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Quality of Life and Environmental Conditions in Jammu City

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ABSTRACT

Quality of life is an amorphous and broad construct concerned with overall well-being in societies. While the term "quality" implies the degree of excellence of a characteristic, different people may value different areas of life, and therefore quality of life means different things to different people¹. Quality of life' as any other concept in social science has been defined in a number of ways. In order to know the level of living people in a given geographical area, one has to know the overall consumption types and levels, housing, health, education, social status, employment, affluence, leisure hour, social security and social stability etc. A phenomenal and rapid enhancement in increase of urban population, practically in all major cities has the consequent strain on the prevailing system has manifested in the form of an environmental chaos. The process of urbanization can be owed as main culprit, where in besides bringing higher standard of living, it has also brought severe problems, as growth of dense and unplanned residential areas, environmental pollution, non-availability of services and amenities, solid waste, garbage disposal problems, drinking water problems, traffic menace etc. The study area, Jammu city is passing through a transitional phase of urbanization as lot of changes have been witnessed in last 3 decades. Thus, the present paper tends to assess and evaluate the quality of life and environmental conditions in the study area i.e. Jammu City on the basis of people's perception.

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Introduction

Urban growth all over the world is taking place which is unequal but the rate of urbanization is very fast in the developing countries especially in Asia. In 1800 A.D, only 3% of the world's population lived in urban centre's and this figure reached to 14% in 1900 and in 2000, about 47% (2.8 billion) people were living in urban areas. India no longer lives in villages and 79 million people were living in urban areas in India in 1961 but in 2001 about 285 million people resides in urban area¹. The concept of Quality of Life is a holistic one, which encompasses not only physical and economic improvements, but also the social, cultural spiritual and even the political ideas of a community. A number of attempts have been made to identify the indicators, which will provide a better measure of the quality of life. In this attempt various indicators and indices had emerged but a set of commonly accepted indicators has not yet evolved due to the changing nature of quality of life². Quality of life' as any other concept in social science has been defined in a number of ways. In order to know the level of living people in a given geographical area one has to know the overall consumption types and levels, housing, health, education, social status,

employment, affluence, leisure hour, social security and social stability etc. The rapid rate of urbanization during the 20th and 21st centuries has created not only socio-economic problems but also an unprecedented concern of the physical environment degradation. Abyssal poverty, social desirability and lack of proper opportunity in rural areas force men to migrate to urban areas. All these have made the quality of life quite miserable.

Urban settlement is an area where the majority of people are engaged in non-agricultural occupations within the command of municipal corporation or municipality. Slums are the unhygienic localities in the urban centers where congestion of houses, dump of garbage on the road side, open drains of refuse water, service latrines, lack of street lights, broken metal led or unmetalled road the ding looking house dominate the scene, Ecology of the town gives the environmental condition of people in the slums and other areas where they reside. If the area is ill-ventilated and congested, the life is m the poor's are living in the slums because the houses are relatively cheap in comparison with other areas³.

There are many approaches discussed and compared for housing quality studies and environmental assessment. Social and physical environment of the Durgapur city had been iserable and struggling in nature.

¹ Atiqur Rahman, Yogesh Kumar, Shahab Fazal and Sunil Bhaskaran, 2004, "Urbanization and Quality of Urban Environment Using Remote Sensing and GIS Techniques in East Delhi-India", Journal of Geographic Information System, 2011, 3, 62-84

² Kumar Gopa, (2014), "Quality of life :A comparative study of TamilNadu and Kerala", p.hd thesis in Geography, J.N.U, New Delhi, p.1

³ Vandana, (2010), "Quality of life in the city of Munger, Bihar", p.hd thesis, Kumaon University, p.5

