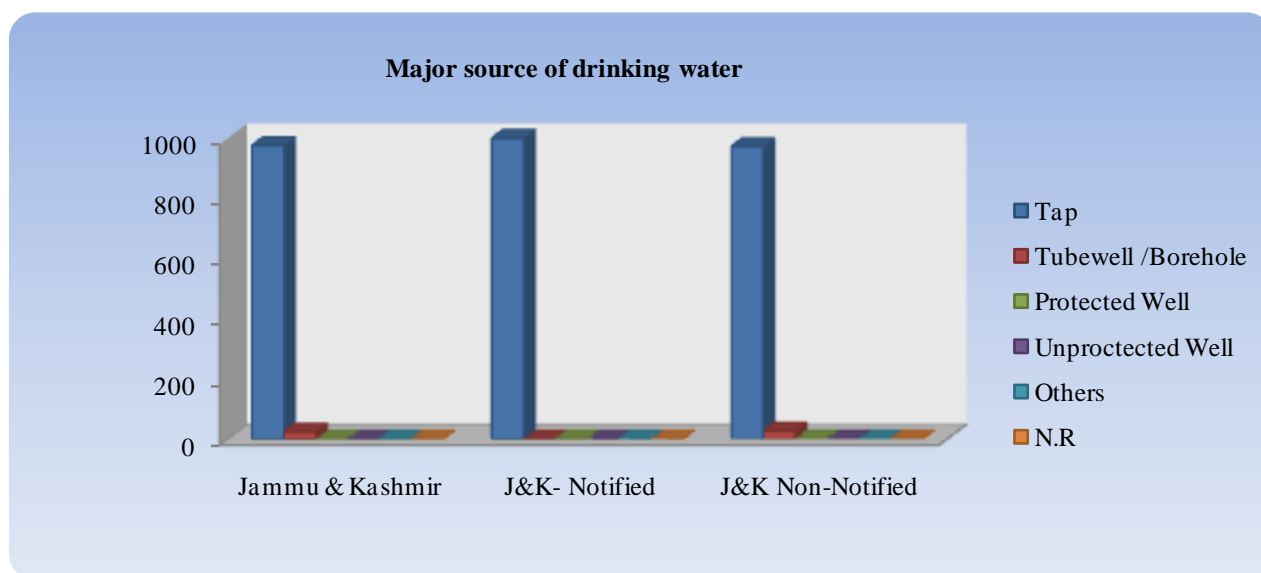
Table 6: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of structure of the majority of houses							
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with structure of the majority of houses type						
	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Serviceable Katcha	UnService-able katcha	No structure	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	171	24	96	709	0	1000
J&K- Notified	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
J&K Non-Notified	0	74	27	107	792	0	1000



**Table7:-** It shows distribution of slums by major source of drinking water: tap, tube well/borehole, protected well, unprotected well and others.

Taps were the major source of drinking water in nearly 98% of all slums taken together. The other important source was Tube well /Borehole which was reported as the major source by 3% of Non-Notified slums, and 2.4 % of all slums taken together.

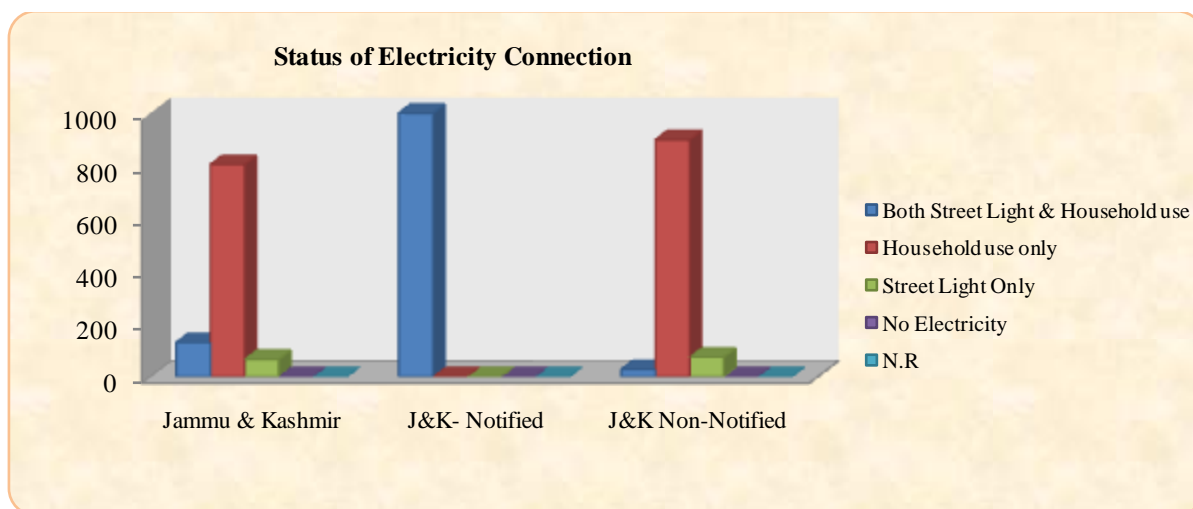
Table 7: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by major source of drinking water							
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with major source of drinking water						
	Tap	Tubewell /Borehole	Protected Well	Unprotected Well	Others	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	976	24	0	0	0	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K- Notified</b>	1000	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K Non-Notified</b>	973	27	0	0	0	0	<b>1000</b>



**Table 8** shows the distribution of slums by status of electricity connection. Slums surveyed were classified into those having no electricity, those having electricity for street lights only, those having electricity for household use only, those having electricity for household use only, and those having electricity for both purposes.

Majority of the slums (81%) at the state level had electricity for household use only, the proportion being about 90% for Non-Notified slums. About 13% of all slums taken together had electricity both for street light and household use, the proportion being 100% for Notified and 2.7% for Non-notified slums. About 7% of slums had street light connection only. No slums in urban area of J&K were reported to be without electricity connection.

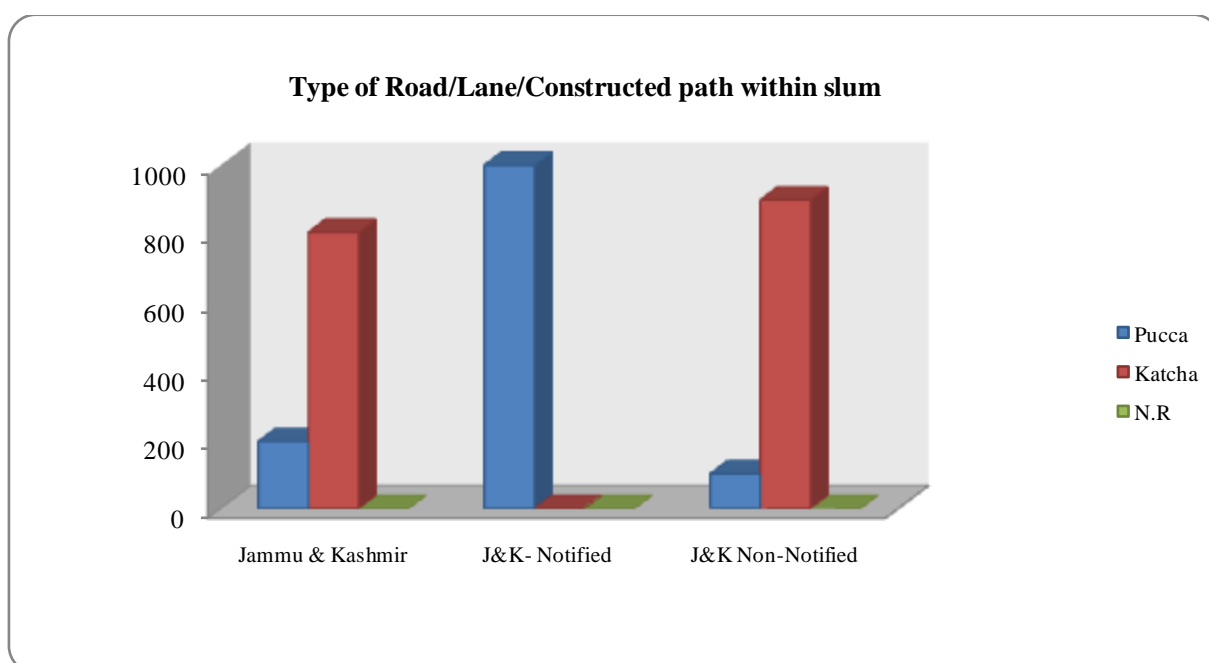
Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K state by status of electricity connection						
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with Electricity For			No Electricity	N.R	All
	Both Street Light & Household use	Household use only	Street Light Only			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	129	805	66	0	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K- Notified</b>	1000	0	0	0	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K Non-Notified</b>	27	899	74	0	0	<b>1000</b>



**Table 9:-** The number of slums having pucca road/ lane/ constructed path within the slum was about 20% for all the slums taken together whereas 81% of slums for both Notified and Non-Notified slums taken together had a katcha road within the slum. The proportion of slums with pucca road within the slum was 100% among Notified slums and for non-notified slums, 90% of slums had katcha road and only 10% of slums had pucca road within the slum.

**Table 9: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K state by type of road/ lane/ constructed path within the slum**

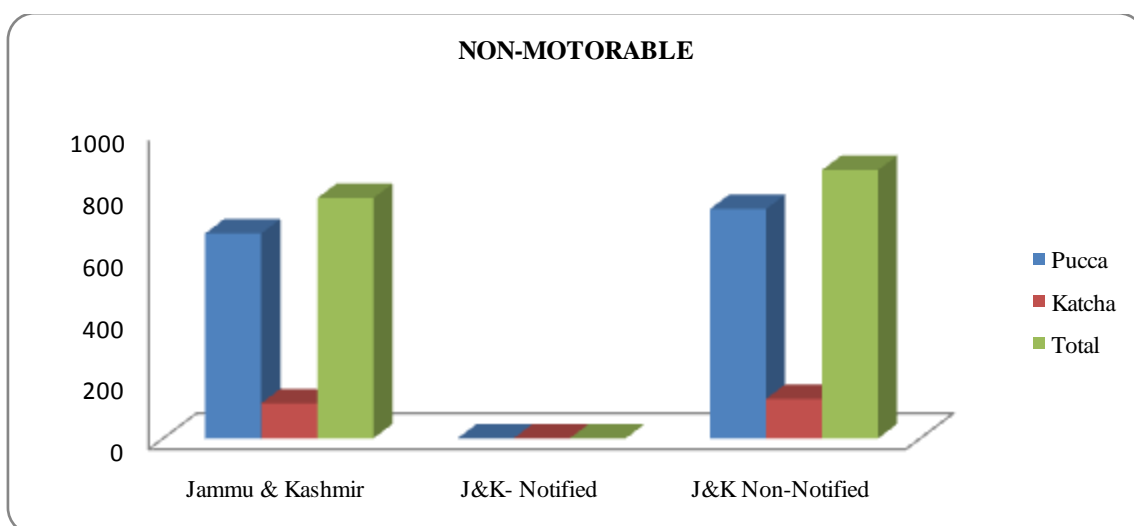
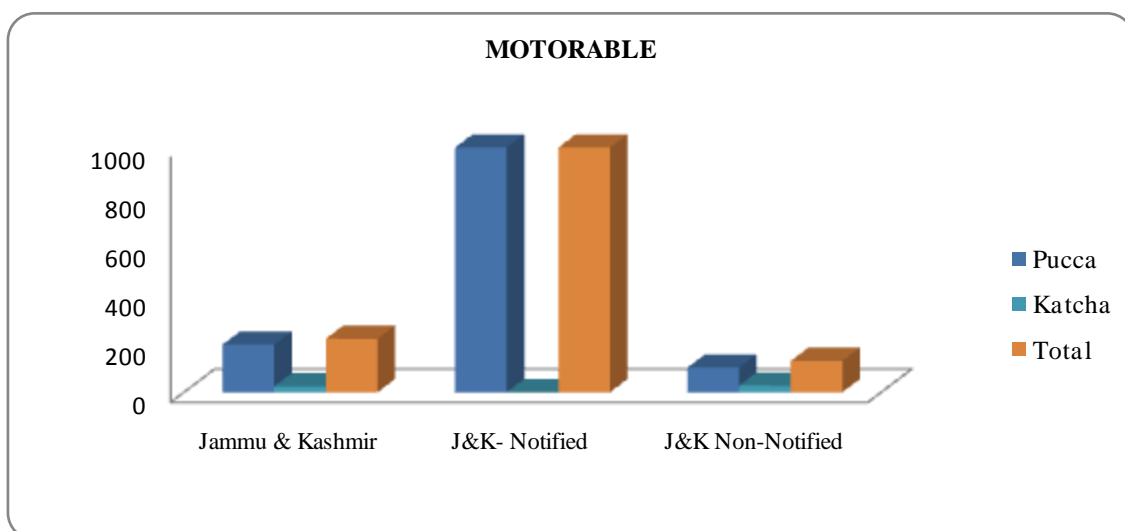
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with road/lane/constructed path within the slum of type			
	Pucca	Katcha	N.R	ALL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	195	805	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K- Notified</b>	1000	0	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K Non-Notified</b>	101	899	0	<b>1000</b>



**Table 10:-** It shows distribution of slums by type of approach road/lane/constructed path to the slum: motorable, and pucca, motorable but katcha, non- motorable but pucca, and non-motorable but katcha. At the state level, about 20% of all slums (including 100% of notified and 10% of non-notified slums) had a pucca and 2.4% of all slums had a katcha motorable approach road/ constructed path to the slum. About 66.6% of slums had a pucca but non-motorable approach road for all slums taken together, the proportion being 74.5% for non-notified slums. 11.4% of slums for both Notified and Non-Notified slums combined together had a non- motorable katcha approach road to the slum.

**Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K state by type of approach road/ lane/ constructed path to the slum**

State	Per 1000 no. of slums with approach road/lane/constructed path of type							N.R	All
	Motorable			Non-Motorable					
	Pucca	Katcha	Total	Pucca	Katcha	Total			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
Jammu & Kashmir	195	24	219	666	114	781	0	1000	
J&K- Notified	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	
J&K Non-Notified	101	27	128	745	128	872	0	1000	





**Table 11:-**Survey has brought to the notice that 86% of slums had latrines with the facility of dry pit, flush / pour flush, other type of latrine owned by the residents of the slums. Public/Community latrines without payment with the facility of flush / pour flush were used by most of the residents in about 9% of slums at the state level. In about 5% of slums, dry pit latrines were used by most of the residents.

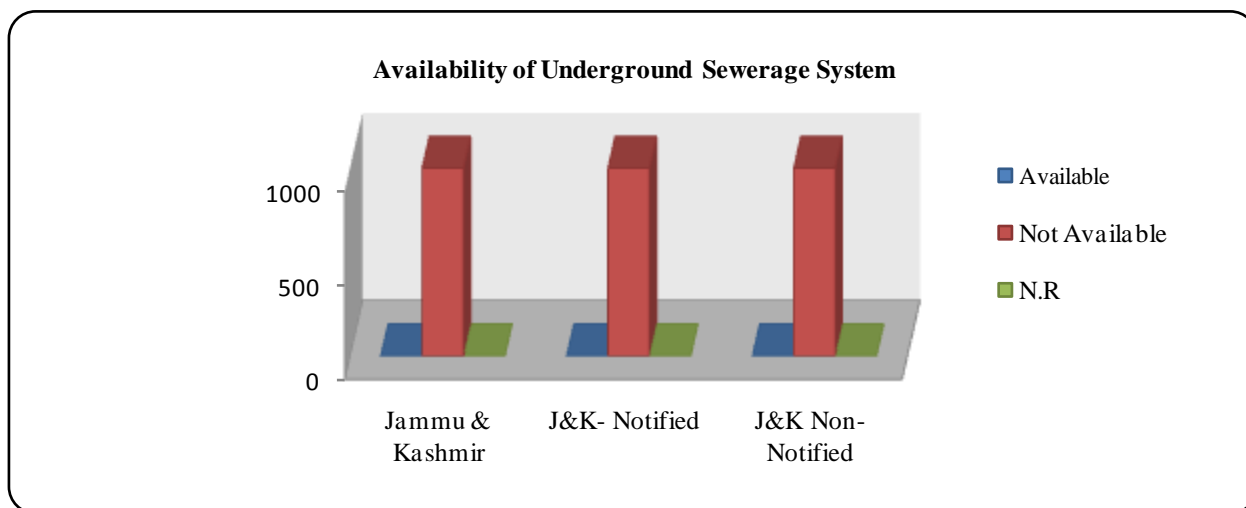
Among notified slums, 100% of the residents had latrines with the facility of flush/pour flush owned by them. In about 82% of non-notified slums, most residents had dry pit latrines owned by them. Public/community latrines (without payment) with the facility of flush were used by most of the residents in about 10 % of non-notified slums and in about 5.4% of non - notified slums; sharing system with the facility of dry pit latrines was used by most of the residents.

<b>Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&amp;K state by latrine facility used by most of the residents</b>						
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with latrine facility of the type					
	Public/Community Without Payment			Public/Community With Payment		
	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour Flush	Others	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour Flush	Others
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	0	90	0	0	0	0
<b>J&amp;K- Notified</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>J&amp;K Non-Notified</b>	0	101	0	0	0	0

Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K state by latrine facility used by most of the residents									
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with latrine facility of the type						No Latrine	N.R	All
	Shared			Owned					
	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour Flush	Others	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour Flush	Others			
	(1)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)			
Jammu & Kashmir	48	0	0	733	105	24	0	0	1000
J&K- Notified	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000
J&K Non-Notified	54	0	0	819	0	0	27	0	1000

**Table 12:-** Table 12 shows the distribution of slums with underground sewerage system. Among Notified, Non-Notified slums and all slums taken together, no slum had the availability of underground sewerage system in J&K state.

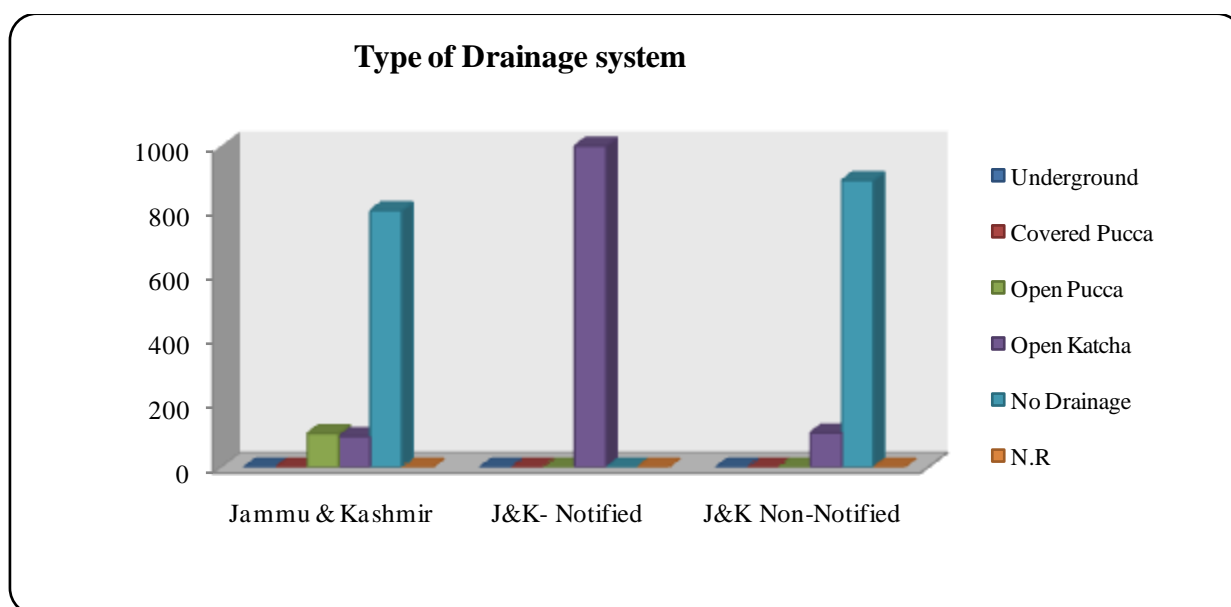
<b>Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&amp;K state by availability of underground sewerage system</b>				
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with underground sewerage system			
	Available	Not Available	N.R	ALL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	0	1000	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K- Notified</b>	0	1000	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K Non-Notified</b>	0	1000	0	<b>1000</b>



**Table 13:-** It shows the distribution of slums by type of drainage system. An estimated 80% of slums-89.3% of Non- Notified slums had no drainage system that is no system for carrying off waste water and liquid wastes of the slum. About 11% of slums had open pucca drainage system and 9.6% had open katcha drainage system for all slums taken together.

100% of notified slums and about 11% of non-notified slums had open katcha drainage system.

