Issues of Urban Resettlement: 
Case study of a resettlement colony in Delhi

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April 30, 2009
Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Professor Muchkund Dubey, the President and Shri D. Bandyopadhyay, the Executive Chairperson of the Council for Social Development for their inspiring guidance and keen interest in the study.

I offer my sincere thanks to Dr. N.J. Kurian, former Director of the Council for Social Development for encouraging me to take up this study, and Dr (Ms) M..K. Jabbi, the present Director of the Council for entrusting me to complete the study.

I gratefully acknowledge the constant assistance of Shri A.P. Rai as my associate in the study. I am thankful to Shri R.S. Pandey for supervising the work of investigators in the field.

I am thankful to Mr. Jegatheesan for his help in data analysis with the help of SPSS package.

I am profoundly thankful to Mr. R.S. Somi, the Finance and Administrative Officer for providing me all the infrastructural support for the project as and when it was required.

I am thankful to Ms. Chinmoyee Sanyal and Mr. Suraj Pal Keer for data entry and Ms. Lovely Nagpal for typing tables and Mr. Dev Dutt for preparing graphs in the computer.

Finally, I would like to convey my appreciation to Ms. Tamali Sengupta, Assistant Data Management Supervisor for word processing the report.

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Fellow

April 30, 2009
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Chapter I

Introduction

Like many other cities in the developing world, a considerable percentage of the total population of Delhi lives in slums which includes jhuggi-jhopri clusters, Slum Designated Areas, Unauthorized Colonies and Resettlement Colonies. The population in resettlement colonies alone is estimated to be 18 lakhs in 44 resettlement colonies constituting about 13 percent of the total population (Government of Delhi: 2002: 129-130). The continuous migration of rural people is leading to growth of jhuggi-jhopri clusters in Delhi. Resettlement has not been able to keep pace with the growth of jhuggi-jhopri clusters.

Resettlement Colonies are the initiatives of the government to provide better living conditions to people living in jhuggi-jhopri settlement. The first Master Plan of Delhi (1962) had recommended that ‘Squatters be relocated in various parts of the urban area’ (Verma 2002). The largest resettlement programme was initiated by the Delhi Development Authority in 1975-77 when as many as 1.97 lakh jhuggi families were resettled in 26 new colonies. In 1988-89 the resettlement colonies were transferred from Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) for maintenance of civic amenities in these colonies.

Resettlement sites are increasingly being selected on the outskirts of the city such as resettlement colonies in Narela, Holambi Kalan, Bawana, Madanpur Khader and Tikri Khurd. These relocation projects have placed slum dwellers in isolated parts of the city on barren stretches of land. There has been continuous decline in the size of the plots allotted to the slum dwellers of squatter settlements. In the first Master Plan (1962) the provision was made to allot 80 sq metres plot to each Jhuggi household. As part of the relocation policy, the size of the plots was reduced to 18 sq. metres for those who had been living in the jhuggi clusters before 1990 and 12.5 sq. metres to those who lived after that.
One can argue that the slum dwellers who had lived in a cluster of jhuggis huddled together with temporary building materials such as bamboo, kaccha bricks, mud, iron/ polethene sheet on illegally occupied public or private land under constant threat of eviction become legal occupants of the land with security of tenancy in the resettlement colonies. The legal recognition given to resettlement colonies makes it mandatory for the government to ensure the provision of basic infrastructure such as metalled roads, concrete paved lane, sewage, water supply, community toilet, parks, electricity, school, dispensary etc. The majority of households live in pucca houses. The better housing condition of slum dwellers of the resettlement colonies is a direct consequence of security of tenancy.

A few studies have been conducted by various research organizations and individual scholars. The findings of most of these studies reveal that physical infrastructure in these resettlement colonies are relatively better and income levels are slightly higher than those of squatter settlements.

The findings of the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER:2002) survey reveal that resettlement colonies as opposed to squatter settlements have better access to essential amenities. This difference contribute to the overall better living conditions in resettlement colonies than the squatter settlements.

All the resettlement colonies have reported piped/tap water as the major source of drinking water. All the resettlement colonies enjoy access to electricity. All the resettlement colonies have reported the existence of drainage facilities. As many as 87 percent of the sample households have a proper system of waste disposal. As many as 90 percent have pucca houses in resettlement colonies. As many as 50 percent have access to individual toilets (NCAER:2002). While the slum dwellers in the resettlement colonies have been resettled in a planned manner with proper layout and infrastructures, the squatter settlement area generally overcrowded with narrow paved lanes. Most of the
katchha drains are gutters of water which get accumulated in the open pits. The trash garbage and refuge are scattered all over the settlements. As a result of irregular cleaning, there are pile of garbage which make the place very dirty and unclean. The majority of slum dwellers go for open defecation.

The levels of difference between the slum dwellers of squatter settlements and resettlements colonies are reflected on income level. If the income parameter is taken into account in terms of average monthly income and per capita, resettlement colonies are better off than their counter parts in squatter settlement. The findings of NCAER survey reveal that average monthly household income in the resettlement colonies is Rs.4020 as against Rs.2840 in the squatter settlement. In terms of per capita income it is Rs.733 in the resettlement colony and Rs.533 in the squatter settlement (NCAER:2002). It is reported that a larger percentage of slum dwellers in slum is dependent on daily wage employment where earnings are both low and irregular. It is reported that lower morbidity and higher literacy rates in resettlement colonies and higher morbidity and lower literacy rates in squatter settlement (NCAER: 2002).

Location of a human settlement is an important determinant of living conditions. "Location area a nallah (stream) or an industry heightens the risk posed to health on account of the pollution (either human or industrial). These risks are minimized if settlements are instead located near highways or main roads" (Banerji:2005). All the resident colonies are located near highways/roads.

Some other studies reveal that the conditions of the resettlement colonies are no way better than the squatter settlements and in some cases they are worse than the squatter settlements. One of the basic problem in the resettlement programme is the worksites are far away from resettlement colonies which are peripherically located, thereby causing a great inconvenience to the inhabitants. Furthermore, conditions of slum dwellers in squatter settlements is better than that of resettlers interms of the availability of services, at least during the initial stages of resettlement (Misra and Gupta: 1981).
A survey conducted by Council for Social Development (1990) and referred to in Ali and Singh (1998) highlights the poor state of infrastructure in three resettlement colonies (Trilokpuri, Kalyanpuri, Kichripur) set up in 1977. Some of the key findings of the study are as follows:

- About 30,000 households reside on 22000 plots
- About 11,000 squatters had emerged on open spaces reserved for housing, parks, health and education facilities and so on.
- Half the population did not have individual tap connections for water supply
- Few households have access to individual lavatories, the population largely depends on community lavatories or have no option but to defecate in the open.
- There are 17,000 electric connections and 4500 ‘illegal’ connections.
- Domestic garbage is dumped in a number of places such as, dalaos, along nallas, parks schools and roads. Sometimes municipal workers too dump garbage in these places. The rate of clearance is low and consequently provides veritable breeding grounds for different diseases. Drainage alongside the roads is also not maintained properly.
- Parks and open spaces were there, but they were devoid of greenery. Of the 259 public parks, 25 were occupied by jhuggies at the time of survey.

The study conducted by Kalyani Menon Sen reveal that those who were resettled in Bawana, Holambi Kalan, Madanpur Khadar after the demolition of their houses in Pushta settlement faced an adverse situation in the resettlement colonies. The impact on livelihoods is most visible outcome of the eviction. Women are more prone to vulnerability. Most of the women lost their independent income. Women who were earning an average income of Rs.2000/- to Rs.3000/- a month as domestic workers become unemployed. Some women including girls have managed to get jobs in the factories located in Bawana. They get an average earning around Rs.1500/- a month after putting 8-10 hours of work. There is always a pressure of overtime with no social security. If they refuse to work overtime, they may be dismissed. As far as men are
concerned, they somehow manage to earn minimum after deducting the costs of travel for a meal. They travel to and from Bawana which is almost 50 kms. from their earlier location in Pushta. Rickshaw pullers and daily labourers earn around Rs.40-50 per day. Of which 50 percent or more goes on bus fare. Many of the men stay back in Delhi to save on transport, sleeping on pavements and coming back to their families only on weekend” (Menon-Sen: 2006:). These are some who were engaged in petty trade such as grocery shop, fish and vegetable vendor, food shop, tea stall, a pan vidi stall had reasonable earnings. In the absence of customers in the new sites, many of them have withdrawn from these petty trades.

Most of the earlier studies revealed that at least 50 per cent of the city work force was engaged in the urban informal sector (Popola:1981, Mitra:1990, 1994). A large majority of workers in the informal sector are engaged in low productivity tertiary activities with low levels of income. They are known as urban poor. Meager earnings reduce their accessibility to live in decent localities. There are considerable overlaps between informal sector employment, poverty and slum dwellings(Mitra:1994) Another trend of informalisation of employment is visible in the formal or organized sector (Sastry:2004) In recent years use of labour contractors by the firms on piece rate basis has led to casualisation of work force which could be seen as a part of globalisation process. A large part labour earnings is expropriated by labour contactors(Mitra and Bhanumurty:2006) This casualisation of workforce is taking place at much faster rate in local industries around the resettlement colonies situated on the outskirt of the metropolitan city of Delhi.

Better housing is one of the development index of living condition of the people. This alone does not determine better living condition. The infrastructure provided by the government is not adequate enough. Even the infrastructure gets deteriorated over the years due to non-maintenance. Sanitary condition and supply of water remain poor in the resettlement colonies. From the allotment letter it is clear that the allottees do not have ownership right. The length of tenure is only for five years. The plots cannot be transferred and sold and rented out.
They have paid Rs.7000/- for 18 sq. meters plot and Rs.5000/- for 12.5 sq. meters plots. The cost includes deposit money and license fees. Most of them have already made pucca buildings on these plots. Many of them have taken loan from the financial institution for a period of 10 or 15 years and invested on housing. Though the length of security for five years, they are be allowed to stay with annual payment of Rs.200/- as license fees.

The spacial movement of inhabitants from squatter settlement to resettlement colonies can be perceived as a process of painful adaptation to a new location far away from their earlier place of residence. They do not voluntarily come forward to settle in the resettlement colony. They are forced to settle on the sites which are allotted to them. It is not their choice to settle in a particular resettlement colony among the various alternative sites. The sites are far away from their workplace. “Recent judgement by the Delhi High Court have emphasized that even resettlement is not a right that evictees can claim” (Menon, Sen: 2006). On the basis of judgements by the Delhi High Court one may argue that the government is giving enough concessions to the people by providing alternative sites for rehabilitation. There has been rapid growth of squatter on public land since 1981-82 where a large number of labourers were brought by contractors to Delhi for construction of buildings and sport complexes for Asian games. They started living in the squatters near their worksites. Over the year they have built up their support system (economic and social networks) to fulfill their functional needs and aspirations and maintain their own pattern of life style. “The evictions and forced relocations destroyed people’s lives by removing them from their areas of work, cutting of their social networks and destroying the housing and infrastructure they had built up with their savings” (Menon-Sen:2006: 1970).

