



The Inclusive City Challenge: Delhi Slum Redevelopment

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Abstract

Despite the fact that urbanisation has positive effects on economies all over the world as a whole, the momentum of the trend continues to grow. The difficulty of designing cities that are welcoming to people of diverse backgrounds and identities persists despite the widespread interest and dedication shown in the topic. Slum residents are transferred against their choice in order to make way for urbanisation, which further isolates them from society. The goal is to create room for urbanisation. There are over 900 slum neighbourhoods in Delhi, which are home to almost a quarter of the city's population. The government of Delhi is now working toward the goal of reconstructing more than 30 slum clusters in two phases. They are receiving assistance in this matter from owners of commercial property. In spite of the fact that the government provided monetary incentives for in-situ slum restoration, many initiatives aimed at slum regeneration were unable to get beyond the pre-construction stages. As a rule, the most costly component of slum rehabilitation projects—the land—is provided at no cost, which gives the appearance that this line of work is a fantastic business opportunity for real estate developers. A piece of land is given to a developer in return for the developer building low-cost homes for individuals who are currently living in an urban slum. It is possible that the developer will construct anything on this piece of land and then resell it for a profit. It is possible to construct a greater total building square footage on a single piece of land if the floor area ratio (FAR) is increased. This leads to increased profitability for developers who are involved in slum rehabilitation programmes. The essay, on the other hand, delves into a variety of challenges that are faced by programmers when trying to develop a system of this kind.

Keywords –Inclusive , Resettlement Colonies ,Urbanization,Delhi Slum,SavdaGherva Case

Introduction

India's urban population has almost doubled in the previous two decades, reaching 600 million. One important factor is the movement of economically disadvantaged individuals from rural regions in pursuit of employment, education, and a better quality of life. However, in most instances, migrants are forced to live in cities without even basic infrastructure and in deplorable conditions. They lived in slums, as squatters without land ownership, or as homeless people, and were denied access to opportunities provided by the higher strata of society, such as medical care and education. However, since they live in the city, they have access to transportation and work, even if they are in the informal sector. The city's population is expanding rapidly, and the government has introduced programmes to encourage this trend. But in India, the idea of urban development is limited to the appearance of shiny new skyscrapers, enticing shopping arcades, flashy corporate offices, and gated residential complexes that provide a clean, safe, and healthy existence; and for implementation, slum dwellers are evicted from their place and, in many cases, resettled on the outskirts of the city, where they are unable to earn enough money to eat twice a day.. Even though various laws have been developed in India based on the notion

of inclusive planning, poor people's needs and vulnerabilities are still disregarded or ignored in urban development planning and vision. Gherva, Savda Resettlement colony is used as an example, which was established in 2006 to relocate 420,000 urban poor living on private property in India's capital, Delhi. Three big relocations have occurred in Delhi since India's independence (in 1960s, 1970s and 2000s). According to the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board, the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) built 44 resettlement villages between 1961 and 1977 under the retroactively called "Old Plan Scheme of JJ Resettlement" (DUSIB). Residents in eleven neighbourhoods in north, northwest, and west Delhi were relocated to make space for development of venues for the 2010 Commonwealth Games. These neighbourhoods include SavdaGhevra, Bawana, Holambi Kalan, Papan Kalan, Rohini, and Narela⁸. There were 55 colonies in operation by the time the third resettlement phase ended.

Aim of This Research Is To Making Future Cities Inclusive.

To achieve this aim main objectives are

1. To understand the challenges and potential for inclusion of slum dwellers, different policies and best-practices and case-area (SavdaGhevra resettlement colony, Delhi) is studied.
2. For inclusion of slum dwellers planning strategy and policy recommended.

The study is carried out in five steps. The conclusions of research necessity are incorporated in the first step, which is followed by a literature review. The third step involves case-area analysis based on a primary survey, which is followed by the identification of difficulties and suggestions.

In 2006, the SavdaGhevra resettlement community in Delhi (250 acres) was constructed, with 8686 plots and around 46,000 residents. The bulk of citizens lost their jobs after being moved more than 20 kilometres from their previous residences. Men now either travel further distances for employment or work in job centres throughout the week. It is difficult for women to secure regular paying job (beldaari). They also reside in this area, which has no infrastructure and is little more than a "planned slum."

