

101

## RELOCATION OF JJ SQUATTERS

### **Evaluation of Plan Schemes: Relocation of JJ Squatters**

#### **Final Report**

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# **CONTENTS**

## **CHAPTER 1**

INTRODUCTION	1
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## **CHAPTER II**

SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF RELOCATION SITES.	14
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## **CHAPTER III**

SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC AND PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES AT SELECTED RELOCATION SITES	30
--	----

## **CHAPTER IV** 65

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
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## **ANNEXURES**

ANNEX – 1	72
-----------	----

ANNEX – 2	81
-----------	----

## CHAPTER I

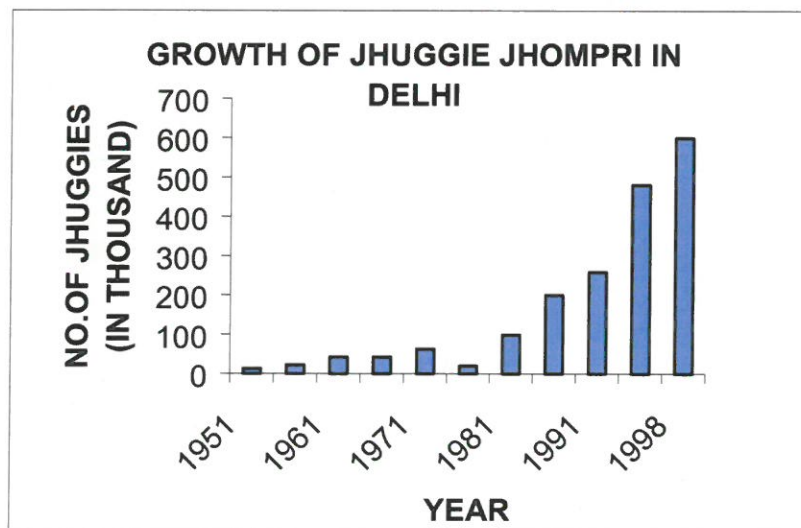
### INTRODUCTION

Delhi recorded an unprecedented growth of population, which is not commensurate with the housing stock. A large part of the population growth arises due to migration into the city. The same trend in increase in population is expected to continue in future too.

In the year 1991, urban Delhi had 1.9 million households, living in different types of housing developments. Of which, 56 per cent of the households live in informal housing developments, such as, squatters, unauthorized colonies and traditional living areas. It is seen that the formal housing supply has been absolutely inadequate in terms of numbers, and is even irrelevant to socio-economic characteristics of the community.

According to the Slum and Jhuggi Jhompri Department, 1994, the housing scenario presents a dismal picture. About 75 per cent of Delhi's population live in substandard areas with the following break up; 20 lakh people live in Jhuggies, 10 lakh in the notified Slum areas, 15 lakh in Jhuggi Jhompri Resettlement colonies, 5 lakh in unauthorized colonies, 12 lakh in the regularized colonies and 5 lakh each in the urban and rural villages. Thus, three-fourth of Delhi's population was living in substandard areas. Every 7<sup>th</sup> Delhiite was a Jhuggi dweller. Figure below show the growth of Jhuggi Jhompri in Delhi since 1951.

Fig. 1 Growth of Jhuggi Jhompri in Delhi since 1951





### **1.1 HOUSING BY SLUM AND JHUGGIE JHOMPRI (JJ) DEPT.**

Slum and JJ Deptt. is one of the departments of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) implementing a number of schemes for improving the quality of the life of Jhuggi dwellers scattered all over Delhi as well as slum dwellers residing in the notified slums mostly concentrated in the walled city and its extensions.

Some basic facts about slums in Delhi are presented as follows

- More than 2.5 Lakhs persons migrated in Delhi every year from all over the country
- About 9.5 Lakhs persons are living in notified slums
- An estimated population of 30 Lakhs live in JJ cluster
- About 60,000 shelter less persons forced to sleep on pavements

The Slum and JJ Dept is implementing various schemes, for providing shelter to the down trodden and needy communities since the year 1990. The most important schemes are presented below:

- Development of hall cum Barat Ghars Basti Vikas Kendra (BVK) in the area under the command of slum and JJ dept.
- Up gradation of slum and JJ cluster and informal settlements by in situ/relocating JJ clusters
- Environmental improvement of urban slums
- Development of sites and serviced plots for relocation of squatters
- Pay and use Jan Suvidha Complexes (JSC's)
- Improvements and rehabilitation of Katra slums
- Construction of flats/ incremental house for Katra dwellers in walled city and other areas.
- Centrally assisted slum development plan
- Study and preparation of perspective plan for the development of Delhi slums

Delhi City continues to face very serious problem of mushrooming growth of Jhuggie Jhompri clusters in which the land belongs to various land owning agencies such as, Delhi Development Authority, Municipal corporation of Delhi, New Delhi Municipal Committee, Delhi Cantonment Board, Railways, Government Departments, Central Public Work Department, Land & Development, Department of Delhi Government and other autonomous organizations.

**Table No. 1****Number of settlement on lands of different departments**

Department	No. of settlements
C.P.W.D	10
Cantonment	11
D.D.A.	592
D.D.A (Slum Dept)	120
Defence	2
Delhi Administration	2
Delhi university	2
Village Panchayat	15
Land development office	26
Land development office/ C.P.W.D.	10
MCD	23
NDMC	30
PWD	2
Railways	65
Slum Dept.	30
Others	13
Detailed information not available	66

Slum and JJ dept has drawn a preliminary listing of 1080 JJ cluster as on 31/3/91 on the basis of field assessment. According to rough estimates, there were about 480929 Jhuggies in Delhi in the year 1994 and projected estimates, of the number of Jhuggies cluster is to be around 6 lakhs in the year 2001. However from the year 1990 -91 onwards in Delhi a three-pronged strategy has been adopted for dealing with the problems of slums & JJ squatters.

### **Strategy I**

Relocation of those Juggi household where the land owning agencies are in a position to implement the projects on the encroached land pockets as per requirements in the larger public interests and they submits requests to slum and JJ dept. for clearance of JJ cluster for project implementation and also contribute due share towards the resettlements costs.

### **Strategy II**

On site up gradation of JJ clusters and informal settlements in the case of those encroached land pockets where the land owning agencies issues No Objection Certificate (NOC's) to the slum and JJ dept. for utilisation of land.

### **Strategy III**

Extension of minimum basic services for community use under the schemes of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (EIUS) and its component schemes of construction of pay and use Jan Suvidha Complexes (JVC's). This scheme is effective since its inception i.e. from April 1987.

## **1.2 RELOCATION OF JJ SQUATTERS**

As mentioned above, one of the strategy to relocate the JJ squatters envisaged development of sites and services plot of 18 Sq.Mtr. each with a 7 Sq.Mt of undivided share in the open courtyard as per the cluster court town house planning concept for resettlement of squatter families. The resettlement complexes are an integral part of the new residential development scheme of D.D.A.

The policy framework of the scheme was initially conceived in the manner that normally sites measuring around five hectares is be utilized for provision of 1000 plots/ residential unit achieving a density of 200 dwelling units/ hectare. In each of the layout one hectares of land to is be earmarked for provision of community facilities, such as Primary School, Open Spaces, Shishu Vatikas , Basti Vikas Kendra's community facility complex and dustbins etc. The layout plan consist of a module of 4-6 dwelling units with a common country and full coverage of 18 Sq.Mt. Plot is permitted to the squatter families in Ground Floor (G.F.) and subsequently when

the affordability of beneficiary improve, first floor can be added by the beneficiaries approachable by a ladder/ staircase provided on the G.F. independent W.C seats and bathroom on the G.F with cooking shelf are an integral part of dwelling units, so as to make the residential unit self contained.

Slum and JJ Dept is responsible for provision of infrastructure facilities within the layouts of resettlement complexes for squatters, while peripheral services are provided by the subject matter agencies such as Delhi Jal Board (DJB's) provided drinking water supply to the inmate of the settlement

The salient features of the scheme were as follows.

- a) Relocation of Squatters situated on project sites needed by the Land Owning Agencies.
- b) Eligible families to be confined to squatters who are (i) Indian nationals & (ii) were residing on respective project sites as on 31.1.90 as evidenced by the ration cards held by them, to be allotted plots of 18 sq. mtr. with 7 sq. mtr. undivided share in open courtyard as per the Cluster-Court-Town-House planning concept for the resettlement of squatter families.
- c) To enable Slum & JJ Deptt. to implement the scheme within the said sum of Rs. 23,000/- per target family, DDA to provide 20 % of residential land in the said integrated Urban Development project @ Rs. 825/- per sq. mtr. of the net plotted area as approved by the LG for EWS category.
- d) For defraying the cost of relocation and resettlement under the scheme, Slum Wing to be provided with a total sum of Rs. 23,000/- per target family, viz Rs. 10,000/- out of the plan funds per jhuggie household to be resettled alongwith Rs. 10,000/- to be paid in advance by the land owning agencies and Rs. 3,000/- by the respective beneficiaries.

- e) The said land premium charges of Rs. 825/- per sq. mtr. remitted by the Slum Wing, DDA to cover provision of internal development and infrastructure as well as peripheral services (including interim peripheral services).
- f) Slum Wing to construct plinths of 18 sq. mtr. per target family alongwith WC seats out of house building loan of Rs. 15,000/- to be sanctioned to each such family through DCHFS/HUDCO. The cost of these works out to be of about Rs. 7,500/- each.
- g) Resettlement is to be organised by setting up multi-purpose cooperative societies comprising about 200 target families each. Accordingly, allotment of sites and services plots to be made on lease-hold basis through the cooperative societies.

The framework of the scheme was broadly approved by DDA in March, 1992. In the detailed resolution of the Authority, it is specifically mentioned that the jhuggies of in-eligibles in the squatter settlements are to be demolished/cleared by the concerned land owning agencies. The aforesaid cost was later on revised by Deptt of Urban development to Rs. 44,000/- per relocation plot, other conditions remaining the same. The pattern of funding for the scheme, envisages as follows:

- i) Rs. 29,000/- per eligible squatter family to be given by the land owning agencies.
- ii) Rs. 10,000/- as plan support per eligible squatter family.
- iii) Rs. 5,000/- as the share of the beneficiaries per eligible family.

In addition, it may be mentioned that the beneficiaries have also to meet the incidental charges for becoming the members of the multi-purpose cooperative societies. The beneficiaries had to bear the following expenditure.

- A. i) Share money Rs. 100
- ii) Membership fee Rs. 10
- iii) Election & Stationery Rs. 25
- SUB TOTAL:- Rs. 135

- B. Cost for two affidavits Rs. 50
  - C. Cost for photo identity cards Rs. 70
  - D Charges for formulation  
of multipurpose cooperative  
societies by utilising the  
services of NGOs Rs. 45
- GRAND TOTAL: Rs. 300

These multi-purpose Co-operative Societies are formed by The NGOs / Slums & JJ Deptt., which also serves the purpose of motivating the Squatter families. The aforesaid charges are further going to be revised, keeping in view the cost escalation of certain activities and are at presently under active consideration of Delhi Govt. which is contemplating a policy of "Relocation through Co-operatives."

#### **1.2.1 CONSTRUCTION OF FOUNDATION, WC SEATS & BATHS**

Earlier a special feature of the project was that before shifting of squatter families to the new colonies, construction of foundation upto plinth level alongwith WC seats and baths was completed either by S&JJ Deptt. or the beneficiaries themselves with the help of Cooperative loans through the efforts of NGOs/VOs and technical support/supervision of Building Centers established by S&JJ Deptt. under the scheme of Govt. of India/HUDCO. This had been done in advance by utilising the resources of S&JJ Deptt., MCD. This was being done to ensure proper identification of boundaries of plots & with a view to expediting construction of shelter units & avoiding the need to provide community toilets/baths right from day one of shifting. The expenditure incurred by S&JJ department out of its resources was to be adjusted out of the cooperative shelter loan. The whole scheme was based on the assumption that shelter loan will simultaneously become available from DCHFS/HUDCO. However, now in the wake of the decision of the Delhi High Court for allocating the plots on licence fee basis, the provision of plinth and W.C. has been dispensed with in the future development of plots.

However, to meet the requirement of the relocated families, Slum & JJ Deptt. is providing Community Toilet and Bath Complexes in the relocated pockets, till the arrangement for the

individual W.Cs are made by the families themselves in conformity with the prescribed infrastructure standards.

#### **1.2.2 TERMS & CONDITIONS OF ALLOTMENT**

1. Allotment shall be on licence fee basis with no right in the licensee to transfer or part with the possession of the land in question.
2. The individual should be an Indian Citizen.
3. The allottee or his dependent should not have any residential plot in his/her name in the Territory of Delhi.
4. The transfer of possession would amount to automatic termination of the licence without notice and would result in cancellation, re-entry by S&JJ Department or its subsequent body and re-possession of the current occupation. After re-entry by S&JJ Department, such dwelling units would be allotted by S&JJ Department under its Residential Flats Registration Scheme-1985 to the Registrants of the 1985 scheme. The FDR of Rs. 5,000/- will stand forfeited.
5. Sale purchase of such residential plots is cognizable offence. The plots are for self-occupancy of the relocated families and its members.

#### **1.2.3 DETAILED MODALITIES OF ALLOTMENT**

- i) Keeping in view the interim directions issued by Delhi High Court, the allotment shall be on licence fee basis with no right in the property to transfer or part with possession of the land or unit in question.
- ii) Individual should be an Indian Citizen.
- iii) The licence may be granted by charging interest free cash security of Rs. 5,000/- from the licensee (returnable at the time of giving back the physical possession of the plot) with

licence fee of Rs. 200/- per year, which is to be charged for 10 years at the first instance, alongwith security of Rs. 5,000/-.

The security amount of Rs. 5,000/- and advance licence fee of Rs. 2,000/- for 10 years to be taken from the licensee will be invested in Long Term FDR's by Slum & JJ Deptt., MCD and the amount of interest accruing thereon can be used for administering the licenced land so as to minimise the financial burden on exchequer. The licence deed, if any, should specifically provide that transfer of possession would amount to automatic termination of the licensee without notice and would result in the cancellation, re-entry and dis-possession of the current occupant. Licence will be given in the joint name of Head Of the family and the spouse of the Head of the family or any female member. The first name will be of female concerned. The licence fee will be granted on the identity cards of the licensee including the names of members of family containing photo of the licensee and photo of other members who are to reside in the said allotted unit in question. This will assist in identification whether the occupants of the unit are those who were original licensees or not, whenever such question arises.

- iv) The units re-entered, would be allotted by Slum & JJ Deptt., MCD under its Residential Flats Registration Scheme-1985 to the Registrants of 1985 Scheme and Slum & JJ Deptt., will deposit the cost of Re-location Charges in a Shelter Fund Account to be utilised for other welfare schemes for the Squatters and will reimburse the plan Support to the GNCTD. The FDR's of Rs. 5,000/- will stand forfeited and amount credited to Shelter fund. The plots are for self-occupancy of the re-located families and its members.

#### **1.2.4      PRESENT MODIFIED POLICY**

However, now certain changes have been incorporated in the policy of relocation of squatter, as per directions of Delhi Govt./Govt. of India.

As per the earlier policy of relocation of squatters only those squatter families were relocated who were having Ration Cards with the cut off date of 31st Jan. 1990 and the rest had to be



removed by the concerned land owning agencies themselves. However, by following this policy the complete vacant possession of land could not be handed over to land owning agencies, some modifications were made in the policy. As per the latest policy being followed for relocation of squatters, the families possessing Ration Cards with the cut-of date 31st. January, 1990 are allocated plots of size measuring 18 sq. mtrs. while those possessing Ration Cards post- 1990 and upto December 1998 are given plot sizes of 12.5. Sqms. Due to constraints of resources the services/facilities to be provided at the relocation sites have, of necessity, to be relatively rudimentary, and further upgradation can at best has to be done gradually.

As far as Slum & JJ Deptt. ,MCD is concerned , it is supposed to provide the basic facilities in the relocated complexes and while the provision of peripherals services and trunk services are to be taken care of by the concerned agencies like Delhi Jal Board, Delhi Vidyut Board etc. Regarding the services under social sector inputs like transport, education, health, fair-price shop etc., these are to be provided by the subject matter agencies of Delhi Govt.

#### **1.2.5 DESIGN**

The design of the relocated sites were as under:

- 1) Organised layout environment with proper roads, infrastructural facilities including recreational open spaces
- 2) 18 Sq. Mts and 12.5 Sq.Mtr plots were provided in a cluster with a common open space for social infrastructure
- 3) Plots provide with a possibilities of incremental growth, depending upon their affordability and rise in income with time.
- 4) Low rise high density development keeping in view their vernacular life styles
- 5) High density so as to reduce per hectare cost of infrastructure without sacrificing the environment quality.
- 6) Ample open spaces for both passive and active recreation spaces.
- 7) Adequate right of way with drainage electricity plantation. community facilities such as Schools, Dispensary, Public distribution shops Shopping Centres, Balwadis, Samaj Sadan Basti Vikas Kendras.

### **1.2.6 FINANCE**

The housing loan is being made available to the value of Rs. 25,000 per family by HUDCO directly. The loan sanctioned in the name of Wife or Wife and Husband jointly so as to ensure the target group.

The repayment period is kept 15 years and Estimated Monthly Instalment (EMI) worked out Rs.300/ per month i.e. Rs.10 per day. A co-ordinated effort of all the local agencies is being made to ensure the availability of water electricity social infrastructure, shopping, centres, schools community centres, ration depot and vocational training centres so that the households relocated should get the opportunities of employment for better human development.

Due to limited availability of land only 26,854 families have been relocated upto March, 2001. As per current policy norms, plots of 18 sq.mtrs. are being provided to families identified upto 31.1.90 and families settled between 1.2.90 to 31.12.98 are being provided plots of 12.5 sq.mtrs. each.

### **1.3 THE STUDY**

The main aim of the study is to the systematic evaluate the programme of relocation of squatters and assess the extent of success achieved in implementing the scheme. Such an assessment is imperative to draw important lessons and also highlight useful suggestion for modifications in the project components of the schemes to make it suitable to local needs by recasting the grey areas.

The study attempts to assess the success of the schemes in the terms of the following

- 1) Achievement of physical and financial targets.
- 2) Whether the objectives need any modification in view by experiences gained during the course of implementation of the 4 schemes.
- 3) Whether the arrangements for planning, coordination and monitoring of the schemes is adequate.
- 4) Feedback from the beneficiaries and their suggestion for implementation of scheme in future.
- 5) Satisfaction level in the arrangement for maintenance.
- 6) Role of NGO's.

#### **1.4 METHODOLOGY**

The following methodology has been adopted to conduct the study.

##### **Step I**

Preparation of a structured questionnaire to undertake the field survey in the 5 relocation sites. About 50 structured questionnaires were administered in each relocation site. (The questionnaire is enclosed in Annex - 1).

##### **Step II**

Identification of 5 relocation sites of JJ cluster from 11 relocation sites after, in depth examination of their location, occupancy, physical and socio-economic attributes and due discussion with officials of slum and JJ Department, MCD, DDA and Town & Country Planning Organisation. (List enclosed at Annex. -2).

##### **Step III**

Preparation of check list and collection of secondary data for 5 relocation sites of JJ cluster. (The check list is annexed at Annex - 3).

**Step IV**

Detailed analysis of the data and submission of draft report for comments

**Step V**

Submission of final report.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF RELOCATION SITES.**

The relocation scheme was initiated by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) in the early 1991. These relocated sites were identified by the Land and Building Department of MCD. These sites were generally located at the peripheries of the Delhi. The relocation sites were as follows

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1) Sahyog Vihar                | 2) Rohini sector 23, 24, 25, |
| 3) Papankala Pocket I, II, III | 4) Bidnapur Pocket I,II      |
| 5) Samaipur Badli              | 6) Tikri Khurd               |
| 7) Narela                      | 8) Bhalsawa                  |
| 9) Molarbund                   | 10) Bakarwala                |
| 11) Houmbikalan                |                              |

All the eleven sites were analyzed on the basis of various indicators such as number of plots available, number of families shifted, availability of water supply, toilets, electricity, drainage, education facility available health dispensary, transport, sanitation, and the availability of Basti Vikas Kendra (BVK's).

#### **2.1 DEVELOPMENT OF RELOCATION SITE**

A site measuring around five hectares is to be utilized for provision of 1000 plots/ residential unit achieving a density of 200 dwelling units/ hectare. In each of the layout one hectares of land is to be earmarked for provision of community facilities, such as Primary School, Open Spaces, Shishu Vatikas, Basti Vikas Kendra's community facility complex dustbins etc.

Slum wing of municipal corporation of Delhi (MCD), to be provided with a total sum of Rs. 44,000 per target family of which the land owing agencies contributes Rs. 29,000 per eligible family and Rs. 20,000 per ineligible family. The government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCT Delhi) contributes Rs. 10,000 out of the plan funds and Rs. 5000 is to be provided by the respective beneficiaries for defraying the cost of relocation and resettlement under the scheme. This fund is used for the development of site and other in site infrastructural facility, provision of electric poles

etc. The on site infrastructural facility will be connected to the off site infrastructural facility.

All the sites has been selected by the land and building Dept. of MCD with a vision of having the density of 200 dwelling units/ acre with a plot size of 18.00 Sq.Mt for eligible families and 12.5 Sq.Mt. for ineligible families. Services and facilities available in the eleven relocation sites as on 21<sup>st</sup> august 2002 are indicated in Table 2.