Thus the change in the status of the slum dwellers does not guarantee any drastic change in the level of living. Ironically these resettlement colonies are carrying the stigma of "jhuggi- jhopri" with them. They are popularly known as ‘jhuggi- jhopri’ resettlement colonies. When these resettlement colonies are accompanied by increase in population they make slum like situation. “It is generally true that current slum
resettlement projects usually end up looking not very different from the slums they replaced" (Verma: 2002: 83)

The present study is a case study of one such resettlement colony located on the outskirts of Delhi. The name of the settlement is Swarnjayanti Vihar whose inhabitants were forcefully resettled here on a barren stretch of land about 50 kms away from the prime locations of South and East Delhi in the year 1999-2000.

Objectives

The present study aims first to assess the existing physical and infrastructural facilities in resettlement colony; secondly to assess the socio-economic conditions of slum dwellers in terms of income, expenditure, movable assets, education, health etc; and thirdly to assess their felt needs. The study also focuses attention to the problems they face with regard to employment, education, health and other basic services including transport, and the responses that they evolve to resolve these problem. Finally it examines the resettlement policies and programmes of the government to improve the conditions of the slum dwellers in the resettlement colonies as a part of city planning.

Methodology

Swarnjayanti Vihar resettlement colony has about 2000 households spread over four blocks – ABCD. Each block is divided into four or five pockets. Our study is confined to B3 and B4 pockets. The total number of households in B block is 528, of which 200 households are located in B3 and B4 pockets. In these two pockets of B block the slum dwellers from Babu Park of Kotla Mubarakpur, Andrews ganj, Nehru Stadium were rehabilitated. While conducting a longitudinal study of slum dwellers of Babu Park at two different points of time (1987 and 2005) we decided to cover all the remaining households who had come to settlement from other squatter settlements.
The total number of households in these two pockets is 200. We decided to cover all the 200 households. Since many households remained locked during the household survey we could cover only 150 households. We discarded the data of ten households because of inconsistency of data. We have analyzed data of only 140 households.

Two sets of questionnaires were used. Household questionnaires were canvassed to obtain basic information about occupation, income, expenditure, education, health etc. A settlement details schedule was used to obtain basic information about the infrastructure of the resettlement colony. Besides household survey and settlement schedule, focus group discussions were held to obtain the needs and priorities of the slum dwellers. Case studies of some individuals were also conducted to highlight problems and issues faced by them in the resettlement colony.

Report Design

The report is divided into eight chapters. The introductory chapter outlines the conceptual framework of the study. It also defines the objectives and methodology. The second chapter deals with the background of the settlement and slum dwellers with particular references to patterns of migration. The third chapter deals with levels of basic infrastructure and shelter condition in the resettlement colony. The fourth chapter describes the occupational structure and employment situation. The fifth chapter describes the socio-economic conditions of the slum dwellers in the resettlement colony in terms of economic and social variables such as income, expenditure, assets health, education etc. The sixth chapter reviews the resettlement policy and programmes of the government and extent to which these policies and programmes have resolved the problems and issues of the slum dwellers of the resettlement colonies. The seventh chapter brings out the main findings of the preceding chapters. Finally, in the last chapter conclusions and recommendations are drawn from the foregoing analysis and findings.
Chapter II

Swarnjayanti Vihar Resettlement Colony

The emergence of *jhuggi-jhopri* clusters has started in the metropolitan city of Delhi ever since independence. A scheme named *jhuggi-jhopri* Removal Scheme was formulated in 1958 to resettle the slum dwellers living in *jhuggi jhopri* clusters with a purpose of providing better living conditions to them. The scheme has been in operation since 1961 after it was finally approved by the government in 1960. In spite of resettlement of slum dwellers in new colonies, the growth of *jhuggi jhopri* continued to rise at a rapid pace.

In 1951, there were 12,749 squatter households which increased to 98,438 in 1973. As mentioned earlier that the largest resettlement programme has initiated by the DDA in 1975-76 when as many as 1.97 lakh jhuggi families were resettled in 26 new colonies. As a result number of jhuggi- jhopri households gradually increased. According to survey conducted by the city Planning Wing of DDA in the year 1983, there were 534 jhuggi-jhopri clusters comprising 1,13,386 households (Arora: 1985). The process of resettlement has been going on simultaneously with the growth of *jhuggi jhopri* clusters. According to one estimate, the Slum Wing of Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) indicates about 1100 jhuggi-jhopri Clusters with 6 lakh households. The total population resettled in 44 resettlement colonies is estimated to be 18 lakhs in 2000 (Government of Delhi: 2002: 129-131).

Swarnjayanti Vihar is a resettlement colony of urban poor who were resettled after their *jhuggies* in the squatter settlements were demolished in the late nineties of the last century. Before coming to this resettlement colony, they had been living illegally on public lands by constructing *jhuggies*. As a matter of policy, the government decided to demolish those *jhuggies* which had come up on the sites required for some other planned development.
Swarnjayanti Vihar resettlement colony is located near Tikri Khurd village in North West Delhi at a distance of 40-50 kms. from their original slum clusters in South and East Delhi. It is on the road side of G.T. Karnal road near Haryana border. It comes under MCD ward no. 101 in Narela zone. It is four to five kms. from Narela urban area.

It is spread over on 25 acres of barren land. The total plot for housing is 9 acres while 5.4 acres are covered under paved roads and lanes. The remaining 11.6 acres are covered under school, parks, shops and community centre and open space. About 2000 households who lived in different jhuggi jhopri clusters have been settled in the resettlement colony. The resettlement colony has four blocks – A B C D. Each block is divided into number of pockets designated with numerical. Our study area is confined to 3 and 4 pockets of B Block. About 200 households have been resettled here in 1999-2000. The slum dwellers who were resettled in these two pockets came from different squatter settlements such as Mulchand, Andrewsganj and adjoining areas of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.

Social Background

The settlement is characterized by some degree of heterogeneity in respect of caste, religion, language and regional backgrounds.

As many as 66 percent of the respondents belong to Scheduled Castes. ‘Balmiki’ is the major Scheduled Caste subgroup comprising 48 percent of the total respondents. Other SC respondents belong to like Gautam, Namasudra, Dhobi and Jatav. 15 percent belong to Other Backward Classes (OBC) such as yadav, Teli, Baniya, Nai etc. 7 percent belong to higher castes like Brahmin, Kayastha, Rajput. Another 11 percent belong to Muslim. Only one percent belong to ST (Table 2.1).
As regards languages spoken in the settlement, Hindi is the majority language. This is primarily because most respondents have come from Hindi speaking states. As many as 94 percent reported Hindi as their mother tongue, while 6 percent reported Bengali as their mother tongue.

Regional Background

The households have migrated to Delhi from different places at different times. A majority of the respondents hail from Uttar Pradesh, followed by Bihar, Haryana, West Bengal, Chattisgarh and Rajasthan.

As many as 55 percent have come from 18 districts of western UP which include Etawah, Ghaziabad, Aligarh, Meerut, Badaun, Agra, Mathura, Baghpat and Bijnor. Only 6 percent have come from eastern UP. A little over 11 percent have come from Bihar, 9 percent from Haryana and 8 percent from West Bengal, 4 percent each from Chattisgarh and Rajasthan respectively. Those who have come from Haryana are mainly from Sonepat and Rohtak. Maldah in West Bengal and Alwar in Rajasthan are the major districts from where almost all have migrated to Delhi (Table 2.2).
With respect to year of migration, 14 percent had come to Delhi before 1975, 27 percent between 1976 and 1980, 36 percent between 1981 and 1985 and 22 percent between 1986 and 1990. The distribution of households according to regional background and year of arrival in Delhi is indicated in Table (2.3).

Pattern of Migration

Data relating to the age of the heads of households at the time of migration revealed that a majority of them were in the age group of below 25 years. As many as 34.3 percent came to Delhi when they were below 14 years, about 33 percent were between 15 and 24 years, and 10 percent were between 25 and 34 years. Only about 8 percent came to Delhi at the age of 35 to 44 years. As many as 15 percent were born and brought up in Delhi (Table 2.4).

Data relating to duration of stay in Delhi after migration, as many as 45.7 percent have been staying in Delhi for 15 to 24 years and 37.2 percent for 25 to 34 years.
Only 7 percent have been staying for less than 15 years and 10 percent above 44 years (Table 2.5).

It is extremely difficult to ascertain the prime motivating factor which precipitates a household’s decision to migrate. It was observed in a study of squatter settlement in Delhi that “most of the respondents could focus on two factors separately which influenced them to migrate, namely, insufficient land to cultivate with corresponding income level and, insufficient or no employment. However, some respondents emphasized other reasons such as better employment prospects and amenities in the city, as well as on social tensions and family differences. On the whole, the economic reasons were of much greater importance than others” (Mazumdar, 1983:79). In another study of four squatter settlements in Delhi in 1975 it was found that as many as 81 percent of the respondents had left their village because they could no longer earn a living there (Singh 1977:246). The findings of the resettlement colony confirms that economic factors are the most vital. Of the 140 migrant respondents, as many as 63 percent attributed the lack of employment as the main reason for migration. Meager wages was the next most common reason (Table 2.6).

In most cases, the choice of Delhi was dependent on perceptions of availability of job opportunities. But this factor alone does not push out a person from his rural habitat all at once. “A potential migratory seeks more precise knowledge about job prospects, place to stay, the method of getting the job and the kind of social and financial support that could be expected at the place of destination. This information is mainly provided by caste fellows, co-villagers and friends who have already migrated to Delhi. It is these links with earlier migrants coupled with the perception of Delhi as a centre of job opportunities that motivates them to come to Delhi” (Mazumdar 1983: 81-82).

When asked whether they came alone or with families, it was found that as many as 41 percent of the respondents came alone and their families followed subsequently. It was also found that some of the respondents who came alone were not able to get jobs immediately upon arrival in the city. They remained unemployed for nearly three to four
months after arrival, during which period they were supported by their friends and relatives.

Although the findings of the household survey indicate that motivation for migration was due to economic reasons, our in-depth study based on group interviews and informal discussions reveals that the economic reasons are not solely responsible for the ultimate push and are strengthened by caste and class-based social exploitation and deprivation. This is easy to comprehend when viewed against the fact that a large number of families in these settlements belong to the scheduled castes.

**Demographic Profile**

The total population in 140 households in B3 and B4 of Swarnjayanti Vihar is 773. Of the total population, 424 (54.9 percent) are males and 349 (45.1 percent) are females.

With respect to age wise distribution of population, about 41 percent of the inhabitant belong to age group below 15 years of age, followed by 22 percent in the age group between 15 years and 24 years, about 13 percent and 14 percent each belong to age groups between 25 years and 34 years and between 35 years and 44 years respectively. The percentage of old population of 60 years and above is only 3 percent.

With respect to gender wise distribution according to age groups 43 percent of the males and 39 percent of females belong to age group below 15 years. As many as 47 percent of the males and 50 percent of the females belong to age group between 15 years and 44 years. The percentage of old male population is about 2 while female population is about 5. The percentage of male children below 15 years is higher than that of female children while the percentage of male population is lower in the age group of 60 years and above than that of female population in the same age group (Table 2.7).
With respect to educational status of the inhabitants as many as 69 percent are literates. However there is gender gap in literacy. As many as 80 percent males and 56 percent females are literate (Table 2.8).

![Gender wise educational standard of families](image)

With respect to marital status, 82 percent of the respondents are married, 11 percent are divorced, 4 percent are bachelors/widows and 2.1 percent are widowers (Table 2.9).