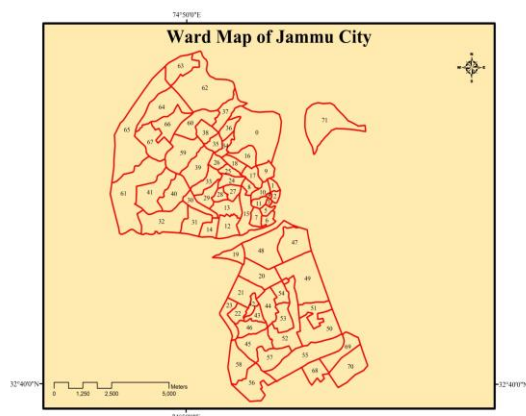
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In such a situation mostly assessed by observing the effect of air quality on land use pattern and population density using overlay method⁴. The white paper of Delhi describes the state of urban environment of Delhi and worked out for assessing the pollution trends and the prescribed ambient standards⁵. The quality of urban environment is determined from two directional approaches one is the 'Total City Environment' and the other is 'Appraisal of Individual Buildings' i.e., quality of life and quality of development respectively⁶. In present study the 'Quality of Urban Environment' is assessed from the 'Total City Environment Approach' i.e., Quality of Life.

Study Area

The study area concentrates on the city of Jammu lies between 32° 44'N to 32° 73'N latitude to 74° 52' to 74° 87' E longitudes. The city is well connected by roads with the parts of J&K as well as other cities.. The city lies on an uneven ridges of low heights at the Shivaliks foothills. It is surrounded by Shivaliks range to the north east, and south east while the Trikuta range, the abode of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi in the North West.. The city spreads around the holy Tawi River with the old city over looking it from north while other large agglomeration spreads around the southern side of Tawi River. The Bahu hills and old city spread on each bank of river Tawi are the highest points with the royal Dogra palace at yet another height over looking. The old city is confined to the right bank and the expansion of new city has taken place largely on the left bank of the river. But a number of new colonies such as Roopnagar, Janipur, Barnai, Bantalab, Anand Vihar etc. have come up on the right bank also. Large scale urbanization and Industrialization has given rise to what now called as Greater Jammu, the name given to old, new and the suburbs of Jammu.



Objectives

- 1) To study the environmental conditions of the study area
- 2) To assess and evaluate the quality of life in the study area.

⁴ S. Sengupta and P. Venkatachalam, 1999 "Assessment of Social and Physical Environment of a Planned Town with Geographical Information System: A Case of Durgapur, West Bengal, India," In: B. S. Sokhi and S. M. Rashid, Eds., *Remote Sensing of Urban Environment*, pp. 196-203

⁵ MoEF (Ministry of Environment and Forest), 1997 "White Paper on Pollution in Delhi with Action Plan," Government of India,.

⁶ J. Nichol and M. S. Wong, 2004 "Mapping and Modelling of Urban Environment Quality in Hongkong,".

Methodology

The methodology adopted for the required paper was exclusively based on primary survey. The required primary data on urban environmental problems, environment and quality of life in urban environment was collected through house hold survey.

The information was obtained on well structured and pre tested questionnaires through personal interview methods. The Questionnaires were distributed to acquire people's perception towards quality of life and environmental conditions in their respective wards. The survey was conducted in Jammu Municipal areas in selected wards of city. The survey was conducted in Jammu Municipal areas in selected wards of city. Jammu city was divided into 5 zones (North, East, West, South, Central) and 6 wards were selected in each ward with sample of 50 households.

Table 1. Surveyed wards.

Zone	Ward no	Ward name	No of house holds	Total population	%population
EAST	1	Panjthirthi	1340	6207	1.23
	3	Peer Mitha	1243	5888	1.17
	6	Gujjar Nagar	844	4416	0.87
	17	Amphalla	678	3851	0.76
	47	Bahu Fort	2138	11008	2.19
	71	Sidhra	665	3359	0.66
WEST	32	Gole Talab Tillo	2275	11202	2.23
	39	Top Sherkhania	1803	8226	1.63
	41	Hazuri Tallab Tillo	1789	8229	1.63
	61	Patta Chungi	2323	10676	2.12
	65	Barnai Dharmal			
NORTH	66	Upper Muthi	2489	11029	2.19
	35	Old Janipur	848	4042	0.80
	37	Janipur colony	2849	13899	2.76
	60	Paloura	1051	5189	1.03
	62	Bantalab Chinoor	1493	6863	1.36
	63	Bantalab Keran	1141	5219	1.05
SOUTH	64	Durga Nagar	2474	11097	2.20
	43	Nanak Nagar	2117	10244	2.03
	52	Ext. Trikuta Nagar	1717	8262	1.64
	55	Kunjwani Bye Pass	1493	6952	1.38
	56	Gangayal	1605	7298	1.45
	58	Digiana	1446	7393	1.47
CENTRAL	69	Sainik Colony	862	4042	0.80
	12	Krishna Nagar	1181	6025	1.19
	13	Resham Ghar colony	1655	7750	1.54
	21	Gandhi Nagar S	1768	8012	1.59
	27	Bakshi Nagar	851	3943	0.78
	29	Rajpura	1471	7145	1.42
	33	Shiv Nagar	1516	7470	1.48

Table 2. Garbage Disposal System.

