

A Longitudinal Study of Slum Dwellers in Delhi

From a Squatter Settlement in a Resettlement Colony

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CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
Contents	iii-iv
Acknowledgements	v
Chapter I: Introduction	1-6
Background	
Objectives	
Scope of the Study	
Methodology	
Report Design	
Chapter II: Resettlement of Slum Dwellers	7-12
Chapter III: Basic Services and Shelter Conditions in the Resettlement Colony	13-20
Shelter	
Water Supply	
Toilet facilities	
Drainage and Sewers	
Paved Streets and Lanes	
Garbage and Refuse Disposal	
Educational Facilities	
Anganwadi	
Health Facilities	
Ongoing Programmes	
Priorities of Households	
Chapter IV: A Longitudinal Analysis of the Socio-economic Condition of Slum Dwellers	21-28
Change in Demography	
Change in Occupation	
Change in Income	

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	Change in Expenditure Pattern	
	Borrowing	
	Saving	
	Household Assets	
	Education	
	Morbidity	
Chapter V:	Change in Organisation Structure	29-33
Chapter VI:	Case Studies	34-42
Chapter VII:	Conclusions	43-50
List of Tables		51-56
Annexures (A, B and C)		57-73
References		74

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The movement of inhabitants from a squatter settlement to a resettlement colony can be perceived as a rise in the status of the slum dwellers. The inhabitants have become legal occupants of the land with security of tenancy and better infrastructural facilities such as metalled roads, concrete paved lanes, water, sanitation, schools, parks, and open space. The inhabitants who lived in *kutcha* houses on illegally occupied public place in a squatter settlement under constant threat of eviction now lead a more settled life in the resettlement colony. But this change in status of the slum dwellers in the resettlement colony does not guarantee any drastic change in the standard or level of their living. The resettlement colonies carry the stigma of '*jhuggi jhopri*' with them. They are popularly known as *jhuggi jhopri* resettlement colonies.

There are various ways of conceiving a slum: i) as a typical physical layout as distinguished from the layouts of other authorised settlements, ii) as a pattern of livelihood reflecting the impoverished state of the inhabitants, and iii) as a socio-cultural category having a distinct lifestyle different from the main lifestyle of the larger urban society and culture. The change can be perceived at all three different levels.

First, the change in physical layout of the settlement which is visibly apparent owing to the shift of population from squatter settlement to resettlement colony. The squatter settlements have a mixed locational profile. The study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER:2002) as cited by Banerji shows that 25 per cent of the slums in Delhi are located near highways/roads, another 20 per cent near *nullah* and railway track each while all the resettlement colonies are located near highways/roads (Banerji: 2005). The better location of resettlement colonies is because these colonies have been settled in a planned manner. The resettlers live in an authorised area with many infrastructural facilities such as water, electricity, metalled roads, concrete paved lanes, drainage, sewer, and *pucca* houses. The slum dwellers in squatter settlements, on the other hand, live illegally on public lands with bare minimum facilities. They do not have easy access to drinking water. The major source of water is hand pumps. But these are not adequate in number. Though there are pay and use toilets with a limited number of WC seats near some settlements, most of the slum dwellers defecate in the open. All the squatter settlements have mostly *kutcha* houses, narrow *kutcha* paved roads/lanes and *kutcha* drains. Though there are electric connections

in the squatter settlements these connections are not legal. The NCAER survey reported that in the resettlement colonies as many as 100 per cent had piped/tap water as the major source of drinking water, and 50 per cent had individual toilets. All the resettlement colonies reported the existence of *pucca* drainage facilities and 87 per cent had a proper system of waste disposal. As many as 90 per cent of the sample households in resettlement colonies lived in *pucca* houses. The study found that all the resettlement colonies had access to electricity (Banerji, 2005). But the question is whether these facilities are properly maintained? Whether these facilities have solved the problem of drinking water, sanitation, health and hygiene? Whether resettlers are living in a better physical environment? The NCAER survey highlights that the situation in resettlement colonies is far from satisfactory. The study conducted by the Council for Social Development (1990) in the resettlement colony showed that these resettlement colonies are suffering from various infrastructural inadequacies like water supply, sewerage, drainage, garbage disposal, electricity, etc.(Ali:1995). The study revealed that half the population did not have individual tap connections for water supply, few households had access to individual lavatories, the population largely depended on community lavatories or had no option but to defecate in the open and domestic garbage was dumped in a number of places along *nullahs*, parks, schools and roads. The rate of clearance was low and consequently these places became breeding grounds for various diseases. The environmental conditions of the resettlement colonies which have existed for about 30 years have steadily deteriorated (Ali:1998).

Secondly, change has been perceived at the level of livelihood pattern in terms of employment and income. "A larger percentage of the population in slums (squatter settlements) is dependent on daily wage employment where earnings are both low and irregular" (Banerjee:2005:8). The average monthly household income and per capita income is higher among the residents in resettlement colonies than those living in slums. The NCAER survey (2002) reported that the average income of a slum household was Rs.2840 per month as compared to the average income of Rs.4020 in a resettlement colony. In terms of per capita income, it worked out to Rs.533 in a slum and Rs.733 in a resettlement colony. Data on household expenditures and possession of assets confirmed that the residents of a resettlement colony are better placed than their slum counterparts (Banerjee:2005). The slum dwellers moved to a distant place from the main heartland of Delhi. The distance between the residence and the workplace became so great that many of them discontinued their business which they had carried out near their earlier settlement. When they came to the resettlement colony they had to search for new avenues of employment. Some of them have started new economic activities, while others have managed to find new jobs in factories. There is a change in

the occupational structure of the slum dwellers when they move from a squatter settlement to a resettlement colony. However many of the slum dwellers have continued their previous occupations because of the permanent nature of their employment. They bear the hardship of long distance travel to earn their living. The question is whether the overall change in occupational structure has generated sufficient incomes to lead a decent lifestyle or has it a marginal effect on their living? The study of resettlement colonies by the Council for Social Development shows that 'the large size of the family of the resettlers marginalises their meagre income, leaving scant scope for investment in improving their quality of life'(Ali: 1998:13).

Finally, change can be perceived at the socio-cultural level in terms of values and institutions. There is a certain amount of homogeneity among the slum dwellers in the squatter settlements in terms of kinship and regional ties. Social solidarity is expressed through collective action for fulfilment of their needs such as drinking water, sanitation, drainage, paved roads, etc. The *Pradhan* plays a vital role in mobilising the resources for upgradation of the squatter settlement. Since they are illegal occupants of the public land, they are always harassed by police and other local residents. They become united to fight for their existence in the squatter settlement till they get an alternative site for resettlement. When they finally resettle in a resettlement colony in the midst of other slum dwellers of different squatter settlements they develop a new identity of belonging to a resettlement colony. However, their old identity of squatter is not altogether lost. A group of leaders with different squatter backgrounds is likely to form an association which function like any other residents' welfare association. The executive committee take up issues related to infrastructural deficiency such as water, sewerage, disposal of garbage, drainage, streetlights etc. with the concerned departments of the governments. The participation of the slum dwellers in the upgradation of the resettlement is low. The extraordinary solidarity which the slum dwellers of the squatter settlement once showed weakened in the resettlement colony. There is now growth of individualism among the slum dwellers of the resettlement colony.

It was observed that in the initial stages the slum dwellers suffer immensely in respect of income, employment, education of their children, drinking water, and sanitation till they finally get settled in the resettlement colony. The conditions of slum dwellers in the squatter settlement was better than the resettlers in terms of the availability of services, at least during the initial stages of resettlement (Misra and Gupta :1981). The slum dwellers do not shift to the ready-made *pucca* houses in the resettlement colonies immediately after demolition of their *jhuggies* in the squatter settlement. They are brought to a particular site and allowed to

build make-shift houses on the plots. The site is not of their own choice and normally very far from their workplace. It takes three to four months to settle in a new colony. The lands are allotted to them only after they have paid the license fees and the deposit money. They do not become the owners of the plots. They become legal occupants of the plots with security of tenancy. They are required to arrange money for construction of their houses. The majority of them, being poor, cannot afford to arrange financial resources. Agencies like the Housing and Urban and Development Corporation (HUDCO) help them in providing loans for construction of houses. In Swarnjayanti Vihar a large number of households have taken loans for construction of houses.

This is a longitudinal study of the slum dwellers of the Babu Park squatter settlement in Kotla Mubarakpur who have been resettled in Swarnjayanti Vihar resettlement colony in Tikri Khurd in north-west Delhi. It is an account of change based on the survey of the slum dwellers in the squatter settlement carried out at the first instance during 1987 and again of the same slum dwellers in 2005 who were rehabilitated in the resettlement colony in 1999. The main objectives of the study are to record changes in physical layout in terms of infrastructural facilities, including housing, changes in livelihood pattern including education and health, changes in organisational structure and leadership pattern. Whether these changes have brought about a major qualitative breakthrough in the living conditions of the resettlers is the main focus of our research study. The resettlement still demonstrates a typical physical layout characteristically different from other housing complexes built by the DDA for lower and middle income groups. Secondly, it still demonstrates a representative structure of the impoverished segment of the society emphasising relative economic incapability of the inhabitants of resettlement colonies. With population growth a slum like situation will be acquired by these resettlement colonies. "It is generally true that current slum resettlement projects usually end up looking not very different from the slum they replace" (Verma:2002:83).

The specific objectives of the Study are as under:

Objectives of the study

1. To ascertain change in socio-economic conditions in terms of employment, income and expenditure, health and education;
2. To understand the process of adaptation of slum dwellers in the resettlement colony and the problems encountered by them in the initial stages of resettlement;

3. To assess the existing infrastructural facilities of the resettlement colony such as drinking water, electricity, drainage, paved roads, etc and compare these facilities with the facilities as available in the squatter settlement;
4. To ascertain change in needs and priorities of the slum dwellers in the resettlement colony;
5. To ascertain change in organisational structure and leadership pattern and its role in the welfare and development of the resettlement colony.

Scope of the Study

The study consists of a comparative assessment of the slum dwellers in two different periods of time at two different physical and socio-cultural environments. It was felt that a comparative study of the same slum dwellers at two fairly different types of settlements would give a deeper insight into the socio-psychological process of change among the urban poor when they moved from a squatter settlement to a resettlement colony. The study is not simply a longitudinal analysis of two sets of household data at two periods of time but it also seeks to understand the process of social change of slum dwellers in the resettlement colony.

Methodology

To ascertain changes, it was decided that a comparison would be made between two data sets based on a household survey at two different points of time. As the data tapes of the earlier study were not available with CSD, it was decided to use the results (the tables) as a base to compare various socio-economic parameters at two points of time. Initially it was also decided to adopt a random sampling method for selection of households as it was done in an earlier study. After visiting the resettlement colony it was found that only 93 households who lived in Babu Park during the first round survey in 1987 had shifted to the resettlement colony. The remaining 87 households had sold their *jhuggis* and moved to other places within a period of 10 years since the first survey was completed. It was also reported that many households from other areas had settled in Babu Park during this period. Those who had come after 1990 have been resettled in Rohini. For the longitudinal study the repeat survey was carried out among those households who lived during the first round survey. During the first round survey, 20 per cent sample households were selected on the basis of the random sampling method with a minimum sample size of 40. Since the total number of households has decreased to 93 from 180 it was decided to survey all the 93 households. Out of 93 households, the questionnaires were actually

canvassed in 70 households. The remaining 23 households were found locked. It was reported that the members of these households stayed on rent near their workplace in Delhi. The same household questionnaires used for the 1987 survey were canvassed in 2005. In order to have a meaningful comparison, the wordings and interpretations of all terms used in this questionnaire were maintained in exactly the same form as in the 1987 study.

Much of the research is based on the household survey conducted in the resettlement colony. The main purpose of the household survey was to collect data pertaining to income, employment, expenditure, assets, educational level and morbidity pattern of the slum dwellers (Annexure B). It also ascertains the needs and priorities of the slum dwellers with respect to housing, street lights, drinking water, drainage, sanitation and employment. The settlement schedule has been used to collect data pertaining to infrastructural facilities such as roads, water, electricity, sewers, drainage, etc. (Annexure C). Besides the household survey, six case studies of individual slum dwellers were also selected for in-depth interview to elicit information with regard to education and livelihood. These case studies also described their struggle for existence and the process of adaptation to a new environment in the resettlement colony.

Report Design

The report is divided into seven chapters. The introductory chapter gives the background of the study; defines its objectives, scope and methodology. The second chapter is an account of the slum dwellers who faced various adversities in the initial stages of the resettlement process and how they adapted themselves to a new environmental situation. The third chapter deals with the level of basic infrastructural facilities in the resettlement colony, and change in the needs and priorities of the slum dwellers in respect to these facilities. The fourth chapter makes a comparison of the socio-economic status of the slum dwellers at two points of time on various economic and social indicators such as income, expenditure, housing, movable assets, health and education. The fifth chapter gives an account of change in values and institutions and decline of community leaders who once held slum dwellers together for some community action. The sixth chapter narrates stories of individual cases, particularly women and youth. The seventh chapter brings out the main findings of the preceding chapters and conclusions drawn from the analysis and findings.

CHAPTER II

RESETTLEMENT OF SLUM DWELLERS

Resettlement colonies were the initiative of the government to provide better living conditions to the people living in the *jhuggi jhopri* squatter settlement. According to the provisions of the 1961 Master Plan of Delhi it recommended that 'squatters be relocated in various parts of the urban area' (Verma: 2002). The largest resettlement programme was initiated by the DDA in 1975-77 when as many as 1.97 lakh *jhuggi* families were resettled in 26 new colonies. In 1988-1989 the resettlement colonies were transferred from DDA to MCD for maintenance of civic amenities in these colonies. Resettlement sites are increasingly being selected on the outskirts of the city. The resettlement colonies in Narela, Holambi Kalan, Bawana, Madanpur and Tikri Khurd are situated on the outskirts of Delhi. The resettlement site for the *jhuggi jhopri* slum dwellers on the outskirts of the city like Tikri Khurd is violation of the recommendation of the Master Plan which argued for integration of the people from different cross sections of income groups in residential neighbourhoods (Verma:2002).

Swarnjayanti Vihar is a resettlement colony of urban poor who have been resettled after their *jhuggis* in the squatter settlements were demolished. Before coming to this resettlement colony, they had lived on DDA land. As a matter of policy, the government has decided to demolish those *jhuggis* which have come up on the sites required for some other planned development and resettle the slum dwellers in new colonies. Babu Park in Kotla Mubarakpur was one such squatter settlement in South Delhi which was demolished in 1999 and resettled those slum dwellers in Swarnjayanti Vihar who had come to Babu Park in 1990 or before. And those who arrived after 1990 were resettled in Rohini. Since this is a longitudinal study of the slum dwellers it was decided to take up a repeat survey of those who figured in the earlier survey. Most of these slum dwellers have resettled in Swarnjayanti Vihar resettlement colony located in north-west Delhi.

Resettlement of slum dwellers in a particular site is dependent on availability of land which is generally far from their work site with no choice of their own. When the Council for Social Development undertook a study in Babu Park in 1987 it was almost a ten-years-old squatter settlement grown on a site which belonged to DDA. It was reported that in early 1978 there were only ten *jhuggis* built by the labourers and masons who were asked by the contractors to construct *jhuggis* on the present site. Earlier these labourers lived in godowns belonging to the contractors. Once this happened other low income families who lived in rented houses nearby also began to settle down in the settlement and invited their friends and relatives

from their villages. In a couple of months there were about 100 *jhuggis* in the settlement. The number gradually rose to 180 in 1985. Their number did not rise any further as there was no space left in the settlement.