The average family size is 5.5. The percentage of households having 6 and above is 49 percent. The percentage of joint families is 21 percent. That means 28 percent of the nuclear families have 6 and more members (Table 2.10).
Chapter-III

Basic Services and Shelter Conditions

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 Haryana Border. It comes under MCD ward no. 101 in Narela zone. It is four to five kms. from Narela where DDA has developed huge housing complex. This resettlement colony has four Blocks – A, B, C and D. Each block is divided into number of pockets designated with numericals. The most of the old residents of Babu Park were allotted plots in B3 and B4 blocks in Swarnjayanti Vihar. The slum dwellers who came from other squatter settlements were located in Mulchand, Andrewsganj, 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 metalled road. The blocks are rectangular in shape – each measuring approximately about 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 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 main sewerage. Though all houses have electricity connection, the electric poles in the streets were not energized 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 better quality of life than the squatter settlement. There is a limited scope for improvement in squatter settlement because of its haphazard growth with much congested houses that leaves hardly any space open. 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 (NCAER: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, the condition of housing is better in terms of space, structure and materials used. As 47 percent of the households have pucca houses, 40 percent have semi-pucca houses and 13 percent have katcha houses. The average area of the room is 162 sq. feet. Almost all the households have used entire plot for construction of house. About 17 percent households have constructed two rooms, one of which has been constructed on the first floor to accommodate grown-up married children. About 20 percent of the households have separate latrines with an average area of 9 sq feet. Only 26 percent have bath room of equivalent size of a latrine. With respect to kitchen only 5.7 percent households have separate kitchen. As many as 85 percent do not have separate kitchen. Most of the households cook at the corner of the living room while some cook outside the room in open space (Table 3.1).
Water Supply

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 the slum wing of DDA. There are seven power pumpsets 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 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 140 families who are currently occupying the houses in these two blocks. During 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 individual tap connection, it is wondering why the municipal water is not being supplied to them. The government could have installed water metres and collected payments for consumption of water. If the inhabitants are paying electricity charges why will they not pay for water charges. Some of the leaders of this locality have cast doubt about quality of ground water which is the only source of drinking water.

Toilet facilities

There is a Sulabh Sauchalaya with 16 W.C. seats for men and 11 W.C. seats for women in the resettlement colony. There is a caretaker who is incharge of its maintenance. Although the toilet is kept clean only 14 percent are using the toilet. It is reported by the caretaker that when women have some stomach problem they inevitably use Sulabh Sauchalya because they cannot use the open field for defecation during day time. The women always go for open defecation before sun-rise and after sun-set. As
many as 66 percent of the households of the resettlement colony are going to 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 did use 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 last two years. It has been demolished recently. In the absence of tap water the sewer is not in operation. However 20 percent have constructed their own latrines. These latrines are connected to soak pits. The women members of the household are using it at night for privacy and security and those members who are required to use it more frequently owing to stomach upset (Table 3.2).

The survey findings reveal that as many as 59 percent of the households are going to community bathing platforms. Only about 26 percent of the households are using their own bath rooms. The remaining 15 percent take bath in the open space out side their houses (Table 3.3).

**Drainage and sewers**

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 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.

**Paved streets and lanes**

In Swarnjayanti 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

In Swarnjayanti Vihar sanitary condition are not better compared to other authorized colonies of DDA. The sanitary conditions are far from satisfactory. It is reported by the Sanitary Inspector that the number of safai karamcharies 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.

Street Lighting

In Swarnjayanti Vihar 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 energized. They have now been taken over by the NDPL from private contractor. The electricity bills were delivered by the agents of private contractor to 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 are delivering the electricity bills and payments are made to NDPL.

Educational Facilities

In Swarnjayanti Vihar the children of primary school used to go Tikrikhurd village Primary school to attend classes. The primary school was at 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 high drop-out of children. Last year a composite school for primary classes came within the resettlement colony. This is a MCD school covering an area of 0.67 hectares. The building is bigger than that of
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 close at 1 p.m. The school provides free books and uniform. It has arranged free mid-day meals through a NGO (Stree Shakti) to the school children. The school imparts training in computer to the children from class III onwards. The Government Sarvodaya Co-educational Senior Secondary School (class I to XII) is located at a distance of half a kilometre. The children of higher class of resettlement colony attend this school. This school was there for the rural children of Tikrikhurd area long before resettlement colony came into existence.

Anganwadi

In the resettlement colony an Anganwadi centre was opened in the month of August, 2000, but it had to be closed down in the month of October because of a dispute between anganwadi workers 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 Tikrikhurd village. Out of these three Anganwadis, one covers the beneficiaries of B block while 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, distribute nutritive food to the children (3-6 years), and pregnant and lactating mothers. The anganwadi worker who 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 immunization and pregnant mothers who need tetanus injection and iron folic acid tablets. The Auxiliary Mid Nurse (ANM) visit the centre of NGO (Nirman Sangthan) once a month preferably on Wednesday along with anganwadi workers for immunization and distribution of iron folic acid tablets.

Health Facilities

There is a public dispensary in Tikrikhurd 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 illness. 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 medicine. 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 storied building was constructed by HUDCO for public dispensary in 2000 in C block. It was a charitable dispensary run by an NGO. However it functioned for one and 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 quarrel with the NGO it was closed down.

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 private maternity centre.
On going Programmes

In Swarnjayanti Vihar, Nirman Sansthan, 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 storied building where the children are taught. They cover children from 5 year 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 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 the clothes of their children.

Priorities of Households

For assessing community needs, head of households were asked to state in order of priority their felt needs such as shelter, water tap, toilet, drainage, electricity, paved street etc. As already stated that each household has been given individual tap connection but municipal water is not being supplied through underground pipe lines which have been laid for this purpose. As many as 41 percent respondents have reported water as their first priority. Another 27.9 percent have reported employment as their first priority. As many as 10 percent have reported that covering the open drains as their first priority.
Open drains create problem for children and old people especially at night when street lights are not on. Even today 12 percent 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 son. In Swarnjayanti Vihar, the second priorities are water (26 percent), toilet (19 percent), shelter (21 percent), street light (12 percent) and drainage (13 percent). The third priorities are water (23 percent), toilet (19 percent), drainage (27 percent), shelter (14 percent) and street light (11 percent) (Table 3.4).
Chapter IV

Occupational pattern and Employment situation

City Perspective

Delhi, a metropolitan city, provides a fairly wide variety of job opportunities in the formal and informal sectors. The informal sector accounts for 66.7 percent of the total employment (Srivastava:2005). Thus the informal sector plays a crucial role in providing job opportunities. The rural migrants living in slums constitute the bulk of the workforce in the informal sector. The occupational structure of slum dwellers has been examined with a view to gaining a deeper insight into the details of the contributions of the rural migrants to the city economy.

Occupational Structure

In Swarnjayanti Vihar about 82 percent of the workers are employed in informal sector. The various occupations of the resettlers have been classified into six broad categories. The classification does not coincide with Census and other recognized occupational classifications, but has been drawn mainly in terms of occupations as stated by the residents. These are service (Government and private), casual labour, factory worker, domestic maid/servant, self employed. Self employed includes a variety of works such as shop keeper, barber petty, haircutting, business, tailoring, cycle and TV repairing, fruits and vegetable vendors.

Of the total workers, 70 percent are males and 30 percent are females. As per the occupational categories, 31.4 constitute casual labour followed by service with 18.4 percent, self-employed with 15.7 percent, factory workers and domestic maids/servants with 16.1 percent each.
With respect to gender distribution of workers, the percentage of domestic maids is as high as 46.2 percent as against 3.3 percent domestic servants. The percentage of female workers in factories is 20.5 as against 13.6 for males. In all other categories of occupations, the percentage of male workers is higher than that of female workers. As many as 42.6 percent male working as casual labour. Corresponding figures for female is only 5.1 percent. As many as 20.8 percent males are engaged in service. Corresponding figures for female is 12.8 percent. The percentage of males workers engaged in self-employed activities is 19.7 as against 15.4 for females (Table 4.1).

Informal sector constitutes more than 80 percent of the total employment in the resettlement colony. Among all occupations only service sector comes under formal sector. Even those who are working in the factories are also included in the informal sector because they are working in the factories on behalf of contractors who pay very low wages to the workers.

**Employment and place of work**

The majority of self-employed and factory workers are working within a reasonable distance. But those who are in service or working as domestic maids/servants
are going far off places to earn their livelihood. The casual workers are going to different areas of metropolitan city of Delhi.

With respect to place of work, 41 percent of the earners are going to Narela, Bhorgarh and Kundli located at a reasonable distance from their residence. However 39 percent of the earners are going to areas of South Delhi such as Nehru Place, Lajpat Nagar, South Extension, Hauzkhas etc., about 5 percent are going to Cannaught Place, Gole Market, South Avenue in Central Delhi, about 8 percent are going to other parts of Delhi in the east, west and north, and 7 percent are going outside Delhi like Sonepat, Noida, Ghaziabad, Ganaur etc. (Table 4.2).

With respect to distance between their residence and workplace it is 41-60 kms. for 48 percent of the workers, 21-40 kms. for 12 percent workers, 4-10 kms. for 8 percent workers and upto 3 kms. for 32 percent workers (Table 4.3).

With respect to mode of transport, 59 percent workers travelled by public bus, 8 percent by bicycles, 2 percent by train, 3 percent by rickshaw and one percent by scooter/motor cycle. The remaining 27 percent go to the workplace on foot (Table 4.4).
Among the SCs the percentage of workers as casual labour is highest with 29.5, followed by service (mostly sweepers) with 22.7. Of the total workers engaged in service 79 percent belong to Balmiki who pursue the traditional occupation of sweepers in the municipality. However, among the Balmikis about 31 percent are following the traditional occupation of sweepers. The job opportunities for them are limited in the municipality, all can not be absorbed there. The remaining 69 percent Balmiki are working as domestic maids, factory workers and casual labour and self-employed. It is interesting to find that 76 percent of total domestic maids belong to Balmiki caste.

The persons belonging to other backward classes (OBC), higher castes and Muslims pursue all types of occupations except sweepers which are exclusively reserve for Balmiki caste.

Among the OBC, the percentage of workers is as high as 36.4 in self-employed, followed by casual workers with 34.1. Among the higher castes, the percentage of workers as factory workers is highest with 36.4. Among the Muslim, the percentage of casual labour is as high as 44.5, followed by self-employed with 37.0 (Table 4.5, 4.6, 4.6A).
Work participation

In the analysis of work participation, the total workers are drawn from all age groups. This means that this includes:

(1) the workforce between the ages 15 and 64 years
(2) child labour below 15 years of age and
(3) old age of those 60 years and above.

In our survey, we have sought for information on main occupational status in the last one year from the date of interview. The total population is 773, of which 261 are total earners constituting 33.8 percent of the total population. The distribution of earners, according to age groups reveal that 96 percent earners belong to age group between 15-64 years, about 2 percent belong to age group 60 years and above (Table 4.7).

To get an idea of labour force, we have analysed data on the total number of earners (employed) and non-earners (unemployed) in the age group of 15 years and 64 years of age. Accordingly, the total labour force is 453, of which 241 are males and 212 are females in the age group between 15 years and 64 years. The total number of employed is 261, of which 183 are males and 78 are females. The total labour force works out to 58.6 percent. The percentage of unemployed persons works out to 12 percent (Table 4.8).