Zone	Ward No	Garbage Problem		If dumper placed		Dispose of Degradable and non degradable together		Use Dumpers		Monkey/ stray animals roam around dumpers		Garbage litter outside dumpers	
		Yes	No	Approachable	Not Approachable	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
EAST	1	65	35	48	52	90	10	58	42	18	78	66	34
	3	71	29	41	59	89	11	54	46	64	36	73	27
	6	70	30	54	46	98	2	31	69	33	67	68	32
	17	58	42	60	40	94	6	66	34	12	88	42	38
	47	60	40	68	32	95	5	35	65	88	12	84	16
	71	42	58	22	78	92	8	24	76	26	74	20	80
WEST	32	70	30	52	48	88	12	40	60	75	25	62	38
	39	68	32	48	52	88	12	55	45	32	68	68	32
	41	66	34	32	68	76	24	30	70	65	35	28	72
	61	72	28	22	78	90	10	28	72	70	30	48	52
	65	58	42	36	74	90	10	30	70	42	58	56	44
	66	75	25	20	80	98	2	17	83	66	34	78	22
NORH	35	58	42	61	39	94	6	72	28	26	74	42	58
	37	65	35	65	35	83	17	78	22	12	88	40	60
	60	54	46	59	39	85	15	62	38	44	56	68	28
	62	60	40	20	80	91	9	24	76	34	66	78	22
	63	82	18	10	90	98	2	20	80	26	74	44	56
	64	66	34	20	80	100	0	27	73	44	56	40	60
SOUTH	43	54	46	65	35	78	28	67	33	31	69	48	52
	52	66	34	70	30	82	18	78	22	28	72	44	56
	55	61	39	21	79	95	5	27	73	74	26	68	32
	56	79	21	26	74	97	3	36	64	53	47	59	41
	58	81	18	19	79	91	9	25	75	41	59	66	34
	69	26	74	71	29	66	34	71	29	14	84	23	77
CENTRAL	12	73	27	28	72	58	42	55	45	53	47	76	24
	13	68	32	32	68	98	2	66	34	48	52	72	28
	21	23	77	81	19	76	24	84	16	38	62	22	78
	27	51	49	60	40	89	11	79	21	28	72	24	76
	29	66	34	54	46	100	0	36	64	38	62	72	28
	33	68	32	70	30	92	8	52	48	42	58	80	20
Avg.		63	37	45	55	88	12	48	52	42	58	55	45

Source: Field survey

Thus a total sample size was 1500 for the entire city. Final survey and data collection started only after pre testing of the Final survey and data collection started only after pre testing of the questionnaires. Focused Group Discussion (FGD), individual discussion was organized to know people perception about issues related to the research.

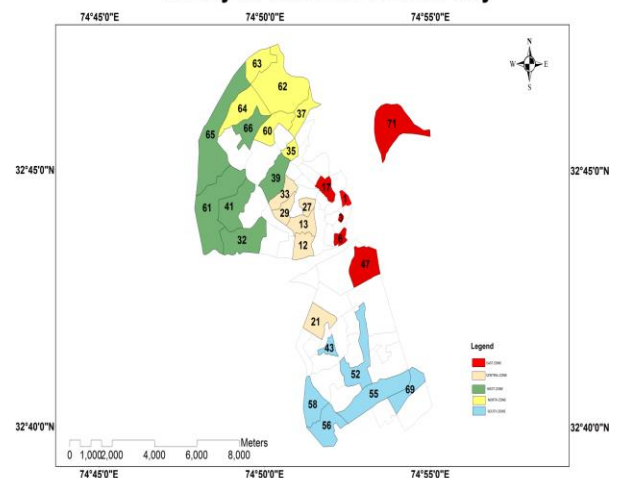
People's Perception on Environment and Quality of life

The environment and quality of life have become two buzz words which are frequently used in academics and research but there is no standardization to assess or gauge the levels of two. There is dearth of published data and research studies to validate quality of life as the indicators to measure quality of life are crude also.