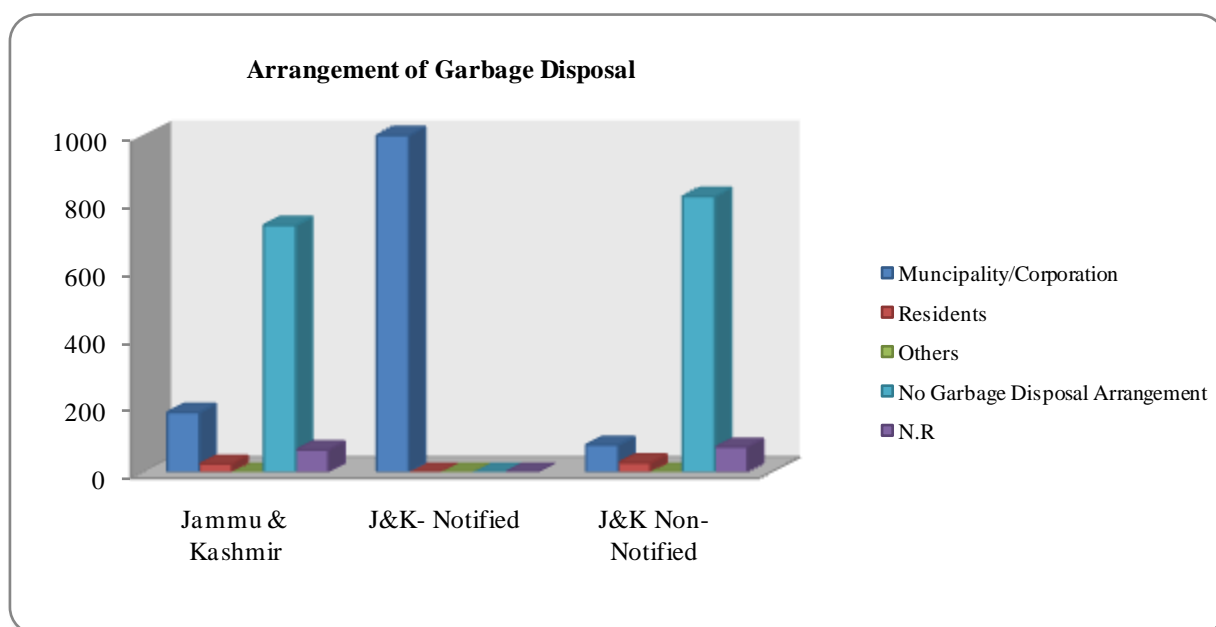
Table 13: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K state by type of drainage system							
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with drainage system of type						
	Underground	Covered Pucca	Open Pucca	Open Katcha	No Drainage	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	0	0	105	96	799	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K- Notified</b>	0	0	0	1000	0	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K Non-Notified</b>	0	0	0	107	893	0	<b>1000</b>



**Table 14:-** Majority of all slums (73%)- 81.9% of Non-Notified slums- had no arrangement of garbage disposal. The Municipality/Corporation had arranged for garbage disposal in about 18% of all slums- 100% of Notified and 8% of Non-Notified slums. In 2.4% of all slums taken together, the residents had arranged for garbage disposal. 6.6% of slums in J&K state had not reported about any arrangement of garbage disposal or do not have any such information.

**Table 14: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K state by arrangement of garbage disposal**

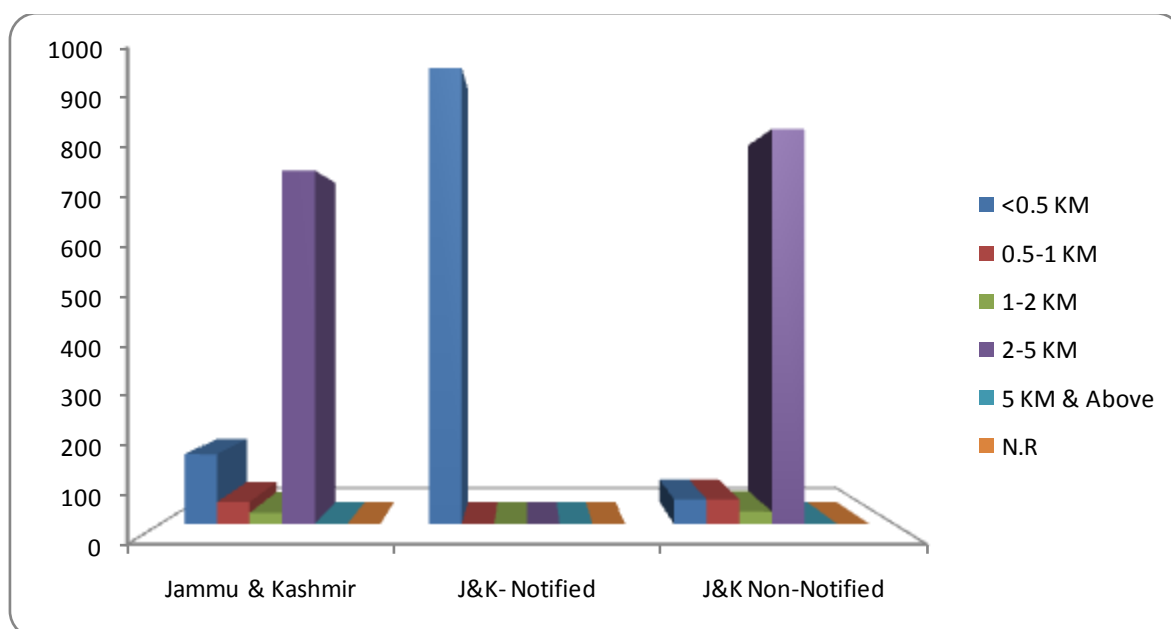
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with					
	Garbage disposal arrangement by			No Garbage Disposal Arrangement	N.R	All
	Municipality/Corporate	Residents	Others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	177	24	0	733	66	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K- Notified</b>	1000	0	0	0	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K Non-Notified</b>	80	27	0	819	74	<b>1000</b>



**Table15:-Table 15** reflects the distribution of slums by distance from the nearest government primary school. About 78% of slums-87% among Non-Notified slums was concentrated between 2-5 km. range of a government primary school. 20% of all slums were within 1 km. of such a school and 15% of all slums including 100% of Notified slums were less than half a km. of such school. Only 2.4% of all slums at the state level were situated between 1-2km. range of such school.

**Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K state by distance from nearest government primary school**

State	Per 1000 no. of slums with distance from nearest primary school					
	<0.5 KM	0.5-1 KM	1-2 KM	2-5 KM	5 KM & Above	N.R
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	153	48	24	775	0	0
<b>J&amp;K- Notified</b>	1000	0	0	0	0	0
<b>J&amp;K Non-Notified</b>	54	54	27	866	0	0



**Table 16:-** The proportion of slums more than 5 kms. away from a government hospital or health centre was 71% for both Notified and Non-Notified slums combined together. About 18% of slums were less than half a km., 2.4% were within 1-2 km range and 9% were within 2-5 km range of such a government hospital or health centre at the state level.

Among Notified slums, almost all the slums(100%) were less than half a km. and among Non-Notified slums, about 79% of slums were more than 5 kms.away from a government hospital or health centre.

State	Per 1000 no. of slums with distance from nearest govt. hospital / health centre						All
	<0.5 KM	0.5-1 KM	1-2 KM	2-5 KM	5 KM & Above	N.R.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	177	0	24	90	709	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K- Notified</b>	1000	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K Non-Notified</b>	80	0	27	101	792	0	<b>1000</b>

**Table 17:-** Table 17 shows distribution of slums by approx. area as recorded by the survey. About 6% of all slums had area less than half hectares, the proportion being 33% for Notified and about 3% for Non-Notified slums.

About 9.6% of all slums had area in the range 0.05-1 hectare (ha), and 6.6% were in the 2.00-3.00 ha range for both Notified and Non-Notified slums combined together.

Among Non-Notified slums, 10.7% of slums were within 0.05-1.00 hectares range and 7.4% of slums had 2.00-3.00 hectares of area of land under slums. About 78% of all slums including 67% of Notified and 79% of Non-Notified slums had not reported about area of land under slums.

<b>Table 17: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&amp;K state by approximate area of slum</b>										
State	Per 1000 no of slums with approximate area of slum (in hectares)									
	<0.05	0.05-1.00	1.00-2.00	2.00-3.00	3.00-4.00	4.00-6.00	6.00-8.00	8.00 & Above	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	59	96	0	66	0	0	0	0	779	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K- Notified</b>	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	667	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K Non-Notified</b>	27	107	0	74	0	0	0	0	792	<b>1000</b>

**Table 18:-** Table 18 shows the distribution of slums by location: along nallah/drain, along railway line, along river bank or river bed, on hilly terrain or in parks and open spaces.

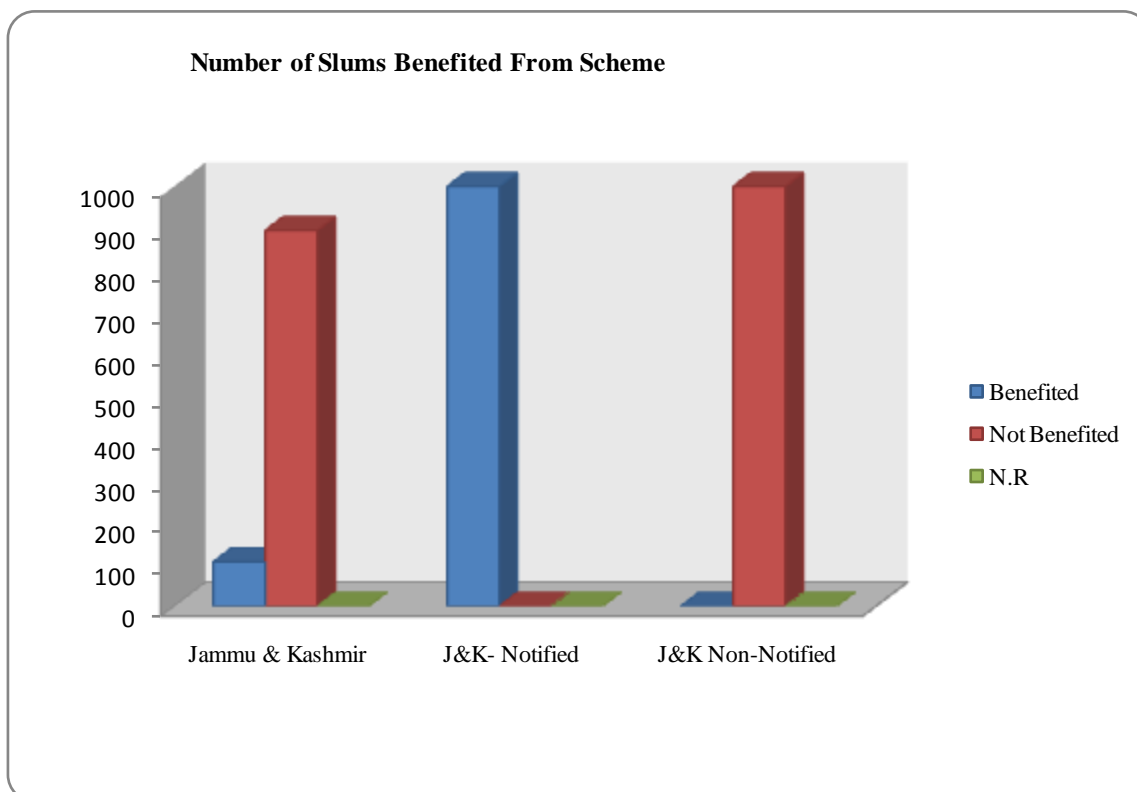
Majority of all slums (93%)-100% among Notified and 92% among Non-Notified- were located along nallahs or drains. Only about 2% of all slums -5.4% of non-notified slums- were located in open spaces/parks.

<b>Table 18: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&amp;K state by location of slum</b>								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums							
	Along Nallah/Drain	Along R'way Line	River Bank / river Bed	Hilly Terrian Slope	Park/ Open Space	Others	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	928	0	0	0	48	24	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K- Notified</b>	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K Non-Notified</b>	920	0	0	0	54	27	0	<b>1000</b>

**Table 19:-** Table 19 shows the proportion of slums reporting that they had benefitted from any welfare scheme like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewable Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojna(RAY) or any other scheme for improvement of slums by the state government or any local body.

At the state level, about 11% of slums were benefitted from any of the scheme run either by Govt./NGO's or any other agencies for the improvement of the slums whereas 89% of the slums had not received any benefit of such schemes .100% of notified slums were benefitted from the above mentioned schemes. No slum was benefitted from the above mentioned schemes among the Non-Notified slums.

<b>Table 19: Per 1000 number of slums in J&amp;K state which benefitted from any slum improvement scheme</b>				
State	Per 1000 number of slums			
	Benefitted	Not Benefitted	N.R	ALL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	105	895	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K- Notified</b>	1000	0	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>J&amp;K Non-Notified</b>	0	1000	0	<b>1000</b>



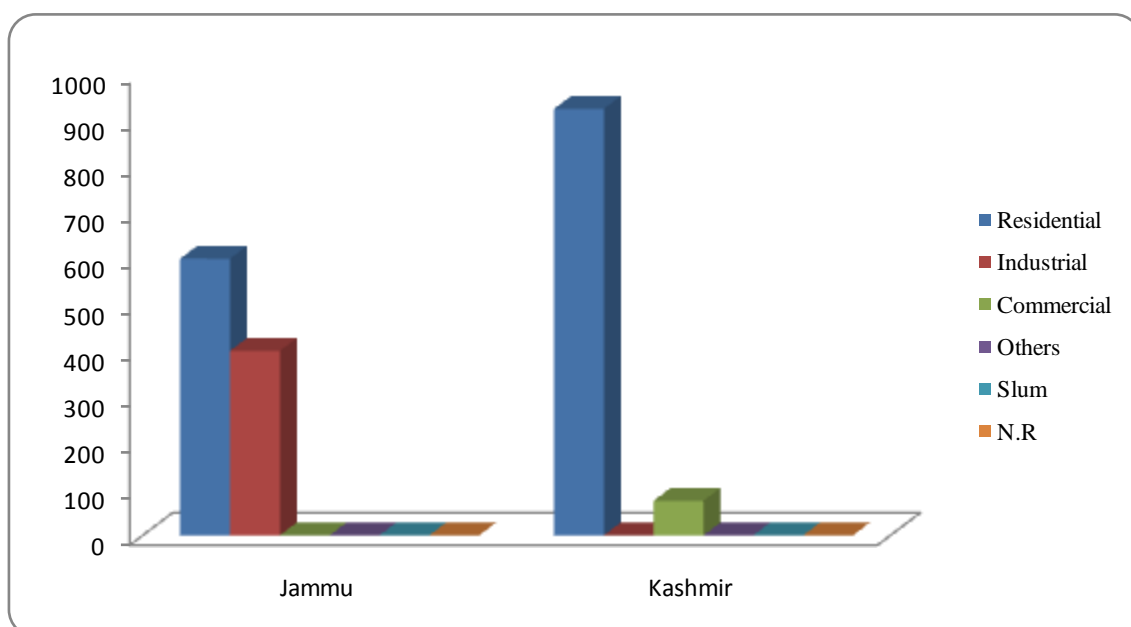
**Table20:-** Table 20 reflects the proportion of slums where an association existed for the improvement of the slum. About 18% of all slums reported that there was such an association, the proportion being 100% for Notified and 8% for Non-Notified slums.

Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by availability of an association for improving the condition of the slum				
State	Per 1000 Number of slums			
	Association for improving the condition of the slums			
	Yes	No	N.R	ALL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Jammu & Kashmir	177	823	0	1000
J&K- Notified	1000	0	0	1000
J&K Non-Notified	80	920	0	1000

#### REGION WISE COMPARISON OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR:-

**Table 21:-** The survey revealed that about 92.5% of slums in urban area of Kashmir region were surrounded by Residential areas, the proportion being 60% for Jammu region. About 40% of slums in urban area of Jammu region were surrounded by Industrial area whereas no slum in Kashmir region was surrounded by Industrial area. About 7.5% of slums in Kashmir region were seen to be surrounded by Commercial areas.

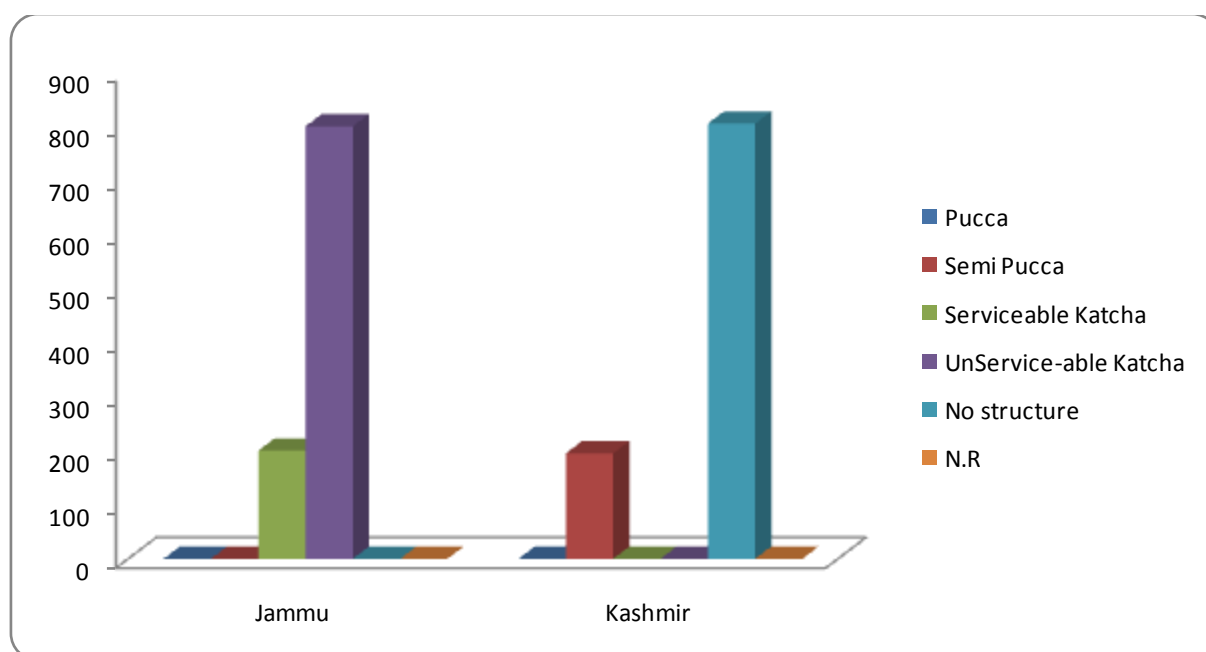
Table 21: Per 1000 distribution of slums by type of area surrounding the slum							
Division	Per 1000 no. of slums with area surrounding the slum of type						
	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Others	Slum	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu	600	400	0	0	0	0	1000
Kashmir	925	0	75	0	0	0	1000



**Table 22:-** About 80% of the slums in Jammu region were having unserviceable katcha and 20% were having serviceable katcha type dwellings whereas in Kashmir region, about 80.5% of slums were having no structure and only 19.5% were having semi pucca type dwellings.

**Table 22: Per 1000 distribution of slums by type of structure of the majority of houses**

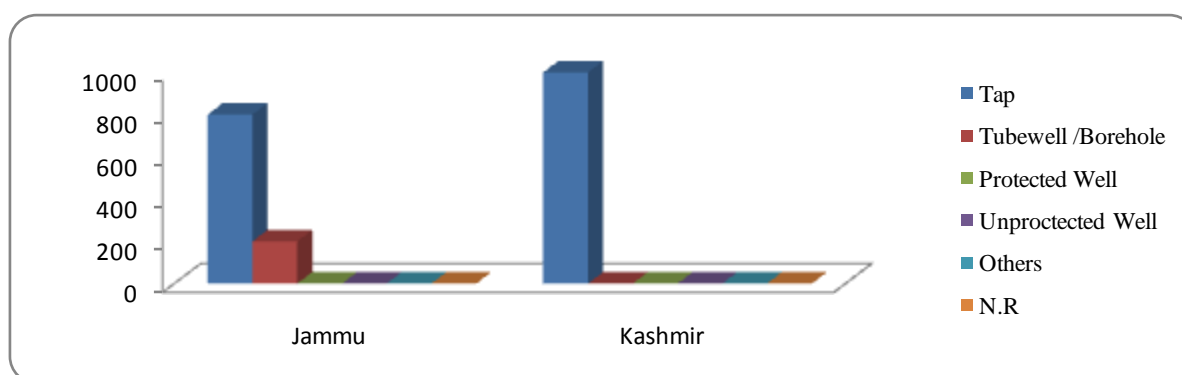
Division	Per 1000 no. of slums with structure of the majority of house type						
	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Serviceable Katcha	UnService-able Katcha	No structure	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Jammu</b>	0	0	200	800	0	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>Kashmir</b>	0	195	0	0	805	0	<b>1000</b>



**Table 23:-** Tap is the major source of drinking water in both the urban slums of Jammu region(80%) and Kashmir region (100%).The second major source of drinking water in urban Jammu region was Tube well/Borehole which was estimated at about 20%.

