

CHANGES IN PHYSICAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE NEW SETTLERS IN DELHI

(A CASE STUDY OF KHANPUR & KHAYALA)

By

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C E R T I F I C A T E

This dissertation entitled "Changes in Physical and Socio-Economic conditions of the new Settlers in Delhi." A Case Study of Khanpur and Khayala resettled colonies submitted by Mr. Puran Chand Sharma for the degree of M. Phil has not been previously submitted for any other degree of this or any other University. We recommend that this Thesis should be placed before the examiners for their consideration for the award of M. Phil degree.

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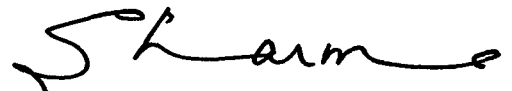
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(Puran Chand Sharma)

Changes in Environment, Socio-Economic Structure
in the Resettled Colonies of Delhi

(A Case study of Khayala and Khanpur)

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CHAPTER NO: 1

I N T R O D U C T I O N

CHAPTER - I

Introduction

Any community that wants to survive and prosper, must be aware of the problems around it and strive hard to achieve its goals and objectives. India, being a developing country is making gradual progress in all spheres. Keeping in mind the large population and vast area, the path of industrialization was chosen for our country. These measures, however, resulted in urbanisation which in turn brought an influx of population to urban areas. The recent population explosion has added many new problems and housing is one of the major problem.¹ The housing problem of the rural poor who migrate to the urban areas leads to squatting.

The squatting problem is not a new phenomenon in our country. Rapid influx of large number of migrants from rural areas into the cities and metropolitan areas is a common phenomenon. It is prevalent almost in all the developing countries, which are putting in all their energies to catch up their developed counterparts. This objective is being achieved mainly through industrialization. Since the existing cities provide basic infrastructure required for industrialisation there has been concentration of industries and other economic activities offering all kinds of employment opportunities within the physical limits of these cities. This has resulted in high concentration of population, closely connected with the physical shifts of people from countryside. They are faced as such with the problem of shelter as of finding a means of living. In a desperate bid to have some roof over their heads they squat on vacant lands. The planned expansion of cities termed as 'Urbanisation' is a positive sign of economic development in any country. The cities provide better employment opportunities, facilities and services and as such the importance of urbanisation for

Socio-economic development of the people and the country is welcome. However, what these cities have witnessed, is, unintended, uncontrolled, unwidly^{el} growth all over, resulting in slums and squatting.²

1. The Problem

After independence, with its irresistable economic, social, cultural and political activities of all kinds offering better employment opportunities, Delhi has become a major centre for migration from its surrounding states. According to a Survey in 1958 there were about 25,000 families squatting on public land. According to another Survey in 1960, by Supdt. of Census operation there were 45,000 families squatting on public land. The problem went on increasing. According to a Survey by Municipal Corporation of Delhi in 1962, the number of squatters families in rose to 66,000 families.³ This number was about 1,00,000 families in 1967 and according to a Survey conducted by T.C. P.O. in 1973, 1,41,000 families were squatting on Government land/private land. This number is in addition to 56,000 families already resettled. Undoubtedly, the unabated large scale migration to Delhi, poverty and low paying capacity of the migrants, shortage of cheap housing, availability of vacant land near existing work centres and absence of cheap transportation are some of the broad factors which are responsible for the present squatters problem in Delhi.⁴

Under the recent crash resettlement scheme about 60,000 families have been resettled in 12 different colonies. These colonies cover an area of 1200 acres. Each plot covers about 25 square yards of land. This scheme is initiated under 20 point programme of our Government.⁵

The problem of the study is to find out the impact of resettlement scheme on the socio-economic conditions of the poor new settlers.

The study will also include the impact of new physical environment on the life of the settlers.

ii. Purpose and Objectives

The main purpose of this study is to assess the impact of rehabilitation on the new settlers in context of their socio-economic and physical conditions. The study also tries to evaluate critically the squatter improvement schemes being implemented within the framework of existing policies formulated by the concerned authorities. Khanpur and Khayala resettlement areas have been studied as sample areas. In the light of findings of this evaluation, an attempt is made to suggest an alternative policy with a systematic approach for the slum improvement scheme with an emphasis on environmental improvement. The study focusses on the following aspects:

(1) Living environment of the colonies, (2) felt need of the families with respect to their sanitary and other civic amenities. (3) relationship between economic needs of the family and the size of the family and their attitudes towards the resettlement scheme. (4) income pattern and consumption of the families.

iii. Review of the Existing literature and its inadequacies

Previous studies on slums and squatters were based on the slum in their natural out-growth. But the present study is different in the sense that we are concentrating on slum dwellers who have just been resettled.

Not much is known about the socio-economic and physical life of the poor/slum/squatter dwellers in the new settled areas. Some studies on poverty of slum and squatter dwellers were conducted, the review of which is given below:

In every generation, the slum was the home for the newcomer to the city. It was here that the migrant found himself when he left his

village home. It was here, among friends and relatives, that he stayed and lived until he got a job.

Laqvian (1971) observed that the migrant from rural areas are the most important elements in the rapid growth of cities and the towns in the third world. Since they move to the cities with few or no skills, possessing low education and meager income, they have to stay in the slums or squat on somebody else's land to survive.

Psychologically, they are driven out by the same fatalism and blind trust that has made rural life acceptable. Socially, they cling together and form primary group associations to make life in the city more bearable. These rural urban migrants, therefore, are the real transitionals.⁶

About Calcutta slums Mervyn Jons remarked that babies are in shocking numbers. The incidence of disease: Cholera, dysentery, diptheria is on a scale that would have been scandalous in the London of Dicken's Youth. There is not enough work. It is reckoned that a third of the adult population at any given movement, are unemployed. Many more have casual jobs, being often hired by the day, or part time jobs that don't pay the barest living wage.⁷

Bombay slums are marked by a high degree of heterogeneity in castes and religions. The most distressing aspects of slum life is the absence of basic amenities. Over 46 percent of them are industrial workers of the semi-skilled and unskilled cadre. The slum children in general have been found neither in school nor in factories. A varied of reasons forced the Bombay slum dwellers to move into the slum. Most of those who were living in non-slum areas accommodated by relatives, friends, Caste-fellows and Co-villagers as sub-tenants, paying guests etc. But as time passes it becomes impossible to manage within the available space.⁸

A study conducted in old Delhi in 1956 by Bharat Sevak Samaj revealed that three fourth of the families were migrants. There was low percentage of literacy. Only 29 percent of the sample population was employed and rest 71 percent of the family members were dependents.⁹

Thernstron explaining the structure of economic and social opportunities in a typical 19th century industrial community in U.S.A. revealed that a typical common labourer earned very less. A single man might live on such an income, but not a family, except in conditions of dismal poverty. Opportunities for formal education past the age of ten or eleven were effectively nil for working class children as they were sent for earning.¹⁰

The main cause of migration is the dissatisfaction which leads people to seek something else, and often it is, no more than a hankering after something new. Economically, slum provides the poor rural migrant the chance to exist but because of his lack of education and skills, he cannot find a well-paying job. Aside from affecting occupation and income, education also influences the style of life. In such things as toilet habits, radio ownership, health practice and maintenance of clean surroundings, those with relatively higher education tend to have different styles of living from those with lower education.

Tarlok Singh concluded that India's Poverty is rural, but urban and rural poverty are intimately found among (i) industrial workers (ii) Non-industrial workers and (iii) beggars and mendicants. The vast majority of urban workers ^csome from villages and continue to have their roots there. The poorest among them come from the most helpless strata of the rural population. In time of difficulty

unemployment, urban casual workers are often able to call back on the traditional sources of income available in their villages. There can be no doubt that if this rural connection did not exist, the condition of life of the Urban poor would be worse than they are. Thus, we cannot hope to remove urban poverty unless we attack rural poverty at the same time. According to B.S. Minhas if a change in the present policy takes place to help the trully poor, even in 1980 there will be a population of 234 millions who will have to be classed as poor.¹¹

In view of the large magnitude of population living in urban slum dwellings, the quality of life existing there affects not only its inhabitants but also other people living in the city. For this reason, the sociology Division of the Town and Country Planning Organisation, Ministry of Works & Housing, Govt. of India, New Delhi, make a survey. The main objective of the survey was to analyse the social, economic and other back grounds of the Jhuggi dwellers. The survey revealed that a very large proportion of Jhuggi dwellers live on casual labour. They have neither any security of employment nor the assured minimum wages. It was found in this survey that the unskilled construction workers were getting an average income of Rs.126 per month, the lowest as compared to the group. The income wise distribution of the heads of the household's shows that 61.0 percent earn Rs.150/- or less, 28.7 percent between Rs.151/- and Rs.250/- 7.5 percent between Rs.250/- to 400/- and 0.5 percent over Rs.400/- where as 1.1 percent of the head of the households have no income. Thus, almost 90 percent of the families had monthly income of Rs.250/- or below.¹²

Almost 52 percent of the Jhuggi dwellers were living in mud

wall and huts made up of thatched roofs. The survey revealed that the environmental degradation of the squatter settlement in the Union Territory of Delhi was distressing that immediate administrative steps were called to rescue the people living in such perilous condition.¹³

Our study is different from all the above studies, in the sense that no work has been done on the impact of the resettlement scheme on the socio-economic conditions of the poor new settlers. All these studies are inadequate because they do not deal with this new phenomenon. We conducted an intensive research survey to study the changes in the socio-economic conditions of the poor people who have been resettled.

iv. Theoretical Contention, (Hypotheses)

The Govt. did its best to resettled the slum dwellers into new sites by giving them new plots and other facilities. But unfortunately the resettlement scheme has created a different type of atmosphere for the new settlers who had migrated from rural areas and who settled in slums in a distinct caste, ethnic, linguistics group with a community feeling. The following hypotheses will be taken up for investigation and verification on the basis of field survey, interview and observation:

(1) In the resettled areas the poor have felt a double sense of uprootedness: first from their original homes to the urban areas in squatters and secondly from their community group of squatters to the different resettled areas. Despite its best efforts, the Government could not settle all the caste or ethenic groups in one resettled colony. Consequently the population of the community group of squatters was distributed to different resettled areas and thus caused a double sense of uprootedness.

(2) The resettlement has by and large resulted in the deterioration and worsening of the economic conditions of the poor. They had neither the money nor the material to build new houses.

(3) The resettlement has resulted in the lack of employment opportunities and has caused a serious economic strain. In previous squatter they had an easy approach for working as construction labours, casual labours or in the nearby house of rich people as servants. In the new resettled areas they have to cover a very long distance to go to the sites of their jobs.

(4) Lastly the resettlement has resulted in the heavy indebtedness of the poor. Though the Government has provided loans for the construction of the houses but the amount being too meager looking to the cost, the poor had to depend too heavily on the loan from whatsoever source.

iv) Area under Sample study

In a period of 10 months D.D.A. has developed a numerous resettlement schemes in various parts of Delhi. These are shown in the map of the plan. The brief details of these schemes are given below:

According to D.D.A. programme before the resettlement scheme started, about five sites have been choosen:-

South Delhi which consists of Dakshna Puri and Khanpur Complex.

West Delhi which consists of Khayala, Chaukhandi, Nangloi and

Nazafgarh Road complex. North Delhi comprises of Shakurpur Basti

resettlement scheme. East Delhi I, II parts comprise of Gokulpur,

Kachripur and Seemapuri, Kalyanpuri, Trilok Puri Complex.

For our sample study we have choosen two resettled colonies of Khanpur and Khayala. Khanpur, is located in South Delhi near

Madan Giri J.J. Colony. This scheme was taken up in the month of August 1975. It covers an area of 30 acres of land and provides for about 1400 of plots of 25 sq. yards each. The other scheme of Khayala which is located in West Delhi between Rohtak Road and Najafgarh road, was taken up for the development in September 1975. This complex covers an area of about 30 acres of land and provides for about 1600 of plots of 25 sq. yards each.

vi. Limitations

The present study is confined only to Jhuggi-Jhompri resettlement colonies and does not include the J.J. Colonies which have already been allotted by D.D.A. and slum deptt. with the limitation of time available at the disposal, it is not possible to take the large sample. Looking to the total number of locations and nature of Jhuggi Jhompri resettlement colonies existing on the peripheral part of the city, the sample cannot be said to be truly representative. Majority of colonies no doubt, have their heterogeneous characteristics regarding their population size, religion and caste groups. As far as facilities and amenities are concerned, all the colonies are availing the same. Even then a sample of 300 families is large enough to fairly give an idea about the previous life condition, (Physical, Socio-Economical) needs and problems of this group as well as present existing conditions.

One adult respondent was chosen from each of the sample family. Only in the absence of the head of the households a responsible adult member of the family was chosen for the interview.

vii. Sample Procedure

In order to study the socio-economic, physical and other characteristics of all the families rehabilitated a probability sample

survey approach was followed rather than a complete enumeration of all the families.

Probability sampling method makes it possible to estimate how large the sample size should be covered in the survey in order to give results of the required precision when cost and other considerations do not vary from sample to sample.

One of the important purpose of the present study is to estimate the population of families below the poverty line and according to one estimate about 88 percent among the slum dwellers live below the poverty line. Under this conditions, the required sample size is 300 house holds, if population were large enough for the finite population correction to be ignored.

In order to draw 300 house holds from Khanpur and Khyala the technique of systematic sampling was followed. Both the colonies are subdivided into blocs., and from both the colonies only 10 percent house holds were drawn by linear systematic sampling, where the random selection of the starting point determined the serial numbers of the house holds within each blocks. For example, random No. 5 was chosen from the table of random numbers for drawing 50 house holds from Block No. A. Khan-Pur, where a total of 500 families were residing. Thus, house No. 5, 15, 25, 35, 45, and there after every tenth house apart were selected in the sample.

The scheme of systematic sampling was chosen mainly because of its low cost and simplicity in the selection of the sample. It is believed that the sampling design for the present study would lead to approximately the same amount of precision as would have resulted from the use of the simple random sampling procedure.

Only one adult respondent was chosen from each of the sample

family. In most cases, I attempted to secure the interview from the head of the family. Only in the absence of the head of the household, a responsible adult member of the family was chosen for the interview.

viii. Survey Techniques and Data Analysis

The major tools applied for the collection of data in regards to present study was a precoded "interview schedule" which included questions covering all the socio-psychological, economical, physical and other aspects of poverty.

Pre-testing

The draft questionnaire was pretested in the other resettled colony Dakishna Puri near Khan Pur. Science begins with observation. It is probably the oldest methods used by man in scientific investigation.

In the present study, the observation technique was also applied, but it was simple and essentially non-participant, in nature. This technique in fact was a supplementary tool to see closely the general housing condition, water supply, sanitation, electricity, house hold possessions, health, other amenities and families within and around the house of the respondents. This technique has greatly helped in testing the truthfulness of the respondents statement and to arrive at more convincing results.

Mean values or percentage will give us representative statistical indicators of different factors. There statistics have been computed in the present study. By applying chi-square, correlation techniques it was possible to find out the relationship among the economic indicators, psychological, socio-economical and physical co-relation. A few bivariate tables were also obtained. Most of these calculation were done manually.

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CHAPTER NO: 2

URBANISATION AND
URBAN - GROWTH OF DELHI

CHAPTER - II

URBANIZATION AND URBAN GROWTH OF DELHI

Urbanisation:

The term urbanization employs the movement of people to urban areas. Thompson uses the term in this sense when he writes; "Urbanization is characterized by movement of people from small communities chiefly or solely from agriculture to other communities generally larger, whose activities are primarily centred in government trade, manufacture or allied interest". Prof. Hauser and Duncan characterize urbanization as "a change in the population distribution, involving an increase in the relative size of the urban population, a growth in number and size of urban settlements and an increasing concentration of the population in such places".² The definition used by Thompston suffers from the defect that it takes into account the fact that the movement is inevitable for urbanization. But it may be conceived of without movements as well. It may happen firstly by natural increase of population in urban places and secondly by treating a rural area as an urban area on account of some change in occupation.

Urbanization has been systematically treated by Hope Tisdale Eldridge. He has argued that there can be no meaning of it but "a process of population concentration." It involves two elements (i) the multi-plication of points of concentration and (ii) the increase in the size of individual concentration. He further, emphasizes the definition of urbanization in terms of population concentration, it may at first seem too limited, but investigation of the possibilities of broader different definitions will show that this is the only one which does not lead to any kind of ambiguity.³

According to Nals Anderson urban growth is usually identified as urbanization and means (i) the movement of people from rural to industrial areas (ii) the movement of people from agriculture to nonagriculture work. It is something that can be measured when the census of a country is taken into consideration.

Urbanization employs that so long as urban places grow in size or multiply in number, urbanization is taking place. It can stop or go on at any point in time or space. There can be urbanization before there are cities and after there have been cities. Furthermore, there can be absence of urbanization even though there are many cities. As soon as population concentration stops, urbanization stops. How far urbanization can go, we are unable to say because we do not know what limit of concentration a society may be able to solve.⁴ The above discussion helps us in formulating a relatively satisfactory definition of urbanization. We define urbanization as a process whereby the number of points of population concentration and the size of these concentration increases and which involves a shift from agrarian to non-agrarian occupation.

Since the problem of our Study is to investigate the various factors which lead to slums and squatters in Delhi, we have given a brief historical Sketch of Delhi. We presume, as we have already indicated in our definition of urbanization, that slums & squatters are mainly the result of the process of urbanization, though there are other casual factors, such as refugee influx during partition, which have added to the intensity of the problem of squatting. Poor people migrating from nearby agrarian areas in search of employment start squatting on public land since they do not have any shelter, nor do they have sufficient money to purchase or build a house. The

problem of squatting in Delhi can be properly understood only when we have a brief historical Survey of the town and discuss in details the development after partition and the consequent refugee influx. Delhi being the capital of the country with big industrial-commercial potential and developmental plans has ^{attracted} attached large number of poor people from States like Rajasthan, U.P., Haryana, M.P. etc.

Urban Growth of Delhi:

Delhi is an ancient city with a history almost as old as civilization itself. The origin of Delhi is lost in antiquity and the city is known to have flourished under various names.

It is difficult to trace the dimension, form and scale of Delhi prior to eleventh century A.D. It is believed that Pandavas found the city of Indraprastha in 1450 B.C., some where between the historic Purana Quila and Humayan's tomb.¹ However no areheological evidence has yet been able to support this statement.

It is only in 1st century B.C., that Raja Dillu, a member of the Maurya dynasty, founded a new city near about the central site where the Qutab Minar stands today. It is believed that he chrised the city after his own name and all the corrupted names, Delhi, Dilli, Delli seem to follow after the original name given by Raja Dillu.

There is again a gap of 10 centuries during which there is no evidence of the existence of this city. It is only in the 11th century, that the historical link is established, that a Rajput king Anangpal founded another city on the old ruins of city founded by Raja Dillu. The new name given to this city was Lalkot. After this a clear link was established through.

Since then the city has arisen again and again and witnessed at last 13 periods of growth and prosperity, each followed by subsequent

decline and adversity. If it were possible to construct Delhi's population curb for the long historical period, it would surely have revealed atleast 13 peaks above very probably a long term rising trend for the period as a whole.

The Seven cities of Delhi

1. Lalkot built by Anangpal in about 1050 A.D.
2. Quila Rai Pithora by Rai Pithora in about 1180 A.D.
3. This is Siri built by Alaudin Khilji in about 1304 A.D.
4. Tughlakabad (5 mile East of Old Delhi) built by Chiasud-din Tuglak 1321 A.D.
5. Jahan Panah - built by Mohamad Shah Tuglak
6. Kotla Feroz Shah built by Tuglak Firoz Shah in 1354.
7. Purana Quila built by Emperor Humayun in 1540 - 45.

Between 11th century A.D. to 16th century, all these developments were either along the Yamuna or on the South of present Delhi. Their dimensions and forms of land use were static with basic shape enclosed by heavy fortification, scale of development was of trapizodial shape.

Delhi once again gained importance when 'Shahjahan' the Mugal ruler, returned to this ancient city in 1648. He developed a new capital named 'Shahjanabad' on the bank of river in an area of 5 Sq. miles. He also built a massive fortification around it with seven gates. It is now known as walled city and is having a highest density. This city developed on a gaigantic scale. It is said that population rose to one to five lakhs during that time.

In 1911, after the decision was taken that the capital of India should be shifted from Calcutta to Delhi, as an interim measure, civil lines area was planned in the north of Shahjanabad. Important government buildings which exist even today, were built at the site

of the present University area.

The British government appointed a committee of Architects headed by Sir Edwinlutyens to plan the new capital. The new capital was located at the Raishina hill, in the south of Shahjanabad. The British ruler deliberately kept the new city separate from the old city. A narrow but long buffer was kept which is now known as Ramlila ground. There is no integration between the old Delhi and New Delhi.²

There are few cases in the world history where population of a major city have multiplied so rapidly as in the case of Delhi during the last twenty seven years.

In early 1960 Delhi municipality was constituted. The city had a population of 1.73 lakh in 1881. According to census of 1911 Delhi comprised Red Fort and the Delhi municipality. It had extended its jurisdiction beyond the walls of Shahjanabad over a portion of the present civil-lines in the north and even the localities of Sabzi-mandi, Sadar Bazar and Paharganj in the west. It had a population of 2.33 lakhs spread over 16.7 Sq. miles.

In 1912 the imperial capital of British India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi. The Urban Delhi of 1921 census comprised 5 towns - the Red Fort, Delhi municipality, Civil lines, New Delhi and New Cantonment. The Civil lines notified area became the temporary seat of the Central Government. The Raisina municipality in the new capital area ultimately became the New Delhi municipality. The New cantonment was adjoining this municipality on its western side. As a result of the capital status the aggregate areas of urban Delhi had increased to 64.9 Sq. miles. The population had increased to 3.04 lakhs only.

Shadhra was added to the list of towns by the census of 1931. Delhi Improvement Trust was established in 1937. In 1943, the Trust sponsored a scheme of city expansion and industrial area in the west. The census of 1951 added west Delhi Notified area which was created as a result of this scheme.

After Independence

In 1947 Delhi was suddenly flooded up with the influx of refugees from West Pakistan. Delhi was not all prepared for this sudden and unprecident influx. To accommodate this influx, the New colonies were constructed on the ^{he}prephery of the city. Apart from this, many unauthorised colonies came into existence. Thus Delhi started expanding in old directions. Unfortunately there was no over-all plan to follow. The various new colonies were scattered in all the directions.

