

2012 01 JAIPUR

THE CITY

Jaipur City's Population has Increased Five Times Since Independence

Jaipur is the capital city of Rajasthan, India's desert state. Commonly known as the pink city, it is one of the first planned cities of the country. The Jaipur Municipal Corporation (JMC) covers an area of 467 sq km¹. However, the Jaipur Development Authority (JDA) covers an area of 1,464 sq km, as part of the city's future development expansion.

Jaipur city's population is around 3.07 million (2011 census), with 17 percent of total urban population of Rajasthan. As per 2011 census, Jaipur city witnessed a 32.2 percent population growth. During 1951-2011, the city's population went up five times². The city has a skewed population density. The total area under the JMC for the walled city[#] is 6.7 sq km (2.32 percent of the total area of the corporation). The population density of the walled city area was 58,207 persons/sq km, while the population density of JMC was 8,054 persons/sq km.



Jaipur: Some Figures

Population	: 3,073,350 *
Sex ratio	: 898
Decadal population growth	: 32.2%
Number of listed slums	: 190 slums under the JMC & 47 slums under the JDA
% of slums without drinking water access	: 56.13%
% of slums without sanitation access	: 19%

* 2011 census and CDP for Jaipur region, 2006



STATE OF INCLUSIVE WATSAN IN CITIES

FACT 'N' FACTORS



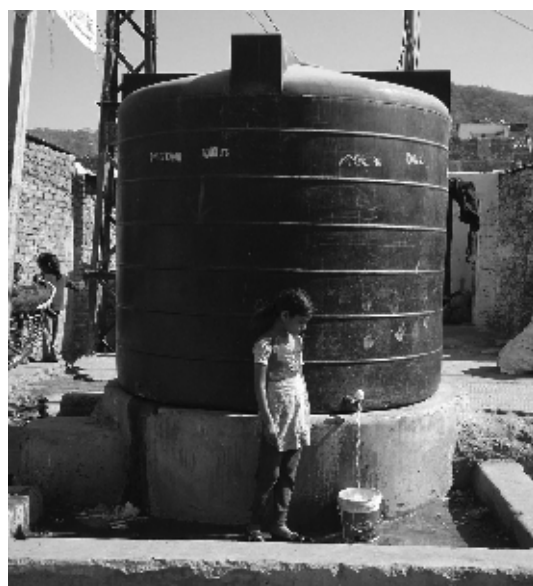


Slum population has come down due to relocation

As per the City Development Plan (CDP), Jaipur's slum population was 16 percent of the total population in 1971. This went up to 31 percent in 1991. It subsequently recorded a sharp decline to 11 percent in 2004. According to the CDP, Jaipur city had 109 slums in 1971, which increased to 183 in 2004. Of these 74 are in environmentally sensitive areas prone to floods, or on the main roads and forests.

As per survey conducted in preparation of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY, 2011) there are 192 slums under JMC and another 46 JDA. Jaipur has listed 59,476 slum households³. However, but according to the survey by Shristi under the JMC in 2012, the number of slums under the JMC is 190 and the number of poverty pockets according to the vulnerability survey by the Health of the Urban Poor (HUP) and the Bhoruka Charitable Trust (BCT)⁴ stood at 59 in the year 2011.

The only million plus city of Rajasthan, Jaipur has the distinction of having the largest slum population of Rajasthan. According to 2001 census, the population of the slums is counted at 3,50,353, that



is, about 10.60 percent. The city's slum population, when compared to Rajasthan's entire population, shows that 22.4 percent of the state's slum dwellers reside in Jaipur city⁵.

ACCESS OF SLUMS TO DRINKING WATER ***56 percent households in slums don't have access to definite water sources***

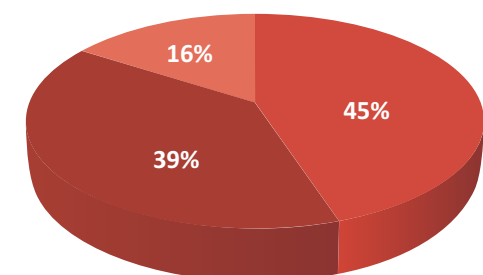
There are various figures on the coverage and service level of the water supply in the city's slums. (See chart: different data, discouraging situation) The water supply scheme of the Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) covers around 86.5 percent of the slum population. For the rest, there are other sources of water to depend on.