Usual status of earners

Usual status of earners has been analysed in terms of number of days employed in a year. It was found that only 4.2 percent earners work for less than 100 days in a year. Another 8.1 percent earners work between 101 and 180 days. As many as 87.5 percent earners work above 180 days. If one looks at the number of days one is employed the slum population is better placed. Later analysis will show it is the income of the earners which determinates the livelihood status of households in the slum habitats (Table 4.9).
Average monthly earnings from different occupations varies a great deal. It is highest in service with Rs.3783, followed by self-employed with Rs.2153. It is lowest among the factory workers with Rs.1661, followed by domestic maids/servants with Rs.1671 and casual workers with Rs.1906. There is disparity in income between male and female. The average monthly earning is Rs.2459 for male and Rs.1684 for female. This disparity is partly due to the fact that a sizeable proportion of males is engaged in municipality where the income is relatively much higher than any other occupations and partly due to wage difference between male and females.

In most cases, the households are likely to fall below the poverty line if there is one earner in the household except in the case of household having an earner with permanent employment in service sector such as municipality, hospital or office. The average earner per household is 1.9. The distribution of households according to number of households shows that 38.6 percent households have one earner, another 42.1 percent households have two earners. 13.6 percent households have the earners and 5.7 percent have four earners. The remaining 20 percent have more than two earners (Table 4.10).

The fore-going analysis shows that the percentages of female workers as domestic maids and factory workers are higher than those of male workers. In all other categories such as service, casual workers, and self-employed the percentages of male workers are higher than those of female workers. The relationship between castes and traditional occupations is not well established except in the case of Balmiki. All the maids are working in South Delhi. The majority of those who are in service are also going to South Delhi as municipal sweepers. About 50 percent of the total workers are covering a distance of 80-100 kms. to and fro daily to earn their livelihood. About 88 percent of the workers are working for more than 180 days. However, the average monthly income of all occupations except service are low as to maintain a family of five to six members with one earner.
Chapter V

Socio-economic Conditions of the Inhabitants

In this chapter, an attempt has been made to assess the socio-economic conditions of the inhabitants of Swarnjayanti Vihar resettlement colony. In order to assess the socio-economic conditions of the inhabitants, household data relating to demography, occupation, employment, income, expenditure, consumption pattern, household assets, education and morbidity have been analysed.

Income and expenditure are important criteria for assessing the livelihood status of the households. It is necessary here to mention about the reliability of income data. While it is possible to ascertain the authentic incomes of wage earners and salaried persons, in case of those engaged in petty business, trades, self-employed professions, it is difficult to estimate the actual earnings. Since majority of the inhabitants in our study area are salaried persons and wage earners, we can analyse the income data with a certain amount of reliability. We have analysed both income and expenditure data to assess the livelihood status of slum dwellers in the resettlement colony.

Income

The average monthly household income is Rs.4120. With respect to distribution of households according to income category, 15 percent households have income below Rs.2000, about 23 percent households have income between Rs.2001 and Rs.3000, 34 percent have income between Rs.3001 and Rs.5000, 28 percent have income above Rs.5000. A sizeable proportion of households fall both in the lower income category and higher income category. The households who have income of Rs.3000 or less are the victims of poverty. The percentage of households below poverty line is estimated on the basis of income (Table 5.1).
In 1999-2000 after adjusting for inflation, poverty-line in urban areas was estimated at Rs.454 per person. As of December, 2005, this figure stands at Rs.559*. The poverty line for household, is calculated by multiplying the per capita by total population divided by total number of households.

Accordingly, the poverty line for households stands at Rs.3082 at current price. Based on this figure the percentage of households below poverty line is estimated to be 37.9. If we look at average income of different occupations, the average income of salaried person is highest with Rs.3783, followed by self employed with Rs.2153. The average income of other categories of income such as casual labour, factory worker, domestic maid varies between Rs.1661 and Rs.1906.

The average household size is 5.5 and average earners per household is 1.84. The household depending solely on income of one earner from occupation other than service, the household is likely to fall below the line poverty.

Expenditure

With respect to expenditure, the average monthly household expenditure is Rs.3153. It is to be noted that the average monthly expenditure is less than the average monthly income of the households. As many as 80 percent of the households have income more than expenditure. The surplus amount of income goes in repayment of loan, saving and purchase of household assets. With respect to expenditure on different items of consumption, it was found that the average monthly expenditure on food is Rs.1839, Rs.172 on clothes. As far as other expenditures are concerned, not every household is spending on each of these items. About 79 percent of the households are spending on an average Rs.456 on transport, 70 percent are spending Rs.130 on education, 98 percent each are spending Rs.143 on medical treatment and Rs.175 on social ceremonies like marriage and other religious activities respectively. About 88 percent are paying electricity bill of Rs.237 (Table 5.2).

If we look at the percentage of expenditure on different items of consumption of all the households, the expenditure on food is as high as 59 percent, followed by transport with 11 percent, electricity with 7 percent, clothes, medical, social and religious ceremonies with 5 percent each, education, with 3 percent.
Borrowings

As many as 39 percent households have taken loans from different sources such as Bank (RUDCO), money lenders, friends and relatives. Among those who have taken loans, 39 percent have taken loans from money lenders, 35 percent from Bank (RUDCO), 20 percent from friends and relatives, and 6 percent from office. With respect to purpose of taking loans, about 50 percent have taken loan for house construction, about 32 percent have taken loan for marriage and social religious ceremonies, 7 percent each for petty business and consumption purpose respectively, and about 4 percent for medical treatment. The average amount of loan taken by a household is Rs.28647 and average amount of loan repaid is Rs.15,357. With respect to amount of loan taken by households, 24 percent have taken loan upto Rs.10,000, 11 percent between Rs.10,001 and Rs.20,000, 39 percent between Rs.20,001 and Rs.30,000, 17 percent between Rs.30001 and Rs.50,000 and 9 percent above Rs.50,000 (Table 5.3, 5.4 and 5.5).
With respect to amount of loan repaid by households 28 percent have repaid up to Rs.10,000, 31 percent between Rs.10001 and Rs.20,000, 17 percent between Rs.20001 and Rs.30,000, 7 percent above Rs.30,000. 17 percent have not repaid any amount of loan.

Savings

As many as 32 percent of the households save some amount of money. The average amount of saving is Rs.563 per month. Among those who save money, 35 percent saves less than Rs.500 per month, 49 percent save between Rs.500 – Rs.999, and 16 percent save Rs.1000 and above. Those who save Rs.1000 and above belong to higher income group above Rs.5000 per month. Those who save very less amount keep their money at home and liable to be spent when the needs arise. As many as 68 percent have saving accounts in the bank. None of them are regularly depositing money with the bank every month.

Assets

With respect to possession of household assets, as many as 67 percent of the households have TV sets, 84 percent have electric fans, 34 percent have gas chullah, 79 percent have watch/clock, 13 percent have sewing machines, 29 percent have bicycles, 69 percent have gas stoves, 25 percent have cooler/washing machines/refrigerators. While staying at squatter settlement, very few had TV sets. None of the households had gas chullah, washing machine, cooler, refrigerators. The threat of eviction had always discouraged them to purchase these items. They did not have purchasing capacity to buy these items. Moreover, they did not enough space to keep these items nor did they have proper electric connections for running these electrical goods (Table 5.6).

Education

As many as 69.0 percent of the population have attained some level of education. However, the literacy level of male is 80 percent as against 56 percent of female. About
7 percent are literates but not have received any formal education, 32 percent have attained primary level, 21 percent have attained middle level, about 9 percent have attained secondary and senior secondary level and 0.5 percent have attained education upto graduate level. The gender gap in education is reflected at every level of education from middle to graduation level. Among the school going children 79 percent of the children are going to school (Table 5.7).

![Educational status of the family members](image)

**Morbidity**

The data on ailment suffered by one or more members of the household are under estimated because the reference period is one year preceding the survey. If the reference period is long, it is subject to recall lapse. We have collected data from the households whether any one or more members suffered some kind of diseases in the past one year. As many as 38 percent respondents have stated that one or two members of their family had suffered from illness during last one year. Among those who suffered illness, 24.8 percent have suffered from cardiographic diseases like including blood pressure and diabetic, 22.6 percent have suffered from gastric and liver problem, 11.3 percent each from diarrhoea/dysentery and fever/jaundice respectively. Another 11.3 percent have suffered from tuberculosis (Table 5.8).
distribution of hhs fall seriously ill from the different kinds of diseases

If the income parameter is taken account both in terms of average income level and distribution of income, resettlement colonies are better off than their counterparts in slum colonies. The average income of slum (squatter) household is Rs.2,840, while it is Rs.4020 per month in a resettlement colony. In terms of per capita income, it works out to be Rs.533 in a slum (squatter) and Rs.733 in resettlement colony (NCAER:2002). In our study area in Swarnjayanti Vihar, the average household income and per capita income are marginally higher than that of sample households resettlement colonies studied by NCAER. The average household income is Rs.4120 per month and per capita is Rs.749.

Many of them have purchased consumer item, like TV, refrigerator, cooler, gas chullah which did have hardly any in their squatters. Now security of tenure has prompted them to invest on housing and assets.
Another observation is that the increased expenditure on transport has made them to curtail their expenditure on clothing and education. The percentage of expenditure is higher on transport than the expenditure on education and clothing. Many of the slum dwellers are going very far to earn their livelihood. They are away to work for 14 and 15 hours and spend less time to child care and their education. We found that many children are playing outside bare footed with hardly putting any clothes on. If both the parents are away to work, the children are left to elder children. Though the levels of education has improved over time as many as 21 percent of the children of the age group between 6-14 are not going to any formal school.

This is very critical specially the work who share double burden of work and household cores. This will affect their health. Many of them have complained to us they have pain in their bodies. The levels of living cannot be assessed only in terms of economic parameters but also to be assessed in terms of work and leisure. The leisure is important variable of assessing the levels of living.
Resettlement Policies in Delhi: A Review

Resettlement policies have to receive in the context of the overall urban land policies in development Planning of Delhi. For plan development of the city, the Delhi Improvement Trust (DIT) was constituted in March 1937 with a view to ameliorating the living conditions of the inhabitants living in slums and substandard areas. DIT was assigned the job of rehabilitation of these inhabitants by shifting them to the newly acquired land. The partition of Punjab gave rise to phenomenal growth of population in Delhi when a large number of refugees migrated to Delhi from West Pakistan. The partition exerted its own pressure after 1947 and seven year later Birla Committee (1954) recommended replacement of Improvement Trust by a single planning and controlling authority. Thus in October 1955 Delhi Development Provisional Authority was set up with the responsibility of “preventing land laying out of land, haphazard erection of buildings or growth of substandard colonies and ensuring development and expansion of Delhi according to proper planning” (Reberiro :1988). Delhi Development Authority (DDA) was set-up on 30th December, 1957 under the Delhi Development Act 1957 replacing both the Provisional Authority and the Improvement Trust.

DDA prepared a Master Plan for Delhi which was published in 1962. This Master Plan envisaged development of 44770 hectares of urban area by 1981 for urban population of 46 lakhs. Subsequently, development of an additional 4000 hectares of urban area at Patpar Ganj, Sarita Vihar and Vasant Kunj was added in the target of the first Master Plan.