Where in-situ rehabilitation is not possible, slum dwellers should be resettled in a resettlement colony with basic physical and social infrastructure and access to job opportunities, and the planning of the resettlement colony should be integrated into the overall city planning rather than being a separate project.

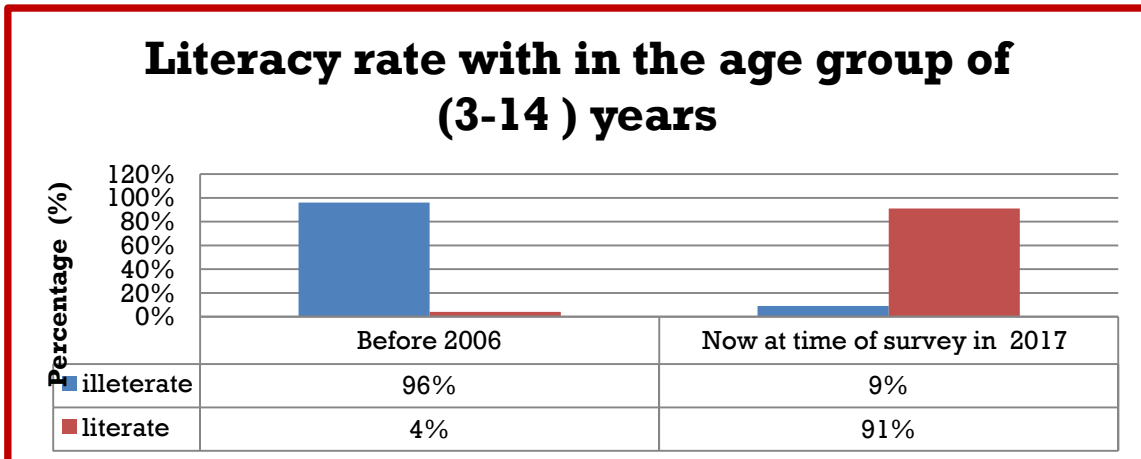
SavdaGherva Case Resettlement Colony: Difficulties And Social Exclusion

SavdaGhevra JJ Resettlement Colony is the newest resettlement colony, established in 2006 in SavdaGhevra Phases I and II on 250 acres on the western outskirts of the city. A total of 8,686 plots were allotted between these two phases of the colony, as recorded by the GNCTD. A reliable population count for the colony is elusive; nonetheless, one local non-governmental organisation claims that 46 thousand people live there. According to the 13 voter registries, 14,707 people are registered to vote in the colony. Located in the Mundka assembly seat and the Mundka municipal ward, this colony is around 40 kilometres from the old city centre of Delhi or earlier slum colonies.

