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FINDINGS

A comparison of sanitation related facilities such as the Community Toilet complex, solid waste management, drainage facilities and water supply, across the 2 slum clusters surveyed (Indira camp and Vivekanand camp in Delhi) revealed some common problems and some slum-specific ones.

The common problems were :

- dirty toilets,
- scarcity of water,
- inefficient drainage,
- improper bathing arrangement ,
- user dissatisfaction with the sanitation situation and
- insecure social environment around the cluster.

The extent of hardships faced due to the above problems varied in scope and intensity across the two clusters depending upon:

- the location of the respondent's house,
- its distance to the CT complex and the main road,
- season of the year,
- economic condition of the respondent,
- number of members in the family, their age and specific needs and
- beliefs regarding gender roles and responsibilities.

Cluster wise, Indira camp had more issues owing to:

- proximity to the open nallah,

- presence of a wide-open wasteland on one periphery,
- prevalence of open defecation,
- illegal drug trade in operation and
- social mistrust between communities leading to brawls between neighbours.

Its homes had access to piped water supply through taps but this was not provided in the CT complex.

On the contrary, Vivekanand camp had taps with piped water supply in the CT complex but it eluded its homes. This cluster had problems like:

- scarcity of water,
- water filling and carrying woes,
- improper bathing spaces and
- dirty toilets with no option for night time usage plaguing its residents.

Its proximity to the diplomatic enclave and situation right opposite the American Embassy school and the British school were instrumental in its clean façade as visible from the main road with access to facilities like partial drain cleaning and routine transporting of waste away from the cluster. But the proximity to an elite background could not help Indira camp cluster as it was shielded from the public view through a high wall, beyond which lay the dirty nallah and the cluster. As the cluster was situated around huge water pipes passing through the area, it made movement difficult and restricted access to many areas, making daily life difficult for the residents.

These factors were instrumental in the usage of sanitation facilities by the respondents and affected their daily practices and habits, which were shaped in response to the diktats of the municipality and their own coping mechanisms, devised in keeping with their time and interests at the centre. Hence, the gains of the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) was not visible, as having percolated to urban slum residents, to the extent as claimed by the policy implementers.