Thus there has been a sincere effort made to assess the environmental conditions and quality of life in Jammu city through primary survey on the basis of people's perception in Jammu city.

The above table no. 2 reveals about the people's perception regarding garbage disposal scenario of surveyed wards in Jammu City. As per survey, more than 60% of respondents were of opinion that there was staunch garbage problem in their respective wards. More than 45% of the respondent were of opinion that dumper placed by JMC are not approachable.

Surveyed Wards of Jammu City



Apart from this, there is no punctuality in cleaning these dumpers at regular intervals and thus make ambience insalubrious. The worst part was that around 88% of the respondent said that they disposed of degradable and non-degradable together which was a common feature among all

the wards. But much deteriorated situation was found in ward numbers like 6, 66, 64, 56, 13 and 29. Among the surveyed wards, around 48% of people said that they are using dumpers for disposing of their waste material installed by JMC while rest were of opine that they used to dispose off their material in open spaces, Nallahas in their respective wards. Another problem enquired was regarding the prevalence of stray animals and about 42% of the respondent viewed that very less efforts were made by JMC to pick these stray animals. The wards like 1, 47, 32, 65, 61 are having stray animals in majority especially dogs, while monkey in ward number 47. The prevalence of these stray animals creates problem as they tend to litter the garbage outside the dumper and spread outside the dumpers. And, this creates problem of garbage more immense during rainy season.

Table 3. Health and Related Facilities

Zone	Ward No	Health facilities			Diagnose of serious Disease		
		Very Good	Good	Bad	Pvt. Hospital	Govt. Hospital	
EAST	1	26	41	33	24	76	
	3	30	44	26	39	59	
	6	19	34	47	23	77	
	17	42	38	20	44	56	
	47	15	24	61	19	81	
	71	16	40	44	62	38	
	WEST	32	22	32	56	28	72
39		18	34	48	10	90	
41		34	41	24	38	72	
61		18	28	54	24	76	
65		10	18	72	18	82	
66		12	58	28	30	70	
NORTH		35	28	56	16	38	62
	37	32	48	20	40	60	
	60	25	40	45	15	85	
	62	24	30	46	22	78	
	63	8	18	74	28	72	
SOUTH	43	44	35	21	65	35	
	52	50	30	20	40	60	
	55	28	31	41	33	77	
	56	22	27	51	21	79	
	58	23	33	44	30	70	
	69	41	35	24	35	65	
	CENTRAL	12	52	44	4	21	79
		13	78	20	2	6	94
21		58	30	12	44	56	
27		89	11	0	6	94	
29		29	40	31	28	72	
33		22	48	30	40	60	
Avg.			31	35	34	30	70

Source: Field survey

The above table no. 3 examines the health scenario of Jammu city. There was mix response so far as health facilities in Jammu were concerned. As per survey, 31 % of respondents declared health facilities as very good while 35 % of respondents feel that health facilities are good. But 34 % of respondents felt that the health facilities are not upto the mark and needs to be improved as the rated health facilities under Bad condition category. The satisfied people belonged to wards like Resham Ghar Colony, Gandhi Nagar(South and West),Amphalla, Krishana Nagar, Janipora (west) while unsatisfied respondents belonged to wards like Barnai, Chinoor Keran-2, Patta Paloura, Upper Muthi, Bahu (West),Toph Sherkhania etc. Apart from this, majority of

people, around 70 % ,used to visit Govt hospitals for the diagnosis of serious diseases in study area in comparison to private hospitals.

The table no. 4 depicts ward wise status of cleaning facilities in Jammu City. As per questionnaires, the interviews were conducted about the number of visits by Safai Karamacharis in a week. It was found that about 66% of respondent said that Safai Karamacharis used to visit daily while 16% voted for thrice a week visit; where as 18% of respondents said that Safaikaramacharis used to visit occasionally without any proper schedule. But the problem is worst in wards like 39, 62, 63, and 64 where less than 40% of visit in a day were made by Safai Karamchhari.