Most slum dwellers in Babu Park had rural backgrounds and were agricultural labourers. Seasonal unemployment and low wages were the major causes of migration. Besides economic compulsions, social tensions arising out of caste conflict in many cases push them out to move to the metropolitan city of Delhi. As many as 75 per cent of the respondents belonged to the Scheduled Castes. 'Balmiki' was the major Scheduled Caste comprising 58 per cent of the total respondents. In Babu Park as many as 84 per cent of the respondents came from various districts of UP particularly western UP. The remaining 16 per cent came from other states such as Bihar, West Bengal and Rajasthan.

Initially, when the residents migrated to Delhi, they faced many problems. They suffered a fear of being evicted from the settlement since the land belonged to the DDA. Moreover, the 'Gujjars', who had long resided in the area north of the present settlement and using the land to graze their milch cattle, used to harass them. The police harassed them over small matters. They did not have ration cards and they purchased essential commodities at the market price. There was also the problem of scarcity of drinking water since the inhabitants did not own tube wells or hand pumps and they used to steal water from the hand pumps of the 'Gujjar' families and were punished whenever caught. This game of hide and seek continued for a number of years until the Pradhan of this settlement had got a tube-well installed in 1986. In fact, the Pradhan was instrumental in bringing about a sense of security to the slum dwellers. During this period with the Pradhan's help the ration cards were issued to them. Harassment from the 'Gujjars' and the police which was a regular event in the daily lives of the inhabitants had been resolved.

The idea of demolition was floating even during the period when we were carrying out our survey in 1987. The Pradhan told us that they would have to vacate this site in the near future because it belonged to the DDA. However they knew that the government would resettle them somewhere in Delhi. The Pradhan who was a Congress Party worker got information from his own source that each household was likely to be allotted a plot, measuring 12.5 sq. yards. They felt that it would be too small to accommodate all the members of the households. They were persuading the higher authority that they should at least be allotted 25 sq. yards of plot. Thus it was not that they were not aware of the demolition of their *jhuggis*, but they did not know in advance when they had to vacate this site. They had stayed there for more than a decade since our survey was completed.

It was reported that an official from the DDA arrived on July 10, 1999 at their settlement who informed them that they would have to vacate the land in a day or two. They would be allotted plots in the resettlement colony in north-west Delhi. They did not expect that the DDA could really demolish their *jhuggis* in a day or two. The DDA demolition squad came on July 12, 1999 around 11 a.m. and asked the residents to vacate their houses and remove their household items from their houses. Many adult members of the households were not present. Even some women (maids) had gone out to work in the neighbouring colonies. All of them came immediately to the site as soon as they heard about the demolition of their *jhuggis*. They removed all their household items and dumped them on the roadside. They were informed that they would be resettled in the resettlement colonies in Tikri Khurd and Rohini. As per the policy decision it was decided that those households who had constructed *jhuggis* in 1990 or before 1990 would move to Swarnjayanti Vihar, while those who had constructed *jhuggis* after 1990 would move to Rohini. The size of the plot to be allotted to two categories of slum dwellers was not the same. The first category would be allotted 22.5 sq. yards while other would be allotted 12.5 sq. yards. Since our survey was conducted in 1987, it was decided to carry out a repeat survey among the slum dwellers who had been resettled in Swarnjayanti Vihar. There were 180 households during our first survey. Many of these households had disposed of their *jhuggis* before 1999. About 100 households had stayed there till 1999.

An arrangement was made with the private vehicle operators to take them to the resettlement colony with their belongings. A slip indicating *jhuggi* numbers and the name of the household head was issued to each household for Rs.200. They were told that they should not lose this slip. It would be required along with other documents such as identity card and ration card for allotment of plot. The gradual shifting of the households took place from afternoon till late at night. Those who shifted to Swarnjayanti Vihar were brought to an open site of the resettlement colony which was meant for the development of a park. By the time they reached the site, it was dark. They were physically and mentally exhausted. They dumped all their household items on an open land. They could not sleep that night. They spent the whole night under the open sky with their children waiting for the sun to appear in the morning. The immediate task would be to construct temporary shelters for them. The feeling of uncertainty and insecurity about jobs loomed large on their faces. Sudden demolition of *jhuggis* and immediate displacement of slum dwellers in an open place at a distance of 50 kms away from the earlier place of their residence and workplace made them feel that they had to struggle once again for their survival. It took several days to overcome the psychological trauma they faced after demolition of their houses. In Kotla Mubarakpur there were so

many commercial activities around the settlement with all sorts of facilities that they were not willing to leave this place at heart. The place where they moved looked so deserted that they felt like fish out of water.

Next morning they started constructing make-shift houses with cheap materials such as bamboos and polythene sheets. Most of them had brought some building materials, even bricks with them from the debris. For two or three days they did not go to their workplaces. They had to make arrangements for food, water, fuel and everything needed for survival. The livelihood pattern of the slum dwellers got affected immediately after they came to this place. Some of them lost their jobs because of the distance. Some searched for new avenues of employment. There were some local factories around the settlement. Some young boys and girls got temporary unskilled jobs in those factories. But those men who had already been absorbed in the municipality as *safai karamcharis* continued their jobs since they were permanent employees. They worked in the neighbouring areas of Kotla Mubarakpur. Their duty hours were from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. So they left at 5.30 a.m. in the morning and came back in the evening around 5 p.m. But some of them used to come early. Some others became irregular since the DTC bus was the only mode of transport they could afford. All of them had monthly DTC passes. Many women who worked as maids in the neighbouring colonies of the earlier settlement continued to work for survival. Each woman served three or four households, earning Rs.400 from each household. Their job involved cleaning the house, utensils and washing clothes. They clean utensils twice a day-morning and afternoon. The landladies of these colonies had given them sufficient money as advance to cope with any financial crisis arising from dislocation. It was not merely the generosity of the landladies which prompted them to help the slum dwellers in crisis. But they themselves faced the crisis in the absence of the slum dwellers. They were so dependent on them that they could hardly manage their household chores without them. A bus was arranged through some private operator to drop 30-35 women in neighbouring colonies in the morning at 8 o'clock and bring them back in the evening by 7.30 p.m. Since the transport cost went up to Rs.600 per month they demanded an increase of wages from Rs.400 to Rs.600 per month which was settled without much hard bargaining. After five or six months an accident occurred on the way back to Tikrikhurd carrying the women passengers on a foggy wintery night. The bus overturned injuring some passengers. A number of passengers were injured. Another chartered bus was arranged for them. After six months a serious accident occurred when the chartered bus carrying back women passengers overturned. Two women passengers died and many others were injured. The injured passengers were taken to public hospital in Jahangirpuri. It took several months to recover for those women who were

seriously injured. This accident created so much panic that many of them discontinued their job as maids. Those who were seriously injured had already decided that they would never go to work again. The driver of the chartered bus was arrested. After the accident the private bus operator stopped operating the chartered bus on that route. After a few days at least 12-15 women had started going to their workplace by DTC bus on all routes with a pass of Rs.450. In the absence of the chartered bus, the duration of their stay outside their families had increased from 12-13 hours to 15-16 hours. Now 18 women are going to work as maids in south Delhi. They leave at 5.30 – 6 a.m. and return at 8-8.30 p.m. They had spent almost two months in temporary make-shift houses under unhygienic conditions. The area became a breeding ground for mosquitoes because of bushes all around and water logging caused by rains. There were snakes too. They killed one or two snakes. The mental anxieties and worries that they faced during this period affected their health.

Immediately after coming to this resettlement colony, they made an arrangement of money for the plots to be allotted to them. They were asked to pay Rs.7000 (Rs.5000 as deposit money and Rs.2000 as license fee) to the Slum and JJ wing of the MCD. Most of the households did not have the required amount. They had to borrow it from either friends and relatives or moneylenders. As and when they could arrange money they deposited it. After a few days allotments were drawn. On production of receipts and other documents they received allotment letters. The Junior Engineer came and handed over the possession letters to the allottees. Most of them were allotted in B block. The allotment letter clearly states that they do not have any ownership rights. They have only legal rights to stay. The plot could not be transferred and sold and rented out. They have to pay Rs.200 every year as license fee. When they took possession of the land, the Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) came forward to provide low cost housing loan. At least half the allottees of the households had taken loans from HUDCO. The HUDCO had sanctioned a loan of Rs.25000 to each household, of which 2500 was kept as margin money. After getting loans from HUDCO, they began constructing their houses. It took almost a month to finish construction. While some others took loans from friends, relatives or moneylenders for construction purpose. As and when they arranged money they started constructing *pucca* houses. Some of them who could not arrange money or did not take loans are still living in *kutch*a houses.

Shifting to a newly constructed house with security of tenancy gave a slum dweller in the resettlement colony mental peace and satisfaction. He had undergone mental agony and suffering throughout his stay in the squatter settlement. He had received threat perception of eviction from the illegally occupied land. The local

gundas and policemen had harassed him regularly and extorted money from him at least in the initial stages of his settlement. The security of tenancy encouraged him to invest in improved housing, education and health. "The security of tenancy that these resettlement colonies enjoy encourage the residents to make investments in housing, health and education. While at the same time, comparatively better living conditions may have contributed better health of the residents and thereby improvement in incomes" (Banerjee:2005). The chapters that follow will assess the living conditions of the slum dwellers in terms of infrastructure, education, health and incomes.

CHAPTER III

BASIC SERVICES AND SHELTER CONDITIONS IN THE RESETTLEMENT COLONY

Swarnjayanti Vihar resettlement colony is located in Tikri Khurd in north-west Delhi at a distance of 15 kms from Azadpur on G.T. Karnal Road near the Haryana border. It falls under MCD ward no. 101 in the Narela zone. It is four to five kms from Narela where DDA has developed a huge housing complex. This resettlement colony has four Blocks - A,B,C and D. Each block is divided into a number of pockets designated with numerals. Most of the old residents of Babu Park were allotted plots in B3 and B4 blocks of Swarnjayanti Vihar. The slum dwellers who came from other squatter settlements were located in Mulchand, Andrewganj, and adjoining areas of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. These squatter settlements along with Babu Park were also demolished in 1999.

The B3, and B4 blocks are separated by 12 feet of metalled road. The blocks are rectangular in shape, each measuring approximately 2500 sq yards. In each block a concrete paved lane of five feet run parallel to the metalled road. All the houses are pucca. Both the blocks have an underground water supply line and sewer line. But municipal water has never been supplied ever since they started living in the resettlement colony. The sewer line has also been laid but it has not been connected to the main sewerage. Though all houses have an electricity connection, the electric poles in the streets were not energised since the private contractors till the North Delhi Power Limited (NDPL) took over in 2006.

The quality of life in any settlement is determined as much as by the basic services available to the residents as by the condition of their shelter. An attempt has been made to assess the condition of shelter and basic services available to the residents in two types of settlements – the squatter in which the slum dwellers had spent their life for about a decade or more depending upon their arrival in the squatter settlement and the resettlement colony in which they moved after demolition of their houses in the squatter settlement. It is expected that the resettlement colony with improved basic services and infrastructural facilities under planned development programmes will offer a better quality of life than the squatter settlement. There is limited scope for improvement in the squatter settlement because of its haphazard growth with many congested houses that leaves hardly any open space. It is reported that because of certain minimal provisions that the government has to provide in the resettlement colonies, these are generally better placed than slums like squatter settlements. However the situation in resettlement colonies though better than slums is far from satisfactory. (NCEAR:2002)

The availability of basic services such as water supply, toilet facilities, drainage, streets, paved lanes, street lighting and sanitary arrangements including collection and disposal of garbage, health centres, educational institutions, shops, etc. in these two types of settlements have been discussed.

Shelter

In Swarnjayanti Vihar resettlement colony, the condition of housing is better in terms of space, structure and materials used than the condition of housing in Babu Park. As many as 46 per cent of the households have *pucca* houses, 40 per cent have semi-*pucca* houses and 14 per cent have *katcha* houses. All the households in Babu Park squatter settlement had *katcha*/thatched houses without separate kitchens and bathrooms. In the resettlement colony the average area of the room is 162 sq. feet as against 72 sq. feet in Babu Park. Almost all the households have used the entire plot for construction of the house. About 16 per cent households have constructed two rooms, one of which has been constructed on the first floor to accommodate grown up married children. About 21 per cent of the households have separate latrines with an average area of 9 sq. feet. Only 6 per cent have a bathroom of the equivalent size of a latrine. With respect to the kitchen only 5.7 per cent households have separate kitchens. As many as 93.3 per cent do not have separate kitchens. Most of the households cook at the corner of the living room, while some cook outside the room in an open space. There is no doubt that the housing conditions have improved in terms of structure and materials used in construction and the rooms are more spacious than the rooms they had in the squatter settlement. The average area of a room has increased more than double. More importantly they own these houses with no threat of eviction.

Water Supply

There was only one public water stand post located in the Babu Park squatter settlement which could hardly meet the requirements of the 180 households. Even if we consider the higher standard norm of one public water stand post for every 50 households there was a shortage of two to three public stand posts. Since one public stand post did not meet all their requirements they had to fetch water in plastic buckets/jerry cans from outside. More than half the households were dependent on municipal water supplied to neighbouring areas. However, during summer they faced some shortage of water because pressure in the mains remained low.

In Swarnjayanti Vihar the main source of water is ground water. The water is lifted to overhead tanks by pumpsets and supplied to the public taps located in the bathing platform of the resettlement colony. It is reported that this arrangement has been made by DDA's slum wing. There are seven power pump sets to serve the needs of the inhabitants of the settlement. The operators run these pumps in the morning and afternoon. There is one pumpset installed in B4 block. Adjacent to the pumping room there is a bathing platform with three taps. This arrangement has been made to serve the inhabitants of B3 and B4 blocks. There are about 200 families who are currently occupying the houses in these two blocks. During the summer season they face shortage of water. In case of need they can go to other bathing platforms and public water stand posts which are located in neighbouring blocks. But these also go dry when all the pumps are not in operation. The problem becomes more acute in summer when the ground water level goes down and pumps can not draw sufficient water from the ground. Only five individual households in these two blocks have possessed individual hand pumps. As we have already mentioned that every household is connected by an individual tap connection, it is wondering why the municipal water is not being supplied to them. The government could have installed water meters and collected payments for consumption of water. When it has incurred expenditures in laying out pipe lines. If the inhabitants are paying electricity charges why will they not pay for water charges? Some of the leaders of this locality are doubtful about the quality of ground water which is the only source of drinking water.

Toilet Facilities

In Kotla Mubarakpur very few households of the squatter settlement used the toilet-cum-bath complex (Jan Suvidha complex) with 66 WC seats and 16 bathrooms, which was located at walkable distance from the squatter settlement. Most of the slum dwellers did not use the facility because each had to pay 25 paise to use the toilet. They reported that they were not in a position to pay Rs.1.25 per day for an average household of five members. The fact is that since they were used to open defecation they felt it was a useless expenditure. This holds true even now in the resettlement colony. There is a Sulabh Shauchalaya with 16 WC seats for men and 11 WC seats for women in the resettlement colony. There is a caretaker who is in charge of its maintenance. Although the toilet is kept clean only 6 per cent use the toilet. It is reported by the caretaker that when women have a stomach problem they inevitably use Sulabh Shauchalya because they cannot use the open field for defecation during the day. The women always go for open defecation before sunrise and after sunset. As many as 73 per cent of the households of the resettlement colony go to the open field for defecation. There was another pay-and-use community toilet built by the Municipal Corporation of

Delhi (MCD). The private contractor who was in-charge of its operation and maintenance gave up the job because it did not generate sufficient income. Only a few inhabitants used the MCD toilets. The contractor used to charge only Rs.30 per month per household. Since the inhabitants did not pay him regularly he had to close down. This community latrine has not been functional for the last two years. It has been demolished recently. In the absence of tap water the sewer is not in operation. However, 21 per cent have constructed their own latrines. These latrines are connected to soak pits. The women members of the household use it at night for privacy and security and those members who are required to use it more frequently owing to a stomach upset.