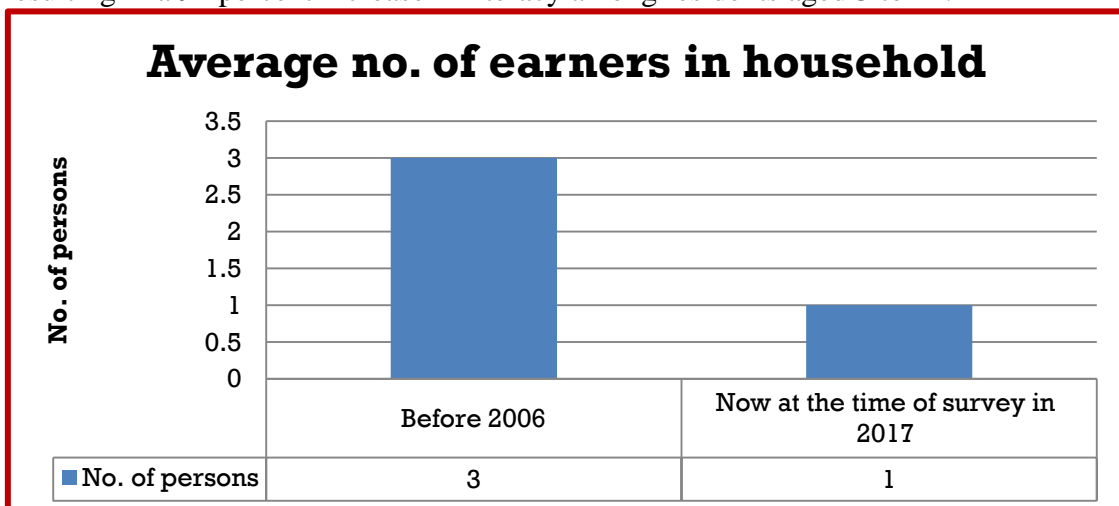
The ground on which the colony now stands was formerly farmed by the neighbouring Savda and Ghevra villages. SavdaGhevra is a resettlement community for people formerly living in Tagore Garden, Lakshmi Nagar, Karkardooma, Shahdara, Palam, Raja Garden, Lodhi Road, Nizamuddin, Geeta Colony, Dilshad Garden, Khan Market, Yamuna Pushta, PragatiMaidan(Naglamachi), and Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. When the first residents arrived in SavdaGherva in 2006 and 2007, the neighbourhood took on the feel of a hamlet as people from the same JJ colony or with similar professions settled on plots in different

blocks. Each person's allotment of land is determined as of a "cut-off" year, either 1990 or 1998. Slum inhabitants born before 1990 and 1998 were entitled to acquire 18 square metres and 12.5 square metres of land, respectively, as long as they provided proof of residence in the form of a voter ID card, ration card, or V P Singh token. Although the Allotte has the right to reside, they do not have the ability to sell, rent, or transfer the right. Currently, only 60% of allottee are original, and violation of these may result in taking back the plot. Residents in slums were only provided with plots, forcing them to save up for the cost of construction.

Primary household survey of 386 households was conducted at savdaghera resettlement colony in February 2017, Some of the important inferences taken from the survey are as –

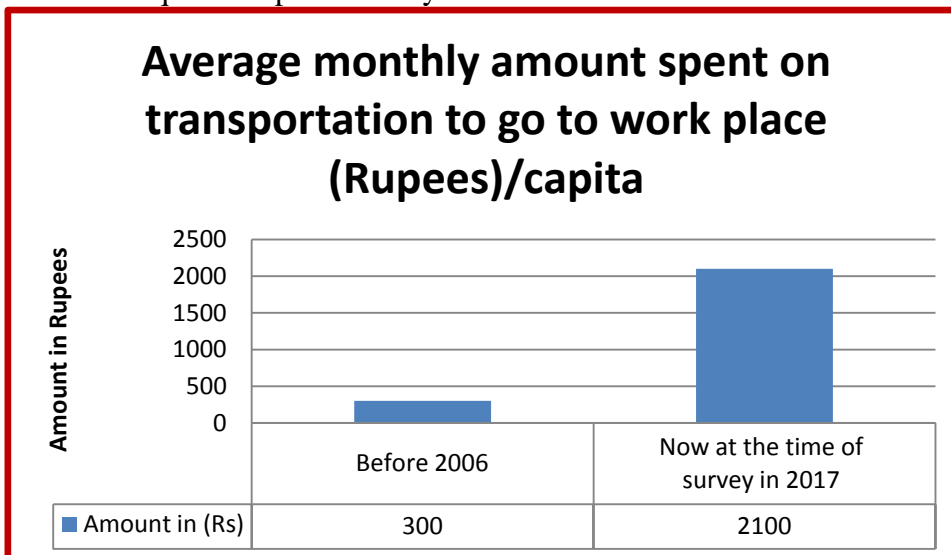


Before 2006, there was no primary school facility in the slum areas, and residents were generally uninterested in furthering their education. However, after the SavdaGhevra resettlement colony in Delhi was redeveloped, a total of twelve schools opened there, resulting in a 91 percent increase in literacy among residents aged 3 to 14.