The population of Delhi suddenly increased to 14.15 lakhs with 75.6 Sq. miles under its jurisdiction. Before 1959, the Metropolitan capital city had uncoordinated local administration with municipality of local bodies. In 1961 Delhi's population had reached 23.6 lakhs distributed in an area of 126.3 Sq. miles. The present population of Delhi according to 1971 census was 37 lakhs spread over an area of 177.36 Sq. miles. (see Table No. 1)

Table 1
Population of Delhi (1901 - 71)

Year	Total Popula- tion	% Increase	Urban Popu- lation	% Increase	Rural Popu- lation	% Incre- ase	Variation
1901	405,819	1.98	208,576	-	197,244	-	-
1911	413,851	18.03	232,837	20	181,014	11.7	8.2
1921	488,452	30.26	304,420	18	184,032	30.7	1.7
1931	636,246	44.27	447,442	30.3	188,804	47.0	2.6

1941	917,239	90.00	695,686	45.0	222,253	55.5	17.7
1951	1744,072	52.44	1437,134	90.0	306,938	106.6	39.9
1961	2658,612	52.12	2339,408	51.6	299,204	63.2	0.3
1971	3629,842	53.85	3319,625	52.7	310,217	54.9	1.2

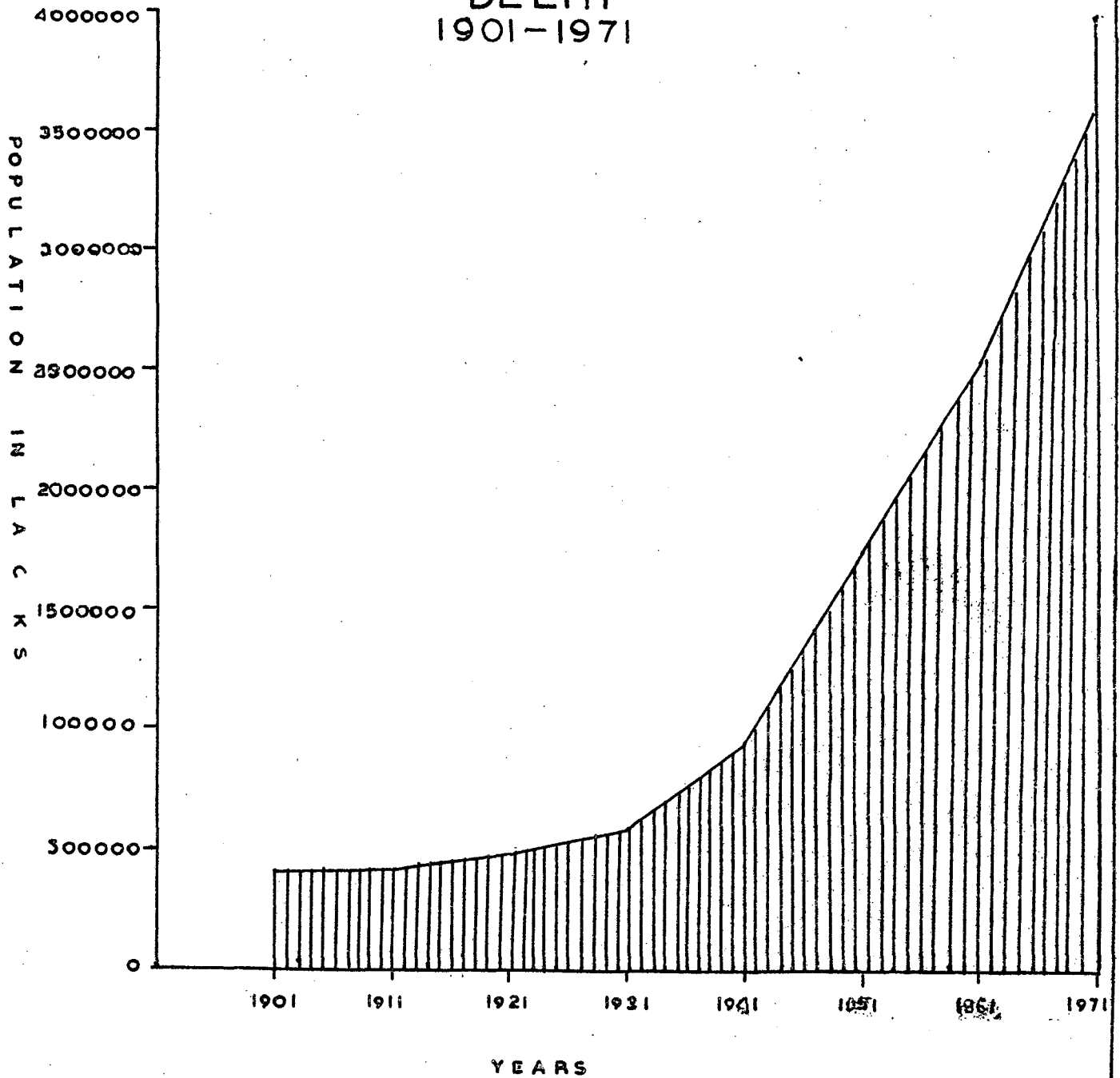
(Source - Delhi Hand Book Census)

Between 1941 - 71 the growth of population of urban Delhi is unprecedented. Compared to other metropolitan cities, the growth characteristics are unique. Delhi recorded a growth of 421.8% during past three decades as compared to other cities like Bombay (253.9%), Calcutta (44.9%), Madras (188.4%). The growth of class one cities and urban India during this period has been 256.3% and 146.4% respectively.

The increase in population in Delhi has been the result of two factors : (1) Natural increase of population (2) Migration from other states to the city.

Although the proportion of natural increase through migration has been between 20% to 80%. According to an earlier study conducted by the Institute of 'Economic Growth' migration accounted for 67.6% of total growth during 1941 - 61. National capital regional plan study on migration revealed that 54% migration is due to economic causes and the remaining is social migration mainly coming with head of the family. It is imperative that sequential migration will take place in future as well.⁴ After independence with irresistible economic, social, cultural and political activities of all kinds offering better employment opportunities. Delhi has become a major centre for migration from its surrounding states. However now this migration created the problem of housing in the city. In the last decade squatters increased with a high rate mainly due to the influx of rural

TOTAL POPULATION OF DELHI 1901-1971



migrants.

Population Projections.

The population of 46 lakhs projected by Delhi Master Plan for 1981 has proved to be wrong due to rapid growth of the city. (see Table No. 2)

Table 2

Future Urban population as Projected by the Registrar
General of India

<u>Years</u>	<u>Population in Lakhs</u>
1961	23.44
1966	30.84
1971	40.36
1976	51.95
1981	64.38

(Source - Report on population Projections
Registrar General of India.)

To check the rapid haphazard and unplanned growth of Delhi the Central Government in November 1955 set up the 'Delhi Development Authority' for preparation of the plan which came into operation on 1st September 1962. In a study entitled 'Urban Population Projection 1971 - 2001'. T.C.P.O. estimated 53.6 lakhs for Delhi Town group looking to the growth potentiality, it is felt that population of Delhi would be nearly 60 lakhs by 1981, provided that the policy laid down in the Master Plan strictly adhered to and no further industries are allowed as envisaged.

Delhi has experienced the highest rate of growth in the whole of India. The rate of growth during 1931-61 was about 424% though it was because of 'refugee influx'. The present rate of growth of the

city is 5.8 per annum. It is because of the continuous migration from rural areas to Delhi mainly due to the job opportunities.⁵

Population versus Urban area

During the first three decades of Delhi functioning as the Imperial Capital, the area increased faster than the population growth. The area under the jurisdiction of the civic bodies increased by nearly three times the area in 1911, whereas the population went up by 190%. The table on relative index of area and population reveals that the relative index of area increased to 302 in 1971 as compared to population index of 323. Taking 1941 as the base year, it is observed that relative index of areas has increased to 290 as against the population index of 537. The table below indicates that after 1941 the urban areas continued to be under the pressure of population growth and the gap is over widening as evidenced in every census year. (see Table No. 3)

Table 3

Relative Index of Area and Population of Urban Delhi (1901-1971)

Year	Area		Population	
	Sq. Miles	Relative Density	Sq. Miles	Relative Density
1901	16.7	100	209	100
1911	16.7	100	233	111
1921	64.9	389	304	145
1931	65.5	392	447	214
1941	65.7	392	676	323
1951	75.6	453	1415	
1961	126.08	755	2359	
1971	177.35	1063	3630	



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(Sources: Rao V.K.R.V. and Desai P.B. Greater Delhi.
Census of India 1961
Census of India 1971 (Provisional Figures)

Factor Responsible for Rapid Growth

A population explosion experienced in Delhi is due to various basic and causal factors. The basic factors of growth are as below:-
(1) Partition of India (Independence) (2) Administrative character
(3) Special location (in the hub of Transportation net work) (4)
Commercial significance (5) Economic potential for industrial growth.

The casual factors of growth are: Mass influx of refugees during partition, economically motivated immigration, opening of Government offices and business houses, political activities, national association and institutions, place of national sentiments, recreational needs etc.

The consequences of all these factors piled on top of natural growth and regular immigration created high demand for land for various uses, housing, scarcity 'squattling' and slums etc.⁶

Delhi which has been a capital city has a tremendous potential for industrial & commercial growth. The various commercial areas in Delhi such as Chandni Chawk, Sadar Bazar, Cannaught Place, Khari Baoli etc. are feeding almost whole of the north zone of India. Similarly its industrial activities have been increased tremendously. The Govt. activities have also increased accordingly.⁷

Housing in Delhi

The history of housing in Delhi has been very much discouraging. The situation of housing which was not so serious before 1947 got aggravated after 1947 with the influx of large number of refugee migrants. By Ministry of Rehabilitation's efforts, only 53% refugee

families could be rehabilitated. The rest of the families never got rehabilitation benefits. The deficit housing for Central Government employees has also been responsible for housing shortage to a large extent and today the degree of congestion in Delhi is the highest among the cities of India. There are areas in walled city having density of more than 1000 persons per acre. The mixed land use has further worsened the situation. Majority of the households in Delhi live in single room dwelling units without the necessary components like kitchen, varandah etc. The average area per household is 192 Sq. feet. The magnitude of housing shortage got further complicated with the illiterate unskilled migrants pouring into the city and shaking the economic balance. Today 80% household in Delhi earn less than Rs.450/- per month. It shows that only 20% can afford housing for themselves. The various agencies have been incharge of housing and their achievements are as below:

The Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply responsible for housing for Central Government employee has constructed 81690 houses in Delhi against potential demand of 260,000 upto 1971. The Ministry is also incharge of industrial housing for which there is a very little progress. The Ministry of Rehabilitation during 1947-55 constructed 64830 dwelling units against 1.25 lakhs refugee families who entered in Delhi. Delhi administration does not undertake substantial construction work and it advances loans granted by the Central Government for low and middle income group housing scheme. It granted 7696 advances under low income group and 2180 under middle income group. The municipal corporation of Delhi who is incharge of slum clearance did not show much progress worth mentioning upto 1965 but in the late years of 1961 to 74 municipal corporation of Delhi has built nearly

2000 four storeyed tenements for the employees at various places against a target of 18000 houses laid down in the budget for the year. The D.D.A. has been responsible for developments of vast areas of land for construction of houses and plots in development areas since 1957. So far it has developed 16000 plots of various size from 80 to 800 Sq. yards of which 8000 have been disposed off. Apart from this the D.D.A. has constructed 3566 houses at various places. The D.D.A. under J.J.R.S. has allotted 40964 plots of 25 Sq. yards. 3420 plots of 80 Sq. yards and constructed 3872 tenements at various places to rehabilitate squatters families. The authority has also undertaken 1,000 tenements for service personnel at various places. Some industrial houses at Lawrence Road has also been completed. The private sector has been responsible for creation of many approved residential colonies. Approximately 13370 houses were built by 1958 and other number of plots were lying vacant in various colonies in the beginning of third plan. The N.D.M.C. and M.C.D. issued 22790 building permits for new construction as well as for additions and alterations between 1961-64. There are number of unauthorised colonies which are giving shelter to lakhs of people. Some of these colonies had been regularised by M.C.D. and some more have come up for regularization. The co-operative societies have also been responsible for developing some approved colonies for housing.

The Master Plan had estimated a further need of 6 lakh dwelling units for all the families resulting from the increase in population from 1961 to 81. The backlog of 1.5 lakhs of balance and additional requirement of over 6 lakhs make a total of 7.5 lakhs dwelling units to meet the housing shortage. According to National Buildings

Organization estimate the number of dwelling units in 1961 was 3.3 lakhs. There will have to be a target of 8.6 lakhs for a population of 61 lakhs upto 1981.

The housing efforts by all the agencies have not been able to come up with the demand of housing. The basic approach to the housing has not been correct and the agencies responsible for housing have not realised that 80% population belonging to low income group earning between Rs.50 to Rs.350 per month was not being adequately provided for. The housing so far has not been low income group oriented and efforts by the various agencies have not been realistic. Master Plan recommended 5% housing for service personnel in the colonies to be developed which is insufficient. There is no provision for the areas already developed.

The migratory population not finding an appropriate housing for themselves are perhaps justified to squat on Government land. Their poverty is another factor which compel them to do so. By the Government's effort to resettle them in various J.J. Colonies, only about 46000 families have been rehabilitated so far. Another 141735 families approximately ^{were} ~~are~~ squatting on Government land. The growth rate of J.J. cluster and households is very high. The isolated re-located colonies not integrated with the other residential schemes have proved unacceptable to the squatters' families. There ^{is} ~~was~~ a need to go into the detailed socio-economic aspect of the squatters families and the relocation programme is related to their income, paying capacity and place of work. But this has not been done and the results are lying before us. ¹⁰

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CHAPTER NO: 3

S Q U A T T I N G A S A P H E N O M E N O N

CHAPTER - III

Squatting as a Phenomanon

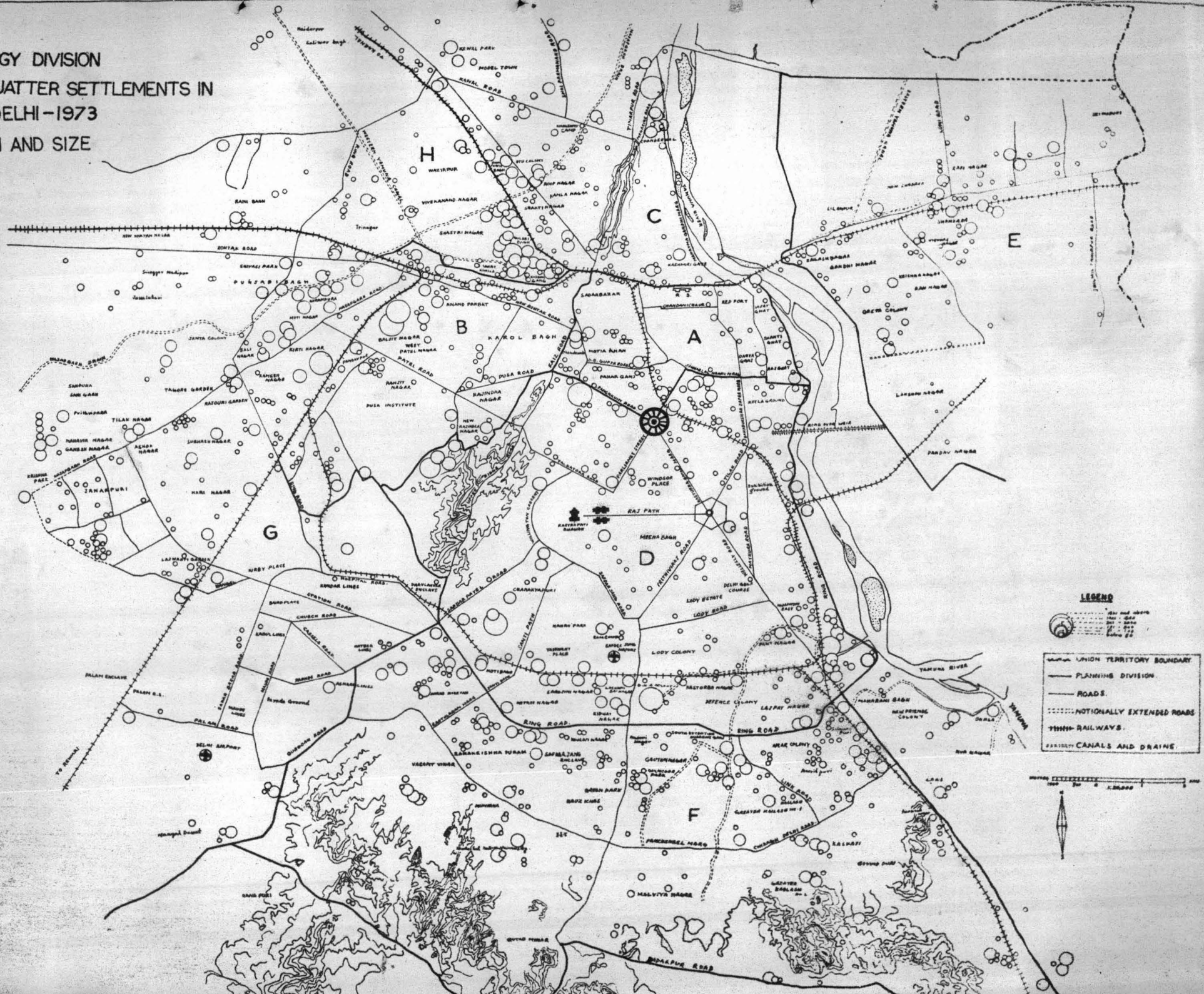
(i) Definition of Squatting.

Squatting on the city landscape, is of spontaneous origin and the home of the stranger and the poor. It appears to be planless or even antiplan.¹ "Squatting can be defined as the unauthorised, illegal and forcible occupation of public and private land for shelter". This is a part of man's desperate struggle for shelter. Squatting has become a common phenomenon in all developing and under-developed countries, and also to a certain extent in developed countries. Due to rapid influx of large number of unskilled, illiterate migrants from rural areas and acute shortage of housing, squatting has become a constant features in most of the cities and major metropolitan areas of all developing countries in the world.² Squatting is by-product of urban landlessness and housing famine and is found not only in India but in other parts of the world also.

In the squatting, those who are unable to obtain a piece of land or shelter lawfully, build up their own temporary shelters on such a site, where they can enjoy the security of tenure for the time being within or on the periphery of the city and at the same time they extend a moral claim to the site. Here in the squatting the desire of the people is not to have a decent accommodation, to have the right and security from government regulation. The unauthorised privately owned urban land is now becoming a very common problem in the great cities of the developing nations of the world.³ Now a days the problem of squatting is the problem of housing, problem of low income group people who form base population and serve the society.



SOCIOLOGY DIVISION
SOCIAL SURVEY-SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS IN
URBAN DELHI-1973
LOCATION AND SIZE

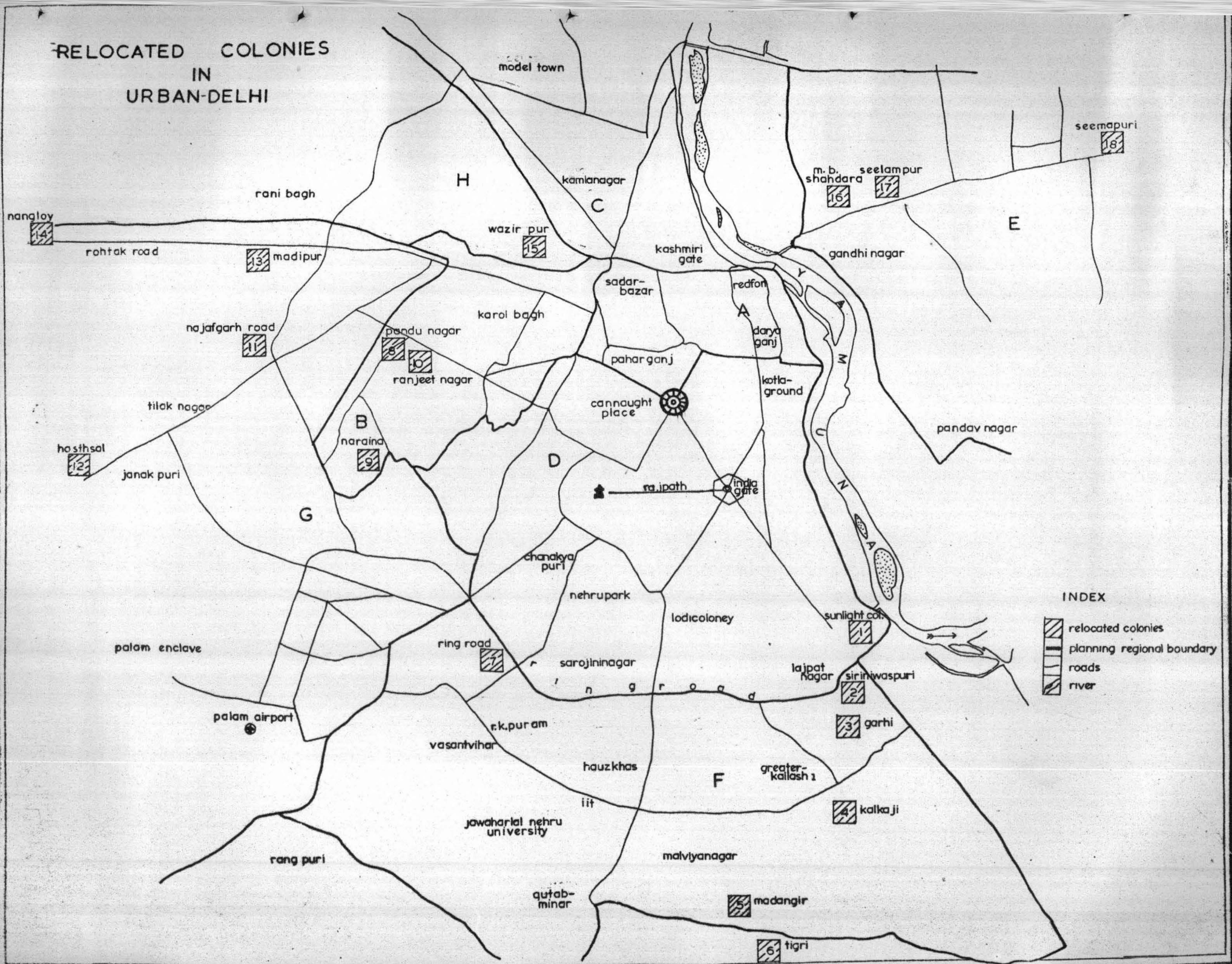


LEGEND





- UNION TERRITORY BOUNDARY
- PLANNING DIVISION
- ROADS
- NOTIONALLY EXTENDED ROADS
- RAILWAYS
- CANALS AND DRAINS



RELOCATED COLONIES IN URBAN-DELHI



INDEX

-  relocated colonies
-  planning regional boundary
-  roads
-  river

Their basic demand is to have a roof over their heads for getting it. We must accept that no city can ever exist in isolation and is a well-knit Socio-economic matrix offering diverse opportunities for habitations and generation of activities, thereby, drawing the man out from villages.

(ii) Magnitude of the Problem

The problem under the name of jhuggi jhompri (squatter) in Delhi was first studied in 1958 at the instance of the Government of India. The aim is to find its solution by selecting suitable relocation sites in Delhi. An advisory committee was appointed consisting of the Chief Commissioner, Delhi, Members of Parliament from Delhi and representative of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, N.D.M.C., D.D.A., Ministry of Health and Works and Housing etc.

The committee observed that the number of squatters in Delhi were 50,000. Nearly half of them were squatting on government land. It is also observed that some of the bastees in Delhi had been in the existence for more than 30 years. The people in these jhompries mostly belong to the backward classes and are engaged as construction labour, factory labour, domestic servants and in other petty jobs.