The survey findings reveal that as many as 80 per cent of the households go to community bathing platforms. Only about 6 per cent of the households use their own bathrooms. The remaining 14 per cent bathe in the open space outside their houses. None of these slum dwellers had any bathroom in the squatter settlement. They used to bathe on stone slabs placed in front of their *jhuggis*. Very few slum dwellers availed themselves of the Jan-Suvidha facility.

Drainage and Sewers

In Babu Park there was a *kutch*a open drain. They have dug a number of pits to drain the silage. In Swarnjayanti Vihar there are open *pucca* drains passing along all the rows of the houses inside the block but they are not connected to the sewer. The drains are choked and they become breeding grounds for mosquitoes because of stagnant water and accumulation of silage. They are not regularly cleaned. In spite of *pucca* drains the condition of these drains are in no way better than the *kutch*a drains in the squatter settlements.

Paved Streets and Lanes

There was no paved street in the Babu Park squatter settlement. There was one narrow *kaccha* paved lane cutting across the middle of the settlement. In Swanjayanti Vihar resettlement colony all the four blocks are well connected by wide concrete paved streets. In each block the pockets are again separated by paved streets. There is 12 feet width metalled streets separating B2 and B3, B3 and B4, B4 and B5. In B3 there are three paved concrete lanes of about 6 feet width running parallel inside B3 and one of the same width in B4.

Garbage and Refuse Disposal

The sanitary conditions of the squatter settlement were very poor. The refuse was thrown indiscriminately all over. More often than not, trash, garbage and refuse were thrown into the drains and left on the street. Though there was a bin for

garbage collection in the squatter settlement. But in the absence of regular cleaning there was a huge pile of garbage which made the settlement dirty and unclean. In Swarnjayanti Vihar the sanitary conditions are better than the Babu Park squatter settlement but compared to other authorised colonies of DDA, the sanitary condition is far from satisfactory. It is reported by the Sanitary Inspector that the number of *safai karamcharis* engaged in the resettlement colony are less than the required numbers to keep the environment clean. During the period of survey it was found that there are some places in the resettlement colony from where the refuge and garbage are not regularly collected and disposed of.

Street Lighting

In the Babu Park squatter settlement there was provision of street lighting with 10 electric poles around the settlement which existed before the settlement came up. All the poles were energised. In Swarnjayanti Vihar, on the other hand, there is adequate infrastructure for street lighting. There are as many as 35 electric poles in B3 and B4 blocks but the electric poles until recently were not energised. They have now been taken over by the NDPL from the private contractor. The electricity bills were delivered by the agents of the private contractor from the households. The payments were made to the private contractor who used to collect payments on behalf of DESU and subsequently NDPL as commission agents. Now the officials of the NDPL deliver the electricity bills and payments are made to NDPL.

Educational Facilities

In Kotla Mubarakpur the primary school was located at a distance of only 300 metres from the Babu Park squatter settlement while the secondary /senior secondary school was located at a distance of about one kilometre. In Swarnjayanti Vihar the children of the primary school used to go Tkiri Khurd village to attend classes. The primary school was at a distance of one kilometre from the resettlement colony. It was reported that the children especially the girls were reluctant to go. Finding their parents were at work at distant places many boys often used to return and play with other boys. There was a high dropout of children. Last year a composite school for primary classes came up within the resettlement colony. This is an MCD school covering an area of 0.67 hectares. The building is bigger than the other primary schools belonging to MCD. HUDCO has given financial assistance in the construction of this building. This is a double-storied building resembling any modern private school. The first academic session (2005-2006) of the school has commenced. As many as 303 boys and 227 girls of this resettlement colony have been enrolled. The attendance is good and drop-out rate is low. Since the school

is within the colony some parents drop the children before they go for work. Very nominal fees of Rs.3 for general students and Rs.2.50 for SC children are charged. The school opens at 8 a.m. and closes at 1 p.m. The school provides free books and uniforms. It has arranged free midday meals through an NGO (Stree Shakti) to the school children. The school imparts training in computers to the children from Class III onwards. The Government Sarvodaya Coeducational Senior Secondary School (Class I to XII) is located at a distance of half a kilometre. The children of higher classes of the resettlement colony attend this school. This school was there for the rural children of the Tikri Khurd area long before the resettlement colony came into existence.

Anganwadi

In Babu Park there was no anganwadi. However, the children were immunised at the local health centre. In the resettlement colony an anganwadi centre was opened in August 2000, but it had to be closed down in October because of a dispute between an anganwadi worker and residents over the distribution of nutritive food to the children, pregnant and lactating mothers. It was reported that many non-beneficiaries also started demanding the nutritive food which was meant for specific target groups. Also, there were some management problems. There are now three anganwadis functioning outside the resettlement colony. They are located in the market place on the way to Tikri Khurd village. Of these three anganwadis, one covers the beneficiaries of B block, while the other two cover A, D and C respectively. The anganwadi worker with the assistance of a helper runs an anganwadi centre for pre-school children, distributes nutritive food to the children (3-6 years) and pregnant and lactating mothers. The anganwadi worker is in charge of B block imparting pre-education to 36 children of which 24 are boys and 12 are girls.

Besides she carries out a door-to-door survey at regular intervals to identify the children who need child immunisation and pregnant mothers who need tetanus injections and iron folic acid tablets. The Auxiliary Mid Nurse (AMN) visits the centre of NGO (Niman Sanstha) once a month preferably on Wednesday along with anganwadi workers for immunisation and distribution of iron folic tablets.

Health Facilities

In Babu Park the nearest public dispensary was located at a distance of 300 metres and the nearest public hospitals were the All India Institute of Medical Sciences and the Safdarjang Hospital located at a distance of about two kilometres. There is a public dispensary in Tikri Khurd village but very few inhabitants of Swarnjayanti

Vihar use the services of this dispensary. Most of the inhabitants go to the registered medical practitioners for minor illnesses. There are five registered medical practitioners in and around B block who charge Rs.30-40/- per visit including medicines. They are available in the morning and evening all days. Whenever the children fall sick or get injured they are taken to the clinics of these medical practitioners. A mobile health care unit run by MCD visit this area for health check up and distribution of medicines. It cannot meet the total requirements of the inhabitants because they come to this area once a week for an hour. Some people go to Raja Harish Chandra Satyabati Government Hospital which is located at a distance of 3 kms, while others go to Narela Government dispensary. A single storeyed building was constructed by HUDCO for a public dispensary in 2000 in C block. It was a charitable dispensary run by an NGO. However it functioned for one and a half years. It provided free medical services to the residents except a nominal registration fee of Rs.2. It was reported that the residents were dissatisfied with it. Many medicines prescribed by the doctor were not available with them. It had one doctor and an attendant. Following a quarrel with the NGO it closed down. They have reported that while staying in Babu Park they had availed themselves of better health care facilities. There were good hospitals and dispensaries around Kotla Mubarakpur. They had easy access to these hospitals and dispensaries.

Most of the child deliveries take place at home. The deliveries are done by the trained dai. Only serious cases are taken to the maternity centre of Jahangirpuri Government Hospital. Very few go to the private maternity centre.

Ongoing Programmes

In Kotla Mubarakpur SEWA, a reputed Non-Government Organisation took up a project for imparting basic education to the children aged 3-12 years. As many as 80 children were enrolled of which 50 children attended the sessions regularly in the morning. It also distributed fruits to the children as a part of the nutrition programme. In Swarnjayanti Vihar, Nirman Sanstha, an NGO, has been running a programme of education since March 2005 for the children who have not received any formal education in school or dropped out from the schools. They have their own double-storeyed building where the children are taught. They cover children from 5 to 14 years. These children are divided into three age groups: 5-7 years, 7-11 years, 11-14 years. There are three lady teachers and one coordinator. The classes are held in two shifts -between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. and between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. Three classes are held in each shift for each group. The total number of children are about 250 of which 28 boys and 32 girls are from the study area (B3 and B4 blocks). The main objective of the programme

is to prepare them for admission in government school. So far they have succeeded in getting 58 students.

There is another NGO (Seva Bharati Kendra) who is running a centre for adult education in C block for the people belonging to age group 24-35 years for one hour -between 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. Besides, one ITI lady trainer who is in charge of training in sewing and stitching conducts a 6-month course for women. The centre has six sewing machines. She imparts training in the morning between 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. Only those women who possess sewing machines have benefited from this scheme. They are now able to stitch their children's clothes.

Priorities of Households

For assessing community needs, heads of households were asked to state in order of priority their felt needs such as shelter, water tap, toilet, drainage, electricity, paved streets, etc. In Babu Park the slum dwellers demanded a minimum of 25 sq yards of land for each household from the government in the resettlement colony. They knew that they would be evicted from the site. In case of demolition of their *jhuggis* they needed shelter. Therefore shelter was the first priority for almost all the residents. Since they have already possessed land and constructed houses in the resettlement colony, their first priority has shifted from shelter to water. As already stated that each household has been given an individual tap connection but municipal water is not being supplied through underground pipe lines which have been laid for this purpose. As many as 36 per cent respondents have reported water as their first priority. Another 23 per cent have reported employment as their first priority. Compared to Kotla Mubarakpur, employment and income opportunities are limited in this area. As many as 16 per cent have reported that covering the open drains is their first priority. Open drains create problems for children and old people, especially at night when street lights are not on. Even today 13 per cent respondents have stated shelter as their first priority because their household size has grown over the years. Some have constructed a room to accommodate their married sons. In Babu Park a large number of respondents have given water and toilets as their second and third preference. In Swarnjayanti Vihar, the second priorities are water (29 per cent), toilet (20 per cent), shelter (14 per cent), street lights (13 per cent) and drainage (11 per cent). The third priorities are water (26 per cent), toilet (21 per cent), drainage (21 per cent), shelter (16 per cent) and street lights (9 per cent). In Babu Park there were three clear cut major needs in order of priorities, while in Swarnjayanti Vihar there are diversities of priorities.

CHAPTER IV

A LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS OF SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF SLUM DWELLERS

This chapter attempts to compare the longitudinal data of the households from two time periods – 1987 and 2005, in order to understand changes in demography, occupation, employment, income, expenditure, consumption pattern, household assets education, and health. These variables are important determinants for assessing the socio-economic conditions of the population.

Change in Demography

There is a minor change in the percentage of male and female population. In Babu Park, the percentage of male population of the households was 55.4 in 1987 as against 54.9 in Swarnjayanti Vihar in 2005. Corresponding figures for female population were 44.6 and 45.1 respectively.

With respect to age distribution there was substantial change in the percentage of population in the lowest and highest age groups. In the age group between 0-4 years, the percentage of population has decreased from 15.5 in 1987 to 8.8 in 2005, while in the age group between 55 years and above the percentage has increased from 3.0 to 6.9. This trend indicates that the process of ageing of the population has began. There is also a possibility of decline in fertility (Table I).

The average household size has increased from 4.2 to 5.3. The percentage of households having 6 members or more has increased from 22.5 in 1987 to 44.3 in 2005. The percentage of joint families has increased from 12.5 to 21.4 during the same period. Conversely the percentage of nuclear families has decreased from 87.5 to 78.6. Increase in floor area of the houses in the resettlement colony has provided space to accommodate joint families. In the squatter settlement this was not possible due to paucity of space in the *jhuggis*. Any increase of the household size owing to marriage had led to break down of joint family in the squatter settlement (Tables II and III).

Change in Occupation

The spatial mobility of slum dwellers has led to a major occupational shift among many earners. The major occupational shift has been from petty business and trade to wage earnings during the last 18 years. In 1987 about 36 per cent were engaged in *kabadi* (collection of old newspapers, magazines and other plastic

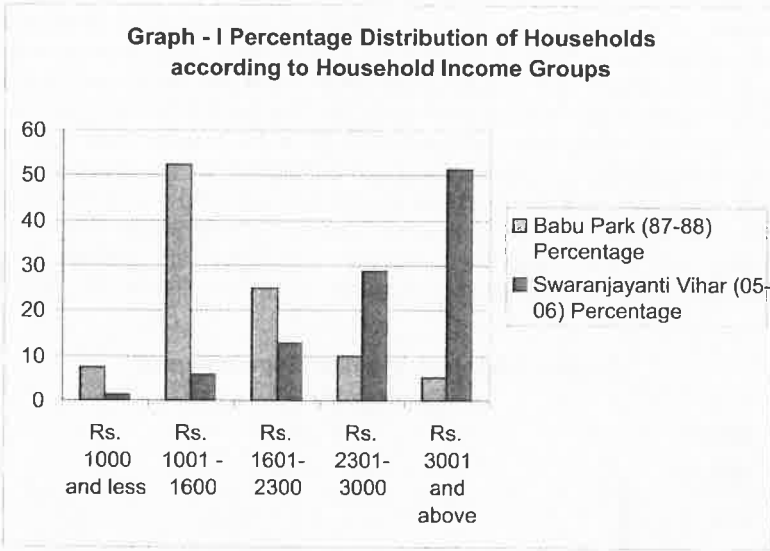
materials). There is now hardly any scope for this trade in this area. None of the earners are engaged in this trade. The number of persons engaged in petty business has decreased from 14.2 per cent in 1987 to 4.6 per cent in 2005. In some occupations which are permanent or regular in nature and the wages are relatively high, the spatial mobility has not affected them. As it has already been mentioned that those who are working as *safai karamcharis* (sweepers) in the municipality or as domestic maids in upper middle class households in South Delhi they are continuing their jobs in spite of their workplace being at a distance of about 50 kms from their residence. In 1987 only 1.2 per cent were engaged as *safai karamcharis* in the municipality. Now as many as 20.2 per cent are engaged in this profession. The number of domestic servants (maids) has increased from 3.6 percent to 16.5 per cent. There are some local factories such as leather, plastic and medicines, etc near the resettlement colony. As many as 16.5 per cent are employed as unskilled workers in these factories through contractors. It is reported that they are not happy to work there at low wages (Rs.1200 per month). Those who accept these jobs are in dire need of money. Many had accepted the jobs of unskilled workers but left after working two or three months. The number of casual workers has increased from 16.1 per cent in 1987 to 29.4 per cent in 2005. Of the total male and female earners, the proportion of female earners has increased from 14.2 per cent to 31.2 per cent during the same period (Table IV).

Change in Income

Income and expenditure are important criteria for assessing the livelihood status of households. It is necessary to mention the reliability of income data. While it was possible to ascertain the authentic incomes of wage earners and salaried persons, in case of those engaged in petty businesses, trades and self-employed professions it was difficult to estimate the actual earnings. We have analysed both income and expenditure data. To compare income and expenditure data for two time periods, the rupee value of the 1987 price has been inflated to the 2005 price level to compare with purchasing power parity (ppp) (Annexure A).