The Delhi Master Plan (1962) suggested a general policy frame for planning for development and relocation of squatters. Some of the characteristics of the plan as cited by Sabir Ali in his study of Slums Within Slums (1990) were as follows:
- Developed land wherever available near the city or near workplaces should be reserved for relocation of squatter.
- Resettlement schemes should form part of larger composite neighbourhoods consisting of a mix of low income, lower middle and middle income groups.
- The plans clearly indicated that the areas to be earmarked for low income rural migrants should not be located on the periphery of the city since it will create problems of transportation to the place of employment and it will not be possible for these low income group families to bear the cost of the transportation for long distances out of their meager resources.
- Areas earmarked for low income settlements were to be developed to form an integral part of surrounding neighbourhoods, on the basis of sites and services programme with proper layout and basic services and community facilities.

The first resettlement of JJ Cluster in early 1960s entitled each resident a plot measuring 80 sq. yds on a 99 year lease. Developed plots were allotted them along with latrine, a water tap and plinth. The selection of site for relocating the squatters was subject to the availability of essential services like roads, sewerage, water supply and electricity residents were given ownership nights with subsidy to the time of 50 percent and repayment on a monthly basis. The main draw back of the scheme was that the allotment of open developed plots on lease encouraged Benami sites and trafficking and an incentive to further squatting. It was, therefore, decided with the approval of cabinet to eliminate the element of ownership. Developed plots were proposed to be given on rent. Over time these standards have got diluted. Thus, in the resettlement schemes carried out in 1975-76, along with a decline in plot size to 25 sq yard and elimination of ownership rights, the following standards were laid down for the provision of services:

- Hand pump – one for 20 persons
- Filtered water hydrant – one for 40 persons
- Bathroom – one seat for 6 families
- Latrine – one seat for 5 families
Besides the civic amenities mentioned above, infrastructural facilities like road, surface drain, street lights including individual electricity, sites for school, medical and community facilities, parks are earmarked in layout plan.

Resettlement policies are reviewed with reference to two aspects:

1. Extent of effectiveness of these policies in resettlement colonies
2. Extent to which these policies have been translated into actions.

The original Master Plan for Delhi proposed 'suitable sites in several zones' for urban poor. It also recommended that the resettlement colonies be relocated in various parts of the urban areas so that they can be integrated with rest of the city dwellers (Verma:2002:84). It provides better access to livelihood opportunities as well as quality of infrastructure such as roads, sewerage, school, dispensary, drainage, parks etc. For non poor it provides opportunities to avail of the services of the urban poor (Verma:2002). In recent years, resettlement colonies are increasingly on the outskirts of the city. The resettlement colonies in Narela, Holambi Kalan, Bawana, Madanpur Khader, Tikrikhurd lie on the outskirts of the city, thereby ignoring "the recommendations of the Master Plan which argued integration of the people from different cross sections of income groups in residential neighbourhoods" (Banerji:2005). The sites though located on the sides of the highways or main roads, many of them are in the midst of rural surroundings with hardly any income opportunities. "These sites located on the periphery of the cities prove little employment opportunities for the poor for which they have to commute to the city centre" (Banerji:2005:13). Moreover the expenditure on transport has increased considerably for those who continue to work in the same place.

Over the years, there has been gradual dilution of provisions of the resettlement for the slum population. The provision of allotment of 80sq metres per household in the Master Plan of Delhi (1962) has been subsequently reduced to 40 sq metres during the massive resettlement of the 1970 (Banerji:2005). According to the Delhi Government current relocation policy, those were residing in jhuggi clusters on 1990 and before are entitled to plots of 18 sq. metres and those residing after 1990 and before 1998 are
entitled to plots of 12.5 sq. meters. Those who can not prove their existence in slum clusters before 1998 will not be allotted any plots.

Those who receive plots got a license and that too for 5-10 years. They do not have ownership rights for their land. They have only legal rights to stay. These plots cannot transferred or sold or rented out. They have to pay license fee of Rs.200/- every year. What right they will have to those tiny plots of land after a period has remained unstated.

Banerji (2005) quoted Verma who argues that “The small resettlement plots do not even compare well with the space that people occupy in slums. The land under slum settlements in Delhi, as mentioned earlier, is around 4000 hectares and the number of slum families is variously estimated between 400,000 and 600,000. Even with the higher estimate of number of families, the gross area occupied per family on average comes to 66 sq. metres. In planned housing areas, the net residential area (which is the area under house plots and appurtenant services and excludes major roads and facilities) is about half the gross area. In slums, with little land under other facilities, net residential area tends to be even greater, on average well over 33 sq. metres”.

Housing on small plot size contributes to the deterioration of resettlement colonies into slums. The growth of family size over the years put increasing pressure on infrastructure such as drinking water, community toilets etc.

There is a vertical growth of the resettlement colony because some people have started adding two or three floors to the existing foundation. As the size of the families grows over the years there is a need to find alternative accommodation for grown up male children. When they get married, they are unable to afford rented houses elsewhere. They do not have any other option but to go for construction of room on the first floor. However no building plans are approved for construction of two or three storied building on small plot of land. Unauthorized constructions in resettlement colonies pose a serious threat to human lives. Though the loss of nine lives in a building collapse at Madipur in
West Delhi in February, 2007 provided a red alert to civic authorities they turn a blind eye to these unauthorized constructions. Besides, the natural growth of population in the resettlement colonies over the years have exert a lot of pressure on infrastructure. The resettlement colonies have already developed into ‘slum like situations’. If the government do not reassess these resettlement colonies time to time and take appropriate actions, the resettlement colonies will pose serious threat to environment. After a decade or so the relatively new resettlement colonies will deteriorate further and become full-fledged slums.
Chapter VII

Summary of Findings

The resettlement of slum dwellers from squatter settlements to resettlement colonies has been going on for more than four decades. The first resettlement programme was initiated in 1961 and subsequently many jhuggi jhopri clusters have been shifted to resettlement colonies. The population in resettlement colonies is estimated to be 18 lakhs in 44 resettlement colonies constituting about 13 percent of the total population.

Swarnjayanti Vihar is a resettlement colony of urban poor who were resettled after their jhuggis in the squatter settlements were demolished in the late nineties of the last century. It is located near Tikrikhurd village in North West Delhi on Haryana Delhi border at a distance of 40-50 kms from their original slum clusters in South and East Delhi.

The study area is confined to 3 and 4 pockets of B block. About 200 households were resettled in 1999-2000. About one fifth of the total households have their households locked and staying elsewhere near their workplace. The slum dwellers who were resettled in these two pockets came from different squatter settlements such as Moolchand, Andrewsganj and adjoining areas of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium.

The survey findings reveals that 66 percent of the respondents belong to SC, 15 percent belong to OBC and 11 percent belong to Muslim. Balmiki is the major SC constituting 48 percent of the total respondents. As many as 61 percent of the respondents came from UP and remaining 39 percent from other states such as Bihar, West Bengal, Haryana, Chattisgarh. As many as 58 percent of the total respondents came to Delhi between 1981-90. The remaining 42 percent came before 1981. As many as 67 percent of the respondents came to Delhi when they were below 25 years of age. A substantial proportion of them were teenagers. Some of them were children who came
with their parents. The work participation for male is 76 percent for male and 37 for females. The overall work participation works out to 58 percent. The average number of earner per household is 1.8. As many as 12 percent of the workers belonging to age group 15-59 are unemployed. With respect to occupation, the percentage of casual workers is highest with about 32 percent, followed by self-employed and service with 18 each and factory workers and domestic maids/servants with 16 percent each. The gender-wise distribution of workers reveals that highest number female workers are engaged as domestic maids with 46 percent while males are engaged as casual workers with 43 percent. As many as 79 percent of SC workers engaged in service are municipal sweepers belonging to Balmiki castes.

A larger number of workers are going far off place to earn their bread. The work places of 48 percent of the total workers are located at a distance of 40-60 kms from their resettlement colony.

The average monthly income per household is Rs.4120. The poverty line is estimated at monthly income of the household of Rs.3082. Accordingly, 37.9 percent households fall under poverty line.

The average monthly household expenditure is Rs.3347. With respect to percentage of expenditure, 59 percent is spent on food, 5 percent each on clothing and medical treatment, 3 percent on education. The substantial amount of money is spent on transport and electricity, constituting about 18 percent of the total expenditure. While staying in jhuggi jhompri colony they used to pay only marginal amount of money on transport. For electricity they did not pay anything. All of them had illegal electricity connections. As many as 39 percent of the households have taken loan from different sources such as money lenders, banks, friends/relatives and office. About 50 percent have taken loans for house construction and 32 percent for marriage and religious ceremonies. The average amount of loan per household is Rs.28647 and the average amount of loan repaid is Rs.15,357. The gap between income and expenditure is due to the fact that a substantial amount of money goes to repayment of housing loan.
As many as 32 percent households save some amount of loan every month. The average amount of saving is Rs.563.

With respect to possession of households about 67 percent households have TV sets, 84 percent have electric fans, 34 percent have gas chullah and 25 percent have coolers/washing machines and refrigerators etc.

The literacy percentage of population is 69. There is a gender gap in literacy. The literacy level is 80 percent for male and 56 percent for female. Among the school going children 79 percent of the children are going to schools.

As many as 38 percent respondents have stated that one or two members of their families had suffered from illness during last one year. The most common diseases were gastric, diarrhoea and dysentery, tuberculosis and cardio-graphic diseases.

As many as 87 percent houses are pucca or semi pucca (without RCP slab). 83 percent households live in one room accommodation. Only 17 percent households have constructed a room on the first floor. 20 percent have separate latrine, 26 percent have own bathrooms and about 6 percent have separate kitchen.

The source of water is ground water which drawn through pump and supplied to pipelines connected with tap. Three water taps with bathing a plot form is available in pocket 4 in B block. Besides five households have individual hand pump each. During summer season they face shortage of water. In case of need they can go to other bathing plot forms and public water stand posts which are located in neighbouring pockets. They face problem in summer when the ground water level goes down and pumps cannot draw sufficient water from the ground. Through every house is connected with pipelines but municipal water is not supplied to them.

There is a Sulabh Sauchalaya with 16 WC seats for men and 11 WC seats for women. Only 14 percent are using the toilets. As many as 66 percent of the households
are going to open field for defecation. However, 20 percent have constructed their own latrine. There latrines are connected to soak pits.

In Swarnjayanti Vihar there are open pucca drains passing along all the lanes of their houses but they are not connected to sewer. The drains are found choked. They are not regularly cleaned. All the blocks are well connected by wide concrete paved road.

The sanitary condition is far from satisfactory. The refuse and garbage are not regularly collected and disposed.

There are as many as 35 electric poles in B3 and B4 blocks. All are energized in 2006 when NDPL took over from this private agent.

The children of primary school used to go to Tikrikhurd village primary school. Recently a double story MCD school building has come up with the financial assistance from HUDCO. The school has now 303 boys and 227 girls coming from the resettlement colony. The older children are attending the Government Sarvodaya Co-education Senior Secondary School which is located at a distance of half kilometre.