Table 4. Ward wise status of cleaning Facility in Jammu City.

Zone	Ward no	Visits by Safai Karamacharis in a week			Time taken by Safai Karamacharis		
		Daily	Thrice	Occasionally	Less than One hour	1-2 hours	More than two hour
EAST	1	82	8	10	33	45	22
	3	61	22	17	58	26	16
	6	77	18	5	65	24	11
	17	86	12	2	34	42	24
	47	59	19	22	81	16	3
	71	52	8	40	44	46	10
WEST	32	88	4	8	66	24	10
	39	22	10	68	78	20	2
	41	40	38	22	38	48	14
	61	78	12	10	44	38	18
	65	80	10	10	56	40	4
	66	84	10	6	20	66	14
NORH	35	72	10	18	82	16	2
	37	80	18	2	90	8	2
	60	66	27	7	75	19	6
	62	28	44	28	54	40	6
	63	20	22	58	60	38	2
SOUTH	64	36	22	42	44	30	26
	43	82	16	2	44	51	5
	52	86	12	2	28	48	24
	55	80	17	3	55	39	6
	56	77	11	13	43	40	13
	58	61	12	27	60	33	7
	69	88	7	5	66	16	18
	CENTRAL	12	64	16	20	75	23
13		90	10	0	84	12	4
21		92	6	2	54	34	12
27		90	10	0	77	23	0
29		70	18	12	60	32	8
33		77	16	7	22	46	32
Avg.		66	16	18	56	33	11

Source: Field survey

This shows the laxity and careless approach of JMC staff or they have no inspire of the fact they are to perform their duty daily. The astonishing figure which shows deplorable and pitiating situation of cleanliness can be gauged from the fact that 56% of respondent said that deployed Safai Karamacharis used to visit less than one hour in a day while 33% said that the visits by Safai Karamacharis is one or two hours while only 11% of respondent in Jammu City said that the Safai Karamacharis used to Visit more than 2 hours.

In nutshell, on an average the devoted time taken by Safai Karamachari is less than one hour, while situation is more pathetic in wards like 6, 8, 47, 39, 37, 27, 12.

The above table no. 4 depicts ward wise status of cleaning facilities in Jammu City. As per questionnaires, the interviews were conducted about the number of visits by Safai

Table 5. Peoples' perception of water supply in Jammu city.

EAST Zone	Ward No	Regular	Alternate day	Irregular	Pure	Impure	Own water connection	
							Yes	No
EAST	1	59	21	20	82	18	86	14
	3	84	11	5	76	24	79	21
	6	72	12	14	71	29	65	35
	17	82	6	12	58	42	80	20
	47	83	11	6	62	38	86	14
	71	44	14	42	60	40	70	30
WEST	32	77	8	15	78	22	82	18
	39	64	28	8	42	58	82	18
	41	88	6	6	70	30	72	28
	61	68	12	20	58	42	90	10
	65	85	5	10	80	20	88	12
	66	88	2	10	89	11	94	6
NORH	35	78	6	16	76	24	88	12
	37	84	12	4	86	14	78	22
	60	65	26	8	74	26	79	21
	62	34	44	22	38	62	92	8
	63	18	20	54	44	56	94	6
	64	26	56	18	70	30	90	10
SOUTH	43	81	17	2	82	18	90	10
	52	87	4	9	88	12	84	16
	55	77	21	2	74	26	81	19
	56	87	9	4	72	22	78	22
	58	84	10	6	78	22	74	26
	69	81	13	6	93	7	88	12
CENTRAL	12	86	4	10	80	20	77	23
	13	90	8	2	88	12	82	18
	21	92	8	0	90	10	92	8
	27	77	11	12	98	2	89	11
	29	68	8	24	77	23	78	22
	33	64	26	10	80	20	83	17
Avg.		72	15	13	74	26	83	17