The average monthly household income has increased from Rs.1750 to Rs.3835 and the average per capita income has increased from Rs.417 to Rs.735. There has been mobility of earners from the low income category to high income category. In 1987 as many as 60 per cent of the households had income of Rs.1600 or less, 25 per cent had income between Rs.1601 and Rs.2300, 10 per cent had income between Rs.2301 and Rs.3000 and 5 per cent had income more than Rs.3000. In 2005, as many as 51 per cent of the households have income above Rs.3000, 29 per cent have income between Rs.2301 and Rs.3000, about 13 per cent have income between Rs.1601 and Rs.2300 and about 7 per cent

have income below Rs.1600. This only indicates that there is substantial improvement in real income of the households. Since income data are less reliable, we are not drawing any strong conclusions for assessing the livelihood status of the households. (Table V)

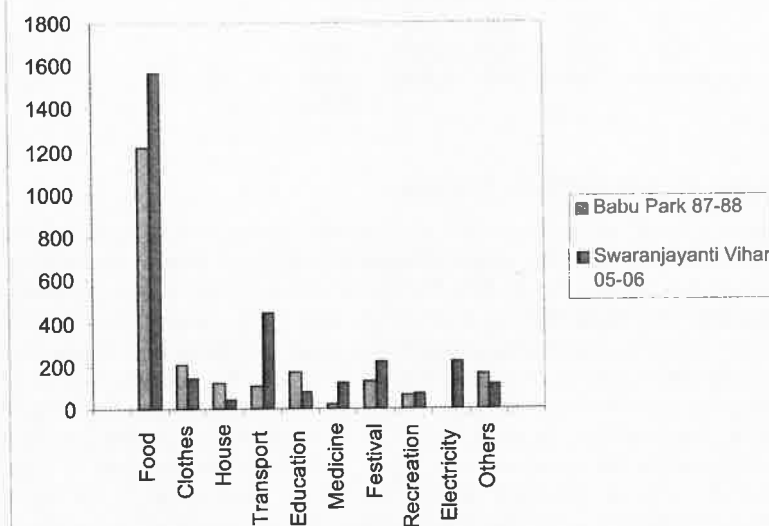


Change in Expenditure Pattern

Average monthly expenditure of the households has increased from Rs.1815 in 1987 to Rs.2711 in 2005, while average monthly per capita expenditure has increased from Rs.432 to Rs.521 during the same period. Going by item-wise expenditure, the household expenditure on food has increased from Rs.1219 to Rs.1567. In spite of substantial increase in income, per capita expenditure on food has marginally increased from Rs.290 to Rs.301. The household expenditure on clothing has decreased from Rs.205 to Rs.142. This indicates that there has been increase in expenditure on other items. The household expenditure on medicine has substantially increased from Rs.23 to Rs.121. In the absence of a public dispensary in the resettlement colony, most of the patients go to the registered medical practitioners who have set up clinics in their residential area. Moreover the workplace being far away, many inhabitants do not have time to take the patients to public hospital in Narela. As many as 70 per cent of the households had spent on transport with average expenditure of Rs.104 in 1987. Now 73 per

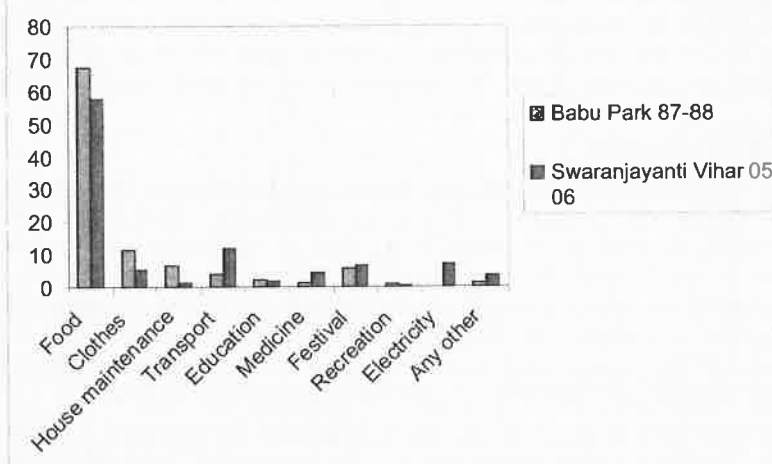
cent spend on transport with an average expenditure of Rs.446. There is an additional expenditure on electricity. In 1987 there was no expenditure on electricity as they had taken an illegal connection by hooking the electric poles. In the resettlement colony almost all houses have electric connections. In 2005, as many as 87 per cent of the households are paying electricity charges. The average expenditure on electricity is Rs.223. Though the average expenditure on education has decreased, the number of households sending their children to school has risen. In 1987 only 23 per cent were spending Rs.169 per month on education. In 2005 the percentage of households spending on education has increased to 63 but average expenditure has decreased to Rs.75. In the squatter settlement there was regular expenditure on house maintenance because *jhuggis* needed repairing because they were subject to damage caused by rains and storms. Most of the houses in the resettlement colony are *pucca* and semi-*pucca* houses. These houses have been built recently and do not require much repairing. Now the average expenditure on house repairing has decreased from Rs.124 to Rs.40 (Table VI).

Graph - II Average Monthly Expenditure of Households



If we look at the percentage of expenditure on certain items like food, clothing, shelter, transport, medical and education to the total expenditure, the percentage of expenditure on food has decreased from 67.2 to 57.8 and clothing from 11.3 to 5.2, while the expenditure on medicine has increased from 1.2 per cent to 4.4 per cent and that on transport has increased from 4.0 per cent to 12 per cent. The percentage of expenditure on education has marginally decreased from 2.1 to 1.7. The percentage of expenditure on house maintenance has decreased from 6.5 to 1.4. The additional expenditure on electricity amounts to 7.2 per cent of the total expenditure. Food, clothing and shelter are the basic needs of life. While the quality of shelter has improved in terms of structure and materials used, quality of food and clothing has not improved. We have seen that the average expenditure on food has increased marginally and the average expenditure on clothing has decreased (Table VII).

Graph - III Percentage of Expenditure on different Items of Consumption



Borrowing

As many as 37 per cent of the households had taken loans in Swarnjayanti in 2005 as against 63 per cent in Babu Park in 1987. The average amount of loan taken by a household was Rs.29700 as against Rs.2665. In Swarnjayanti Vihar among the households who had taken loans, 11.5 per cent of the households had

taken a loan of Rs.10000 each, 50 per cent had taken a loan Rs.25000 each, 27 per cent had taken a loan of between Rs.30000 and Rs.45000 each and 11.5 percent had taken a loan of Rs.50000 and above. The primary purpose of a loan taken by a household in Swarnjayanti Vihar was housing, while it was mainly consumption and medical needs which compelled them to borrow money in Babu Park. As many as 77 per cent households had taken loans for house construction in the Swarnjayanti Vihar resettlement colony, while 80 per cent had taken loans for consumption, marriage and medical purposes in the Babu Park squatter settlement. Of the total households who had taken loans, as many as 50 per cent had taken loans from the bank (HUDCO) in 2005 and 52 per cent from moneylenders in 1987. But still 30 per cent were indebted to moneylenders in Swarnjayanti Vihar. While the interest rates were 11 per cent or less for the bank, the interest rates were as high as 36 to 60 per cent for the moneylenders. As many as 20 per cent had taken loans from friends and relatives in 2005 as against 40 per cent in 1987. Those who had taken housing loans in the resettlement colony are making repayment regularly in monthly instalments to the bank. The HUDCO has given loans of Rs.25000 through the bank for house construction to households who applied for loans. They have been repaying loans in monthly instalments as per the terms and conditions of the HUDCO. Of all the households who had taken loans from various sources have repaid the average amount of Rs.17500 till November 2005.

Saving

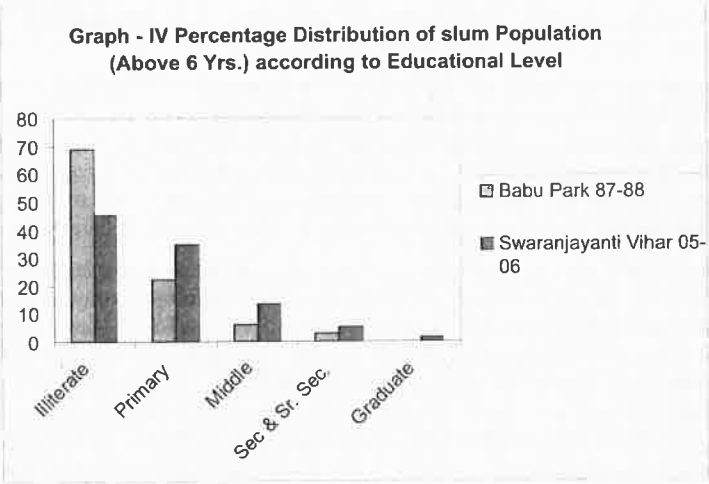
The percentage of households having saving accounts in the bank has increased from 5 per cent in 1987 in Babu Park to 30 per cent in 2005 in Swarnjayanti Vihar. The average amount of saving has increased from Rs.200 per month in Babu Park to Rs.500 in Swarnjayanti Vihar

Households Assets

With respect to possession of household assets, there was a substantial increase in household assets. In Babu Park squatter settlement none of the households had TVs, fans, gas stoves, steel almirahs, refrigerators, or coolers. In Swarnjayanti Vihar as many as 67 per cent have TVs, 84 per cent possess electric fans, 37 per cent possess gas stoves, and 14 per cent possess refrigerators or coolers (Table VIII).

Education

There is substantial improvement in the educational status of the slum population over the last 18 years. As many as 55 per cent of the slum population have attained different levels of education in 2005 as against 31 per cent in 1987. Those who have attained the primary school level education (Class I-V) has gone up from 22 per cent to 35 per cent, the middle school level (Class VI-VIII) from 6 per cent to 13 per cent, the high school level (Class IX-XII) from 3 per cent to 5 per cent. In Swarnjayanti Vihar as many as 75 per cent children in the age group 6-14 years attended the school as against 40 per cent children in the Babu Park squatter settlement (Table IX).



Morbidity

The data on ailments suffered by one or more members of the households are underestimated because the reference period is one year preceding the survey. If the reference period is long, it is subject to recall lapse. We had collected data from the households whether any one or more members suffered some kind of disease in the past one year preceding the survey in two periods of time. As many as 32 per cent of the households in 2005 as against 45 per cent in 1987 reported one or more members of their families suffered some kinds of ailment in the past one year. Though the percentage of households reporting ailments has gone down, the morbidity pattern remained similar in nature. Communicable diseases like typhoid, malaria, cholera, diarrhoea were common in both settlements (Table XII).

The foregoing analysis shows that there has been a significant change in occupation due to spatial mobility except for those occupations which are permanent in nature. Those male members who were engaged in the municipality as *safai karamcharis* in South Delhi are continuing their occupation because they cannot get better jobs. The women who were engaged as maids in South Delhi have also been continuing their jobs because of increase in wages since they moved to this area. The proportion of *safai karamcharis* and maids has increased substantially. More than one-third earners were engaged in *kabadi* in 1987. Now none of the earners pursue this trade as there is no scope for it. The proportion of petty shopowners has decreased as there is little market for it. However there are new avenues of employment for youth in local leather and plastic factories. They are mostly unskilled workers earning low wages. The proportion of casual workers has also increased substantially.

The average monthly household expenditure has increased from Rs.1815 in 1987 to Rs.2711 in 2005. As far as expenditure on different items of consumption is concerned, the average monthly expenditure on most of the items such as food, transport, medicine, electricity, festivals, etc has increased during the last 18 years. However, the average monthly expenditure on clothing and education has declined. The children are now getting free books and uniforms in school. Also, school fees are very nominal.

Many households now possess modern consumer goods like TVs, fans, gas stoves, etc. which they never possessed 18 years ago. The average amount of loan has increased from Rs.2665 in 1987 to Rs.29,700 in 2005. Most of the households had taken loans for construction of their houses. Of all the households who had taken loans have repaid the average amount of Rs.17,500 till November 2005. This clearly indicates that they have the repayment capacity because their income has increased more than double. While there has been an increase in the percentage of households having saving accounts in the bank from 5 per cent to 30 per cent, the average amount of monthly saving has increased from Rs.200 to Rs.500. The average amount of saving will increase once they repay the entire amount of housing loans. Looking at the slum dwellers on different economic parameters at two points of times, it can be concluded that their standard of living has substantially improved during the last 18 years.

The educational level of the slum dwellers has improved over the last 18 year from 31 per cent in 1987 to 55 per cent in 2005. The percentage of school-going children in the age group 6-14 years has risen from 40 to 75 during the same period.

There is hardly any change in the morbidity pattern. Communicable diseases such as typhoid, malaria, diarrhoea, cholera are still prevalent. However the percentage of households reporting ailments has declined from 45 per cent to 32 per cent. There is a definite improvement in the educational and health status of slum dwellers.

CHAPTER V

CHANGE IN ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND LEADERSHIP PATTERN

Every human settlement usually has an association of residents who attends to the needs and priorities of the residents. If the settlement is very large there may be more than one association. In the squatter settlement there is always a formal or informal association of slum dwellers with a Pradhan as its head. Most often the Pradhan is a grass root worker of a political party. His major task is to attend to the issue of demolition of *jhuggis* of slum dwellers who are always threatened of eviction from the squatter settlements by police, and other local residents. These squatters have played a significant role in vote bank politics. The squatters have thrived in Delhi because of political patronage. The Pradhan knows that their *jhuggis* will be demolished one day because of their illegal occupation of DDA land. His first task is to procure ration cards for the slum dwellers. Once he manages to procure ration cards, his next step is to pursue the matter of resettlement of slum dwellers with the local councillor. The ration card is a proof of residence without which a household cannot get a plot in the resettlement colony. The pradhan of a particular squatter settlement catches votes during election time for a political party with whom he is affiliated. Also, the slum dwellers want someone as their leader who is affiliated to some political party. They feel that political patronage is necessary for their survival and fulfilment of their basic needs. It is the pradhan who can lead them to rallies to press demands for fulfilment of their basic needs. The pradhan tries to solve some basic problems such as drinking water, sanitation, paved lanes, drainage which are totally absent in the initial stage of their settlement. The association which functions informally initially assumes a formal structure after it gets registered.

In the Babu Park squatter settlement the pradhan who introduced himself as social worker was basically a party worker of Congress(I). He had political motivation behind his social work activities in the settlement. He was elected Pradhan by a massive majority in 1982. After election his first task was to give a formal political dimension to this association. In 1983 he named this association 'Babu Park Labour Union Congress'. This was done under the political patronage of Congress leaders. In 1985, the association was registered with 21 members. The membership gradually increased because of the pradhan's commitment to the cause of their well-being. As many as 90 per cent of the respondents reported that they belonged to that association. Among those who reported to have belonged to that association, 56 per cent of the respondents reported that they simply performed tasks which

their pradhan assigned to them. About 11 per cent of the respondents reported that they contacted various political leaders to bring to their attention problems faced by the inhabitants and another 11 per cent said that they joined various processions to press for their demands. The remaining 22 per cent of respondents reported that they did not play any active role in the Union.

The association conducted meetings once a month. At the meeting members discussed the current problems and settled any dispute within the community. The Pradhan enjoyed the confidence of the local people. Most of the people were his followers. Though there were dissidents, their numbers were very few. The ex-Pradhan who was defeated in the 1982 local election was one of them. He could not form a rival faction in the settlement. Competitive factional politics was absent in the settlement but this ought not to be construed to have led to an oligarchy. The local people had faith in their Pradhan. The members had always helped in cleaning the settlement by disposing of garbage whenever they were asked by the Pradhan. During the flood the sewer line passing near the settlement often got choked causing great inconvenience to the people and members came forward to clean the choked sewer line on the instructions of the Pradhan. Whenever the street-light connections failed, the members rushed to DESU. They also contacted the MCD for taking up the anti-malaria programme.