In the recent survey by T.C.P.O. Ministry of Works and Housing Government of India, New Delhi for JJ colonies in Delhi, it estimated that there were 1300 squatter colonies existing in urban territory of Delhi and nearly 1.5 lakhs jhuggies were existing in these clusters and nearly 7 lakhs people live in these jhuggies. To put it more statistically "One out of every five households in Delhi lives in hut with mud walls and straw roofs built up illegally on public or private land." (see Table No. 1, 2)

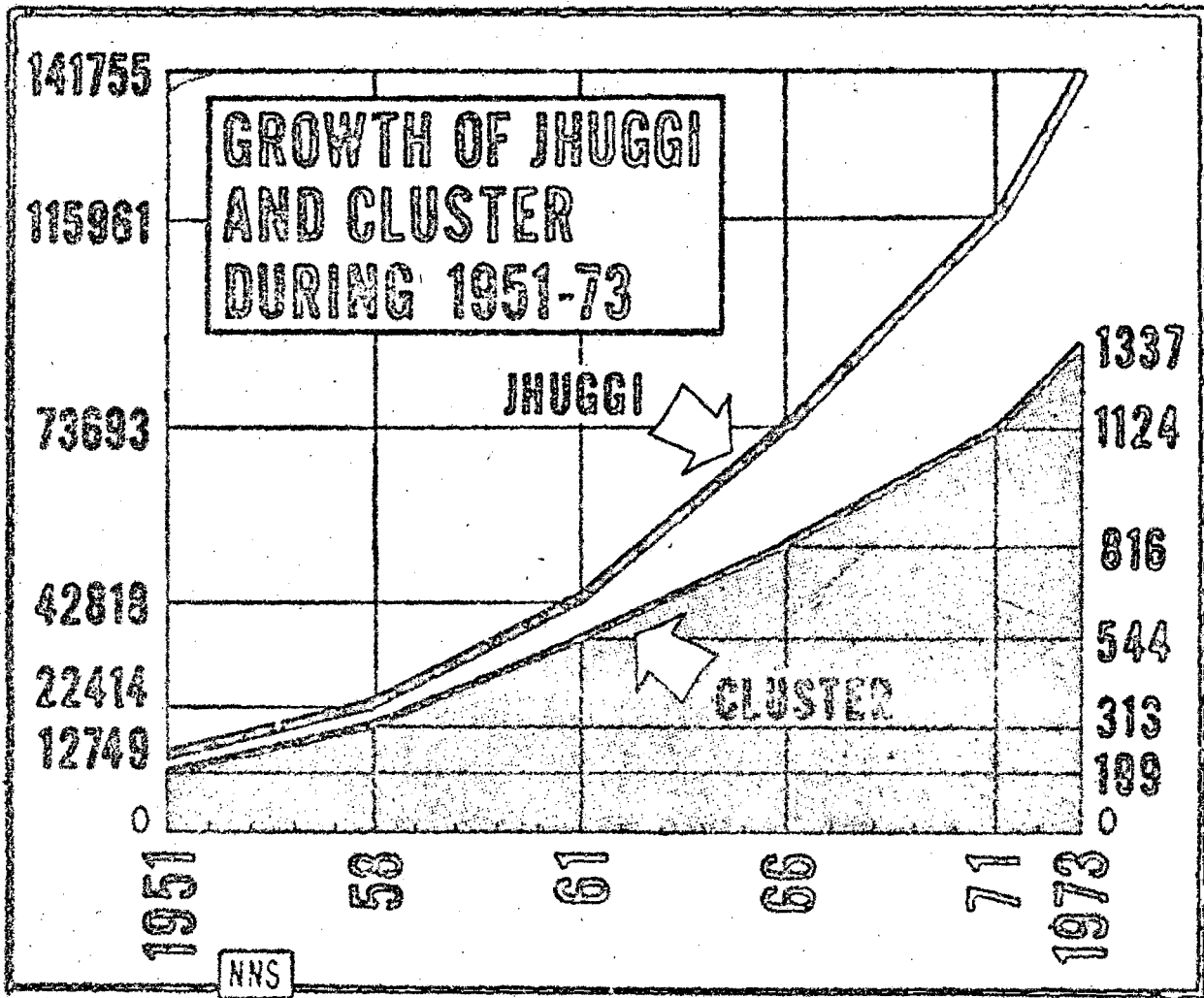


Table 1

Growth of Jhuggies and Jhuggies Clusters During 1957-73 by five yearly Interval

Years	No. of Jhuggies	No. of Clusters	%increase of Jhuggies during five yearly Int.	% increase of Clusters during five yearly Int.	Cumulative % Growth of Jhuggies	Cumulative % Growth of Clusters
1951	13749	199				
1956	22414	314	75.81	58.3	75.81	58.3
1961	42814	544	91.01	75.0	235.80	173.4
1966	73693	816	72.13	53.3	475.0	310.1
1971	115961	1124	57.36	46.67	420.0	464.8
1973	141755	1373	22.24	28.3	1011.18	590.0
Total	141785	1373	1011.18	590.0	1011.18	590.0

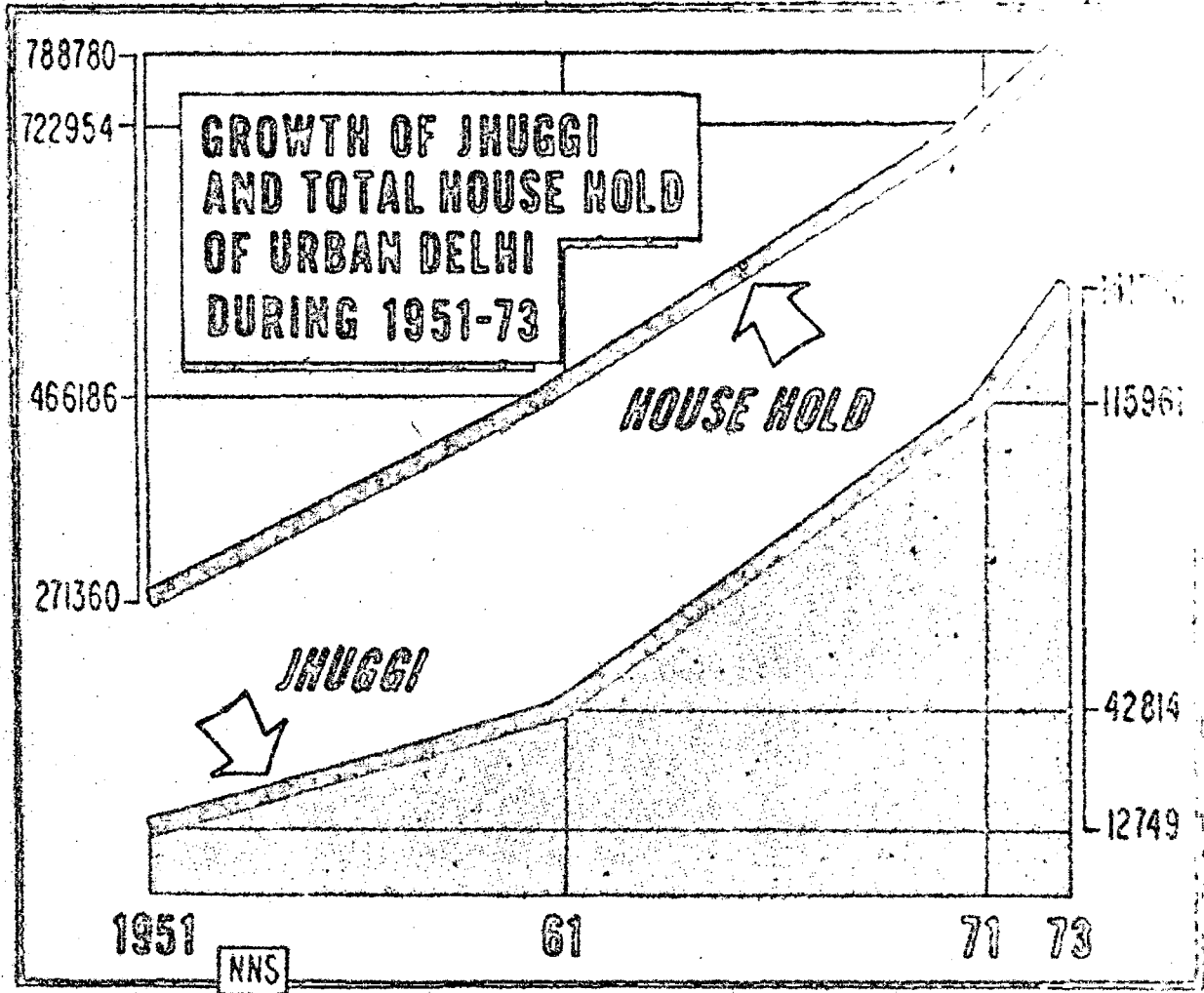
(Source: T.C.P.O. Sociological Survey (1973))

Table 2

Rate of Growth of Jhuggi Jhompri in the Squatter-Settlement between 1951-73 by five yearly interval

Years	Cumulative Frequency Distribution	Annual Rate of Growth at five year Int.	Rate of Growth due to New Add. at five year Int.	Rate of Growth due to Exten. at five year Int.	Growth % during five years	Cumulative percentage Growth
1951	12749					
1956	22414	11.94	6.97	4.65	75.81	75.81
1961	42614	13.82	8.15	5.20	91.01	235.80
1966	73693	11.48	5.66	5.51	72.13	475.00
1971	115961	9.45	3.56	5.69	57.36	820.00
1973	141755	14.33	8.13	5.73	22.24	1011.18
Total	141755	11.85	6.48	5.36	1011.18	1011.18

(Source: T.C.P.O. A Sociological Survey (1973))



At present there are 12 resettlement colonies in Delhi which are recently established in the different parts of Delhi, absorbed more or less the whole of the population of all the 1300 clusters of Delhi. Here each and every colony is provided all sorts of facilities and amenities of life.

(iii) Squatting in Delhi

Delhi has been experiencing the problem of squatting ever since independence. The origin of squatting in Delhi is mainly due to the rapid increase in urban population, owing to centralization of industries and inadequacy of suitable housing for low income group migrants. The housing need of these people were partially satisfied by the private entrepreneurs by constructing temporary or semi-permanent structure called "Jhuggi-Jhompri" are mostly one-room shacks built up of tin sheets, wooden planks, plywood piece, mud walls with bamboo reinforcement. The settlements of this kind are tightly packed with irregular rows of such one room jhuggi jhompri and with only narrow unpaved alleys for passage. These squatter colonies are in good and posh localities in the heart of the city, on high ways, on strips of land along the railways tracks, abandoned grave yard or marshy land or any other piece of forsaken open public spaces. The land on which these squatter colonies were built up, are most dirty and less accessible areas like embankment of drains, rivers, undulating rocky and wooden places, low lying lands or pits some of which have been filled with city's dirt and the land adjoining to the slaughter houses. To add to this, there is no drainage in these localities and filthy stinking water pools are not an uncommon sight. Specially in monsoon due to heavy rainfall in Delhi, the situation in low lying areas becomes still worse and creates further crisis for human living. These



*A view of the South Indira family squatter of Indira Labour Camp
Delhi.*



*The Author in observing the squatter near the Jawahar Lal Nehru
University.*

squatter colonies lack very basic and civic amenities like water supply, electricity and drainage.

Last year in August 1975, the D.D.A. has demolished all the existing jhuggi jhompri, which were about 2 lakhs in number and according to the new resettlement scheme, all the squatters have been allotted the plot of 25 Sq. yard in different colonies which exist in the different peripheral parts of the Delhi metropolitan. All of these are as stated below:

The most delicate part of the scheme, the implementation process involved shifting of squatters families from J.J. Clusters to new resettlement sites. The detailed surveys of the clusters were carried out in systematic manner. The clusters were carefully related to the relocation sites. The demolitions slips were issued for shifting. These families were provided with trucks for transporting their luggage to the new sites. Persons desirous of shifting from one area to another were allowed to do so. Care was taken to resettle one cluster at one place so that kinship bonds remain intact.

At the resettlement site reception Camps and site offices were provided, the allotment slips were issued to the families on the basis of demolition slip. These families were allowed to carry their old material to the new sites. At new sites all short of assistance was extended to these families and the implementation part has been very impressive and peaceful.

(iv) Process of Squatting.

The new migrant in the city passes through several phases in his struggle for economic and social rehabilitation. Depending upon the nature of skills possessed and the resourcefulness of the migrant, this process may be spread over a period of years. But every migrant may not pass through all the several phases in sequence. A more

resourceful migrant may skip over one or more phases.

The various phases in the process of squatting in Delhi may be described as follows. In the first phase, the migrant to the city carried with him his few belongings and as he arrives in the city, starts living on pavements etc. He needs maximum accessibility to casual jobs, has no money to spend on public transportation and his need for shelter is minimum because he rarely arrives with his family. A few fortunate may join their friends or their kin who allow them to camp in their home while trying to find some work. In the second phase the migrant's condition continues to be the same, but he is, to some extent, oriented to city life. Usually the squatter is, at this stage, engaged in casual manual labour or in very marginal retail business such as street vending. In the third phase he either has a regular job with regular income or he has established contacts for an assured regular income. At this stage his family joins him and they are also engaged in a variety of odd jobs or household industry to supplement the family income. He is now in a position to hire cheap shelter in the existing squatter settlements. In the fourth phase he succeeds in getting a stable job and thus secures income. By this time he has joined others of the same kind who have squatted on public lands and built their own huts. The squatter and the earning members of his family are in pursuit of consolidating their position and finding more gainful jobs. At this stage, there is evidence of the family investing part of its savings in improving its shelter.⁴

Depending upon the nature of tendency, ownership, opportunity etc. the squatters of Delhi may be classified into various types. There are owner-squatters who construct the huts for their own use with their own resources and this is the omnipresent type. The tenent-squatters who pay rent for the huts constructed by someone else are

generally the new migrants who find it difficult to construct their own for sometime immediately after their arrival in the city. Squatter-hold-over is an aggressive squatter who used to pay rent and still holds on. The opportunistic squatter of longstanding becomes a squatter landlord who own a few huts and offers them to the new migrants.

There are speculator squatters for whom squatting is a business. This type of squatter expects the owner on the land on which he squats to pay a premium for evicting him. He is the most eloquent and stubborn in his character. Yet another type is the occupational-squatter, who squats for the purpose of running business. These squatters avoid all the authorities who may try to collect taxes and rents from them. The squatter-co-operator is a member of the group of squatters who share certain common interests such as proximity to their work place, kinship and caste ties.

(v) Nature and characteristics of Squatting

There are few characteristics of squatting as follows:

- (1) The universal sign of the squatting is rough and dirty material, the unplanned and ugly construction surrounded by stinking pools of water and sub human level of existence.
- (2) Poverty: Generally a squatting is inhabited by the people of the lowest income group. In general, the squatting is a poverty area.
- (3) Over-crowding: It is called the most dense area of a city with density extended upto 5000 per sq. km.
- (4) In a squatting many of the inhabitants or persons are not welcome in other areas. They cannot afford to live elsewhere. So they live here. Thus it may be a refugee area for the aged. Here the population is more or less homogenous.

(5) Health and Sanitation: Squatters do not have any facilities, for health. The Corporation provides the basic facilities like water in some jhuggies.

(6) Moral (crime): Many crimes are committed by adults and by juveniles in squatting or it may be called a place for criminals and smugglers.

(7) The squatting is usually an area of high residential mobility. These moves are made within the squatting area or one squatting to another.

(8) Social organism: Squatting differs widely with respect to the social organism. Squatting inhabited by imigrant groups may have a firm social organism.

(vi) Distribution

The squatting problem exists in many parts of Asia, Latin America & Africa. In fact, it exists wherever there has been a mass movement of people to cities and where there is insufficient shelter. There are now about 320,000 squatter units in Turkey. Squatters are 45% population of Ankara, where some land has been given to them. Squatters are 21% of the population in Istumbul and 18% in Izmir. In 1951, squatters numbered 60,000 in Bagdad and about one third of the population in Karachi. Squatters are at least 20% of the population in Manila.

Urban centres in Sough America are also experiencing a flood of migrant squatters. In Venuzula the proportion of squatters both rural and urban, is more than 65% of the total population, Cali (Colombia) has a squatter population of 30% and Santiago, (Chile) about 25%.

The urban squatter colonies in various cities are known under many names. In Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Karanchi, they are known as bustees, jhompris, jhuggis in Maxican city as jacals, and in Panama city as Sanches and so on. All the manifestions are similar, all are parts of urban squattings. 5

As far as the appearance of squatting is concerned, it varies from one place to another, according to the availability of material and the financial status of the squatter. In Latin America generally the one room shelter is built of mud and scraps materials. These colonies have no waste disposal system, no water supply, no paved road. On the other hand in Algeria, the tightly packed shelter, with only narrow alleys for passage are built up of old oil drums, scrap metal, tin and used wooden board. In Tunis, the squatters live in caves dug out of hill side. In South Africa, squatter colonies are a place of shelter and hut pieces are gathered together by the homeless and poor.⁶

In India's larger cities, squatters are found in old forts and wherever the poor can find space to erect a hut. Here workers move from place to place as they finish one job and start another. Their shelter of tin and thatch roof remain long after they have moved elsewhere. In India also, at present we are facing the biggest challenge ever in the history to solve the problem of rapid increase of squatters in all the cities, and large metropolitan areas. The President, Giri, in his opening speech to the Lok Sabha, acknowledged two of the country's problems. "The villagers need job and cities need housing."⁷

According to the official sources, it is estimated that Calcutta has more than 8 lakhs population who live in bustees, apart from these about one lakh population live and sleep on pavements. In Delhi there were four lakhs people who are houseless and who are squatting on public land before the resettlement scheme implemented by the end of August 1975. In Madras there are nearly 7 lakhs squatters. In Bombay the situation is even worse and more alarming. About 12 lakhs live in the city's slum (Zopadapthies) while about two lakhs live and raise families on pavements. In all the metropolitan cities, we are experien-

cing the striking contrast between luxurious palatial buildings and comfortable flats and ugly sprawling slums, where millions of the poor and hardworking basic population are condemned to live a sub-human existence. There is no doubt, this has created serious physio-psychological reverberations among these people of the city which blossom with mental imbalance. This kind of physical and social setting has acted as the origin of prime and undesirable anti-social deeds, enveloping thereby the city's unforeseen physical and socio-economic epidemic. It is, therefore, a matter of very great importance and challenge for statesmen, administrators and planners to evolve a suitable comprehensive approach to solve this major problem of our country.

(vii) Causes of Squatting

The primary cause is the push of economically, socially backward section of the population from the poverty-stricken rural areas and the 'pull' of the city which is one of the prominent industrial and commercial centre of the country, where these people can find some means of livelihood. The other causes are as follows:

- (1) Inadequacy of housing accommodation to meet the growing population of the city.
- (2) Inadequate supply of housing by the government, Municipality, and industrialists for their employees.
- (3) Inadequate supply of low cost housing for economically weaker section of the population.
- (4) Inability of poor migrants to pay high rents and to give 'Pugree' to the landlords.
- (5) Availability of cheap shelter created by the landlord or maliks on public or private land for profit.

- (6) Lack of proper planning control indirectly helps in the growth of squattings.
- (7) Non-enforcement of housing regulations.
- (8) Persistent slum mentality and rural ways of living of the migrants population and the lack of welfare agencies to create civic sense and social consciousness.
- (9) Absence of cheap transport facilities.
- (10) Availability of open land as marshy and useless.
- (11) Many of Delhi's squatters built up jhuggies in 1962 political campaign when they thought that politicians had assured them (politician encourages squattings).⁸

(viii) Types of squatters

Squatters erect different types of housing according to the material available. Mostly those are temporary structures made of mud, scraps, wood or tin, bamboo and many other ingenious material. But some are very substantial houses, other are designed so that squatter can move them to other side of officials or private owners subject to their presence. There are many types of squatters:

- (1) Most squatters are owner squatters who own their houses but not the land. The owner squatter builds his shelter on any vacant land that he can find. He prefers public land or land owned by absentee owner.
- (2) The "squatter tenant" does not own or build a shelter, but pay rent to another squatter. Squatter tenant are often the poorest. Many new comers to an area begin as squatter tenant hoping to advance squatter owners.
- (3) The "Squatter holder" is a former tenant who has stopped paying rent but is forced to leave by the landlord.
- (4) The "Squatter landlord" is usually someone who has been a squatter for a long period of time. He rents rooms or huts very often and earns a large profit.⁹

(5) The "speculator squatter" makes squatting a business. The squatter expects that the government or the private owner will pay him to leave.

(6) The "Store squatter" establishes a small store on land that he does not own. He may do a thriving business without paying rent or taxes. Sometimes his family sleeps in the shop.

(7) The "Semi-squatter" or "partial squatter" has secretly built his hut on private land but arranges with the owner to stay on the land. Actually the semi-squatter has become a tenant.

(8) The squatter "Cooperator" is part of a group that shares land which it does not own and protects the land against the public and private intruderes. The members of the cooperators may be from the same village, family or tribe, sometime they share common groups of weavers who live and work as squatters in Pakistan.

(9) The "floating squatter" lives in an old boat which is flooded. It may be owner rented. In Hongkong there are so many thousand of boats in one area of the harbour and there it is difficult to see the water.¹⁰

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CHAPTER NO: 4

L O C A T I O N A N D B R I E F

D E S C R I P T I O N

CHAPTER - IV

Location and brief Description

Delhi Metropolitan area has been classified into 9 Planning Divisions comprising the area within the urbanisable limits of Delhi and those in the rural areas as follows:

1. Zone - A

The area is bounded by Yamuna river in the east, by old Delhi Railway station, Rani Jhansi Road, Faiz Road, Panch Kuian Road and City walls in the south, comprising of walled city, Sadar Bazar, Pharganj etc.

2. Zone - B

It is enveloped by Faiz Road, Ras Behari Marg, Northern Railway lines in the west, Ganga Ram Hospital Road, Pusa Institute boundary covering Anand Parbat, part of Sarai Rohilla, Karolbagh, Rajendra Nagar and Naraina residential area.

3. Zone - C

It is enclosed by Northern Railway Main line towards Ambala, city walls in the south and Yamuna River in the East, comprising of Kashmiri Gate, Delhi University area, Shakti Nagar, Kamla Nagar, Timarpur, Kingsway Camp. Adharsha Nagar, Rana Pratap Bagh, Model Town etc.

4. Zone - D

This area is bounded by the city walls in the North, Panch Kuian Road, Upper Ridge Road joining at Dhaula Kuan, Ring Road in the South and Yamuna River in the East, comprising of the President's estate, Chankya Puri, Lodi estate, Lodi Colony, Meena Bagh, Moti Bagh, Sarojni Nagar, Kidwai Nagar, Defence Colony, Lajpat Nagar etc.

5. Zone - E

This zone includes all the area east of Yamuna River upto the

boundary of Union Territory of Delhi comprising of Shadhara, Bhola Nagar, Vishwash Nagar, Ram Nagar, Gandhi Nagar etc.

6. Zone - F

It is enclosed by Ring Road from Dhaula Kuan in the North, Yamuna River in the East, Gurgaon Road in the West. Mehrauli Road and Badarpur Road from Kutub Minar joining at Mathura Road extending upto the Union Territory boarder in the South, including the residential area of R.K. Puram, Moti Bagh, Hauz Khas, Green Park, Safdarjung Enclave, Anand Niketan, Vasant Bihar, Mehrauli, Malviya Nagar, Kalkaji, Greater Kailash. It covers the Khanpur area also.

7. Zone - G

This zone is bounded by the Northern Railway line, that is- Rohtak Railway lines in the North, Northern Railway lines towards Rewari, upto the crossing Road enclosing numerous residential colonies like Ramesh Nagar, Moti Nagar, Rajori Garden, Tilak Nagar, Delhi Cant, Madhipur, New Jail area, Palam Air Port, it covers the 'Khyla' area.

8. Zone - H

It covers the area falling between the two Northern Railway lines - one in the South and the other in the North, and Ras-Behari Marg in the East, comprising Shastri Nagar, Trinagar, Rani Bagh, Haiderpur etc.

9. Zone - I

The entire rural area falls outside the urban limits of Delhi and within the Union Territory.

The above 9 zones have been further subdivided into 109 sub units, each having its own distinction. The enumeration covers the entire area of the Union Territory of Delhi constituting of about 1485 Sq. Kms. location:

The Delhi Development Authority has in a period of 10 months,

developed numerous resettlement schemes in various parts of Delhi. These are shown on at the plan. The brief details of these schemes are given below:

1. South Delhi

Dakshinpuri and Khanpur Complex

The Resettlement scheme in Dakshinpuri and Khanpur was taken up for development in the month of August 1975. Dakshinpuri colony is sub-divided into 4 parts and located in zone F-17 adjacent to existing J.J. colonies Madangir and Tigri, similar is the case with Khanpur. These two Resettlement schemes cover an area of 91.85 acres and provide for 7050, 25 Sq. yards plots. This complex has been related to the Okhala Industrial Area, Mohan Industrial area, Tuglakabad Marshalling yard and Commercial areas, like Nehru Place, Malviya Nagar, District Centres and R.K. Puram District Centre, which will provide lots of employment opportunities to workers of these resettlement schemes. This complex will also cater to the various activities and needs of the community in south Delhi. The DDA Schemes are already employing large percentage of the labour forces in its various developmental work in these areas. The DTC has constructed a Bus-Terminus adjacent to Khanpur which will permanently solve the transportation problem. People have been resettled and construction/development activities are in full-swing.

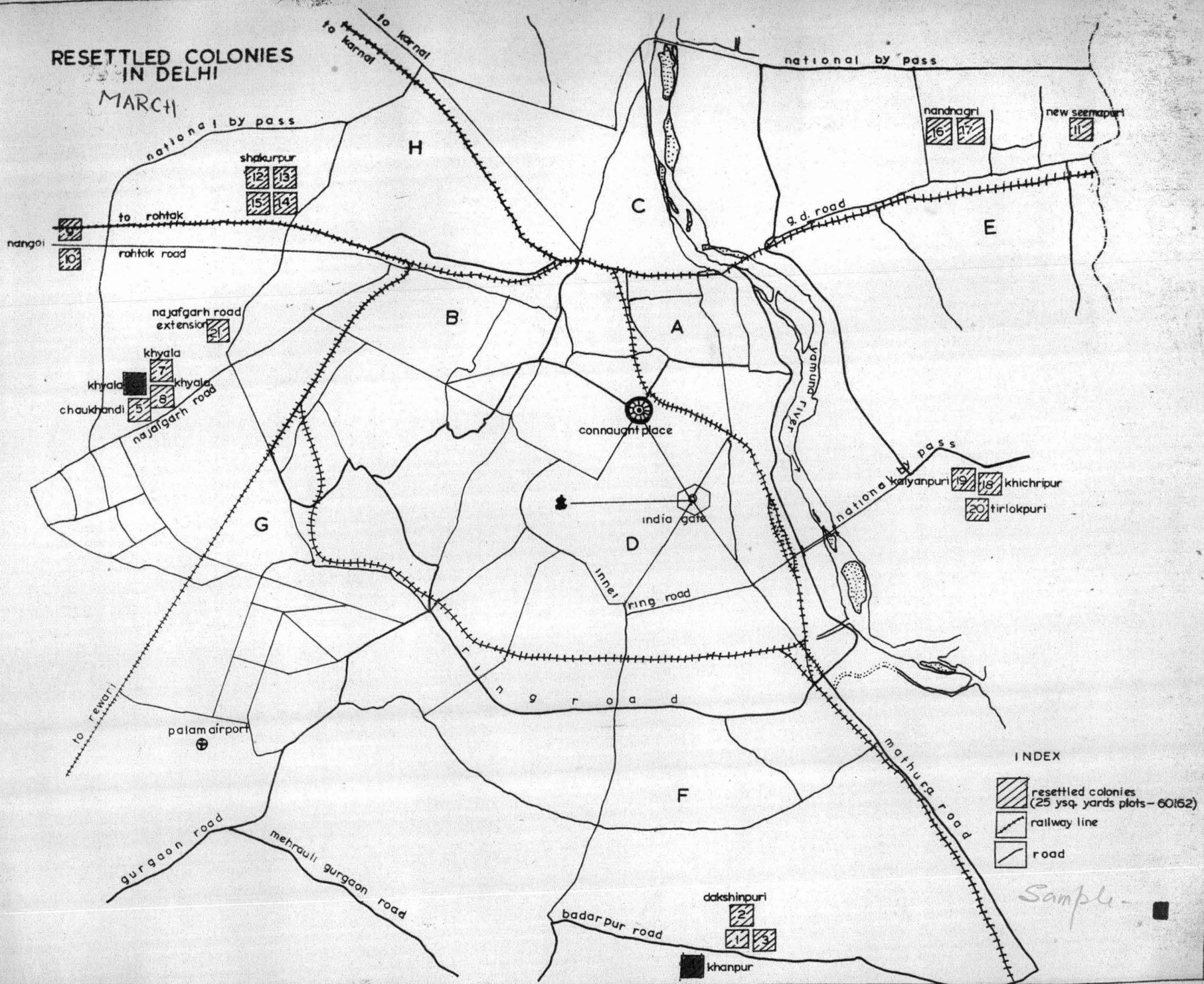
2. West Delhi

Khayala, Chaukhandi, Nangloi & Najafgarh Road Complex.




