

City Managers' Association Gujarat as Nodal Agency carryout

A STUDY OF NIRMAL GUJARAT LOW COST SANITATION SCHEME OF URBAN AREA IN GUJARAT STATE

The Context

Gujarat is the fifth highly urbanized state of India with 37.23 per cent of its population living in urban areas (after Delhi: 93.0%, Goa: 49.77%, Tamil Nadu: 43.26% and Maharashtra: 42.24%), according to the *Census of India 2001*. As per the Department of Urban Development and Urban Housing, Government of Gujarat, the urban population growth was at its peak during 1971-81 with 3.69, percent per annum and had somewhat declined and stabilized at 3.39 per cent per annum during the following two decades. The projected compound annual growth rate for 2001-11 and 2011-21 is estimated to be at 3.38 per cent per annum. However, if one looks into the net addition to the total population in urban areas over the same time period it shows that 35.95 per cent of net addition occurred during 1971-81 which increases to 50.45 and 50.04 per cent during 1981-91 and 1991-2001, respectively. According to the estimates based on the current expansion of urban population, by 2021, 35 million people accounting for nearly 47 per cent of the state population would be residing in urban Gujarat.

The demographics might appear encouraging for the future as increasing urbanization is construed by some as one of the necessary conditions for modern economic development. However, there exist huge patches of gray area which if unaddressed well in advance could make the burgeoning urban population a burden for future planners, especially those concerned with improving the quality of life for urban residents, notably the poor and the vulnerable. Like urban centres elsewhere in the country, Gujarat also has a long way to go in this aspect. There still exists a considerable population in urban Gujarat who are deprived of basic amenities like access to safe drinking water, access to flush toilets, regular removal of garbage and functioning drainage system, apart from access to electricity and pucca road. According to the *Census 2001*, 21.7 per cent of all urban houses in Gujarat did not have any drainage facility and 19 per cent of households were having open drainage facility which was inadequate to ensure hygiene. About 19.5 per cent of urban households did not have access to any latrine facility, which was down by 14.8 per cent from the previous *Census 1991* figures. Among those urban households, which have any latrine within the premises, only 62.2 per cent are water closet toilets considered to be of better quality among other toilet

options like pit toilets and other latrines. According to the latest Census, around the same proportion of households (approximately 20 per cent of all urban households) did not have a bathroom in their houses. Though 95.6 per cent of all urban households in Gujarat were shown to have access to safe drinking water in the *Census 2001*, a dissection by source suggest only 83 per cent of households have access to 'tap water supply', indicating existence of some public infrastructure to provide treated water.

The latest available another important source on the availability of household amenities is the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO)'s report, namely, the NSSO Report on the 58th Round Survey on the *Housing Condition in India*, published in 2003, also supports the findings of the *Census 2001*, though there are discrepancies in the reported figures, which is justifiable on account of the fact that the former one is a census and the latter a representative stratified random sample survey. However, there is some additional information available with the NSSO, which is not covered in the *Census*. For example, the NSSO data show that 22.3 per cent of urban households in Gujarat had faced severe floods due to excess rain or spate in nearby river or seas during the last five years before the survey (done in 2002). Absence of flood control mechanism can affect the drinking water supply, cause water logging and spread diseases like diarrhea and malaria, even in houses having required sanitation facilities. It also brings out that only 38.9 per cent urban households reported garbage disposal by local authorities whereas 37.4 of remaining households managed the garbage disposal on their own and 23.2 per cent of all households had no mechanism for garbage disposal. Absence of effective garbage disposal can upset the benefits from the access to safe drinking water and toilets within the households. The data also show only 21.8 per cent of the urban households have reported improvement in drainage during the last five years to the survey whereas 78.2 per cent have reported no improvement or deterioration in drainage. The figure for disapproval (in terms of responses such as 'no change' and 'deteriorated') by urban households in Gujarat stands at 93.8 per cent for garbage disposal, 53 per cent for latrine facility and 58.9 per cent for water supply.

It is most likely that the lack of basic amenities is not homogenous across the different socio-economic strata in urban Gujarat. The disadvantaged rural populations who migrate to urban areas generally end up in squatters and slums in the cities and towns; provide service and cheap labour to the city while remaining in its periphery without proper or any access to basic amenities in contrast to the better-off population in the same town or city. According to the

Census 2001, 11.78 per cent of the state's urban population lives in slums. From the NSSO 58th Round it is observed that 61.28 per cent of all slum households in urban Gujarat live in non-notified slums or squatters.