There are now three anganwadis functioning outside the resettlement colony. Out of these three anganwadis, one is covering the 36 (14 boys and 12 girls) children of B block. The anganwadi worker with the assistance of a helper runs the centre for pre-school children, distribute nutritive food to the pre-school children (3-6 years) pregnant and lactating mothers. She carries out survey of children who need immunization and pregnant mothers at regular intervals. The Auxiliary Midwife Nurse (ANM) comes to the centre on once a month for immunization and distribution of iron folic acid tablets.

Most of the inhabitants of the resettlement colony go to the registered medical practitioners for minor illness. There are five such practitioners in and around B block. He charges Rs.30-40 per visit including medicine. A mobile health care unit run by
MCD visit this area once a week for health check-up and distribution of medicine. 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. For serious illness, the people go to Jahangirpuri Government Hospital.

Nirman Sansthan, a NGO has been running an educational programme since March 2005 for children 5 to 14 years of age who have not received any formal education in school or dropped out from schools. There are 32 girls and 28 boys of B block children attending the programe in a double story building in the resettlement colony.

There is another NGO (Sewa Bharati Kendra) who is running an education centre in C block for the people belonging to age group 24-35 years. Besides, one ITI lady trainer is imparting training in sewing and stitching to women.

On assessing community needs, the respondents were asked to state in order of priority their felt needs such as shelter, water tap, toilet, drainage, electricity, paved street, employment etc. As many as 41 percent respondents have reported water as their first priority. Another 27.9 percent have reported employment as their first priority. As many as 10 percent have reported that covering the open drains as their first priority, 12 percent stated shelter as their first priority. The second priorities are water (26%), toilet (19%), shelter (21%), street light (12%) and drainage (13%). The third priorities are water (23%), toilet (19%), drainage (27%), shelter (14%) and street light (11%).
Chapter VIII

Conclusions

Despite these changes there is a need to look at these resettlement colonies in the total context of changes that have taken place in metropolitan city of Delhi. 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. But relatively better income and better housing have failed to bring about substantial change in living standard of the inhabitants of the resettlement colony. Housing on small plot with growing family size is leading to deterioration of resettlement colonies. In course of time they develop into slum like situation. About one-fifth of their income is spent on electricity and transport. There is hardly any increase in expenditure on food items. The expenditure on clothing has in fact declined. The expenditure on medicine has increased because the parents have hardly any time to take their patients or children to public dispensary located at Narela. Their dependency on private doctors who are not necessarily Registered Medical Practitioners has increased because most of them remain away to their work place for several hours. Unemployment among the youth is a major problem for them. Youth employed through contractors in factories get very low wages and can be terminated as and when necessary. While living in the squatter settlement the slum dwellers were engaged in various economic activities within the radius of 5 kms. Many of them are still working in same work place covering a distance of about 50 kms. from their residence. This leaves hardly any spare time for them to look after their children. The working women suffer most because they share the burden of long distance travel to earn their livelihood and to cook for their families before and after their work outside. The women are more vulnerable to marginalisation than men.

During last one decade, the city is fast-changing with flyovers, metros, high-tech transport and communications. All efforts one being made to transform this city into
world class city by 2010 when the first Common-wealth Games will be held in October. It has grown into two separate works – one comprising the rich businessmen and the high income professional groups in corporate sector who live in posh localities with luxurious life style while the other comprising urban poor who live in slums or ‘slum like’ situation struggling for survival. The resettlement colonies are the representatives of the second category. In between these two categories, there is a third category of middle classes covering a wide variety of workers such as school teachers, lower and middle level government and non-government functionaries, small traders and shopkeepers and other professional groups like, senior bureaucrats, university teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers. They live in government quarters, middle class residential areas including DDA flats. Impact of globalisation and liberalization of trades has been felt on different classes of people. Growth of Corporate Sector in National Capital Region has given rise to sharp inequalities of income.

One visible impact of globalisation and liberalization of trades is casualisation of employment in both formal and informal sector. The casualisation of employment in informal sector is leading to marginalization of poor because of non implementation of Minimum Wage Act and Social Security Act. In Delhi, a number of small factories have come up on the outskirt of the city. These industries produce goods like plastic and leather goods, cosmetic goods and a host of other consumer goods which are largely marketed through local markets and these are consumed by the urban poor. In these factories, a substantial number of young workers belong to these resettlement colonies. They are recruited through labour contractors on adhoc basis with meager salary of Rs.1200 – 1600 per month. The terms and conditions are so exploitive that many of them leave their jobs in the middle. The labour contractors do not implement the minimum Wage Act. There has been no organized protest against the labour contractor. Implementation of Social Security Act 2003 for unorganized sector is a distant dream since the slum dwellers are not aware of this Act.

The *jhuggi-jhopri* clusters and resettlement colonies, a striking feature of the physical and social environment of the Metropolitan City of Delhi are acquiring an increasingly significant role in informal sector of the economy. The increasing
casualisation of employment with low levels of income in informal sector is leading to further marginalization of poor living in resettlement colonies. The vertical growth of housing with increase in population is creating more pressure on existing infrastructures of the resettlement colonies. The inhabitants of the resettlement colonies located on the outskirts of the city are facing the problem of employment. There are limited income opportunities in and around the settlements. The young people who are working in nearby local factories are vulnerable to exploitation. Those women who are continuing their jobs of domestic workers near earlier place of residence at jhuggi-jhopri clusters are subject to hardships of long distant travel. The government agencies are more busy in developing Delhi a World Class City than they are paying attention to the problems and issues of the inhabitants of the resettlement colonies. The resettlement policy needs to address the issue of employment so as to formulate income generating schemes for the slum dwellers. The study concludes that the resettlement colonies on the outskirts of the city place the slum dwellers in disadvantaged position in several respects. Income and employment are the major problems faced by the inhabitants. But there are other problems related to infrastructure, transport, education, allocation of time for family and work, adjustment to new physical environment.

A large number of sweepers of New Delhi Municipality Corporation (NDMC) particularly belonging to Balmiki caste are going to South Delhi for cleaning the roads, pavements etc. in the NDMC area. Before coming to this resettlement colony, their place of work was very near to their jhuggi-jhopri clusters. Since they are permanent employees of NDMC, they continue to work in the same area. They travel a long distance to reach their place of work. About six hours are spent in to and fro journey by bus.

It is recommended that they may be employed in Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD). Since their resettlement colony is situated in Narela zone in MCD area, their services may be better utilized in their own area. It is reported that there is shortage of sweepers in this area. The number of sweepers cleaning the Swarnjayanti Vihar are less than adequate. In absence of proper cleaning, we found heaps of garbage piled up in
some pockets of the resettlement colony during our survey. These garbage is not regularly disposed off. If they are employed in MCD, some of them could be engaged in the resettlement colony itself. They can easily keep their area clean.

The domestic maids are attached to the households of the posh localities of their earlier *jhuggi jhopri* clusters from where they shifted to this resettlement colony. The domestic maids have been continuing their services in these households ever since they came to this resettlement because of dire needs of employment. They go to workplace early in the morning at 5.30 – 6.00 A.M. and return home at 7.30 – 8.00 P.M. A long and tedious bus journey for six hours (to and fro) has already told upon their health. They have already made with accidents twice in the initial stage of their resettlement when they depended upon private chartered bus. They are now going to workplace by DTC buses on monthly payment for their DTC passes. The women are away for 15 to 16 hours from their homes and children are not properly attended to. Women share the double burden of work and domestic care. They get up at 4 A.M. and cook food before going to work. After returning home late in the evening they prepare food for dinner. There is no adequate demand for domestic maids in Narela which is only 4 to 5 kms from their resettlement colony. Narela has not developed into full fledged colony. The majority of the middle class families have not shifted to the DDA flats. Had the middle class families been shifted to Narela there would have great demand for domestic maids and they need not had to go to a work place at a distance of 50 kms away from their residence. Since such has not happened, a special DTC bus should be deployed to pick them in the morning and drop them in the evening right at the gate of their colony. The DTC passes should be issued to them at reduced rate so as to lessen their burden on expenditure. It is further suggested that a NGO should come forward to record the names of the domestic maids and organize them into formal group so as to bring them within fold of various social security measures for unorganized sector.

A large number of slum dwellers who were involved in petty business such as fruit and vegetable vendors, tea shops, ready made garments and stationery in and around their *jhuggi* clusters in the centre of the city have discontinued their business due to long
distance. Only few are continuing their business. There is hardly any scope for petty business in this area. Since such settlement has already come up on the outskirts of the city, it is the local government who should have taken up programmes for income generating activities for the poor inhabitants of the resettlement colony knowing well in advance that they would be out of jobs in the remote area of the city. It is recommended that a separate market place in Narela may be developed for urban poor to run petty business activities.

Some young people including girls are working in nearby factories. They are not getting minimum wage because they are not the direct employees of the factories. They are recruited by contractors. These contractors work on behalf of factories. When the contracts are over, their services are also terminated till the contractors get other contracts from the factories. The contractors pay them as low wage as Rs.1250/- for eight hours job. It is recommended that a monitoring committee from the department of labour should be formed. They should visit the slum areas and record the names of the contractors and the workers working under them. They should see whether these contractors are abiding by the Minimum Wage Act. Social Security Scheme for unorganized sector need to cover the slum dwellers who are mostly engaged in informal sector.

With respect to infrastructural facilities, it is recommended that the municipal water should be supplied to individual households connected by tap water. The pipelines for individual tap connections were laid seven years ago but the municipal water was not supplied to these pipelines. The pipelines might have got deteriorated due to non-supply of water over the years. These pipelines need to be checked before supplying municipal water.

The inhabitants are dependents on ground water. The continuous pumping of ground water may bring down the water levels of the area. The taps may go dry after a few years. Besides, many people have reported that the members of their families are suffering from stomach troubles. This may be due to consumption of ground water. It is
reported that the sample of ground water must be tested in laboratory by the concerned authority and suggest measures to purify the water before consuming the water.

The majority of people go to the open field for defecation. Some households have constructed individual latrines on soak pits. However very few are using them. Pay and use community latrines constructed by MCD have been demolished. The private contractors who were responsible for maintenance of these latrine were unable to maintain these latrines due to non use of these latrine by majority of residents. Only Sulabh Sauchalaya having 11 WC seats for ladies and 16 for men are being used by few inhabitants. It is reported that this too is running in losses and is able to sustain only due to large network of Sulabh Sauchalayas all over India.

Awareness about sanitation among the inhabitants has to be developed before constructing latrines. A six month Training Programme on sanitation should be launched to develop the awareness about the importance of sanitation. A training manual for sanitation should be prepared. A reputed NGO working on health project may be invited to conduct training programme. A community based organization (CBO) should be formed in the resettlement colony. MCD should construct a pay and use community latrine and hand over these community latrines to CBO for operation and maintenance. The CBO should collect money from the residents. They should feel that the community latrines are their own assets. They should be made responsible for maintenance of these assets.