**TABLE NO : 2 SERVICES AND FACILITIES IN THE RELOCATED SITE / COLONY.**

Colony	Water Supply	Toilets/Bath	Electrification	Drainage	Education/Schools	Health/ Dispensaries
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>6.</b>	<b>7.</b>
1. Molar Band	Phase I 75 Water hydrants Phase II Water hydrants	Phase II 7 MTVs (98 WCs) 6 JSCs (270 WCs) Phase II 4 MTVs (WCs) JSC-Jan Suvidha Complex	Phase I & II 79 S.L. Poles (DVB)	Phase I Completed upto Main nallah Phase II Scheme in progress	Phase I & II 2 Pre Schools – one each run by MCD 2 Sr. Sec. Schools within 2 Kms.	Phase I & II 2 Dispensaries run by NGOs
2. Bhalswa/ Jhangir Puri Phase I	100 Water hydrants Delhi Jal Board 40 Water hydrants (Non- retable) the tubewells	12 JSCs. (420 WC)	73 Substation Sites handed over to DVB Pre-stressed Cement Poles (PCC) with street lighting & LM Mains handed to DVB Rs.1.36 Cr. and Rs.4.51 Cr. and Rs.4.51 Cr. deposited to DVB.	Rs.1.85 Cr. deposited with Irrigation & Flood Control Deptt. for peripheral drain & earth fitting work is in progress	4 – Primary Schools 1 – Hr. School nearby 2 Sites handed over to Education Deptt. MCD being run in tents.	1 Dispensary run by Health Services of GNCTD in pre-faster.
3. Narela	140 Water hydrants thro command tank of DDA 108 Water hydrants fed thro 14 tubewells for non-drinking purpose	15 JSCs (490 WC seats)	Temporary Street Lighting Work for permanent Poles in progress by DVB. Money deposited Rs.252.02 lakhs in Pocket 6 Rs.27.00 lakhs in Pocket 7	Work completed in 6 Pockets 1 Pocket work in progress	2 Primary Schools run by MCD in DDA flats. Site under construction for permanent building. 2 Sites handed to Deptt. of Education, GNCTD for Hr. Sec. School one side for higher education other side construction is on.	1 Health Centre under IPP constructed by MCD

Colony	Water Supply	Toilets/Bath	Electrification	Drainage	Education/Schools	Health/Dispensaries
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
4. Holambi Kalan, Phase - I	57 Water hydrants for drinking by DJB 36 Water hydrants for non-drinking thro' tubewells.	4 JSC of 40 seats & 3 JSC of 30 seats Total 250 WC seats provided	PCC Poles provided by DVB. DG sets, LV Mains work on inner PCC poles on. Rs.10,000/- given to DVB for electrification. Rs.1.20 Cr. more deposited to DVB	S/W drain completed	1 Site handed to Deptt. of Education of GNCITD for Hr. Sec. School - Boundary wall in progress. 2 Sites handed to Education Deptt. MCD. Delhi Metro has construction here a double story building for MCD. Primary School is serving by MCD.	Pre-fab. Str. Handed over to Health Deptt. of Delhi Govt. Mobile Dispensary also available
5. Holambi Khurd	For drinking 4 water tank MCD (3 trips) 12 Water hydrants for non-drinking thro' tubewells	2 MTV (28 seats) provided 1 JSC (30 WC seats) functional 2 JSC under construction	Street lighting on PCC poles by DVB. Site for 1 KV ESS handed to DVB. Rs.10,000/- deposited with DVB. Demand note of Rs.62.97 lakhs provided for PCC poles	S/W drain completed	1 Primary school run by MCD Department	Dispensary available
6. Tikari Khurd, Narela, Site I Swaran Jayanti Vihar	6 Tubewells with Chlorinators (Drinkable) & storage tanks available	3 JSCs (160 seats) provided work of Mini Sewage Treatment Plant & 1 JSC in progress.	Electricity provided & maintained by DVB. Individual connection in progress	Internal drainage complete. Outfall drain connecting DDA's main drain yet to be taken	1 Primary School of MCD. 1 Sr. Sec. School of Delhi Admn. Site for Primary School given to MCD.	1 Dispensary run by Smariti Ausadhalaya
7. Tikari Khurd, Narela, Site II	Chlorinators & storage	2 JSCs (100 seats) Sewer to be connected to the Treatment Plant at	Completed and individuals provided. Maintained by DVB	Internal drainage completed. Outfall drain connecting to DDA's main drain yet to be taken	1 Primary School of MCD 1 Sr. Sec. School of Delhi Admn.	1 Dispensary of MCD



Colony	Water Supply	Toilets/Bath	Electrification	Drainage	Education/Schools	Health/ Dispensaries
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
8. Rohini Sector – 23 Pocket – II As on 31.7.2002	Potable drinking water through public hydrants connected with peripheral DDA water mains	Swaran Jayanti Vihar (under construction) 1 JSC (30 seats)	Street lighting provided	Internal drainage provided	Schools of near vicinity	Dispensary in vicinity
Rohini Sector – 24 As on 31.7.2002	Potable drinking water through public water hydrants connected with peripheral DDA water mains	Individual sewer connection	Street lighting provided	Internal drainage	Schools available	Dispensary in vicinity
Rohini Sector – 25 As on 31.7.2002	Potable drinking water through public water hydrants connected with peripheral DDA water mains	Individual Sewer connection	Street lighting provided	Internal drainage	Schools available	Dispensary in vicinity
Rohini Sector – 26 As on 31.7.2002	Potable drinking water through public water hydrants connected with peripheral DDA water mains	3 JSC (30 seats) 2 in use	Street lighting provided	Internal drainage	School in vicinity	Dispensary in vicinity

Colony	Water Supply	Toilets/Bath	Electrification	Drainage	Education/Schools	Health/Dispensaries
<b>1.</b>	<b>2.</b>	<b>3.</b>	<b>4.</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>6.</b>	<b>7.</b>
Rohini Sector – 26 Phase II	Potable drinking water through public water hydrants connected with peripheral DDA water mains	2 JCs (30 seats)	Street lighting provided	Internal drainage provided	School in vicinity	Dispensary in vicinity
9. Bakkarwala As on 6.3.2 002	Potable drinking water available. Tenders for peripheral lines, internal water received. Pump House str. Design received	10 Community Toilet Complex of 400 WC seats & 60 baths maintained by NGO	Street Lighting on peripheral and internal approach roads. Electric transformer to be provided shortly.	S.W. Drains exists, outfall drain to be constructed	2 Primary Schools handed over to MCD. 2 MCD schools already exists	Health unit functioning
10. Madanpur Khadar Phase – III As on 29.7.2002	Potable drinking water-by-water tankers. 3 Tube wells for domestic use.	5 JSC (30 seats)	Street Lighting provided	Work almost complete. Peripheral drains yet to be construction	1 Primary School and 1 Sr. Sec. School earmarked	No health services
11. Samai pur Badli	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available

Colony	Transport	Sanitation	Roads	Basti Vikas Kendra	Sishu Vatikas	Others
	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1. Molar Band	Buses available from Mathura Roads; RTV (CNG) buses.	Phase I & II 17 Karamcharies through CSE Deptt.	All metalled & motorable	Phase I 1 BVK Const. By Slum & JJ Deptt. run by NGO for Health & Education 1 BVK by MCD for dispensary Phase II 1 BVK run by NGO for Health & Education 1 under const. 3 BVKs Completed	Phase I 2 SVs. Developed 4 SVs. Under const. Phase II 1 SV developed	
2. Bhalswa/ Jhangir Puri Phase I	Buses on 4 routes	Safai Karamcharies deployed by CSE Deptt. MCD	Work Completed		3 SVs Completed	
3. Narela	2 New routes have been added to existing buses from Narela town	19 Safai Karamcharies deployed by Slum & JJ Deptt.	Work Completed	5 BVKs Completed For 1 – tenders received	Provided in all pockets	4 Dhabas completed by CSE Deptt. of MCD
4. Holambi Kalan, Phase- I	DTC available	Safai Karamcharies deployed by CSE Department	Completed	2 Basti Vikas Kendra and 1 Community Hall is under construction	Boundary wall for SV completed	
5. Holambi Khurd	DTC available	CSE yet to provide Safai Karamcharies	Provided & metalled	Site provided for BVK under construction	Work completed	
6. Tikari Khurd, Narela, Site I Swaran Jayanti Vihar	Sufficient Training facility available	Safai Karamcharies by CSE Department	Completed	Community Hall/BVK to be constructed by HUDCO.	10 Parks/toilets provided by Slum Department	

Colony	Transport 8.	Sanitation 9.	Roads 10.	Basti Vikas Kendra 11.	Sishu Vatikas 12.	Others 13.
7. Tikari Khurd, Narela, Site II	Sufficient	Safai Karamcharies by CSE Deptt.	Completed	Community Hall/BVK proposed	4 Parks/Toilets are developed by Slum Department	
8. Rohini Sector – 23 Pocket – II As on 31.7.2002	Available	Safai Karamcharies provided by CSE Department of MCD	Internal roads available	1 BVK that has been allotted to NGO	Parks exist	Shops have been developed
Rohini Sector – 24 As on 31.7.2002	Available	Safai Karamcharies by CSE Department of MCD	Internal roads provided	Community Hall exist	Parks exist	Shopping center to be developed
Rohini Sector – 25 As on 31.7.2002	Available	Safai Karamcharies by CSE Department of MCD	Internal roads provided	Community Hall under construction	Parks exist	Shops to be developed
Rohini Sector – 26 As on 31.7.2002	Available at some distance	Safai Karamcharies by CSE Department of MCD	Internal roads provided	Community Hall exist	Tenders received for park	Shops to be developed
Rohini Sector – 26 Phase - II	Available at some distance	Safai Karamcharies by CSE Department of MCD	Internal roads provided	Community Hall exist	SV/Park exists	Shops to be developed
9. Bakkarwala As on 6.3.2002	Available – DTC	S.K. Provided	Dry Brick passing for main approach & peripheral roads	1 BVK proposed	10 SVs Completed Park to be developed	4 Shops of Fair price and Kerosin oil
10. Madanpur Khadar	Available from nearby	No. S.K. available	Dry Brick passing	No. BVK; Site for 1 CH/Park earmarked	Construction of 1 SV started	

Colony	Transport	Sanitation	Roads	Basti Vikas Kendra	Sishu Vatikas	Others
	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Phase – III As on 29.7.2002			completed			
11.Samaipur Badli	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available	Data not available

## **METHODOLOGY RESEARCH**

### **2.2 SELECTION OF SAMPLED RELOCATION SITES**

A primary reconnaissance survey was made to all the 11-relocation sites. Taking into account the present occupancy at the relocation site, availability of physical and social infrastructure and transport facilities and further the discussion with the officials of MCD and the Government. NCT Delhi, five relocation sites were selected for detailed investigation keeping in view the objectives of the study.

The selected relocation sites were as follows:

1. Narela
2. Bhalsawa
3. Holambi Kalan
4. Bakarwala
5. Molarbund

A structural questionnaire was prepared to be administered in each selected relocation site to highlight the indicators of change. A copy of the questionnaire is enclosed at Annex -1. 50 sampled households were selected at each relocation site for primary survey through structured questionnaire in order to get the unbiased result at each site. The data was analyzed on the various indicators such as community classification, religion, year of relocation, family members, household income, education status, change in income pattern, change in occupation pattern, distance of work, mode of transportation, expenditure on transport, health, education, food, electricity, nature of fuel used, type of construction, water connections, satisfaction and dissatisfaction level, place of defecation: use of bathroom, methods of garbage disposal.

#### **2.2.1 DATA COLLECTION**

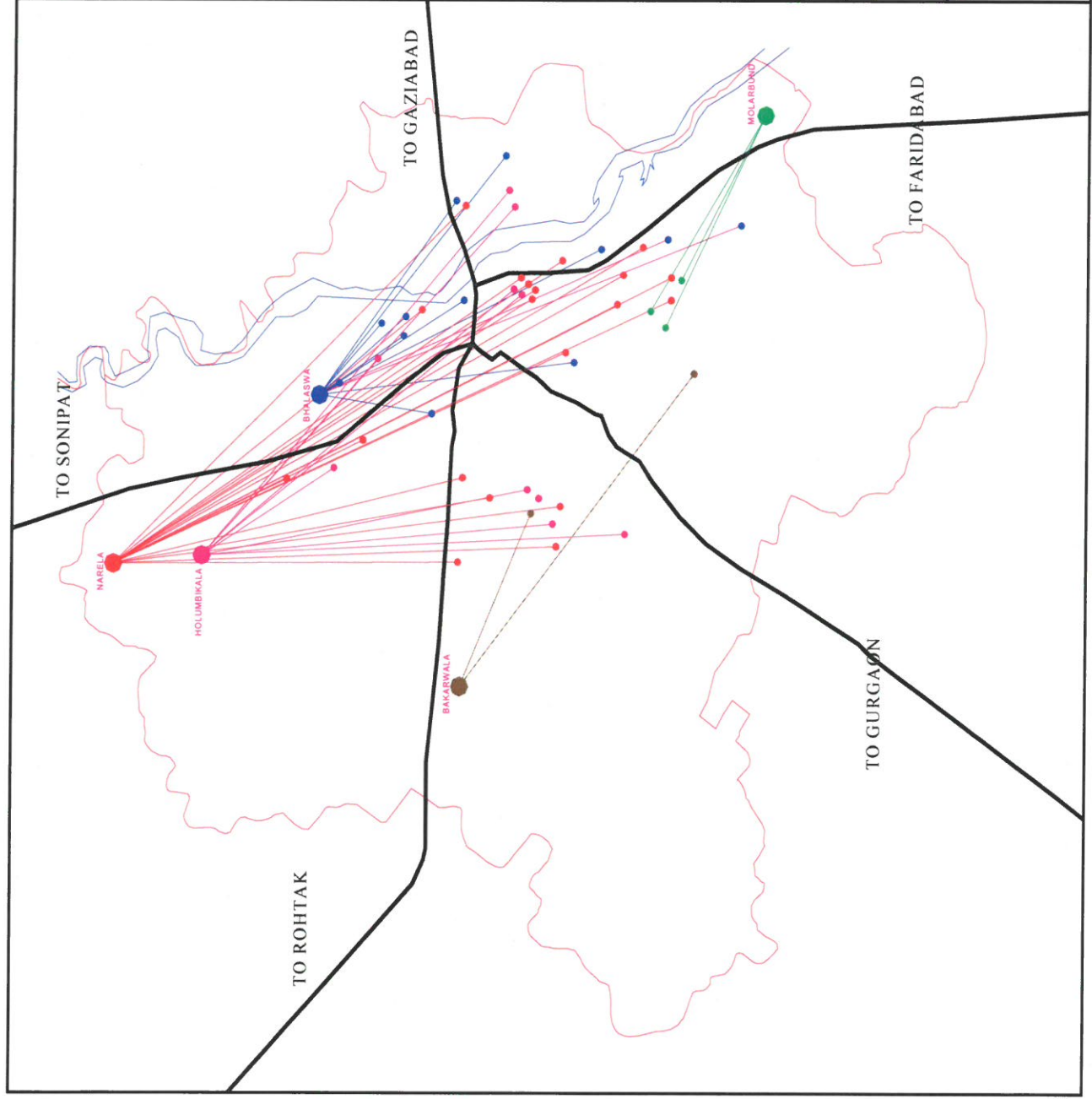
It may be mentioned here that a pilot survey was conducted at the relocation site, to eliminate irrelevant and duplicate questions and to add the more relevant questions. Thus, an exercise was undertaken to pre-test the questionnaire and modify the design of the questionnaire to be administered at each relocation site. The investigators were selected and trained to collect the data. After the completion of the fieldwork, code number were assigned to the questions and tabulation plans were prepared to analyse the data by the computer.

# **DISTRICT MAP OF DELHI SHOWING SELECTED RESETTLEMENT SITES**

SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
●	NARELA
●	BHALASWA
●	BAKARWALA
●	HOLUMBIKALA
●	MOLARBUND
●	RELOCATED TO NARELA SITE
●	RELOCATED TO BHALASWA SITE
●	RELOCATED TO BAKARWALA SITE
●	RELOCATED TO HOLUMBIKALA SITE
●	RELOCATED TO MOLARBUND SITE



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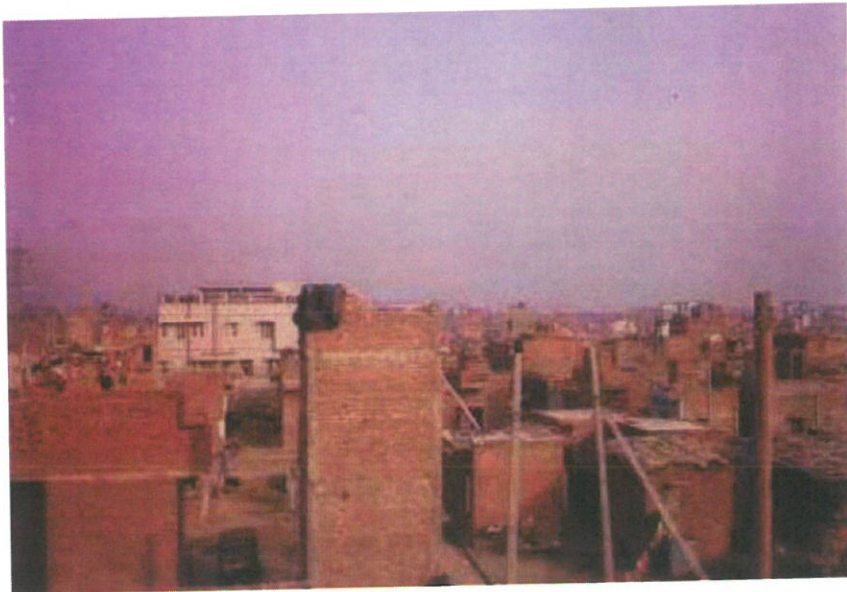


## 2.3 SITUATION ANALYSIS OF SAMPLED RELOCATIONS SITES

### 1. NARELA

The relocation site is situated 40 km from Delhi (0 Mile stone) between Narela village and NH- (Delhi - Chandigarh High Way).

The number of plots developed were 6824 and total number of families shifted were 2910. The families have been relocated from various part of JJ clusters in Delhi located at Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg, Andrewganj, South Extension, CGO complex etc. The relocation started in the year 1999.



Water is supplied through 140 water hydrant through command tank constructed by Delhi Development Authority (D.D.A.) and 103 water hydrants fed through 14 tubewells for non-drinking purposes. 15 Jan Suvidha Complexes of total capacity of 490 W.C seats were provided in the seven pockets. Approximately, 2 JSC's having capacity of 15 seats each is provided in each pocket. The drainage system is functional and is connected to the main trunk line. There are two primary school running in the tents by the MCD.



## 2. BHALSAWA

Bhalsawa is four km from Alipore Chowk in North Delhi approachable by a metalled road from outer Ring Road near Jahangirpuri. It is flat, open ground devoid of trees or shade. The households have been relocated from the JJ clusters of Garhi, Gautam Puri near ITO, Pashchim Vihar, Sanjay camp Rohini and Ashok Vihar and other JJ cluster elsewhere.

The land has not been levelled and since no drainage toiletry has been provided at the relocation site the area becomes water logged during and after the rains. The sewer lines all either absent or under construction.

In addition to Rs.5000 which the beneficiaries has paid for allotment on a lease basis at the relocated site, an additional amount of Rs.2000/- has also been charged from the beneficiating as a security by the MCD. Since the soiling is in process, each allotter has to spend an additional amount of at least Rs.15,000/- to level the ground to build the structure on it. The building of structure will cost the beneficiary at least another Rs.35,000/-. Thus, a total of Rs.57, 000/- is an amount, each allottee has to bear in order to construct a bare minimum structure to live at the relocation site. As mentioned earlier, as an amount of only Rs.25, 000/- is given as a loan by HUDCO, an allottee has to obtained at least Rs.35, 000/- from his own sources which he has to borrow either from his relation or money lenders at a high interest. An allottees finds it difficult to arrange a sum of additional money to occupy the plot and build a house of his own within the prescribed time period. However, the occupancy is gradually increasing at a slow pace.

The water available is salty and therefore its use even for house construction is risky. The power supply is very erratic. The nearest hospital is Babu Jagjivan Ram Hospital in Jahangir Puri at a distance of at least 4 Kms. There is however, one dispensary available in Block D-1 at the relocation site. Only two primary schools have been set up in tents (in block A-2 and D-1) and have classes only upto Class V. The rationing of food is not subsidized to them as their old ration cards are not valid at the new relocation site and the beneficiary has to pay the market rates for getting the monthly ration.

Travel cost of the each household has increased considerably. Jobs are scarce in the area and these are little commercial activity of any kind. Daily wags and rickshaw pullers have been hot strongly hit and barley manage to get work for 15 days a month.

### **3. BAKARWALA**



Bakarwala is located 7 km from Nangloi and is approached by the metalled road. It is located very close to Bakarwala village. While the site infrastructure has been laid at the relocation site, the off-site infrastructure is absent. There is no school facility available within site. The nearest school is in the villages and school going children of the relocation site find it difficult to get admission in these schools as they are already over populated. The houses are connected to sewer line. This sewer line is streamed into sewer treatment plant, which is installed by the Government of Delhi.

A sludge removal process treats the sewer and the treated water falls back into the untreated sewer line as the sewer lines are not connected to the off site sewer line resulting in blockage of sewer lines.

Mobile water tankers by the Delhi Jal Board (DJB) supply the water, 4-6 times a day, depending upon the availability of truck and water. At times during summer, there is only one trip made in three days at the site.

The water through tubewell is not fit for potable use, and is used only for purposes such as washing clothes, utensils and bathing.

The households are mainly relocated from Raghbir Nagar and slums near I.I.T. Delhi. Since, there is no employment potential at near the site, the allottees continue with their old jobs.

Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) has a frequency of 6 times in a day to and fro between Raghbir Nagar and Bakarwala. Thus the relocated household spends an additional amount to go to the place of work. The households at this relocated sites are mainly engaged in the door-to-door utensil selling and getting old clothes in exchange of utensils. These old clothes are resold in the weekly market, which is held on every Tuesday at Raghbir Nagar.

In terms of health facility, there is only one dispensary set up by MCD, but household still prefer to go to Raghbir Nagar for their treatment. It may be mentioned here that since no transport is available in the evening at the relocation site, it becomes difficult for the patients in case of emergency treatment.

Although a local dispensary is set up by MCD but people still use Raghbir Nagar dispensary relocated in Nov. 2001 while for higher medical facility they go to All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS). Jansuvidha complexes are newly built in the Bakarwala, which are in good condition. People are reluctant to use these facilities, as it is a pay and use facility. Only women and children uses the Jansuvidha Complexes.

#### **4. MOLARBUND**



Molarbund is located near Sarita Vihar, near Madanpur Khadar village and situated few hundred meters away from National Highway no. 2.

The resettled families are mainly from Ambedkar colony Jhuggis, Nehru place, and other places from South Delhi. It is one of the earlier relocation sites. The relocation of people started from 1991 and most of the families are from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and many had been earlier staying in Ambedkar colonies and Nehru place for over 20 years.

There is complete absence of any health services at the site. The fly ash emitted by the chimneys of NTPC's Badarpur thermal power station on Mathura road is a continuous nuisance to the households and they are prone to respiratory diseases. The transport facility here is good as the site is located on the NH -2 and most of the relocated households still continue with their old jobs at the previous site, as the distance of the relocated site and the previous site is less than 10 Km.

## **5. HOLAMBI KALAN**

Holambi Kalan is located 5 km. from Alipur and about 6 km. from Narela and is approached by metalled road. It is connected by railway network (B.G. line) and has the railway station at a distance of 1 km from the relocation site. The local trains stop at the railway station. The relocation site is well connected to New Delhi and Old Delhi.

The households at this relocation site have increased their distance to work place between 10 kms. to 30 kms. The frequency of the DTC buses is limited in a day. 50 per cent of the households are living in Kutcha houses as they are not able to afford the semi-pucca structure. The Basti Vikas Kendra (BVK) and one community hall is under construction at the site. For water supply, the standposts have been installed by the MCD. However, 10% of the households gets water through illegal tapping of water. A total number of 57 water hydrants are provided for drinking by Delhi Jal Board and 36 water hydrants for non drinking through tube wells. Almost all the households use Jan Suvidha Complex (JSCs). A mobile dispensary is available at the relocation site.



## CHAPTER III

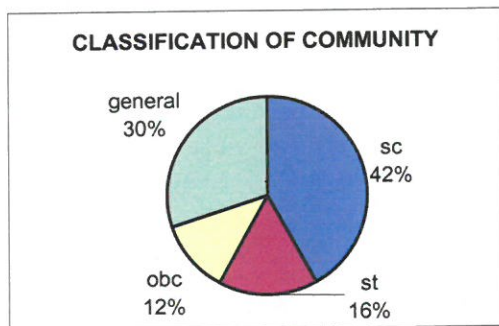
### SOCIO ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTIC AND PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES AT SELECTED RELOCATION SITES

The primary survey was conducted at five relocation sites through a structured questionnaire in the month of January - February 2003. The questionnaire was so designed to perceive the satisfaction level of residents. At each site, 50 samples were collected on the random basis and the data was analysed on the various indicators such as community classification, religion, year of relocation, family members, household income, education status, change in income pattern, change in occupation pattern, distance of work, mode of transportation, expenditure on transport, health, education, food, electricity, nature of fuel used, type of construction, water connection, satisfaction and dissatisfaction level with the quantity available, place of defecation, use of bathroom, methods of garbage disposal etc.

#### 3.1 CASTE

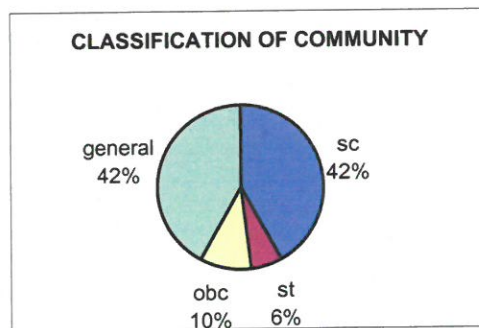
The distribution of allottees by caste at the relocated sites shows **that the almost 60 to 65% of the people belongs to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribe and other backward class.**

##### Narela



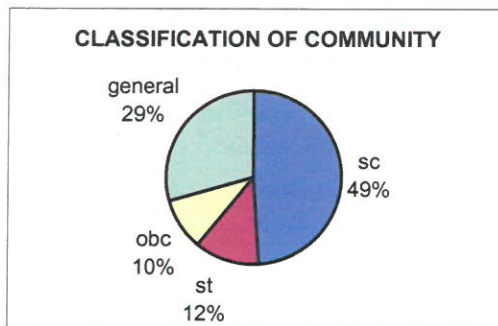
See Table -N1

##### Bhalaswa



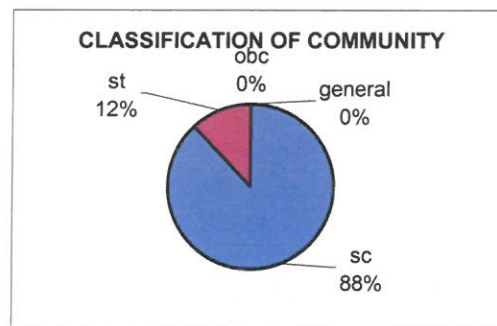
See Table -B1

### Holumbikalan



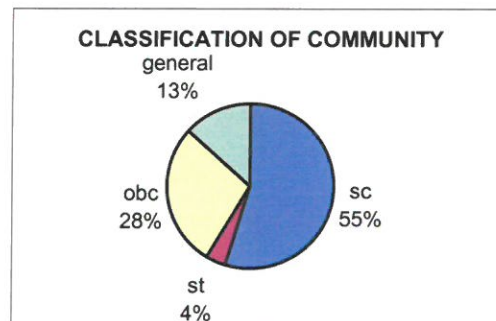
See Table –H1

### Bakarwala



See Table –BK1

### Molar bund Site



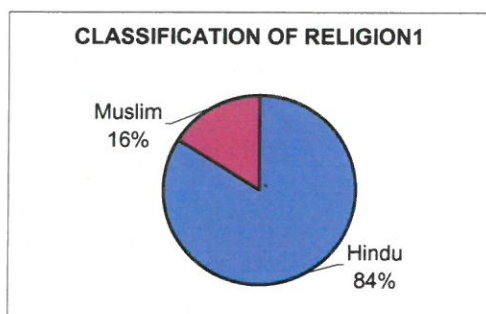
See Table -M1

In case of the Bakarwala, it may be seen that almost all the residents belongs to SC/ ST and Other Backward Class.