This scheme was taken up for development in Sept. 1975. The Chaukhandi Khayala Complex comprising of Khayala, which is sub-divided into three parts Chaukhandi and Nangloi resettlement scheme is also sub-divided and additional scheme at Najafgarh is located in Zone-9, 14 and 17. The complex covers an area of 143.06 acres, and provides for 10396,


RESETTLED COLONIES IN DELHI

MARCH



INDEX

-  resettled colonies (25 sq. yards plots - 60/62)
-  railway line
-  road

Sample 

(25 Sq. yards) plots. The resettlement schemes at Chaukhandi, Khayala, Nangloi and Jajafgarh Road are located and integrated within developed area and are nearer to the work centres like Industrial area, Rohtak Road, Community Centre and District Centre in West Delhi and University centre in Khayala area. Construction activity in Paschimपुरi and Bodela Residential Schemes are also to act as employment centres. Efforts are being made to get DTC Bus-Terminus located for this complex. The plots have been developed and families resettled. Development/ construction works are going on.

3. North Delhi

Shakur Resettlement Scheme

This settlement is sub-divided into four phases and this area is located in North Delhi on Ring Road in Zone H-5. The scheme taken up in Oct. 1975, covers an area of 125.20 acres and provides for 8462 plots. This Resettlement Scheme has been located near the Lawrence Road Industrial area, Wazirpur Industrial area and District Centre. The building activity in Pritam Pura and Shalimar Garden residential schemes will be source of employment potentialities. This area, located on Ring Road and with a DTC Depot, adjacent to it, will have no transportation problem. The squatters families have been resettled. The Development works/construction activity are in much advanced stage.

4. East Delhi

Gokalpur Kanchipur and Seemapuri Complex

The Scheme was taken up in Oct. 1975. This complex is located in Zone E-16, across Jamuna River. All the three sites are located on 200 ft. R/W National bye pass. These three schemes cover an area of 188.65 acres and provide for 14534 plots. These sites are located near two District centres and site for Government Officers will be a source

of employment to the population. This Scheme will also cater to the needs of Industrial area on GT Road and International Air Port Area and University Campus in North Delhi. The construction activities in Gonda Residential Scheme will further add to Employment opportunities. Seemapuri area has been occupied while the other two sites have been fully developed for Resettlement.

5. East Delhi

Kalyan-puri - Trilok puri Complex

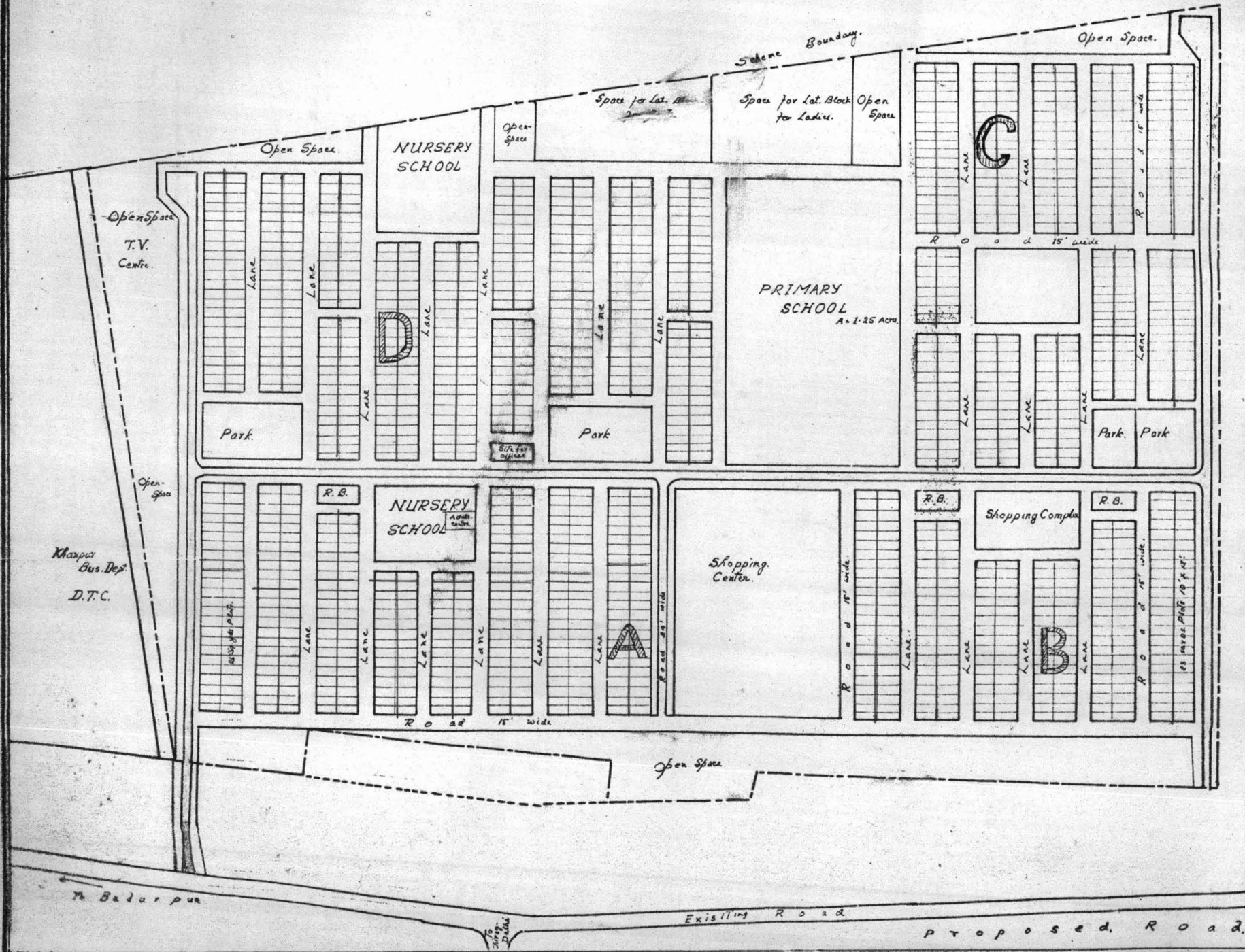
This area is bounded by National bye-pass, hidden cut and Jamuna River. The complex consisting of Khicharipur, Kalyan puri and Trilok puri, will provide for 20,000 plots. This area is located near the biggest Industrial area marked in Zone-13 in the Master Plan. Apart from development of Residential complex, a cattle dairy farm and other commercial developments are taking place in this complex. This area has a locational advantage of being connected by the National bye-pass to Ring Road and perhaps will be nearest to New Delhi area. The development activities in adjoining Industrial area will provide sufficient employment opportunities in this complex. This must be very popular of all the new Resettlement schemes. This scheme was taken up in Dec. 1975. About 12000 plots have already been developed and occupied.

The experiment of self help housing in site and service scheme by Delhi Development Authority has so far provided housing sites to more than 87,000 families in well planned J.J. colonies Resettlement Schemes with improved environments. This is really a bold venture and perhaps the only way in solving the housing problem of the poor.¹

1. Khanpur - (Zone-F) (South Delhi)

The Resettlement Scheme in Khanpur was taken up for development in the month of Aug. 1975. Khanpur area is located in Zone-F, adjacent

RESETTLEMENT SCHEME AT KHANPUR



AREA-CART

- Total Area of Scheme 177 Acres
- Boundary shown -----
- Area Residential plot 25.54 acres
- No of Plots 1178 (7 Ac)
- Area under Shopping C 77 Acres
- Area under Primary School 25 Acres
- Area under Nursery School 67 Acres
- Area under Park, Lat, Open, 3.2 Acres
- Area under Roads 4.9 Acres

Khanpur
Bus. Dep.
D.T.C.

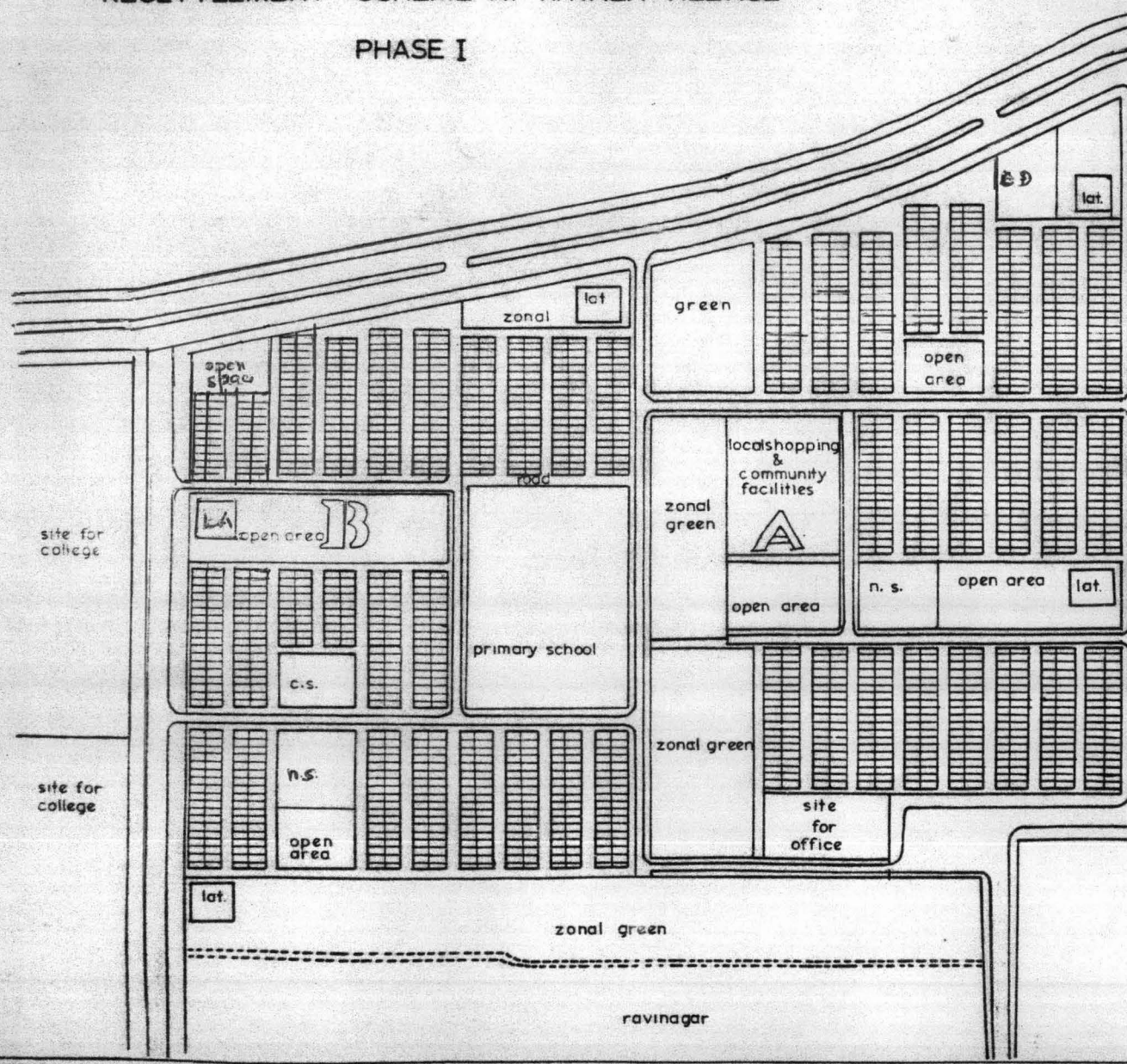
To Badarpur

Existing Road

Proposed Road

RESETTLEMENT SCHEME AT KHYALA VILLAGE

PHASE I



AREA CHART

- total area 24 acres
- area under zonal green 2.8 "
- net area under scheme 21.20 "
- area under residential 8.58 "
- total nos of plots measuring 1662
- each plot 25 sq. yards
- area under primary schools 1.45 acres
- area under n.s. 0.79 "
- area under shopping & community facilities 0.66 "
- area under parks open areas 1.64 "
- area under roads lanes 7.10 "

to the existing J.J. Colony Madangir and Tigri. This Scheme covers an area of about 30 acres and provides for about 1500 (25 Sq. yards) plots. This complex has been related to the Okhala Industrial area, Mohan Industrial area, Tuglakabad Man^vhalling yard and commercial areas, Nehru Place, Malviya Nagar District Centre and R.K. Puram District Centre, which will provide lot of employment opportunities to workers of this colony. This complex will also cater to the various activities and needs of the community.

2. Khayala - (Zone-G) Phase I (West Delhi)

This Scheme was taken up for the development in Sept. 1975. This is in Zone-G. This complex covers an area of about 30 acres and provides for about 1600 (25 Sq. yards) plots. The colony is located between Rohtak Road and Najafgarh Road, and integrated within developed area, is nearer to the work centres like Industrial area, Rohtak Road, Community centre, and District centre in the West and University centre. Here the plots have been developed and families have been resettled, and still development is going on.

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CHAPTER NO: 5

A C A S E S T U D Y O F K H A N P U R A N D
K H Y A L A R E S E T T L E M E N T C O L O N I E S

CHAPTER - V

A. Physical Profile

The sample colony Khanpur is just near the Khanpur village and bounded by the Khanpur bus depot in the East. It touches the boundary of Haryana and South Delhi. The Second Sample Settlement Khayala is just near to Tilak Nagar.

The Sample Settlement comprises of different blocks namely A,B,C, D,.... There are various land uses in the resettled colonies such as Park and open spaces, schools, adult centres, T.V. Centres, latrines, shopping centres, health centres, road and streets and water and electric facilities have been provided systematically. Each plot is linked with branch or main roads, which is bifurcated from the Ring Road or any main road. Each row of housing has back to back plots and branch lane about 15 ft. width is left in front of the plots. It solves the problem of cross ventilation which is Must. The condition of house structure is mostly poor, very few percentage of houses is upto the mark. Though 64% are pacca houses but not in term of good structure, some of them just have been raised as Pacca walls and covered by thatched roof and few of them covered by scraps and bamboos or with any other material. Uncountable houses are, of course, upto the mark of standard. About 25% of the houses are Kuchha houses and 13% of the household are still living in Jhuggies. Few of them could not construct their Jhuggies even. Either they are living in the open space or with their relative or friends.

The environmental quality in the resettlement colonies

Social services and community facilities are among the most important elements that determine the quality of human environment. Besides these

services have an instrumental value in the development process in the sense that improving the quality of human resources affects all other social and economic conditions and has a positive impact upon productivity. The availability of these services enlarges individual opportunities to participate in the life and culture of the Nation.

Previously the squatter settlements were the areas in the city where environmental degradation was most severe because of the lack of basic amenities and services. But now situation is just reverse.

The primary concern of this chapter is to enquire into the quality of environment of these colonies, the extent and nature of basic services and amenities available to the dwellers. An attempt has also been made to ascertain the priorities of environmental improvement. The information reported in this chapter is based on the structural observation and interviews, discussions in regard to the various aspects of the living conditions.

Social Services

1. Water supply and Toilet Facilities

After the implementation of Resettlement Scheme, the authorities have given the hand pump facility in the very beginning to the dwellers, it was temporary arrangement no doubt. All the hand pumps are still working well, but after the period of four months the Authority has given the tap connection. The arrangement is quite satisfactory. One tap connection is given just after five houses, it is sufficient for their demands. Earlier the ratio was 1: 500 persons and now the ratio is 1:30 persons maximum. Here in these colonies now 100% are having the water supply facilities. Very few families are facing the trouble of water supply because in the previous Jhuggi Settlement they were having their own hand pump just adjacent to their Jhuggies. But the families of this

type are in minority. Even now they can have their own hand pumps. But since we are supposed to take the general class of these Jhuggies, the water supply is quite satisfactory. The Government is thinking to increase the number of hand pumps and tap connections.

2. Latrines

In the previous Jhuggi settlements the dwellers were facing lot of problems of latrines. But now in the new settlements Khanpur and Khayala have plenty of latrines just near the outer boundaries of the colonies. The planners have designed all these latrines in such a way that they are quite spacious and good for the hygienic point of view, though they are semi-flush, but the water arrangement is given just near the latrines. They have made the provision for both ladies and gents respectively. Earlier the ratio of latrines was very poor. But now the conditions have improved. Most of the dwellers are satisfied with the latrine facility in these colonies. Now the service of cleaning the latrines twice a day is very regular. Number of the sweepers have been newly appointed and have been allotted the plots in the colony itself.

3. Drainage and Sewage System

There were no sewers drain in the previous Jhuggi settlement, but now number of the sewers drains have been planned since the very beginning of the colonies. Here the Government has constructed side drains along the main roads and streets and covered them. And all the drains and Nallas are linked with the bigger Nallas which carry the dirty water of the colonies outside from the city. Besides this there are number of dustbins have constructed in different blocks of these colonies. As far as this facility is concerned cent-percent dwellers are satisfied.

4. Roads and streets

In these colonies a tremendous change has taken place. Each and every road and street has been constructed like the other posh colony's roads of the city. In some cases the main roads are 50 ft. wide, but average road of these colonies is about 30 ft. wide and the streets are 15 ft. wide. The main roads of these colonies are very smooth in structure and water bound maccadam roads are very common in these colonies. In the case of lanes and small streets, most of the dwellers are fully satisfied with the facilities of roads and streets in these colonies.

5. Electricity

Another important aspect of service is light in these colonies. The Authorities have provided plenty of electric poles along the road sides. They have the provision of street light and domestic light also. Earlier many Jhuggi settlements were completely dark, after the Sun set. Now they are prevailing the light facilities as the other colonies of Delhi Metropolitan. But as far as the domestic light is concerned no body has yet taken the connection, but since the Government has its provision of light for these poor, it will take place in near future.

6. Health Facilities

As we have already known about the extent of degraded environmental conditions of the previous squatters, it is quite obvious that in such an environment the majority of dwellers are effected by several types of diseases. But after shifting to these colonies they found themselves quite different from the previous one as far as the health conditions are concerned. Along with this, all these colonies have the provision of dispensaries which are already temporarily functioning since the very beginning. The other organisations like Missionaries and A.I.I.M.S. (All India Institute of Medical Sciences) and other hospitals have

willingly started their branches in these colonies and they have a weekly visit and constructed their temporary shades as dispensaries and small hospitals. The Health department has already started a Mobile dispensary with one lady doctor and one gent. The nutrition programme is very popular for the children under 10 years of age in these settlements. This thing is very regular. Here all the children of this category get bread and milk daily in the morning. They have already been issued the cards on the basis of card they get their milk, bread and other facilities. The Government has the provision of a permanent small hospital in each colony. As far as this facility in these colonies is concerned most of them are satisfied, keeping in mind as a new set up. Very few of them are not satisfied because of the irregularity of workers of dispensaries. Though Government is trying to give the maximum facilities of Health in these colonies, yet it will take some time to develop.

7. Education Facilities

As far as the Education is concerned our Ministry of Education and Missionaries and other authorities are very much interested to develop the education structure of the poor dwellers, so that in future they can change their social status. There are about four or five primary schools for the children in each and every colony. Along with this, one Adult Centre is provided for the Ladies and Gents. All are free of Tuition Fee. Stationary and books are also provided. As yet all the schools are functioning in the temporary shades or in the tents. And the Adult Centre runs in the night when the workers finish their jobs. Along with this the authorities have decided to give or rather to start some Training Centres as Tailoring, Craft, Weaving etc. Some of these centres have been already started and some of them will take time to run smoothly. In the case of education the N.D.M.C. and Ministry

of Education have the provision of Higher Secondary Schools and Colleges also, but any of the two have not yet been started. Some voluntary agencies have organised have organised Craft classes for women and children, which are conducted by part time Instructors and provides training in different type of works. Here in these colonies 100% dwellers are fully satisfied with the education facilities and appreciate this system of education.

8. Recreation Facilities

In these colonies majority of the dwellers go to the work in the morning and come back to their houses late in the evening. They feel exhausted after long hours of work and go to bed early after taking their food or attend to some household and social duties since they have to wake up very early next morning again. In this way most of the dwellers of these colonies don't have the time for their recreation. But since the implementation of the settlement scheme the authorities have given a lot of facilities to the dwellers like T.V. Centres and along with this a radio set is provided in each and every colony. Now we see that number of the workers after coming from their work, like to enjoy in the community centres with radio and T.V. They feel themselves linked with the country activities and enjoy all the programmes of the Government and other activities which are very much beneficial for their day to day life. Along with this the authorities have provided number of parks and open spaces as playing grounds for the children of these colonies. Now cent percent dwellers and the children of these colonies are fully satisfied with these facilities.

9. Shopping Facilities

As far as the shopping facilities are concerned, the D.D.A. has planned the shopping centre in every colony in such a way that it is in the centre of all the houses of the colony. This shopping centre

consists of different shops like coal depot, milk booth, sabji shop, general store, cloth, tea stall, sweets shop and mechanic shop, ration shop, etc. Though most of the shops are running temporarily, very few of them have started in Pacca buildings, and in future it will a developed market. In these colonies most of the dwellers are satisfied with this facility.

10. Transport Facilities

Now a days the D.T.C. has become very efficient in its service. Specially all these resettled colonies have been linked up with the main centres of the city and along with this few depots have been opened just adjacent to these colonies like Khanpur depot and others. Now the rate of fare has also been decreased comparatively and it looks that in near future the fare will be decreased more and more mainly to support the poor labourers. Mr. Chawla, the D.T.C. Manager is thinking to give more facilities specially to these colonies. And comparatively keeping all the things in mind the dwellers of these colonies feel themselves satisfied with the transport facilities.

Table 1

Morphology of Houses (Height of the structure)

<u>Storey No.</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1. Single st.	76%
2. One-half st.	6.5%
3. Double st.	2.5%

Majority of the houses in these colonies are single storey houses, very uncountable percentage belongs to one-half storey or double storey houses. The D.D.A. department has provided the model of low cost houses and shops for the shopping centre in these colonies and provides their

supervisors with other facilities to construct their houses.

Table 2

Morphology of the houses of the sample plots

Houses	Pacca	Kachha	Jhuggi	Not constructed
Nos	192	61	40	7
Percent	64	20.33	13.33	2.33

The above Table No. 2 shows that here most of the houses are Pacca but roughly constructed with poor materials. The floors are mostly made up of mud and cow-dungs. Nearly 20% of the structures have either been made up of crude cement flooring or of bricks without proper bases.

Table 3

Number of rooms available

Number	One room set	79%
"	Two room set	21%

Majority 79% of the respondents have one room sets in these colonies. The rest 21% of the respondents have two room sets. In the second category nearly 60% use their front room as petty retail shops for the time being. About 60% of the total number of respondents have common varandah of four-five feet wide. Two-third of this again have been enclosed by scrap materials for another store room or guest rooms, or to maintain the privacy in the houses. Average occupancy ratio per room is 5 person, observed that nearly 40 % of the households with four or ten members more than one married couple live in one room which is 10 sq. yds. Only due to the shortage of space the children are bound to sleep under the cots or on the floors.

Majority of the houses don't have windows and ventilation. But on the other hand as far as hygienic conditions are concerned they are quite well off than the previous jhuggi settlement.

Important decisions to provide all-round employment facilities and civic amenities to Delhi resettlement colonies were made at a high level meeting called by the Union Minister of State for Works and Housing, Mr. H.K.L.Bhagat, at Khichripur - a trans-Yamuna resettlement colony.

Among those who participated in the meeting were the Chief Secretary, Delhi, the Chairman of the Delhi State Industries Corporation, Mr. G.P.Srivastava, the Chairman of the Delhi Transport Corporation, Mr. U.S.Srivastava, the Chief Engineer and Secretary of the Flood Control Board, the General Manager of the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking, Mr. N.S.Vasant, representatives of the DDA, DMC, NDMC, Mother Dairy, Union Bank of India and Punjab National Bank and members of the Programme Implementation Committee.