**Table 23: Per 1000 distribution of slums state by major source of drinking water**

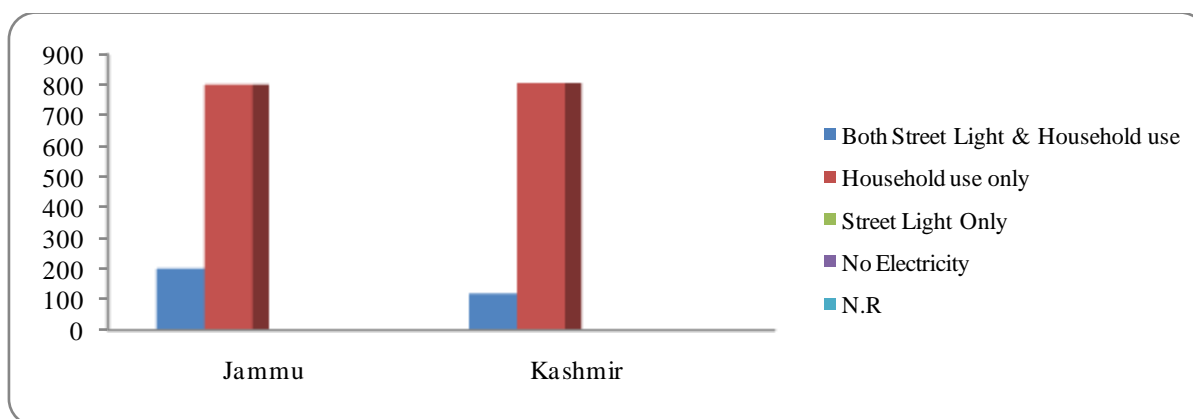
Division	Per 1000 no. of slums with major source of drinking water						All
	Tap	Tubewell /Borehole	Protected Well	Unprotected Well	Others	N.R	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Jammu</b>	800	200	0	0	0	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>Kashmir</b>	1000	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1000</b>



**Table 24:-** About 80% of slums in both Jammu and Kashmir region use electricity for the same purpose that is household use only. About 20% of the slums in Jammu region use electricity for both streetlight and household which is higher by 8% when compared with the Kashmir region which figures at 12%.

**Table 24: Per 1000 distribution of slums by status of electricity connection**

Division	Per 1000 no. of slums with Electricity For			No Electricity	N.R	All
	Both Street Light & Household use	Household use only	Street Light Only			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu	200	800	0	0	0	1000
Kashmir	119	805	0	0	0	1000

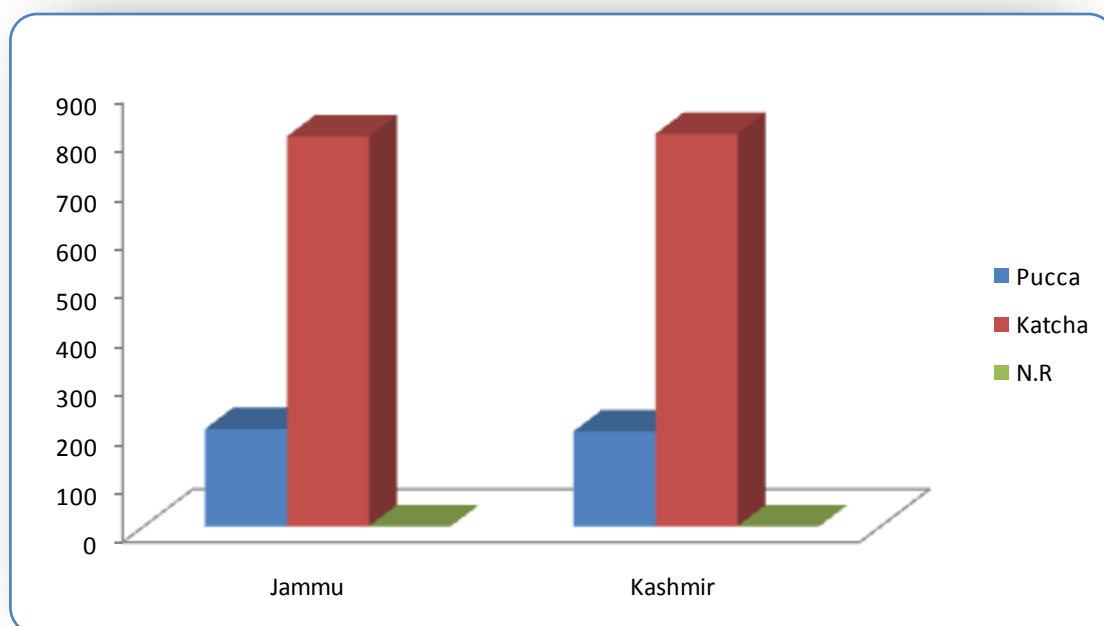




**Table 25:-** Table 25 depicts that the proportion of slums with pucca road within the slum in urban areas of both Jammu and Kashmir region are more or less the same contributing about 20% and 19.5% respectively.

Again the katcha road/constructed path within the slum for both Jammu and Kashmir region were same, that is about 80% of total road length.

<b>Table 25: Per 1000 distribution of slums by type of road/ lane/ constructed path within the slum</b>				
<b>Division</b>	<b>Per 1000 no. of slums with road/lane/constructed path within the slum of type</b>			
	<b>Pucca</b>	<b>Katcha</b>	<b>N.R</b>	<b>ALL</b>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Jammu</b>	200	800	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>Kashmir</b>	195	805	0	<b>1000</b>



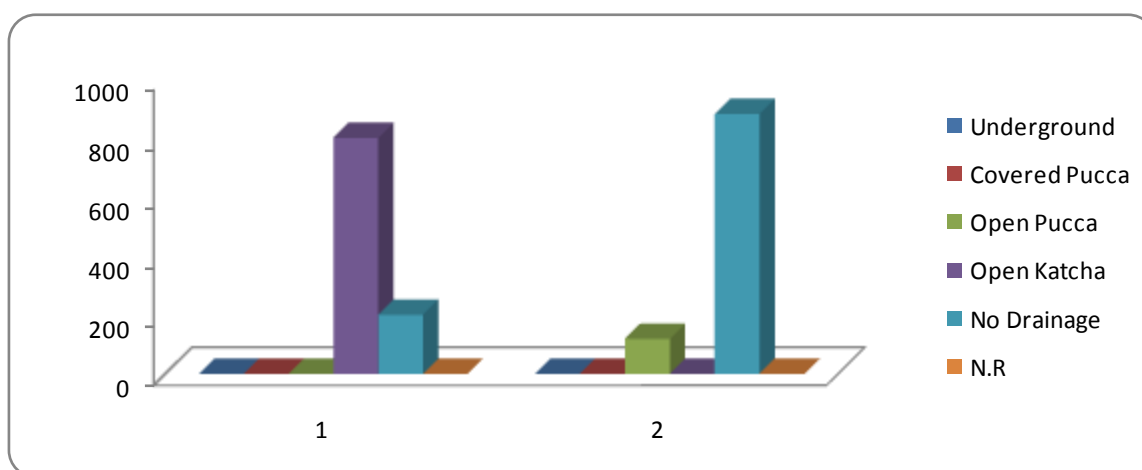
**Table 26:-** In about 92% of slums in urban area of Kashmir region, most residents had latrines with the facility of dry pit and flush/pour flush owned by them whereas only 20% of the slums in Jammu region had dry pit latrines owned by the residents of the slums. 40% of slums shared dry pit latrines and 20% of slums use public/community latrine (without payment) with the facility of flush pour flush. About 20% of slums in Jammu region had no latrine facility.

<b>Table 26: Per 1000 distribution of slums by latrine facility used by most of the residents</b>									
<b>Division</b>	<b>Per 1000 no. of slums with latrine facility of the type</b>								
	<b>Public/Community Without Payment</b>			<b>Public/Community With Payment</b>			<b>Shared</b>		
	<b>Dry Pit</b>	<b>Flush/ Pour Flush</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Dry Pit</b>	<b>Flush/ Pour Flush</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>Dry Pit</b>	<b>Flush/ Pour Flush</b>	<b>Others</b>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>Jammu</b>	0	200	0	0	0	0	400	0	0
<b>Kashmir</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 26: Per 1000 distribution of slums by latrine facility used by most of the residents					
Per 1000 no. of slums with latrine facility of the type					
Owned			No Latrine	N.R	All
Dry Pit	Flush/Pour Flush	Others			
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
200	0	0	200	0	1000
805	119	0	0	0	1000

**Table 27:-** About 88% of slums in urban area of Kashmir region had no drainage facility and in Jammu region, 20% of the slums had no such facility. In Jammu region, 80% of slums had open katcha drainage system whereas about 12% of slums in Kashmir region had open pucca drainage system.

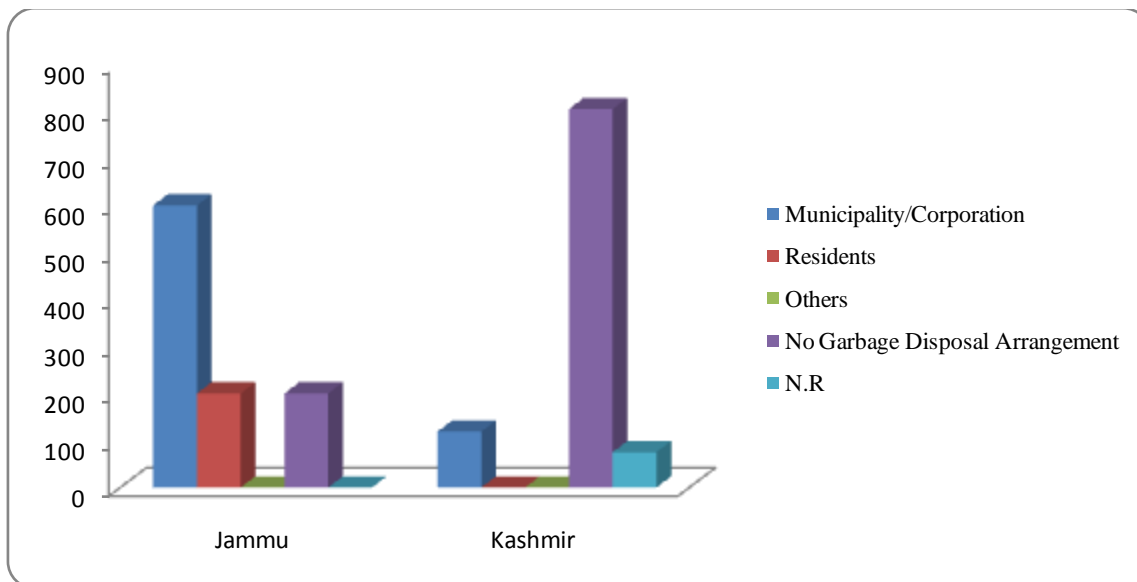
Table 27: Per 1000 distribution of slums by type of drainage system									
Division	Per 1000 no. of slums with drainage system of type							Number of slums	
	Underground	Covered Pucca	Open Pucca	Open Katcha	No Drainage	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>Division</b>									
Jammu	0	0	0	800	200	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	0	119	0	881	0	1000	80	6



**Table 28:-** Table 28 shows that about 80.5% of the slums in Kashmir region had no arrangement of garbage disposal which is about 60% higher when compared with the urban slums in Jammu region which figures at 20%.

Municipality/Corporation had arranged for garbage disposal in 60% of slums in Jammu region, whereas the proportion was only about 12% for Kashmir region.

Table 28: Per 1000 distribution of slums by arrangement of garbage disposal						
Division	Per 1000 no. of slums with					
	Garbage disposal arrangement by			No Garbage Disposal Arrangement	N.R	All
	Municipality/ Corporation	Residents	Others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu	600	200	0	200	0	1000
Kashmir	119	0	0	805	75	1000

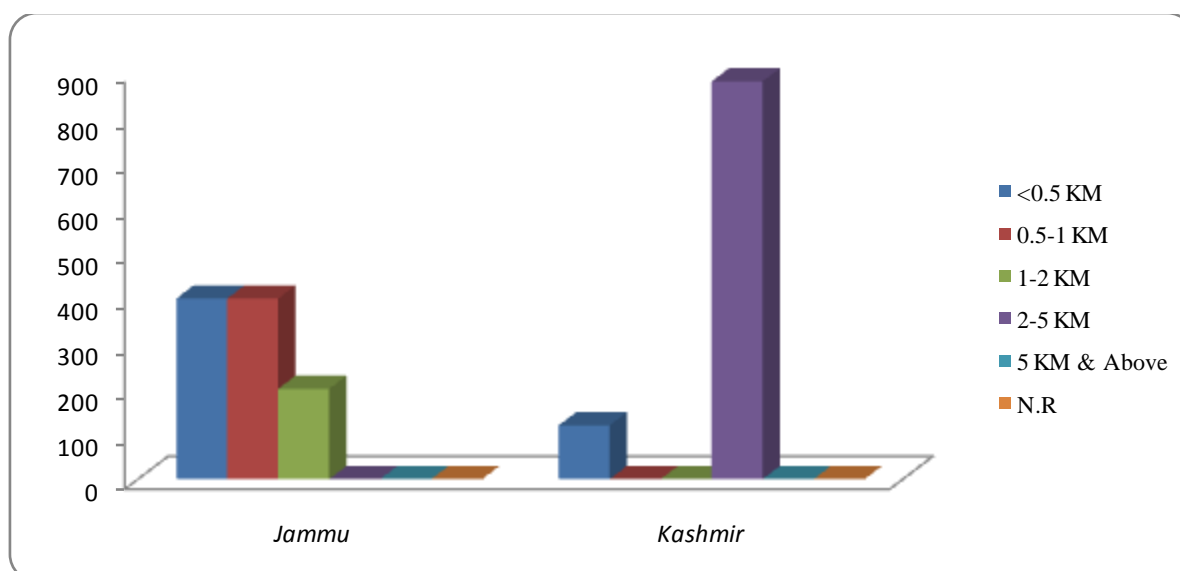


**Table 29:-** The percentage of slums situated within one km. of a government primary school was 80% for Jammu region whereas it was only 12% for Kashmir region.

Majority of the slums (88%) were within a range of 2-5 km. in Kashmir region and about 20% of the slums in Jammu region were within a range of 1-2 km. of a government primary school.

**Table 29: Per 1000 distribution of slums by distance from nearest government primary school**

Division	Per 1000 no. of slums with distance from nearest primary school							Number of slums	
	<0.5 KM	0.5-1 KM	1-2 KM	2-5 KM	5 KM & Above	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu	400	400	200	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	119	0	0	881	0	0	1000	80	6

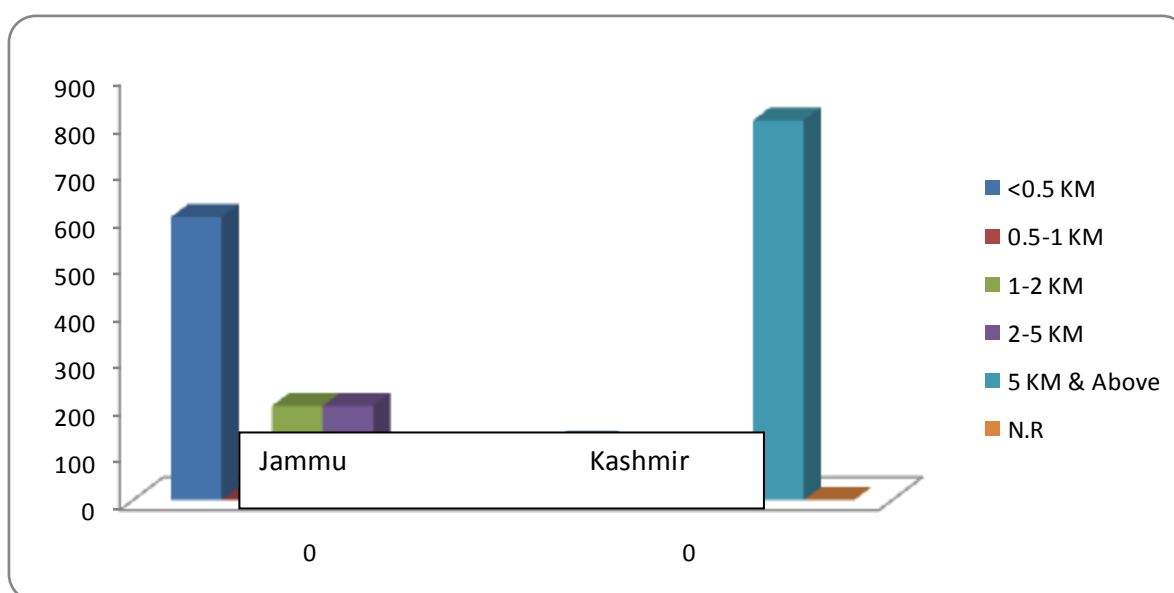


**Table 30:-** In Jammu region, 60% of slums were less than half km away from a government hospital/health centre whereas in Kashmir region, only 12% of slums were less than half km. of such government hospital.

About 40% of slums in Jammu region were situated within 1-5 km. of a government hospital whereas only 7.5% of slums in Kashmir region were within 1-5 km. range of such government hospital.

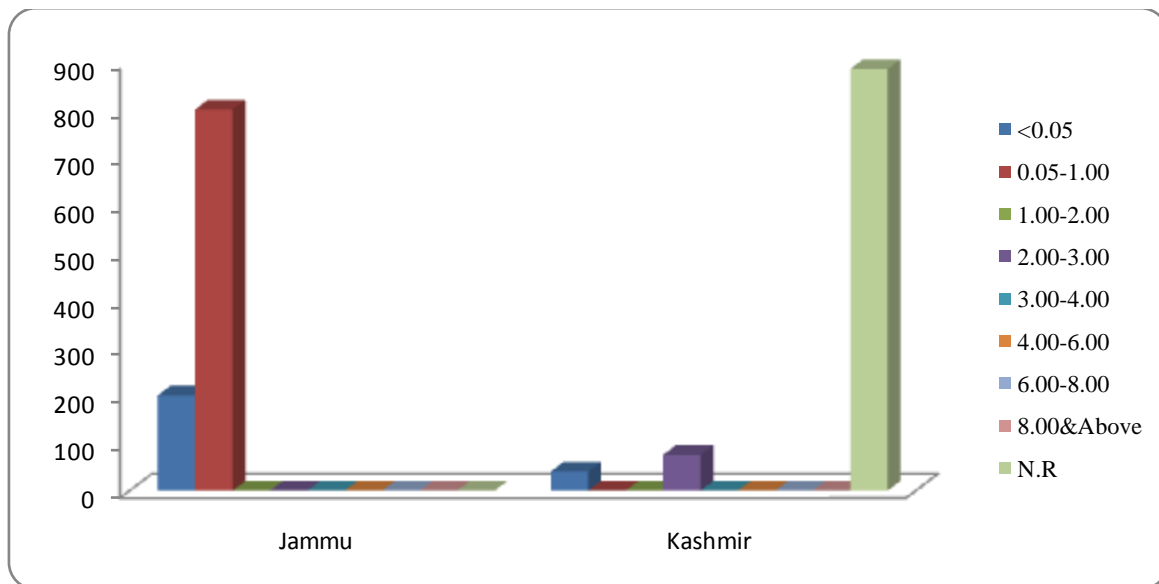
The proportion of slums more than 5 kms. away from a government hospital or health centre was about 80.5% for Kashmir region.

Table 30: Per 1000 distribution of slums by distance from nearest Government hospital/ health centre									
Division	Per 1000 no. of slums with distance from nearest govt. hospital / health centre							Number of slums	
	<0.5 KM	0.5-1 KM	1-2 KM	2-5 KM	5 KM & Above	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu	600	0	200	200	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	119	0	0	75	805	0	1000	80	6



**Table 31:-** In Jammu division, about 80% of slums had area in the range 0.05 to 1 hectare (ha) and 20% were less than 0.05 hectares in size whereas in Kashmir division, about 89% of slums had not reported about the area of land under slums. About 8% of slums were in the 2-3 hectares range and 4% of slums were less than half hectares in size in Kashmir region.

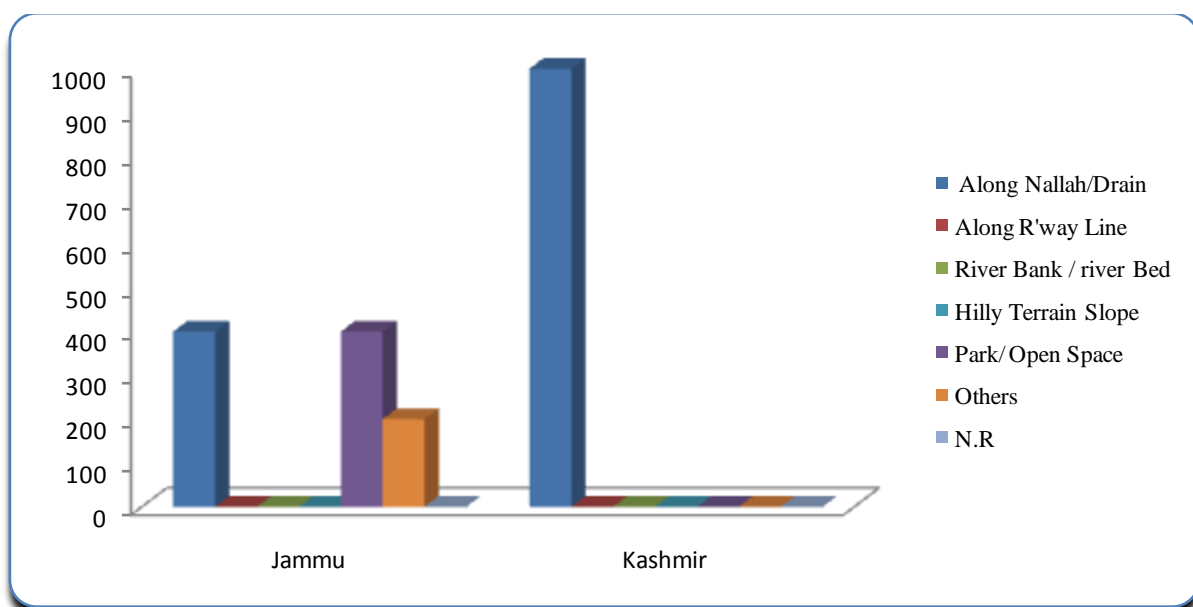
Table 31: Per 1000 distribution of slums by approximate area of slum												
Division	Per 1000 no of slums with approximate area of slum (in hectares)										Number of slums	
	<0.05	0.05-1.00	1.00-2.00	2.00-3.00	3.00-4.00	4.00-6.00	6.00-8.00	8.00 & Above	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Jammu	200	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	40	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	885	1000	80	6



**Table 32:-** Majority of the slums(100%) of Kashmir region were located along nallah /drain which is quite higher when compared with the Jammu region which figures at 40% only.