The Pradhan had won the confidence of the people of the settlement not by empty promises but by concerted action. He was successful in providing social security to the inhabitants by removing the fear of eviction from the land by the DDA. Harassment from the 'Gujjars' and the police which was a regular event in the daily lives of the inhabitants was also resolved. It was with initiative that they got ration cards issued. The Pradhan met political leaders, employment exchange officials and managers of private factories regularly so as to secure jobs for the unemployed youth and, he had been quite successful in this venture. He was also successful in getting a water hydrant sanctioned for the inhabitants. He mobilised the local people to construct shelter under the Seva Plan project where children attended sessions regularly. With the help of local inhabitants he could render social services like remarriage of a widow, sending an inhabitant to his native place by collecting subscriptions from the local people, fixing a divorce suit for a lady who was harassed by her parents-in-law, and getting three policemen suspended who had raped a Harijan girl. He also got blankets distributed and an ex-gratia of Rs.50 per month sanctioned for a physically handicapped person of the settlement. In spite of his political motive of winning the votes for the Congress Party during election time, the Pradhan did a lot of welfare activities for the slum dwellers. However the power and authority that the Pradhan enjoyed in Babu Park gradually declined in the resettlement colony.

When the old issue of resettlement was resolved there was a change in the nature of solidarity and leadership pattern. The slum dwellers of Babu Park were placed under difficult circumstances immediately after coming to this settlement. They lived in temporary make-shift houses on an open field till they were resettled in the colony. Their economy was affected by displacement. Those who lost their jobs had to search for employment. There was cooperation in their effort to find employment. Arrangement of a chartered bus was made for the women who worked as domestic maids in South Delhi. They began travelling to and fro together in group by chartered bus till it met with an accident. The initial solidarity of the slum dwellers expressed through cooperation was gradually weakened. The abiding faith in their leaders and solidarity which they expressed through them in Babu Park began to weaken because every individual family including their leaders had to manage Rs.7000 for the plot of land to be allotted to slum dwellers by DDA. After lands were allotted to them they had to take loans from HUDCO or other sources for construction of house. Every individual family was busy in sorting out its own problems related to construction of his house. In the resettlement colony another two thousands households of slum dwellers came from different squatter settlements. Although the slum dwellers of Babu Park were resettled in two or three adjoining pockets of B blocks, the other slum dwellers were also resettled in these pockets. Since the resettlement colony is quite large, the homogeneous character of the squatter settlement is replaced by heterogeneity. A new network of relationships was developed among them. Although on occasions like marriage, they did invite many of their old neighbourhood friends of the squatter settlement, the social interactions by and large were confined to a group of households who were their immediate neighbours. They started living a more settled life in the resettlement colony. They do not have any fear of eviction from the land. The resettlement colony has been provided with better housing and infrastructural facilities like paved roads, lanes, drains, electricity, schools, etc. These facilities were virtually absent in the squatter settlement. It does not mean that the slum dwellers do not face any problems with respect to water, sanitation, garbage disposal, electricity, etc but the nature of problems are different in the resettlement colony. We have discussed these problems with respect to infrastructural facilities in Chapter III.

The Pradhan (Khimanand Upreti) who played a significant role in the upgradation process of the Babu Park squatter settlement remained subdued in the resettlement colony. His left hand was chopped by the local 'gundas' during his stay in Babu Park. When he fought for causes of the slum dwellers of Babu Park despite local resistance he in fact invited trouble from the local residents. His contributions to the welfare of Babu Park are widely recognised even today. But the irony is that

he is struggling for his own livelihood. As for pradhans of other squatter settlements they also had to struggle for their own livelihood in the initial stages of their resettlement. When they settled down they were more interested in their own well-being. They never came together and formed a Residents Welfare Society.

Shafique Qureshi who came from a squatter settlement near CGO complex emerged as President of the newly formed association known as Adarsh Kalyan Seva Samiti. It was registered under Societies Registration Act of 1860 in 2004. The total members of this Samiti are 350 covering all the Blocks. The executive committee consists of President, Vice-President, Secretary, Joint Secretary, Cashier, and Deputy Cashier and five executive members. Thus the total members of the executive committee are eleven. Out of these, ten members belonged to B4 block. All are representatives of the earlier squatter settlement of CGO complex. None of the executive members are from Babu Park. Its office is located in B4 block. The annual membership fee of Rs.50 is charged annually. With respect to educational level only the upapradhan has attained education upto secondary level, three have attained middle level education, three have attained primary level, four have not attained any level of education. The main objectives of the association are getting the environment cleaned, arrangement of safe water supply to the residents, making the sewer line operational, prevent theft and arrangement of security. The General Body meeting is held every three months and executive meeting is held fortnightly. It was reported that they were collecting funds for constructing an iron gate at the main entrance for security. It was also reported that thefts were taking place in the locality. Besides the executive committee, a sub committee consisting of four members in each pocket in each block has been constituted to address the problems of their area. The members of the association were asked to keep vigilance on the activities of strangers. In view of growing terrorist activities in the country, they have asked their residents not to give shelter to any unknown person. They have not been able to resolve certain long standing issues such as covering the open drains, supply of municipal water and removing blockage in the sewer line making it operational in spite of their continuous efforts to negotiate with concerned officials. They have complained about ground water which is being supplied to them. They feel this water is not fit for human consumption. The electric poles until recently were not energised. The streets became dark after sunset. It was reported that a few old people and children fell into an open drain owing to absence of street lights. Though the Pradhan has claimed to have made efforts to resolve the issue of drinking water, street lights, drainage, and sewers but he has not been successful in resolving any of these issues. Only recently when NDPL has taken up directly the electricity connection to households and electric poles have the poles been energised. Before that the

private contractor used to look after the maintenance of electric connections. The executive members are his close associates who came from the same squatter settlement. Though their area of operation is the entire resettlement colony, it is localised in a few pockets of B and C. The slum dwellers who came from Babu Park do not feel that they are of the association. They do not have much confidence in the new leader. This is partly due to apathy and partly due to paucity of time.

It is reported that that as many as 44.3 per cent of the respondents have participated in the residents' meetings related to cleanliness, education of children, midday meals, etc. When asked whether they are members of any organisation, only 10 per cent of the respondents have reported that they are the members of the organisation. One is a member of Adarsh District Yuvak Congress, two women are members of Mahila Mandal, one is a member of Muslim Welfare Society, the remaining are members of Adarsh Kalyan Seva Samiti. Since the member of the Muslim Welfare Society is also President, he always looks after the interests of the Muslim community with respect to education of children, employment and settlement of disputes.

The slum dwellers of Babu Park demonstrated an extraordinary solidarity during 1987-88 which could be interpreted as an indicator of subaltern consciousness. This solidarity arose mainly because of the need for collective efforts to fight for their basic needs, particularly shelter and water. The threat of eviction from the land was the major binding force which brought them together. Rehabilitation in the resettlement colony with some better infrastructural facilities brought them stability. The fear of eviction which haunted and plagued them throughout their stay in the squatter settlement has disappeared. There has been growth of individualism and social solidarity has weakened after they were resettled in the colony. Since the work sites of most of the individuals are far, there is hardly any time for them to devote to the common issues related to water, sanitation, electricity, drainage, sewer garbage disposal, etc. They are aware of those issues. But unemployment of youth is a major concern for them. It is evident that despite certain important changes in the physical features, they are not adequate enough to bring any major qualitative breakthrough. The slum dwellers of the resettlement colony no doubt have better housing with security of tenancy and earn more than before, both in relative and absolute terms. However, relatively better incomes and better housing appear to have also prompted individualism. The growth of individualism has weakened the social solidarity of the slum dwellers. They do not depend much upon the leader for solving their problems. They know that if they have money they can solve their own problems.

CHAPTER VI

CASE STUDIES

In this chapter an attempt has been made to highlight the issues related to livelihood and education of the slum dwellers through case studies. These case studies also highlight their struggle for existence and the process of adaptation to a new environment in a resettlement colony. Six case studies of individual slum dwellers representing men, women and youth are presented below.

Case Study I

Shri Bisan Kumar

Sri Bisan Kumar is 45 years old and Balmiki by caste. He came to the Babu Park squatter settlement in 1984 at the age of 21 and constructed a *jhuggi* 15 days before his marriage. His wife came from a village in Ghaziabad district. Sri Bisan Kumar was born in Delhi. His parents came from a village in Meerut district in 1960. His father was a construction labourer and moved from one place to another along with his family. His parents had died before he finally settled in Babu Park. He lived in Babu Park for 17 years from 1984 to 1999. He studied upto the primary level and joined the municipality as a sweeper in 1996. Before that he worked in an export factory earning a meagre income of Rs.1200 per month. When he joined the municipality his income rose to Rs.3000. He also earned an additional income of Rs.500-600 per month by driving a three wheeler which he hired from the owner. During the day he worked in the municipality. He drove the three wheeler at night. After coming to the resettlement colony he lost his part-time job. But he continued to work in the municipality. He went to his workplace early in the morning covering a distance of 50 kms and returned to his residence late in the evening. Since the job was permanent, he could not give it up.

He also earned a reasonable income which he could never have earned from any other source. When we were carrying out our survey in October-November 2005, he earned about Rs.7000 per month.

After an initial struggle in the resettlement for two months he was able to construct a *pucca* house on a plot measuring 22.5 sq. yards. He took a loan of Rs.22,500 from HUDCO for construction of the house. He repaid the entire amount of loan within a period of five years through a monthly instalment of Rs.550.

When we asked him whether he was happy in the resettlement colony, he replied that he was happy in some respects and unhappy in other respects. He was happy because there was no fear of eviction from the land. He now had a *pucca* house. But his workplace was so far away that a lot of time was wasted in travelling. He was totally exhausted when he came back from work. In Babu Park he had the opportunity of earning additional income. Income opportunities in Tikri Khurd are limited.

Case Study II

Rajesh Kumar

Rajesh (Bisan's son) came to this resettlement colony when he was about 15 years old. He was born and brought up in Babu Park in Kotla Mubarakpur. He studied in Class IX in a government school in Defence Colony. His father - Sri Bisan Kumar was a sweeper in the municipality. His mother - Laxmi Devi was a housewife. His younger brother Deepak Kumar studied in Class V.

On July 12, 1999 when their *jhuggi* in Babu Park was demolished, all of them along with other slum dwellers came to the open field of Swarnjayanti Vihar resettlement colony. In the initial stage of their resettlement all of them suffered a lot and lived in trauma. But since his father worked in the municipality, he did not lose his job. He did not face any financial problem.

Rajesh was not willing to continue his education in a high school located near the resettlement colony. The area being dominated by Jat communities, the maximum number of students in the school are from this community. The local boys interacted among them in the local language. The school environment was quite alien to Rajesh. After much persuasion by his parents, Rajesh was admitted to the next academic session (2000-2001). The problem of language still continued. He could not follow his teacher's accent in Hindi. He failed to qualify in the IXth examination. However he continued his study and passed the Xth board examination in 2003. After passing the XII board examination in 2005, he joined a certificate course in computers in August 2005 in a private institute in South Extension. He completed the course in March 2006.

After completing the computer course, he joined a medicine factory (Oshin Pharmaceutical Private Limited) in April 2006 located at Kundli in Haryana at a distance of 8 kms from the resettlement colony. Initially he was given Rs.2000 per month as salary. During this period he received training in a machine operating job. After two months his salary was increased to Rs.2500 per month.

He worked there for seven months. His service was terminated on October 31, 2006. It was reported by the management that the factory was running at a loss.

Rajesh was only 20 years old when his parents got him married. He was married on May 5, 2005. His wife was 18 years old. She came from a village in the district of Aligarh. She studied upto Class V. Rajesh received one cot (*palang*), one wooden table, two plastic chairs, one dressing table, one small TV set (black and white), one steel almirah and steel utensils in the form of dowry besides some gold and silver jewellery for his wife.

Rajesh is unemployed now and is looking for a job. He is contacting other employers of local factories directly. He will not take up any job in a factory through a labour contractor, because the labour contractor gives less money. Most workers are recruited through labour contractors. These contractors get the work done by engaging skilled and unskilled labourers at low wages. When the contract is over the tenure of labour is also over.

Deepak Kumar

Deepak Kumar (Rajesh's younger brother) was about 12 years old when he came to this resettlement colony in 1999. He studied in Class VI with his brother in a government school in Defence Colony. After coming to this resettlement colony he joined Government Sarvodaya Coeducational Senior Secondary School in Class VI. He studied for two years and dropped out after failing the examination in Class VII. He did not feel at home in school nor did he like it. He also faced the problem of language. Gradually he was disinterested in study. He wandered about the whole day and engaged in gossip with other teenagers of his age. When he was 17 his parents persuaded him to search for jobs but could not get any till then. He finally got a job in July 2005 in a medicine factory on a monthly salary of Rs.1200. He worked there as a helper. But his job was mainly loading and unloading of medicine. He was soon fed up with the job and left in September 2005. He was then unemployed. There is a farm house at Baktiarpur at a distance of 6-7 kms from the resettlement colony. Whenever there was any marriage party or birthday party he worked as a waiter and earned Rs.100. On an average he worked for three days on these occasions and earned Rs.300 per month from it.

Case Study III

Kamla Devi

This is the story of a lady who worked as a domestic maid in South Extension covering a distance of about 90 kms. (to and fro) away from her children for more than fourteen hours. One day, she met with an accident when the bus overturned while returning home. She was seriously injured and recovered from her injury after several months. She was compelled to work again because of financial problems.

Kamla Devi is a domestic maid in South Extension and is the wife of Kalicharan who works as a sweeper in the NDMC. She is Balmiki (SC) by caste and came to Babu Park in 1984. In 1997 while living in Bapu Park her *jhuggi* was raised to the ground in a fire and all the household goods were burnt. Fortunately she and her children were away at their native place in Etawah to attend a relative's wedding. When the fire broke out, her husband had gone to work. His wife was informed by a relative that they should not return till the *jhuggi* was constructed. Her husband put up a temporary tent and started living there. It took almost three months to arrange money for the construction of the *jhuggi* and purchase of all household goods. After construction of the *jhuggi* his wife and children came back. Kamla Devi worked as a domestic maid in the household. Before the fire broke out she was simply a housewife looking after eight children. There was so much loss caused by the fire that she had no option but to work as a domestic maid. She earned Rs.1200 per month in three households after coming to the resettlement colony in July 1999 and continued to work in those households. About 35 other women of the resettlement colony used to work in the households in the South Extension and Defence Colony area. A chartered bus was arranged by a private operator to drop them in the morning at 7.00 - 7.30 a.m. and pick them up in the evening at 5.00 p.m. Each woman had to pay Rs.20 per day to the bus operator. This additional bus fair of Rs.600 per month compelled them to demand more money from the landladies to meet the additional burden of the bus fare. Since their demand was genuine, the landladies increased their wages by Rs.200 or 250 per month. The landladies also depended on their services as they were not easily available in the nearby area. As a result of an increase in wages she started earning about Rs.2000 from these households. Those who worked as domestic maids at distant place, had to leave their residences at 5.30 a.m. and came back late in the evening about 7 p.m. After five months the chartered bus met with an accident and some women were injured. However nobody was seriously injured. Many women were afraid to travel by chartered bus. Ultimately the chartered bus was withdrawn from this route. After this

accident the women stopped going to work. After a month some 15 to 18 women decided to go to work. An RTV bus was arranged for them. These women began going to work. Everything went fine but after six months this bus overturned and injured everyone. Two died on the spot, others were seriously injured. Most of them were admitted to Government Hospital, Jahangirpuri. Kamla Devi too was hospitalised. She was discharged after a few days but was under treatment for several months. The driver of the RTV bus was arrested and his license of the bus was cancelled. After a year when she was completely recovered she started going to work by DTC bus. Now 18 women are working as domestic maids in South Extension and Defence Colony. Those who work as domestic maids get up at 4 a.m. to prepare food for themselves and their husbands and children. Between 5–5.30 a.m. the maids have to catch DTC bus and reach the work site at 7.30 a.m. They have to change the bus at Azadpur and return home at 8 o'clock completely tired and exhausted. The maids not have any leisure time and have to prepare food for dinner. They go to bed at 11 o'clock

Case Study IV

Arun Kumar

Arun Kumar is 28 years old. He is Balmiki (SC) by caste. His parents came to Delhi from Ghaziabad in 1980 when he was only three years old. They settled in the Babu Park squatter settlement. His father worked as a domestic servant in a house in South Extension. His mother used to work as a maid in the same area. He had one brother and two sisters who were born in Babu Park. He was educated there and passed the X Board Examination. In 1996 he was married. In 1997 he was employed as a peon in a private company. He earned Rs.2500 per month. His wife worked as a domestic servant for six months before coming to this resettlement colony. She earned Rs.1000 per month.