Source: Field survey

Karamacharis in a week. It was found that about 66% of respondent said that Safai Karamacharis used to visit daily while 16% voted for thrice a week visit; where as 18% of respondents said that Safaikaramacharis used to visit occasionally without any proper schedule. But the problem is worst in wards like 39, 62, 63, and 64 where less than 40% of visit in a day Were made by Safai Karamchhari. This shows the laxity and careless approach of JMC staff or they have no inspire of the fact they are to perform their duty daily. The astonishing figure which shows deplorable and pitiating situation of cleaningness can be gauged from the fact that 56% of respondent said that deployed Safai Karamacharis used to visit less than one hour in a day while 33% said that the visits by Safai Karamacharis is one or two hours while only 11% of respondent in Jammu City said that the Safai Karamacharis used to Visit more than 2 hours. In nutshell, on an average the devoted time taken by Safai Karmachari is less than one hour, while situation is more pathetic in wards like 6, 8, 47, 39, 37, 27, 12

The table no.5 reveals about the people perception regarding the status of water supply in Jammu City. As it obvious that any urban centre is accompanied by water problems and so is the case with the Jammu City. As per survey, it was found that regular water supply in Jammu City is not too bad as 72% of the respondent said that the water supply in their respective wards was regular while 15% of the respondents perceive about water supply on alternate days. Apart from this, 13% of the respondents opined that water supply in their respective wards was irregular.

The problem of irregular water supply has been more in ward numbers like 63, 71, 61, 29. Anyhow, more than ¾ th of the respondents have said that they receive pure water while rest have complained regarding impure water supply which in ascertained from the fact that there are frequent instance of water borne diseases in certain wards of Jammu City. The reason behind impure water supply can be owed to frequent leakages incidence due to absence of continuous vigilance and monitoring by the authority. Moe than 50% of the respondent are having their own water connection while rest are not having their own water connection because there are many slum settlements, outsiders, labourers, workers etc residing in the vicinity of city.

The pattern of fuel consumption by the people of Jammu City has been presented in the table no. 6. It was analyzed that around 80% of the respondents are using L.P.G. gas as mode of fuel. The other two types of fuel like kerosene and electricity have contributed 9% and 8% respectively. As obvious, the percentage share of coal/fuel wood was minimum (3%). The low percentage of electricity can be owed to the fact that mostly there are electric meters installed in every house of Jammu City which becomes a costly affair as it rents more. The prevalence of slum dwellers, workers, laborers etc. indicate that kerosene as a mode of fuel is also used marginally. The constant increase in the L.P.G users along with constant growing population has further impacted the scenario in Jammu City.

The above table gives us the glimpse of traffic scenario in Jammu City.

Table 6. pattern of fuel consumption in Jammu city.

Zone	Ward No	Coal/Fuel Wood	L.P.G	Kerosene	Electricity
EAST	1	0	92	8	0
	3	0	88	10	2
	6	2	61	14	22
	17	0	82	12	6
	47	19	47	22	12
71	16	66	12	6	
WEST	32	0	90	6	4
	39	8	80	2	10
	41	0	66	18	16
	61	0	80	10	10
	65	0	90	10	0
66	0	96	0	4	
NORTH	35	0	82	12	6
	37	2	86	8	4
	60	11	71	8	10
	62	0	86	12	2
	63	2	74	16	8
SOUTH	64	0	84	6	10
	43	2	81	11	7
	52	0	82	16	2
	55	4	84	6	6
	56	8	74	10	8
	58	13	71	11	5
	69	3	88	4	4
CENTRAL	12	0	82	0	18
	13	0	82	10	8
	21	0	96	0	4
	27	0	85	3	12
	29	4	88	6	2
33	2	62	8	28	
Avg.		3	80	9	8

Table 7. People's perception of Traffic condition in Jammu City.

Zone	Ward No.	Traffic jam in a week			Duration		
		Daily	Thrice	Occasionally	More than one hour	½ hours	Less than ½ hours
EAST	1	89	9	2	18	45	37
	3	84	11	5	35	37	18
	6	54	34	12	21	43	36
	17	94	2	4	14	32	54
	47	14	31	55	33	42	25
71	0	4	96	0	0	100	
WEST	32	72	22	6	20	56	24
	39	76	14	10	56	38	6
	41	30	44	26	12	50	38
	61	40	38	22	22	18	60
	65	18	28	54	8	22	70
66	30	50	20	11	55	34	
NORH	35	70	28	2	18	42	40
	37	82	18	0	20	46	34
	60	46	33	21	19	41	40
	62	35	33	32	14	58	28
	63	12	44	44	2	18	80
64	44	32	24	18	50	32	
SOUTH	43	50	30	20	28	22	50
	52	20	24	56	16	24	60
	55	37	21	42	11	23	66
	56	21	29	50	4	49	47
	58	16	40	44	26	36	42
69	9	10	79	2	11	87	
CENTRAL	12	54	33	13	13	69	12
	13	6	8	8	0	21	79
	21	68	24	8	10	58	32
	27	26	39	35	0	12	88
	29	10	38	52	4	30	56
33	78	14	8	58	36	6	
Avg.		46	26	28	17	36	47