**Table 32: Per 1000 distribution of slums by location of slum**

Division	Per 1000 no. of slums								Number of slums	
	Along Nallah/Drain	Along R'way Line	River Bank / river Bed	Hilly Terrain Slope	Park/ Open Space	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>Jammu</b>	400	0	0	0	400	200	0	<b>1000</b>	11	5
<b>Kashmir</b>	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	<b>1000</b>	80	6



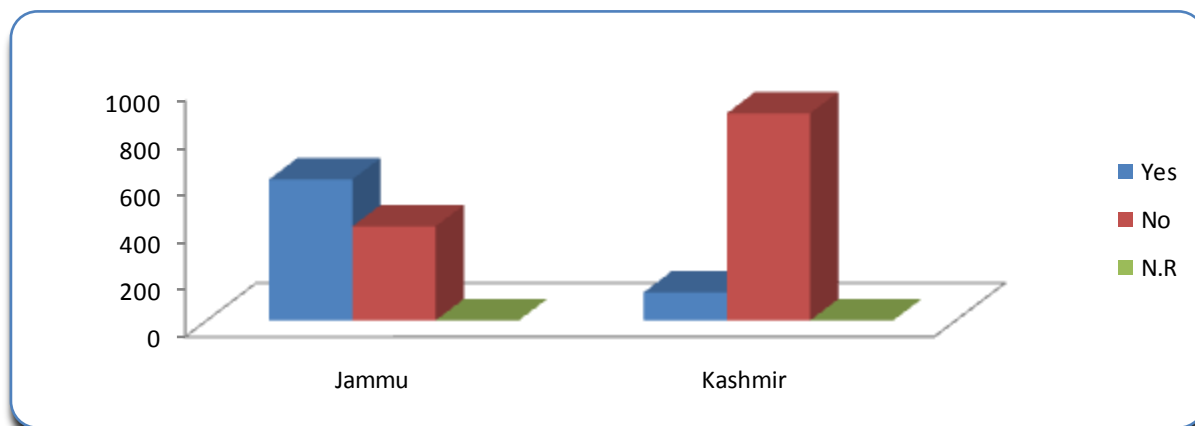
**Table 33:-** About 12% of slums in Kashmir region were reported to be benefitted from the schemes run by Govt., NGO's or other agencies whereas no slum in Jammu region was benefitted from these schemes.

Table 33: Per 1000 number of slums in J&K State which benefitted from any slum improvement scheme						
Division	Per 1000 number of slums				Number Of Slums	
	Benefitted	Not Benefitted	N.R	ALL	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu	0	1000	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	119	881	0	1000	80	6



**Table 34:-** The proportion varies a lot between Jammu region and Kashmir region regarding availability of an association for improving the condition of the slum. .About 60% of slums in Jammu region reported that there was such an association whereas in Kashmir region, only 12% of slums reported the existence of such an association.

Table 34: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K state by availability of an association for improving the condition of the slum						
Division	Per 1000 Number of slums				Number Of Slums	
	Association for improving the condition of the slum				Estd.	Sample
	Yes	No	N.R	ALL		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu	600	400	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	119	881	0	1000	80	6



### Comparison Of J&K With All India

**Table 35:-** In J&K state, estimated number of slums were reported to be 91 whereas the number of slums estimated at All India level were 33510. An estimated 8.8 million households lived in the slums of urban India which is very large as compared to the state figure of 4855.

**Table 35: Estimated number of slums and estimated approximate number of households within the slums**

State/Country	Number Of Slums			Approx. no of Households in		
	Notified	Non-notified	All	Notified Slums	Non-Notified Slums	ALL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	10	81	<b>91</b>	2657	2198	<b>4855</b>
All India	13761	19749	<b>33510</b>	5559771	3249236	<b>8809007</b>

**Table 36:-** At the all India level, the average slum size was estimated at 263 households. The notified slums had on the average 404 household and the non-notified slums had on the average only 165 at all India level. In J&K state, average slum size was estimated at 53 households per slum. In notified slums, the average slum size was 266 household per slum and in non-notified slums, the average slum size was 27 households per slum at the state level.

**Table 36 : Average Slum Size in terms of number of household per slum**

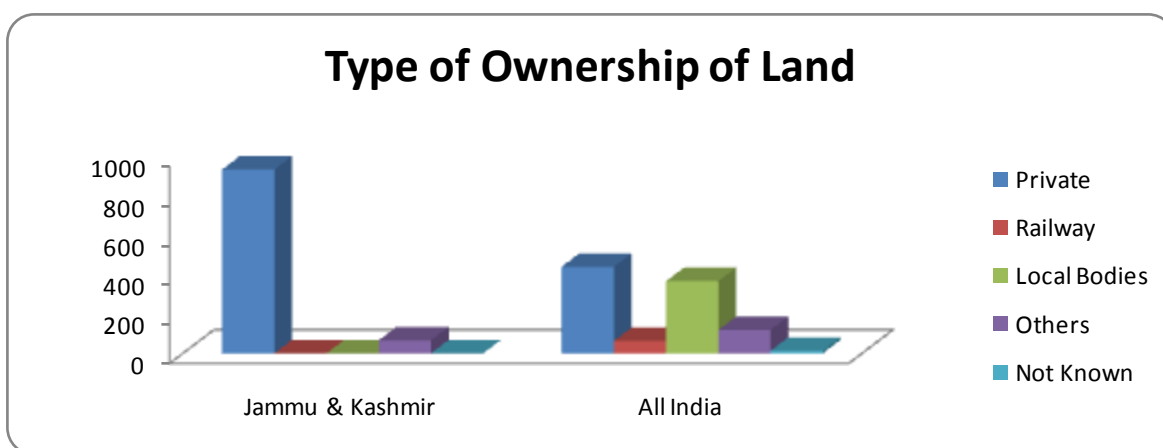
State/Country	Number of households per slum		
	Notified	Non-Notified	All
J&K	266	27	<b>53</b>
All India	404	165	<b>263</b>

**Table 37:-** Table 37 reflects that about 93% of slums in J&K state were situated on private land which is higher by 49% when compared with the all India figure which stood at 44%.

However, only 6.6% of the slums in J&K state were situated on other public land which is lower than the corresponding national figure of 11.8%

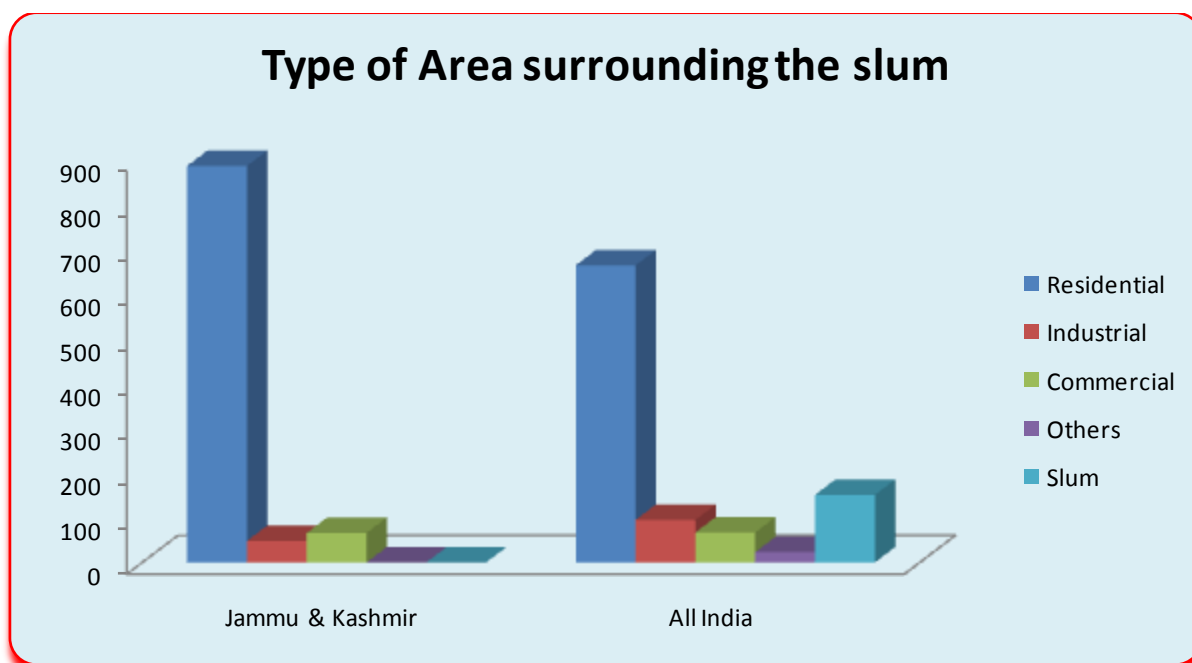
**Table 37: Per 1000 distribution of slums by type of ownership of the land**

State/Country	Per 1000 no. of slums on land of ownership type						
	Private	Public			Not Known	N.R	ALL
		Railway	Local Bodies	Others			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	934	0	0	66	0	0	1000
All India	440	62	367	118	13	0	1000



**Table 38:-** Majority of slums (89%) in J&K state were surrounded by Residential areas which was higher by about 23% than the national figure of 66%. The number of slums surrounded by commercial areas was almost the same both for J&K state and all India, that is about 7%. About 10% of the slums in urban India were surrounded by Industrial area which was higher by about 5% when compared with the J&K state which figures at 5%.

Table 38: Per 1000 distribution of slums by type of area surrounding the slum							
State/Country	Per 1000 no. of slums with area surrounding the slum of type						
	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Others	Slum	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	886	48	66	0	0	0	1000
All India	664	95	67	23	151	0	1000

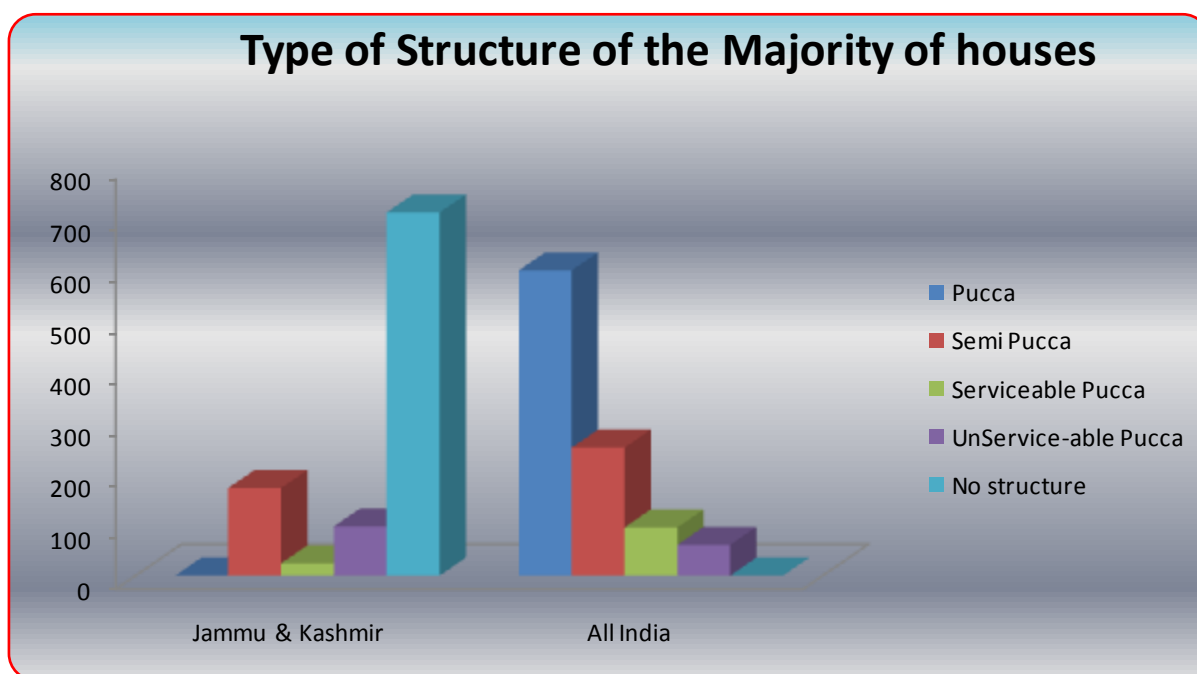


**Table 39:** About 60% of the slums in all India had pucca type of dwellings whereas there was no slum in J&K state having pucca structure. Majority of the slums, that is about 71% of slums in urban J&K were having no structure whereas there was no slum in urban India without structure.



Percentage of slums having semipucca structure at all India level was 25% which was higher by 8% when compared with the state figure of 17%. About 9.4% and 6% of the slums in urban India were having serviceable katcha and unserviceable katcha structure respectively whereas at the state level, the figure stands at 2.4% and 9.6% respectively.

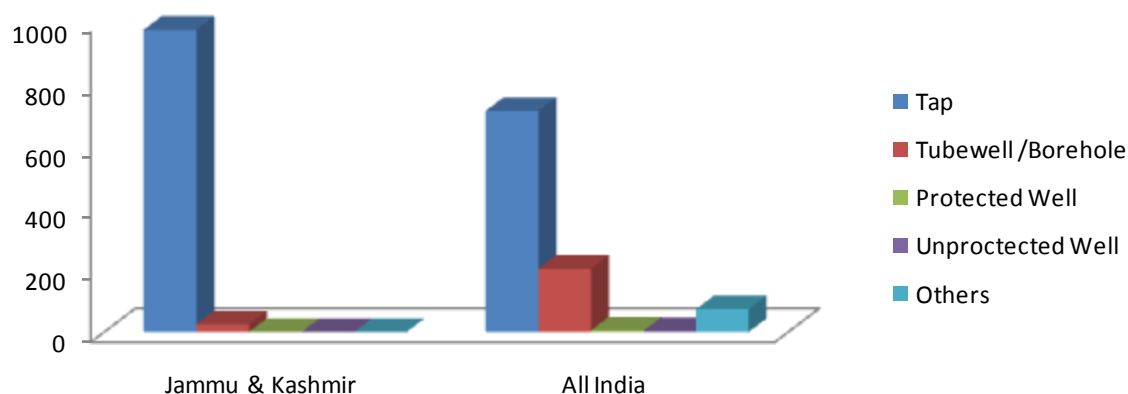
Table 39: Per 1000 distribution of slums by type of structure of the majority of houses							
State/Country	Per 1000 no. of slums with structure of the majority of houses type						
	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Serviceable Katcha	UnService-able Katcha	No structure	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	0	171	24	96	709	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>All India</b>	596	250	94	60	0	0	<b>1000</b>



**Table 40:-** Tap was the major source of drinking water in about 98% of slums in J&K state which was higher by about 26.2% when compared with the national figure of 71 %. Tubewell / Borehole was the second major source of drinking water in 20.4 % of the slums at all India level which was higher by 18% when compared with the state estimate of 2.4%.

Table 40: Per 1000 distribution of slums by major source of drinking water							
State/Country	Per 1000 no. of slums with major source of drinking water						
	Tap	Tube well /Borehole	Protected Well	Unprotected Well	Others	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	976	24	0	0	0	0	<b>1000</b>
<b>All India</b>	714	204	5	3	74	0	<b>1000</b>

## Major Source of Drinking Water

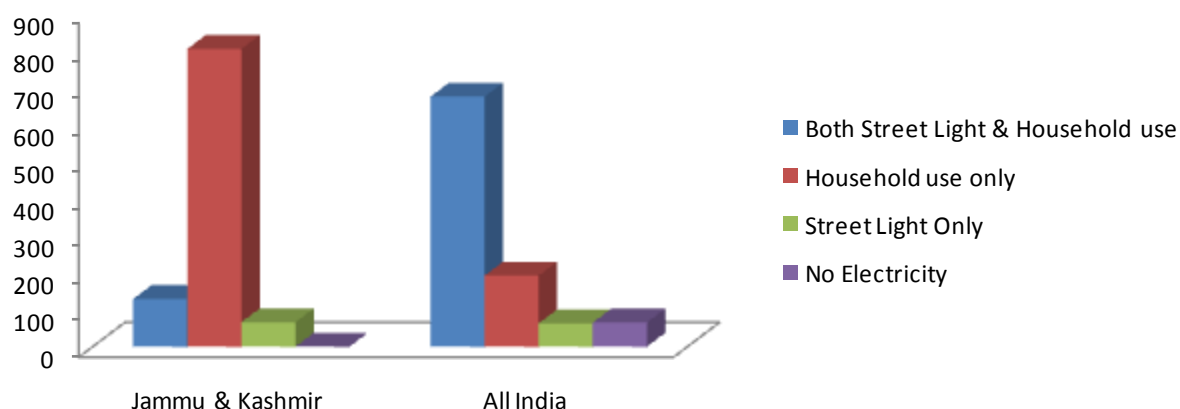


**Table 41:-** The percentage of slums using electricity for household use only was about 81% for J&K state which was much higher than the corresponding figure of all India which stood at 19.2% only. About 68% of slums in urban India use electricity for both street lights and household whereas only 13% of slums in urban J&K use electricity for both street, light and household. The percentage of slums using electricity for street light use only was almost the same both for urban India and urban J&K that is 6.3% and 6.6% respectively. There was no slum in urban J&K without electricity whereas 6.5 % of the slums at all India level were without electricity facility

**Table 41: Per 1000 distribution of slums by status of electricity connection**

State/Country	Per 1000 no. of slums with			No Electricity	All
	Electricity For				
	Both Street Light & Household use	Household use only	Street Light Only		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	129	805	66	0	1000
All India	676	192	63	65	1000

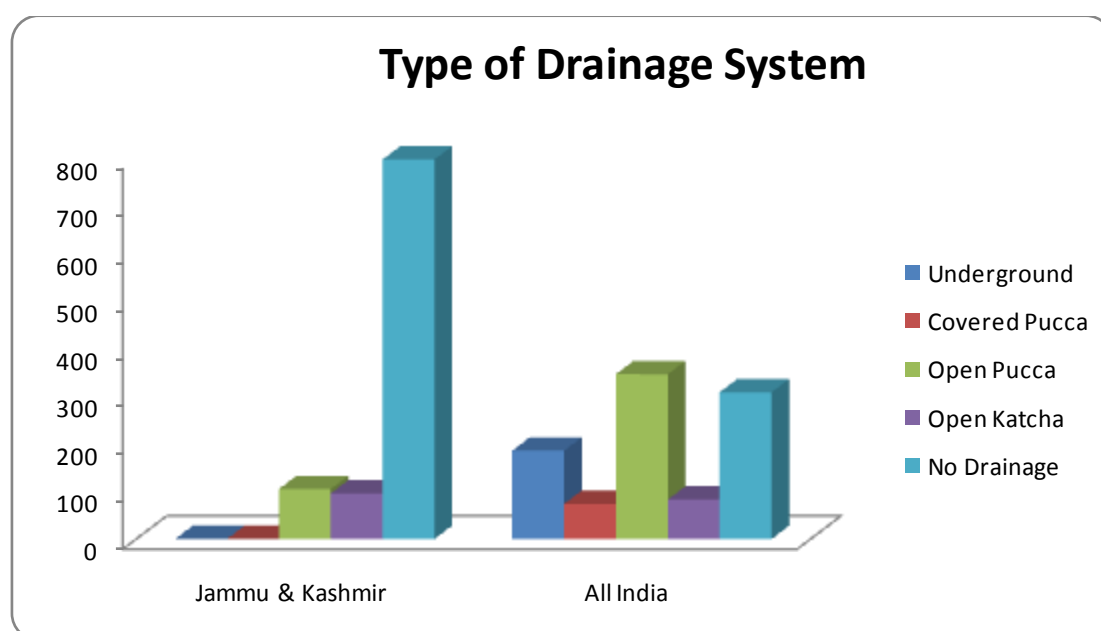
## Status of Electricity Connection



**Table 42:-** There was no availability of underground drainage system in urban slums of J&K state whereas about 19% of slums at all India level were having underground drainage system.