The 'Nirmal Gujarat' campaign, the current programme to upgrade sanitation facilities being implemented by the Gujarat Urban Development Mission (GUDM), has initiated concrete actions in addressing some of the aforesaid issues. Nevertheless, as each year, on an average, 6,41,735 persons add to the urban population in Gujarat and a significant proportion of that is likely to swell the slum population, the urgency to arrange for providing basic amenities in the slums, in particular, assumes significance.

The proposed study shall aim to validate the extent of existing demand for sanitation facilities in urban Gujarat and also enquire into related issues concerning sanitation practices, solid and liquid waste disposal, hygiene awareness and access to water in urban slums. Details regarding the approaches to the study have been provided in the following section.

The Approach

The approaches to conducting the field surveys to obtain the required quantitative and qualitative information shall be as follows:

1. One third of the Municipal Corporation and A & B Class Nagarpalikas shall be selected for the purpose of surveys and assessment. The selection format is given in Table 1.
2. The survey shall be undertaken in three distinct phases, in order to fulfill the twin objectives of (i) validation of the extent of household demand for sanitation and (ii) obtaining a realistic picture of the nature of problems encountered by region and such other issues as availability of water, etc. It is important to emphasize that whereas the household surveys shall be a measure of estimating the actual status of the requirement, the qualitative information to be collected through the focus group discussions (FGDs) shall help in understanding the specific issues those would have to be simultaneously addressed.

Phase I

1. Selection of 3 Municipal Corporations
2. Selection of 17 Nagarpalikas (6 A Class and 11 B Class)

Phase II

1. House listing (covering all households) in *all* the slums of Municipal Corporations.
2. House Listing in select zones (slums and such other specified deprived pockets, as Suggested by the concerned Nagarpalika officials).

Phase III

1. Small sample (*5 or 10 per cent*, based upon stratified random sampling procedure) of households shall be canvassed with a detailed (4-5 pages long) questionnaire for both the slums in the Municipal Corporations and Nagarpalikas and specified pockets in the latter.
2. Focus group discussion shall be conducted in all the above regions.

Table 1: Format of Selection of Municipal Corporations and Nagarpalikas

Particulars	MC	A Class NP	B Class NP
Total	7	18	33
Sample size (Approx. 30% of total)	3	6	11
Sample by region Central, North, South and Saurashtra-Kutch)	Vadodara Jamnagar Junagadh	Central 2 (4) North 1 (3) South 1 (4) Saurashtra-Kutch 2 (7)	Central 3 (7) North 2 (7) South 1 (4) Saurashtra-Kutch 5 (15)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate total number of NPs in the respective region.

In addition to the aforesaid three survey-based exercises, discussions shall be held with concerned government officials, civil society representatives and important local citizens.

Table 2 presents the sample MCs and NPs, with the number of slums (organized and unorganized) and their sample household size. It may be noted that the sample size of the households relates *only* to the slums. The number might increase/decrease following the house listing exercise under this study.

Table: 2 List and Number of Slum Households of Selected Municipal Corporations and Nagarpalikas

Sr. No.	District	Name of MC & NP	Number of Slums			Estimated No. of Slum Households	10% Sample of Households
			Org	Unorg	Total		
<i>Municipal Corporation</i>							
1	Vadodara	Vadodara				39514	3951
2	Jamnagar	Jamnagar			58	25914	2591
3	Junagadh	Junagadh				14000	1400
	Total					79428	7943
<i>A Class Municipality (Nagarpalika)</i>							
1	Anand	Anand	4	9	13	1269	127
2	Banaskantha	Palanpur	0	21	21	7000	700
3	Panchmahals	Godhra	0	21	21	4920	492
4	Valsad	Vapi	6	19	25	1760	176
5	Bhavnagar	Botad	0	8	8	901	90
6	Kutch	Gandhidham	0	6	6	6704	670
	Total		10	84	94	22554	2255
<i>B Class Municipality (Nagarpalika)</i>							
1	Ahmedabad	Viramgam	0	16	16	2111	211
2	Anand	Khambhat	13	4	17	1875	188
3	Dahod	Dahod	4	6	10	675	68
4	Navsari	Vijalpor	17	4	21	4050	405
5	Patan	Sidhhpur	4	1	5	2100	210
6	Sabarkantha	Modasa	17	2	19	1172	117
7	Amreli	Savarkundala	0	14	14	1312	131
8	Bhavnagar	Mahuva	2	4	6	675	68
9	Junagadh	Mangrol	5	5	10	2097	210
10	Kutch	Anjar	25	5	30	10000	1000
11	Surendranagar	Dhangadhra	7	0	7	3468	347
	Total		104	61	165	29535	2955
	Grand Total					131517	13152

Note: Org Organised; Unorg Unorganized