## 3.2 RELIGION

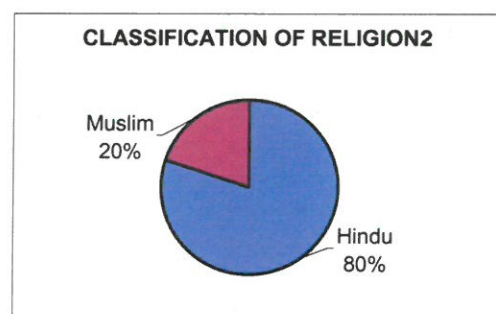
Hindu community dominated the category of residents in each relocation site. Muslim community contribute 10 to 20% of the total residents relocated.

### Narela



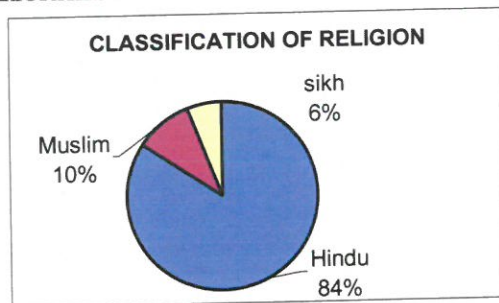
\*N2

### Bhalaswa



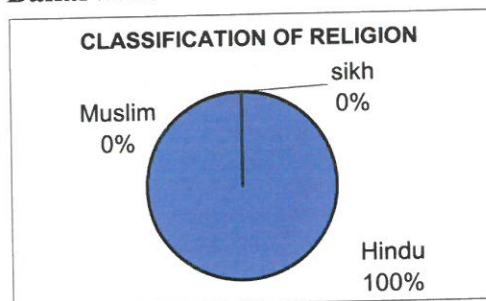
\*B2

### Holumbikalan



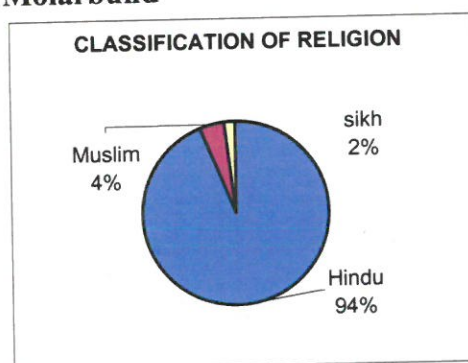
\*H2

### Bakarwala



\*BK2

### Molarbund

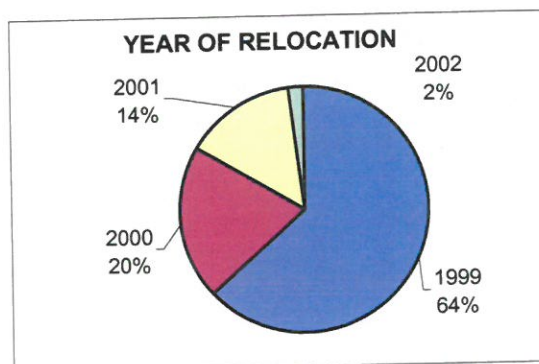


\*M2

## 3.3 YEAR OF RELOCATION

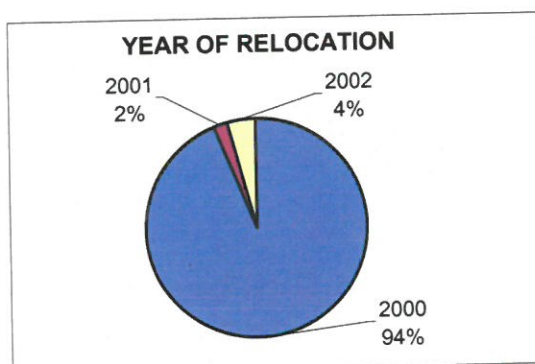
The relocation started in as early as the launching of this scheme in 1990. Molarbund is one of the earliest relocated sites as compared to other sites. The actual relocation started only in the year 1992 and onwards.

### Narela



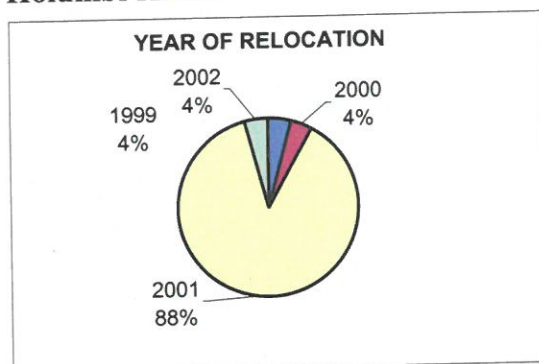
\*N3

### Bhalsawa



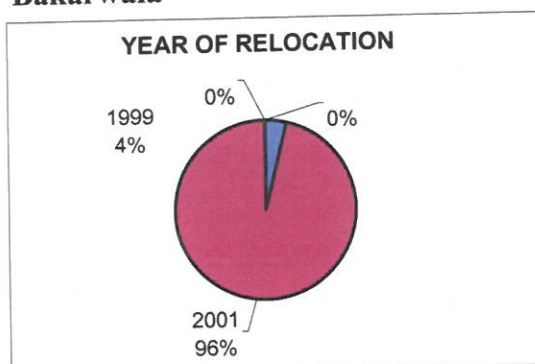
\*B3

### Holumbi Kalan



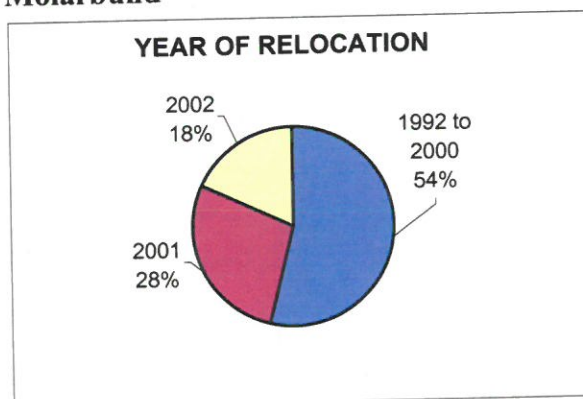
\*H3

### Bakarwala



\*BK3

### Molarbund



\*M3

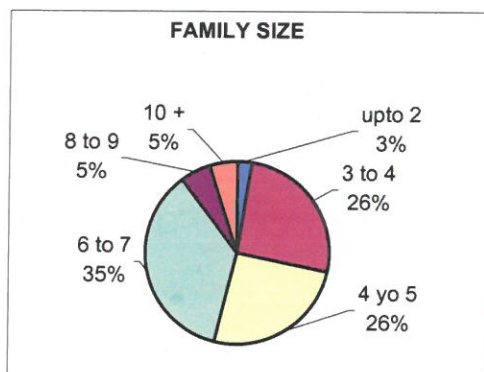
The maximum number of relocation was done in the year 2000-2002 which shows that while the relocation was at a very poor pace between 1992 to 2000, but it gained momentum during the year 2000-2002 and nearly more than 60% of the residents shifted to the relocation site during the period.

### 3.4 SIZE OF THE HOUSEHOLD

With regard to the average size of the family, the data shows that more than 50% of the households have more than 4 to 8 people. **The average family size is 5.40 per household.**

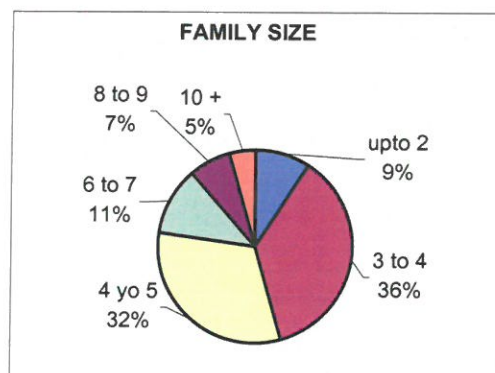


### Narela



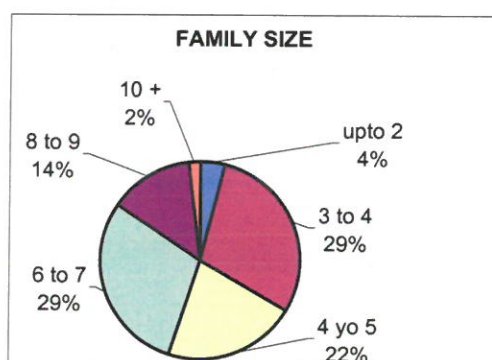
\*N4

### Bhalsawa



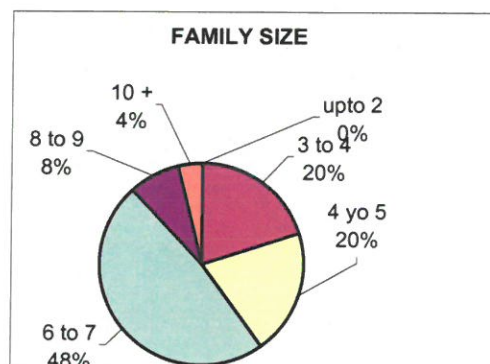
\*B4

### Holambi Kalan



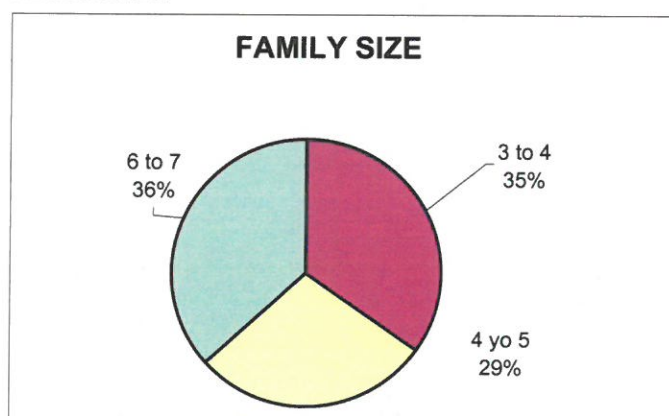
\*H4

### Bakarwala



\*BK4

### Molarbund



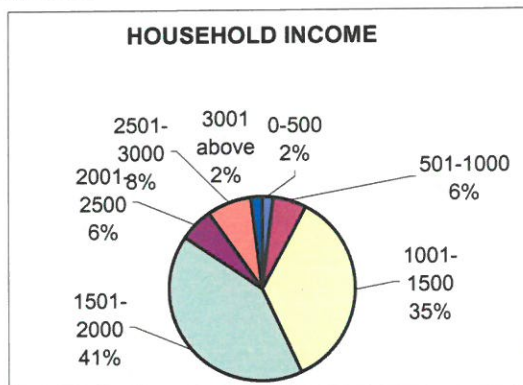
\*M4

## 3.5 HOUSE HOLD INCOME

The household income of the residents shows that more than 70% of the families have income range between 1000 to 2000. The average household income has

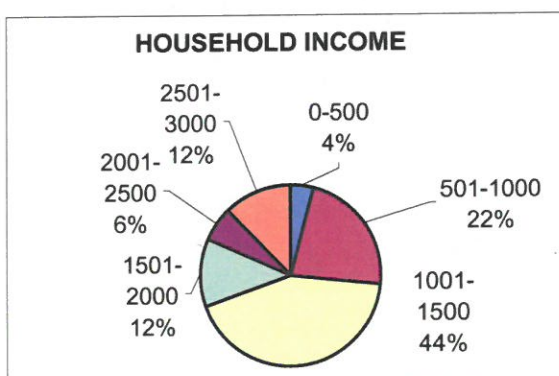
decreased after the shifting to the relocation site and is shown in the change of income of household in Para 3.7.

#### Narela



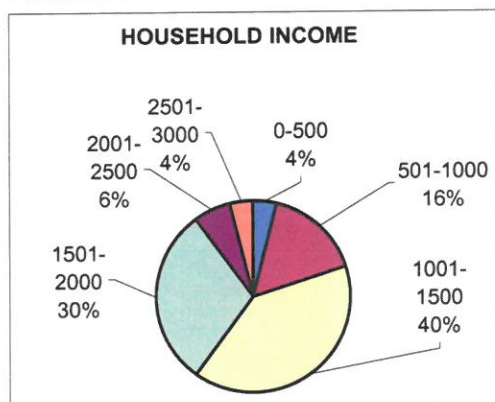
\*N5

#### Bhalsawa



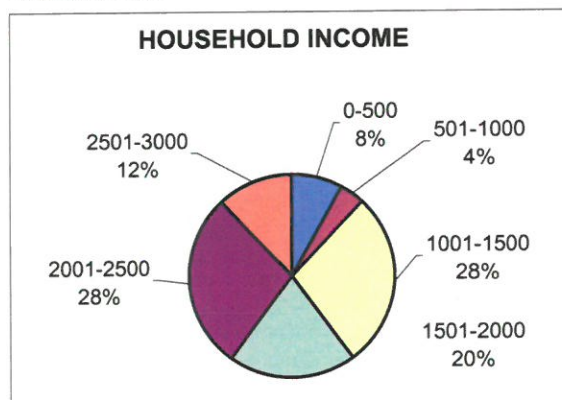
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#### Holambi Kalan



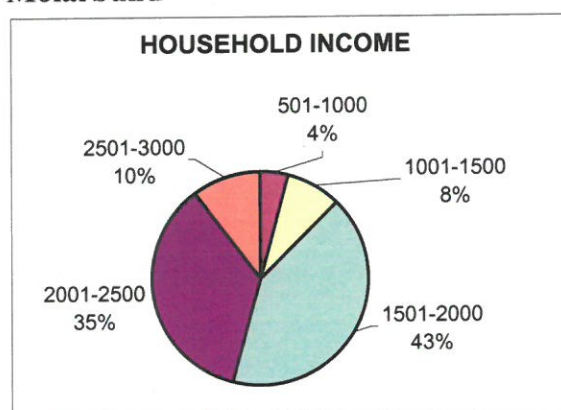
\*H5

#### Bakarwala



\*BK5

#### Molarbund



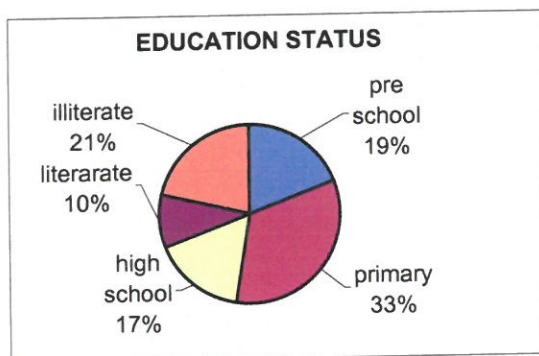
\*M5

The exception is at the Molarbund relocation site, where the households are continuing with the old jobs and are relocated close to their work place. Those families have an average income of Rs. 2400/- per month per household.

### 3.6 EDUCATIONAL STATUS

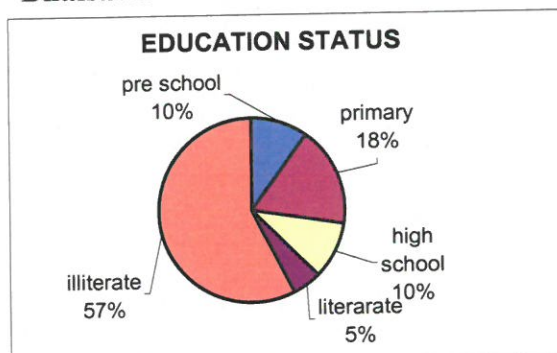
The educational status of the residents shows that except in Bakarwala and in Bhalsawa the literacy rate is high. Almost 45% and 60% of the people are found to be illiterate in Bakarwala and Bhalsawa respectively.

#### Narela



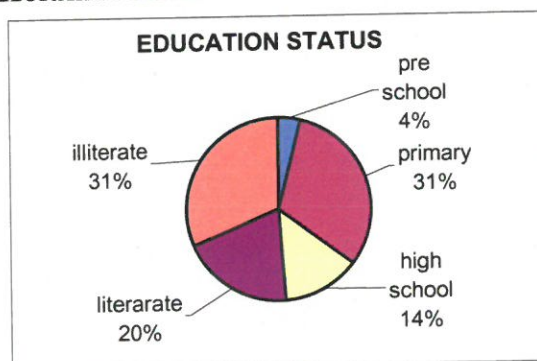
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#### Bhalsawa



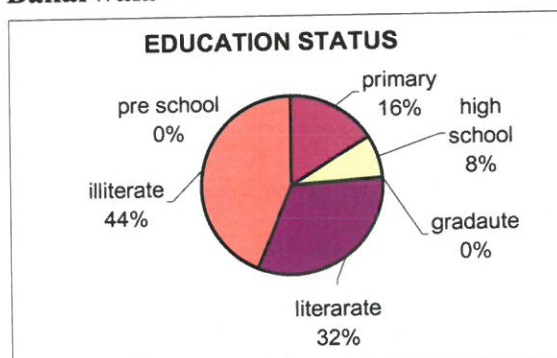
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#### Holumbi Kalan



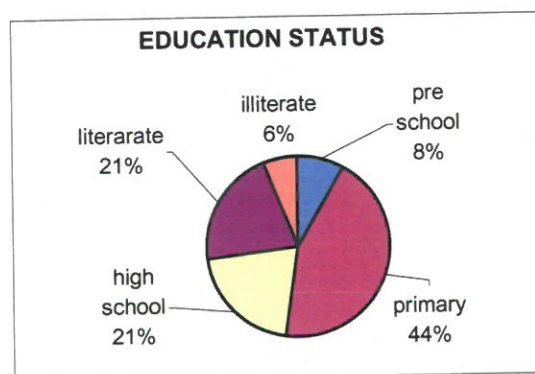
\*H6

#### Bakarwala



\*BK6

#### Molarbund



\*M6

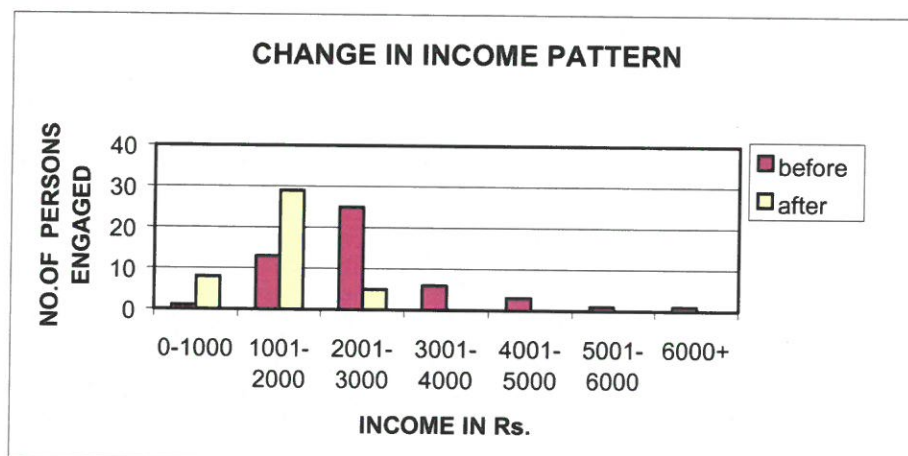
### 3.7 CHANGE IN HOUSEHOLD INCOME PATTERN

The changes in the household income pattern before and after relocation of the household shows that **the incomes of the families were reduced considerably after relocation. The average household income has decreased from Rs.1000 –RS.6000 per month before relocation to Rs.1000-Rs3000 per month after relocation.**

The reasons may be attributed to the following:

- a) Distance to work place have increased.
- b) More than 90% of the people are working in private sector and that too on daily wages. Most of the residents are daily wagers or temporarily employed in private sector. Poor transportation facility and increased expenditure on transport makes them reluctant to go to their earlier work places. It is recorded on survey if a person goes to work to earn Rs.80-100 on daily wages, he has to shed Rs30 to Rs40 on transportation. Besides the time taken to reach the work places has reduced their earning to considerable extent.
- c) Due to the weak employment potential at or near the relocation site, the residents are either unemployed or working for low paid jobs.

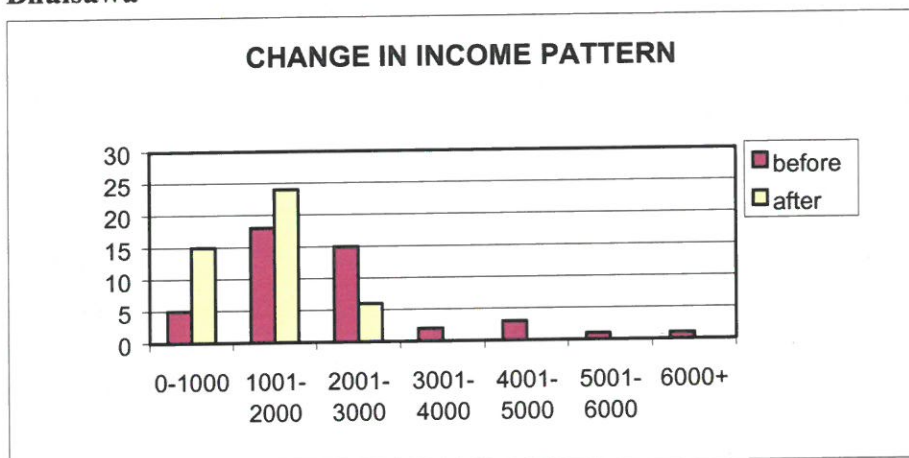
#### Narela



\*N7

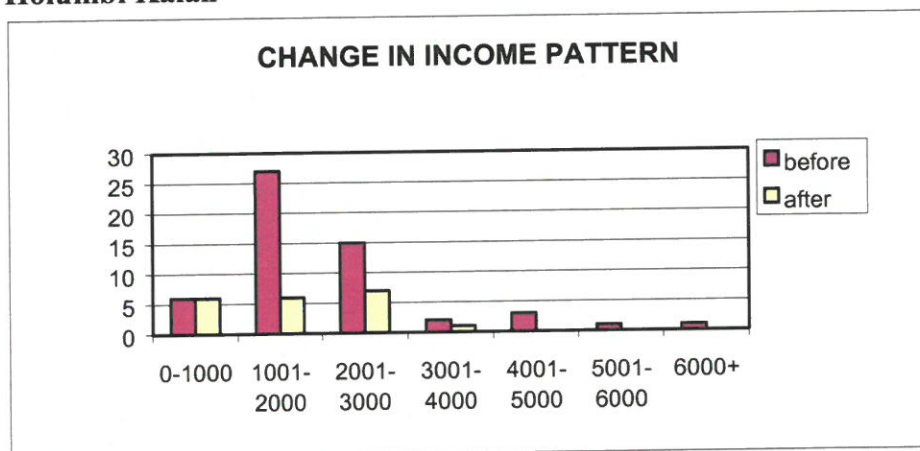


### Bhalsawa



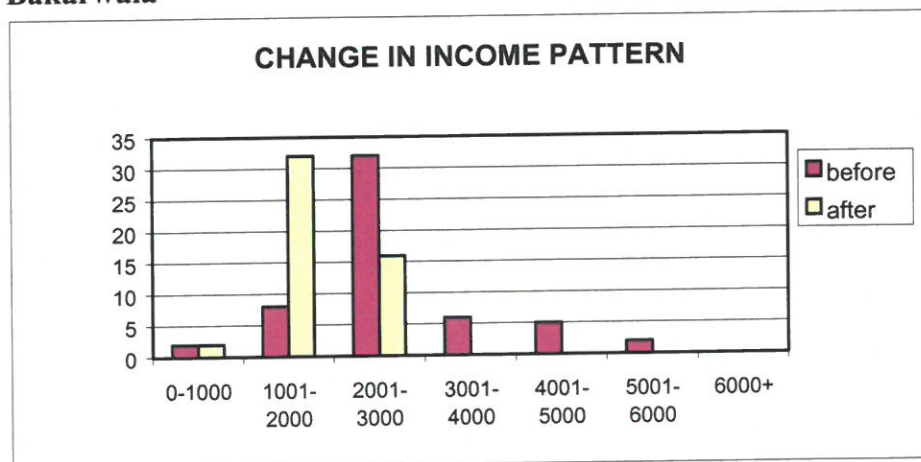
\*B7

### Holmbi Kalan



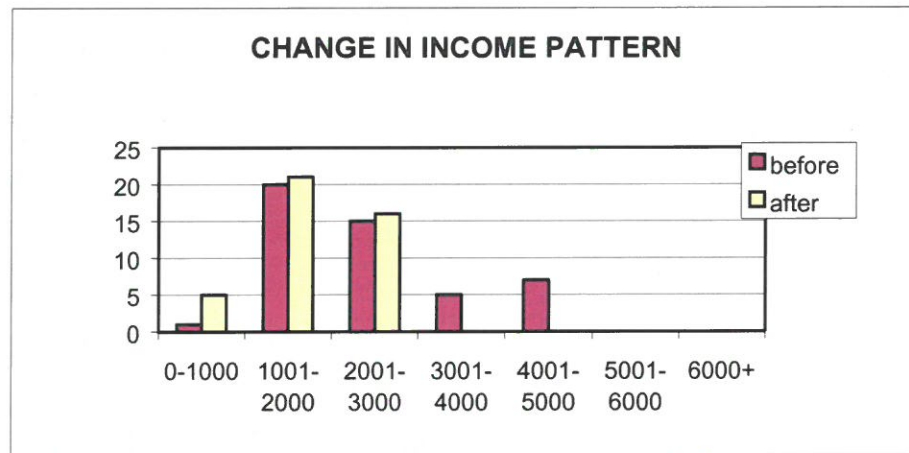
\*H7

### Bakarwala



\*BK7

## Molarbund



\*M7

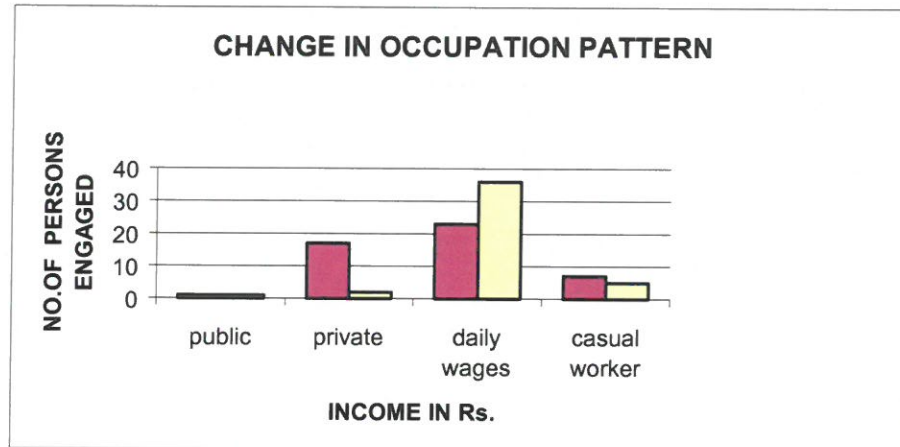
In case of Bakarwala the change is not very significant due to the work profile of the household. The households are mainly engaged in the door-to-door bartering of the utensil in exchange of old clothes.

