

Case Study: Taluka Municipal Authority Nawabshah

History

The town of Nawabshah is the head quarter of District Government Nawabshah. It is situated at a distance of 298 Kilometers on the North side of Karachi. The town is linked with National Highway with a metalled road at Sakrand and Kazi Ahmed Town..Besides the offices of district government, there are various other educational institutions such as Quaid-e-Awam University of Engineering Science and Technology Nawabshah, People Medical College Nawabshah. Due to continuous increase in population, the town has a growing demand for basic necessities such as water supply, sewerage, road network and electricity. It is surrounded by a huge fertile land where cotton, wheat and sugarcane are grown. Habib Sugar Mills is also located in this area.

Population

The population as per the census of 1998 was 189244 people. Based on this census, the current population till 2004 has been worked out as 235041 people. The projected population for the next 16 years i.e.2020 has been worked out as 418843 persons.

The TMA (Taluka Municipal Authority) consists of 13 Union Councils, out of which, 9 UCs fall within urban jurisdiction of Nawabshah while total members of T.M.A. are 19.

The SDSS Program for the year 2004-2005 has been carried out satisfactorily.

Water Supply Scheme

Nawabshah Town is located in a zone where under ground water is very brackish, unhygienic and therefore totally unfit for human consumption. The work on the scheme of water supply was started in 1971 and completed in 1974-75 as per Phase I supplying 0.680 million gallons per day (MGD) of filtered water. The said scheme was further improved and extended as per Phase II and Phase III of the Urban Water Supply Scheme Nawabshah by Public Health Engineering Department upto the year 1991. Till the year 1991, the water supply was 5.0 MGD of filtered water and tube well water for 155000 populations. Due to rapid urbanization the town has expanded and now includes new colonies, public school, teachers training institute and trucking station hence the requirement of water has increased. The Government of Sindh had also approved Nawabshah Water Supply Scheme Phase-IV costing Rs.99.510 million during 1994. The source of water of the scheme is Rohri Canal. It is designed to supply 2.9 MGD water in addition to the existing supply of 5.00 MGD for the population of 2,510 people up to the year 2004 at a rate of 30 gallons per head per day.

Work on the scheme was started in January 1995 and was expected to complete in June 1999. But due to shortage of funds, the scheme was delayed, however, funds were released and it is now almost complete. The expenditure till March 2006 came to Rs 104.895 million.

Drainage Scheme

The work on Phase I of the drainage scheme started in 1974 and was completed at the cost of Rs. 19.859 million. During the years 1983-84, the scheme disposed off about 2.0 MGD sullage water.

Phase II was started during 1983- 84 and was completed during the year 1991-92. The project cost was Rs. 18 .441 million and 4.0 MGD sullage water was disposed off.

Due to rapid urbanization the population of the town has increased and new colonies are emerging, therefore, an urban drainage scheme Phase III was proposed. The government had approved the scheme with a cost of Rs 94.585 million. The Scheme was designed to dispose off 1.780 MGD sewerage water for the projected population of 74200 people up to the year 2010. However the scheme suffered halt due non allocation of funds from the government since 2001.

Water Supply, Sanitation and Solid Waste Management

The old drainage system in the union council no. 8 had damaged lines and was not fully functional due to which the local population faced severe problems such as overflowing sewerage water on the streets and blockade in the sewerage lines. Apart from these, they were also facing health and environmental problems due to insufficient drainage system.

The TMA Nawabshah took a serious note of the situation and proposed for a rehabilitation of the drainage system from the streets starting from the house of Ali Asghar to Afsar's house in UC no.8. The proposed scheme covered about 200 houses having a population of 3000 people. SDSSP approved the scheme and allocated funds.

The work on the proposed scheme was started immediately after the funds were released and it was completed on 30th June 2005. New pipes having 12 inches diameter were consold along with replacement of damaged and broken pipes. A visit was also arranged to meet the people of the area and to know their opinion about the scheme and its functions.

The people of the area highly appreciated the scheme and the works carried out by the TMA Nawabshah. Dr Shafi Muhammad, UC Nazim, also appreciated the SDSS program and the efforts of the staff members. He suggested that SDSSP must take the initiative to create awareness among the masses about the problems and their responsibilities in resolving those problems.