Majority of the 44 resettlement colonies in the city have grown out of shape over the years. They have been transferred into multi storyed structures with large scale deviation, like additional floors, rooms and unauthorized extensions. In the absence of strong foundations these buildings are subject to great risk in a high intensity earthquake zones. The loss of lives in a building collapse at Madipur resettlement colony is an incident which no civic authorities can turn a blind eye. The unauthorised construction and extensions is complete violation of the building norms.
In Swarnjayanti Vihar resettlement colony some households have constructed rooms on the first floor to accommodate the growing members of the families. As the families grow, people will gradually construct additional floors, rooms to accommodate more and more members of the families. Low paying capacity of the earners in the resettlement colony has left no options other than constructing additional rooms on the first and second and third floor. They can neither purchase any flat in Delhi nor can they live in rented houses. It is recommended that a monitoring committee of MCD should be formed to examine such buildings and suggest ways and means to strengthen the foundations and the extent to which vertical extensions of these buildings be possible. They should be authorized to take stringent action against those who violate the norms. It is in the interest of the slum dwellers of the resettlement colony such steps are necessary so that repetition of Madipur tragic incident does not occur in future. More over any further vertical extension in the buildings will put additional burden on infrastructural facilities which are already inadequate. The monitoring committee should assess every five year the pressure of population over existing infrastructures and suggest suitable measures to improve them.
Table 2.1: Distribution of households according to caste category

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Caste category</th>
<th>No. of hhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>(65.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>OBC</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>(15.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>H.C.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(7.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>(11.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>ST</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(0.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Table 2.2: Regional background of the heads of households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Chhattisgarh</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Haryana</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Rajasthan</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Western Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>55.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Eastern Uttar Pradesh</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>West Bengal</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.3: Distribution of heads of households according to year of arrival

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Year of arrival</th>
<th>No. of head of hhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Before 1975</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>1976 – 1980</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>27.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>1981 – 1985</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1986 – 1990</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>22.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2.4: Distribution of heads of households according to age at migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Categories of age (years)</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Born in Delhi</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Below 14</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>34.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>15 – 24</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>32.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>25 – 34</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>35 – 44</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>45 and above</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.5: Duration of stay in Delhi after migration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Categories of age (years)</th>
<th>No. of respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Below 14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>15 – 24</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>45.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>25 – 34</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>37.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>35 – 44</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>45 and above</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.6: Reasons for leaving previous place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Reasons</th>
<th>No. of hhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lack of Employment</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>62.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Meager income</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Debt due to low yield in agriculture</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Better accommodation</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Better Job</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 2.7: Age and gender-wise distribution of population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Age-groups (yrs)</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(8.0)</td>
<td>(10.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Upto 4</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(18.4)</td>
<td>(15.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>5 – 9</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(16.7)</td>
<td>(12.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>10 – 14</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(22.9)</td>
<td>(20.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15 – 24</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(10.8)</td>
<td>(14.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>25 – 34</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(13.5)</td>
<td>(14.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>35 – 44</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(6.6)</td>
<td>(4.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>45 – 54</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
<td>(1.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>55 – 59</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1.9)</td>
<td>(4.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>60 and above</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(1.9)</td>
<td>(4.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>424</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

### Table 2.8: Gender-wise educational status of family

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Literacy</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(20.1)</td>
<td>(44.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Literate</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(79.9)</td>
<td>(55.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>359</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in bracket indicate percentage.
Table 2.9: Marital status of heads of hhs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>No. of head of hhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Married</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>82.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Divorced</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bachelor</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Widower</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2.10: Percentage distribution of households according to household size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Household size</th>
<th>No. of hhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3 or less members</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 to 5 members</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>36.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>6 and more members</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>49.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1: Type of shelter of hhs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Type of shelter</th>
<th>No. of hhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Pucca</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>47.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Katcha</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Semi-Pucca</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.2: Place of defecation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>No. of hhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Open defecation</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>65.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Own latrine</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Community latrine</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3.3: Place for bathing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>No. of hhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Own bathing</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>26.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Community bathing place</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>58.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Outside the house</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>140</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 3.4: Distribution of amenities according to priorities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Type of amenities</th>
<th>Percentage of I priority</th>
<th>Percentage of II priority</th>
<th>Percentage of III priority</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>40.7</td>
<td>25.7</td>
<td>22.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shelter</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Drainage</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>12.9</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Toilet</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>19.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>27.9</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table 4.1: Distribution of workers according to occupations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Service (Govt./Pvt.)</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Casual labour</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Factory worker</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Domestic maid/ servant</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>183</strong></td>
<td><strong>78</strong></td>
<td><strong>261</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in bracket indicate percentage.
Table 4.2: Zone’s wise distribution of respondents according to their work place

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Zone’s name</th>
<th>No. of hhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td><strong>South Delhi</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lajpat nagar, G. Kailash, Nehru place, Kotla, Katawaria Sarai, R.K. Puram, Hauz Khas, Gulmohar Park, Green park, Khanpur, South extension, Nizamuddin, Chatterpur, Lodi road, Okhla.</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td><strong>West Delhi</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Karolbagh, Punjabibagh, Jhandewalan.</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td><strong>East Delhi</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ghandhi nagar, Shahadara,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td><strong>North Delhi</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Old Delhi, Chandani chowk</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td><strong>Central Delhi</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Goal Dkkhana, India gate, South avenue, Con. Place</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td><strong>Outer Delhi</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Kundli, Bhoregarh, Narela</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>41.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td><strong>Outside Delhi</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sonepat, Noida, Gurgaon, Mohan Nagar(Ghazi.), Ganaur (Hry)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.3: Distribution of respondent’s workplace according to the distance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Distance (in kms.)</th>
<th>No of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Upto 3</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>32.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>4 – 10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>11 – 20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>21 – 40</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>41 – 50</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>47.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>140</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.4: Mode of transport used by households.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Mode of transport</th>
<th>No of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Foot</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>27.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cycle</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Bus</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>58.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Scooter</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Train</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Rikshaw</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>140</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.5: Distribution of workers according to caste, religion and occupation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>SC</th>
<th>ST</th>
<th>OBC</th>
<th>Higher Caste</th>
<th>Muslim</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Service (Govt./Pvt.)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(22.7)</td>
<td>(0.0)</td>
<td>(6.8)</td>
<td>(18.1)</td>
<td>(11.1)</td>
<td>(18.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Casual labour</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(29.5)</td>
<td>(66.7)</td>
<td>(34.1)</td>
<td>(9.1)</td>
<td>(44.5)</td>
<td>(31.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Factory worker</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(16.5)</td>
<td>(33.3)</td>
<td>(13.6)</td>
<td>(36.4)</td>
<td>(3.7)</td>
<td>(15.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Domestic maid/ servant</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(19.9)</td>
<td>(0.0)</td>
<td>(9.1)</td>
<td>(18.1)</td>
<td>(3.7)</td>
<td>(16.1)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(11.3)</td>
<td>(0.0)</td>
<td>(36.4)</td>
<td>(18.1)</td>
<td>(37.0)</td>
<td>(18.4)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>176</strong></td>
<td><strong>3</strong></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>27</strong></td>
<td><strong>261</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Table 4.6: Distribution of workers among the Balmikis and other SCs according to occupations.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Castes</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Casual labour</th>
<th>Factory worker</th>
<th>Domestic maids</th>
<th>Self-employed</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Balmiki</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>32 (76.2)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(79.2)</td>
<td>(31.7)</td>
<td>(41.5)</td>
<td>(18.8)</td>
<td>(46.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Other SC</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3 (7.1)</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(4.2)</td>
<td>(31.7)</td>
<td>(29.3)</td>
<td>(22.9)</td>
<td>(20.7)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>7 (16.7)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(16.6)</td>
<td>(36.6)</td>
<td>(29.3)</td>
<td>(58.3)</td>
<td>(32.6)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>48</strong></td>
<td><strong>82</strong></td>
<td><strong>41</strong></td>
<td><strong>42</strong></td>
<td><strong>48</strong></td>
<td><strong>261</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in bracket indicate percentage.
Table 4.6A: Distribution of workers among the Balmikis and other SCs according to occupations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Balmiki</th>
<th>Other SC</th>
<th>Others</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Service</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(31.2)</td>
<td>(3.7)</td>
<td>(9.4)</td>
<td>(18.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Casual labour</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(21.3)</td>
<td>(48.1)</td>
<td>(35.3)</td>
<td>(31.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Factory workers</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(13.9)</td>
<td>(22.2)</td>
<td>(14.1)</td>
<td>(15.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Domestic maid</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(26.2)</td>
<td>(5.6)</td>
<td>(8.3)</td>
<td>(16.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Self-employed</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(7.4)</td>
<td>(20.4)</td>
<td>(32.9)</td>
<td>(18.4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>122</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Table 4.7: Distribution of total workers according to all age groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>All age groups (Yrs.)</th>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Casual workers</th>
<th>Type of workers</th>
<th>Self employed</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Upto 15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(0.0)</td>
<td>(1.2)</td>
<td>(4.9)</td>
<td>(0.0)</td>
<td>(1.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>16 - 59</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(36.3)</td>
<td>(95.1)</td>
<td>(90.5)</td>
<td>(95.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>60 +</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(0.0)</td>
<td>(2.5)</td>
<td>(0.0)</td>
<td>(9.5)</td>
<td>(0.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>48</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(18.6)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Figures in parenthesis is percentage.
Table 4.8: Distribution of earners and non-earners between 15 years and 64 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Earners/ Non-earners</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Earners</td>
<td>183</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>261</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Non-earners</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>241</td>
<td>212</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Work participation</td>
<td>75.9</td>
<td>36.8</td>
<td>57.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.9: Distribution of households according to number of earners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>No. of earners</th>
<th>No. of households</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>(38.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>(42.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>(13.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>(5.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>140</td>
<td></td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in bracket indicate percentage.

Table 4.10: Distribution of workers according to number of days worked during 2005 – 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>No. of days</th>
<th>No. of workers</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Less than 100 days</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>(4.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>100 – 179 days</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>(8.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>180 + days</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>(87.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>261</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figures in bracket indicate percentage.
Table 5.1: Distribution of households according to income

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Income category</th>
<th>No. of hhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Upto 2000</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>2001 – 3000</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>22.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>3001 – 4000</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>23.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4001 – 5000</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>5001 and above</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.2: Average monthly expenditure on different items of consumption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Items</th>
<th>No. of hhs</th>
<th>Average monthly expenditure (Rs.)</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Food</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>1839.34</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Cloths</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>171.68</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Recreation</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>89.0</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>House maintenance</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>40.69</td>
<td>97.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Social ceremony</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>175.07</td>
<td>98.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>455.51</td>
<td>79.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Medical</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>143.22</td>
<td>98.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Education</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>129.82</td>
<td>70.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>237.15</td>
<td>87.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Others</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>161.55</td>
<td>71.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.3: Sources of loan taken by households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>No. of hhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Money lender</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>HUDCO (Bank)</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Friends/ Relatives</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Own office</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5.4: Purpose of loan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>No. of hhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Social Ceremonies</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Shops</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>House construction</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>50.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Consumption</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Medical treatment</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.5: Amount of loan taken by households

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Category of Amount (Rs.)</th>
<th>No. of hhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Upto 20000</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>35.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>20001 – 30000</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>30001 – 50000</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>50001 and above</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>54</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.6: Number and percentage distribution of hhs possessing movable assets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>No. of hhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>TV</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>67.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Fan</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>83.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Motorcycle</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Cycle</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>29.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Radio / Transister</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Watch / Clock</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>79.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Stove</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>68.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Gas chullah</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>34.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Sewing Machine</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Metal / wooden chair</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>22.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Almirah</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>12.86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Suitcase / briefcase</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>30.71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Cots</td>
<td>138</td>
<td>98.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>140</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 5.7: Educational status of the family members