In case of the Molarbund also, the change is not significant since majority of the people are still working at their previous location. The distance to the work place has not increased considerably.

### 3.8 CHANGE IN OCCUPATION PATTERN

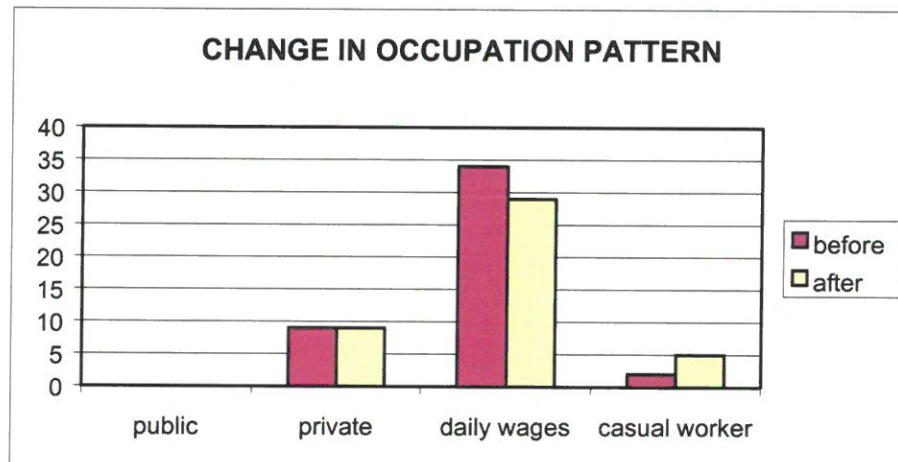
The change in the occupation pattern before and after the relocation shows that, **before relocation the household were mainly engaged in the private sector or employed as daily wagers and the casual worker were very less in number. The trend shows that in all the relocation sites the private employment and daily wagers have decreased and the casual workers have increased. The household employed in public sector has overall remained constant.**

### Narela



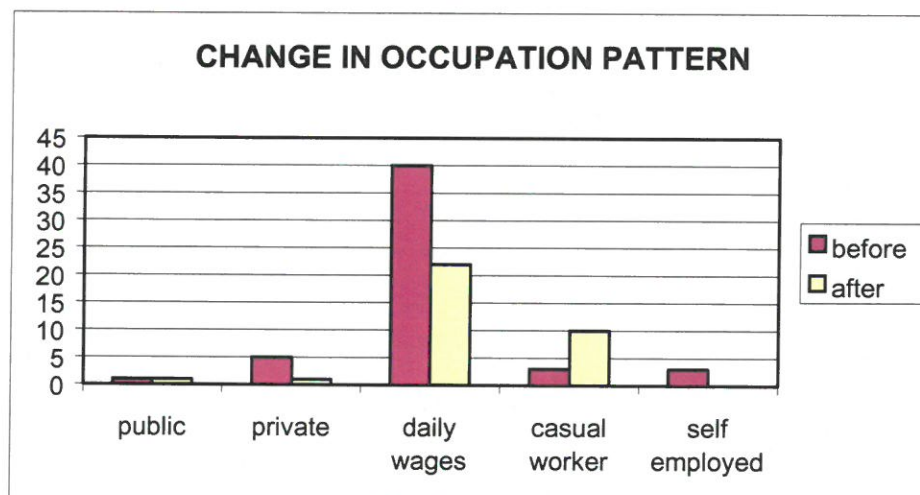
\*N8

### Bhalsawa



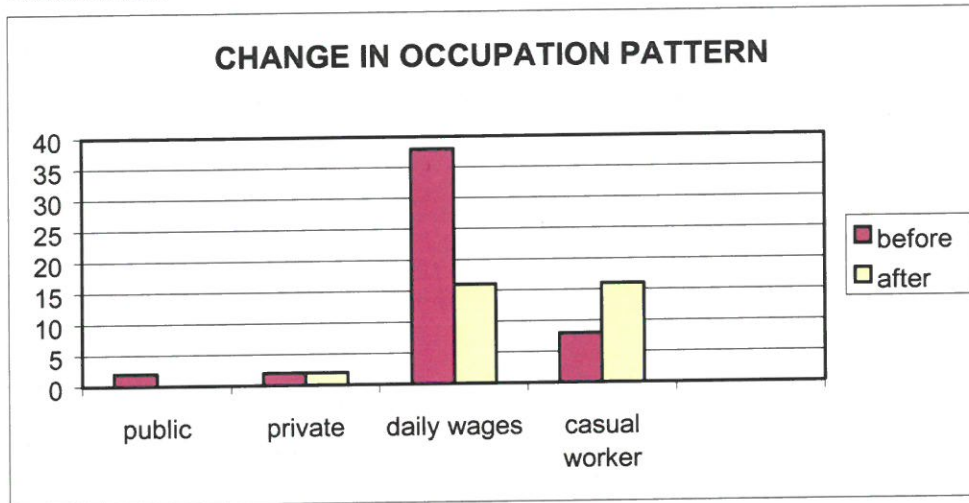
\*B8

### Holambi Kalan



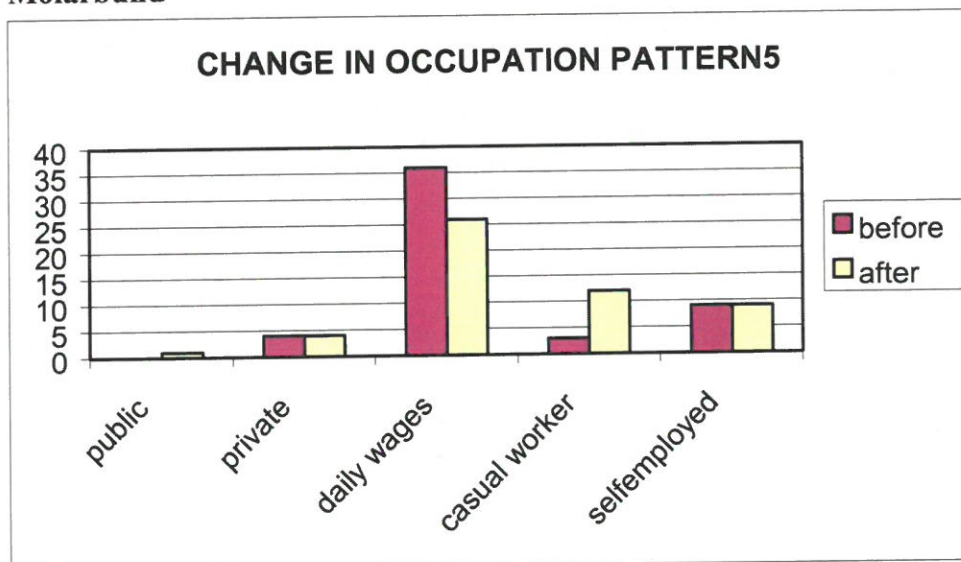
\*H8

### Bakarwala



\*BK8

### Molarbund



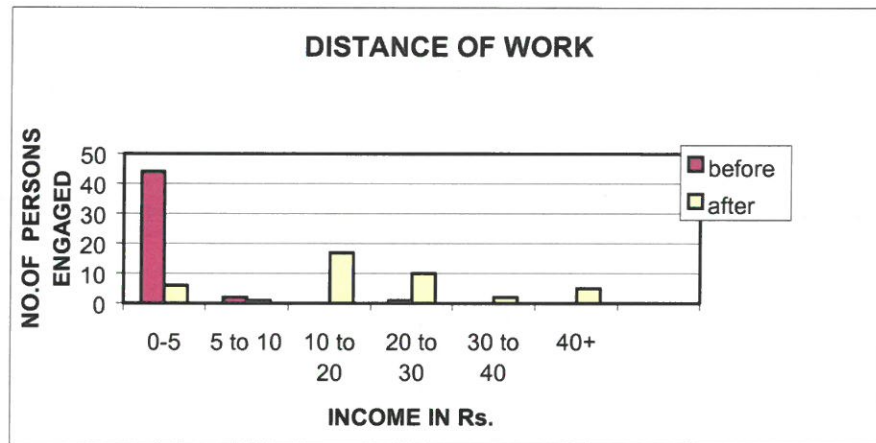
\*M8

### 3.9 DISTANCE TO WORK PLACE

At Narela, Bhalsawa and Holumbikalan before the relocation the distance travelled by the households to the work place varied between 0 to 10 km. but after the relocation the distance to work place have increased between 10 km. to 30 km.

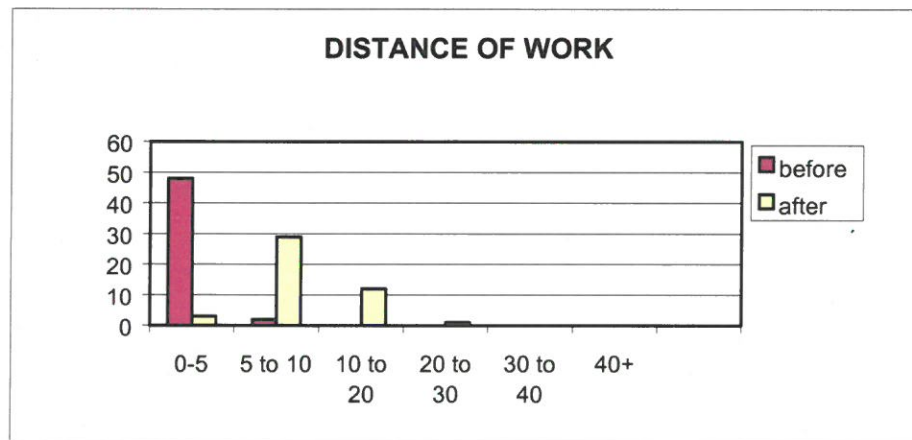


### Narela



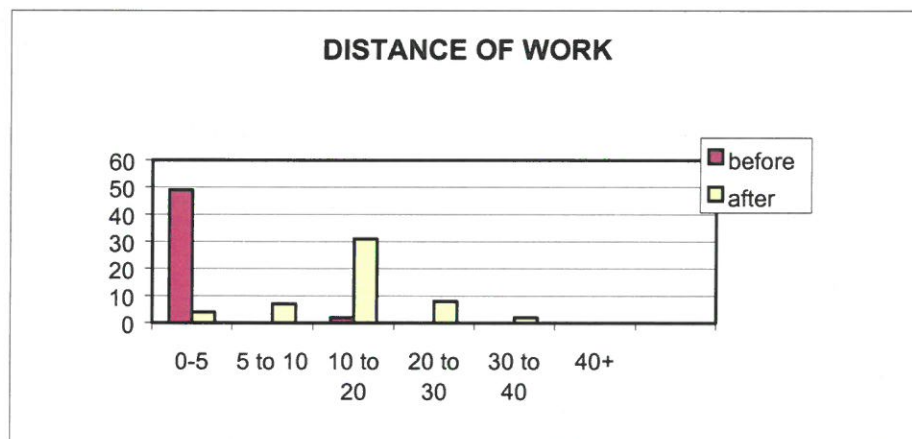
\*N9

### Bhalsawa



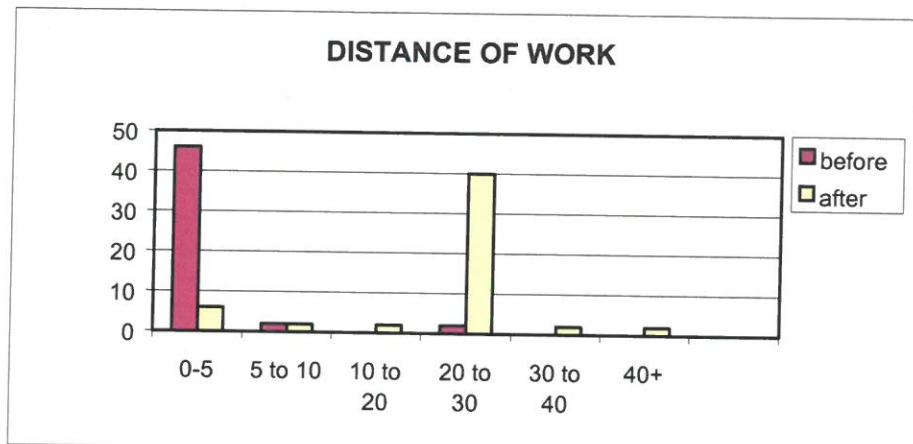
\*B9

### Holambi Kalan



\*H9

### Bakarwala



\*BK9

### Molarbund



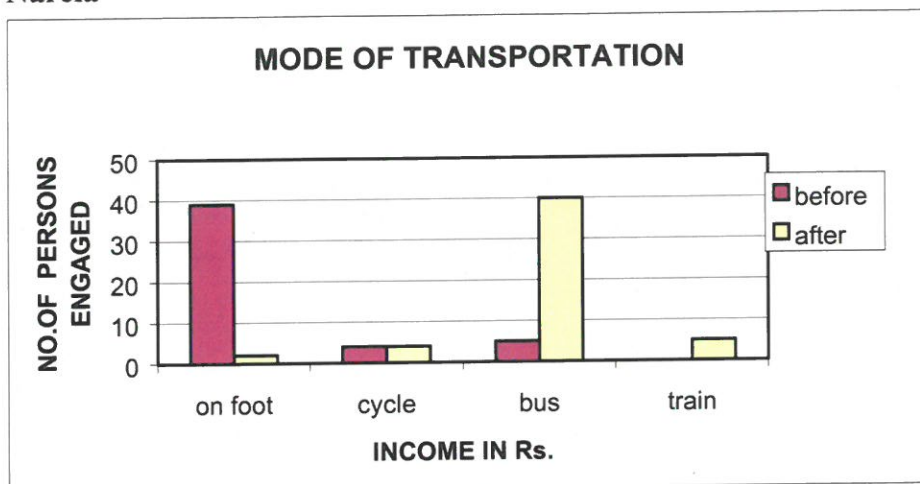
\*M9

In case of Molarbund almost all the working people continue with their old jobs. So even if the distance to work place has increased after relocation, they manage to continue with their old jobs due to higher connectivity from Badarpur to rest of the Delhi. The average distance travelled is 12.5 km. per household in Molarbund.

### 3.10 MODE OF TRANSPORTATION

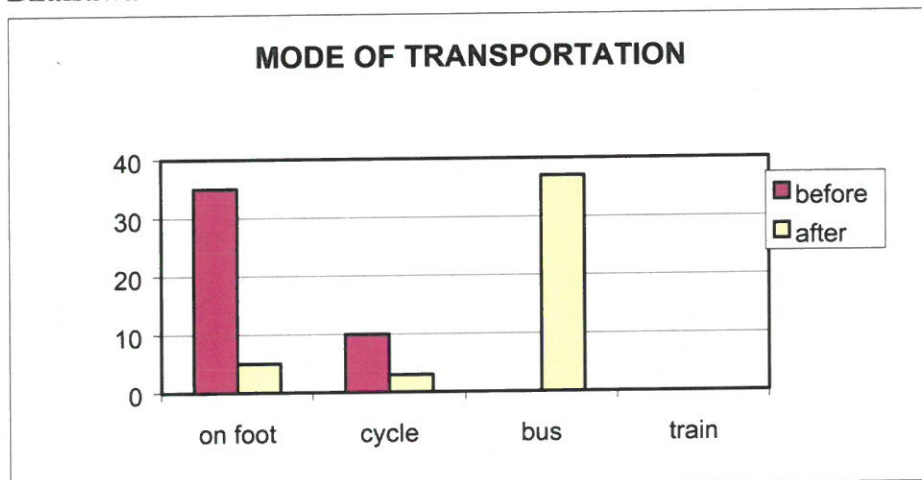
Analyzing the transport cost and the journey time required to reach their work places, the data shows that in Narela, Bhalsawa, Holumbikala which are newly relocated sites, the distance to work place has increased and the mode of transportation has been shifted from on foot to by bus by many households.

### Narela



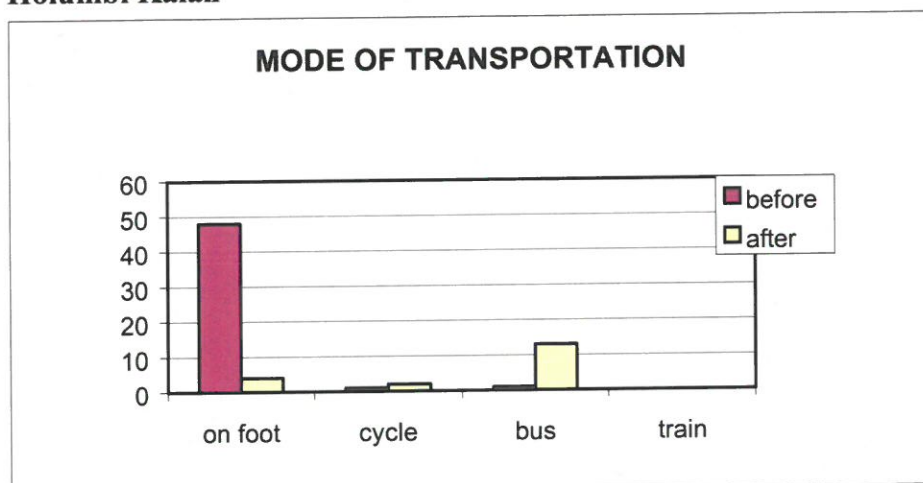
\*N10

### Bhalsawa



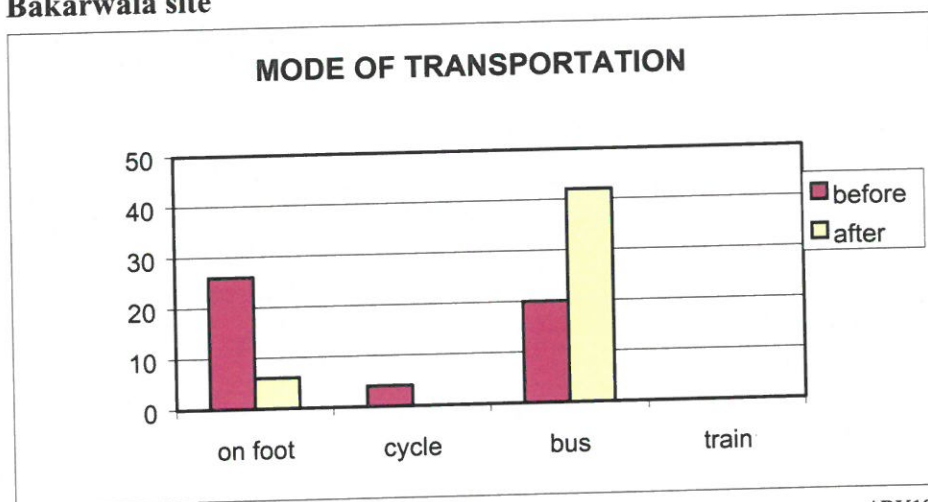
\*B10

### Holubi Kalan



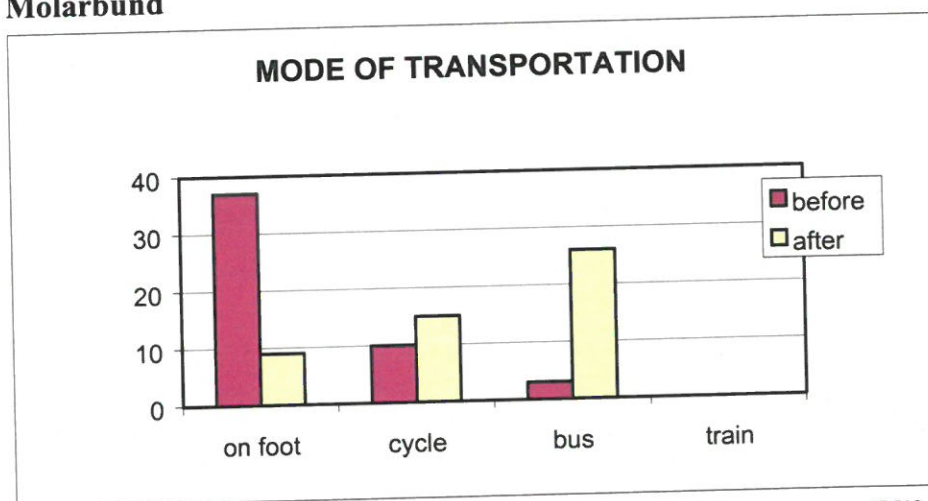
\*H10

### Bakarwala site



\*BK10

### Molarbund



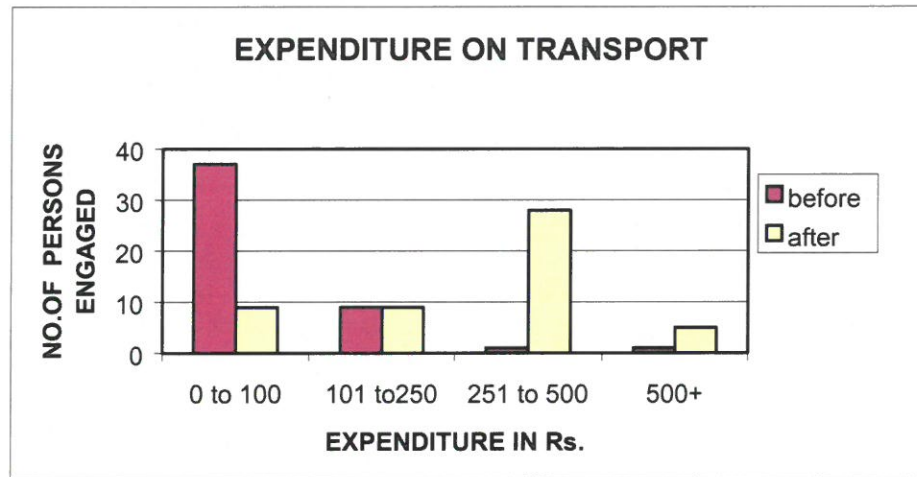
\*M10

In case of Narela few household use train as a mode of transport after the relocation. In case of Holumbikalan, the change in mode of transport from on foot to by bus is not very significant as the household finds it expensive to travel by bus and sometimes the expenditure incurred on the transport becomes at par with there daily earnings.