Majority of slums, that is about 80% of slums in urban J&K were having no drainage system which was higher by 49% when compared with the national figure of 31%. About 35% and 8.3% of slums in urban India were having open pucca and open katcha drainage system whereas for J&K state, it figures at 10.5% and 9.6% respectively.

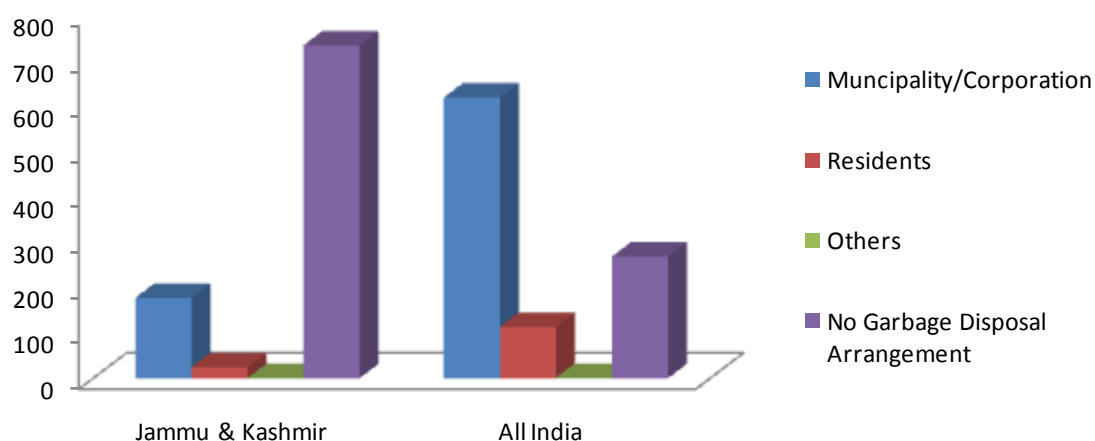
Table 42:- Per 1000 distribution of slums by type of drainage system							
State/Country	Per 1000 no. of slums with drainage system of type						
	Underground	Covered Pucca	Open Pucca	Open Katcha	No Drainage	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	105	96	799	0	1000
All India	186	74	347	83	309	0	1000



**Table 43:-** At all India level, garbage disposal facility was arranged by Municipality in about 62% of the slums which was much higher when compared with the state figure of 18%. However, Residents themselves have arranged for garbage disposal in about 11% of slums in urban India which was higher by about 9% when compared with J&K figure of about 2%. In J&K state, about 73% of slums were having no arrangement for garbage disposal whereas at all India level, it figures at 27%.

Table 43: Per 1000 distribution of slums by arrangement of garbage disposal					
State/Country	Per 1000 no. of slums with				
	Garbage disposal arrangement by			No Garbage Disposal Arrangement	All
	Municipality/Corporation	Residents	Others		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	177	24	0	733	1000
All India	618	113	1	268	1000

## Arrangement of Garbage Diposal

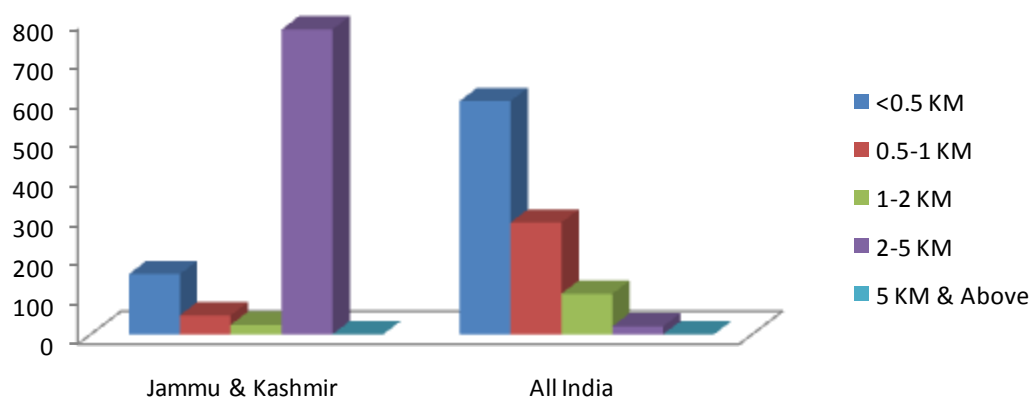


**Table 44:-** Table 44 reveals that about 59% of slums at all India level were less than half km away from government primary school whereas in J& K state, only 15% of slums were less than half km. of such school .In urban J&K, about 78% of slums were concentrated between 2-5 km range whereas it figures at only 2% for the urban India .About 28.4% of slums in urban India were within 0.5-1 km. range of a government primary school which was higher by about 24% when compared with the state estimate of 4.8% only.

**Table 44: Per 1000 distribution of slums by distance from nearest government primary school**

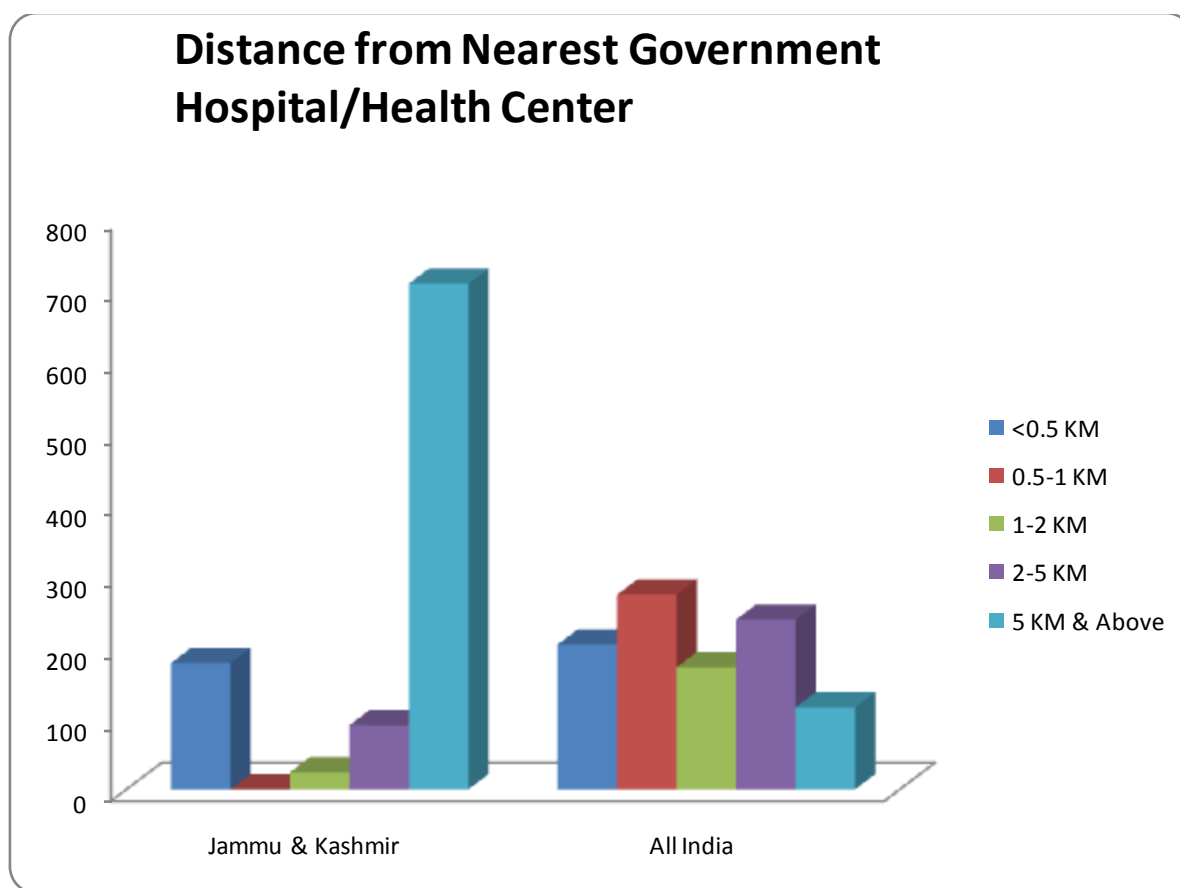
State/Country	Per 1000 no. of slums with distance from nearest primary school					
	<0.5 KM	0.5-1 KM	1-2 KM	2-5 KM	5 KM & Above	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	153	48	24	775	0	1000
All India	593	284	103	20	0	1000

## Distance from Nearest Government Primary School



**Table 45:-** About 48% of slums at all India level were within 1 km. of a government hospital/health centre which was higher by about 30% when compared with the J&K figure of 18%. In the urban area of J&K state, about 71% of slums were more than 5 kms. away from a government hospital/health centre whereas in urban India, only 11.5% of the slums were more than 5 kms. away from such hospitals. In J&K state, about 2.4% and 9% of slums were within 1-2 km. and 2-5 km. range of a government hospital whereas about 17% and 24% of slums at all India level were within 1-2 and 2-5 kms. range of such hospitals.

<b>Table 45: Per 1000 distribution of slums by distance from nearest Government hospital/ health centre</b>						
<b>State/Country</b>	<b>Per 1000 no. of slums with distance from nearest govt. hospital / health centre</b>					
	<b>&lt;0.5 KM</b>	<b>0.5-1 KM</b>	<b>1-2 KM</b>	<b>2-5 KM</b>	<b>5 KM &amp; Above</b>	<b>All</b>
<i>(1)</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(5)</i>	<i>(6)</i>	<i>(8)</i>
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	177	0	24	90	709	<b>1000</b>
<b>All India</b>	203	273	171	238	115	<b>1000</b>

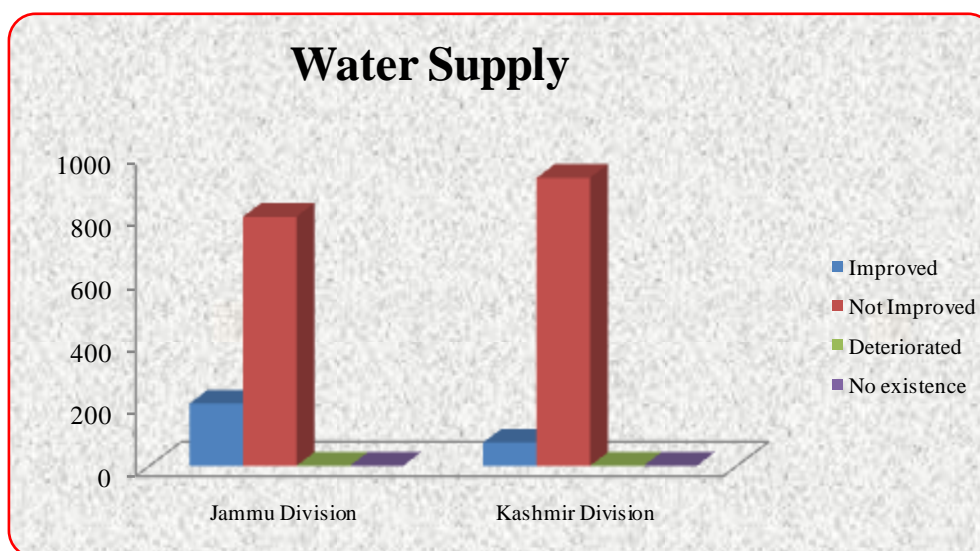


### Direction Of Change During Last Five Years

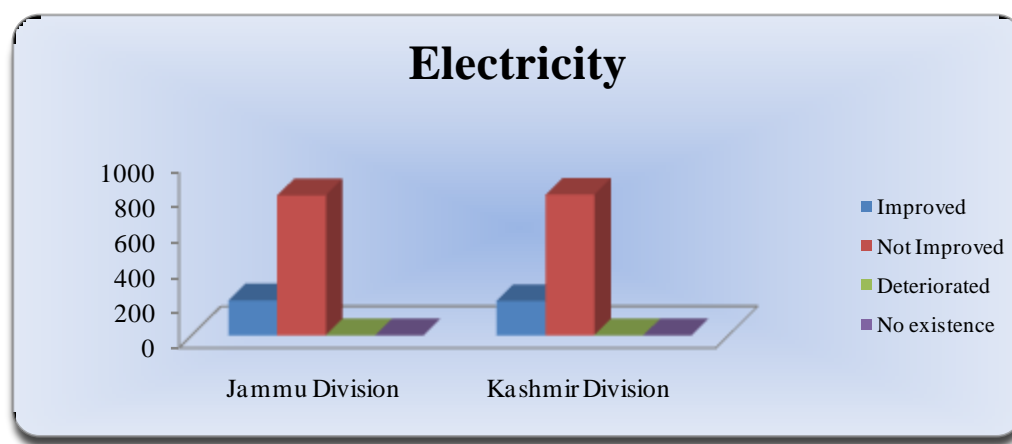
**Improvement of facilities:** - In order to assess the change in the quality of civic amenities provided to the people living in slums, the knowledgeable persons present at the time of survey were asked whether the facilities had undergone any improvement or deterioration during the last five years.

Table 46: Per 1000 distribution of slums by status of facility of the slum during last 5 years								
Facility	Jammu Division				Kashmir Division			
	Per 1000 number of slums where				Per 1000 number of slums where			
	Improved	Not Improved	Deteriorated	No existence	Improved	Not Improved	Deteriorated	No existence
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Water Supply	200	800	0	0	75	925	0	0
Electricity	200	800	0	0	195	805	0	0
Street Light	600	400	0	0	0	1000	0	0
Latrine	0	1000	0	0	195	805	0	0
Drainage	200	800	0	0	0	925	0	0
Sewerage	0	600	400	0	0	1000	0	0
Garbage Disposal	400	600	0	0	0	1000	0	0
Approach road to the Slum	400	600	0	0	195	805	0	0
Road within the Slum	200	600	200	0	119	75	0	0
Educational facility at primary	0	1000	0	0	195	805	0	0
Medical Facility	0	1000	0	0	195	805	0	0

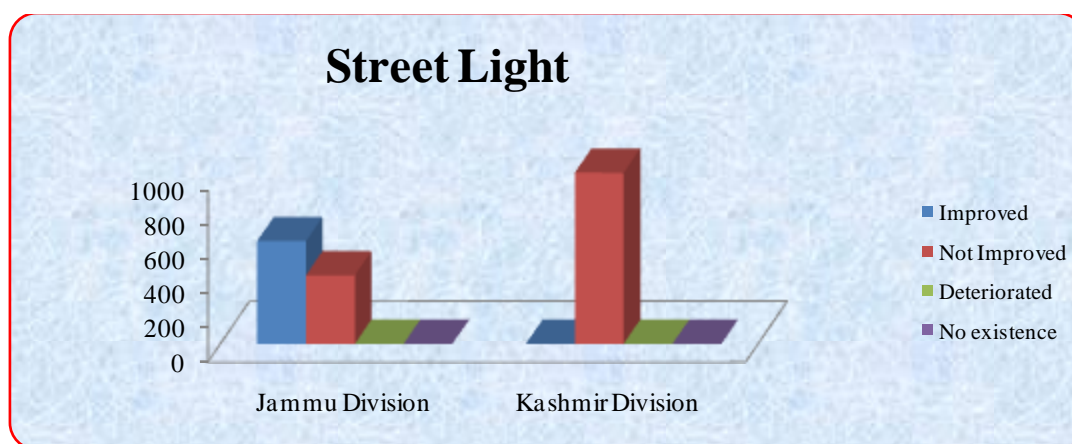
- 1) **Water supply:** - Water supply has improved in 20% of the urban slums in Jammu region which is higher with the Kashmir region which figures at 7.5%.



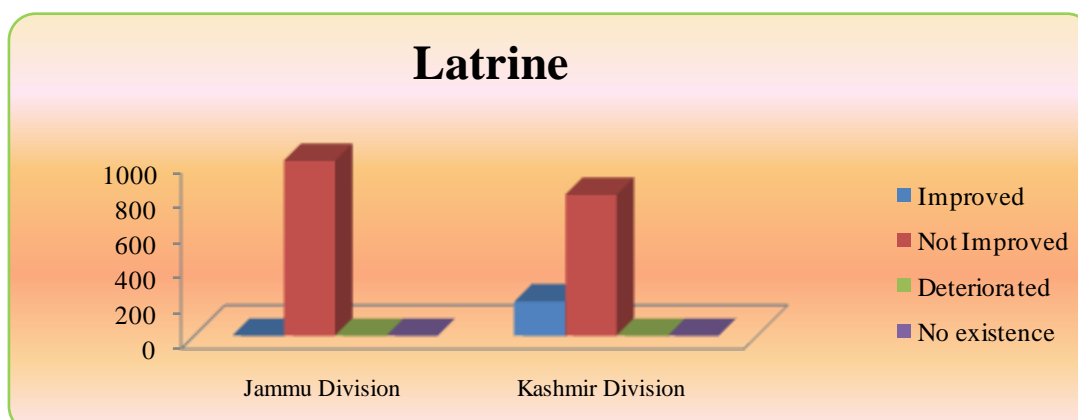
- 2) **Electric facility:** - The percentage of slums where electricity has improved is almost the same both for Jammu and Kashmir region which is estimated at 20%.



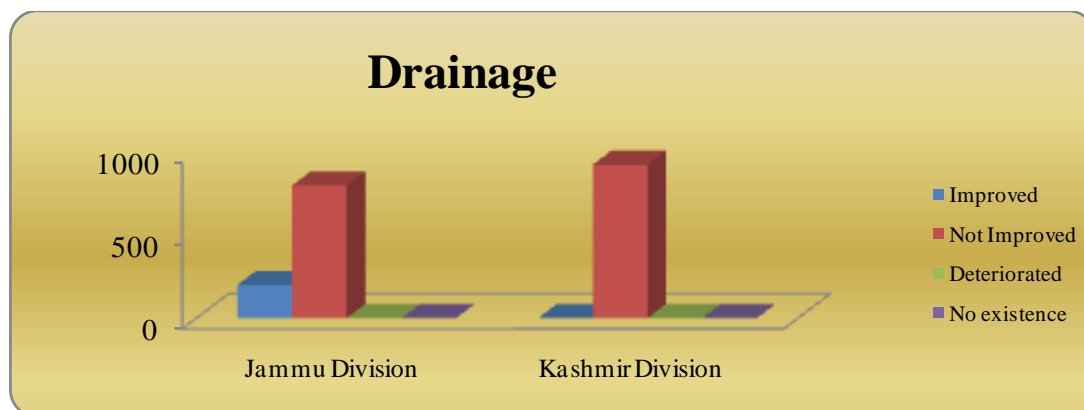
- 3) **Street lights:** - Street light facility has improved in 60% of the urban slums in Jammu region whereas no improvement in street light facility has been seen in the urban slums of Kashmir region.



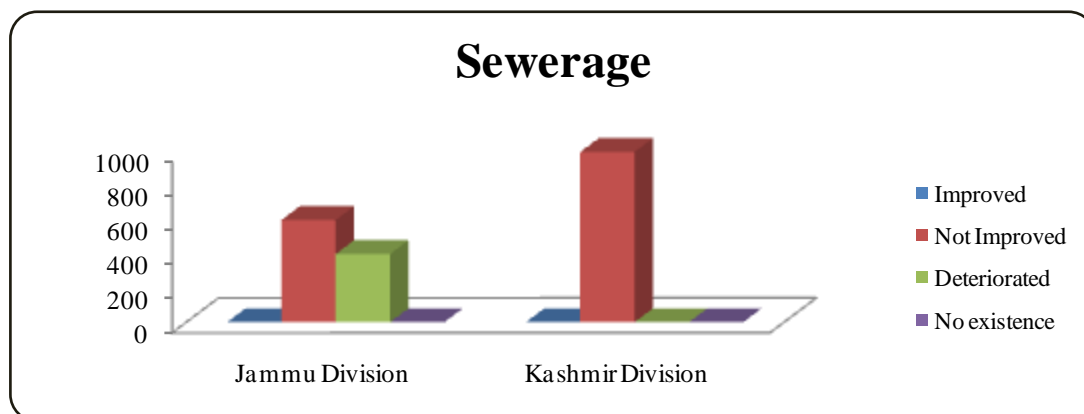
- 4) **Latrine facility:** - There is 20% improvement in latrine facility in urban slums of Kashmir region; however, no improvement in latrine facility has been observed in urban slums of Jammu region.