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No</th>
<th>Categories of education</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(20.1)</td>
<td>(44.3)</td>
<td>(30.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Literate</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(7.0)</td>
<td>(7.0)</td>
<td>(7.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(37.3)</td>
<td>(25.8)</td>
<td>(32.2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Middle</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(23.7)</td>
<td>(17.4)</td>
<td>(20.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(7.8)</td>
<td>(4.9)</td>
<td>(6.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Senior</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Secondary and above</td>
<td>(3.6)</td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
<td>(2.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
<td>(0.3)</td>
<td>(0.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>359</td>
<td>287</td>
<td>646</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
<td>(100.0)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.8: Distribution of hhs fall seriously ill from the different kinds of diseases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Type of disease</th>
<th>No. of hhs</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Stomach / Gastic / Liver problem</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>22.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Blood pressure / brain / heart</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Diarrhoea and decency</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Fever / Jaundice</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Epilepsy/ giddiness / Mirgies</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Reproductive track disease</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Tuberculosis</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Diabetic</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Annexure-A**

**Council for Social Development**  
53 Lodi Estate, New Delhi – 110003

**Study of a Resettlement Colony**  
Household Colony

1. **Name of the Resettlement colony:**
   - [ ]

2. **Household No.:**
   - [ ][ ][ ]
   - 2-4

3. **Name of the Head of the Household:**
   - [ ][ ][ ]
   - 5-6

4. **Name of the Respondent:**
   - [ ]

5. **Age:**
   - [ ][ ][ ]
   - 8-9

5a. **Sex:** M – 1  F – 2
   - [ ]
   - 10

6. **Marital Status:**  
   1. Bachelor/Maid  2. Married
   - [ ]
   - 11

7. **Type of Family:**  
   - [ ]
   - 12

8. **Religion:**  
   4. Sikh  5. Others (Specify)
   - [ ]
   - 13

9. **Caste:**
   - [ ][ ][ ]
   - 14-15

10. **Mother Tongue:**
    - [ ][ ][ ]
    - 16-17
### Details of the Family:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Name of the family members</th>
<th>Relationship with head*</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Education level</th>
<th>Occupation@</th>
<th>Income per month Rs.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18-19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21-22</td>
<td>23-24</td>
<td>25-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33-34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36-37</td>
<td>38-39</td>
<td>40-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48-49</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>51-52</td>
<td>53-54</td>
<td>55-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63-64</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>66-67</td>
<td>68-69</td>
<td>70-71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>78-79</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>81-82</td>
<td>83-84</td>
<td>85-86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18-19</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>21-22</td>
<td>23-24</td>
<td>25-26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>33-34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>36-37</td>
<td>38-39</td>
<td>40-41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>48-49</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>51-52</td>
<td>53-54</td>
<td>55-56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>63-64</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>66-67</td>
<td>68-69</td>
<td>70-71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>78-79</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>81-82</td>
<td>83-84</td>
<td>85-86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Question</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>How long have you been living in this city? (Mention month and year)</td>
<td></td>
<td>18-21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Where did you live immediately before coming to this city?</td>
<td></td>
<td>22-23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Who approached you for coming to Delhi?</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 Own initiative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 Friend</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 Relative</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 Any other (Specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Reasons for choosing Delhi</td>
<td></td>
<td>25-26</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Reasons for leaving previous place</td>
<td></td>
<td>27-28</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Where did you live immediately after arriving in the city?</td>
<td></td>
<td>29-30</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>When did you start your earnings in the city? (Mention month and year)</td>
<td></td>
<td>31-34</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>How did you support your family during the period of unemployment?</td>
<td></td>
<td>35-36</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(NA = 99)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Did you come alone</td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Yes 2. No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>If yes, when did your family members join you? (mention year)</td>
<td></td>
<td>38-39</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If no = NA - 99</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Will you continue to live in Delhi?</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Yes 2. No</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
23. If yes why? NA = 99

23a. If no why? NA = 99

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

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

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

27. Change in Occupation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. N</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Occupation before *coming in the resettlement colony</th>
<th>First Occupation</th>
<th>No. of months worked</th>
<th>Second Occupation</th>
<th>No. of months worked</th>
<th>No. of months unemployed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 28. Activity details (last seven days):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SI No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Activity Status (code)*</th>
<th>No. of days worked last week</th>
<th>Total no. of days in each activity</th>
<th>Place of work</th>
<th>Cash per day (Rs.)</th>
<th>Total earning (Rs.)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18-19</td>
<td>20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>29-31</td>
<td>32-34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35-36</td>
<td>37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>46-48</td>
<td>49-51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>52-53</td>
<td>54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>63-65</td>
<td>66-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>3</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>86-87</td>
<td>88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>97-99</td>
<td>100-102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>103-104</td>
<td>10 10 10 10 109 110 111 112</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>114-116</td>
<td>117-119</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 29. Activity Details (last one year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Activity Status*</th>
<th>Period of work No. of days</th>
<th>Place of work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Settlement

30. Since when have you been living in this locality:  
(Mention year – only last two digits)  

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

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

33. Reasons for choosing this settlement?
Shelter:

34 How long have you been staying in this shelter? ☐ ☐ 61-62
36 If tenant, what is the rent per month? Rs. ☐ ☐ ☐ 64-66
   NA = 999
37 Would you continue to live in this shelter? ☐ ☐ 67
   1. Yes 2. No 3. Don’t know
38 If not, why? ☐ ☐ 68-
   NA = 99
39 If you are the owner of the house/hut would you sell this if offered an attractive price?
   1. Yes 2. No ☐ ☐ 70
41 How much money was spent in the first instance to build this shelter? Rs. ☐ ☐ ☐ 72-76
42 Did you spend any money on the shelter subsequently? ☐ ☐ 77
   1. Yes 2. No
43 If yes, how much? Rs. ☐ ☐ ☐ 78-82
44 Present condition of the shelter needs:
   1. No repair
   2. Little repair
   3. Major repair
   4. Rebuilding
   5. Any others (Specify) ☐ ☐ 83
45 Do you have a separate kitchen?
   1. Yes 2. No ☐ ☐ 84
46. Floor area of the shelter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Length</th>
<th>Breadth</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>RemarksSq. feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Room</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>85-86</td>
<td>87-88</td>
<td>89-91</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Verandah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>92-93</td>
<td>94-95</td>
<td>96-98</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Kitchen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99-100</td>
<td>101-102</td>
<td>103-105</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Toilet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>106-107</td>
<td>108-109</td>
<td>110-112</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>113-114</td>
<td>115-116</td>
<td>117-119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

47. Is the house single story or double?
1. Single 2. Double

48. Where do you go for defecation?
1. Own latrine 2. Community latrine 3. Open defecation

49. Where do you go for bathing?
1. Own bathing place 2. Community bathing place 3. Outside the house 4. Any other (specify)

50. Do you have individual tap connection?
1. Yes 2. No
51. From where do you fetch water for drinking and cooking purpose?

1. Community tank  2. From other tap outside the locality  
3. Any other (Specify)

### Assets

52. Do you have in your house the following?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. T.V.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Fan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Motor cycle/ Scooter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Three wheeler</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Radio/Transistor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. Cycle</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. Watch/Clock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. Stove</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. Gas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. Sewing Machine</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k. Metal or wooden chair</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l. Almirah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m. Brief case</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n. Charpai (Cot)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o. Cooking utensil (Steel)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p. Any other (Specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

53. Do you have cattle/poultry birds?
54. If yes, name the cattle/poultry birds and number  

Expenditure, Saving and Loan:

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

   a. Food Rs.  
   b. Clothes Rs.  
   c. Recreation Rs.  
   d. House maintenance Rs.  
   e. Festivals Rs.  
   f. Transport Rs.  
   g. Medical Rs.  
   h. Education of Rs.  
   i. Electricity Rs.  
   j. Any other (Specify)  

56. What are your savings per month? (Rs.)  

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

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

59. If yes, How much per month? Rs.  

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

61. If yes, when did you take loan
62. For what purpose did you take loan?  

63. In what form did you take the loan?  
   1. In cash  2. In kind  

64. From where did you take the loan?  
   1 = Yes  0 = No  
   a. Bank  
   b. Money Lender  
   c. Co-op. Society  
   d. Friend  
   e. Relatives  
   f. Contractor  
   g. Any other (Specify)  

65. Mention the rate of interest  

66. How much loan did you take? (Rs.)  

67. What is the mode of repayment of loan?  
   1. Monthly  
   2. Quarterly  
   3. Half-yearly  
   4. Annually  
   5. Any other (Specify)  

68. How much have you repaid so far? Rs.  

69. For what purpose would you like to take loan in future?  

---------------------------------
General:

70. Is the sanitary condition of your locality satisfactory?  
   1. Yes  2. No

71. Has your child been immunized? (0 – 5 years)  
   1. Yes  2. No

72. Where did your child take birth?  
   4. Any other (Specify)

73. By whom?  
   4. Trained nurse/health worker  5. Any other (Specify)

74. Do you have ration card?  
   1. Yes  2. No

75. If Yes, is it  1. APL  2. BPL

76. What are your suggestions in improving the sanitary condition of your locality?  

77. Did any member of your family fall seriously ill in the last one year?  
   1. Yes  2. No

78. If Yes, state the name of the disease.

79. Where do you generally go for medical treatment?  
   1. Dispensary  4. ‘Vaid’  
   2. Hospital  5. Quack  
   3. Private Doctor  6. Any other (Specify)

80. Do you participate in the developmental
activities of the settlement?
1. Never 2. Sometimes 3. Frequently

81. Do you think that decisions regarding the upgradation of the settlement should be left to? □
   1. Govt. official 2. Community leaders 3. All people of the locality 4. Any other (Specify)

82. Are you a member of any organization? □
   1. Yes 2. No

83. If yes, name of the organization: □

84. What role do you play in the organization? □

85. What are your priorities for improvement? **Give ranking.**
   1. Shelter
   2. Water tap
   3. Toilet
   4. Drainage
   5. Electricity
   6. Roads
   7. Any other (Specify)
4. Septic tank

5. Any other: 

1. What kind of surface drainage

2. Does the settlement get flooded during Mansoon
   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 (km): 

Bus Stop Distance (km): 

Mode of Transport

1. Rickshaw
2. Auto rickshaw
3. Bus
4. Any Other

Health

Nearest Dispensary Distance 

Nearest Hospital Distance 

Pvt. Doctor (No.) 

Any other (No.) 

Education

Nearest Primary School Distance: 

How many children from Babu Park going to primary school: 

82
Nearest secondary school Distance: ____________________________

How many Children from Babu Park going to secondary school _________

Balwadi/Anganwadi No. _________
Any other (specify): ____________________________

No. of Shops inside the settlement:

Rationshop No. _________ Distance: ____________________________

Milkboth 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 residence have telephone? 1. Yes 2. No
If yes, number including mobile Phone.: ____________________________

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

1. Innoculation
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 agency conduct any work? 1. Yes 2. No
If Yes, what work they do _________

Have the people built?
1. Temple
2. Gurdwara
3. Mosque
4. Church
5. Any Other
References:


15. NCAER (2002), ‘The burden of Ill Health among the urban poor’. The case of slums and resettlement colonies in Chennai and Delhi, New Delhi.