### 3.11 EXPENDITURE ON TRANSPORT

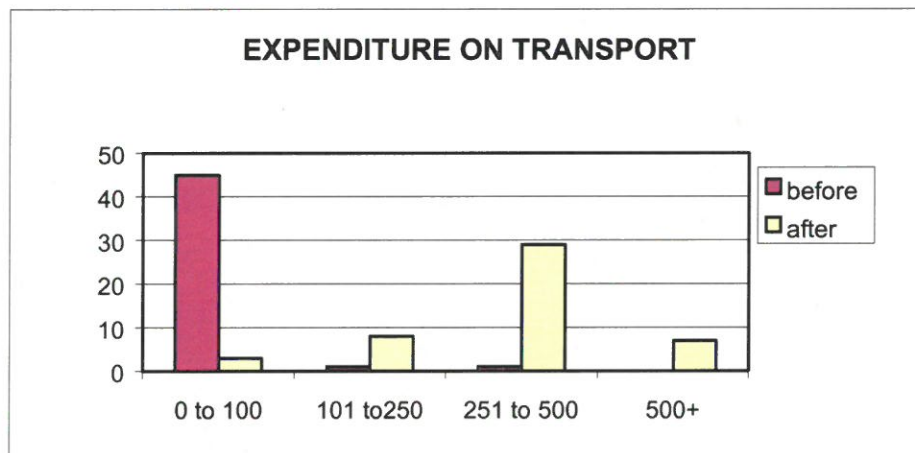
The expenditure on transport has increased considerably in all the relocation sites. The average expenditure on transport has increased from less than Rs.100 to Rs. 250 to Rs.500 per month for most of the households availing the transport facility.

### Narela



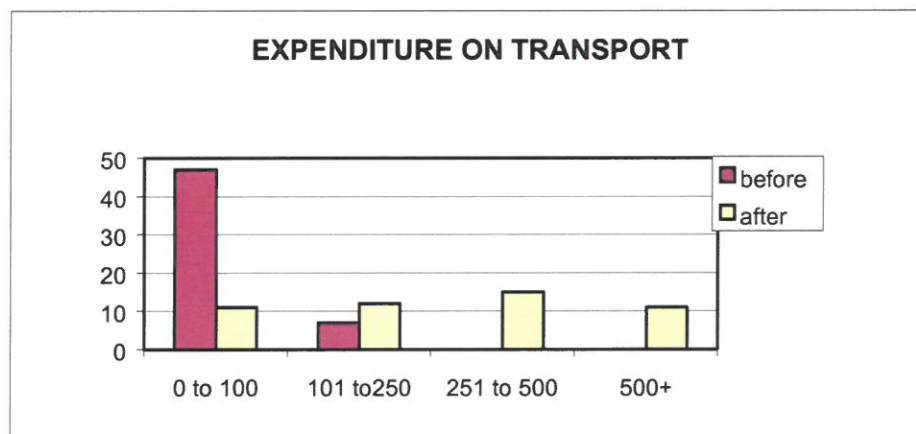
\*N11

### Bhalsawa



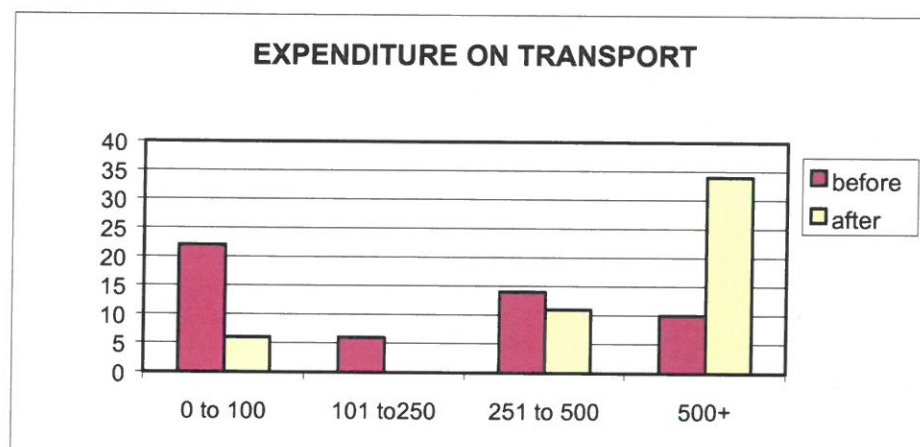
\*B11

### Holambi Kalan



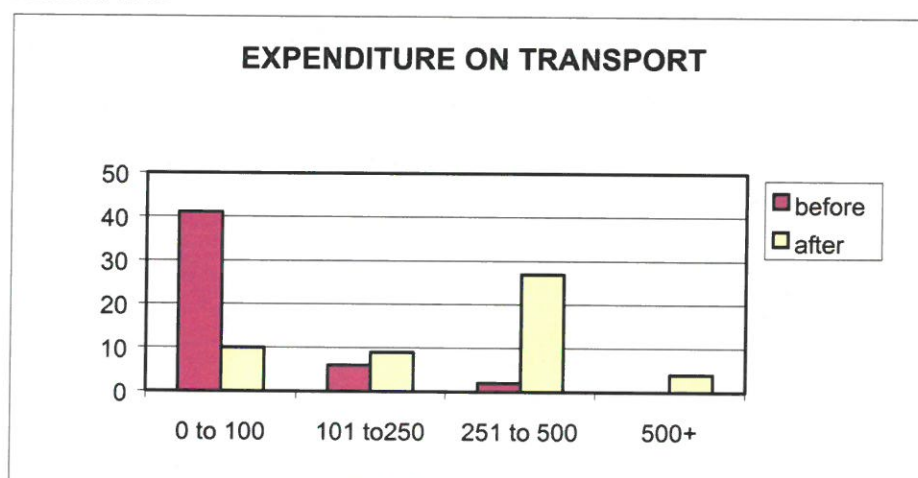
\*H11

### Bakarwala



\*BK11

### Molarbund



\*M11

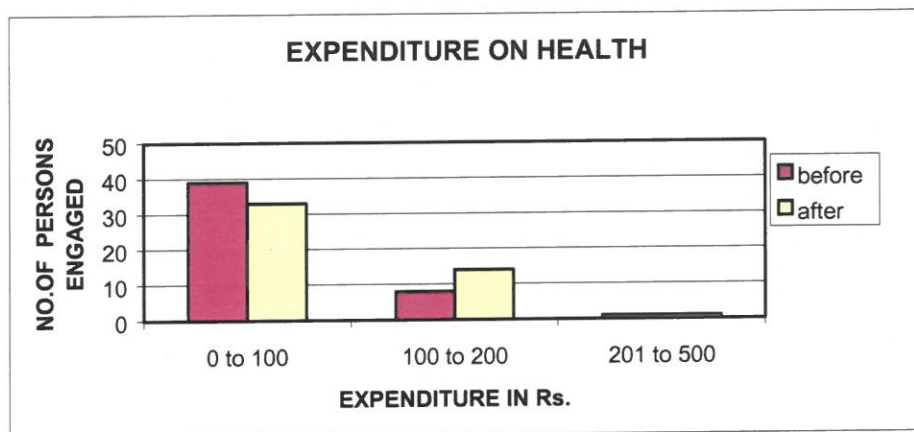
## 3.12 EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH

The data on expenditure on health by the households after relocation shows that there has been a marginal reduction in expenditure on health. This shows that after relocation, the health has improved in general for most of the household except few cases of malaria reported due to water logging and mosquito breeding at the relocation sites.

Health and sanitation were the major problems in the slum and squatter settlement before relocation. The households have started using the facility at Jan Suvidha Complex (JSC's) in large numbers in all the relocation sites

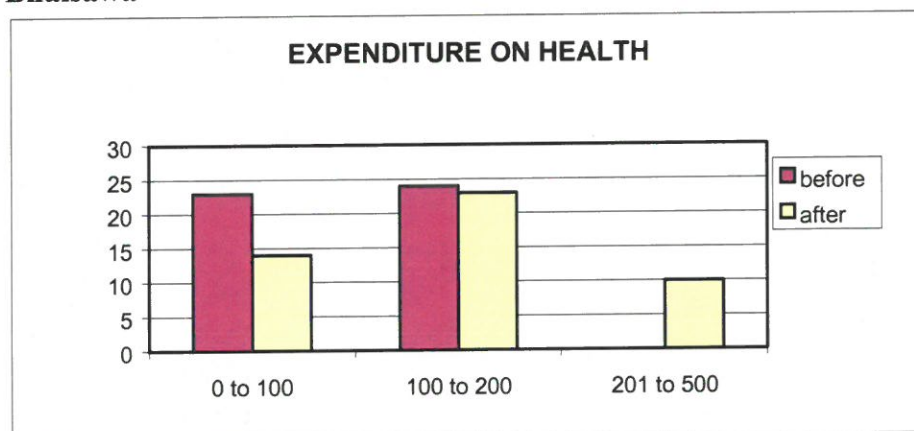


### Narela



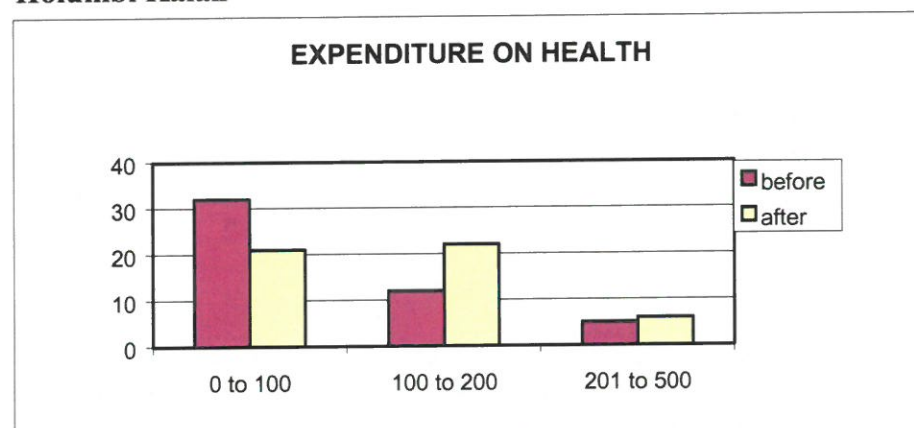
\*N12

### Bhalsawa



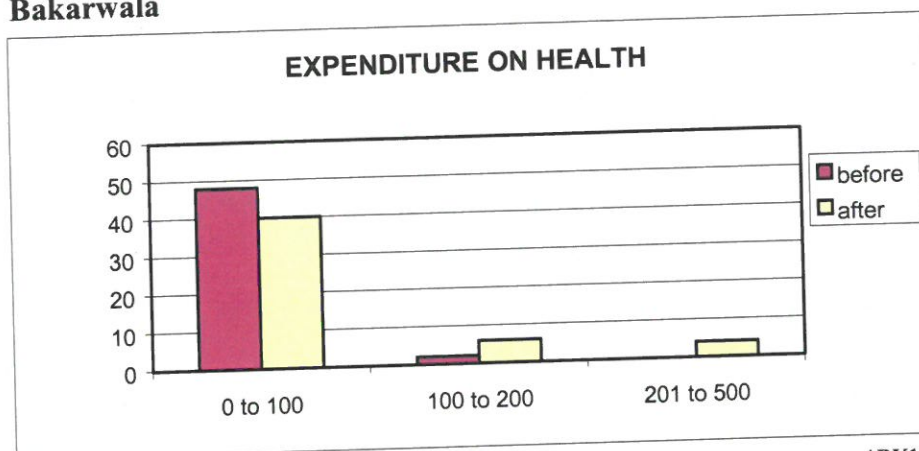
\*B12

### Holumbi Kalan

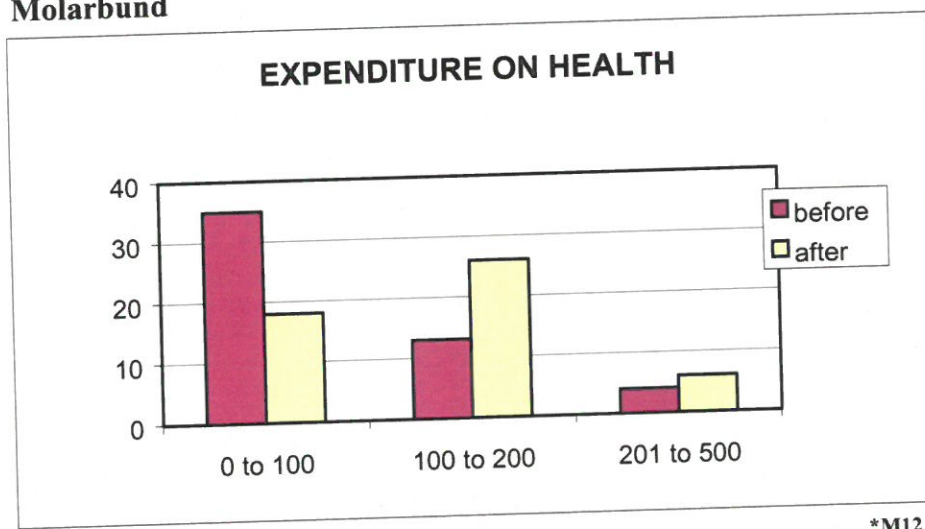


\*H12

### Bakarwala



### Molarbund



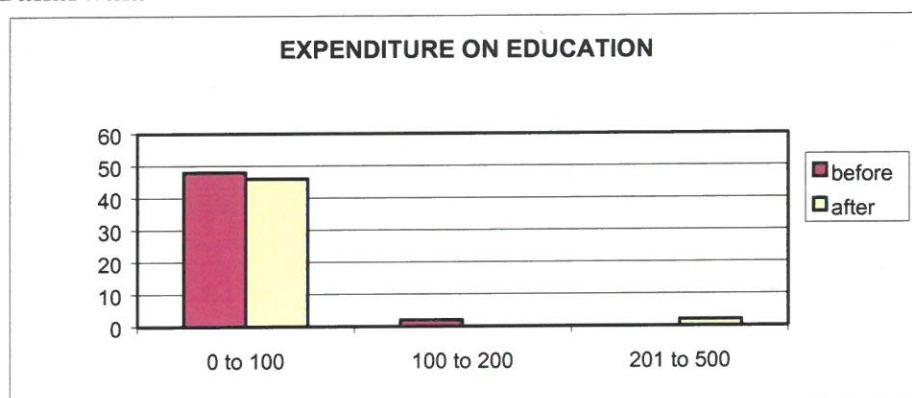
### 3.13 EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION

The availability of educational facility at the relocation site and the distance of the nearest educational institutions shows the poor availability of the educational facility. Either the school facility is absent or running in a make shift tents by MCD and the attendance of the students and teachers are found to be irregular. The schools if available at the relocation sites are only upto 5<sup>th</sup> class.

The nearest school is available in the near by villages but the capacity of the village schools have reached to its optimum level and students from relocation sites find it difficult to get the admission in these schools. The educational facility seems to be a priority in each relocation site but the absence of it has hindered the occupancy at the relocation site.

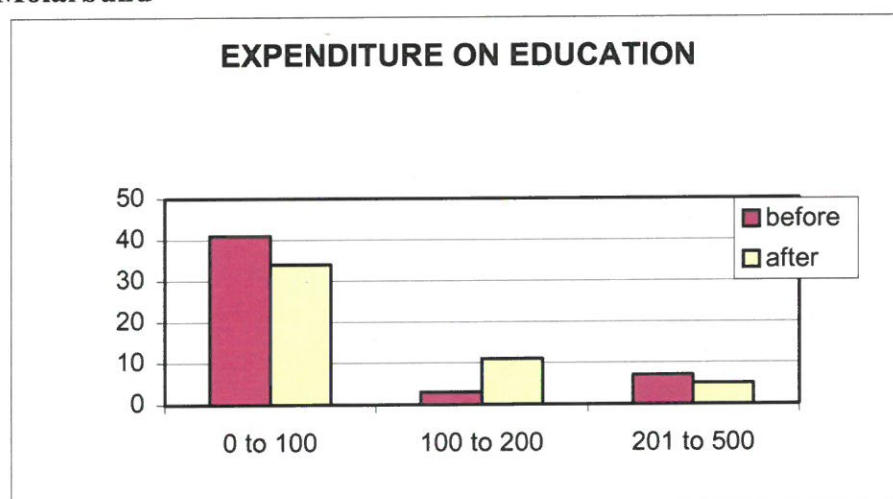


### Bakarwala



\*BK13

### Molarbund

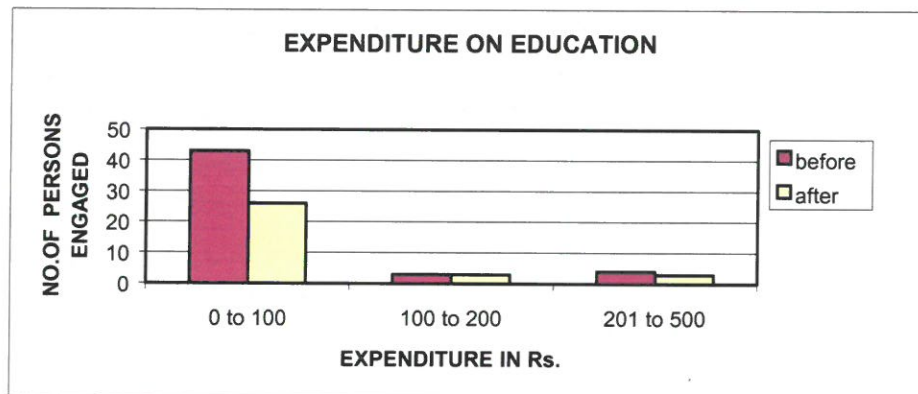


\*M13

### 3.14 EXPENDITURE ON FOOD

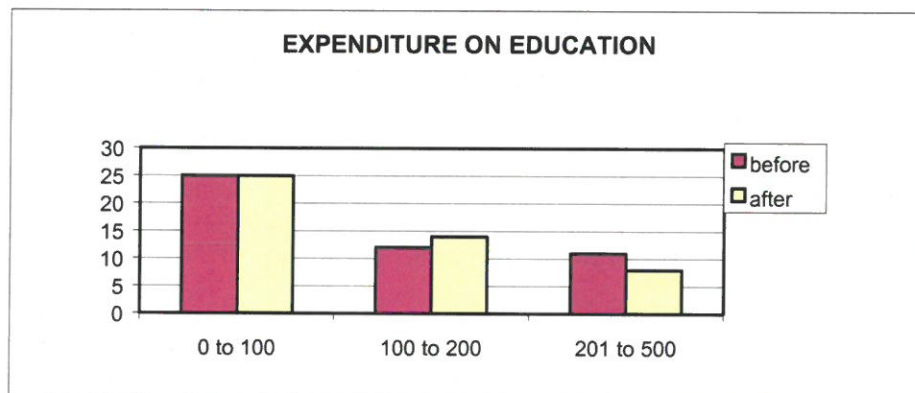
The spending on food has decreased due to decrease in the income. The spending varied between Rs. 500 to Rs.1000 after relocation from Rs.1500 to Rs.2000 before relocation. **As per the data collected, the employment pattern has changed for casual worker and decrease in the over all employment at the relocation site.**