When he came to this resettlement colony, he and his father got separate plots. Both of them built *kutcha* houses on their plots and started living separately though they met each other daily. His father lived with his mother, brother and sisters. His father continued to work in the same house in South Extension and earns Rs.3000 per month. His mother stopped going to work. His elder sister was married three years ago and lives in the same locality.

Arun lives with his wife and two children - one daughter and a son aged 3 years and 4 months respectively. His wife is illiterate. He has built a *pucca* house after getting a loan of Rs.25000 from HUDCO. He was still making repayment of a monthly instalment of Rs.550.

After coming to this resettlement colony, his services were terminated because he was unable to reach office in time. His wife discontinued her job as a domestic maid. He worked in a plastic factory for a month on a consolidated salary of Rs.1200 per month. He left the job because he was not satisfied with it. After a year he got a job as a conductor in a private bus on the Mundrika (Ring Road) route. It is not a regular job. The payment is made on a daily basis. He is paid Rs.150 per day and will remain on this route for 13 hours from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. He has to reach Azadpur at 7 a.m. The bus service comes to a halt at 10 p.m. He will be relieved at 11 o'clock after settling all accounts. He cannot return home. He takes shelter in the bus and spends the whole night there and gets ready for the service the next day. He works for three to four days and comes back home. When he comes back he remains there for two or three days. On an average he earns about Rs.2000 per month. His wife works in a plastic factory. She earns Rs.1200 per month. It is also not a regular job. Most of the workers are engaged by the contractors who get work periodically on a contractual basis.

Case Study V

Deepak Kumar Vaid

Deepak Kumar Vaid is 22 years old. He came to this resettlement colony along with his mother and younger brother Vicky in 2002. Though his father was allotted a plot in 1999 they did not move to this settlement primarily because his father worked as a domestic servant in South Extension. After demolition of their *jhuggi* in Babu Park they lived in a rented room near Babu Park. His father died in January 2000. His eldest brother who lived separately after marriage got a *pucca* house constructed on his father's plot. He works in CRPF and his wife and children lived in that house till Deepak's mother moved to this house in 2002. His eldest brother's family moved to some other area of Delhi. His eldest brother was also allotted a separate plot. The house on this plot has been rented out. His other elder brother lived separately with his wife and child in Premnagar in a rented house near Babu Park. He is a driver in a private company. Deepak has three sisters. All of them are married. His eldest sister lives in Nasirpur near Palam Airport while the other two sisters live in Darampur near Gandhinagar in East Delhi.

Deepak has studied upto Class V, while his brother has studied upto Class II. After his father's death in 2000, Deepak joined a Readymade Garment shop in Sarojini Market. He worked there for two and a half years and earned Rs.2700 per month. His services were terminated because of his refusal to go to Mussoorie in May 2002. He was asked to work for two months (tourist season) as a salesman

in their stall in Mussoorie. He demanded advance salary of one month which his employer refused. After six months he got a job as a salesman in a company who promoted Fenshui items. He worked there moving from one centre to other within the territory of Delhi. His services were terminated after six months. He remained unemployed for more than one year till he joined Maiden Pharmaceutical Private Limited at Kundli in Haryana. He worked there for eight months (February 2006 to September 2006) on a consolidated salary of Rs.2200 per month. As his company ran at a loss, his services were terminated. In November 2006, he joined as a helper to a private contractor who had some contractual work of cable installation from Hutch Company. He did not receive payment of Rs.2500 for the month of November 2006.

Vicky is 20 years old and studied upto Class II. After his father's death, Vicky worked as a helper in a private printing press for six months on a consolidated salary of Rs.1400 per month. He left the job as he did not like it. He remained unemployed for six months. In 2001 he joined a garment shop in Sarojini Market. He worked there for one year. When he came to the resettlement he left the job. He remained unemployed for one year and four months. He joined Maiden Pharmaceutical Pvt. Ltd. along with his elder brother on a consolidated salary of Rs.1600 per month. His services were terminated along with his brother. He is now unemployed.

Case Study VI

Ram Prakash

Ram Prakash is 46 years old. He is Balmiki (SC) by caste. He was educated upto primary level. He came to Delhi from Badayun district of Uttar Pradesh sometime in the early 1970s at the age of 10. He started living in his relative's godown in Kotla Mubarakpur. He was a rag picker and used to dump 'kabadis' in the godown for which he used to get one rupee per day. Subsequently his daily wage was increased at regular intervals.

He was one of the earliest settlers in Babu Park. He constructed a 'jhuggi' in 1978 along with some other construction labourers at the suggestion of contractors. He used to pay Rs.10 per month to the Gujjars who lived adjacent to their site. He continued to work as a rag picker till he got a job as a cleaner on a daily wage basis at the rate of Rs.11 at the Institute of Home Economics in South Extension. His wage increased to Rs.23.50 in 1986. In 1988 he was appointed on an ad hoc basis in the scale of Rs.750 - Rs.950. In 1999 his services were regularised and his basic salary is now Rs.2940. The total gross emolument is Rs.7000 per month.

He got married in 1986. It was a love marriage. The wife is illiterate. She came from Kolkata working as a domestic maid in the Vasant Vihar area. After marriage she remained a housewife looking after the children. Ram Prakash has three sons and two daughters. His eldest son is 20 years old. He has passed Class V and works in a plastic factory for 12 hours, earning Rs.1800 per month. His second son is 18 years old. He did not have any formal education and is unemployed. His eldest daughter is 15 years old. She is illiterate. His youngest daughter and sons are studying in primary school.

While living in Babu Park he was informed by a DDA official that the *jhuggis* in their settlement would be demolished the following day. He did not take it seriously. They have heard such rumours before. On July 12, he went to his office as usual. However, he was mentally disturbed. He told the office that he would return within an hour if their *jhuggi* was not demolished. On reaching his settlement around 11.30 a.m. he found the demolition squad had already started demolishing some *jhuggis* in their settlement. He was also to remove all his belongings from his *jhuggi*. He and members of his family collected all the belongings and dumped them on the roadside. Some official from MCD came to guide them for their rehabilitation. He issued a slip to each household head of the *jhuggi* indicating his name and household number on payment of Rs.200. He told them that the tempos had been arranged to take them and their belongings to the camp in Tikri Khurd in north-west Delhi. They would be allotted a plot in due course. They had to pay Rs.7000 within a month to the JJ department of the MCD. They would have to stay in the camp till they were allotted plots. They were told that they should not misplace this slip which would be required along with other documents such as ration card, identity card, etc at the time of payment of Rs.7000 for the plot.

It was late at night when he and his family reached the open site of Swarnjayanti Vihar resettlement colony. He found that the *jhuggi* dwellers had already arrived there. They put their luggage and sat on it. All spent a sleepless night taking care of their belongings. Next morning he put up a temporary make-shift *jhuggi*. He took leave for a few days. He arranged Rs.7000 in 15 days and deposited this money at the JJ department of the MCD along with other documents. He was allotted a plot in B block in Swarnjayanti Vihar after a month. He constructed a *kutcha* house on it and started living there. He faced great difficulties there. After a year he and his family moved to Kotla and took a rented room. They could not stay there for long. They faced several problems relating to water and electricity. This led to a quarrel between them and the landlords. The landlord wanted them to vacate the room because the initial contract of lease of 11 months was going to be over. After 11 months they came back to Swarnjayanti Vihar. He borrowed

new avenues of employment. The *safai karmcharis* working in South Delhi continued to work because they were permanent employees of the municipality earning relatively better incomes than other slum dwellers. The women working as domestic maids in the middle and upper classes houses in South Delhi also continued to work because their landladies were in dire need of their services at their houses. They had enhanced their wages to meet the increased cost of the transport.

Change in Housing

After facing several odds in the temporary make-shift houses for two months they moved to newly constructed houses. The condition of housing is better in terms of space, structure and materials used than the condition of housing in Babu Park. In Babu Park all the houses were *kutch*a/thatched without separate kitchens or toilets. In Swarnjayanti Vihar 86 per cent houses are *pucca* or semi-*pucca*. Only 14 per cent are *kutch*a houses. The average area of the room is 162 sq feet as against 72 sq feet in Babu Park. As many as 21 per cent have separate toilets and 5.7 per cent have separate kitchens. Sixteen per cent have constructed rooms on the first floors.

Change in Infrastructure

The slum dwellers were resettled under a planned layout with proper infrastructure such as metalled roads, concrete paved lanes, sewerage, water supply, community toilets, parks, schools, etc. In contrast, the Babu Park squatter settlement was a cluster of *jhuggis* huddled together with temporary building materials such as bamboo, *kutch*a bricks, mud, iron or polythene sheets, etc. The area of the Babu Park squatter settlement was overcrowded and congested with very narrow paved lanes. The drain was a gutter of water which accumulated in the open pit. The trash, garbage and refuge were scattered all over the settlement. As a result of irregular cleaning, there was a huge pile of garbage which made the place very dirty and unclean. The 'kabadi' materials which were placed just besides the houses of rag pickers and '*kabadiwallas*' made the situation much worse. In the resettlement colony MCD *safai karamcharis* at least come, if not regularly, to maintain cleanliness in the area. However at random some pile of garbage cannot escape one's notice.

Though the slum dwellers live in a relatively better environment in the resettlement colony than they used to in the squatter settlement, the physical environment of the resettlement colony is far from satisfactory. The open concrete drains running through the settlement are choked owing to accumulation of silage. The sewer lines are not connected to the main sewerage system. Although every individual

household is connected by a tap but the municipal water is not being supplied to the water pipeline. Individual taps always remain dry. The underground water is the main source of water in the resettlement colony which is lifted in the pumping station and then supplied to overhead tanks of the common bathing platform connected by three or four taps. Most of the members bathe and wash their clothes in the common bathing platform. They fetch water from here for cooking and drinking purposes.

The pay and use community toilet built by the MCD in Swarnjayanti Vihar had been in operation for two years. It was maintained by a private contractor. Only a few slum dwellers used this toilet. The private contractor could not meet even the maintenance cost. The pay and use community toilet was closed down. It was later demolished. The Sulabh Shauchalaya with 16 WC seats for men and 11 WC seats for women is run by the Sulabh International. Only 6 per cent use this. Though 21 per cent households have individual toilets but they are not being used regularly. As many as 73 per cent slum dwellers defecate in the open field. There was a pay-and-use community toilet near Babu Park but a few had used this community toilet. More than 80 per cent of the slum dwellers went to the open field for defecation. There is no change in sanitary habits. The electric poles surrounding Babu Park were energised. It was from the electric poles the slum dwellers had taken individual illegal connections. In Swarnjayanti Vihar the electric poles are not energised. However they have taken a legal connection from a private contractor.

Change in Education and Health Services

The slum children in Babu Park had easy access to the MCD Primary School which was located near their settlement. The senior secondary school was located at a distance of less than one km. When the slum dwellers shifted to the resettlement colony they faced many problems in sending their children to the MCD Primary School located at Tikri Khurd village at a distance of one km. They used to miss their classes and play in the open. There was a high dropout of children in primary school. The high school children could not adapt themselves to Jat-dominated rural children. There were dropouts among these high school children. When a Composite Primary School for the slum children of Swarnjayanti Vihar came up in the settlement attendance rose and the drop out rate declined. The school has a good building with all infrastructure. It has attracted parents and children. Being situated in the locality the parents can drop their children to school before going out for work. The children cannot now play truant as they used to do in the village school. The senior secondary school is located at a distance of less than a half

kilometre. The senior children have gradually adapted themselves to the local children.

In Babu Park a non-formal educational centre for the children aged 3-12 was being run by SEWA a reputed non-government organisation. As many as 50 children attended the sessions. An NGO (Nirman Sanstha) runs a programme of education for those children who have not received formal education or who have dropped out from school. As many as 60 children attended the session from B3 and B4 blocks. The proportion of school-going slum children has risen from 40 per cent to 75 per cent.

There was no anganwadi in Babu Park. The children were immunised in the neighbouring health centre. There are three anganwadis near their resettlement colony. The anganwadi worker with the assistance of a helper runs a centre for pre-school children, distributes nutritive food to the children and pregnant mothers. They get the children immunised by an Auxiliary Mid Nurse. They also distribute iron and folic tablets to pregnant mothers.

In Babu Park the slum dwellers used the services of good health care facilities free of cost at a public dispensary and public hospital such as Safdarjang and All India Institute of Medical Sciences which are located nearby. In Swarnjayanti Vihar very few slum dwellers use the services of the public dispensary located at Tikri village. Most of the slum dwellers go to registered private medical practitioners or quacks located within the resettlement. They are always available at their doorstep. Since the work sites of many slum dwellers are very far they find it convenient to approach them for treatment. Although the quality of treatment may not be as good as professionally qualified doctors, they are easily available for minor illnesses such as fever, coughs and colds, diarrhoea, minor injuries, etc. These medical practitioners charge Rs.30-40 for treatment including medicines. For major illnesses they go to Raja Harish Chandra Satyabati Hospital which is located in Narela at a distance of five kms. The slum dwellers do not get the kind of health facilities which they received in Babu Park.

Change in Priorities

The shelter was the first priority in Babu Park because the slum dwellers were under constant threat of eviction from the land which they illegally occupied. In Swarnjayanti Vihar, water, employment and drainage received first priority. Only those households whose family size have increased needed rooms on their first floors reported shelter as their first priority.

Change in Demography

The average household size has increased from 4.2 to 5.3. The percentage of joint families has increased from 12.5 to 21.4 owing to the marriage of their grown up sons who do not live separately. The percentage of joint families will continue to increase because the married children cannot construct *jhuggis* in the resettlement colony as they did in the squatter settlement. As many as 16 per cent have constructed a room on the first floor to accommodate their married sons who share the same cooked food with their respective households.

The decline in the percentage of population between 0-4 years from 15.5 in 1987 to 8.8 in 2005 and increase in the percentage of population of 55 years and above from 3.0 to 6.9 during the same period indicate the process of ageing and decline in fertility. There has been minimal change in the percentage and female population.

Change in Occupation

There has been a significant change in occupations due to spatial mobility apart from those occupations which are permanent in nature. More than one-third earners were engaged in *kabadi* in 1987. Now none of the earners pursue this trade as there is no scope for it. The proportion of petty shopowners has decreased as there is little market for it. However there are new avenues of employment for youth in local leather and plastic factories. They are mostly unskilled workers earning low wages. The proportion of casual workers has also increased substantially. Those male members who were engaged in the municipality as *safai karamcharis* in South Delhi have been continuing their occupation because they cannot get better jobs. The women who were engaged as maids in South Delhi have also been continuing their jobs because of an increase in wages since they shifted to this area. The proportion of *safai karamcharis* and maids has increased substantially.