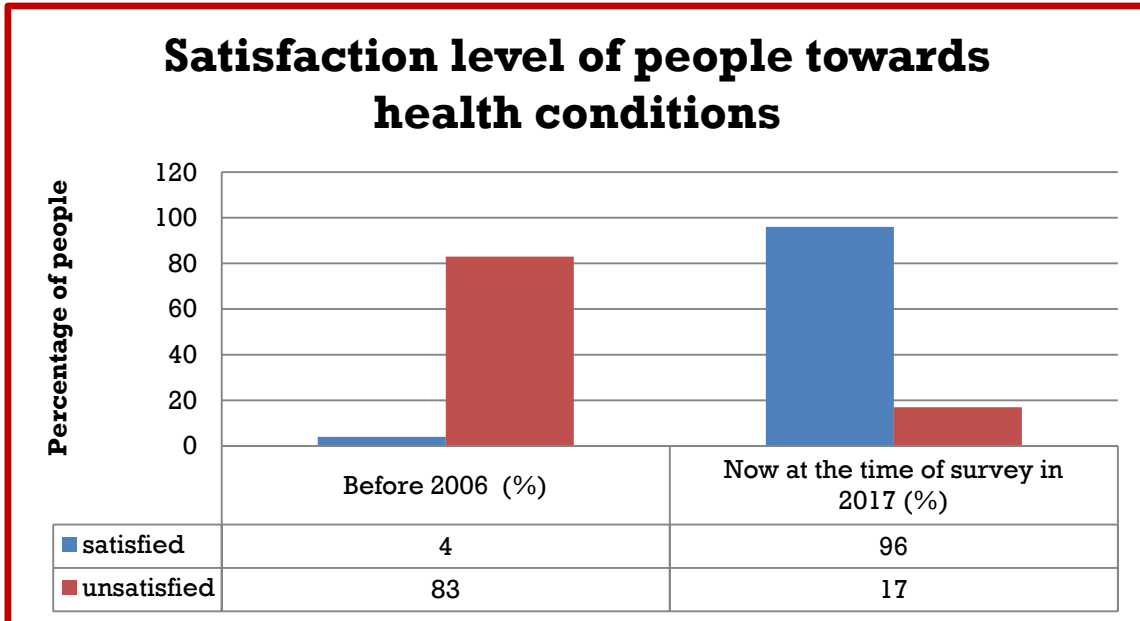
The average number of wage earners in a home was three before slum rehabilitation, but it dropped to one and a half thereafter. This decline in wage workers implies unemployment and a consequent drop in monthly household income.



The average number of wage earners in a family was three before slum restoration, but it dropped to just over one thereafter. This decline in wage workers implies unemployment and consequent drop in monthly household income.



Figure 2 – Delhi government dispensary at Savda Ghevra resettlement colony



Earlier satisfaction level of people towards health conditions before 2006 , that means before rehabilitation was that only on 4 percentage people were satisfied but after the people shifted to SavdaGhevra resettlement colony, Delhi , around 96 percentage of people got satisfied because there 6 dispensaries with in the colony . Earlier some of the people used to live in slums abutting to ring road and those people used to be prone to road accidents on an average 1 accident per day , most venerable age groups to words road accidents were (0-10) years and (above 65) years .

While many of Delhi's older resettlement colonies—those established in the 1960s and 1970s—had access to the city's formal, piped water distribution network by 2004, the SacdaGherva resettlement colony, established in the 2000s, did not. As a result, its residents continue to rely on DJB water tankers and private bore wells for their water needs. One water tanker is now provided for every thirty households, despite the fact that no pipe water connection is present; people also dig their own bore wells; however, ground water quality is not good in this areas because fertiliser is runoff from surrounding farmland and makes groundwater saline and polluted. This situation has improved since 2006, when people had to stand in line for hours to get a single bucket of water, and after that they might not get any more. Water ATMs have been available at a discounted rate of Rs. 0.3 per litre since 2013. The Centre for Urban and Regional Excellence (CURE) is a non-governmental organisation (NGO) that has been active in the resettlement colony for a number of years as part of the Sanjha Prayas³⁴ initiative. Recently, they have been working to establish two non-profit "water kiosks," each of which is a two-story building with a sign reading "Shubh Jal Gharm Samiti" (Pure Water House Collective). The kiosk's ground level has a water purification equipment; for Rs. 10, customers may purchase a 20-liter can of purified water.