### Narela



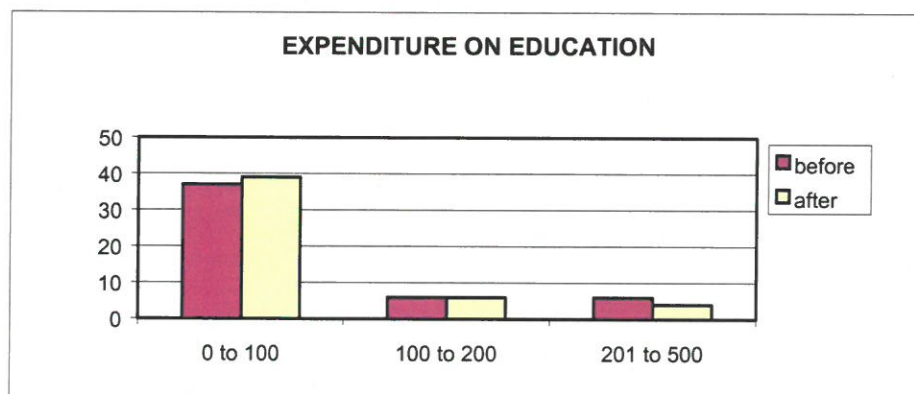
\*N13

### Bhalsawa



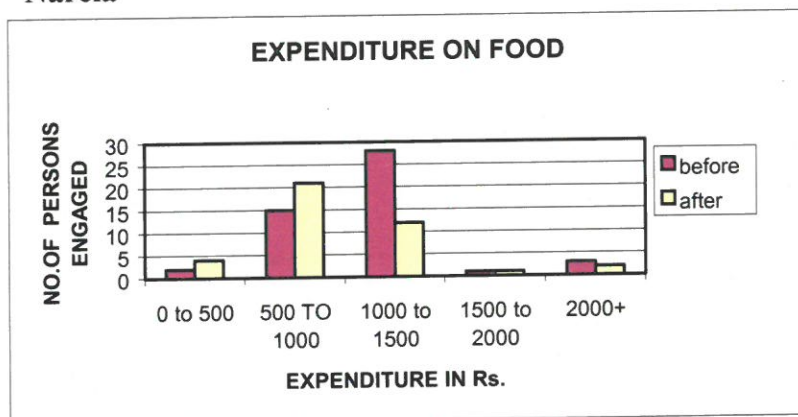
\*B13

### Holumbi Kalan



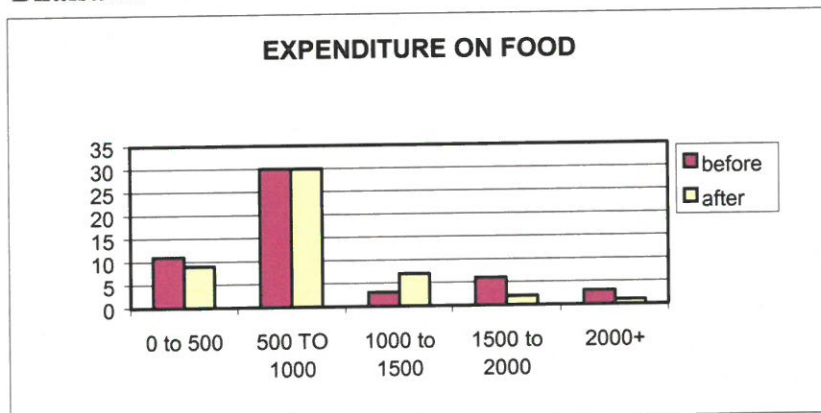
\*H13

### Narela



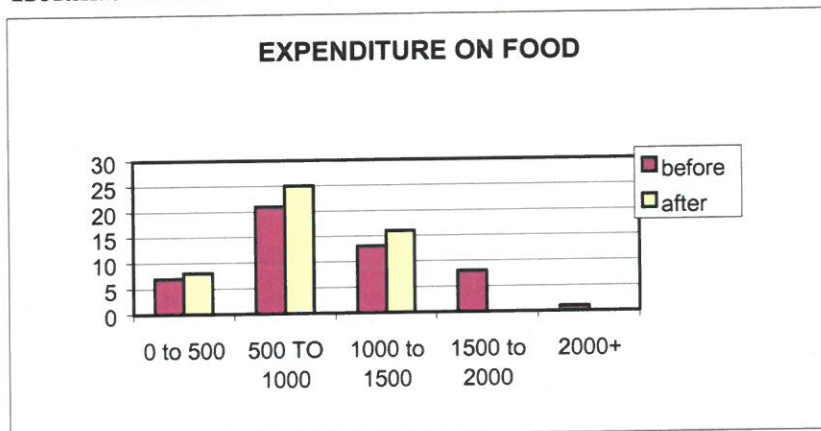
\*N14

### Bhalsawa



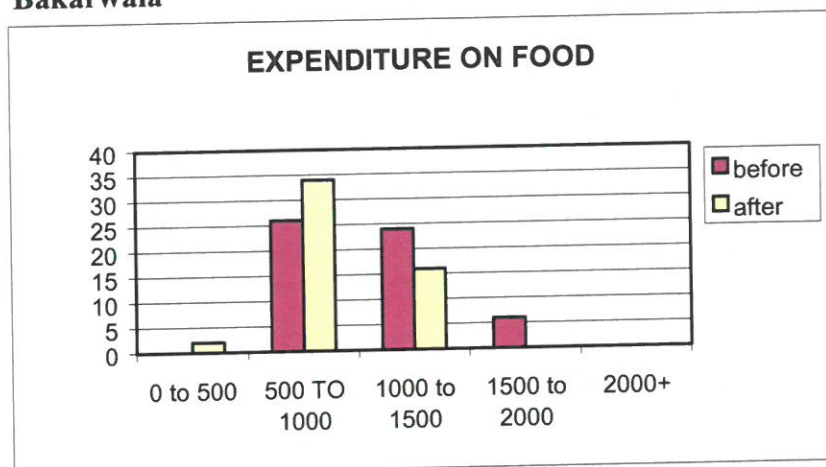
\*B14

### Holumberi Kalan



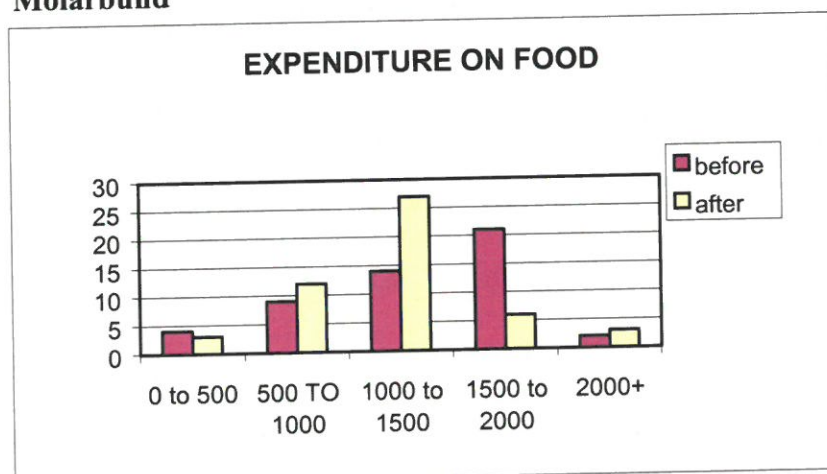
\*H14

### Bakarwala



\*BK14

### Molarbund



\*M14

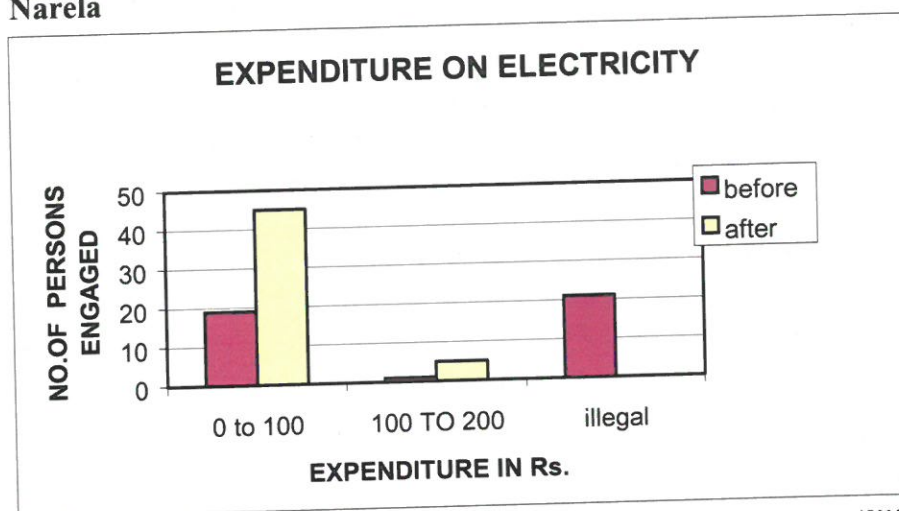
In case of Molarbund the expenditure on the food has increased due to stability of the income, as earlier we have seen from the data that there is more stable employment as compared to any other relocation sites.

### 3.15 EXPENDITURE ON ELECTRICITY

The expenditure in electricity has increased substantially in all the relocation sites. In case of families shifted to the new relocation site of Bhalsawa and Molarbund, the illegal connections were very high before relocation. The trend shows that majority of the people pay Rs.50 to Rs.100 per month per household after the relocation on electricity.

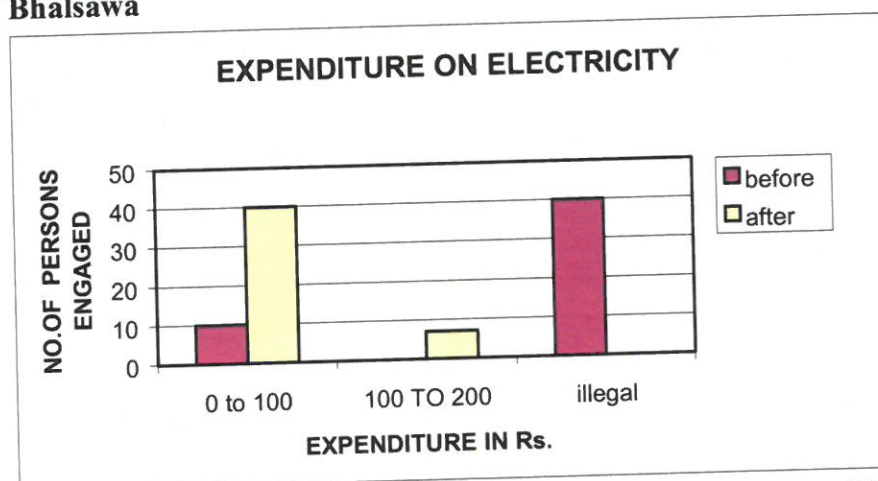
At the relocation site the payment of the electricity bill is to be paid to the contractor who provides them electricity. The households are supplied with only one point of 5 Amp. It is the contractor's responsibility to bill and collect the electricity charges for electricity to be paid to DVB.

### Narela



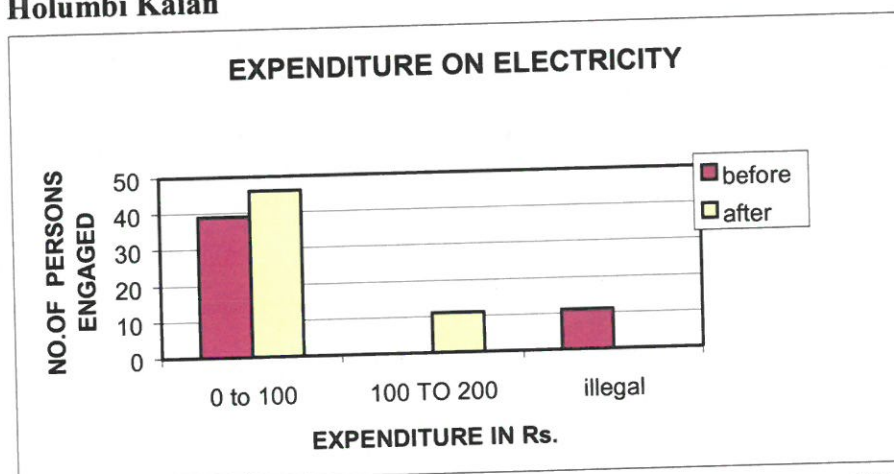
\*N15

### Bhalsawa



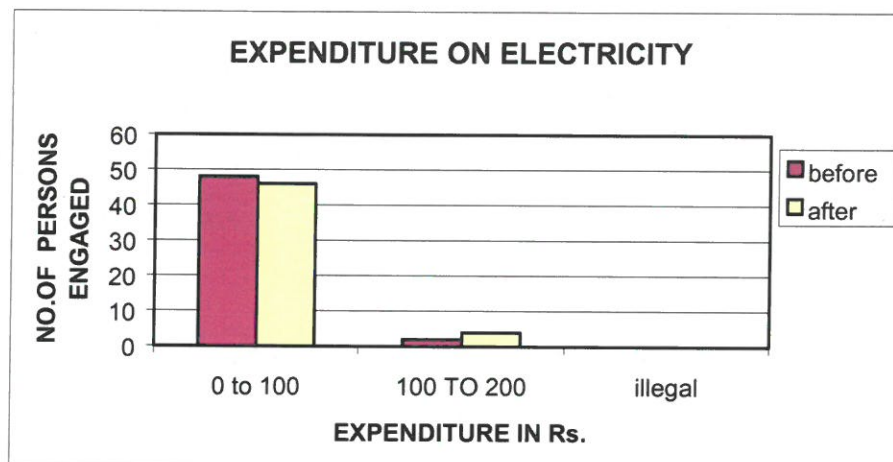
\*B15

### Holmbi Kalan



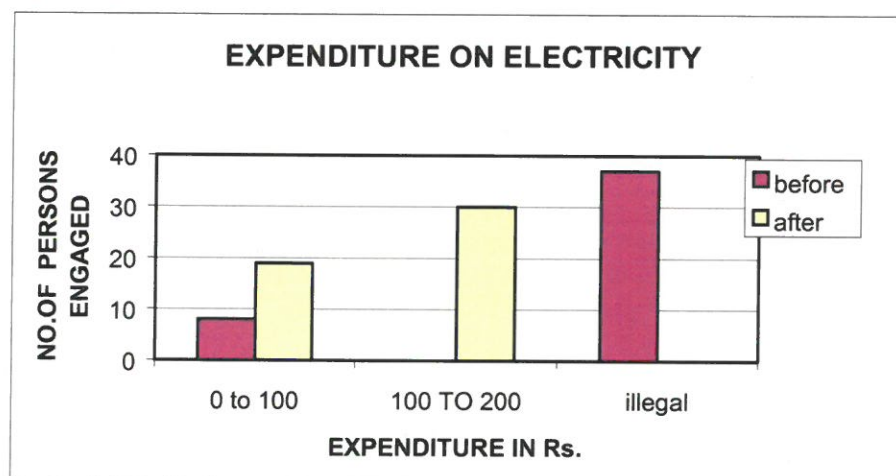
\*H15

### Bakarwala



\*BK15

### Molarbund



\*M15

In case of Bakarwala, the households used to pay for the electricity in their old settlements.

In case of Molarbund the majority of the people pay between Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month per household on electricity.

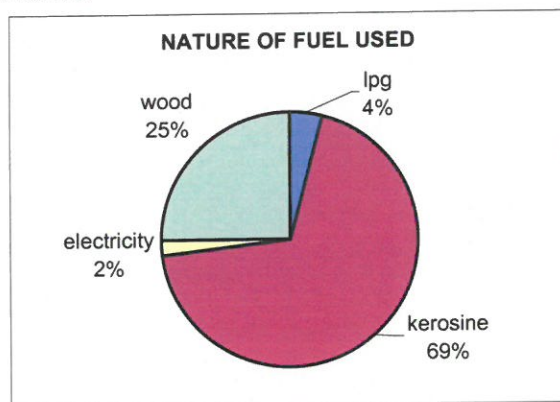
In Narela and Bakarwala, the arrangement has been made between the household and the contractor to pay the bill in easy installments.

### 3.16 NATURE OF FUEL USED

The trend shows that in all the relocation sites, majority of the households use kerosene as a fuel for cooking. In case of Molarbund 10% of the households, 4% of households in Narela and Bakarwala each, 12% of households in Bhalsawa use LPG. The trend shows that wood and kerosene is extensively used at the relocated site.

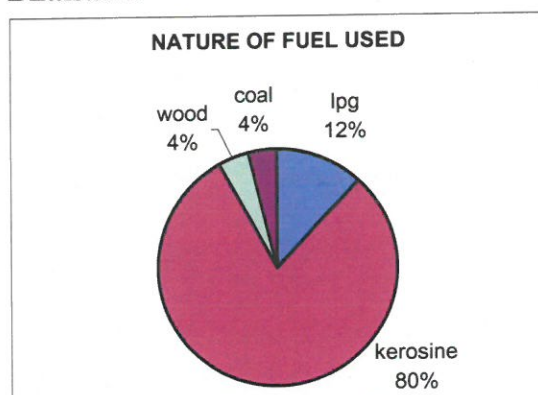


### Narela



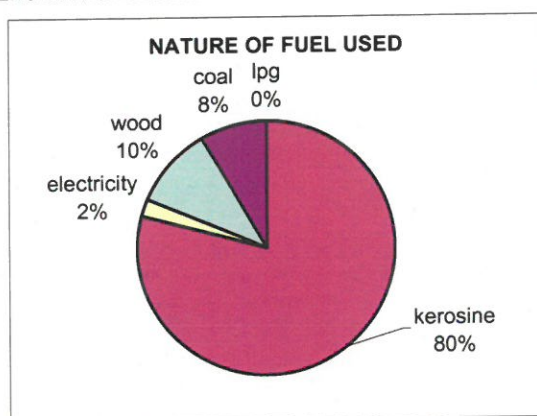
\*N16

### Bhalsawa



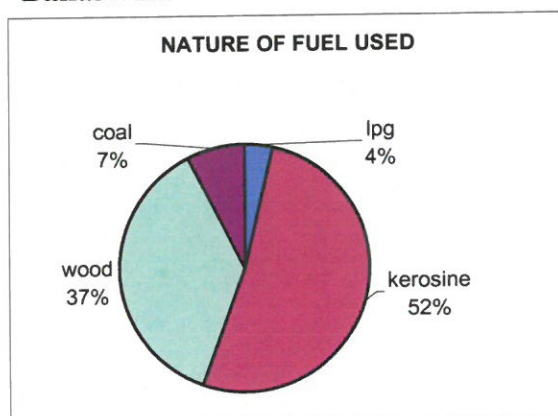
\*B16

### Holambi Kalan



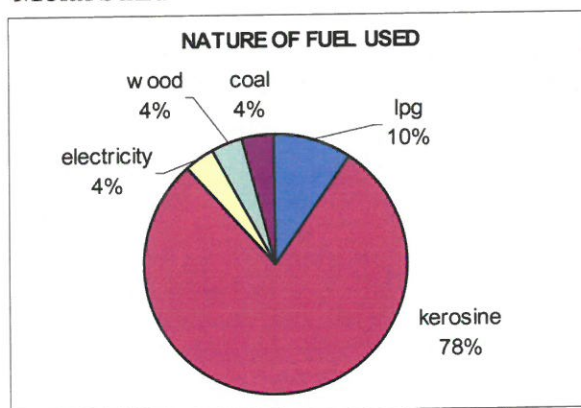
\*H16

### Bakarwala



\*BK16

### Molarbund



\*M16

## 3.17 TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

The majority of the houses at relocation sites are in semi pucca condition. In Bakarwala almost 80% of the household and in Holumbikalan 50% of the household are living in Kutcha houses as they are not able to afford semi pucca structure.

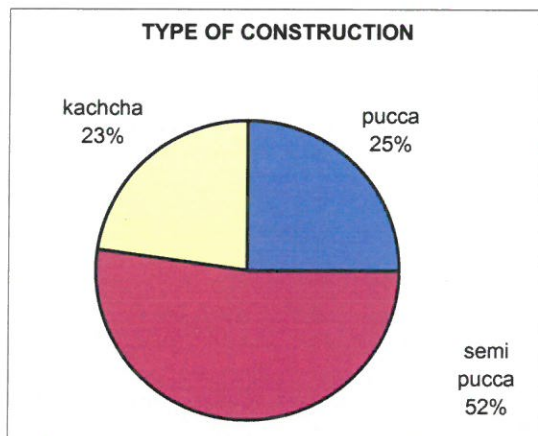


The assistance from the housing finance institutions are not forthcoming due to the poor recovery of loan from the beneficiaries.

HUDCO has provided loan of Rs.25000/- with an installment of Rs. 300 per month at an E.M.I. calculated on the basis of Rs.10 per day upto 10 years for only 5 to 10 people.

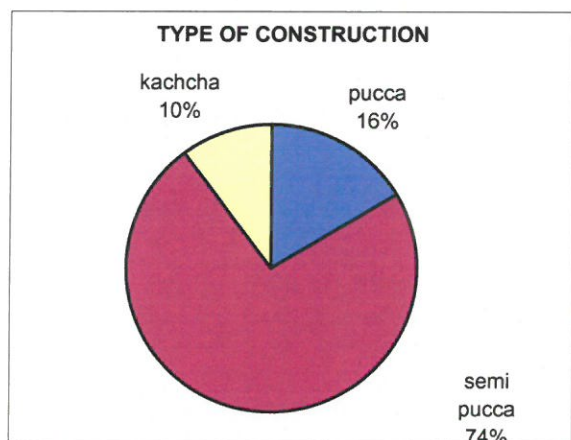
This assistance has since been stopped due to the non-payment of the E.M.I by the beneficiaries.

#### Narela



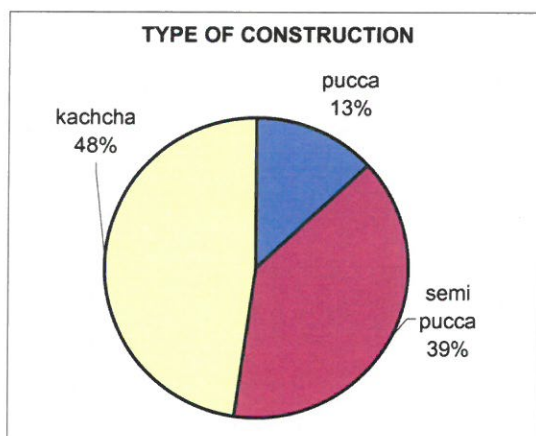
\*N17

#### Bhalsawa



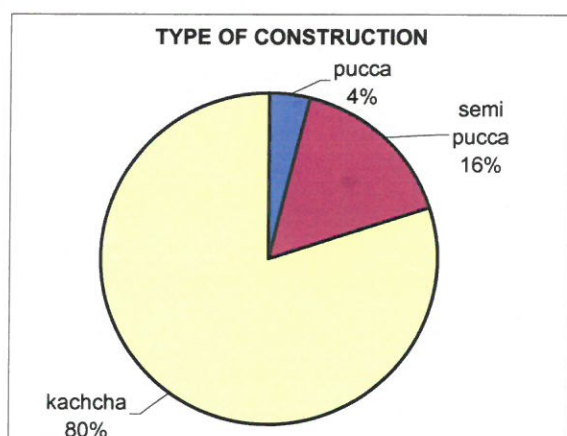
\*B17

#### Holumbi Kalan



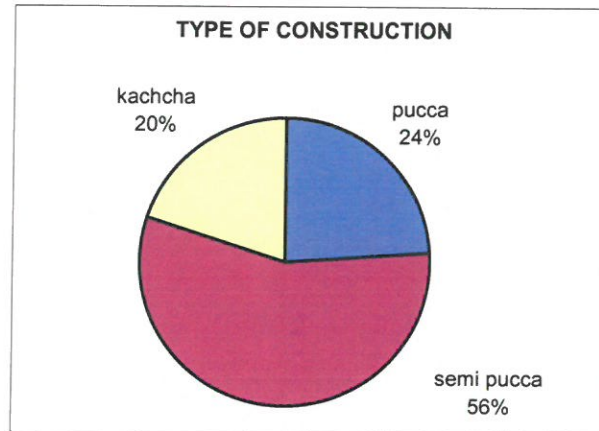
\*H17

#### Bakarwala



\*BK17

### Molarbund

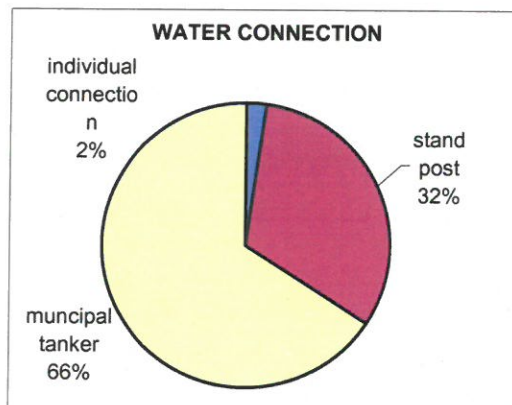


\*M17

### 3.18 WATER CONNECTION

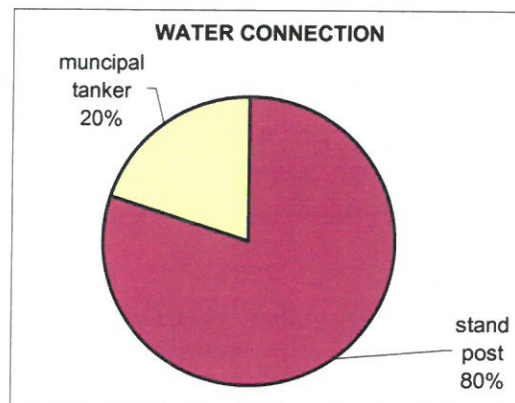
The status of water supply varied as per the availability of water. The data shows that relocated sites such as Bakarwala and Narela are fed by the mobile water tanker, while the earlier relocation site of Molarbund is somewhat in a better condition. Bhalsawa, Holumbikala, and Molarbund are having stand posts installed by the MCD. In Holumbikalan, 10% of the households get water through illegal tapping of water. More than 80% of the water is supplied through stand post and municipal tanker.

#### Narela



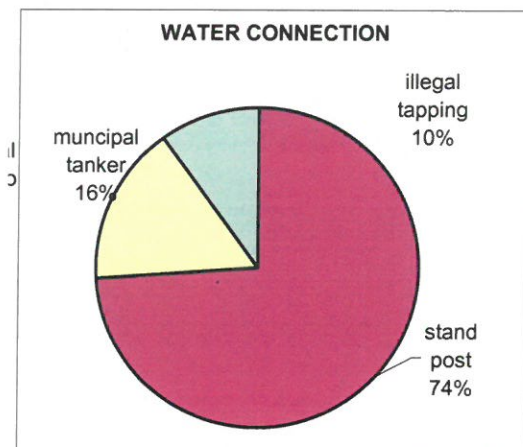
\*N18

#### Bhalsawa



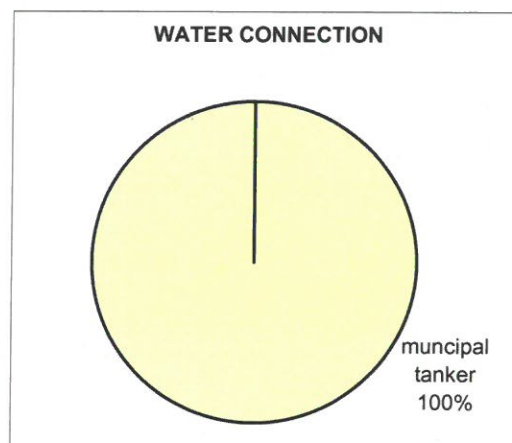
\*B18

### Holumbi Kalan



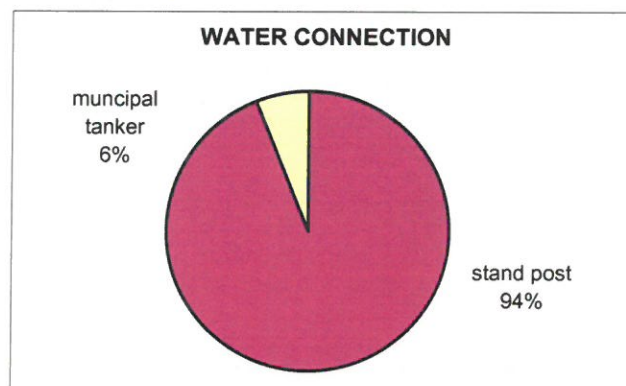
\*H18

### Bakarwala



\*BK18

### Molarbund



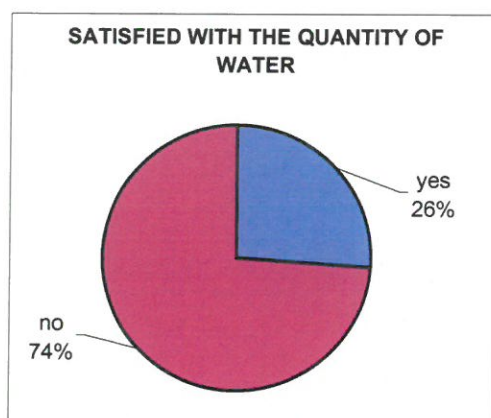
\*M18

In case of Molarbund the situation of water is better as compared with the other relocation sites, since about 95% of the households are getting water by municipal stand post. As the ground water quality is poor and not potable for drinking, therefore, the water is supplied by the municipal tankers.