Table 8. People's perception of Noise Pollution in Jammu City.

Zone	Ward No	No problem	Very High	High	Low	Nature of Noise Pollution		
						Horn	Speaker	Industrial
EAST	1	0	30	46	24	75	25	0
	3	3	22	59	19	40	60	0
	6	0	33	47	20	43	57	0
	17	0	40	38	22	82	18	0
	47	21	25	16	38	36	64	0
71	38	4	2	56	52	48	0	
WEST	32	10	22	42	28	84	14	2
	39	12	40	22	26	30	30	40
	41	12	28	38	22	74	20	6
	61	16	20	24	36	68	22	10
	65	20	18	22	40	65	20	15
66	0	30	56	14	82	18	0	
NORTH	35	0	20	58	22	72	28	0
	37	0	30	44	46	78	22	0
	60	7	49	38	6	90	8	2
	62	8	20	18	54	86	12	2
	63	22	18	20	40	66	27	7
64	0	43	27	30	80	20	0	
SOUTH	43	4	34	28	34	74	26	0
	52	12	22	38	22	86	10	0
	55	6	21	43	30	44	23	33
	56	12	19	54	15	21	34	45
	58	20	20	39	29	34	25	41
69	27	18	21	34	82	10	8	
CENTRAL	12	10	31	26	33	90	10	0
	13	2	8	15	75	78	22	0
	21	6	16	46	32	72	32	
	27	12	18	25	45	96	4	0
	29	10	8	44	38	80	16	4
33	4	42	25	19	46	40	12	
Avg.		10	26	34	30	66	26	8

Source: Field survey 2014-2015

As discussed in above table 8, it was analyzed that there are large number of vehicles in the city which are degenerating the ambience and creating surplus noise pollution. The phenomenal and obvious finding was that only 10% of respondent said that there is no problem of noise pollution while 26% respondent viewed very high percentage of noise pollution, where as 34% and 30% voted for high and low pollution. The wards with maximum percentage of very high category of noise pollution are wards like 30,60, 42, 39, 17, 64,I , 6 and 43 reselectively. About 66% of the respondent attributed the source of noise pollutions as vehicular horns.

The above table no 9 highlights some of the vital statistics about people's perception regarding environmental awareness and its degradation in Jammu city. It was found that 20% of the respondents blamed planners and policy makers for not having strict rules as the cause of the environmental degradation. Apart from this 12% blames the increasing me of transportation as the route cause. But as obvious , like any other urban centre, the respondents of the Jammu city attributed the menace of environmental degradation to growing population and increasing urbanization while 20% viewed illegal encroachment as the main hurdle due to lack of negligence and improper functioning by J.D.A and J.M.C etc.

Conclusion

This chapter was exclusively based on people's perception to gauge and access the Quality of life and environmental conditions in Jammu city. After the completion of survey, considerable amount of variation was found in some wards as respondents many a times tends to respond without much thought.

Garbage was a cause of concern in many wards and prominent among these wards were Chinoor Keran- 2, Digiana, Resham Ghar colony, Krishna Nagar, Pata Paloura, Gangyal, Gole Tallab tillo etc. Garbage conditions were better in wards like Gandhi Nagar (South), Sainik Colony, Gandhi Nagar (west). Dumpers were least approachable in wards like Chinoor Keran -2, Upper Muthi, Chak Changarwan, Deeli, etc. Punctuality of sweepers was the cause of concern among all the wards and around 56 % of respondents were of opinion that duration of Safaikaramcharis is less than one hour. 66 % of respondents viewed that safaikaramcharis used to visit daily in their wards. Punctuality of sweepers was lacked in wards like Toph Sherkhania, Chinoor Keran -2, Chak Chagarwan, Sidhra, Chinoor Keran- 1, Digiana etc. Around 90 % of people opined that they dispose off biodegradable and non biodegradable together and wards like Rajpura, Gujjar Nagar, Chak Changarwan, Bahu Fort, Resham Ghar colony etc have maximum percentage of such respondents. In spite of high literacy rate in many wards of study area, people have low environmental awareness.