Change in Income

There has been a substantial increase of income of households during the last 18 years. The average monthly household income has increased from Rs.1750 to Rs.3835 and the average per capita income has increased from Rs.417 in 1987 to Rs.735 in 2005. In 1987 only 7 per cent of the households had an income of Rs.1600 or less as against 60 per cent in 2005. As many as 5 per cent had income above Rs.3000 in 1987 as against 51 per cent in 2005 had income between Rs.2301 and Rs.3000 and 5 per cent had income more than Rs.3000. In 2005, as many as 51 per cent of the households have income above Rs.3000, 29 per cent have income between Rs.2301 and Rs.3000, about 13 per cent have

income between Rs.1601 and Rs.2300 and about 7 per cent have income below Rs.1600. This only indicates that there is substantial improvement in real income of the households. Since income data are less reliable, we are not drawing any strong conclusions for assessing the livelihood status of the households.

Change in Expenditure Pattern

The average monthly household expenditure has increased from Rs.1815 in 1987 to Rs.2711 in 2005. As far as expenditure on different items of consumption is concerned, the average monthly expenditure on most of the items such as food, transport, medicines, electricity, festivals, etc has increased during last 18 years. However average monthly expenditure on clothing and education has declined. The children now get free books and uniforms in school. Also, school fees are very nominal.

There has been a substantial increase of households. Many households now possess modern consumer goods like TVs, fans, gas stoves, etc which they never possessed 18 years ago. This indicates a substantial improvement in their living standards.

The average amount of loan has increased from Rs.2665 in 1987 to Rs.29,700 in 2005. Most of the households had taken loans for construction of their houses. Of all the households who had taken loans have repaid the average amount of Rs.17,500 till November 2005. This clearly indicates that they have the repayment capacity because their income has increased more than double. While there has been an increase in the percentage of households having saving accounts in the bank from 5 per cent to 30 per cent, the average amount of monthly saving has increased from Rs.200 to Rs.500. Looking at the slum dwellers on different economic parameters in income, expenditure, saving, assets at two points of times, it can be concluded that their standard of living has substantially improved during the last 18 years.

Change in Educational Level and Morbidity Pattern

The educational level of the slum dwellers has improved over the last 18 years from 31 per cent in 1987 to 55 per cent in 2005. The percentage of school-going children in the age group 6-14 years has risen from 40 to 75 during the same period.

There is hardly any change in the morbidity pattern. Communicable diseases like typhoid, malaria, diarrhea and cholera are still prevalent. However the percentage of households reporting ailments has declined from 45 per cent to 32 per cent.

There is a definite improvement in the educational and health status of slum dwellers.

Change in Leadership Pattern

The slum dwellers of squatter settlements formed a sizeable population in Delhi. The political parties always tried to use them as 'vote bank politics'. The squatter settlements played a decisive role in the election of the state. The slum dwellers depended upon their local leaders who are affiliated to political parties. The squatters have thrived in Delhi because of political patronage.

The Pradhan of Babu Park was an outsider who began to stay with them. He introduced himself as a social worker. He was in fact a grass-root Congress Party worker. He was well educated and soon became a popular leader and won the confidence of the people. He formed an association which he named 'Babu Park Labour Congress'. Immediately after being elected as Pradhan, he got ration cards issued for them which would be required as proof of residence at the time of resettlement. He was successful in providing social security to the inhabitants by removing the fear of eviction from the land by the DDA. Harassment from the 'Gujjars' and the police which was a regular event in the daily lives of the inhabitants was also resolved. The Pradhan met political leaders, employment exchange officials and managers of private factories regularly so as to secure jobs for the unemployed youth and, he had been quite successful in this venture. He was also successful in getting a water hydrant sanctioned for the inhabitants. With the help of local inhabitants he could render social services like remarriage of a widow, sending an inhabitant to his native place by collecting subscriptions from the local people, fixing a divorce suit for a lady who was harassed by her parents-in-law, and getting three policemen suspended who had raped a Harijan girl. He also got blankets distributed and an ex-gratia of Rs.50 per month sanctioned for one physically handicapped person of the settlement of resettlement. He regularly enquired from the concerned officials of DDA whether their case of resettlement was being considered and the size of plot to be allotted to each household in the resettlement colony. The Pradhan had won the confidence of the slum dwellers.

When the slum dwellers of Babu Park were shifted to Swarnjayanti Vihar resettlement colony a huge number of resettlers from different squatter settlements arrived in Delhi. The leaders of the associations of different squatter settlements were less effective in the new resettlement colony. They were formed with the sole objective of getting minimum basic facilities such as drinking water and delaying the process of demolition of their *jhuggis* till the government provided alternative sites. The functional roles the leaders of these associations played in the squatter settlement

were no longer required in the resettlement colony because they were provided with security of land and better infrastructure. In the initial stages of their resettlement the slum dwellers including their leaders had to make all arrangements for loans and construction of their houses. They had to make individual efforts for arrangement of loans and construction of their houses. When they were settled in the new physical and social environment there emerged new problems and issues. The slum dwellers of B block felt the need to form an association to deal with these problems. It took almost five years to form an association. An association named 'Adarsh Kalyan Seva Samiti' was formed under the Societies Registration Act of 1860 in 2004. A Pradhan was elected along with 11 executive members. Most of the executive members belonged to pocket 4 of Block B who originally came from the CGO complex squatter settlement. Although there are 350 ordinary members of the association they hardly play any role for the welfare and development of the resettlement colony. They have not been able to resolve some long standing issues such as supply of electricity in the electric poles, covering the open drains' supply of municipal water and removing blockage in the sewer line in spite of their continuous efforts to negotiate with concerned officials. Most of the inhabitants do not have much confidence in the leadership. This may be partly due to public apathy and partly to paucity of time.

The slum dwellers of Babu Park demonstrated an extraordinary solidarity during 1987-88 which could be interpreted as an indicator of subaltern consciousness. This solidarity arose mainly because of the need for collective efforts to fight for their basic needs, particularly shelter and water. The threat of eviction from the land was the major binding force which brought them together. Rehabilitation in the resettlement colony with some better infrastructural facilities brought them stability. The fear of eviction which haunted their minds throughout their stay in the squatter settlement has disappeared. There has been growth of individualism and social solidarity has weakened after they were resettled in the colony. Since the work sites of most of the individuals are far, there is hardly any time for them to devote some time to the common issues related to water, sanitation, electricity, drainage, sewer garbage disposal, etc. They are aware of those issues. But unemployment of youth is a major concern for them. It is evident that despite certain important changes in the physical features, they are not adequate enough to bring any major qualitative breakthrough. The slum dwellers of the resettlement colony no doubt have better housing with ownership rights and earn more than before, both in relative and absolute terms. But relatively better income and better housing appear to have also prompted individualism. The growth of individualism has weakened the social solidarity of the slum dwellers. They do not depend much on the leader to solve their problems. They know that if they have money they can solve their own problems.

Table 1
Percentage Distribution of Households According to Various Age Groups

Age Group	1987-88	2005-06
	Babu Park	Swaranjayanti Vihar
0 - 4 years	15.5	8.8
5 - 9 years	18.5	17.3
10-14 years	11.3	14.3
15-24 years	19.0	22.0
25-34 years	17.9	14.3
35-44 years	7.1	12.4
45-54 years	7.7	4.1
55-59 years	1.8	1.4
60 and above	1.2	5.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 2
Percentage Distribution of Households According to Household Size

Household Size	1987-88		2005-06	
	Babu Park		Swaranjayanti Vihar	
	No. of hhs.	Percentage	No. of hhs.	Percentage
3 or less members	16	40.0	14	20.0
4 to 5 members	15	37.5	25	35.7
6 and more members	9	22.5	31	44.3

Table 3
Distribution Households According to Types of Families

Type of Families	1987-88		2005-06	
	Babu Park		Swaranjayanti Vihar	
	No. of hhs.	Percentage	No. of hhs.	Percentage
Nuclear	35	87.5	55	78.6
Joint	5	12.5	15	21.4

Table 4

Percentage Distribution of the Occupations of the Earners

Occupation	1987-88 Babu Park			2005-06 Swaranjayanti Vihar		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Kabadi	17 (30.4)	3 (5.3)	20 (35.7)	-	-	-
Safai Karamchari Municipality	1 (1.8)	-	1 (1.8)	14 (12.8)	8 (7.3)	22 (20.2)
Casual labourer	9 (16.1)	-	9 (16.1)	30 (27.5)	2 (1.8)	32 (29.3)
Factory worker	-	-	-	14 (12.8)	4 (3.7)	18 (16.5)
Domestic maid	-	2 (3.6)	2 (3.6)	-	18 (16.5)	18 (16.5)
Sweeper (Pvt.)	4 (7.1)	2 (3.6)	6 (10.7)	5 (4.6)	-	5 (4.6)
Cycle repairing mechanic	2 (3.6)	-	2 (3.6)	1 (0.9)	-	1 (0.9)
Rickshaw puller	1 (1.8)	-	1 (1.8)	1 (0.9)	-	1 (0.9)
Driver	-	-	-	2 (1.8)	-	2 (1.8)
Tailor	2 (3.6)	-	2 (3.6)	3 (2.8)	-	3 (2.8)
Painter/Mason	3 (5.3)	-	3 (5.3)	-	-	-
Petty business	7 (12.5)	1 (1.8)	8 (14.3)	3 (2.8)	2 (1.8)	5 (4.6)
Barber	1 (1.8)	-	1 (1.8)	-	-	-
Cobbler	1 (1.8)	-	1 (1.8)	-	-	-
Total	48 (85.7)	8 (14.2)	56 (100.0)	75 (68.8)	34 (31.2)	109 (100.0)

Table 5

Percentage Distribution of Households According to Household Income

Income Group	1987-88 Babu Park		2005-06 Swaranjayanti Vihar	
	No. of hhs.	Percentage	No. of hhs.	Percentage
Rs. 1000 and less	2	7.5	1	1.4
Rs. 1001 - Rs. 1600	21	52.5	4	5.7
Rs. 1601 - Rs. 2300	10	25.0	9	12.9
Rs. 2301 - Rs. 3000	4	10.0	20	28.6
Rs. 3001 and above	2	5.0	36	51.4

Table 6

Average Monthly Expenditure of Households on Different Items of Consumption

Item	1987-88 Babu Park		2005-06 Swaranjayanti Vihar	
	Average expenditure	Percentage of hhs.	Average expenditure	Percentage of hhs.
Food	1219	100	1567	100
Clothes	205	100	142	100
House maintenance	124	95	40	97
Transport	104	70	446	73
Education	169	23	75	63
Medicine	23	98	121	98
Festival	130	76	217	80
Recreation	62	25	68	20
Electricity	-	-	223	87
Other households Items	160	15	113	80

Table 7

Percentage of Expenditure on Different Items of Consumption

Item	1987-88 Babu Park	2005-06 Swaranjayanti Vihar
Food	67.2	57.8
Clothes	11.3	5.2
House maintenance	6.5	1.4
Transport	4.0	12.0
Education	2.1	1.7
Medicine	1.2	4.4
Festival	5.6	6.4
Recreation	0.9	0.5
Electricity	-	7.2
Any other	1.3	3.3
All	(100.0)	(100.0)

Table 8

Percentage Distribution of Households Possessing Assets

Households Assets	1987-88 Babu Park	2005-06 Swaranjayanti Vihar
TV	-	67
Electric fan	-	84
Radio-Transister	30	16
Motor cycle	-	4
Cycle	20	33
Watch	48	74
Stove	73	64
Gas oven	-	37
Sewing machine	3	10
Metal/wood chair	10	23
Almirah	-	16
Suitcase	58	36
Cot	98	100
Working steel	88	93
Refrigerator/Cooler	-	-
Washing Machine	-	14

Table 9

Percentage Distribution of Slum Population (Above 6 Years)
According to Level of Education

Education	1987-88 Babu Park	2005-06 Swaranjayanti Vihar
Illiterate	69	45.1
Primary	22	34.6
Middle	6	13.5
Secondary and Sr. secondary	3	5.2
BA/BSC	-	1.6
	(100.0)	(100.0)

Summary Table 1

Demography: Family Size, Type of Family, Distribution of Population
According to Age Group

Education	1987-88 Babu Park	2005-06 Swaranjayanti Vihar
Average size of HHs	4.3	5.3
Nuclear family (%)	87.5	78.6
Joint family (%)	12.5	21.4
Age group (0-4)	15.5	8.8
Age group (55 and above)	3.0	6.9

Summary Table 2

Demography: Family Size, Type of Family, Distribution of Population
According to Age Group

Education	1987-88 Babu Park	2005-06 Swaranjayanti Vihar
Average monthly household income	Rs.1750	Rs.3835
Average per capita income	Rs.417	Rs.735
Average monthly household income	Rs.1815	Rs.2711
Average amount of loan	Rs. 2665	Rs.29,700

Summary Table 3

Demography: Family Size, Type of Family, Distribution of Population
According to Age Group

Education	1987-88 Babu Park	2005-06 Swaranjayanti Vihar
Literacy rate (%)	31	55
Children going to school between 6-14 years %	40	75

Annexure A

GDP and GDP Deflators (GDP in Rs.)

Year	GDPmp Constant	GDPmp Current	GDP Deflator 1993-94=100	% Change In PGDP
1987-88	623371	354343	0.5684	0.09
1988-89	684832	421567	0.6156	0.08
1989-90	728952	486179	0.6670	0.08
1990-91	771295	568674	0.7373	0.11
1991-92	778289	653117	0.8392	0.14
1992-93	819318	748367	0.9134	0.09
1993-94	859220	859220	1.0000	0.09
1994-95	923349	1012770	1.0968	0.10
1995-96	993946	1188012	1.1952	0.09
1996-97	1067445	1368208	1.2818	0.07
1997-98	1115247	1522547	1.3652	0.07
1998-99	1182020	1740985	1.4729	0.08
1999-00	1266283	1936831	1.5295	0.04
2000-01	1316201	2089500	1.5875	0.04
2002-03(p)	1440632	2463324	1.7099	0.04
2003-04(QE)	1564620	2760025	1.7640	0.03
2004-05(RE)	1675500	3105512	1.8535	0.03

PGDP - same as GDP, deflator

Source: Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy - 2004-05, RBI

Council for Social Development
53 Lodi Estate, New Delhi - 110003

A Longitudinal Study of Slum Dwellers of Delhi

1. Name of the Resettlement Colony: 1
2. Household No. : 2-4
3. Name of the Head of the Household : 5-6
4. Name of the Respondent : 7
5. Age : 8-9
- 5a. Sex : M - 1 F - 2 10
6. Marital Status : 1. Bachelor/Maid 2. Married
3. Divorced 4. Widow 5. Separated 11
7. Type of Family : 1. Nuclear 2. Joint
3. Extended 4. Others 12
8. Religion : 1. Hindu 2. Muslim 3. Christian
4. Sikh 5. Others (Specify) 13
9. Caste : 14-15
10. Mother Tongue : 16-17

Annexure B

11. Details of the Family:

S. No.	Name of the family members	Relationship with head*	Sex	Age	Education level	Occupation@		Income per month Rs.
						Main	Subs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 18-19	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 20 21-22	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 23-24	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 25-26	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 27-28	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 29-32
2.		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 33-34	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 35 36-37	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 38-39	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 40-41	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 42-43	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 44-47
3.		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 48-49	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 50 51-52	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 53-54	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 55-56	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 57-58	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 59-62
4.		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 63-64	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 65 66-67	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 68-69	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 70-71	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 72-73	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 74-77
5.		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 78-79	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 80 81-82	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 83-84	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 85-86	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 87-88	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 89-92
6.		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 18-19	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 20 21-22	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 23-24	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 25-26	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 27-28	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 29-32
7.		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 33-34	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 35 36-37	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 38-39	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 40-41	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 42-43	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 44-47
8.		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 48-49	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 50 51-52	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 53-54	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 55-56	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 57-58	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 59-62
9.		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 63-64	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 65 66-67	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 68-69	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 70-71	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 72-73	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 74-77
10.		<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 78-79	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 80 81-82	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 83-84	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 85-86	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 87-88	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 89-92

*Relationship Code

01. Self
02. Spouse
03. Son
04. Daughter
05. Father
06. Mother
07. Grandson
08. Granddaughter
09. Son-in-law
10. Daughter-in-law

11. Brother
12. Sister
13. Brother-in-law
14. Daughter-in-law
15. Uncle
16. Aunt
17. Grandfather
18. Grandmother
19. Others (specify)

@Occupation Code

01. Service (government)
02. Casual labour
03. Factory worker
04. Rickshaw puller
05. Servant/maid
06. Tea shop
07. Grocery shop
08. Cycle repairing
09. Student
10. Non-student
11. Child below five
12. Others (specify)

Migration

12.