The high-level meeting follows six extensive inspection tours of the resettlement colonies by Mr. H.K.L.Bhagat, who has set up a camp in the Khichripur resettlement colony these days.

It was decided that DSIDC would set up at least five work-cum-training centres in the resettlement colonies within the next two months.

The Municipal Corporation would issue licences to residents of these colonies for playing rickshaws and the Delhi Administration would grant them licences for authorickshaws.

The DDA was asked to construct sheds for hawkers for the setting up of a "subzimandi" besides the early provision of shopping centres already planned. A super bazar branch is expected to start functioning there soon.

Important decisions regarding civic amenities included provision of five more transformers in the resettlement colonies within a fortnight by DESU and a comprehensive blueprint for electrification, speedy handing over of sites for power sub-stations, banks and milk commissioning of ten tubewells every month, completion of flush laterines within a month, completion of all internal drainage by June 30, setting up of two dispensaries by the Delhi Administration and one each by DMC and NDMC, a regular ambulance service for the Khichripur complex and launching of anti-fly, anti-malaria and anti-cholera operations vigorously.

It was also decided to increase the bus services to these colonies and set up information-cum-study offices to regularly review and augment bus services. The first office was set up in Khichripur. From tomorrow 12 more buses will start operating from Mongolepuri and their starting point would be shifted to inside the colony for the convenience of the residents.

It was also decided that treeplantation work in these colonies be completed by the end of July. Pits for over 1,00,000 saplings had already been dug. The meeting also asked the DDA to turn over, without delay, sites for power sub-stations, bank branches, and milk booths. The Small-Scale Industries Corporation announced that at least five of its work centres would start operating within two months.

Reference

1. The Indian Express. "The Amenities for Resettlement Colonies" (13.6.76)

(b)

Social Profile

The present section deals with the sociological characteristics of the slum dwellers of Khanpur and Khyala resettlement colonies. The social parameters are as important as the economic and physical profiles. The Geographers and sociologists and economists need a detail information about living pattern, and income pattern.

Language : In this locality about 7 different languages were found as their mother tongues. Majority of them (75%) were having the Hindi as their mother tongue. About 14 % of the families were found to have Punjabi as their mother tongue. The remaining respondents had Tamil, Bangali and other languages as their mother tongue.

Religion : Since the very beginning in India the majority belongs to Hindu religion. It is obvious that the families which migrated to these colonies are mostly Hindu (93 %). Nearly 3.5% of the total families are having Sikh religion. About 3% are having Islam religion, 1.66 are of Christian faith and other religion. (See Table 4)

Table 4

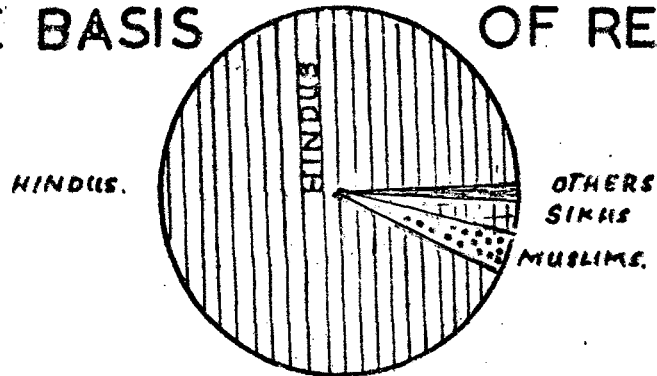
Distribution of Respondents on the Basis of Religion

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Religion</u>	<u>Number</u>		<u>%</u>
1.	Hindu	335 ⁰	279	92.0
2.	Muslims	12 ⁰	10	3.00
3.	Sikhs	11 ⁰	9	3.33
4.	Christian and other	2 ⁰	2	1.66
Total		300		100 %

Place of Origin : As we see the location of Delhi Metropolitan, it is surrounded by Haryana, U.P. and Rajasthan. So it is quite obvious

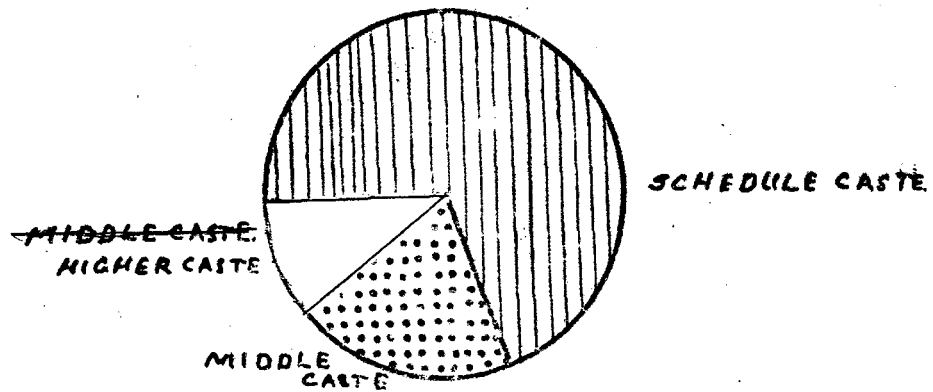
DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS ON THE BASIS OF RELIGION

Fig. I.



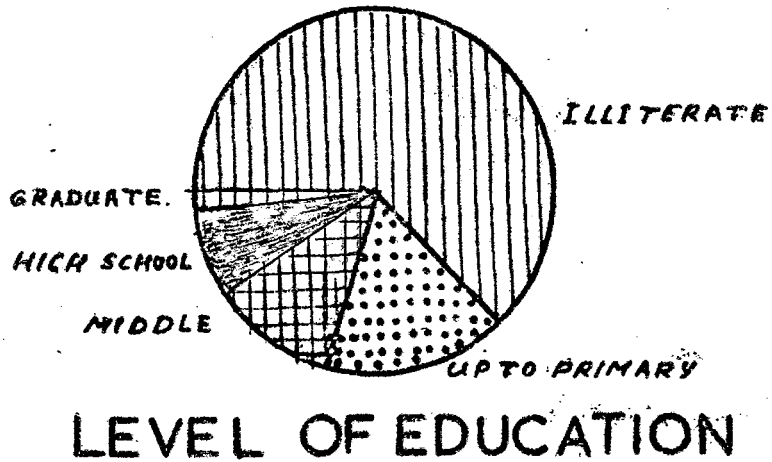
ON THE BASIS OF RELIGION

Fig. II



ON THE BASIS OF CASTE

Fig. III.



LEVEL OF EDUCATION

that most of the families migrated from all the three states. Very few belong to Punjab, Himachal and other States of India. Along with this quite a few belong to Delhi itself, (See Table No. 5)

Table 5

Distribution of Respondents on the basis of their origin place.

<u>State/Union Territory</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
U.P.	138	46.0
Delhi	32	10.66
Rajasthan	61	20.33
Haryana	24	8.00
Punjab	14	4.66
Other	31	10.33
Total	300	100 %

About 90% of the house hold come from the rural areas, about 7% from the Urban and Rural Urban origin is about 8%. It is found that they belong to various states or regions of the country. But the largest proportion of more than 40% come from U.P. After this Rajasthan sends the rural people from its different district towards Delhi.

Caste

As far as the caste of the sample families is concerned, broadly it can be divided into three categories namely Higher, Middle and Schedule Caste/Tribecaste. But most of them, about 70%, belong to the schedule caste/tribe and rest of them belong to the higher or middle caste. (See Table No. 6)

Migration Status

The residents of these colonies can be broadly divided into six

FAMILIES FROM DIFFERENT STATES IN RESETTLED COLONIES 1976

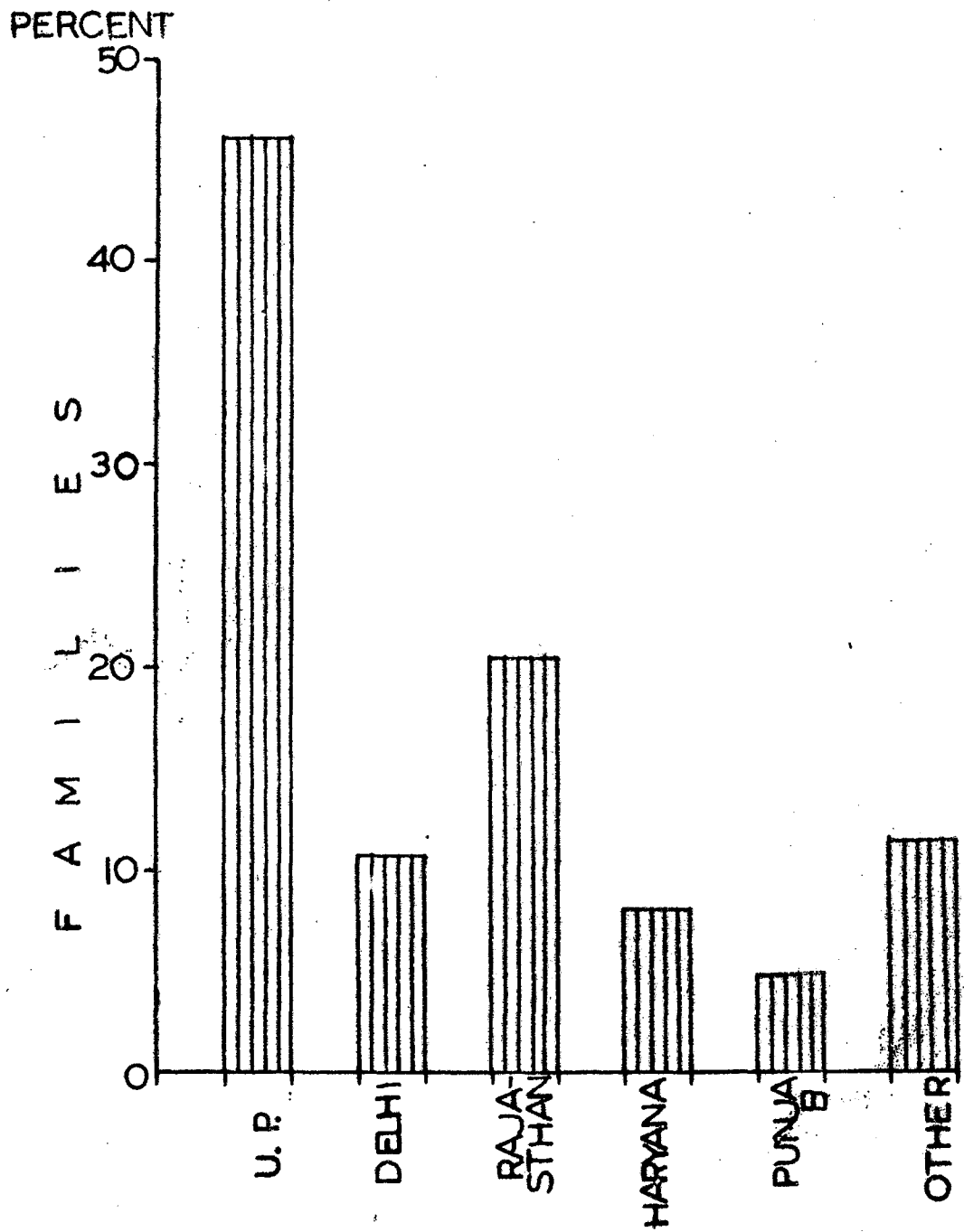


Table 6

Distribution of Respondents on the basis of Caste

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Caste</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>%</u>
1.	Higher Caste	31 ⁰ 26	8.66
2.	Middle	78 ⁰ 65	21.66
3.	Scheduled Tribes	251 ⁰ 209	69.66
Total		300	100

categories in terms of their migration status. Here about 74% are those who migrated from out of the state for one or the other reason..While a very low percentage (7%) have no migration including those who came in states from rural areas. Few percentage of them migrated from outside the country during the partition of the country.

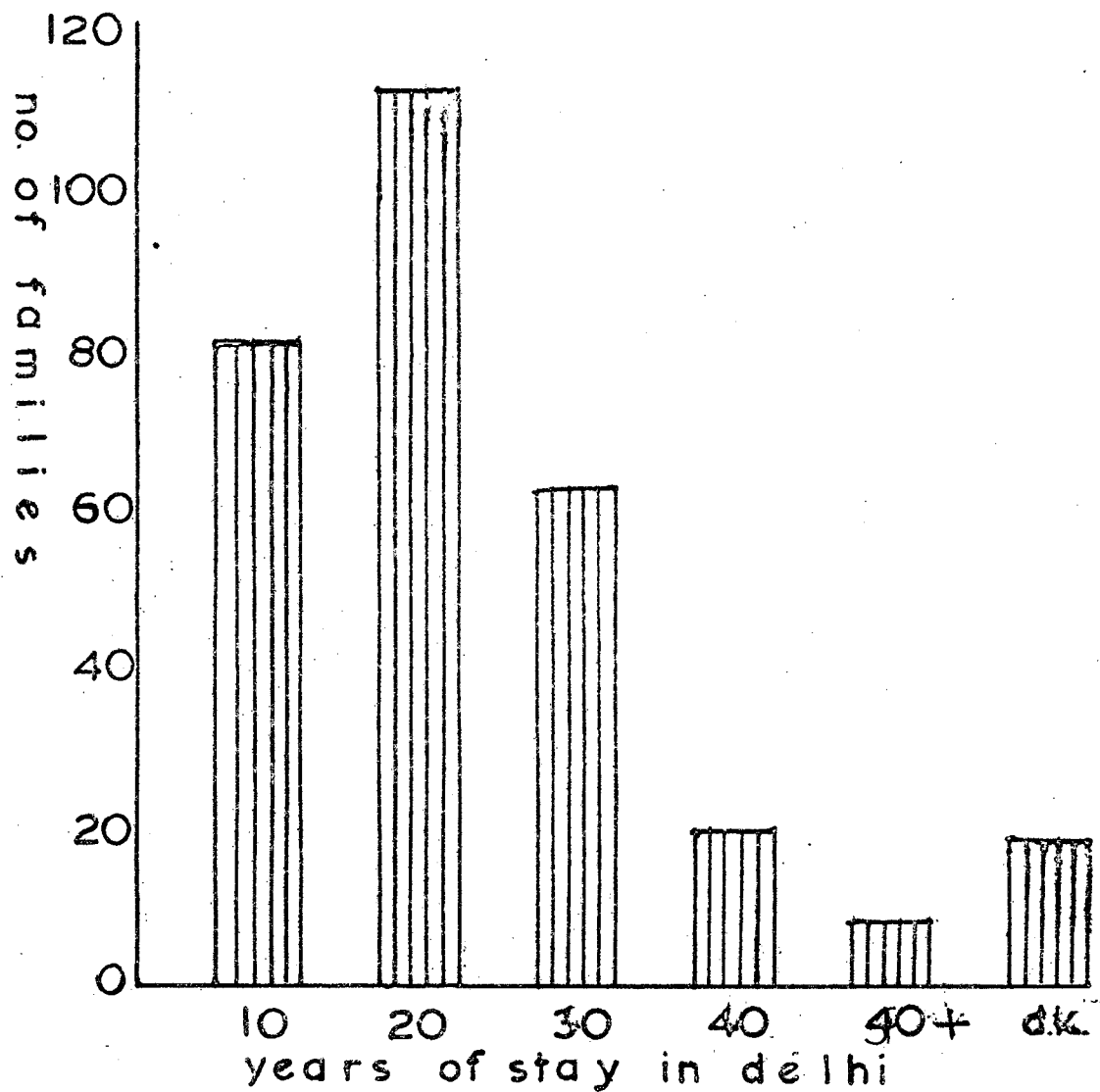
The duration of respondents stay in Delhi varies from 0 to 40 years and beyond that. The Table No. 9 shows that the largest migration from out side Delhi after independence (0 to 29 years) formed 84% of the total respondents. It is surprising that about 10% of the sample families were living in Delhi even prior to the partition of the Indian sub-continent. (See Table No. 7)

Table 7

Migration and Duration of stay in Delhi before moving to this resettlement

<u>Duration of stay in years</u>	<u>No. of the family</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
0-9	81	27.00
10-19	112	37.33
20-29	62	20.66
30-39	19	6.33
40 and above	8	2.66
H.A./D.K.	18	6.00
	300	100

MIGRATION AND DURATION OF STAY IN DELHI BEFORE MOVING TO THIS RESETTLED COLONIES



Reason of Migration

When enquired about the reasons of migration, the respondents gave multiple reasons. The reason of migration of various groups is shown in Table No. 8. Which clearly speaks of the facts behind their shifting to Delhi. One of the major reasons forwarded by the respondents is in term of their search of job which formed 60% of the respondents. This shows non-availability of job opportunities at their previous places from where they were forced to move towards cities. The second important reason put forth by the respondents was their migration from Pakistan at the time of partition. Few of them replied that we came with our relatives and few of them to see Delhi as a historical place as well as capital. A very minor percentage has reported that the idea of doing business in Delhi had motivated them to leave their houses.

Table 8

Reason for Migration to Delhi

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Reason for Migration</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1.	In search of Job	180	60.60
2.	Came with parents	10	3.33
3.	Transferred	2	0.66
4.	To do business	4	1.33
5.	Job assured	6	2.00
6.	Partition of India	43	14.33
7.	To join relations	25	8.33
8.	Came to see Delhi	20	6.66
9.	Not specified	10	3.33
		300	100

Respondent Education

Slums are generally areas of poor education and this study of slum is no exception. Nearly 64% of the total respondents in the sample families are illiterate. Only about 17% of them have had just the primary education, while about 12% were studied at the middle level and beyond that the proportion goes down to 7% who could reach High School or Secondary standard. About 1.5% could get the degree education. This poor structure of education is simply because of poor economy and poor society status. (See Table No. 9)

Table 9

Distribution of Respondent by their level of education

<u>Educational level</u>	<u>No. of Respondents</u>		<u>Percentage</u>
Illiterate	228 ⁰	191	63.66
Upto Primary	62 ⁰	52	17.33
Upto Middle level	41 ⁰	34	11.33
Upto high school/ Secondary	27 ⁰	22	7.33
Upto B.A.	2 ⁰	1	0.35
		300	100%

Level of Literacy

Literacy shows the standard of a community and its ratio decides the very aspect of community development programme to be provided for the community. Here Table No. 12 shows the clear picture of literacy ratio in the sample families. Nearly 50% of the dwellers (including children above 6 years of age) are illiterate, while about 30% are semi-literate and 12% left after primary and very few uncountable percentage of the dwellers are seen in secondary school or colleges. (See Table 10AB)

Table 10 (A)

Level of literacy in the population above 6 years of Age

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Level of literacy</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1.	Illiterate	674	48.8
2.	Semi literate	400	28.9
3.	Upto Primary	175	12.6
4.	Upto Middle	80	5.7
5.	Upto High School/ Secondary	38	2.9
6.	Above Matriculate/ Secondary	14	1.1
		1381	100%

Table 10 (B)

Literacy % in various age group

<u>Age group years</u>	<u>Literate</u>	<u>Illiterate</u>
0-10	36.00	26.20
11-15	29.39	5.74
16-30	28.00	20.50
31-50	5.33	36.90
51-above	1.35	10.65
		43.15
		56.85
100.00%		

Distribution of Households

The size of the family varies according to the length of residence in the city. Initially many of households living in the

squatter settlements don't bring with them all the members of the family. It is only when the chief bread earner is able to get more or less a continuous employment and secure accommodation that the other members of the family come to live with him in the city. Generally it takes about one to five years for the full family to form.

Looking at the process of family formation, we find that as the duration of residence extends the family size increases. Among the settlement population who have arrived in the city during the last three years or less, 50% are single or double member households where as their proportion among those living in the city for over 15 years is very few. The average size of the family also varies according to the duration of stay in the city.

The family composition of the sample studied according to the number of family members varies from 1 to 12 members as shown in the Table No. 11. The ideal size consisting of less than 5 members within the family forms 54% of the total cases. Beyond that the families comprising of 6 to 12 members come 46% of the total sample.

Here in the samples families two members families are 10% and are mostly newly married couples, bachelor living with the aged mother or unmarried brothers. It is also observed that majority are married. Nearly 20% have left their families at their own villages and are living with their relatives owing to lack of accommodation.

Nearly 15% have more than one married couples living together without a separate 'Chullah'. They are mostly either married son or brother of the head of the household.

Frequency of Household

According to Earning members and Earning Children

Table No. 12 shows the number of earning members in the families

Table 11

Distribution of Households according to familysize

No. of family Members	No. of Households	Percentage Cumulative
1.	6	2.2
2.	22	7.3
3.	46	15.3
4.	72	24.00
5.	43	14.33
6.	40	13.33
7.	28	9.33
8.	28	9.33
9.	10	3.33
10.	5	1.66
10	300	100

studies. In about 70% of the families there is one earning member in each and in about 17% families there are two earning members in each. Three or more than three earning members in a single family are found only in case of about 8% of the families.

There are some typical sample families also about 4% where there is no earning member. They are just blind or bagger or old patient or quite aged person.

As far as male and female children are concerned in terms of contribution to the family income, the ratio is approximately the same. In most of the families i.e., 70% there are no working children. Only in few cases of about 10% families have earning children. A very few families are such in the sample where there are two or more children

earning money for the family. But among the child earner about 80% are occupied as unskilled workers, about 3% hawkers and retail trade, 12% unskilled miscellaneous manual works.

Table 12

Table showing frequency of households according to Earning members and number of earning Children

No. of Earning members	No. of Earning Children					Not Applicable	Total	Percentage
	0	1	2	3	4-6			
0	4	-	2	-	-	6	12	4.00
1	180	4	3	-	-	26	213	71.00
2	21	24	4	-	1	2	52	17.33
3	5	2	6	3	1	1	18	6.00
4-6	2	2	-	1	-	-	5	1.66
Total	212	32	15	4	2	35	300	100
% Percentage	70.66	10.66	5.00	1.33	.66	11.66	100	

The Role of female in contribution to family income

Here it has been observed that quite a few percentage of female workers are available. Looking at the pattern of female participation in employment, we find that a few female workers are here, more than 50% are engaged in unskilled construction work. Out of them 60% are engaged in menial jobs, while about 16% are engaged as artisans. And 12% have source of self-employment, just a few are engaged as house wife, and domestic servant.

The families having two working women are only few and most of them are employed in menials jobs. In the case of two families who had three workers each, all the women were employed as menials.

Sex and Age Group

Table No. 13A shows the age composition of population of the sample families. The males exceed females as the sex ratio of 786 females over 1000 males indicates. The sex ratio is much lower than that of the 801 females over 1000 male for urban Delhi. Approximately 56% of the population is in economically active age group of 14-55 years. This shows that minimum 5% of this age group are having no job. Here in this age group about 35% are male and 25% are female. In school going age group of 6-14 years, 29% of population falls in. Within this age group about 16% are male and 12% female. In age group of 25-55 years, population is about 22% of the total population out of which 12 are male and 10% are female. About 3% of the total population is in age group of 55 years and above. Though this is economically inactive group, it helps to contribute to the family income 0-6 years are about 25% of the total population. Age group of 14-25 years of population is 15%. It is economically more active age group within which 18% are male and 13% are female.