Due to environmental degradation, people were suffering from diseases like Asthma, water borne diseases, skin diseases, eyes diseases etc. The recent increase in diseases in city can be Owed to urban pollution and deteriorating environment by respondents. There was mix response so far as health facilities in Jammu were concerned. The satisfied people belonged to wards like Resham Ghar Colony, Gandhi Nagar(South and West), Amphalla, Krishana Nagar, Janipora(west) while unsatisfied respondents belonged to wards like Barnai, Chinoor Keran-2, Patta Paloura, Upper Muthi, Bahu (West), Toph Sherkhania etc. Apart from this, majority of people around 70 % used to visit Government hospitals for the diagnosis of serious diseases in study area.

As per people's perception, around 70 % opined that water supply is regular but the wards which complained irregular water supply were Chinoor keran-2, Sidhra, Rajpura, Patta Paloura, Panjthirthe etc. Around 75 % respondents viewed water quality as pure and among the satisfied wards were Sainik Colony, Gandhi Nagar (south), Bakshi Nagar, Upper Muthi etc. But water impurity was noticed in wards like Chinoor Keran-1, Toph Sherkhania, Patta Paloura, Sidhra, Gujjar Nagar etc. More than 80 % of respondents viewed that they are having their own water connection.

Traffic jam was common feature in Jammu city as private vehicles have multiplied enormously in last decade. But the wards which faced daily traffic jams were Amphalla, Panjthirthe, Mast Garh, Janipora (West), Gole Tallab Tillo, Toph Sherkhania, Shivnagar, Gandhi Nagar (south) etc. The wards which suffered very high noise pollution were Amphalla, Paloura Centre, Panjthirthe, Upper Muthi, Krishna Nagar etc. Vehicular horn (66 %) has been attributed as the root cause of noise pollution followed by speakers (26 %) and industries (8 %). The industrial noise pollution was witnessed in few wards like Gangyal and Digiana. The impact of increasing traffic was witnessed in form of noise pollution (32%), increase in smoke (25%), Health problems (22%) followed by delay in reaching places (17 %). 60 % of respondents were satisfied with the

efficiency of transport system while the inefficient transport system was opined in wards like Krishna Nagar, Sidhra, Chinoor keran -2, Gujjar Nagar, Chinoor keran -1, Patta Paloura, etc. Respondents had mixed reviews regarding roads conditions as 29 % opined poor drainage, 30 % illegal parking, 28 % narrow roads while only 13 % in study area responds as wide open roads in their respective wards. Illegal parking was found in wards like Nanak Nagar (East), Amphalla, Bakshi Nagar, Barnai, Mast Garh etc. 60 % respondents opined street lights as lighted while 23 % viewed damaged tube lights while no tube lights were found in many wards like Toph Sherkhania, Sidhra, Mast Garh, Bohri and Chinoor Keran -2.

The respondents in Jammu city opined population pressure and increasing urbanization (48 %), followed by illegal encroachment (20 %) and absence of planning as the root cause of environmental degradation in Jammu city. However the astonishing finding was that in spite of literacy level in Jammu city, the citizens were least aware regarding Jammu seismic location and more than 70 % feel unsafe if, any seismic activity in form of earth quake occurs.

In nutshell, the quality of life is a complicated phenomenon which consists of physical and physiological components and is not a tangible thing which can be measured directly. Quality of life has both subjective and objective dimensions and there is not any parameter set for identification of indicators of it. Based on perceptual analysis on environment and quality of life, urban scenario of Jammu city is neither too pleasant nor too deteriorated but need of hour is to reorient and rethink the developmental programs and policies to achieve sustainability in coming future. Eco friendly ways of means are the best possible way out solution.

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