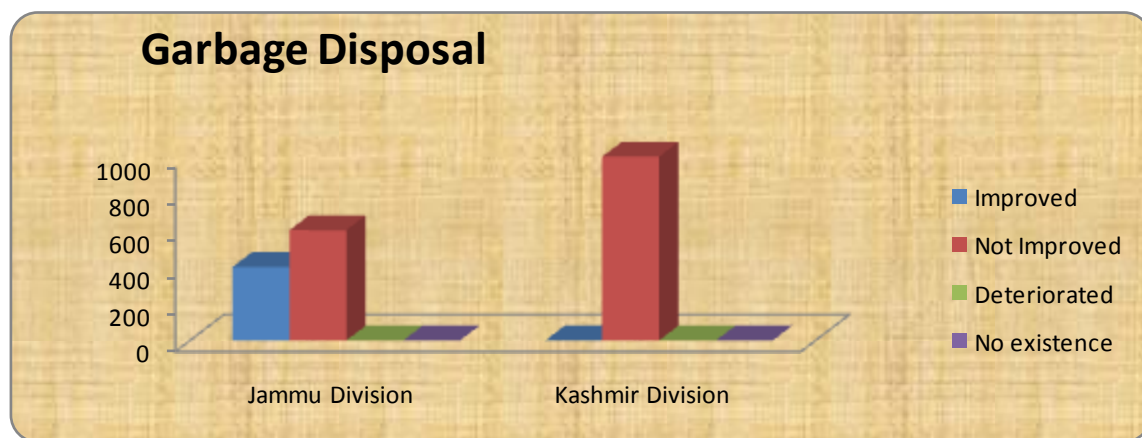
- 5) **Drainage facility:** - During the last five years preceding the date of survey drainage facility has improved in 20% of the slums in Jammu region whereas there is no improvement in drainage facility in the urban slums of Kashmir region



- 6) **Sewerage facility:** - Sewerage facility has not improved in both the urban slums of Jammu and Kashmir region during last five years. However, there is deterioration in sewerage facility in about 40% of urban slums in Jammu region.

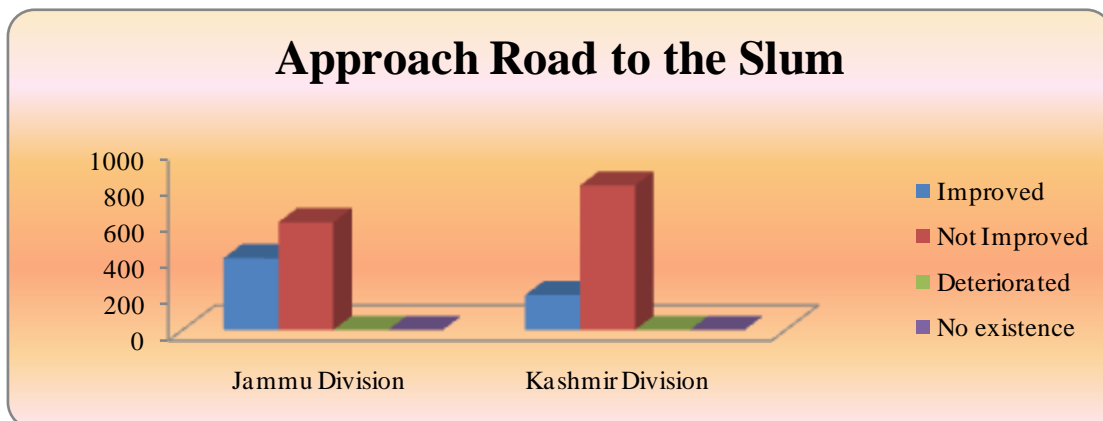


- 7) **Garbage disposal facility:-** There is 40% improvement in garbage disposal facility in the urban slums of Jammu region whereas no improvement in garbage disposal has been observed in the urban slum of Kashmir region.

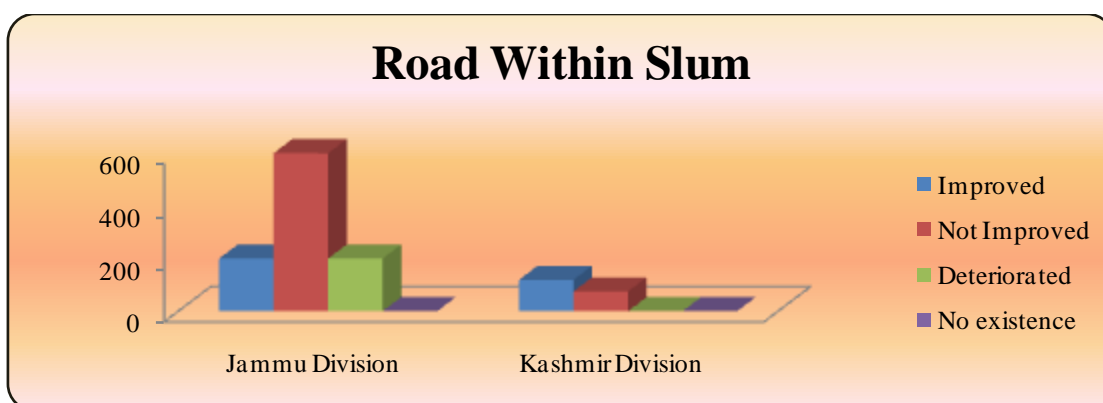




- 8) **Approach road to the slum:** - 40% of the urban slums in Jammu region shows improvement in approach road to the slums which is higher by about 20% when compared with the Kashmir region which figures at about 20%.

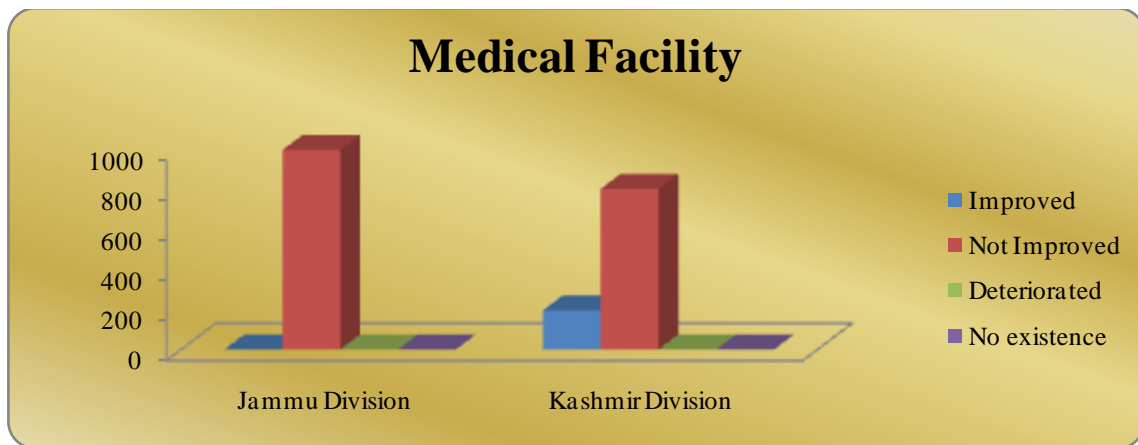


- 9) **Road within the slum:** - The percentage of slums where road within the slum has improved is 20 % for urban slums of Jammu region which is higher by about 8% when compared with the Kashmir region which is estimated at about 12%.



- 10) **Education and Medical facility:** - Slum in Kashmir region shows improvement of 20% each in the education facility at primary level and medical facility whereas no such improvement has been observed in the urban slums of Jammu region over the last five years preceding the date of survey.



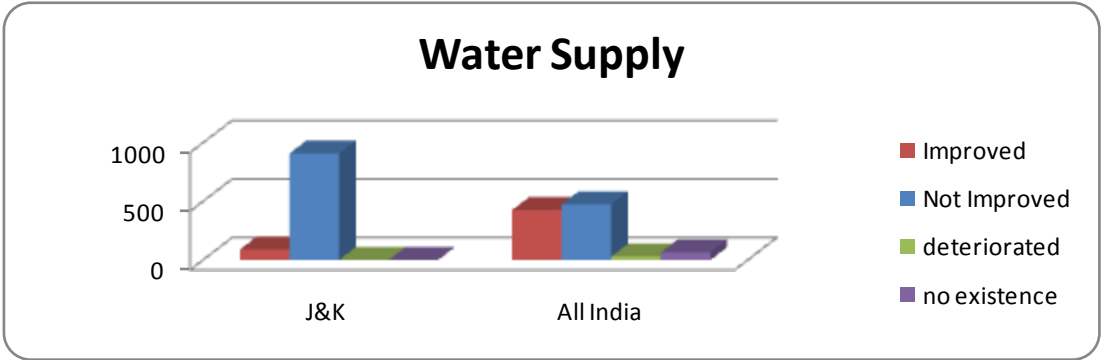


### Comparison Of J&K Vis-À-Vis All India By Improvement In Facility During Last 5 Years

**Table 47** shows the comparison of J&K state with all India by status of facility of the slum during last five years.

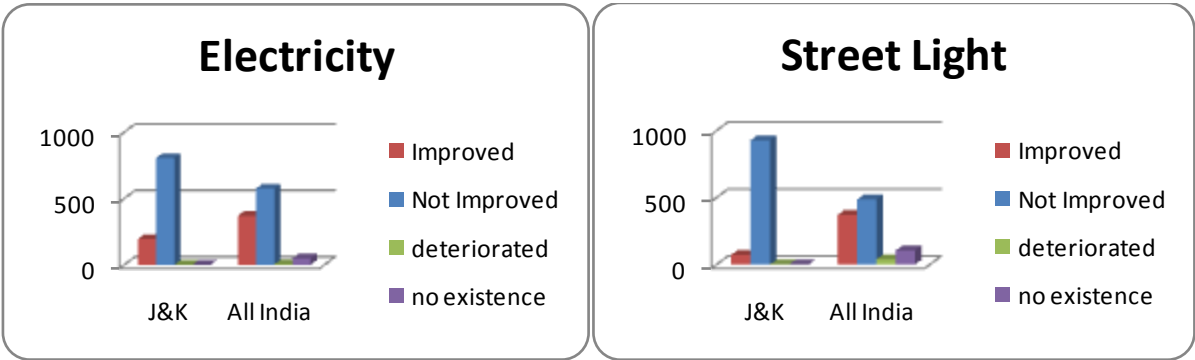
Table 47:- Per 1000 distribution of slums by status of facility of the slum during last 5 years										
Facility	J&K					All India				
	Impro ved	Not Impro ved	deterio rated	no existe nce	All	Improv ed	Not Improv ed	deteri orated	no existe nce	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Water Supply	90	910	0	0	1000	428	477	30	65	1000
Electricity	195	805	0	0	1000	370	576	4	49	1000
Street Light	72	928	0	0	1000	371	486	38	105	1000
Latrine	171	829	0	0	1000	320	468	34	172	1000
Drainage	24	910	0	0	1000	334	473	14	172	1000
Sewerage	0	952	48	0	1000	220	498	14	261	1000
Garbage Disposal	48	952	0	0	1000	337	504	13	136	1000
Approach road to the Slum	219	781	0	0	1000	532	427	17	43	1000
Road within the Slum	129	138	24	0	1000	476	464	17	43	1000
Education al facility at primary	171	829	0	0	1000	301	571	8	112	1000
Medical Facility	171	829	0	0	1000	198	637	13	145	1000

**Water supply:** Over the five years preceding the date of the survey, water supply has improved in 43% of slum at all India level which is much higher than the corresponding state estimate of 9% only.



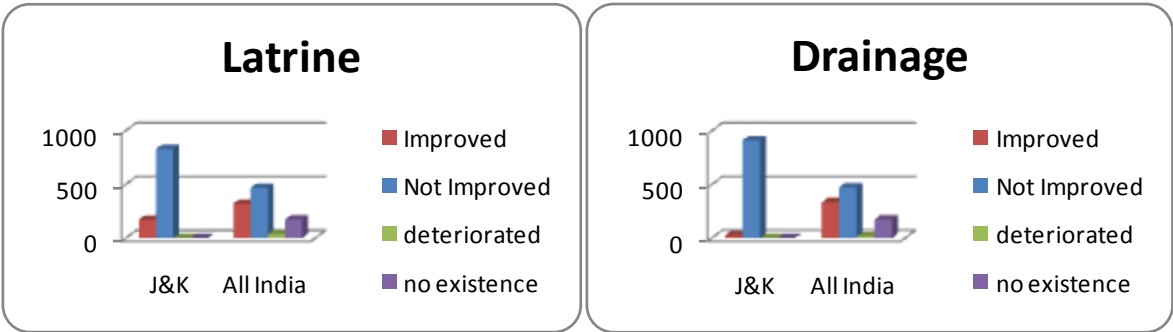
**Electricity:** The percentage of slums in urban areas of J&K where there is improvement in electricity facility is about 20% which is quite low than the national figure of 37%.

**Street light:** Improvement in street light was reported by 7% of urban slums in J&K state which is on lower side when compared with the national figure of 37.1%.



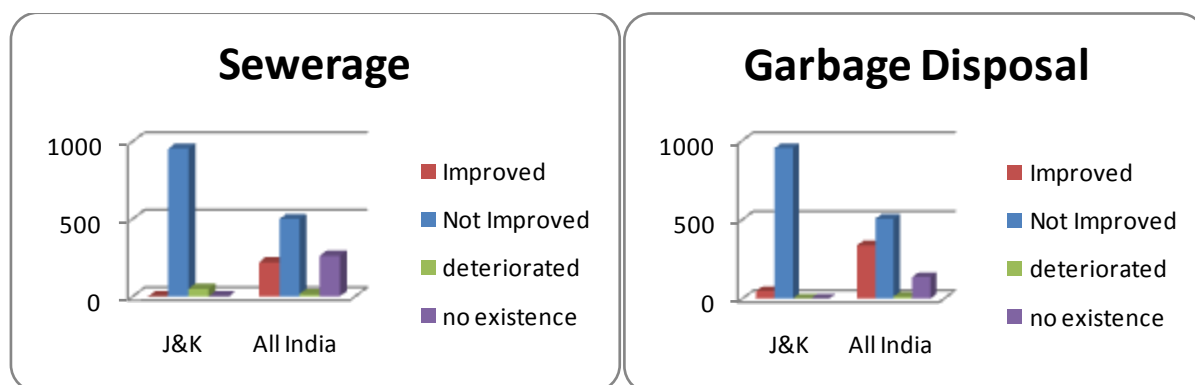
**Latrine:** 17.1% of slums in urban J&K show improvement in latrine facility whereas the same figures at 32% for all India.

**Drainage:** About 33% of the urban slums at all India level shows improvement in drainage facility which is considerably high when compared with the J&K state which figures at 2.4% only.



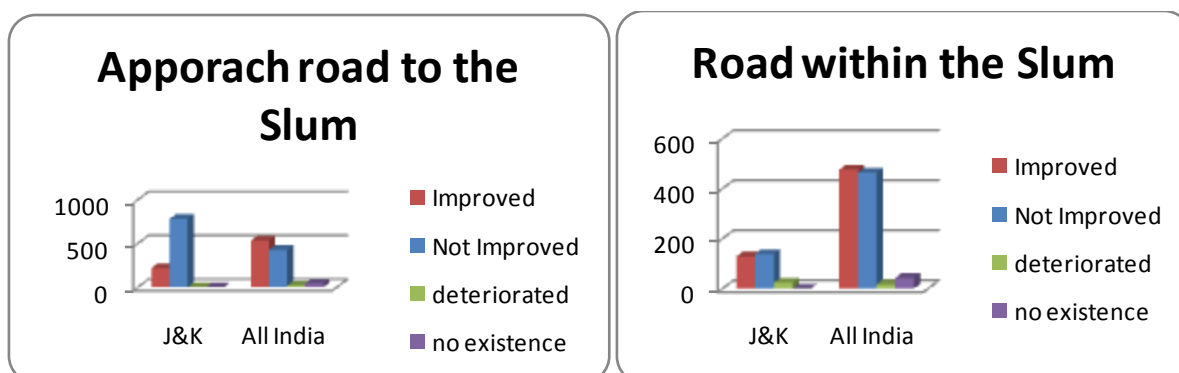
**Sewerage:** About 22% of the slums at national level show improvement in sewerage facility whereas there is no improvement in sewerage facility state level. However 4.8% shows there is deterioration in sewerage facility at the state level which is on higher side when compared with the all India figure of 1.4%.

**Garbage disposal:** At all India level, about 34% of the slums reported that there is improvement in garbage disposal facility whereas improvement in such facility in J&K state is seen only in 5% of the slums.

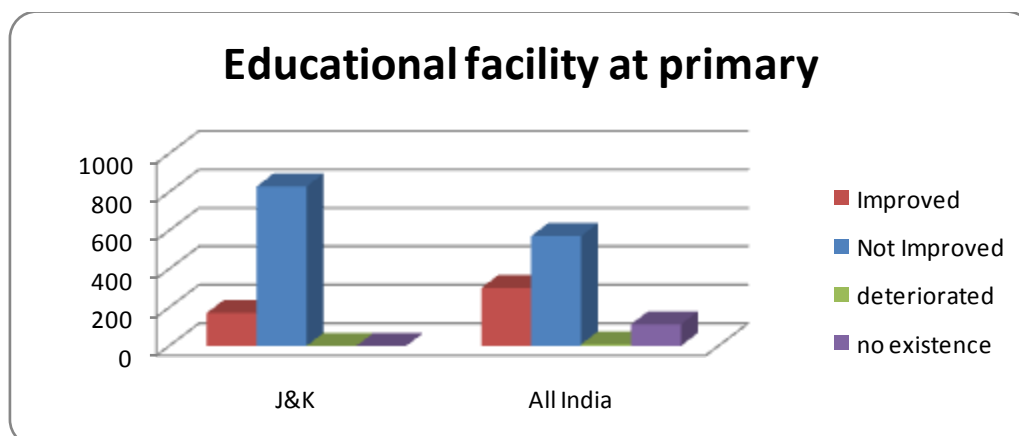


**Approach road to the slum:** 22% of the slums in J&K state shows improvement in approach road to the slum which is quite low when compared with all India estimates of 53%.

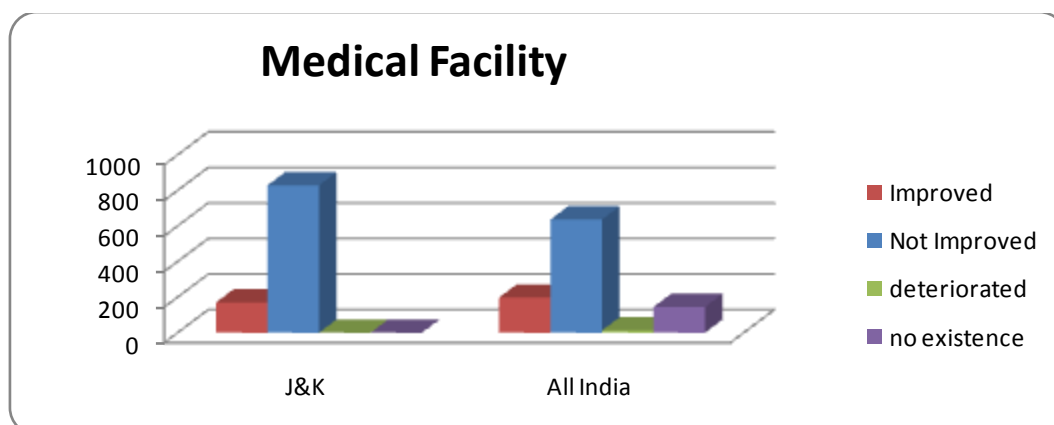
**Road within the slum:** Improvement in condition of road within the slum at all India level is 48% which is about 35% higher than the state estimates of 13%.



**Education facility at primary level:** Improvement in education Facility at primary level during the last five years in J&K state is 17.1% which is quite low than the corresponding national figure of 30.1%.



**Medical facility:** Improvement in medical facility in urban slums of J&K state is 17% which is about 3% less when compared with the national figure which stands at about 19.8%.



### Region wise comparison of J&K state by source of improvement in facilities during last five years

**Table 48:-** In Kashmir region, Government has played a vital role in the development of 5 facilities viz water supply, electricity, and approach road to the slum, medical facility and education facility at primary level. The contribution of Residents is particularly noticeable in providing latrine facility and road within the slum in the slum pockets of Kashmir region.

In Jammu region, improvement in street light, garbage disposal and approach road to the slum was attributed to the Government. NGO has also played a crucial role in improving electricity and drainage facility in the slums. However, Residents themselves also played an important role in improving street lights and road within the slums in the slum pockets.

Table 48 Region wise Comparison Of J&K State by source of improvement in facilities during last 5 years.												
Facility	Jammu Division						Kashmir Division					
	Per 1000 number of slums						Per 1000 number of slums					
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Water Supply	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Electricity	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Street Light	333	0	667	0	0	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latrine	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	1000	0	0	1000
Drainage	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garbage Disposal	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Approach road to the Slum	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Road within the Slum	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	0	0	1000
Education al facility at primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	0	0	0	0	1000

Table 48 Region wise Comparison Of J&K State by source of improvement in facilities during last 5 years.												
Facility	Jammu Division						Kashmir Division					
	Per 1000 number of slums						Per 1000 number of slums					
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Medical Facility	-	-	-	-	-	-	1000	0	0	0	0	1000

**Comparison of J&K viz-a-viz all India by source of improvement in facilities during last 5 years.**

**Table 49:-** In J&K state, Government has played an important role in the development of facilities in more than 60% of slums in terms of 7 facilities viz. water supply, electricity, garbage, approach road to the slum, road within the slum, education facility at primary level and medical facility whereas at all India level, Government was the major source of improvement in all the facilities in more than 70% of the urban slums.

At the state level, contribution of NGOs is particularly noticeable in providing drainage and electricity facility in 100% and 12% of the urban slums respectively. However, residents also played important role in improving street light, latrine facility and road within the slum in 66.7%, 100% and about 18.6% of the slums at the state level whereas at all India level, residents played vital role in improving street light, latrine facility and road within the slums in only 1.2%, 25.8% and 0.8% of urban slums respectively.