Table 13A

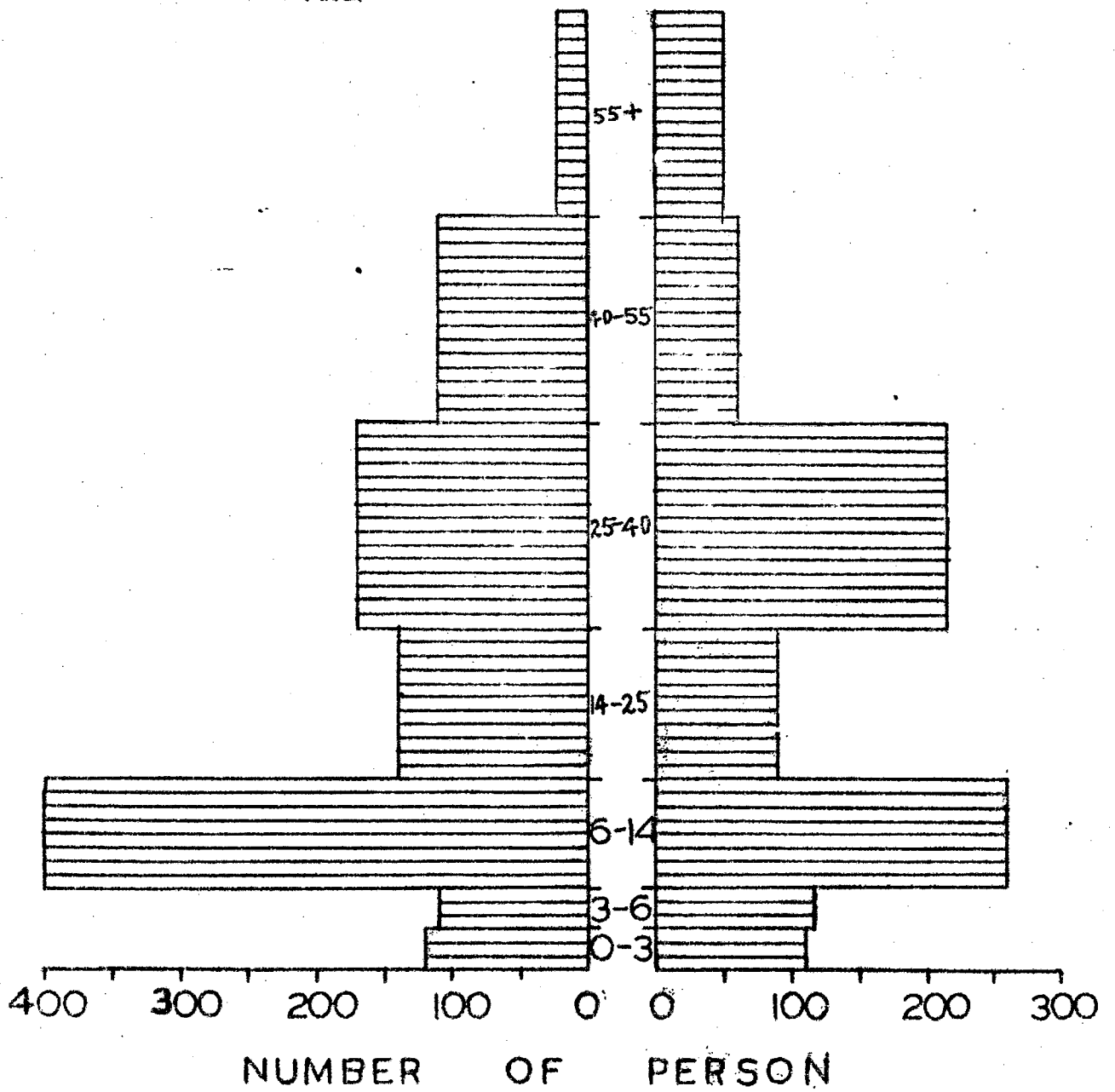
Age Composition of the sample families

S.No.	Age group	No. of Members	Percentage %	Male Numbers	Percentage	Female	Percentage
1.	0-3	232	11.9	120	11.20	112	12.8
2.	3-6	224	11.4	110	10.3	114	13.00
3.	6-14	664	34.0	402	37.4	262	28.9
4.	14-25	227	11.6	140	13.00	87	9.9
5.	25-40	384	19.7	168	15.7	216	24.6
6.	40-55	172	9.0	110	10.3	62	7.0
7.	55-Above	47	2.4	23	2.1	24	2.8
Total		1950	100%	1073	100%	877	100%

RESETTLED COLONIES OF DELHI
AGE AND SEX COMPOSITION
1976

MALE

FEMALE



Occupational Structure

A variety of about 20 occupations form the main source of livelihood of residents of resettled colonies. The settlements were characterized by mix occupational groups and no single occupation was found to be predominant. The mix occupational categories as well as the other predominantly single occupation clusters contain a vast variety of urban functions:

1. Building and Construction
2. Factory workers
3. Hawkers
4. Stone quarry workers
5. Sweepers
6. Trade and commerce
7. Household Dhobis, milkmen and other menial jobs
8. Casual workers
9. Unskilled labour
10. Mixed occupation.

The occupational structure of the earners among the colonies have been considered on the basis of 10 categories, which however don't exactly correspond to the causes and other recognised classification of occupation. The main elements on which the classification is based are type of employment, status, and skill involved. In this, we have taken into consideration the social types. Our classification has been mainly drawn in terms of socio-occupational categories.

Household workers (skilled/unskilled)

They are engaged in the household industry of their own or in others to earn their livelihood.

Manufacturing

Workers (Skilled/unskilled) engaged in all types of production, servicing or repairing of goods which is not done in the household industry. (Factory workers, Mill workers)

Construction Workers (skilled/unskilled)

They are engaged in all types of construction and maintenance of buildings, road, railways, bridges, telegraph lines etc.

Trade and Commerce

Workers engaged in any capacity in retail trade with their own shops at their residence. Grocery shop, Vegetables Vendors and other petty shopkeepers.

Mixed Services

Workers engaged in any public utility services, public services, professional services, personal services, services rendered by trade and labour associations and recreational services. (Clerks, Chowkidar, Peon etc.)

Table 13B

	Male	Female	(1971)
Urban Delhi	1000	801	
Sample	1000	768	
Children	1000	823	
Adults	1000	730	

Table 14

Distribution of household in Different Occupations

Occupation	%
1. Construction	42.66
2. Manufacturing	15.00
3. Trade/Commerce	9.00
4. Sweeper	5.33
5. Domestic servant	6.00
6. Casual Labourer	4.33
7. Mixed occupation	1.33
8. Household	4.66
9. Mali/attendant	7.00
10. Skilled	4.66
Total	100.00

The largest group (42.66%) is formed by those who are engaged in construction categories and they are mostly building or roads construction workers.

About 15% are engaged in manufacturing industries.

In skilled service they are driver or mistri or clerk etc.

Respondents from 'Trade/Commerce' are mostly grocery shop owners, vegetable vendores and other petty shopkeepers.

On the whole, it is found that the residents are engaged in homogeneous activities but mostly with petty shops. (See Table No. 15)

Here Table No. 16 shows that lower the caste lower the occupation's adoption.

In the higher caste group it is seen that very minor population adopted the lower occupation. Only few are engaged as peon, household, otherwise, majority of them adopted skilled occupation as clerk, mechanic, driver.

But we have a look for the third group of lower caste and scheduled caste/Tribe. About 75% of them are engaged with lower or rather inferior profession. Only 14% could get the skilled type of work. But since the percentage of lower caste is more in this complex so 14% is nothing. The analysis of the occupational structure of the colonies indicates that a relatively small proportion among them are employed as industrial and skilled manual workers while a very large proportion among them consists of workers in low level services and other unskilled occupation. However, a very large number of those workers are engaged in nation building activities like the construction workers (42%) and the rest of them are engaged in different unskilled activities. Very few of them are engaged in skilled activities like driver, clerks and teachers. Their occupation, in the present stage of economic development, can in no way

be regarded as non-essential. As a matter of fact in the context of existing technological development, the entire gamut of essential services is provided by these workers at a very low level of wages. This enables the city's economic system to function economically and efficiently. The labour product exported by these community services varied demands by the city.

Inter-Settlement Social relations opinion Survey

Study of social behaviour pattern of the community certainly decides the social kinship among various groups or settlements. Social interaction depends on how they behave. Social factors such as caste religion, occupation, language, marital relation establish the degree of social relationship. To know the variable that binds them or factor which evolves social intimate contacts, such study was carried out. The variables which establish inter-settlement relationship were marital relationship, language, caste, religion, occupation, political parties etc. If a household from one settlement had an intimate contact due to religion it was possible because they all gather in temple or such place within the respective settlement:

All these are the places of contacts in settlements. The matrix shows that:

Occupation variable is a point of concentration. It evolves more and more social contacts and plays an important role though segregates them, from one settlement to another in establishing formal settlement relationship.

Next to these integrational variables are such variables as religion, caste, language and mother tongue. Among this, religion and castes are dominating.

Occupational Mobility and Aspiration Level

On the basis of certain statistical compilations, various results regarding the general level of aspiration of the respondents, their occupational mobility, aspiration for their children's future and the like have been obtained, which are broadly presented as follows:

(a) By comparing the occupational level of the respondent with that of his father, it was found that there is occupational mobility, but there are few who changed their occupation from their traditional occupation. Most of the respondents adopted the traditional one.

(b) Most of the respondents consider their past and present level of living to be unchanged but still expect their future to be better than their present. Further, very few percentage of respondents expects the future to be of the same level as the present. Generally, the respondents postray their present level of living to be lower than that of the past, but hope to reach the same level as the past. In future every body expects better than present. (Table No. 17)

(c) Most of the respondents want their sons to study up to graduation and higher level (30%) while only a few desire the same for their daughters. Most of them would like their daughters to read upto 10th class (20%). (See Table No. 18)

(d) As it is observed, most of the respondents would like to send their children (son/daughter) to school rather than to earn, although the percentage who would like to send their sons to earn is greater than those who would like to send their daughters to earn.

(e) Nearly, one third of the respondents would like their children to do higher grade jobs, only a few percentage of the respondents want their children to do technical and administration jobs. Only about 5% of the respondents were engaged in higher grade tertiary jobs. But the percentage aspired for the higher grade jobs are found to be nearly 30%

Table 17

Table showing Respondents Position on the
Aspiration Ladder

<u>Position</u>	<u>Past %</u>		<u>Present %</u>		<u>Future %</u>		
00	62	20.66	103	34.33	30	10.00	
01	41	13.66	40	13.33	23	7.66	
02	50	16.66	52	17.33	36	12.00	
03	49	16.33	34	11.33	30	10.00	
04	22	7.33	15	5.00	30	10.00	
05	24	8.00	20	6.66	25	8.33	
06	6	2.00	4	1.33	16	5.33	
07	5	1.66	0	0.00	12	4.00	
08	6	2.00	3	1.00	09	3.00	
09	0	0.00	0	0.00	04	1.33	
10	0	11.66	0	0.00	02	0.66	
98/99	35	11.66	29	9.66	83	27.66	
		300	100	300	100	300	100

(Source: Survey Report (I.C.S.S.R.))

Table 18

Table showing Respondent's Aspiration as regards
the level of Schooling for their Children

<u>Level of Education</u>	<u>Sons</u>		<u>Daughters</u>		
		<u>%</u>		<u>%</u>	
-0	11	3.52	40	13.33	
1-5 Grade	8	2.56	30	10.00	
6-10 "	59	18.91	60	20.0	
11-12 "	58	18.58	50	16.66	
13-16 "	80	25.64	25	8.33	
Not apply (N.A)	96	30.76	95	31.66	
		312	100	300	100

so it appears that there is some indication of positive mobility aspiration among the parents of Khanpur and Khayala.

(f) In the sample families, more than 50% of the respondents have some occupational level as their father's had but would like their children to have a higher occupational level. (See Table No. 19)

Table 19

Table showing the Occupation Level of the Residents' R's father's and aspiration for Childrens' Level of Occupation

Type of Job	Occupation					
	R's father		Respondent's		R/s Children	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Menial	150	50.00	165	55.00	30	10.00
Artisan	40	13.33	60	20.00	22	7.33
Self employed	70	23.33	30	10.00	20	6.66
Technician	03	1.00	20	6.66	38	12.66
Higher Grade	38	12.66	20	6.66	62	20.66
Clerical	8	2.66	4	1.33	71	23.66
Ministrative	2	0.66	0	0.00	11	3.66
Professional	0	0.00	0	0.00	12	4.00
Not Specified	19	6.33	0	0.00	34	11.33
Total	300	100	300	100	300	100

(g) When it was asked from the respondents as to how they expect their future, about 80% of them mentioned their future as hopeful. About 15% of the respondents presented their future as gloomy. The rest of these could not say whether their future looks gloomy or hopeful. (See Table No. 20)

Table 20

Table showing Respondents' Sense of Pessimism or Optimism regarding the Future life

<u>Future Perception</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Gloomy	42	14
Hope fully	252	84.00
NA/DK	6	2.00
Total	300	100

Reference:

1. Gohar R.D. "Squatter Problem in Delhi and Resettlement Concept". p.p. 10-20, 20th March 1976.

Table 15

Distribution of Respondent in resettled colonies
According to Caste and Occupation

Caste Group	Construction	Factory	Art & Craft	Small business	Sweeper	Domestic Servant	Casual Labour	Mali/Peon Attendant	House hold	Skillled	Other	Total	%
Higher Caste Brahmin/ Vash	4	1	0	7	0	0	3	3	0	6	1	26	8.66
Middle Caste Jat, Thakur/ Rajput	25	17	5	2	0	1	3	4	2	4	2	65	21.66
Lower/ Scheduled Caste/ Chamar/ Khumar/ Sweeper/ Dibi	102	27	8	3	16	17	7	14	12	2	1	209	69.66
Total	128	45	13	14	16	18	13	21	14	14	4	300	100%
%	42.66	15	4.33	4.66	5.33	6.00	4.33	7.00	4.66	4.66	1.33	100	

Table 16

Distribution of workers of the sample families according to Region and Occupation

Region	Construc- tion	Factory Labour	Art & Craft	Small business	Swee- per	Domés- tic Servants	Casual Labour	Peon/ Mali/ Atten- dent	House wife	Dri- ver/ Mac- hnic/ Clerk	Mixed Occup.	Total	Per- cen- tage
U.P.	46	31	20	6	6	21	20	13	10	5	10	188	35.07
Rajasthan	56	5	2	0	2	0	24	4	0	1	7	101	18.84
Delhi	0	6	4	7	3	2	4	5	2	9	0	42	7.83
Haryana	17	11	0	2	7	0	10	5	0	2	0	54	10.07
Punjab	5	2	3	2	0	0	3	2	1	3	3	24	4.48
Refugee & other States	12	18	9	13	04	12	14	09	16	10	10	127	23.69
	136	73	38	30	22	35	75	38	29	30	30	536	100
	45.33	24.33	12.66	10	7.33	11.66	11.66	12.66	9.66	10	10	100	

(c)

Economic Profile

This study is done only in the new settled colonies where the poor strata of the society live, all are working either in central units or local units or self employed within the colony.

Out of the total working force about 50% of them are employed in the construction (local unit), quite a few percentage of them are employed in central units. Rest of the workers are engaged in casual labour or self employed in the colony or hawkers.

Income Pattern

The income pattern is an important index which has bearing upon degree of housing satisfaction to be achieved and programmes to be provided to low income people. This would in other words indicate to what extent the concept of house should depend. Earning capacity plays a major role which can be worked out by studying economic profile and total monthly income of all the members of the family. It was found by discussion and observation that there are workers who got less than 100/- Rs. income per month. Considering this as lower strata 0-100 of income spectrum, further classification of income were based upon this. This works out to start from 0-100/- Rs. income slabs of 100-200, 200-300, 300-400, 400-500, 500-600 and above. It was also found that income does not exceed Rs.700/-.

Table No. 1 and No. 2, display the monthly income of the sample families in various income groups. An important finding of the present study is that about more than 55% of the families have less than Rs.200/- as monthly income. About 35% of them have incomes 200-400 Rs. About 5% of the sample families have 400-600 Rs. monthly income. One percent families have a bit more than 600 Rs. as monthly income. The fact that

Table 1

Frequency Distribution of monthly Family Income

<u>Monthly Family Income</u>		
<u>Class Interval</u> Rs.	<u>No. of</u> <u>household</u>	<u>%</u>
Upto 100	94	31.33
101 to 200	105	35.00
201 to 300	62	20.66
301 to 400	20	6.66
401 to 500	8	2.66
501 to 600	7	2.33
601 to above	2	0.66
Not specified	2	0.66
Total	300	100

Table 2

<u>Income Slab</u>	<u>Survey Report</u>	
	<u>T.C.P.O.</u>	<u>D.V.R. Rao</u>
0-150	33.9	48.3
151-250	37.2	26.2
251-350	16.4	15.5
351-450	7.3	7.6
451-550	2.7	1.2
551-above	2.5	1.2

about 99% of the families have less than Rs.600 as monthly income indicates that most of the people rehabilitated in this locality belong to the weaker section of the society.

Income Contribution (by the head of the family and all other family workers)

Low income people of this occupation have certain typical characteristics. It is not only the head of the household who works, but all the family members involved in this occupation. Each and every member of the family is helping the head of the household. Even if some time head of the household does not have a job, he does not feel himself unemployed. Hence it is total income of all the members of the family should be considered for head of the household who sometime is the secondary hand in case of employment.

Here Table No. 3 gives a very clean idea about the contributors in the sample families. About 45% of the sample families have only one earner. The rest of them are dependents. 32% of the families have two earners, 14% have three earners. Very small percentage have four or more than four earners in the sample.

Table 3

No. of Earners in the sample families

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>No. of Earners</u>	<u>No. of families</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
1.	One	142	47.33
2.	Two	96	32.00
3.	Three	43	14.33
4.	Four	12	4.00
5.	Five	5	1.66
6.	Nil	2	0.66
Total		300	100

An important finding of the present study is that about 1% of the families have no earners. In this situation they can do anything beyond their dignity, like prostitution, pick pocket, or any miserable work.

Percapita Income

The Table No. 4 revealed the per-capita income, family size and proportion of the total family. About 46% of the sample families have their per-capita income less than 40 Rs. out of the about 30% have 0 to 3 members in the family, while 35% have 4-7 and 20% have 8 or above number in the family. In higher per capita income group which 40-60 about 25% families come with the various of the family. In the last group which has the highest per-capita income, about 28% families come. In this in place of decreasing the percentage the percentage increases. The reason is that in this group mostly dwellers are unmarried or living along with their relatives, so the per capita income increases.

Table 4

Per-capita Income, family size and proportion of total family expenditure spend on food

Per-capita Income Rs.	Family size		
	3 or less	4-7	8 & above
Less than 39/- Mean.	.599	.619	.678
No. of families	48	60	30
40-50/-	.503	.559	.565
No. of families	49	21	7
60/- & above	.543	.504	.498
No. of families	15	23	47

Another fact highlighted by this study is that number of the family had earning children some of them having one earning child and some of them have one or more than one to contribute in the family expenditure. We can conclude that most of these people have to send their children for earning money in order to supplement their meagre family income

rather than sending them to school.

Food and other consumption pattern

An interesting finding of the present study is that most of them in Khanpur or Khayala have wheat as their staple food. Very few of them are rice eaters. It is interesting to note that amount spent on wheat (flour) has positive co-relation with family size while no clear cut picture emerges.

The distribution of sample household according to the monthly expenditure on food items is presented in Table No. 5. It is estimated that about 10% families spent less than Rs.100. Majority of them (5/7%) spent between Rs. 100 to 200 per month. About 26% families spent 200 to 300 Rs. on food items monthly. Very few or rather uncountable percentages spend 300 Rs. - 400 Rs. and above on food items monthly.

Table 5

Distribution of sampled household according to
Monthly Expenditure on total food items

Monthly Expenditure on food items (Rs.)	No. of Households	Percentage
Upto 50	4	1.33
51-100	25	8.33
101-150	74	24.66
151-200	98	32.66
201-250	54	18.00
251-300	28	9.33
301-350	9	3.00
351-400	5	1.66
401-above	2	0.66
Not specified	1	0.33
Total	300	100%

Table No. 6 reveals monthly expenditure on non-food items. About 6.33% of the family spend less than 100 Rs. month. The non-food items, considered here are clothing, bedding, entertainment education, medicine etc. About 4% of the sample families spend Rs.100-300 on the non-food items. About 200 families spend 300 Rs. to 400 Rs. few of them are in very miserable condition what to talk about the expenditure on non-food item. They do not get even the sufficient food daily. They are too much below the poverty line in the society.

Table 6

Distribution of households according to the
Monthly consumption expenditure on non-food items

Monthly Expenditure (Rs.)	No. of House- holds	Percentage
Upto 99	199	66.33
100-199	31	10.33
200-299	10	3.33
300-399	2	0.66
400-above	3	1.00
Not specified	55	18.33
Total	300	100

Saving and Indebtedness

This analysis is based on the amount of saving voluntarily declared by the households. 75% households do not have capacity to save while only 25% can save a petty amount. No saving in income slab of Rs.0 to 100. Income slab of 100-200 can save amount of Rs.15 and not more than Rs.15. Upper income slabs i.e. 200 Rs. and above can save some amount 50 Rs.

Here Table No. 7 shows the extent of indebtedness in the sample families. Majority of them have indebtedness of Rs.0 to 1000 Rs. About 5% are in the range of 0 to 100 Rs. about 45% of the families are in the range of 100-500Rs. The rest about 28% are not under indebtedness. Most of them are newly married or unmarried and along with this they do not have any liabilities or unmarried.

Table 7

Extent of Indebtedness

<u>Extent of Indebtedness</u>	<u>No. of families</u>	<u>%</u>
0-50	4	1.94
51-100	8	3.88
100-500	91	44.17
500-1000	61	29.61
1000-above	42	20.38
Total	206	100%

(Out of the 300) 94 families have not borrowed the money.

Table No. 8 reveals that as far as indebtedness is concerned most of them borrowed the money from the money lenders on a higher interest. Very few percentage have taken the money from their relation or loan from their offices or any banks. Now our authorities also give them loan to construct the houses.

Level of living

One of important reason for the slum dwellers to live in the slums is that they cannot afford to live in better places. A glance at the income pattern indicates the type of equality of life prevailing in these colonies. About 55% of the population is earning less than 200/- Rs. per month and another one third earned between 200-400 Rs. per month.

Table 8

Source-wise Distribution of Households According to Amount Borrowed

Amount Borrowed	Relative/friends		Money Lender		Employer	
	No. of H.H.	Percentage	No. of H.H.	Percentage	Percentage	
Not specified	165	61.11	120	82.19	142	85.54
Upto 100	20	7.40	3	2.05	3	1.80
101 to 300	41	15.18	8	5.47	10	6.02
301 to 600	30	11.11	10	6.86	6	3.61
601 to above	14	5.18	5	3.82	5	3.01
Total	270		146	100	166	100

Few percent of the families were having monthly income above Rs.400. It should also be mentioned here that income does not uniformly accrue on the monthly basis for all of them. Most of them being daily paid workers receive it daily or weekly.

Assets and Liabilities

One of the important determinant of the level of living is the amount of assets, particularly the amount of durable goods like ornaments, sewing machine, radio/transistor and other types of furniture. From the present study it may be concluded that most of these people are too poor to go in for those goods of general use. To some extent in the sample families the cycle and transistor are common. (See Table No. 9)

Family Income & Family Size

The family income has been calculated by adding the income of the head of the household and other full time workers and part time workers.

Table 9

Do you have all the things as below?

<u>House-holds Items</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Radio/Transistor	34	11.33	266	88.66	300
2. Cycle	77	25.66	233	77.66	300
3. Watch	27	9.00	273	91.00	300
4. Sewing Machine	9	3.00	291	97.00	300
5. Furniture	4	1.33	296	98.66	300
		100	100		

It is necessary to say a word about the reliability of income data. It was not difficult to ascertain the income of the daily wage earners and salaried workers though there was a tendency among them to reveal the income on the lower side. In some cases observation reveals the income of a small hawker or a petty business man in the colony or out side.

We have taken 300 households as sample families and collected the data of their income and family size.

The level of living of the family depends upon its income and its size. In this connection our data are subject to one important limitation. The size of the family is not necessarily co-extensive with the size of the entire family in as much as many of the earners are supporting a number of dependents in the native place.

Family size varies from 2 persons to 12 persons per family. It has been observed in the colonies that family size increases with respect to income. More the income bigger the family sizes. Composite family system is also contributory factor which must be noted while designing/providing type design in housing.

In both the colonies residents are poor and life is very difficult. The overall average size of family was 5 members. An examination of consumption expenditure depicts that one third of families spent between Rs.0 to 150/- Rs. per month. The proportion of families whose food expenditure was more than Rs.300 per month about 80% of the families of these colonies reported monthly food expenditure between Rs.100-250/-.

Taking into consideration the previous studies (reviewed in first Chapter) which attempted to estimate the population living at subsistence level/under 'poverty line', a similar attempt is also made here about those two colonies. The minimum income of Rs.20/- per person per month at 1960-61 prices was suggested by a high power working groups set up by the Planning Commission. As prices of food articles have increased three-fold since 1960, the minimum income of Rs.60/- per person per month which comes to approximately Rs.300/- per household, per month (family size 5) has been taken as the "POVERTY LINE" for the purpose of the present discussion. Since the average family size is found to be nearly 5 in those colonies, it is suggested that a monthly income of Rs.300/- per household be used as one of the economic indicators of level of living. Taking into account the monthly family income as the indicator of poverty, majority of the households are below poverty line. As far as the consumption expenditure is concerned, about 90% families of these colonies are living on bare minimum or under poverty line. In these colonies every body is using the ration card. But it is found that this is not sufficient for them. About one third respondents' expenditure on food items from market is below 100 Rs. whereas there are about 30% respondents who spend below 150 Rs. per month on food items. About one third respondents purchase food items from

free market worth Rs.200 per month and a few spend more than Rs.250 per month.

From the studies it is clear that about 50% families spend below Rs.20/- per month on clothing and about 20% families spend below Rs.40/- only. There are a few families whose expenditure on clothing is more than Rs.50/- per month but less than Rs.100 per month. Only 1% families spend more than Rs.100/- per month on clothing.