How long have you been living in this city?
(Mention month and year)

18-21
13.

Where did you live immediately
before coming to this city?

22-23
14.

Who approached you for coming to Delhi?
1 Own initiative
2 Friend
3 Relative
4 Another (Specify)

24
15.

Reasons for choosing Delhi

25-26
16.

Reasons for leaving previous place

27-28
17.

Where did you live immediately after
arriving in the city?

29-30
18.

When did you first start earning in the city?
(Mention month and year)

31-34
19.

How did you support your family during the
period of unemployment?
(NA = 99)

35-36
20.

Did you come alone?
1. Yes 2. No

37
21.

If yes, when did your family members
join you?(mention year)
If no = NA - 99

38-39
22.

Will you continue to live in Delhi?
1. Yes 2. No

40

23.

If yes, why? NA = 99

41-42
- 23a

If no, why? NA = 99

43-44
24.

Where do you go to work? (Name the place)

45-46
25.

What is the distance?
0 = Within
1 = 1 km
2 = 1-3 kms
3 = 3-5 kms
4 = 5 -10 kms
5 = 11 - 20 kms
6 = 21 - 30 kms
7 = 31- 40 kms
8 = 41+ kms

47
26.

What is the mode of transport?
1. Foot
2. Cycle
3. Bus
4. Scooter
5. Any other (specify)

48

27. Change in Occupation

S. N.	Name	Occupation before *coming to the resettlement colony	First Occup- ation	No. of months worked	Second Occup- ation	No. of months worked	No. of months unemployed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 49-50	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 51-52	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 53-55	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 56-57	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 58-60	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 61-63
2		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 64-65	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 66-67	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 68-70	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 71-72	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 73-75	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 76-78
3		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 79-80	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 81-82	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 83-85	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 86-87	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 88-90	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 91-93
4		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 94-95	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 96-97	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 98-100	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 101-102	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 103-105	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 106-108

* See Occupation Code

28. Activity Details (Last Seven Days)

Sl No	Description	Activity Status (code)*	No. of days worked last week							Total no. of days in each activity	Place of work	Cash per day (Rs.)	Total earnings (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 18-19	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 20	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 21	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 22	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 23	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 24	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 25	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 26	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 27	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 28	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 29-31	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 32-34
		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 35-36	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 37	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 38	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 39	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 40	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 41	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 42	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 43	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 44	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 45	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 46-48	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 49-51
2		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 52-53	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 54	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 55	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 56	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 57	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 58	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 59	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 60	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 61	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 62	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 63-65	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 66-68
		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 69-70	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 71	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 72	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 73	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 74	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 75	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 76	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 77	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 78	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 79	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 80-82	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 83-85
3		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 86-87	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 88	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 89	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 90	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 91	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 92	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 93	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 94	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 95	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 96	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 97-99	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 100-102
		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 103-104	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 105	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 106	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 107	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 108	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 109	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 110	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 111	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 112	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 113	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 114-116	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 117-119

* See occupation code

29. Activity Details (Last One Year)

Sl.No.	Description	Activity Status	Period of work No. of days	Place of work
1	2	3	4	5
1		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 18-19	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 20-22	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 23
		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 24-25	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 26-28	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 29
2		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 30-31	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 32-34	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 35
		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 36-37	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 38-40	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 41
3		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 42-43	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 44-46	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 47
		<div><div></div><div></div></div> 48-49	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div> 50-52	<div><div></div><div></div></div> 53

*See occupation code

Settlement

- 30

Since when have you been living in this locality?
(Mention year - only last two digits)

54-55
- 31

Have you moved from one settlement to another in Delhi?
1. Yes 2. No

56
- 32

If yes, how many places and their names?
NA = 99

57-58
- 33

Reasons for choosing this settlement?

59-60

Shelter

34	How long have you been staying in this shelter?	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	61-62
35	Is it : 1. Owned 2. Rented?	<input type="text"/>	63
36	If tenant, what is the rent per month? Rs. NA = 999	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	64-66
37	Would you continue to live in this shelter? 1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	<input type="text"/>	67
38	If not, why? NA = 99	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	68-69
39	If you are the owner of the house/hut would you sell this if offered an attractive price? 1.Yes 2. No	<input type="text"/>	70
40	Type of shelter : 1. Pucca 2. Kutcha 3. Thatched 4. Semi-Pucca	<input type="text"/>	71
41	How much money was spent in the first instance to build this shelter? Rs.	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	72-76
42	Did you spend any money on the shelter subsequently? 1. Yes 2. No	<input type="text"/>	77
43	If yes, how much? Rs.	<input type="text"/>	78-82
44	Present condition of the shelter needs: 1. No repair 2. Little repair 3. Major repair 4. Rebuilding 5. Any others (specify)	<input type="text"/>	83
45	Do you have a separate kitchen? 1. Yes 2. No	<input type="text"/>	84

46 Floor area of the shelter:

Items	Length	Breadth	Area	Remarks Sq. feet
1	2	3	4	5
a. Room	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 85-86	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 87-88	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 89-91	
b. Verandah	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 92-93	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 94-95	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 96-98	
c. Kitchen	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 99-100	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 101-102	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 103-105	
d. Toilet	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 106-107	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 108-109	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 110-112	
e. Total	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 113-114	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 115-116	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> 117-119	
47.	Is the house single storeyed or double? 1. Single 2. Double			<input type="text"/> 120
48.	Where do you go to defecate? 1.Own latrine 2.Community latrine 3.Open defecation			<input type="text"/> 121
49.	Where do you go to bathe? 1. Own bathing place 2. Community bathing place 3. Outside the house 4. Any other (specify)			<input type="text"/> 122
50.	Do you have an individual tap connection? 1. Yes 2. No			<input type="text"/> 123
51.	From where do you fetch water for drinking and cooking purposes? 1. Community tank 2. From other tap outside the locality 3. Any other (specify)			<input type="text"/> 124

Assets

52. Do you have the following in your house?
Yes = 1 No = 2

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----|
| a. TV | <input type="checkbox"/> | 18 |
| b. Fan | <input type="checkbox"/> | 19 |
| c. Motor cycle/scooter | <input type="checkbox"/> | 20 |
| d. Three wheeler | <input type="checkbox"/> | 21 |
| e. Radio/Transistor | <input type="checkbox"/> | 22 |
| f. Cycle | <input type="checkbox"/> | 23 |
| g. Watch/clock | <input type="checkbox"/> | 24 |
| h. Stove | <input type="checkbox"/> | 25 |
| i. Gas | <input type="checkbox"/> | 26 |
| j. Sewing machine | <input type="checkbox"/> | 27 |
| k. Metal or wooden chair | <input type="checkbox"/> | 28 |
| l. Almirah | <input type="checkbox"/> | 29 |
| m. Brief case | <input type="checkbox"/> | 30 |
| n. <i>Charpai</i> (Cot) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 31 |
| o. Cooking utensils (steel) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 32 |
| p. Any other (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> | 33 |

53. Do you have cattle/poultry birds?
1. Yes 2. No

☐ 34

54. If yes, name the cattle/poultry birds and number

☐ 35-36

Expenditure, Saving and Loan

55. How much money do you usually spend on the following per month?

- | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|---|-------|
| a. Food | Rs. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 37-40 |
| b. Clothes | Rs. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 41-43 |
| c. Recreation | Rs. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 44-46 |
| d. House maintenance | Rs. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 47-49 |
| e. Festivals | Rs. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 50-52 |
| f. Transport | Rs. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 53-55 |
| g. Medical | Rs. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 56-58 |
| h. Education of | Rs. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 59-61 |
| i. Electricity | Rs. | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 62-64 |
| j. Any other (specify) | | <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | 65-67 |

56. What are your savings per month? (Rs.) ☐☐☐☐ 68-71

57. Mode of Savings 1. Bank 2. Post Office ☐ 72
3. Others (Specify)

58. Do you remit any amount to your family/relatives? ☐ 73
1. Yes 2. No

59. If yes, how much per month? Rs. ☐☐☐☐ 74-76

60. Did you or your family member take a loan for any purpose? ☐ 77
1. Yes 2. No

61. If yes, when did you take a loan? ☐☐ 78-79

62. For what purpose did you take a loan? ☐ 80

63. In what form, did you take the loan?
1. In cash 2. In kind ☐ 81
64. From where did you take the loan?
1 = Yes 0 = No
- a. Bank ☐ 82
- b. Moneylender ☐ 83
- c. Co-op. Society ☐ 84
- d. Friend ☐ 85
- e. Relatives ☐ 86
- f. Contractor ☐ 87
- g. Any other (specify) ☐ 88
65. Mention the rate of interest ☐☐ 89-90
66. How much loan did you take? (Rs.) ☐☐☐☐☐☐ 91-95
67. What is the mode of repayment of loan?
1. Monthly
2. Quarterly
3. Half-yearly
4. Annually
5. Any other (specify) ☐ 96
68. How much have you repaid so far? Rs. ☐☐☐☐☐☐ 97-101
69. For what purpose would you like to take a loan in future?
☐ 102

General

70. Is the sanitary condition of your locality satisfactory?
1. Yes 2. No ☐ 103
71. Has your child been immunised? (0-5 years)
1. Yes 2. No ☐ 104
72. Where did your child take birth?
1. Home 2. Maternity Centre 3. Private Clinic
4. Any other (specify) ☐ 105
73. By whom?
1. Trained dai 2. Untrained dai 3. Private Doctor (ladies)
4. Trained nurse/health worker 5. Any other (specify) ☐ 106
74. Do you have a ration card?
1. Yes 2. No ☐ 107
75. If yes, is it 1. APL 2. BPL ☐ 108
76. What are your suggestions for improving the sanitary conditions of your locality?
☐ 109
☐ 110
77. Did any member of your family fall seriously ill in the last one year?
1. Yes 2. No ☐ 111
78. If yes, state the name of the disease.
☐ 112
☐ 113
79. Where do you generally go for medical treatment?
1. Dispensary 4. 'Vaid'
2. Hospital 5. Quack
3. Private Doctor 6. Any other (Specify) ☐ 114
80. Do you participate in the developmental activities of the settlement?
1. Never 2. Sometimes 3. Frequently ☐ 115

81. Do you think that decisions regarding the upgradation of the settlement should be left to?
1. Government official 2. Community leaders
3. All people of the locality 4. Any other (specify) ☐ 116
82. Are you a member of any organisation?
1. Yes 2. No ☐ 117
83. If yes, name of the organisation: ☐ 118

84. What role do you play in the organization? ☐ 119
☐ 120
☐ 121

85. What are your priorities for improvement? **Give ranking.**
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Shelter | <input type="checkbox"/> 122 |
| 2. Water tap | <input type="checkbox"/> 123 |
| 3. Toilet | <input type="checkbox"/> 124 |
| 4. Drainage | <input type="checkbox"/> 125 |
| 5. Electricity | <input type="checkbox"/> 126 |
| 6. Roads | <input type="checkbox"/> 127 |
| 7. Any other (specify) | <input type="checkbox"/> 128 |

COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
53 Lodi Estate, New Delhi-110003
A Longitudinal Study of Slum Dwellers of Delhi
Settlement Schedule

Annexure C

Name of the Settlement : _____

Location : East _____ West _____ North _____ South _____

Year of Establishment : _____

Ward (MCD) : _____

Total Population : _____

Total No. of HHs : _____

Total Area : _____

Density : _____

Infrastructure

Drinking Water

Tube Well No. _____ Distance _____

Municipal Tap No. _____ Distance _____

Piped Water Supply No. _____ Distance _____

Individual Connection No. _____

Any Other _____

Latrine

- Individual latrine No. _____
- Community Latrine _____ Distance _____ by whom it was constructed _____
- Sewer Line Connection _____
- Septic Tank _____
- Any Other : _____

1. What kind of surface drainage _____?
2. Does the settlement get flooded during the monsoon?
1. Yes 2. No

Is there open space around the settlement which is being used by the residents?
1. Yes 2. No

Specify purpose: _____

Distance : _____

Ganda Nala across the settlement : _____

Stagnant water around settlement 1. Yes 2. No

Railway Station _____ Distance (kms) : _____

Bus Stop _____ Distance (kms) : _____

Mode of Transport

1. Rickshaw
2. Autorickshaw
3. Bus
4. Any Other

Health

Nearest Dispensary _____ Distance _____

Nearest Hospital _____ Distance _____

Private Doctor (No.) _____

Any Other (No.) _____

Education

Nearest primary school distance : _____

How many children from Babu Park go to primary school? _____

Nearest secondary school distance : _____

How many children from Babu Park go to secondary school? _____
Balwadi/Anganwadi No. _____
Any Other (specify): _____

No. of shops inside the settlement

Ration Shop No. _____ Distance: _____

Milk Booth No. _____ Distance : _____

STD No. _____ Distance : _____

Grocery Shop No. _____ Distance : _____

Electricity

Individual connection meter No. _____

Streetlight 1. Yes 2. No No. of Electric Poles _____

Do any residences have telephones : 1. Yes 2. No

If yes, number including mobile Phone.: _____

Do representatives from the municipality visit the settlement 1. Yes 2. No
If yes, purpose of visit

1. Inoculation
2. Anti-mosquito programme
3. Family planning programme
4. Anti-drug programme
5. Any other

Are there any social workers working in this locality 1. Yes 2. No
If yes, what work do they do _____?

Do any voluntary agencies conduct any work 1. Yes 2. No
If yes, what work do they do _____

Have the people built?

1. Temple
2. Gurdwara
3. Mosque
4. Church
5. Any Other

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Arun Kumar Ghosh obtained Master's degree in Sociology from the University of Delhi. He is currently a Fellow in the Council for Social Development. He has been associated with the Council for about three decades and has worked on more than thirty projects. His major areas of interests are: Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Rural Development, Slums and Environment. He has co-authored six books: *Socio-economic facilities to slum dwellers*, *Evaluation of low cost Sanitation*, *Rural Employment Programmes*, *Sanitation and Environment*, *Restoration of Human Dignity*, *Land Reforms in Gujarat*. He has published a number of articles in various journals.