### 3.19 SATISFACTION LEVEL IN TERMS OF WATER SUPPLY

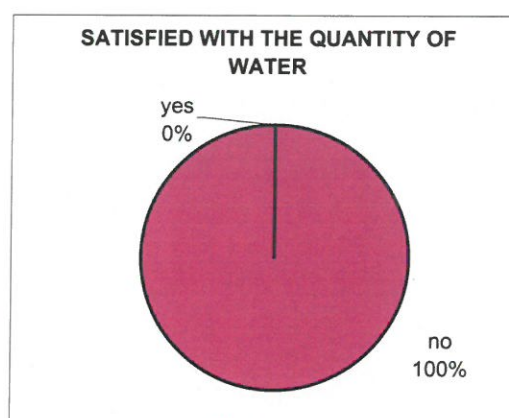
The satisfaction level varied from site to site. **The data shows that overall in all the relocation sites the people are not satisfied with quantity as well as quality of water supplied. In case of Bakarwala and Bhalsawa the situation is very poor and the households are not at all satisfied with availability of water . The water supplied to this area is some time brackish in color and salty.**

### Narela



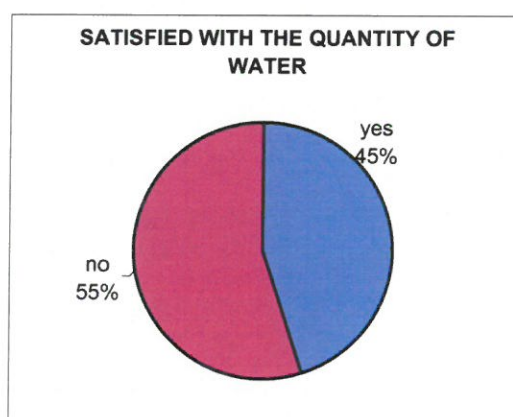
\*N19

### Bhalsawa



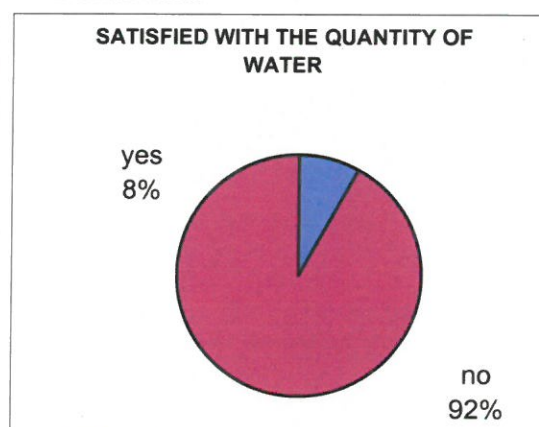
\*B19

### Holambi Kalan



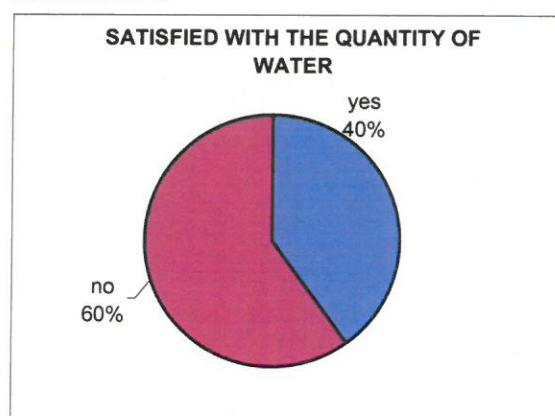
\*H19

### Bakarwala



\*BK19

### Molarbund



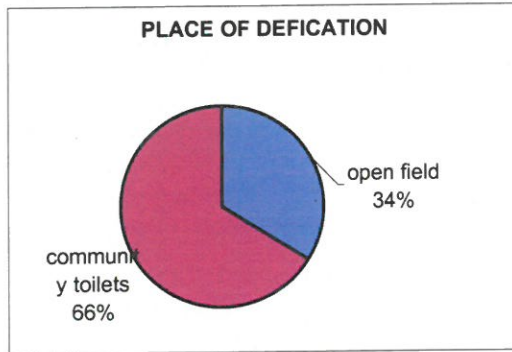
\*M19

## 3.20 PLACE OF DEFECATION

While the household do use Jansuvidha complex (JSC's) for the defecation, it is recorded on site that only children and females use the Jansuvidha Complex's. The male often go to the field for defecation to avoid pay and use JSC's.

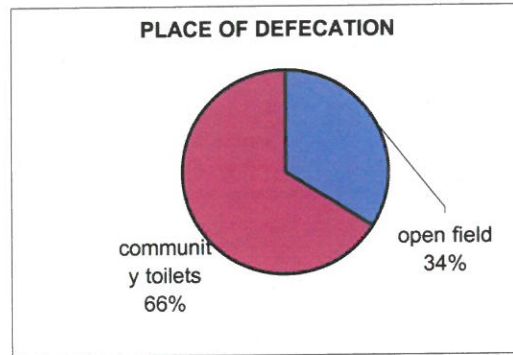


### Narela



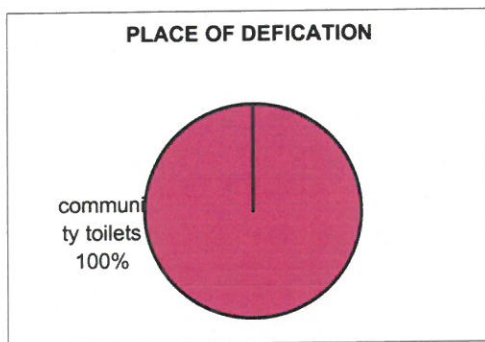
\*N20

### Bhalsawa



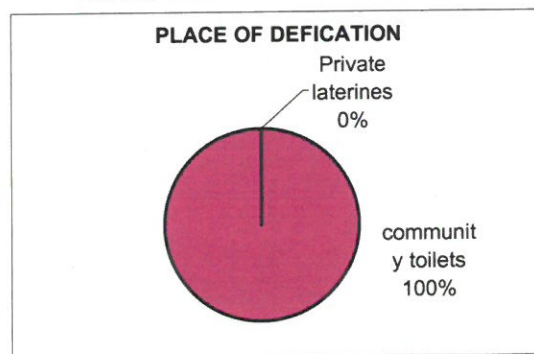
\*B20

### Holambi Kalan



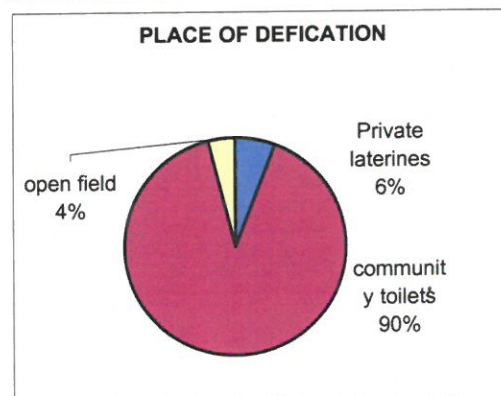
\*H20

### Bakarwala



\*BK20

### Molarbund



\*M20

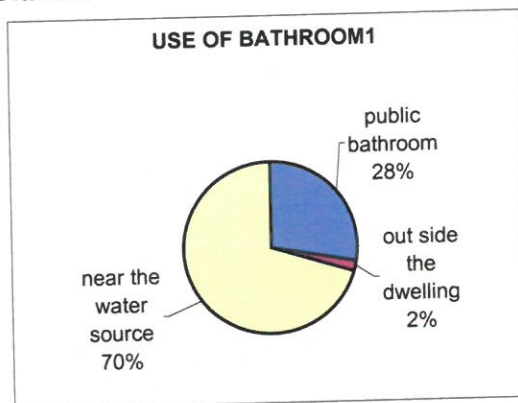
However, in Bakarwala and Holambi Kalan, almost all the household use Jansuvidha complex.

In case of Molarbund few household are defecating in the open and, in fact some people have built their own private latrines in encroached spaces in front of their land pocket. Thus it is evident from this case study that the households starts investing in their house in due course of time and improve the quality of life.

### 3.21 USE OF BATHROOM

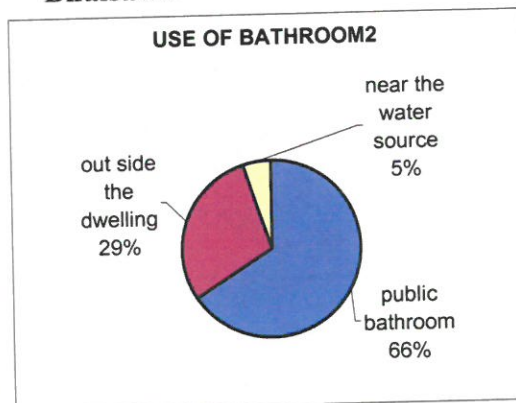
In the newly relocated site the household use the bathing facility either near the water source or in front of the dwelling. This might be due to lack of security at the Jansuvidha complexes at odd hours. At Molarbund and Bhalsawa the households uses public bathroom (JSC's).

#### Narela



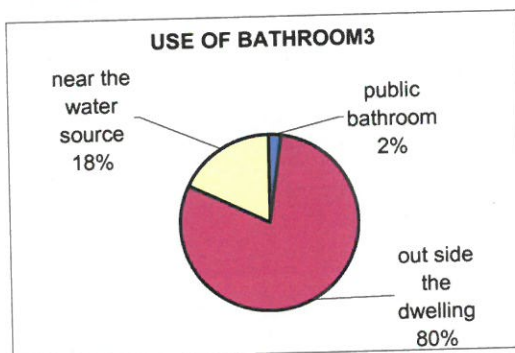
\*N21

#### Bhalsawa



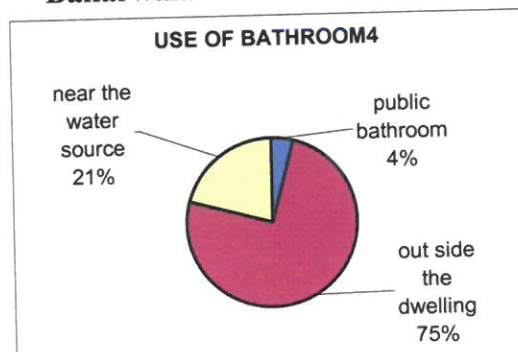
\*B21

#### Holumbi Kalan



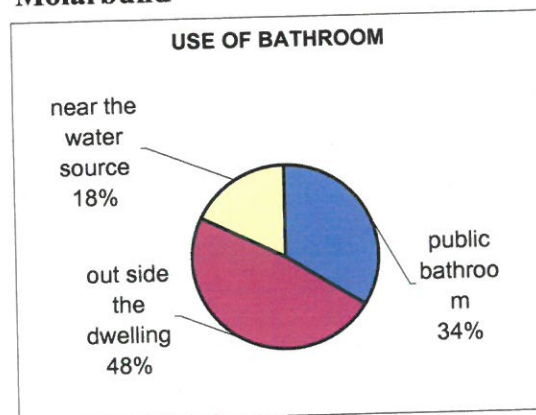
\*H21

#### Bakarwala



\*BK21

#### Molarbund



\*M21

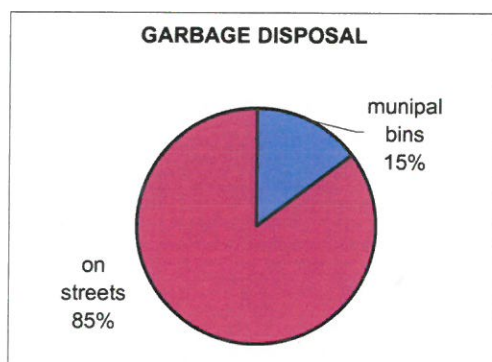
The households tend to encroach the spaces between the road and the house for their own purposes and use it for making toilets and bathroom. This aspect should be given a careful thought while designing the future relocation schemes.

In case of Molarbund, about 50% of the people use bathroom out side the dwelling unit in an encroached space in front of their land pocket.

### 3.22 METHODS OF GARBAGE DISPOSAL

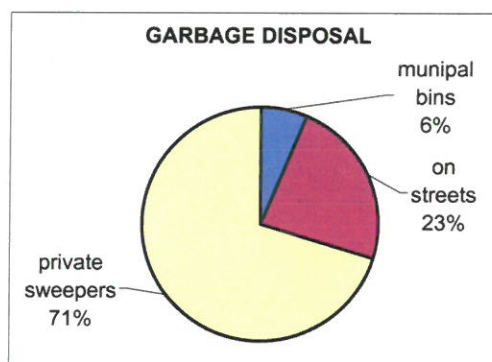
The household throw garbage on the roads as there are no sweepers available on the site. In case of Bhalsawa and Holumbikala, private sweepers are appointed to collect the garbage. The payment of Rs.10/- per household is collected for collection of the garbage. The MCD truck collect the garbage once in a fortnight.

#### Narela



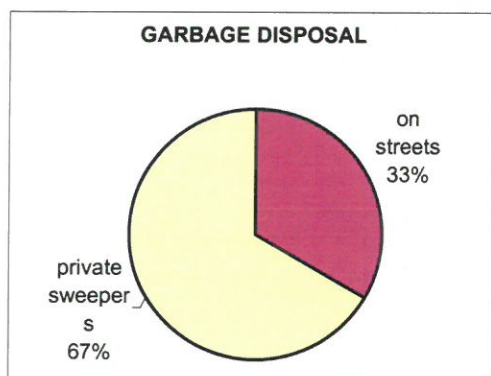
\*N22

#### Bhalsawa



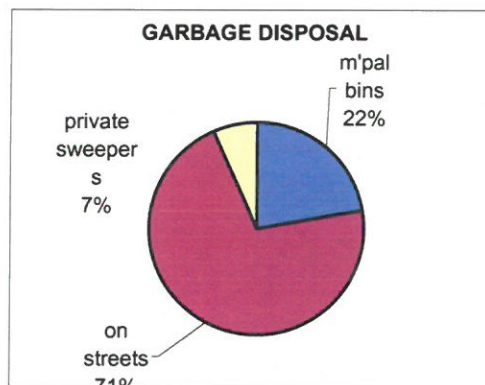
\*B22

#### Holumbi Kalan



\*H22

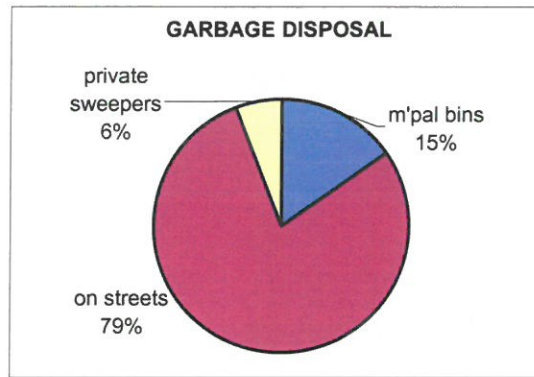
#### Bakarwala



\*BK22



## Molarbund



\*M22

**The garbage is generally found littered on the streets in almost all the relocation sites. The removal of garbage from the relocation site is a priority, which may be paid attention by the authorities to make the relocation site clean and livable.**

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- It has been generally felt that some basic services and social sector inputs have not reached the relocated pockets even after couple of years of their relocations. Therefore, it is suggested that the services related to transport, education health care, electricity, water, sewerage and approach roads are absolutely essential and are to be provided before or simultaneously with the shifting of squatter dwellers to new resettlement sites.
- Keeping in view the magnitude of the ever-increasing slum problem, in-situ upgradation to be encouraged.
- Uniform plot sizes of 18 sq. mtr. be provided to pre and post 1990 squatters.
- Keeping in view the escalation in the cost of land acquisition and also increase in the cost of providing infrastructure and various services to the plots, the cost per plots may be increased suitably keeping in view the affordability of the squatters.
- The number of squatter settlement shifted to the selected relocation site shows uneven distribution in terms of distance of relocation site to squatters to be relocated. Since most of the squatter household are involved in the economic activities near the place of residence, therefore, it is suggested that care must be taken to relocate the squatters atleast within a distance of 10-15 Kms., keeping in view the transport and communication facilities available at the relocation site.

- Majority of the slum dwellers belong to scheduled castes. Almost 60 to 65% of the people belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribe and other backward class. In case of the Bakarwala, it may be seen that almost all the residents belongs to SC/ ST and Other Backward Class.
- The average family size is 5.40 per household in all the relocation sites
- Majority of them are illiterate. The educational status of the residents shows that except in Bakarwala and in Bhalaswa the literacy rate is high. Almost 45% and 60% of the people are found to be illiterate in Bakarwala and Bhalsawa respectively.
- The incomes of the families were reduced considerably after relocation. In all the relocation sites, the private employment and daily wagers have decreased and the casual workers have increased. The household employed in public sector has overall remained constant and most of them are in class IV employment. Most of the households became casual worker after relocation, who were earlier in private, or self-employed jobs.
- Most of the households work in the city and constitute an important part of the city work force and economy. 70% of the households have income range between Rs.1000 to Rs.2000. The average household income has reduced from Rs.1000 –Rs.6000 before relocation to Rs.1000-Rs3000 after relocation. The exception is at the Molarbund relocation site, where the households are continuing with the old jobs and are relocated close to their work place. These households have an average income of Rs. 2400/- per household. In case of Bakarwala, the change is not very significant due to the work profile of the households, who are mainly engaged in the door-to-door bartering the utensil in exchange of old clothes.

- The work place varied between 0 to 10 kms. before relocation. After the relocation the distance to work place have increased between 10 kms. to 30 kms. In case of Molarbund, almost all the working people continue with their old jobs. Thus the distance to work place has not affected these households as they manage to continue with their old jobs due to higher connectivity from Badarpur to rest of the Delhi. The average distance traveled is 12.5 per household in Molarbund. The distance to work place has increased in case of Narela, Bhalsawa, Holumbikalan which are newly relocated sites.
- Many households have shifted the mode of transportation from on foot to by bus. In case of Narela, few household use train as a mode of transport after the relocation.
- The expenditure on transport has increased considerably in all the relocation sites. The average expenditure on transport has increased from Rs.100 to Rs. 250 to Rs.500 per month for most of the households availing the transport facility. In case of Holumbikalan, the change of mode of transport from on foot to by bus is not very significant as the household finds it expensive to travel by bus and sometimes the expenditure incurred on the transport becomes at par with their daily earnings.
- The expenditure on health by the households after relocation shows that there has been a marginal reduction in expenditure on health. The health has improved in general for most of the household except few cases of malaria, which are reported due to water logging and mosquito breeding at the relocation sites. The Jansuvidha Complexes are in function at the relocation sites and the households have started using the facility in large numbers in all the relocation sites.

- Poor availability of the educational facility i.e. either the non-availability of schools at the relocation site or the school is running in a make shift tents by MCD and the attendance of the students and teachers are found to be irregular. The schools if available at the relocation sites are only upto 5<sup>th</sup> class. The nearest school is available in the near-by villages but since the capacity of the village schools have reached to its optimum level, the and students from relocation sites find it difficult to get the admission in these schools. The educational facility seems to be a priority at each relocation site, the absence of which has hindered the occupancy at the relocation site.
- In case of Molarbund, the expenditure on the food has increased due to stability of the income. The expenditure on food, however has reduced considerably due to reduction in the income in other relocation sites.
- All the households pay the electricity bill at relocation sites. The majority of the households pay between Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month per household for the electricity consumed. In Narela and Bakarwala, the arrangement has been made between the households and the contractor to pay the bill in easy installments.
- While majority of the houses at relocation sites are in semi pucca condition but in Bakarwala almost 80% of the households and in Holumbikalan 50% of the house hold are living in Kutcha houses
- The assistance from the housing finance institutions are not forthcoming due to the poor recovery of loan from the beneficiaries. The MCD is only providing developed plots. Though HUDCO has provided loan of Rs.25000/- with an installment of Rs. 300 per month as an E.M.I. calculated on the basis of Rs.10 per day upto 10 years for only 5 to 10 people, this assistance has since been stopped due to the non-payment of the E.M.I from the beneficiaries.

- Newly relocated sites such as Bakarwala and Narela are fed by the mobile water tankers, while the earlier relocation site of Molarbund is somewhat in a better condition. Bhalsawa, Holumbikalan, and Molarbund are having stand posts installed by the MCD. In Holumbikalan, 10% of the households get water through illegal tapping of water. More than 80% of the water is supplied through stand posts and municipal tankers.
- At all the relocation sites, the households people are not satisfied with quantity as well as quality of water supplied. In case of Bakarwala and Bhalsawa, the situation is poor and the households are not at all satisfied with availability of water. The water supplied to this area is some time brackish in color and salty.
- While the household do use Jansuvidha complex (JSC's) for the defecation, it is recorded on site that only children and females use the Jansuvidha complex. The male often go to the field for defecation to avoid pay and use the JSC's. The households have built their own private latrines in encroached space in front of their land pocket.
- In the newly relocated site the household use the bathing facility either near the water source or in front of the dwelling. In Molarbund and Bhalsawa, the households uses public bathroom (JSC's). The households tend to encroach the spaces between the road and the house for their own purposes such as making toilets and bathrooms. In case of Molarbund about 50% of the people use the bathrooms built out side the dwelling in an encroached space in front of their land pocket.
- The garbage is generally found littered on the streets in almost all the relocation sites. The MCD trucks collect the garbage once in fortnight.



## **PROBLEMS AT RELOCATION SITE**

There are few common problems that are faced by the households in the relocation sites, which are given below:

**Lack of Unemployment Potential:** There is no employment potential available in the newly relocated site. Households have to cover at least 20 km. to 30 km. for work. Further, whatever employment is available in the near by site, the contractor under pay them as the labour available is abundant in the nearby locations.

**Lack of Education Facility:** The MCD has failed to established adequate numbers of school in the relocation sites. The households depend upon the near by school, but there are problems in getting the childrens admitted to these schools, reported by the households. There is no higher education facility available in near-by areas, so the students had no option but to go at least 10 km. to 15 km to attend the colleges.

**High Transport Cost:** It is clear from the data that people go to work by bus as the distance to work place has increased considerably. The cost increased on the transport is an additional burden on the households whose income has reduced after the relocation. In addition to this, the bus service is also irregular from these relocation sites.

**Lack of Crematorium Space:** The households who have relocated recently face problems of crematoriums, as the crematoria sites are located near the village and the villagers do not allow the use of crematorium to the households from relocated sites.

**Sewer lines:** In some relocation sites, the sewer lines are choked and there is no frequent collection of the garbage making relocation sides filthy.

**Lack of Health Facilities:** In the newly relocated site, the MCD has established a dispensary, which is open only in morning hours. The households have little faith in it and like to travel 5km. to 6 km. in case of emergency to private clinics.

**Lack of Postal Facility:** The postal services are irregular particularly in the relocated sites of Bakarwala and Narela.

**Non-Validity of Ration Card:** The households were having ration cards at their previous address. Since the ration cards are not valid in nearby rationing shops at the relocation sites, so households are forced to buy at the market rate. The ration card is also not valid now at their previous place.

**No Financial support:** There is no technical or financial support available to the beneficiaries.

Some of the specific problems were also recorded during the interview with households, which are as follows.

**NARELA**

No street sewer lines, Forcefully shifted to the relocation site

**BHALSAWA**

Poor quality of ground water, poor sanitation, erratic power supply

**HOLUMBI KALAN**

Erratic power supply

**BAKARWALA**

Main Roads are only paved with bricks

**MOLAR BUND**

No Street light. Letter of acquisition not yet given. Open wiring of electricity, No individual latrine, bathroom. Unhygienic conditions.

# **RELOCATION OF JJ SQUATTERS**

## **An Evaluation**

### ***HOUSE HOLD LEVEL SURVEY***

National Institute of Urban Affairs  
1<sup>st</sup> Floor Core 4B, Indian Habitat Centre  
Lodhi Road, New Delhi – 110 003.