As far as expenditure on education is concerned it is very minor. 50% of the families don't spend even the Rs.5. Very few percentage of the sample families spend Rs.10/- per month. About 2% of the families spend Rs.50/- on the education of their children.

All the above 7 indicators of measuring the living standard of the family showed that about 90% of the families of both the resettled colonies Khanpur and Khayala are below the poverty line.

Typical Houses in the Colonies

Two typical houses of the colony were studied in detail to know the living condition of the families within their houses. The study also reveals the space used and need for various activities of the family in the twenty four hours cycle of the day. It also reveals the use of immediate space outside the house and the environment in which the family lives.

House A

This is the house of a self employed carpenter with monthly income of Rs.600/-. This house is built by himself. The entire house is pacca planned built up with cement plaster and cement flooring. The head of the house hold is a South Indian and has migrated from Madras city previously. He lives in this house with his family. His family size is 7 and comprises of wife (45 years) 2 daughters (20,14 years) 3 sons (18,8,6

years). All the seven members live in two rooms which are designed by the D.D.A. free of cost. It comprises of 25 square yards plot, cooking, catering, bathing is done in the back room and sleeping relaxing and other daily activities of the family are done in the front room. Storing is done in the wooden racks at different levels fixed on the walls in the back room and in the front room also. Some storing is done on the roof and in the summer the roof is used for sleeping for ladies and gents.

There is good arrangement of sun light and air in this house. There are two ventilation on the front side since the houses are back to back there are no possibilities of ventilations in the back side. This is middle house of a row of East to West and out side the house there is a road of 20' and beyond that there is very good park which is full of grass and small trees on the periphery of park. The children use this park as their playing area. Just in front of this house on the road there is a water tap connection, and for the emergency the hand pump is given for the row. There are pacca roads and drains along the road side. This road is linked with the main road. This house hold is availing the facilities of child education and recreation and other amenities of welfare.

House B

This house is constructed by the allottee who is the migrant of eastern U.P. Azamgarh distt. This house has only one room of 10'-10'. The front part is just lying vacant. The room is built up with mud and plaster with cowdung and roof is wooden. The head of the house hold is a manual labour earning Rs.150/- p.m. The house hold constitutes of 8 members i.e. husband (50 years), wife (40 years) 4 sons and 2 daughters. The room is used for all sorts of activities, like eating, cooking, bath-

ing, sleeping, storing and for the guest. His eldest son and his wife also sleep in the same room. The children sleep under the cot in the winter and in the summer either on the roof or on the road.

Just near this house there is a water-tap connection. He stores the water in a drum for the emergency. Out side the house there is a pacca lane of 20' along with pacca cemented drain for the water. The environment of the house and the other community facilities are up to the mark. Socially he is not happy. He has less space for living but however, he is hopeful because of his growing sons. One of his youngest son goes to school in the colony and 3 of his sons and daughters don't go to school, all of them take the bread and milk daily in the morning as per rule of N.D.M.C.

Economically he is very poor, he cannot give the adequate food and clothing to his sons and daughters. Some time he feels to commit suicide.

He has a negative attitude towards the resettlement scheme, because earlier he was living just near Connaught Place. Two of his sons and wife were employed as house servants. He was quite happy, but now he himself and his eldest son are employed (casual) and he spends money for their work place. So overall he is not happy. If the opportunity of work is provided to his sons and wife just near the colony, he will be happy and will appreciate this scheme.

CHAPTER NO: 6

A T T I T U D I N A L C H A R A C T E R I S T I C S

CHAPTER - VI

Attitudinal Characteristics

In this Chapter, we have attempted an analysis of the data that were available in connection with our present study and we have come out with certain findings. We have divided the variables under study in two major categories: attitude towards physical conditions and socio-economic conditions. We have taken up a few hypothesis relating to the major areas of enquiry in these categories. Thus, in each category, the hypothesis has been stated explicitly and then we have sought to give a rationale for that hypothesis. The relevant data in connection with each hypothesis have been presented in tabular form and also in the form of diagrams in few cases.

Over all attitude of slum dwellers in these colonies

While stating the difficulties immediately after shifting from their previous J.J. existing plan to the relocated colonies about 75% of the families are not satisfied with this scheme, mainly because of distance to place of work, which is time consuming as well as expensive. While money is the important criteria for them, a few percent people are not satisfied because of disruption of brother-hood relations and some of them are not satisfied because of some other reason.

Attitude of people towards the prevailing conditions
(Worse, better, same)

Table No. 1 shows that most of the dwellers of these colonies are not satisfied with the resettlement scheme. Bharat Sewak Samaj surveyed about 2817 families and out of these 90% stated that they were not satisfied with these conditions.

But in the case study area the conditions are comparatively better. Previously very few colonies were having these facilities such as toilets

Table 1

Percentage Distribution of respondents perceiving the existing conditions as worse, same or better

Conditions	% of people perceiving the conditions						Total
	Worse	%	Same	%	Better	%	
1. Housing	170 (family)	56.66	93 (family)	31.00	37 (family)	12.33	300
2. Drainage & Lavatory	84	28.00	78	26.00	138	46.00	300
3. Drinking water	98	32.66	130	43.33	72	24.00	300
4. Electricity (street light)	160	53.33	90	30.00	50	16.66	300
5. Dispensaries/ Doctors	109	36.33	71	23.66	120	40.00	300
6. Shopping Centres	64	21.33	86	28.66	150	50.00	300
7. Ration shop	90	30.00	76	25.33	134	45.66	300
8. Primary school	80	26.66	66	22.00	154	51.33	300
9. Transport & Communication	240	80.00	42	14.00	18	6.00	300
10. Employment opportunities	249	83.00	31	10.33	20	6.66	300
		100		100		100	

Note: Over all they are not happy with this scheme because they are away from their work place and the facilities have not yet fully developed. In the long run most of them will be agreed with this scheme.

shopping, drainage, primary school, health facilities, ration etc. but now each and every colony has been provided with all the facilities, about 50% of the families feel that they are having better facilities than they had in the previous place.

However, as far as housing, electricity, transport, communication and employment opportunities are concerned, more than 50% families feel that things were better in their previous place of residence.

Most of the dwellers of these colonies economically are below the poverty line and they spend 90% of their income on food items, thereby have nothing practically for other needs but alone saving.

Though majority of the families have been able to construct tolerably good structures for living, nearly 8% of them, because of object poverty, have not been able to put up even a jhuggi for living. Those who have been able to construct their petty houses, either they have taken the loan from their offices, or have borrowed from money lenders, friends, relatives. Most of the previous places of squatters were provided with electricity but in most cases such provisions were made on the basis of political or personal influences. In the new resettlement areas, however, electricity is provided as a basic necessity.

Though transport facilities have improved a lot no doubt they agreed with the improvement but most of the dwellers of these colonies are not satisfied with this system, because they are quite far away from their work place. Previously they were very near to their work places. Now they pay more money and waste more time to reach their work place.

As far as employment opportunity is concerned they are not satisfied at all. Earlier they were living in the centre of the city and they had lot of alternatives for their work, but since they are away from the city where there is no work to do at all, they feel dissatisfied. The Govt. is trying to provide work opportunity in the vicinity of these colonies, but it will take time.

The facilities of drinking water are improved a lot but not yet fully regularised so about 45% of the families are in the same condition as in the previous settlement, the rest are having better than the previous J.J. cluster.

The present data regarding the physical conditions of the colonies, shows that the dwellers are not fully satisfied with this scheme, and in such a short period it is quite natural also for any new establishment but the observation of these colonies and the plan shows clearly that in the long run when industrial belts will be established just near these colonies, they will be having a lot of employment opportunities and provision of loan will be there to construct their houses and the existing facilities fully regularised. Then certainly most of the dwellers will feel better than the previous settlement and it won't take much time. They are feeling better day by day.

A. Level of Satisfaction

1. The Table No. 2 shows the level of satisfaction as far as Security and safety is concerned in these colonies. The Govt. has attached these colonies with the adjacent or nearest police post for the time being. About 50% of the families are satisfied with these facilities and about 15% of the families feel very much satisfied with this and 9% are not satisfied. A large population of about 33% don't know about these facilities. This large group belongs to the poorest section of the colony who does not bother about this facility.

2. Water and Electricity Supply

A large group of these colonies, about 85%, is not satisfied with this. As far as the plan of water supply is concerned, it is quite satisfactory, but it is not yet fully regularised in these colonies. The same is the case with electricity also. About 10% are satisfied as yet. Only those who had the hand pump or pipe connection just in front of their plots or near the plots, are satisfied.

3. Recreation for Children

Most of the children (about 75%) are satisfied with these facilities. This is the middle class group of children of the colonies. About 15%

Table 2
Level of Satisfaction

Facilities	Very Satisfied %	Satisfied %	Not Satisfied %	Don't Satisfied %	Total %
Security & Safety	14.00	43.33	9.33	33.33	100
Water & Electricity	1.33	9.33	89.33	0.00	100
Recreation for Children	5.00	72.66	10.66	11.66	100
Recreation for Adult	0.00	4.33	55.66	40.00	100
Social welfare activities	0.00	0.00	69.66	30.33	100
Living space	1.33	8.00	90.66	0.00	100
Transport facilities	18.66	46.00	32.66	2.66	100
School for Children	69.66	20.33	7.33	2.66	100
Shopping Centres	1.33	68.66	27.00	3.00	100
Health care Centres	5.33	14.00	67.33	1.33	100

of the children are very much satisfied or don't know. The later group belongs to the poorest section of the colonies. Only about 10% of the children are not satisfied who belong to the higher group among the colonies' children. Mostly children of this group, about 10% were not living previously in these Jhuggies, but illegally they have purchase or used unfaire means to have their plots in these colonies.

4. Recreation for adults

In these colonies there are no such facilities for the adult's recreation. So most of them are not satisfied. About 40% among the dwellers don't think even for their recreation. Since morning till evening they

are busy to earn the money. These people don't spend even the single minute for their recreation.

5. Social welfare Activities

The table shows that most of the dwellers are not satisfied with these facilities. About 30% of dwellers don't know about the social activities of mankind.

6. Living space

According to this scheme 25 yards plot has been allotted to each and every family in these colonies. Previously most of the families are having more space. Here 90% of the families are not satisfied. Very few are satisfied, only those who are newly married couples or those who have left their family at their homes in the villages. Otherwise no body is satisfied with this space of living, which is provided to the alloties in these colonies.

7. Transport facilities

During emergency specially Delhi Transport Corporation improved a lot and about 4.6% families of these colonies are satisfied. No doubt most of them are satisfied, but since they are poor, and they don't have the direct buses for the work place as earlier so they have to pay more than earlier. They agreed with this system, but said it was quite expensive. About 20% of the workers are very much satisfied with these facilities. About 35% are not satisfied at all, because this group does not have the direct buses.

8. School for Children

The Ministry of Education is very much interested to give the facilities to all these colonies. Not only have they made provision for child education but they have started the adult education centres also. About 70% of the families are very much satisfied. Few of the dwellers are not satisfied who are literate themselves and quite anxious to give

higher education to their children.

9. Shopping Centres

Each and every colony has a very good planned shopping centres in the centre of the colony which has the provision of all types of shops. About 70% of the families are satisfied with this facility. About 30% are not satisfied. The reason of the dissatisfaction, lies in the fact that either the worker serves near the super bazar or he is very poor. Though all the shops have not been yet started but in the near future they will run smoothly and will solve all the problems.

10. Health Care Centre

Though the health dept. has already made some temporary arrangement till permanent dispensary comes out but they are very poor to purchase any medicine from the market, and the dispensaries are not rich enough as yet to give each and every medicine to the poor patients of these colonies. So about 70% of the families are not satisfied with these facilities. Very few are satisfied here and only 5% are very must satisfied with these facilities.

Along with this some other Missionaries have started their dispensaries to assist the poor dwellers because they have their self interests also. The Hospital like A.I.I.M.S and Wellington also sent their mobile dispensaries twice a week in these colonies.

B. Level of Importance

Level of importance is mainly depending on the social status of the family and level of education. Here most of the dwellers have poor status and poor education. Except few things which play the important role in their daily-lives as water, house, transport, child education, shopping facilities, they don't bother so much about the other things.

Table No. 3 shows clearly that water supply, transport, living space,

Table 3
Level of Importance

Facilities	Very Imp.	Imp.	Not Imp.	Don't known	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Security & Safety	8.00	62.66	21.00	8.33	100
Water supply Electricity	97.33	2.66	0.00	0.00	100
Recreation for Children	7.33	32.66	25.00	35.00	100
Recreation for adult	4.00	42.66	45.00	8.33	100
Social welfare activities	19.33	33.00	34.33	13.33	100
Living space	92.66	7.33	0.00	0.00	100
Easy accessibility to work place	89.00	8.66	2.33	0.00	100
School for Children	59.00	34.33	5.33	1.33	100
Shopping facilities	62.66	29.33	8.00	0.00	100
Health care centres	27.33	56.00	6.66	10.00	100

market are very important to all of them.

All the above demands are genuine and there are the things which play a very important role in the life of every human being without which it is difficult even to survive. The government is trying to provide all these facilities in these colonies.

About 60% families feel that security and safety is also important. Very minor percentage feel it very important. This minor percentage (8%) might be having more young girls and women. About 20% who say it is not important. The reason is, either they are poor, or smugglers or criminals. These are only two possibilities for this group who consider this to be

so unimportant.

As far as the recreation for children and adults is concerned, the response is very poor because they are poor. They don't have the time to enjoy. Right from the morning till evening they are busy earning their livelihood. Even the children don't think to play. Most of the time they are busy to contribute to their families income. Very few percentage of those who are literate, take it as a part of their lives and encourage their children towards the recreation. About 40% of the children don't know about the recreation because in the very childhood they start working as child labourers. Only 30% of the families say that children recreation is important for their health and education. Only those who are literate they think like that.

Social Welfare Activities are a common phenomenon in any society. But here we see that about 50% of the families don't know about these facilities or think them unimportant only because of their poverty. For them the social activity is time consuming and since they are poor, they can't devote time. There is important saying for poor "Phelaye Peth-Puja, - Pher Kam Duja." About 35% of the families feel it important. The rest of them, about 20%, feel it very important. The reason is, either they are social workers or involved in politics. So they are bound to participate in social activities.

Health

Though it is most important thing for the human beings, yet because of the lack of money, the poor dwellers become habitual to live without medicine. There is no alternative for them. About 50% of the families feel it important. About 30% accept it very important who are literate or have higher income. About 16% of the families are very poor and cannot pay for medicine. For them medical facilities are not important at all. Their earning is not sufficient enough even for their food.

So they don't think even for their health care.

Suggestions

Table No. 4 closely shows the suggestions of the dwellers for the welfare improvement programme. No doubt the authorities have provided all sorts of facilities to the new settlers in these colonies but even then there is some lacuna somewhere else. About 70% of the families say that there should be more feeding centres, primary schools and along with this high schools, adult centres for ladies and gents, transport facilities, dispensaries, super bazars, police post in each colony, and about 80% families suggested that there should be one post-office in each colony and more employment opportunities near these colonies. About 60% of the families suggested that the authorities should give the facilities of loan for the house construction or to start the small business. If such programmes are taken in hand the people will definitely respond to it.

The employees of all of these colonies are of the view that if all the things are not immediately possible to provide, industrial estate should be there or the loan for the small scale industry or for any small business should be provided to the dwellers, so that they can earn their livelihood easily.

Attitude

Socio-Economic Condition

1. Attitude towards Education

It is seen that the majority of the house-hold have positive attitude towards child education. But after the implementation of re-settlement scheme about 57% of the families have lost their jobs, it has decreased family income, and now they are bound to send their children for work, in place of sending them to school, so that partially

Table 4

Absolute Frequency and Percentage of Respondents
suggesting each of the welfare programme

<u>S.No.</u>	<u>Welfare Programme</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Yes.</u>	<u>NA/DK</u>	<u>Total</u>
1.	Opending more feeding other's	31	209	60	300
2.	Primary Schools	25	215	60	300
3.	Adult education	140	130	30	300
4.	Employment opportunities	21	229	50	300
5.	Recreational facilities	98	202	00	300
6.	Dispensaries	24	206	70	300
7.	Market	52	208	40	300
8.	Police Facilities	79	201	20	300
9.	Post office	42	218	40	300
10.	Technical	38	200	62	300
11.	Factories	40	150	110	300
12.	Temples	20	79	201	300
13.	Transport facilities	22	168	110	300
14.	Fire Brigade	27	133	140	300
15.	Want loan	52	178	70	300

the children can contribute to the family income for the time being. The rest of the families which are quite well off, are enjoying the education facilities in the resettlement colonies.

2. Social Cohesion

No doubt the D.D.A. deptt. has tried its best that there should not be any disruption among the kinship, friends and any social group.. But even then few of them have been dislocated. About 37% of the families

have been disrupted. They have lost their social group. So they have a very poor or rather negative attitude towards the approach of D.D.A. for resettlement scheme.

3. Modernity

The poor dwellers have developed the positive attitude towards the modernity and all of them have tried to use the best materials for their houses, because now they have the security of houses while before the implementation of the resettlement scheme, legally they were not owners. So their shifting has encouraged them towards the positive attitude of modernity about their houses, about their dresses and about their way of living. This attitude is also reflected in some of the dwellers taking keen interest in listening to the radio and seeing the T.V. and going to the movies.

4. Attitude towards working Children

Our study is confined to Khanpur and Khayala colonies of Delhi. The overall population is poor and their income may be lower than their expenditure. On account of increasing prices and other expenditure for Transportation etc. they are always in need of higher income. Hence they may prefer to send their children for earning money rather than to school. Most of the children are unskilled workers which means that in future also they cannot increase their level of income and they may remain as poor as their fathers. Thus, the cycle of poverty continues. So there is a need to break down this vicious circle.

Attitude towards son as source of earning

It is possible that the present family size is related to an attitude towards son as an essential source of earning money for the family. It may be explained as follows. When there are more members in a family, the expenditure of the family will be high. So more income is required

to meet the expenses of the family. In such a family, parents may develop an attitude towards son as an essential source of earning money for the family.

Table - 5

Attitude Towards Son as Source of Earning More Money by present Family Size.

Present Family Size	Yes	No	D.K.	Total
3 or less	22.1%	9.6%	68.3%	100%
4 - 7	27.4	39.9	32.7	100
8 and Above	43.9	28.1	28.0	100
Total	28.4	30.6	41.0	100

The Table-5 shows that where there are 8 or more members in a family, 39.5% of the total respondents expect more sons instead of daughters so that in future sons can earn more money and support the family. Where a 31.5% of the total respondents do not consider sons as a source of earning money in comparison with daughters who are having 4 to 7 members in a family which indicates the usual belief of a family size in Indian families. About 40% of the total respondents did not think about their preference of having more sons or daughters since probably Indian families have a tendency to accept what ever children they get. It also indicates that where the family size is of three members, the percentage of uncertainty or not knowing the future is the highest.

5. Attitude towards working Women.

The average per-capita income of the resettled slum families in these colonies is very low. Their income is not adequate even

for maintenance of subsistence level. This situation suggests that all eligible members of the family would compete in the labour market and supplement their family income.

In terms of poor economic conditions, the contribution of women to the family's income is of some importance. Women are seen as producer of babies and also as economic resource. The perception of the poor in this area need investigation.

This is hypothesized that religion has an impact on the expectation from women as helping hands. The idea that families can manage without women's earning may vary with different religions.

Table - 6

Attitude Towards Working Women's Contribution

Religion	Can Manage Without their contribution	Can't Manage without their contribution	Total
Hindu	21.4%	78.6%	100%
Sikh	28.6	71.4	100
Others	--	100	100
Total	20.8	79.2	100

Chi-Square not significant at .05 level.

From the Table-6, it is clear that irrespective of the religion, majority of the families in these colonies think that they cannot manage without the contribution of the working women in their families.

Between the two religious groups, a relatively larger proportion of families in the Hindu community (78.6%) depend on their women's

contribution as compared to 71.4% among the Sikh community. It is hypothesized that in all religious groups, majority of women among the poor do not work because of lack of opportunities for work. The extreme poverty among slum people has made them free of some inhibitions regarding women's going out of home and work to supplement the family-income. Thus most of the eligible women in such families are ready to accept jobs to earn money. But in the absence of proper jobs, that has made most of them stay at home.

6. Attitude towards family planning.

Level of education and adoption of family planning.

It has been hypothesized that the level of education is related to the adoption of family planning. The higher the level of education, higher would be the incidence of the family planning adoption. This is because of the fact that the educated people would develop favourable attitude towards small family norm which in turn will indicate a favourable attitude to adopt family planning measures. Hence the higher the level of education of the respondents, more would have adopted family planning measures. It is expected that a higher proportion of the respondents would have adopted family planning in the literate group than the illiterate group.

From the Table -7 A, B, it can be seen that 34.3% of the total respondents adopted family planning measures, whereas only 14.5% do not adopt family planning measures. There are 51.2% of the total respondents who had not been provided information about family planning adoption. In the literate group 36.5% adopted family planning whereas only 13.5% did not adopt family planning measures. In the illiterate group 33.2% say that they have adopted family

planning measures but only 15% did not adopt it. There is only 3% difference between the literate and illiterate groups, regarding adoption of family planning. Since there are 51.8% is illiterate group, 50% in literate group and 51.2% in the total who do not provide information, we require more data to list the validity of hypothesis. However, from the given data, we cannot draw general information for the population as non-availability of informations are more in comparison to available informations.

Table - 7 A

Level of Education and Adoption of Family Planning

Level of Education	Adoption of family planning			Total
	Yes	No	D.K.	
1. Illiterate	33.2%	15.0%	51.8%	100%
2. Literate	36.5	13.5	50	100
Total	34.3	14.5	51.2	100

Chi-Square value = 0.374 d.f.= 1. significance limit at 0.05 level.

Table - 7 B

No. of Members in the family

	1-3	4-7	8 and above	Total
1. Illiterate	10	28	62	100%
2. Literate	42	38	20	100

Chi. Square = $\frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$, O= Original Value, E= Expected Value,

For Expected Value $a = \frac{\text{Original Value} - \text{Diagonal Value}}{\text{Total Value}}$

Since the Chi. square value is only 0.0374 which is much below the value at 0.05 level of significance, it indicates that there is no association between the level of education and adoption of family planning measures.

In most of the family planning studies, it was found out that there is a correlation between level of education and adoption of family planning. But from the data, there is no association between the two. Hence we may infer that since people are poor, level of education is not playing any role in changing attitude towards family planning.

7. Family size and family expenditure

Proportion of total family expenditure on food item

It is probable that the proportion of total expenditure spent on food is higher in larger families and within given family - size groups the proportion decreases with increase in per-capita income. The rationale behind hypothesis is that some minimum expenditure on food is unavoidable in every family to maintain a minimum level of living. Within a given level of income, as the number of family members increases, the proportion spent on food also increases. Secondly within a given family size group, as the per-capita income increases, after a time, people will spend more on housing, health, education and consequently, the proportion spent on food will show a declining trend.

Table No. 8 shows that within a given per-capita income-group, the proportion of total expenditure spent on food increases with increase in the size of the family. Families with 0-3 members and per-capita income of 0-39 rupees, the proportion spent on food is about 60%. It increases more than 60% in families with 4-7 members and about 70% in families with 8 members or more.

Again in per-capita income group of Rs.40-59, proportion spend on food increases from 50% in families with 0-3 members to about 60% in

Table 8

Per-capita Income, family size and proportion of total family expenditure spent on food

Per-capita Income	Family size		
	3 of less	4-7	8 and above
Less than 39 (Mean)	5.99	.619	.678
No. of families	50	44	31
40-59	.503	.559	.535
No. of families	51	20	10
60 and above	.543	.504	.498
No. of families	70	17	7

4-7 members. For families with 8 or more members, the proportion spent on food is about 50% although it was expected to be higher.

In the per-capita income group of Rs.60 and above, the data shows a decreasing trend of the proportion of family expenditure spent on food, although as in the other income groups, it should have been otherwise. This may be due to the small sample sizes for families with 4-7 members and with 8 members.

All this implies that in relatively larger families, very little amount is left for expenditure on housing, health, education, recreation etc. This may contribute to the ill health, inefficiency and apathetic outlook of the members of such families.

CHAPTER NO: 7

I M P A C T O F R E S E T T L E M E N T

CHAPTER - VII

Impact of Resettlement Scheme

The scheme of resettlement colonies will undoubtedly be very fruitful for the prosperity of the slum dweller in the long run. But immediately after the implementation of the scheme, the slum dwellers have found themselves in a totally new and different environment. The impact of the scheme has been felt by the new settlers in the following manner:-

(i) Family Size

The data which we have collected during our field study clearly shows that the resettlement scheme has decreased the size of the family. Earlier in the slum a family of seven or more than seven people was a joint family and all the members of the family were living together. The elderly father was living with his married son. But now the married sons who were having their separate ration cards have been allotted a plot of 25 Sq. yards either near the plot of their father or somewhere else. It means that there is a sharp decrease in the family size of new settlers. But in a very few cases situation is just the reverse. Earlier in the slum the sons were living separately. But they were not ration card holders and therefore they have not been allotted a separate plot. After the implementation of the scheme they have to have their earlier slum and are now living with their father. In such few cases the implementation of the scheme has increased the size of the family.