The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) is in charge of building and maintaining sewer lines throughout the city, the Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB) is in charge of building and maintaining toilets for residents of resettlement colonies, the municipal corporations of Delhi (North, South, and East) are responsible for building and maintaining drains, and the DUSIB is responsible for building and maintaining solid waste facilities. Since there is no centralised sewage treatment plant in this settlement, inhabitants must rely on either formal

cesspools or communal toilets linked to septic tanks. Each block in the colony was supposed to have a communal toilet complex (CTC) when it was first settled, but many of them were (and still are) closed, causing huge lines of people to form every morning. Despite the presence of nearby farmland, homeowners have not responded to incentives to unlock their homes, leaving 65 percent of the population vulnerable to engage in open defecation. Poor maintenance, filth, and a lack of water supply at the already operating CTC all contribute to the prevalence of open defecation. CURE has also begun work on a communal septic tank (CST) system; this work began in 2013 for block A and was completed in 2014; however, only 70 homes have paid the 30 rupee (Rs.) monthly fee to connect their toilets to the CST's trench. Since the building process ran behind schedule, locals have had to deal with issues like children being hurt while playing on the uneven roadways that still need to be redone.

While storm water drains were installed during colony development, most now either contain stagnant water or are obstructed by garbage due to poor design and lack of slope. The North Delhi Municipal Corporation has hired safari karamcharis (cleanup workers) to sweep the streets and clean the drains, however the majority of them are absentee and instead pay rs. 2,000 per month to the supervisor. Door-to-door rubbish collection is illegal under the MCD statute, despite the fact that the three municipal corporations are responsible for collecting and disposing of solid waste in areas within their control, including resettlement colonies. If the local corporation is not handling things in a planned colony, RAW steps in to do it. It's a shame that no SavdaGherva group is taking accountability. The cost of CURE's rubbish collection service is 30 Rupees per month.



Figure 1 – Bad conditions of drains and solid waste not collected by Municipal corporations

Residents do not have any complaints regarding electricity; this is the only facility they avail better here than in previous slums. Private participation was brought into electricity distribution in Delhi in 2002, and residents have to pay rs.600 for connection and rs.2.4 per unit, which has now been increased to rs.5 per unit.

Conclusion

Although sites were allocated for manufacturing buildings, none of them are now operational, therefore slum people are being relocated to SavdaGherva, an area with neither infrastructure or employment opportunities. Socially, physically, and economically marginalised communities were relocated for the sole purpose of hosting the 2010 Common Wealth Games. After ten years of relocation, locals still have to make do with

subpar water quality and supply. Still common, open defecation is on the rise as a result of poorly maintained public facilities. They have been forced to relocate from cities or places of employment to the suburbs, where they have access to few services and must survive off the scraps of charity due to their dire financial situation and poor hygiene. Since only land is distributed, structures vary, and the bottom floor of most two-story buildings is rented out. In essence, this is a case of "Planned slums." The only silver lining is that they are guaranteed to always live in nice homes. While the prior location of JJC near major roadways made it dangerous for children and the elderly, current area has a park on every block and 12 elementary schools. Domestic violence rises when victims' income drops due to reintegration crime.

In order to facilitate the social mobility and integration of migrants and slum dwellers, it is important for the many parties involved in the resettlement process—including government authorities, planners, policymakers, investors, etc.—to ensure that those being relocated have access to the resources they need. Slum residents need access to not just land on which to build new homes, but also running water, sewage disposal, electricity, schools, hospitals, and, perhaps most importantly, a cheap and convenient means of transportation to and from their places of employment. However, political will and capability-enhancing measures are also crucial to the problem's resolution. Making effective policy calls for equally effective implementation and enforcement. The views of those who were displaced and forced to relocate are often disregarded. As recovered individuals are better able to articulate their requirements, it is important to include a public engagement strategy into the planning, strategy development, and policy making processes.

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