## Evaluation of Relocation of JJ Squatters

(Household Level Survey)

Respondent Name & Age: \_\_\_\_\_ SI.No / Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Code of Surveyor: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Settlement name: *(Please tick only)*

☐ 1 NARELA    ☐ 2 BHALASWA    ☐ 3 HOLUMBI KALAN    ☐ 4 BAKAR WALA    ☐ 5 MOLARBUND

Year of Relocation: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of old settlement from which relocated: \_\_\_\_\_

### 1. SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE

1.1 Religion: ☐ 1 Hindu    ☐ 2 Muslim    ☐ 3 Christen    ☐ 4 Jains    ☐ 5 Boudhdh    ☐ 5 others(specify)

1.2 Caste: \_\_\_\_\_ whether SC / ST

1.3 Total Family Members: \_\_\_\_\_

1.4 House hold Income (*Rs. per month*)

1.5 Are you employed?    Yes    ☐ 1    No    ☐ 2

# 1.6 Household profile:

S.No.	Sex 1M, 2F	Relationship with Head of Household	Age (yrs)	Educational Status <sup>1)</sup>	Occupation <sup>2)</sup>		Income (Rs./month)		Dist. Of work place (Km.)		Mode of transport <sup>3)</sup>	
					Before Reloc.	After Reloc.	Before Reloc.	After Reloc.	Before Reloc.	After Reloc.	Before Reloc.	After Reloc.
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												

1) For education status please fill as directed

- Preschool ☐ 0  
 Class 1 to 12 ☐ 1 to ☐ 12  
 Under graduate ☐ 13  
 Graduate ☐ 14  
 Under Post graduate ☐ 15  
 Post graduate ☐ 16  
 other (Specify) ☐ 17  
 Literate ☐ 18 illiterate ☐ 19

3) Daily mode of Transport

- on foot ☐ 1  
 Cycle ☐ 2  
 Bus ☐ 3  
 Train ☐ 4  
 Two Wheeler ☐ 5  
 Four Wheeler ☐ 6  
 Any other (Specify) ☐ 7

- Occupation  
 Public ☐ 1  
 Private ☐ 2  
 Daily wage earner ☐ 3  
 Self employed ☐ 4  
 Casual worker ☐ 5  
 other (Specify) ☐ 6

1.7 Expenditure Pattern/Month:

Expenditure on	Before Relocation (Rs./ Month)	After Relocation (Rs./ Month)
Transportation		
Health		
Education		
Food		
Electricity		
Water		
Others (Please specify)		

1.8 Nature of fuel used in cooking: ☒ LPG ☒ coal ☒ kerosene ☒ electric ☒ others (specify)

## 2.0 EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL

2.1 Are employment opportunities available at relocation site?

Yes ☒ No ☒

2.2 If yes, what type of jobs are available

Skilled ☒ Unskilled ☒ household ☒ Other, (Specify) ☒

## 3.0 DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

3.1 Plot size: \_\_\_\_\_ Sq. M. Built up area: \_\_\_\_\_ Sq. M. Year of construction



3.2 Dwelling structure: \_\_\_\_\_ Pucca 1 Semi Pucca 2 Kutchcha 3

3.3 No. of storeys: \_\_\_\_\_  

1	G
2	G + 1
3	G + 2
4	G + 3

### 3.6 Financing of the plots and construction

Item	Cost in (Rs.)	Sources	
		Own sources (amount in Rs.)	Loan (amount in Rs.)
a. Plots			
b. House cost			

Did you get any other assistance: Yes ☒ No. ☒

If yes, nature of assistance provided and agency giving assistance

Sl.No.	Nature of Assistance	Agency Giving Assistance
1.		
2.		
3.		

## 4.0 INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

### 4.1 Water supply:

4.1.1 Traditional source of water supply: \_\_\_\_\_

Individual connections ☒ Hand Pumps/stand post ☒ Municipal water tanks ☒

Illegal tapping of water through Municipal mains ☒

4.1.2 Do you satisfied with the quantity of water. Yes ☒ no ☒

#### 4.1.3 Alternative source of water

☐ Community stand post      ☐ Hand Pump      ☐ Well      ☐ Tubewell      ☐ Mobile water supply

4.1.4 Do you have a water connection in your premises      Yes ☐      no ☐

If no what is the distance to source of water (in Mtrs)

4.1.5 Do you pay for water:      Yes ☐      No ☐

4.1.6 If using community stand post/hand pumps, distance from dwelling unit.

4.1.7 Do you pay for alternative sources      Rs.

4.1.8 In case of 'Un metered' or 'No connection', would you like to have      Metered individual connection  
Yes ☐      No ☐

4.1.9 If yes, the amount of money you are willing to pay for water: Rs.  / month.

#### 4.2 Electricity:

4.2.1 Type of connection:      Metered ☐      Un metered ☐      Illegal conn. ☐      No connection ☐

4.2.2 If metered, average amount paid in a month for electricity charges      Rs.

4.2.3 In case of 'Un metered' or 'No connection', would you like to have Metered individual connection  
Yes ☐      No ☐

If yes, the amount of money you are willing to pay for Electricity: Rs.  / month.

#### 4.3 Sanitation:

4.3.1 Place of defecation:      Private latrines ☐      Community latrines ☐      Open fields ☐

4.3.2 If using community latrines distance from dwelling unit:

4.3.3 Do you use bathroom in

☐ Individual      ☐ public bathroom      ☐ temporary out side dwelling      ☐ near water source

#### 4.4 Garbage Disposal:

Method of garbage disposal:      Municipal bins      ☐      on the streets      ☐      Private sweeper      ☐

### 5. **COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

5.1 Were people in the community involved at any stage of the project:

1. Planning stage      ☐      2. Implementation stage      ☐      3. Maintenance of services      ☐      ☐ 1      ☐ 2  
4. Management of environment      ☐      5. Any other (Please specify)      *Indicate*      *no*

Are there any voluntary groups working at the relocation site

Yes      ☐      No      ☐

5.2 If yes, please specify the voluntary groups and their activities.

1.

2.

3.

4.

## **6. PROBLEMS/SUGGESTIONS**

6.1. Major problems faced by household at the relocation site in sequence of severity:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.2 Suggestions for improvement:

1.

2.

3.

4.

## **SETTLEMENT LEVEL QUESTIONNAIRE**

### **1.0 Social Infrastructure:**

#### 1.1 Dwelling distance from infrastructure facilities.

S.No.	Infrastructure	Before Relocation Distance (Km.)	After Relocation Distance (Km.)
1.	Health facilities		
a.	Dispensary/Health center		
b.	Private clinic		
c.	Hospitals		
2.	Education facilities		
a.	Primary schools		
b.	Secondary schools		
c.	Colleges		
3.	Community parks/Play grounds		
4.	Paved roads		
5.	Public transport		
6.	Private Transport		
7.	Shops		

1.2 Street lights provided or not: ☐

1.3 Whether industries were also relocated with relocation of families: ☐

1.4 If yes year of relocation and what kind of industries were relocated: ☐

.....  
 .....

1.5 Employment potential in industries:                      yes ☐ 1                      no ☐ 2

### **2.0 SATISFACTION INDEX**

Service/Facility	Degree of Satisfaction*
Water supply	
Drainage	
Access roads	
Street lights	
Dustbins	
Parks/Play grounds	
Health clinic/center	
Security arrangements	
Sanitation	
Transportation facility	
Cleanliness of open spaces	

- \*        1        Satisfied  
           2        Partially satisfied  
           3        Not satisfied

**NARELA****Classification of community**

SC	21
ST	8
OBC	6
General	15

\*N1

**Religion**

Hindu	42
Muslim	8

\*N2

**Year of relocation**

Year	No. of beneficiaries
1999	31
2000	10
2001	7
2002	1

\*N3

**Total family member in family**

upto 2	1
3 to 4	10
4 to 5	10
6 to 7	14
8 to 9	2
10 +	2

\*N4

**Household income**

0-500	1
501-1000	3
1001-1500	18
1501-2000	21
2001-2500	3
2501-3000	4
3001 above	1

\*N5

**Education status**

pre school	8
primary	14
high school	7
graduate	0
literate	4
illiterate	9

\*N6

**Occupation**

Category	before	after
public	1	1
private	17	2
daily wages	23	36
casual worker	7	5

\*N7



**Income pattern**

	before	after
0-1000	1	8
1001-2000	13	29
2001-3000	25	5
3001-4000	6	0
4001-5000	3	0
5001-6000	1	0
6000+	1	0

\*N8

**Distance of work**

0-5	44	6
5 to 10	2	1
10 to 20	0	17
20 to 30	1	10
30 to 40	0	2
40+	0	5

\*N9

**Mode of transport**

on foot	39	2
cycle	4	4
bus	5	40
train	0	5

\*N10

**Expenditure on transport**

0 to 100	37	9
101 to 250	9	9
251 to 500	1	28
500+	1	5

\*N11

**Expenditure on health**

0 to 100	39	33
100 to 200	8	14
201 to 500	1	1

\*N12

**Expenditure on education**

0 to 100	43	26
100 to 200	3	3
201 to 500	4	3

\*N13

**Food**

0 to 500	2	4
500 TO 1000	15	21
1000 to 1500	28	12
1500 to 2000	1	1
2000+	3	2

\*N14

**Electricity**

0 to 100	19	45
100 TO 200	1	5
illegal	21	0

\*N15

**Nature of fuel used**

lpg	2
kerosine	33
electricity	1
wood	12

\*N16

**Type of construction**

pucca	12
semi pucca	25
kachcha	11

\*N17

**Water connection**

individual connection	1
stand post	15
municipal tanker	31

\*N18

**Satisfied with the water supply**

yes	13
no	37

\*N19

**Place of defecation**

Open field	17
Community toilets	33

\*N20

**Use of bathroom**

Public bathroom	13
Out side the dwelling	1
Near the water source	33

\*N21

**Garbage disposals**

Municipal bins	7
On streets	41

\*N22

All table for Narela ends here

## BHALSAWA

### Classification of community

sc	21
st	3
obc	5
general	21

\*B1

### Religion

Hindu	40
Muslim	10

\*B2

### Year of relocation

year	no. of befeciaries
2000	45
2001	1
2002	2

\*B3

### Total family member in family

upto 2	4
3 to 4	16
4 yo 5	14
6 to 7	5
8 to 9	3
10 +	2

\*B4

### Household income

0-500	2
501-1000	11
1001-1500	21
1501-2000	6
2001-2500	3
2501-3000	6

\*B5

### Education status

pre school	4
primary	7
high school	4
gradaute	0
literate	2
illiterate	23

\*B6

**Occupation**

Category	before	after
public	0	0
private	9	9
Daily wages	34	29
Casual worker	2	5

\*B7

**Income pattern**

	before	after
0-1000	5	15
1001-2000	18	24
2001-3000	15	6
3001-4000	2	0
4001-5000	3	0
5001-6000	1	0
6000+	1	0

\*B8

**Distance of work**

0-5	48	3
5 to 10	2	29
10 to 20	0	12
20 to 30	0	1
30 to 40	0	0
40+	0	0

\*B9

**Mode of Transport**

on foot	35	5
cycle	10	3
bus	0	37
train	0	0

\*B10

**Expenditure on transpor**

0 to 100	45	3
101 to 250	1	8
251 to 500	1	29
500+	0	7

\*B11

**Expenditure on health**

0 to 100	23	14
100 to 200	24	23
201 to 500	0	10

\*B12

**Expenditure on education**

0 to 100	25	25
100 to 200	12	14
201 to 500	11	8

\*B13

**Food**

0 to 500	11	9
500 TO 1000	30	30
1000 to 1500	3	7
1500 to 2000	6	2
2000+	3	1

\*B14

**Electricity**

0 to 100	10	40
100 TO 200	0	7
illegal	40	0

\*B15

**Nature of fuel used**

lpg	6
kerosine	40
electricity	0
wood	2
coal	2

\*B16

**Type of construction**

pucca	8
semi pucca	36
kachcha	5

\*B17

**Water connection**

individual connection	0
stand post	40
municipal tanker	10

\*B18

**Satified with the quantity of water**

yes	0
no	47

\*B19

**Place of defecation**

Private laterines	8
community toilets	42

\*B20

**Use of bathroom**

public bathroom	27
out side the dwelling	12
near the water source	2
Individual bathroom	6

\*B21

**Garbage disposals**

municipal bins	3
on streets	11
private sweepers	33

\*B22

All table for Bhalsawa ends here

**HOLUMBI KALAN****Classification of community**

sc	25
st	6
obc	5
general	15
	51

\*H1

**Religion**

Hindu	43
Muslim	5
sikh	3

\*H2

**Year of relocation**

year	no. of befeciarries
1999	2
2000	2
2001	43
2002	2

\*H3

**Total family member in family**

upto 2	2
3 to 4	15
4 yo 5	11
6 to 7	15
8 to 9	7
10 +	1

\*H4

**Household income**

0-500	2
501-1000	8
1001-1500	20
1501-2000	15
2001-2500	3
2501-3000	2

\*H5



**Education status**

pre school	2
primary	16
high school	7
graduate	0
literate	10
illiterate	16

\*H6

**Occupation**

Category	before	after
public	1	1
private	5	1
daily wages	40	22
casual worker	3	10
self employed	3	0

\*H7

**Income pattern**

	before	after
0-1000	6	6
1001-2000	27	6
2001-3000	15	7
3001-4000	2	1
4001-5000	3	0
5001-6000	1	0
6000+	1	0

\*H8

**Distance of work**

0-5	49	4
5 to 10	0	7
10 to 20	2	31
20 to 30	0	8
30 to 40	0	2
40+	0	0

\*H9

**Mode of transport**

on foot	48	4
cycle	1	2
bus	1	13
train	0	0

\*H10

**Expenditure on transport**

0 to 100	47	11
101 to 250	7	12
251 to 500	0	15
500+	0	11

\*H11

**Expenditure on health**

0 to 100	32	21
100 to 200	12	22
201 to 500	5	6

\*H12

**Expenditure on education**

0 to 100	37	39
100 to 200	6	6
201 to 500	6	4

\*H13

**Food**

0 to 500	7	8
500 TO 1000	21	25
1000 to 1500	13	16
1500 to 2000	8	0
2000+	1	0

\*H14

**Electricity**

0 to 100	39	46
100 TO 200	0	11
illegal	11	0

\*H15

**Nature of fuel used**

lpg	0
kerosine	38
electricity	1
wood	5
coal	4

\*H16

**Type of construction**

pucca	6
semi pucca	18
kachcha	22

\*H17

**Water connection**

individual connection	0
stand post	37
municipal tanker	8
illegal tapping	5

\*H18

**Satisfied with the quantity of water**

yes	23
no	28

\*H19

**Place of defecation**

Private laterines	0
community toilets	50

\*H20

**Use of bathroom**

public bathroom	1
out side the dwelling	36
near the water source	8
Individual bathroom	1

\*H21

**Garbage disposals**

municipal bins	0
on streets	16
private sweepers	32

\*H22

All table for Holumbikalan ends here

**BAKARWALA****Classification of community**

sc	44
st	6
obc	0
general	0
	50

\*BK1

**Religion**

Hindu	50
Muslim	0
sikh	0

\*BK2

**Year of relocation**

year	no. of befeciaries
1999	2
2001	48

\*BK3

**Total family member in family**

upto 2	0
3 to 4	10
4 yo 5	10
6 to 7	24
8 to 9	4
10 +	2

\*BK4

**Household income**

0-500	4
501-1000	2
1001-1500	14
1501-2000	10
2001-2500	14
2501-3000	6

\*BK5

**Education status**

pre school	0
primary	8
high school	4
graduate	0
literate	16
illiterate	22

\*BK6

**Occupation**

Category	before	after
public	2	0
private	2	2
daily wages	38	16
casual worker	8	16

\*BK7

**Income pattern**

	before	after
0-1000	2	2
1001-2000	8	32
2001-3000	32	16
3001-4000	6	0
4001-5000	5	0
5001-6000	2	0
6000+	0	0

\*BK8

**Distance of work**

0-5	46	6
5 to 10	2	2
10 to 20	0	2
20 to 30	2	40
30 to 40	0	2
40+	0	2

\*BK9

**Mode of transport**

on foot	26	6
cycle	4	0
bus	20	42
train	0	0

\*BK10

**Expenditure on transport**

0 to 100	22	6
101 to 250	6	0
251 to 500	14	11
500+	10	34

\*BK11

**Expenditure on health**

0 to 100	48	40
100 to 200	2	6
201 to 500	0	4

\*BK12

**Expenditure on education**

0 to 100	48	46
100 to 200	2	0
201 to 500	0	2

\*BK13

**Food**

0 to 500	0	2
500 TO 1000	26	34
1000 to 1500	24	16
1500 to 2000	6	0
2000+	0	0

\*BK14

**Electricity**

0 to 100	48	46
100 TO 200	2	4
illegal	0	0

\*BK15

**Nature of fuel used**

lpg	2
kerosine	28
electricity	0
wood	20
coal	4

\*BK16

**Type of construction**

pucca	2
semi pucca	8
kachcha	40

\*BK17

**Water connection**

individual connection	0
stand post	0
municipal tanker	50
illegal tapping	0

\*BK18

**Satisfied with the quantity of water**

yes	4
no	46

\*BK19

**Place of defecation**

Private laterines	0
community toilets	39
open field	11

\*BK20

**Use of bathroom**

public bathroom	2
out side the dwelling	36
near the water source	10
Individual bathroom	2

\*BK21

**Garbage disposals**

municipal bins	10
on streets	32
private sweepers	3

\*BK22

All table for Bakarwala ends here

**MOLARBUND****Classification of community**

sc	29
st	2
obc	15
general	7
	53

\*M1

**Religion**

Hindu	47
Muslim	2
sikh	1

\*M2

**Year of relocation**

year	no. of beneficiaries
1999	27
2001	14
2002	9

\*M3

#### Total family member in family

upto 2	0
3 to 4	17
4 to 5	14
6 to 7	18
8 to 9	0
10 +	0

\*M4

#### Household income

0-500	0
501-1000	2
1001-1500	4
1501-2000	20
2001-2500	17
2501-3000	5
3001+	2

\*M5

#### Education status

pre school	4
primary	21
high school	10
graduate	0
literate	10
illiterate	3

\*M6

#### Occupation

Category	before	after
Public	0	1
Private	4	4
daily wages	36	26
casual worker	3	12
Selfemployed	9	9
Othera	1	1

\*M7

#### Income pattern

	before	after
0-1000	1	5
1001-2000	20	21
2001-3000	15	16
3001-4000	5	0
4001-5000	7	0
5001-6000	0	0
6000+	0	0

\*M8



**Distance of work**

	before	after
0-5	40	14
5 to 10	9	28
10 to 20	2	5
20 to 30	1	2
30 to 40	0	0
40+	0	0

\*M9

**Mode of transport**

	before	after
on foot	37	9
cycle	10	15
bus	3	26
train	0	0

\*M10

**Expenditure on transport**

0 to 100	41	10
101 to 250	6	9
251 to 500	2	27
500+	0	4

\*M11

**Expenditure on health**

0 to 100	35	18
100 to 200	13	26
201 to 500	4	6

\*M12

**Expenditure on education**

0 to 100	41	34
100 to 200	3	11
201 to 500	7	5

\*M13

**Food**

0 to 500	4	3
500 TO 1000	9	12
1000 to 1500	14	27
1500 to 2000	21	6
2000+	2	3

\*M14

**Electricity**

0 to 100	8	19
100 TO 200	0	30
illegal	37	0

\*M15

**Nature of fuel used**

lpg	5
kerosine	40
electricity	2
wood	2
coal	2

\*M16

**Type of construction**

pucca	12
semi pucca	28
kachcha	10

\*M17

**Water connection**

individual connection	0
stand post	46
municipal tanker	3
illegal tapping	0

\*M18

**Satisfied with the quantity of water**

yes	20
no	30

\*M19

**Place of defecation**

Private laterines	3
community toilets	46
open field	2

\*M20

**Use of bathroom**

public bathroom	19
out side the dwelling	27
near the water source	10
Individual bathroom	2

\*M21

**Garbage disposals**

municipal bins	8
on streets	41
private sweepers	3

\*M22

All tables for Molarbund ends here

## Name of Settlements, which are Relocated at the Relocation Sites

## 1. NARELA

Sl. no.	Name of the settlement	Year of relocation	Eligible	Ineligible	Total
1	Rajeev Gandhi camp CGO complex	99-2000	105	102	207
		2000-2001	1588	1675	3263
	Rajeev Gandhi camp sadiq nagar	1999-2000	210	149	419
2	Jj cluster mansingh road	2000-2001	0	200	200
3	Metcalf house	2000-2001	17	36	53
4	Shaheed bhagat singh park	2000-2001	41	48	89
5	Pasangipur village janakpuri	2000-2001	10	24	34
		2001-2002			65
6	Rose avenue DDU marg, haathi park	2000-2001	1046	771	1817
7	JJ cluster on the bank of nullah along side of lodhi road	2000-2001	16	106	122
8	Jj cluster Vinobapuri, Lajpat Nagar	2000-2001	6	9	15
9	Indira Gandhi camp	2000-2001	0	92	92
10	Press road	2000-2001	0	52	52
11	JJ cluster Thomson road, bharaon road	2000-2001	15	0	15
		2001-2002			220
12	JJ cluster plot no. C-14 rewari line mayapuri phase II	2000-2001	30	36	66
13	A-2, Paschim Vihar	2001-2002			56
14	Andrews Ganj flyover	2001-2002			
15	JJ Cluster Bal Bhawan Aiane Galib Opp. Hindi Bhawan	2001-2002			133
16	Juggie near kothi no 208-210 kotla road kothi no. 1, 3, 7, 10, 12, 14, 16.	2001-2002			141
17	JJ cluster behind Mata sundari gurudwara	2001-2002			129
18	Gandhi market	2001-2002			75
19	Mahawat khan road	2001-2002			49
20	Godia lohar raja garden	2001-2002			30
21	Jj cluster acharya narender niketan behind IIPA	2001-2002			114
22	Ashok vihar I block	1999-2000	95	35	126

## 2. BHALSWA

Sl. no	Name of the settlement	Year of relocation	Eligible	Ineligible	Total
1	Player building (gautam puri)	2000 - 2001	328	202	530
2	East of kailash	2000 - 2001	191	270	461
3	Tyag raj marg	2000 - 2001	64	2	66
4	Jahangirpuri	2000 - 2001	539	440	979
5	Gopal pur	2000 - 2001	51	125	176
6	Seelampur (MRTS)	2000 - 2001	14	0	14
7	"G" block Dakshinprui	2000 - 2001	37	23	60
8	Jaina complex, preet vihar	2000 - 2001	49	15	64
9	JJ cluster amba bagh	2001-2002	10	0	10
10	C&D block, Ashok Vihar	2000 - 2001	86	20	106
11	Sanjay camp and durga camp sec. 9 and 13 Rohini	2001-2002			970
12	Bara pulla, east nizamuddin				836

## 3. HOLAMBI KALAN

Sl. no.	Name of the settlement	Year of relocation	Eligible	Ineligible	Total
1	Block 4 rose avenue	2001-2002			180
2.	Block 1,3 press lane DDUmarg and near dhobi lane	2001-2002			1077
3	Durga basti	2001-2002			1700
4	Shankar vihar	2001-2002			163
5	Raani garden	2001-2002			103
6	Jahaz cooperative society	2001-2002			209
7	Jj cluster npl	2001-2002			260
8	C block mansarover garden	2001-2002			22
9	Addl. Juggies at mayapuri				110
10	Badli industrial estate	2001-2002			86
11	Jj cluster	2001-2002			11
12	a-5/a posangipur	2001-2002			372
13	Jj cluster sec.9 rohini	2001-2002			1073
14	Bapu dham patel marg	2001-2002			1602

#### 4. BAKARWALA

Sl. no.	Name of the settlement	Year of relocation	Eligible	Ineligible	Total
1.	Iit labour camp	2000-2001	433	92	525
2.	Jj cluster opp. Guru gobind singh hospital raghubir nagar	2001-2002			2979

#### 5. MOLARBUND

Sl. no.	Name of the settlement	Year of relocation	Eligible	Ineligible	Total
1.	Goutam nagar behind AIIMS	1999-2000			1604
2.	JJ cluster gautam nagar	2000-2001	1159	1231	2390
3.	East of kailash	2001-2002			179

## Year of Relocation to Different Sites

Relocation site	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	Total
Sahyog vihar	900	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1050
Rohini	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	15	36
Sector 16	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	670
Sector 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	152
Sector 25	-	-	-	-	-	-	210	898	67	-	-	-	1175
Pappan kala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1375	-	-	-	-	1375
Sector I	-	150	-	216	714	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1118
Sector III	-	-	-	-	-	1146	-	-	-	-	-	-	1146
Secto VII	-	-	-	-	125	563	273	-	-	-	-	-	961
Bidnapur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	49
Pocket I	-	56	1078	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1134
Pocket IV	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Samaipur badli	-	-	-	-	-	302	10	-	11	-	-	-	323
Tiri khurd	-	-	-	-	-	304	201	81	-	-	126	1	713
Narela	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2360	2609	5818	1020	11807
Molar bund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1604	2390	179	4173
Bhalswa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2466	1806	4272
Bakarwala	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	-	525	2979	3504
Holumbi kalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2870	2870
Holumbi kalan-II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3047	3047
Holumi kalan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1111	1111
Not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Total	1570	356	1078	216	839	2353	705	2403	2590	4218	11345	13028	40701