Improvement in water supply facility in 26.5% of the slums in urban J&K has been attributed to the other agencies whereas at all India level, it figures at 1.4% only.

Table 49:- Comparison of J&K viz-a-viz all India by source of improvement in facilities during last 5 years.												
Facility	J&K State						All India					
	Per 1000 number of slums						Per 1000 number of slums					
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N. R	All	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N. R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Water Supply	735	0	0	265	0	1000	973	4	9	14	0	1000
Electricity	877	123	0	0	0	1000	914	10	71	5	0	1000
Street Light	333	0	667	0	0	1000	970	14	12	4	0	1000
Latrine	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	735	4	258	3	0	1000
Drainage	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	959	22	18	1	0	1000
Garbage Disposal	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	964	4	29	2	0	1000
Approach road to the Slum	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	979	2	11	8	0	1000
Road within the Slum	814	0	186	0	0	1000	984	6	8	2	0	1000
Education facility at primary	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	806	170	0	24	0	1000
Medical Facility	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	851	124	1	24	0	1000

# Appendix A





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Table 1: Number of sample blocks allotted and surveyed, number of sample slums surveyed in J&K State					
State	Number of sample blocks		Number of sample slums		All
	Alloted	Surveyed	Notified	Non-Notified	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	148	135	3	8	<b>11</b>
<b>Division</b>					
<b>Jammu Division</b>	54	47	-	5	<b>5</b>
<b>Kashmir Division</b>	94	88	3	3	<b>6</b>
<b>Districts</b>					
<b>Jammu Distt.</b>	18	17	-	5	<b>5</b>
<b>Baramula Distt.</b>	10	10	3	-	<b>3</b>
<b>Srinagar Distt.</b>	34	30	-	3	<b>3</b>

Table 2: Estimated number of slums and estimated approximate number of households within the slums in J&K State						
Estimated						
State	Number Of Slums			Approx. no of Households in		
	Notified	Non-notified	All	Notified Slums	Non-Notified Slums	ALL
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	10	81	<b>91</b>	2657	2198	<b>4855</b>
<b>Division</b>						
<b>Jammu</b>	0	11	<b>11</b>	0	308	<b>308</b>
<b>Kashmir</b>	10	70	<b>80</b>	2657	1890	<b>4547</b>
<b>Districts</b>						
<b>Jammu</b>	0	11	<b>11</b>	0	308	<b>308</b>
<b>Srinagar</b>	0	70	<b>70</b>	0	1890	<b>1890</b>
<b>Baramulla</b>	10	0	<b>10</b>	2657	0	<b>2657</b>

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of ownership of the land									
Notified									
Per 1000 no. of slums on land of ownership type									
State	Private	Public			Not Known	N.R	ALL	Number Of Slums	
		Railway	Local Bodies	Others				Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division									
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts									
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of ownership of the land									
Non-Notified									
Per 1000 no. of slums on land of ownership type									
State	Private	Public			Not Known	N.R	ALL	Number Of Slums	
		Railway	Local Bodies	Others				Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	926	0	0	74	0	0	1000	81	8
Division									
Jammu	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	914	0	0	86	0	0	1000	70	3
Districts									
Jammu	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	914	0	0	86	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 3: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of ownership of the land									
ALL									
Per 1000 no. of slums on land of ownership type									
State	Private	Public			Not Known	N.R	ALL	Number Of Slums	
		Railway	Local Bodies	Others				Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	934	0	0	66	0	0	1000	91	11
Division									
Jammu	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	925	0	0	75	0	0	1000	80	6
Districts									
Jammu	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	914	0	0	86	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of area surrounding the slum									
									Notified
State	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Others	Slum	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division									
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts									
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of area surrounding the slum									
									Non-Notified
Per 1000 no. of slums with area surrounding the slum of type									
State	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Others	Slum	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	872	54	74	0	0	0	1000	81	8
Division									
Jammu	600	400	0	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	914	0	86	0	0	0	1000	70	3
Districts									
Jammu	600	400	0	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	914	0	86	0	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of area surrounding the slum									
									All
Per 1000 no. of slums with area surrounding the slum of type									
State	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Others	Slum	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	886	48	66	0	0	0	1000	90	11
Division									
Jammu	600	400	0	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	925	0	75	0	0	0	1000	80	6
Districts									
Jammu	600	400	0	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	914	0	86	0	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of structure of the majority of houses							
Notified							
	Per 1000 no. of slums with structure of the majority of houses type						
State	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Serviceable Pucca	UnService-able Pucca	No structure	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
Division							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000
District							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of structure of the majority of houses							
Non-Notified							
	Per 1000 no. of slums with structure of the majority of houses type						
State	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Serviceable Pucca	UnService-able Pucca	No structure	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	74	27	107	792	0	1000
Division							
Jammu	0	0	200	800	0	0	1000
Kashmir	0	86	0	0	914	0	1000
District							
Jammu	0	0	200	800	0	0	1000
Srinagar	0	86	0	0	914	0	1000
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 5: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of structure of the majority of houses							
ALL							
	Per 1000 no. of slums with structure of the majority of houses type						
State	Pucca	Semi Pucca	Serviceable Pucca	UnService-able Pucca	No structure	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	171	24	96	709	0	1000
Division							
Jammu	0	0	200	800	0	0	1000
Kashmir	0	195	0	0	805	0	1000
District							
Jammu	0	0	200	800	0	0	1000
Srinagar	0	86	0	0	914	0	1000
Baramulla	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000

Table 6: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by major source of drinking water							
							Notified
Per 1000 no. of slums with major source of drinking water							
State	Tap	Tubewell /Borehole	Protected Well	Unprotected Well	Others	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Division							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000
District							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000

Table 6: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by major source of drinking water							
							Non Notified
Per 1000 no. of slums with major source of drinking water							
State	Tap	Tubewell /Borehole	Protected Well	Unprotected Well	Others	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	973	27	0	0	0	0	1000
Division							
Jammu	800	200	0	0	0	0	1000
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000
District							
Jammu	800	200	0	0	0	0	1000
Srinagar	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by major source of drinking water							
							All
Per 1000 no. of slums with major source of drinking water							
State	Tap	Tubewell /Borehole	Protected Well	Unprotected Well	Others	N.R	All
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	976	24	0	0	0	0	1000
Division							
Jammu	800	200	0	0	0	0	1000
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000
District							
Jammu	800	200	0	0	0	0	1000
Srinagar	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000

Table 7: Per 1000 distribution of slums in each J&K State by status of electricity connection								
Notified								
	Per 1000 no. of slums with						Number Of Slums	
	Electricity For							
State	Both Street Light & Household use	Household use only	Street Light Only	No Electricity	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
District								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 7: Per 1000 distribution of slums in each J&K State by status of electricity connection								
Non Notified								
	Per 1000 no. of slums with						Number Of Slums	
	Electricity For							
State	Both Street Light & Household use	Household use only	Street Light Only	No Electricity	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	27	899	74	0	0	1000	81	8
Division								
Jammu	200	800	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	914	86	0	0	1000	70	3
District								
Jammu	200	800	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	914	86	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 7: Per 1000 distribution of slums in each J&K State by status of electricity connection								
ALL								
	Per 1000 no. of slums with						Number Of Slums	
	Electricity For							
State	Both Street Light & Household use	Household use only	Street Light Only	No Electricity	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	129	805	66	0	0	1000	91	11
Division								
Jammu	200	800	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	119	805	0	0	0	1000	80	6
District								
Jammu	200	800	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	914	80	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3



Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of road/ lane/ constructed path within the slum						
Notified						
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with road/lane/constructed path within the slum of type				Number Of Slums	
	Pucca	Katcha	N.R	ALL	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
Division						
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
District						
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of road/ lane/ constructed path within the slum						
Non Notified						
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with road/lane/constructed path within the slum of type				Number Of Slums	
	Pucca	Katcha	N.R	ALL	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	101	899	0	1000	81	8
Division						
Jammu	200	800	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	86	914	0	1000	70	3
District						
Jammu	200	800	0	1000	70	3
Srinagar	86	914	0	1000	11	5
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 8: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of road/ lane/ constructed path within the slum						
ALL						
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with road/lane/constructed path within the slum of type				Number Of Slums	
	Pucca	Katcha	N.R	ALL	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	195	805	0	1000	91	11
Division						
Jammu	200	800	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	195	805	0	1000	80	6
District						
Jammu	200	800	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	86	914	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 9: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of approach road/ lane/ constructed path to the slum										
Notified										
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with approach road/lane/constructed path of type								Number Of Slum	
	Motorable			Non-Motorable						
	Pucca	Katcha	Total	Pucca	Katcha	Total	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division										
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
District										
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 9: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of approach road/ lane/ constructed path to the slum										
Non Notified										
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with approach road/lane/constructed path of type								Number Of Slum	
	Motorable			Non-Motorable						
	Pucca	Katcha	Total	Pucca	Katcha	Total	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	101	27	128	745	128	872	0	1000	81	8
Division										
Jammu	200	200	400	200	400	600	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	86	0	86	829	86	914	0	1000	70	3
District										
Jammu	200	200	400	200	400	600	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	80	0	80	829	86	914	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 9: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of approach road/ lane/ constructed path to the slum										
All										
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with approach road/lane/constructed path of type								Number Of Slum	
	Motorable			Non-Motorable						
	Pucca	Katcha	Total	Pucca	Katcha	Total	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	195	24	219	666	114	781	0	1000	91	11
Division										
Jammu	200	200	400	200	400	600	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	195	0	195	730	75	805	0	1000	80	6
District										
Jammu	200	200	400	200	400	600	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	86	0	86	829	86	914	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 10: Per 1000 distribution ofslums in J&K State by latrine facility used by most of the residents																	
Notified																	
State	Per 1000 no. ofslums with latrine facility of the type																
	Public/Communi ty Without Payment			Public/Communit y With Payment			Shared			Owned			No Latrin e	N.R	Al l	Estd.	Sample
	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour Flush	Others	Dry Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush	Others	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour Flush	Others	Dry Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush	Others					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division																	
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts																	
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by latrine facility used by most of the residents																	
Non-Notified																	
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with latrine facility of the type																
	Public/Community Without Payment			Public/Community With Payment			Shared			Owned			No Latrine	N.R	Al	Estd.	Sample
	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour Flush	Others	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour Flush	Others	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour Flush	Others	Dry Pit	Flush/Pour Flush	Others					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	101	0	0	0	0	54	0	0	819	0	0	27	0	1000	81	8
Division																	
Jammu	0	200	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	914	0	0			1000	70	3
Districts																	
Jammu	0	200	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	914	0	0	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 10: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by latrine facility used by most of the residents																	
ALL																	
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with latrine facility of the type																
	Public/Community Without Payment			Public/Community With Payment			Shared			Owned			No Latrine	N.R	Al 1	Estd.	Sample
	Dry Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush	Others	Dry Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush	Others	Dry Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush	Others	Dry Pit	Flush/ Pour Flush	Others					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	90	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	733	105	24	0	0	1000	91	11
Division																	
Jammu	0	200	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805	119	0	0	0	1000	80	6
Districts																	
Jammu	0	200	0	0	0	0	400	0	0	200	0	0	200	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	914	0	0	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by availability of underground sewerage system						
Notified						
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with underground sewerage system				Number Of Slums	
	Available	Not Available	N.R	ALL	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1000	0	1000	10	3
Division						
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	0	1000	0	1000	10	3
Districts						
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	0	1000	0	1000	10	3

Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by availability of underground sewerage system						
Non-Notified						
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with underground sewerage system				Number Of Slums	
	Available	Not Available	N.R	ALL	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1000	0	1000	81	8
Division						
Jammu	0	1000	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	1000	0	1000	70	3
Districts						
Jammu	0	1000	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	1000	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 11: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by availability of underground sewerage system						
All						
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with underground sewerage system				Number Of Slums	
	Available	Not Available	N.R	ALL	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1000	0	1000	91	11
Division						
Jammu	0	1000	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	1000	0	1000	80	6
Districts						
Jammu	0	1000	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	1000	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	0	1000	0	1000	10	3

Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of drainage system									
									Notified
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with drainage system of type							Number of slums	
	Underground	Covered Pucca	Open Pucca	Open Katcha	No Drainage	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
Division									
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts									
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of drainage system									
									Non-Notified
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with drainage system of type							Number of slums	
	Underground	Covered Pucca	Open Pucca	Open Katcha	No Drainage	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	107	893	0	1000	81	8
Division									
Jammu	0	0	0	800	200	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	70	3
Districts									
Jammu	0	0	0	800	200	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 12: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by type of drainage system									
									All
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with drainage system of type							Number of slums	
	Underground	Covered Pucca	Open Pucca	Open Katcha	No Drainage	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	105	96	799	0	1000	91	11
Division									
Jammu	0	0	0	800	200	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	0	119	0	881	0	1000	80	6
Districts									
Jammu	0	0	0	800	200	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	0	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by arrangement of garbage disposal								
								Notified
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with						Number Of Slum	
	Garbage disposal arrangement by			No Garbage Disposal Arrangement	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
	Municipality/Corporation	Residents	Others					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
District								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by arrangement of garbage disposal								
								Non Notified
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with						Number Of Slum	
	Garbage disposal arrangement by			No Garbage Disposal Arrangement	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
	Municipality/Corporation	Residents	Others					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	80	27	0	819	74	1000	81	8
Division								
Jammu	600	200	0	200	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	0	0	914	86	1000	70	3
District								
Jammu	600	200	0	200	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	0	0	914	86	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by arrangement of garbage disposal								
								ALL
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with						Number Of Slum	
	Garbage disposal arrangement by			No Garbage Disposal Arrangement	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
	Municipality/Corporation	Residents	Others					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	177	24	0	733	66	1000	91	11
Division								
Jammu	600	200	0	200	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	119	0	0	805	75	1000	80	6
District								
Jammu	600	200	0	200	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	0	0	914	86	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3



Table 14: Per 1000 distribution of slums in each State by distance from nearest government primary school									
Notified									
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with distance from nearest primary school							Number of slums	
	<0.5 KM	0.5-1 KM	1-2 KM	2-5 KM	5 KM & Above	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division									
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts									
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 14: Per 1000 distribution of slums in each State by distance from nearest government primary school									
Non- Notified									
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with distance from nearest primary school							Number of slums	
	<0.5 KM	0.5-1 KM	1-2 KM	2-5 KM	5 KM & Above	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	54	54	27	866	0	0	1000	81	8
Division									
Jammu	400	400	200	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	70	3
Districts									
Jammu	400	400	200	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	v	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 14: Per 1000 distribution of slums in each State by distance from nearest government primary school									
All									
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with distance from nearest primary school							Number of slums	
	<0.5 KM	0.5-1 KM	1-2 KM	2-5 KM	5 KM & Above	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	153	48	24	775	0	0	1000	91	11
Division									
Jammu	400	400	200	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	119	0	0	881	0	0	1000	80	6
Districts									
Jammu	400	400	200	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by distance from nearest Government hospital/ health centre									
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with distance from nearest govt. hospital / health centre							Notified	
	<0.5 KM	0.5-1 KM	1-2 KM	2-5 KM	5 KM & Above	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division									
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
District									
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by distance from nearest Government hospital/ health centre									
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with distance from nearest govt. hospital / health centre							Non-Notified	
	<0.5 KM	0.5-1 KM	1-2 KM	2-5 KM	5 KM & Above	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	80	0	27	101	792	0	1000	81	8
Division									
Jammu	600	0	200	200	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	0	0	86	914	0	1000	70	3
District									
Jammu	600	0	200	200	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	0	0	86	914	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 15: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by distance from nearest Government hospital/ health centre									
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with distance from nearest govt. hospital / health centre							ALL	
	<0.5 KM	0.5-1 KM	1-2 KM	2-5 KM	5 KM & Above	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Jammu & Kashmir	177	0	24	90	709	0	1000	91	11
Division									
Jammu	600	0	200	200	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	119	0	0	75	805	0	1000	80	6
District									
Jammu	600	0	200	200	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	0	0	80	914	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 16: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by approximate area of slum												
State	Per 1000 no of slums with approximate area of slum (in hectares)										Notified	
											Number of slums	
	<0.05	0.05-1.00	1.00-2.00	2.00-3.00	3.00-4.00	4.00-6.00	6.00-8.00	8.00& Above	N. R	All	Es td.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Jammu & Kashmir	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	667	1000	10	3
Division												
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	667	1000	10	3
Districts												
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	667	1000	10	3

Table 16: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by approximate area of slum												
State	Per 1000 no of slums with approximate area of slum (in hectares)										Non-Notified	
											Number of slums	
	<0.05	0.05-1.00	1.00-2.00	2.00-3.00	3.00-4.00	4.00-6.00	6.00-8.00	8.00& Above	N. R	All	Es td.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Jammu & Kashmir	27	107	0	74	0	0	0	0	792	1000	81	8
Division												
Jammu	200	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	914	1000	70	3
Districts												
Jammu	200	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	914	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 16: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by approximate area of slum												
State	Per 1000 no of slums with approximate area of slum (in hectares)										ALL	
											Number of slums	
	<0.05	0.05-1.00	1.00-2.00	2.00-3.00	3.00-4.00	4.00-6.00	6.00-8.00	8.00& Above	N. R	All	Es td.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Jammu & Kashmir	59	96	0	66	0	0	0	0	779	1000	91	11
Division												
Jammu	200	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	40	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	885	1000	80	6
Districts												
Jammu	200	800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	914	1000	70	3
Baramulla	333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	667	1000	10	3