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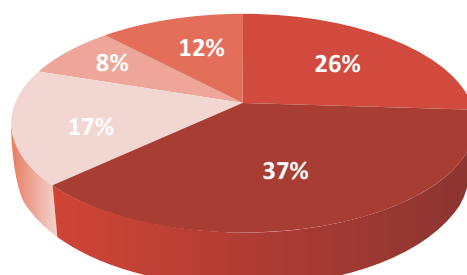
FACT 'N' FACTORS

Different data, discouraging situation



Community water sources
Private sources
No definite water sources

CDP Data 2006



Tap connection
Private sellers
Public taps
No information
Neighbours

MHST Data 2009

According to the CDP, 45 percent of urban poor families depend on community water sources, 39 percent on private water sources, and 16 percent have no definite source of water.

According to a study conducted in 2009 by the non-profit organization Mahila Housing Sewa Trust (MHST) in 2009⁶, one fourth of the households in slums have no definite source of water. The study found that 26 percent of slum households had access to in-house tap connections; 37 percent were dependent on public taps; 17 percent on neighbours; and 8 percent on private sellers of water.

ACCESS OF SLUMS TO SANITATION

Half of the households don't have access to toilets

The CDP admits the sorry state of sanitation in the city's slums. "Basic sanitation facilities are absent in most of the slums," it says. There are 76 community latrines for slums and others in general in the city. This is much below the required number. "As a result most of the slum dwellers resort to open defecation along the roads and open drains, polluting the surroundings and risking their health," says the CDP. Poor operation and maintenance (O&M) of community toilets and lack of behavior change communication (BCC) in the community adds to the situation of open defecation.



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According to the study by the MHST, 40 percent of households in slums had access to in-house toilets while 2 percent accessed community toilet facilities. "Forty-nine percent households have no toilet facility and resort to defecation in open," the study found.

The city has a sewerage network covering only 56% of the population. Most of the population resorts to septic tanks. In the absence of proper facilities in slums, the slum population resorts to open defecation, which is environmentally hazardous. The total sewerage generated is 200 Million Liters Per Day (MLD) while the capacity of the treatment plant is only 89.5 MLD⁷.

The city's solid waste management is hugely inadequate. The CDP says that only 45 percent of the city's waste could be collected regularly under the existing

infrastructure. Solid waste collection and safe disposal didn't exist for the slums.

A TURNAROUND

The government of Rajasthan declared a Slum Development Policy in 2010. The policy focuses on slum development/ redevelopment with private sector participation. One of the key policy objectives is to prevent growth of slums. People who have been residing in a slum since August 15, 2009 are eligible for this program. Access to drinking water and sanitation is an in-built aspect of this policy.

Besides, Jaipur is one of the cities covered under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). Under this, affordable housing for the urban poor and slum redevelopment are key activities.

- 1 <http://www.jaipurmc.org>
- 2 Master Development plan for Jaipur region prepared for the Horizon year 2025.
- 3 JMC and JDA
- 4 Vulnerability Assessment Survey by HUP-Bhoruka Charitable Trust, (unpublished), Indian Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR), 2011.
- 5 Report of the committee of slum statistics, Gol, MoHUPA, 2010
- 6 Status of Urban Slums in Gujarat and Rajasthan: A Case Study of Seven Cities, Mahila Housing Sewa Trust, 2009, Ahmedabad, www.sewahousing.org.
- 7 CDP; for details see: <http://jnnurm.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/CDP-Jaipur1.pdf>.
- # JMC area includes walled city and the rest of JMC

Additional Sources

Affordable Housing Policy, 2009
Slum Development Policy, 2010
State Water Policy, 2007



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