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by location of slum										
State	Per 1000 no. of slums								Notified	
	Along Nallah/Drain	Along R'way Line	River Bank / river Bed	Hilly Terrian Slope	Park/ Open Space	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division										
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts										
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by location of slum										
State	Per 1000 no. of slums								Non-Notified	
	Along Nallah/Drain	Along R'way Line	River Bank / river Bed	Hilly Terrian Slope	Park/ Open Space	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	920	0	0	0	54	27	0	1000	81	8
Division										
Jammu	400	0	0	0	400	200	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	70	3
Districts										
Jammu	400	0	0	0	400	200	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 17: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by location of slum										
State	Per 1000 no. of slums								ALL	
	Along Nallah/Drain	Along R'way Line	River Bank/ river Bed	Hilly Terrian Slope	Park/ Open Space	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Jammu & Kashmir	928	0	0	0	48	24	0	1000	91	11
Division										
Jammu	400	0	0	0	400	200	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	80	6
Districts										
Jammu	400	0	0	0	400	200	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 18: Per 1000 number of slums in J&K State which benefited from any slum improvement scheme						
Notified						
State	Per 1000 number of slums				Number Of Slums	
	Benefited	Not Benefited	N.R	ALL	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
Division						
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
District						
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 18: Per 1000 number of slums in J&K State which benefited from any slum improvement scheme						
Non Notified						
State	Per 1000 number of slums				Number Of Slums	
	Benefited	Not Benefited	N.R	ALL	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1000	0	1000	81	8
Division						
Jammu	0	1000	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	1000	0	1000	70	3
District						
Jammu	0	1000	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	1000	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 18: Per 1000 number of slums in J&K State which benefited from any slum improvement scheme						
ALL						
State	Per 1000 number of slums				Number Of Slums	
	Benefited	Not Benefited	N.R	ALL	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	105	895	0	1000	90	11
Division						
Jammu	0	1000	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	119	881	0	1000	80	6
District						
Jammu	0	1000	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	1000	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 19: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by availability of an association for improving the condition of the slum						
Notified						
State	Per 1000 Number of slums				Number Of Slums	
	Association for improving the condition of the slum					
	Yes	No	N.R	ALL	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
Division						
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
District						
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 19: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by availability of an association for improving the condition of the slum						
Non Notified						
State	Per 1000 Number of slums				Number Of Slums	
	Association for improving the condition of the slum					
	Yes	No	N.R	ALL	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	80	920	0	1000	81	8
Division						
Jammu	600	400	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	1000	0	1000	70	3
District						
Jammu	600	400	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	1000	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 19: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by availability of an association for improving the condition of the slum						
ALL						
State	Per 1000 Number of slums				Number Of Slums	
	Association for improving the condition of the slum					
	Yes	No	N.R	ALL	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Jammu & Kashmir	177	823	0	1000	91	11
Division						
Jammu	600	400	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	119	881	0	1000	80	6
District						
Jammu	600	400	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	1000	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of (a) road within the slum (b) approach road to the slum, during the last 5 years												
State	Per 1000 Number of slums										Notified	
	Road within the slum					Approach road to the slum					Number Of Slums	
	Impr oved	Not Impr oved	deterio rated	no existe nce	A ll	Impr oved	Not Impr oved	deterio rated	no existe nce	Al l	Est d.	Samp le
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division												
Jammu	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3
District												
Jammu	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Srinagar	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of (a) road within the slum (b) approach road to the slum, during the last 5 years												
State	Per 1000 Number of slums										Non Notified	
	Road within the slum					Approach road to the slum					Number Of Slums	
	Impr oved	Not Impr oved	deterio rated	no existe nce	A ll	Impr oved	Not Impr oved	deterio rated	no existe nce	Al l	Est d.	Samp le
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	27	154	27	0	1000	128	872	0	0	1000	81	8
<b>Division</b>												
<b>Jammu</b>	200	600	200	0	1000	400	600	0	0	1000	11	5
<b>Kashmir</b>	0	86	0	0	1000	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
<b>District</b>												
<b>Jammu</b>	200	600	200	0	1000	400	600	0	0	1000	11	5
<b>Srinagar</b>	0	86	0	0	1000	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
<b>Baramulla</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table 20: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of (a) road within the slum (b) approach road to the slum, during the last 5 years												
												ALL
State	Per 1000 Number of slums										Number Of Slums	
	Road within the slum					Approach road to the slum					Est d.	Samp le
	Impr oved	Not Impr oved	deterio rated	no existe nce	A ll	Impr oved	Not Impr oved	deterio rated	no existe nce	Al l		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>Jammu &amp; Kashmir</b>	129	138	24	0	1000	219	781	0	0	1000	91	11
Division												
<b>Jammu</b>	200	600	200	0	1000	400	600	0	0	1000	11	5
<b>Kashmir</b>	119	75	0	0	1000	195	805	0	0	1000	80	6
District												
<b>Jammu</b>	200	600	200	0	1000	400	600	0	0	1000	11	5
<b>Srinagar</b>	0	86	0	0	1000	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
<b>Baramulla</b>	1000	0	0	0	1000	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 21: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of water supply of the slum during last 5 years							
							Notified
State	Per 1000 number of slums where water supply					Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
Division							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 21: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of water supply of the slum during last 5 years							
Non-Notified							
State	Per 1000 number of slums where water supply					Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	101	899	0	0	1000	81	8
Division							
Jammu	200	800	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Districts							
Jammu	200	800	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 21: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of water supply of the slum during last 5 years							
ALL							
State	Per 1000 number of slums where water supply					Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	90	910	0	0	1000	91	11
Division							
Jammu	200	800	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	75	925	0	0	1000	80	6
Districts							
Jammu	200	800	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 22: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of electricity facilities during last 5 years							
							Notified
State	Per 1000 number of slums where electricity facilities					Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 22: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of electricity facilities during last 5 years							
							Non-Notified
State	Per 1000 number of slums where electricity facilities					Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	101	899	0	0	1000	81	8
Division							
Jammu	200	800	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Districts							
Jammu	200	800	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 22: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of electricity facilities during last 5 years							
							ALL
State	Per 1000 number of slums where electricity facilities					Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	195	805	0	0	1000	90	11
Division							
Jammu	200	800	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	195	805	0	0	1000	80	6
Districts							
Jammu	200	800	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 23: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of street lights during last 5 years							
State	Per 1000 number of slums where street lights					Notified	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
Division							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 23: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of street lights during last 5 years							
State	Per 1000 number of slums where street lights					Non-Notified	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	80	920	0	0	1000	81	8
Division							
Jammu	600	400	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	1000	70	3
Districts							
Jammu	600	400	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	1000	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 23: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of street lights during last 5 years							
State	Per 1000 number of slums where street lights					ALL	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	72	928	0	0	1000	91	11
Division							
Jammu	600	400	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	1000	80	6
Districts							
Jammu	600	400	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	1000	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 24: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of latrine facility during last 5 years							
State	Per 1000 number of slums where latrine facility					Notified	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 24: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of latrine facility during last 5 years							
State	Per 1000 number of slums where latrine facility					Non-Notified	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	74	926	0	0	1000	81	8
Division							
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Districts							
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 24: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of latrine facility during last 5 years							
State	Per 1000 number of slums where latrine facility					ALL	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	171	829	0	0	1000	91	11
Division							
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	195	805	0	0	1000	80	6
Districts							
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 25: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of drainage facility during last 5 years							
							Notified
State	Per 1000 number of slums where drainage facility					Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
Division							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 25: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of drainage facility during last 5 years							
							Non-Notified
State	Per 1000 number of slums where drainage facility					Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	27	899	0	0	1000	81	8
Division							
Jammu	200	800	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Districts							
Jammu	200	800	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 25: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of drainage facility during last 5 years							
							ALL
State	Per 1000 number of slums where drainage facility					Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	24	910	0	0	1000	91	11
Division							
Jammu	200	800	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	925	0	0	1000	80	6
Districts							
Jammu	200	800	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 26: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of sewerage facility during last 5 years							
Notified							
State	Per 1000 number of slums where sewerage facility					Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
Division							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 26: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of sewerage facility during last 5 years							
Non-Notified							
State	Per 1000 number of slums where sewerage facility					Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	946	54	0	1000	81	8
Division							
Jammu	0	600	400	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	1000	70	3
Districts							
Jammu	0	600	400	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	1000	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 26: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of sewerage facility during last 5 years							
ALL							
State	Per 1000 number of slums where sewerage facility					Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	952	48	0	1000	91	11
Division							
Jammu	0	600	400	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	1000	80	6
Districts							
Jammu	0	600	400	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	1000	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 27: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of garbage disposal facility during last 5 years							
State	Per 1000 no of slums where garbage disposal					Notified	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
Division							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 27: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of garbage disposal facility during last 5 years							
State	Per 1000 no of slums where garbage disposal					Non-Notified	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	54	946	0	0	1000	81	8
Division							
Jammu	400	600	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	1000	70	3
Districts							
Jammu	400	600	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	1000	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 27: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of garbage disposal facility during last 5 years							
State	Per 1000 no of slums where garbage disposal					ALL	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	48	952	0	0	1000	91	11
Division							
Jammu	400	600	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir		1000	0	0	1000	80	6
Districts							
Jammu	400	600	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	0	1000	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3



Table 28: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of primary level education facility at during last 5 years							
State	Per 1000 no of slums for which education facility at orimary level					Notified	
						Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division							
Jammu							
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3
District							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 28: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of primary level education facility at during last 5 years							
State	Per 1000 no of slums for which education facility at orimary level					Non Notified	
						Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	74	926	0	0	1000	81	8
Division							
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	86	914	0	0	0	70	3
District							
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10

Table 28: Per 1000 distribution of slums in J&K State by change in condition of primary level education facility at during last 5 years							
State	Per 1000 no of slums for which education facility at orimary level					ALL	
						Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	171	829	0	0	1000	91	11
Division							
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	195	805	0	0	1000	80	6
District							
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 29: Per 1000 distribution of slums by change in condition of medical facilities during last 5 years in J&K State							
							Notified
State	Per 1000 no of slums where medical facility					Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts							
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 29: Per 1000 distribution of slums by change in condition of medical facilities during last 5 years in J&K State							
							Non-Notified
State	Per 1000 no of slums where medical facility					Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	74	926	0	0	1000	81	8
Division							
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Districts							
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 29: Per 1000 distribution of slums by change in condition of medical facilities during last 5 years in J&K State							
							ALL
State	Per 1000 no of slums where medical facility					Number of slums	
	Improved	Not Improved	deteriorated	no existence	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Jammu & Kashmir	171	829	0	0	1000	91	11
Division							
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	1000	11	5
Kashmir	195	805	0	0	1000	80	6
Districts							
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	1000	11	5
Srinagar	86	914	0	0	1000	70	3
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 30: Per 1000 distribution of slums where water supply improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in water supply effected by						Notified	
							No. of slums where water supply improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir								
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Districts								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 30: Per 1000 distribution of slums where water supply improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in water supply effected by						Non Notified	
							No. of slums where water supply improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	735	0	0	265	0	1000	8	2
Division								
Jammu	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	2	1
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Districts								
Jammu	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	2	1
Srinagar	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 30: Per 1000 distribution of slums where water supply improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in water supply effected by						ALL	
							No. of slums where water supply improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	735	0	0	265	0	1000	8	2
Division								
Jammu	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	2	1
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Districts								
Jammu	0	0	0	1000	0	1000	2	1
Srinagar	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 31: Per 1000 distribution of slums where street lighting improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in street lighting effected by						Notified	
							No. of slums where street lighting improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Districts								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 31: Per 1000 distribution of slums where street lighting improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in street lighting effected by						Non Notified	
							No. of slums where street lighting improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	333	0	667	0	0	1000	7	3
Division								
Jammu	333	0	667	0	0	1000	7	3
Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Districts								
Jammu	333	0	667	0	0	1000	7	3
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 31: Per 1000 distribution of slums where street lighting improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in street lighting effected by						ALL	
							No. of slums where street lighting improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	333	0	667	0	0	1000	7	3
Division								
Jammu	333	0	667	0	0	1000	7	3
Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Districts								
Jammu	333	0	667	0	0	1000	7	3
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 32: Per 1000 distribution of slums where electricity facilities improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
Notified								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in electricity facilities effected by						No. of slums where electricity facilities improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 32: Per 1000 distribution of slums where electricity facilities improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
Non Notified								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in electricity facilities effected by						No. of slums where electricity facilities improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	735	265	0	0	0	1000	8	2
Division								
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	2	1
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Districts								
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	2	1
Srinagar	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 32: Per 1000 distribution of slums where electricity facilities improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
ALL								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in electricity facilities effected by						No. of slums where electricity facilities improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	877	123	0	0	0	1000	18	5
Division								
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	2	1
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	16	4
Districts								
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	2	1
Srinagar	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

**Table 33: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of latrine facility improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State**

Notified								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in latrine facilities effected by						No. of slums where latrine facility improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
District								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

**Table 33: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of latrine facility improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State**

Non Notified								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in latrine facilities effected by						No. of slums where latrine facility improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	6	1
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	6	1
District								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	6	1
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 33: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of latrine facility improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State**

ALL								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in latrine facilities effected by						No. of slums where latrine facility improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	16	4
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	16	4
District								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	6	1
Baramulla	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 34: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of drainage facility improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
Notified								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in drainage facilities effected by						No. of slums where drainage facility improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 34: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of drainage facility improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
Non Notified								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in drainage facilities effected by						No. of slums where drainage facility improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	2	1
Division								
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	2	1
Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District								
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	2	1
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 34: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of drainage facility improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
ALL								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in drainage facilities effected by						No. of slums where drainage facility improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	2	1
Division								
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	2	1
Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District								
Jammu	0	1000	0	0	0	1000	2	1
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 35: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of garbage disposal improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
								Notified
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in garbage facilities effected by						No.of slums where garbage disposal improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 35: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of garbage disposal improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
								Non Notified
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in garbage facilities effected by						No.of slums where garbage disposal improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	4	2
Division								
Jammu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	4	2
Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District								
Jammu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	4	2
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 35: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of garbage disposal improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
								ALL
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in garbage facilities effected by						No.of slums where garbage disposal improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	4	2
Division								
Jammu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	4	2
Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District								
Jammu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	4	2
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



Table 36: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of road within the slum improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
Notified								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in road effected by						No. of slums where condition of road improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
District								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 36: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of road within the slum improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
Non Notified								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in road effected by						No. of slums where condition of road improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	2	1
Division								
Jammu	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	2	1
Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
District								
Jammu	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	2	1
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 36: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of road within the slum improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
ALL								
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in road effected by						No. of slums where condition of road improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	814	0	186	0	0	1000	12	4
Division								
Jammu	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	2	1
Kashmir	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	10	3
District								
Jammu	0	0	1000	0	0	1000	2	1
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 37: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of approach road to the slum improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
								Notified
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in approach road effected by						No. of slums where condition of approach road improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
District								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 37: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of approach road to the slum improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
								Non Notified
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in approach road effected by						No. of slums where condition of approach road improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division								
Jammu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	4	2
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
District								
Jammu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	4	2
Srinagar	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 37: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of approach road to the slum improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
								ALL
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in approach road effected by						No. of slums where condition of approach road improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	20	6
Division								
Jammu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	4	2
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	16	4
District								
Jammu	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	4	2
Srinagar	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 38: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of educational facility at primary level improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
								Notified
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in primary level education facility effected by						No. of slums where condition of education improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
District								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 38: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of educational facility at primary level improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
								Non Notified
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in primary level education facility effected by						No. of slums where condition of education improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
District								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 38: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of educational facility at primary level improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
								ALL
State	Per 1000 no. of slums with improvement in primary level education facility effected by						No. of slums where condition of education improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	16	4
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	16	4
District								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 39: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of medical facilities improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
								Notified
State	Per 1000 no. of slum-dwelling households with improvement in medical facility effected by						No. of slums where condition of medical facilities improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3
Districts								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

Table 39: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of medical facilities improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
								Non-Notified
State	Per 1000 no. of slum-dwelling households with improvement in medical facility effected by						No. of slums where condition of medical facilities improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Districts								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Baramulla	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 39: Per 1000 distribution of slums where condition of medical facilities improved during last 5 years, by source of improvement, for J&K State								
								ALL
State	Per 1000 no. of slum-dwelling households with improvement in medical facility effected by						No. of slums where condition of medical facilities improved during last 5 years	
	Govt.	NGO	Residents	Others	N.R	All	Estd.	Sample
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Jammu & Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	16	4
Division								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kashmir	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	16	4
Districts								
Jammu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Srinagar	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	6	1
Baramulla	1000	0	0	0	0	1000	10	3

# Appendix B



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY OFFICE  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEY  
SIXTY-NINTH ROUND: JULY - DECEMBER 2012  
SCHEDULE 0.21: PARTICULARS OF SLUMS

CENTRAL	*
STATE	

<b>[0] descriptive identification of sample UFS block</b>			
1. state/ UT:		4. investigator unit:	
2. district:		5. block:	
3. town name:			

<b>[1] identification of sample UFS block</b>									
sl. no.	item	code			sl. no.	item	code		
1.	srl. no. of sample UFS block				8.	stratum			
2.	round number	6		9	9.	sub-stratum			
3.	schedule number	0	2	1	10.	sub-round			
4.	sample (central -1, state -2)				11.	sub-sample			
5.	sector (rural -1, urban -2)	2			12.	FOD sub-region			
6.	NSS region				13.	no. of slum(s) wholly or partly within the sample UFS block			
7.	district								

<b>[2] some salient features of the slum(s) lying wholly or partly within the sample UFS block</b>						
sl. no.	particulars	serial number of the slum				
1.	srl. number of the slum in the UFS block	1	2	3	4	5
2.	is the slum a notified one? (yes -1, no -2)					
3.	if code 1 in item 2, year of notification (4-digit)					
4.	total number of UFS blocks intersecting the slum					
5.	approximate number of households in the slum (within UFS block*)					
6.	approximate number of households in the WHOLE SLUM#					
7.	approximate area of the slum (within UFS block*) (code)					
8.	approximate area of the WHOLE SLUM# (code)					

# including part of slum lying outside sample UFS block, if any

\*irrespective of sub-block formation

item no. 7,8: **approximate area of the slum:** class intervals in hectares: less than 0.05 -1, 0.05 to 1.00 -2, 1.00 to 2.00 -3, 2.00 to 3.00 -4, 3.00 to 4.00 -5, 4.00 to 6.00 -6, 6.00 to 8.00 -7, 8.00 or more -8

\* tick mark (✓) may be put in the appropriate place

## CODES FOR BLOCK 3

item 2	<b>ownership of the land where slum is located:</b> private - 1; public: railway - 2, local bodies - 3, others - 9; not known - 4
item 3	<b>type of area surrounding the slum:</b> residential -1, industrial -2, commercial -3, slum(s) -4, others -9
item 5	<b>physical location of the slum:</b> along nallah/drain -1, along railway line -2, river bank/ river bed -3, hilly terrain/ slope -4, park/ open space -5, others - 9.
item 8	<b>whether the slum has electricity:</b> yes: for street lights but not for household use -1, for household use but not for street lights -2, for street lights and household use -3; neither for street lights nor for household use -4
item 9	<b>type of structure of the majority of houses:</b> pucca -1, semi-pucca -2, serviceable katcha -3, unserviceable katcha -4, no structure-5
item 11	<b>approach road/ lane/ constructed path to the slum:</b> <u>motorable</u> : pucca -1, katcha -2; <u>non-motorable</u> : pucca -3, katcha -4
item 12	<b>distance from the nearest motorable road:</b> less than 0.5 km -1, 0.5 to 1 km -2, 1 to 2 km -3, 2 to 5 km -4, 5 km or more -5
item 13	<b>major source of drinking water:</b> tap -1, tube well/ borehole -2, protected well -3, unprotected well -4, others -9
item 14	<b>latrine facility used by most of the residents:</b> <u>public/community latrine (without payment):</u> dry pit -01, flush/ pour-flush -02, others - 03; <u>public/community latrine (with payment):</u> dry pit -04, flush/ pour-flush -05, others - 06; <u>shared latrine:</u> dry pit -07, flush/ pour-flush -08, others - 10; <u>own latrine:</u> dry pit -11, flush/ pour-flush -12, others - 13; <u>no latrine facility</u> -14
item 16	<b>type of drainage system:</b> underground -1, covered pucca -2, open pucca -3, open katcha - 4, no drainage system -5
item 17	<b>garbage disposal for the slum:</b> arrangement by: municipality / corporation -1, resident(s) -2, others -9; no arrangement -3
item 18	<b>frequency of garbage collection:</b> daily -1, once in two days -2, once in 3 to 7 days -3 , once in 8 to 15 days -4, others -9
items 19, 20	<b>distance:</b> less than 0.5 km -1, 0.5 to 1 km -2, 1 to 2 km -3, 2 to 5 km -4, 5 km or more -5
item 23	<b>informant code:</b> knowledgeable person from (i) the slum: male -1, female -2; (ii) outside the slum -9



[3] characteristics of slum(s) lying wholly or partly within the sample UFS block						
sl. no.	item	serial number of the slum				
		1	2	3	4	5
1.	serial number of the slum in the sample UFS block					
2.	ownership of the land where slum is located (code)					
3.	type of area surrounding the slum (code)					
4.	location of slum (fringe area - 1, other area - 2)					
5.	physical location of the slum (code)					
6.	does the slum usually remain water-logged due to rainfall? (yes -1, no -2)					
7.	does the approach road / lane / constructed path usually remain waterlogged due to rainfall? (yes -1, no -2)					
8.	whether the slum has electricity (code)					
9.	type of structure of the majority of houses (code)					
10.	type of road/ lane/ constructed path <u>within the slum</u> (pucca -1, katcha -2)					
11.	approach road/ lane/ constructed path <u>to the slum</u> (code)					
12.	for code 3 or code 4 in item 11, distance from the nearest motorable road (code)					
13.	major source of drinking water (code)					
14.	latrine facility used by most of the residents (code)					
15.	does the slum have underground sewerage system? (yes -1, no -2)					
16.	type of drainage system (code)					
17.	garbage disposal for the slum (code)					
18.	frequency of garbage collection (code)					
19.	distance from nearest government primary school (code)					
20.	distance from nearest government hospital/ health centre/ etc. (code)					
21.	do the slum dwellers have an association for improving the condition of the slum? (yes -1, no -2)					
22.	whether the slum has benefited from JNNURM/RAY/any other slum improvement scheme (yes -1, no -2)					
23.	informant code					

**Note:** If slum lies partly inside sample UFS block and partly outside it, all information recorded in this block will relate to that part of the slum that is inside the sample block.

[4] change during the last 5 years in the condition of the slum(s) lying wholly or partly within the sample UFS block											
sl. no.	item	serial number of the slum									
		1		2		3		4		5	
		change in condition (code)	for code 1 in col. (3), source of improvement (code)	change in condition (code)	for code 1 in col. (5), source of improvement (code)	change in condition (code)	for code 1 in col. (7), source of improvement (code)	change in condition (code)	for code 1 in col. (9), source of improvement (code)	change in condition (code)	for code 1 in col. (11), source of improvement (code)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	road: approach										
2.	road: within										
3.	water supply										
4.	street lights										
5.	electricity										
6.	latrine facility										
7.	sewerage										
8.	drainage										
9.	garbage disposal										
10.	educational facility at primary level										
11.	medical facility										

cols. 3/5/7/9/11: **change in condition:** improvement - 1, no change - 2, deterioration - 3; neither existed earlier nor existing now - 4

cols. 4/6/8/10/12: **source of improvement:** government - 1, non-governmental organisation - 2, residents - 3, others - 9

**Note:** If slum lies partly inside sample UFS block and partly outside it, all information recorded in this block will relate to that part of the slum that is inside the sample block.

[5] particulars of field operations														
sl. no.	item		field investigator (FI)/ asstt. superintending officer(ASO)						field officer (FO)/ superintending officer (SO)					
(1)	(2)		(3)						(4)					
1(a).	(i) name (block letters)													
	(ii) code													
	(iii) signature													
1(b).	(i) name (block letters)													
	(ii) code													
	(iii) signature													
2.	<b>date(s) of:</b>		DD		MM		YY		DD		MM		YY	
	(i) commencement of survey/ inspection													
	(ii) completion of survey / inspection													
	(iii) receipt													
	(iv) scrutiny													
	(v) despatch													
3.	number of additional sheet(s) attached													
4.	total time taken to canvass the schedule by the team of investigators (FI/ASO) (in minutes) [no decimal point]													
5.	number of investigators (FI/ASO) in the team													
6.	whether any remark has been entered by FI/ASO/supervisory officer (yes-1, no-2)	(i) in block 6/7												
		(ii) elsewhere in the schedule												

[6] remarks by field investigator / asstt. superintending officer													

**[7] comments by supervisory officer(s)**