(ii) Size of Dwelling (living space, size, material etc.)

No doubt there is a lot of improvement in the housing condition in these colonies. The Govt. has made the provision of loan for the house construction to the dwellers according to their income. In the

previous settlement the dwellers were hiving the land according to their family size but in these colonies the 25 Sq. yards plot has been allotted to each and every family, whether it is sufficient or not. Most of them say that this space is too small for them for a family. But besides this the environment of these colonies is very healthy and all of them are fully satisfied with the new environment. As far the material of house is concerned, it is definitely better than before in most of the cases. The reason is that now the dwellers feel that the houses belong to them legally and they have security also. So they try their best to use the better quality material. No doubt in most of the cases they have taken the loan from some sources or borrowed the money on interest from money lenders for the construction of the house. But on the other hand, the weakest section of the slums are in much worse condition because they are not giving the adequate food, clothing and other things to their children. So for them, it is difficult to construct the Jhuggies as they had in the previous settlement. This section is not at all satisfied with this scheme.

About 15% of the families, which belong to the richest section of this poor class, have constructed very good houses according to the design of D.D.A. This is only because of the security and the legal right of the owner. Now they can call their houses as their own and they can spend the money on the construction of houses. In this way, this scheme has great effect on the housing.

(iii) Type of Job

The scheme has its serious effect on jobs also. Number of the workers have changed their profession, specially in the case of women and children. Earlier quite a good number of women were engaged as house-servants, but after the shifting they are sitting idle since they

are quite away from the city. It is difficult for ladies and children to go for the work, and expensive also, to do the same type of work. So in this case they have adopted some other work like menial labour or tailoring etc. The same is the case of the children of these colonies.

Data shows that some of the male workers have also changed their professions and adopted other professions, only to reduce travelling which requires money. Money plays a very important role for every human living. The immediate effect is on the dweller's lives. In the long run all this will be normalized. They can adopt their traditional (earlier) profession, because of the availability of the same type of jobs in their locality.

(iv) Family Income

Decrease in the family income is most common and this has serious effects on the lives of slum dwellers of these colonies. About 90% of the families are facing difficulties. Because of this shifting, there is a decrease in the number of the earners in the family. Earlier, children and ladies were contributing to the family income because earlier a lot of opportunity of work was there for ladies and children. Now per-capita income is 0-39 Rs. while earlier it was 0-50 Rs. Now most of the families are having one or two earning members while before the implementation of this scheme about 50% of the members or more were contributing to the family income. Only because of decrease in the family income no body is satisfied with this scheme. Few of the families have left their plots and shifted and have rented the houses in such places where they have the opportunity of work. They are happy now. It is an old saying that where there is a work, there is a man.

(v) Increase in Travelling Expenses

In these colonies the dwellers are not satisfied mainly because of two reasons, the first is decrease in family income, the second is the increase in travelling expenses for their work places. From the previous settlement most of the workers used to go for their work place on foot or used their cycles. But now most of the workers use the transport facilities because their work places are about 10-20 k.m. away from their homes. About 20% people go 20-30 k.m. away for their work daily and spend about 1.20 n.p. per day. Very few person go 0-5 k.m. on foot or on their cycles. Now about 75% of the workers are spending about 35 Rs. per month. For the poor dweller it is too much. In some cases the female workers are working as house hold servants and earning only 50 Rs. or 70 Rs. and spending about Rs. 20 for the transport. In some cases they stop to work as house hold workers. No doubt the D.T.C. has linked up all these colonies with the city, yet the poor are suffering because they are too poor. (see Table Nos. 1,2)

Table 1

Distance of work place from the worker's home

<u>Distance</u>	<u>No. of the workers</u>	<u>%</u>
0-5 (K.m.)	16	2.98
5-10	30	5.59
10-20	396	73.88
20-30 and above	94	17.53
Total	536	100

Table 2

Workers go to their work place

On foot	7%
Cycle	14%
Bus	75%

100%

(vi) Disruption of Kinship and social organisation

It is very natural that if something has good qualities, it has its bad effects also. The same is the case with resettlement scheme. The authorities had the intention to improve their living standard and in near future this scheme will lead to their prosperity. But immediately this has disturbed the social life of the poor dwellers of these colonies. In the previous colonies they were living with their brothers, friends and villagers. But after the implementation of this scheme some of them have been allotted the plots in different colonies of the city. In some cases before demolishing the Jhuggies, some of the clusters consisted of the persons from the same village or villagers from the same caste. For example in the J.J. cluster of Ashram, there was a camp known as "Badhur Camp" which comprised of 'Sindhies' of the same village of Pakistan. They were enjoying a community life. Now some of them have been disrupted and one of them has been allotted a plot near a sweeper in Khanpur who has pigs and the sindhi is not at all willing to live in that locality. This also happened with number of families. Earlier they used to enjoy the festivals altogether and they used to help each other. The

disruption has caused psychological strains.

(vii) Loss of Valuable Things

When this scheme was implemented, the D.D.A. had started demolishing the Jhuggies. Some of their valuable things were crushed by the 'Buldozer'. Though the goods were not so costly but since they are poor, they cannot purchase any thing now. Because earlier they were using the old scraps of tin or any rough wooden slap or the old clothes as the roof materials. Some broken stones or broken bricks were used for their Jhuggies' walls or roof. The D.D.A. demolished all the material. Now the poor slum dweller cannot make the arrangement very soon. Few of the alloties could not construct even the walls of the Jhuggies at new plots. For the poor dweller this material is quite valuable.

There are some immediate effects on the slum dweller's lives which have discouraged them like any thing. These are the reasons which have created the negative attitude towards the resettlement scheme.

CHAPTER NO: 8

C H A N G I N G S O C I O - E C O N O M I C
S T R U C T U R E

CHAPTER - VIII

Changing Socio-Economic Structure

In this Chapter we shall try to bring out the changing socio-economic structure of the poor slum dwellers after the implementation of resettlement scheme. We have taken few important variables which clearly show the changing socio-economic structure of the dwellers of the new resettled colonies.

As far as the occupational structure, according to caste, is concerned, it seriously effects these poor dwellers of the resettled colonies. It is very clear from the Table No. 1. Here the data show that the vertical mobility of occupation is much more higher in upper caste household in comparison to middle and lower/scheduled castes. The reason is that most of the scheduled caste/tribes slum dwellers have adopted now 'Manual Labour' as the traditional profession. Even in the previous jhuggi cluster most of them had adopted the same profession. Because they are illiterate and unskilled labourer, they don't have any other alternative. In the case of higher caste, the vertical mobility in their profession is very sharp because comparatively they are a bit educated and are skilled also to run a small business or a shop. In the previous settlement most of the higher caste household were either running a small shops or working as skilled labourer as semi-technical hand, or adopted any other type of superior profession. As a man of higher caste or because of big family size or due to any other reason they were spending more money than others. So they could not save money because they were hand-to-mouth, and immediately without any previous information their small shops, or workshop etc. have been demolished and they have been resettled in these

colonies which are quite far away from the city. And since they could not save the money in the previous settlement so it is obvious that every new establishment requires a lot of money to run, these types of dwellers of higher caste cannot run their small business or shops. Therefore, they have changed their profession and most of them adopted that type of profession which does not require money in the beginning as construction, factory or casual labour etc. because they have to feed their families at any cost and they have no alternative. Very few of them adopted their previous profession as peon, skilled labour and shopkeeper etc. Though there is a vertical mobility of profession in the middle caste also but not so sharp as it is seen in the higher caste people. (see Table No. 1)

But as the government has the provision of loan for the small business or cottage industry. The higher caste people can change their profession, no doubt but it will take time.

2. As far as the family size and income structure of the poor dwellers are concerned there is tremendous impact of this scheme. As we have already discussed in the previous chapter that resettlement scheme has decreased the family size which resulted in decrease of number of earners and per capita income in most of the cases. As the data show that at present the per capita income of about 50% families is less than Rs.40 and size is 2 to 3 members but earlier per capita income was more with bigger family size. The same is the case with all the family size groups. The reason is that the newly married couple is allotted a separate plot while previously they were living all-together and were supporting the family income while in the remaining family young and old don't earn so much. So with the decrease in the family size the income and the number of earners have

also decreased. The decrease in per capita income of the family changed the attitude of the poor slum dwellers, towards the education of their children because earlier they were earning more than what they are earning at present. At present very few families are giving adequate food and clothing to their children, not to talk of education. Now few of the children, who were studying earlier, have stopped going to schools and in place of it they are working as child labour. It may be a temporal phase for them. No doubt the Govt. has given lot of facilities as for example the schools in colonies and free books etc. for the child education. Consequently the ratio of literacy in the child education increased but according to the aim of the government, it must be higher than that and it is simply because of less per capita income of these families due to the resettlement. In near future, it looks that the literacy ratio will increase as their condition improves.

3. Education plays a very important role for every human being to develop. The same thing happened with the life of slum dwellers in these colonies. But here the dwellers are not highly educated. Most of them are below high school standard. However, education has its impact on their lives. The data shows that more than 50% of the educated families have small family size as compared with uneducated people. Because the educated people want to improve the status of their families through their coming generation. It is obvious, if there will be less children in the family, they can spend more money for their education and on other needs. And the education leads to the small family size in general, as it is shown in Table No. (14 attitude of the dwellers).

Generally, it happens that bigger the family size more the

attitude towards family planning. It is clear to some extent in this Table also. The small sized families have adopted less family planning than the bigger families. But in some cases bigger families have not adopted the family planning. The reason is simply their illiteracy and their ignorance about the family planning scheme. Here in every group of family size the people do not know about the pros and cons of the family planning. The other Table (No. 11 attitudes of the dwellers) shows that the literate people are more inclined to adopt family planning more than the illiterate people of these colonies.

4. It was found in the present survey that almost 86% of the households in these colonies are below poverty line. About 85% of the households are earning less than 300/- Rs. per month. The remaining % of the households are earning 400/- Rs. and above. The income of the majority of the households is not sufficient even to provide the adequate food, cloth and other facilities to their families what to talk of house materials. Most of the dwellers have used very poor material for their houses and very few of them have constructed pucca cemented planned houses according to D.D.A. It is very clear from the very first table that their monthly income is not sufficient even for bare meals. About 70% of the families or more are spending about 1 to 100/- Rs. monthly on the non-food items. Majority of them are spending 20/- Rs. only for milk and sugar for the preparation of tea and vegetables etc. About 10% of the families are spending about 100 to 200 Rs. monthly on non-food items. Very few uncountable percentage spend more than 200/- Rs. on non-food items. Because majority of them have very meagre income they cannot think of any development of their lives except their food. Few of them who have higher income and education, think for the development of their families, and education of their

children. Majority of the families who have their income below the poverty line cannot think even for the development of their families and higher education of their children. The cycle of development and consumption pattern is directly related to the income of the family.

5. As it is indicated in earlier chapter regarding caste and migration of population of the squatters colonies, majority of the house holds belong to the lower scheduled/tribe caste. Very minor percentage belongs to the middle and higher caste groups. Here this is noted that higher caste people came with their full families or in some cases alone, but for the time being, and settled down and started small shop as the stall, vendor, pedlers, pan shop or small business of retails. Very few of the higher caste people are engaged as labourer as mechanic etc. This group has delinked itself from their original place in most of the cases, because they have the inferiority complex as a barrier in their lives.

In the case of lower caste, most of them, have migrated alone in the first phase and left their family at home. When they had their Jhuggies and jobs, they had brought their families here with them. Most of them left their old members and children of their families at their original places and send money for them monthly. They visit their original home frequently because they have their close relations there and property and have not delinked themselves from their native place as in the case of higher caste group, because they don't have inferiority complex as barrier in their lives, and most of them have adopted their traditional professions as labourer. Very few of them have changed their profession, from their traditional one, as small shopkeeper, peddlers, mechanics etc. The data shows clearly, the changing pattern in their occupation and migration according to the caste of

the family.

6. Community formation or social grouping is characterized by caste, place of origin, type of work and language also. The consequences of all these things in a community or organisation will lead to mutual help to each other. The data shows that most of families belong to the lower tribes/castes so they don't have any distinction among them and they have developed very close relationship with each other. It is also seen in these colonies that place of origin also plays a very important role in community formation or social grouping. Previously certain clusters were classified on the basis of place of origin as Rajasthani J.J. clusters and Madrasi J.J. clusters as partly of south extension. Even the authorities have tried to settle certain caste groups or the families of the same region as they were living altogether in the previous clusters so that they should not feel disrupted at all. Certain type of work also develops a certain community as we see in a cluster near J.N. University. Here most of the people are working as construction labourers, because this is the only opportunity of employment for them. Since they have the same type of work so they do not have any distinction among themselves. All the above characteristics help in forming certain type of communities, or organisations. The consequences of certain organisation or community are that certain castes join together because they have the same customs and they can develop their new relationship through the marriage of their children and can maintain their old relation also and can perform any function and enjoy festival together. The same thing happened in the case of place of origin. Because they have the affection with their villagers and neighbouring villagers, they invite their friends from their villages to serve here and for the time being they adjust them in their

families till they get their own houses and permanent source of income. It leads again to a certain group. Type of work which develops into a certain type of social group. The consequence of such community or social group are to help voluntarily each other. Because of their affection and because of their thinking that if they help some one today, he would help them tomorrow, they maintain good relation with one another.

7. Caste and education both play a very important role in adopting the occupation. Most of the lower caste people adopted the profession of labourer in these colonies. A bit educated person adopted a bit higher profession as small shopkeeper or any job like that of a peon or attendant. But in the case of higher caste people whether they are educated or not they have adopted the superior profession, mostly as retail shopkeeper or they are serving in the office or are distributing the newspapers etc. Very few of them work as labourers. Type of occupations indicate the income of the family. Income indicates the living standard of the family, as housing, dress, education and other things.

Since we know that about 86% of these families are below the poverty line whether they are of lower caste or higher caste they cannot manage to maintain good standard of living or educate their children. They cannot have even adequate food what to talk of good house. They have used very poor material to construct their houses. Few percentage (about 10) have maintained their houses whose monthly income is more than 400/- Rs. The rest 5% could not construct their houses on their plots. They are either beggers or old man or children.

Table No. 1

Changing in socio-economic Structure

Caste Group	Construction	Factory	Art-Craft	Small business	Sweeper	Domes-tic Service	Casual Labour	Mali/Peon/Atten-dent	House-hold ser-vice	ski-lled er	Oth-er	To-tal	%
Higher Caste													
(Past	0	0	0	12	0	1	1	1	1	10	0	26	8.66
(Present	4	2	0	7	0	0	3	3	0	6	1	26	8.66
Middle Caste													
(Past	22	10	6	4	0	1	2	2	1	6	2	65	21.66
(Present	25	17	5	2	0	1	3	4	2	4	2	65	21.66
Lower/Scheduled Caste/Tribes													
Past	106	26	10	3	17	12	6	13	12	3	1	209	69.66
Present	102	27	8	3	16	17	7	14	12	2	1	209	69.66
Total	128	45	13	14	16	18	13	21	14	14	4	300	100%
%	42.66	15	4.33	4.66	5.33	6.00	4.33	7.00	4.66	4.66	1.33	100%	

CHAPTER NO: 9

C O N C L U S I O N A N D S U G G E S T I O N

CHAPTER - IX

Conclusion and Suggestions

The slums and squatting, their existence and growth are not purely a physical phenomenon. Now we have to look at the problem of slums and squattings as a major socio-economic problem rather than a physical problem. A community which wants to survive and prosper must necessarily be aware of the problem within and around it. In this context in India rural poverty is one of the major problems which results in the migration of the people from villages to the cities. This mainly is responsible for the slums and squattings in cities.

The purpose of the study was to investigate the impact of the implementation of the resettlement scheme on the socio-economic conditions of the new settlers. It is quite understandable that Delhi being the Capital of India and a centre of commercial and industrial activities has attracted a large number of poor people from all-over the country, particularly from the surrounding States as Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana & Punjab. Majority of them are from U.P. and Rajasthan. Most of them belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The partition of the country also resulted in a refugee - influx to Delhi. Most of the slum dwellers and squatters are Hindus by religion, though some of them are Sikhs, Christians and Muslims.

As for the physical conditions and the sanitation, the new colonies are much better than the previous slums and squattings. Almost all the community facilities have been provided to the new settlers. But these are not the basic needs of the poor dwellers. Their main concern is to have the employment opportunities to feed their children and other dependents. It was found in the present study that

the majority (about 85%) of the households both in Khanpur and Khyala colonies are much below the poverty line. Other indicators also show a very high proportion of families below the minimum subsistence level. Most of the respondents were found to be unemployed or dissatisfied with their jobs. The respondents suggested the opening of new employment opportunities in and around the colonies and also suggested for other community facilities such as transport, education and sanitation etc.

These families were also studied with respect to their attitudes. The new settlers were found to be keen to have a positive attitude towards the education of their children. But the sudden and un-expected implementation of the scheme resulted in sharp decrease of their income. Therefore they were forced to send their children to work as child labour to contribute to the family income, instead of sending them to the school for education.

Alongwith this they were found to have developed a negative attitude towards the process of shifting because it resulted in disruption of their kinship and other community bonds as some of them were settled far away from their previous community groups.

As far as their attitude towards modernity of houses, dresses, ways of living, listening to the radio and television is concern, they reported a favourable and positive attitude.

As far as family income and family-size is concerned, it has been found that in all the income-groups, most of the families have a size of 4-7 members. This family size can partly be explained by the fact of high infant-mortality rate among poor families and the consequent desire to have larger member of children and partly by their perception of the children as economic resources. More than 50% of the families

did not see the relation between the family size and income, whether their income is sufficient for their family or not. This is perhaps due to the low level of education in most families which does not encourage them to see the relation between the two.

The major finding of this survey is that all the poor dwellers are in many respects, a homogenous group of people. As far as, their living pattern in general, and process of family formation in particular are concerned there is very little difference with respect to different sex, language, religion and region groups.

As far as the immediate effect of the resettlement scheme on the poor dwellers is concerned, it is quite serious. Majority of them feel disturbed mentally, physically and socio-economically though the Government implemented this scheme for their benefit and prosperity. In future definitely they will get the benefit of this scheme. But at present majority of the dwellers are not satisfied with this scheme, because of loss of jobs and valuable things and being far away from the city. But it appears that in the long run when the conditions will be normalized and they will have ample opportunity of jobs in the vicinity of the colonies, they will feel better than what they felt in the previous J.J. Clusters.

Suggestions

Immediate steps should be taken to ameliorate the present crisis situation which people are facing in the colonies mainly because of unemployment and uneasy-accessibility of transport. Employment sites such as factories, cottage industries need be developed near the resettlement colonies. Some programmes are necessary for encouraging the residents of these colonies to participate in community welfare schemes. This will also help to encourage them to feel psychologically

secure.

The Government must have the provision of loan for their houses and for the small business to start. There should be a provision of small hospital with one lady and one gent doctor with other staff and alongwith this, there must be a branch of bank and post office in the vicinity of each resettled colonies, to help the poor dwellers.

In order to start an integrated programme of upliftment of the poor among the slum dwellers, the slum clearance and improvement Department of D.D.A. should function in close coordination with the central social welfare Board, Department of Social welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Planning, D.T.C. and T.C.P.O. and various other agencies.

Table 3

Zones	Total Popula- tion in 1951	Jhuggi Popula- tion in 1951	Total Popula- tion in 1961	Jhuggi Popula- tion in 1961	Total Popu- lation in 1971	Jhuggi Popula- tion in 1971	Prop. of the Popu. in Total increase of pop. in various zones for the per- iod 1951- 71	J. Pop. in 1973	% dis- tri- bution of total incre- ase in the pop. of city with various zones in 1951-71
A	566000	2400	650000	6900	680000	13100	9.4	13400	5.5
B	308000	4800	460000	21100	510000	48900	21.8	50400	9.7
C	208000	4800	280000	24200	390000	52900	26.4	54700	8.7
D	334000	21500	400000	58300	490000	118900	62.4	128900	7.5
E	29000	3600	150000	9900	440000	20200	4.0	20600	19.6
F	32000	9600	160000	27300	470000	69600	13.7	86000	20.9
G	50000	6000	190000	24900	480000	64700	13.7	80000	20.6
H	20000	2000	50000	14500	160000	46600	28.7	47800	7.5
RURAL	215000	3000	299000	12400	418675	36200	-	71000	-
Total	1744000	57700	2639000	207500	4038675	471100		552800	100.0

Source of Data: Jhuggi Jhompri Settlements in Delhi Part II, Sociology Division: Town and Country, Planning Organisation, Ministry of Works and Housing, Government of India, New Delhi
 APRIL, 1975

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A P P E N D I X

A VIEW OF A RESETTLED COLONY
K H A N P U R



MAIN ROADS AND STREETS
IN THE RESETTLED COLONIES

HANPUR

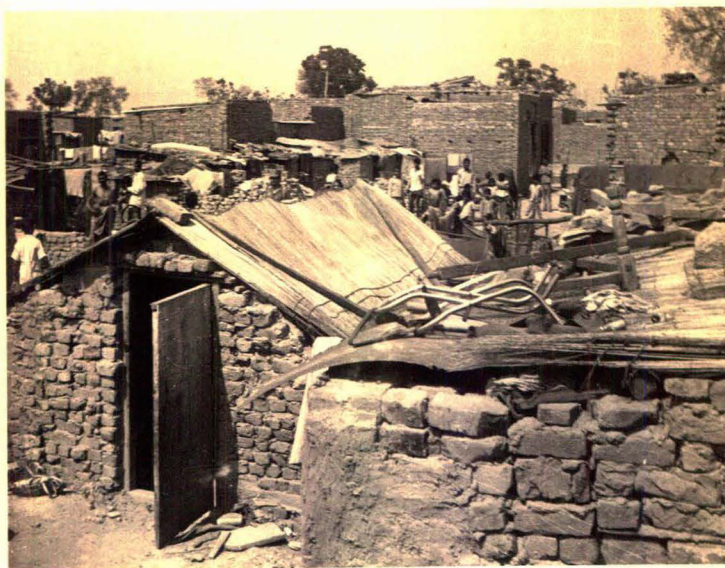
KHAYALA



A VIEW OF STREET
IN KHANPUR.

HOUSES
IN NEW RESETTLED COLONY

KHANPUR



HOUSES
IN OLD SQUATTING
OF DELHI



SHOPPING CENTRE
IN NEW RESETTLED COLONY

K H A N P U R



SHOPPING CENTRE
IN OLD SQUATTING
NEAR SEC. NO. #1

R. K. P U R A M.

FACILITIES PROVIDED

FACILITIES PROVIDED TO THE NEW SETTLERS.
IN THE RESETTLED COLONIES.



Centre for the Study of Regional Development

School of Social Science

Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

Questionnaire for a Study of different Aspects of
Poverty in the Resettlement Colonies

Place:

Sample:

Part-I

Person interviewed

(i) Name of the Respondent

(ii) House No.

- | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------|-------|--------------------|-------|
| 1. Sex | Male | _____ | Female | _____ |
| 2. Marital status | Married | _____ | Single | _____ |
| | | | Widow/
Widower | _____ |
| 3. Staying with family | Yes | _____ | No | _____ |
| 4. Education | Primary | _____ | Secondary | _____ |
| | | | College | _____ |
| 5. Occupation | Present | _____ | Past | _____ |
| 6. Monthly Income | 0-100 | _____ | 200-300 | _____ |
| | | | 300-
more | _____ |
| 7. Permanent Address | Town | _____ | Distt. | _____ |
| | | | State | _____ |
| 8. Since when living in Delhi | 0-5 | _____ | 0-10 | _____ |
| | | | 10-20
or more | _____ |
| 9. Caste | Higher | _____ | Middle | _____ |
| | | | Lower/
schedule | _____ |
| 10. Religion | Hindu | _____ | Muslim | _____ |
| | | | Other | _____ |
| | | | Christian | _____ |

11. Other members of his/her family:

S.No.	Sex	Age	Occupation	Place of work	Income	Education
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

Part-II

12. Total monthly income of the family:		Present	Past
13. <u>Expenditure per month:</u>		Present	Past
(i) Transport (for going to work)		_____	_____
(ii) Food		_____	_____
(iii) Clothing		_____	_____
(iv) Education		_____	_____
(v) Medical		_____	_____
(vi) Recreation		_____	_____
(vii) M.O. to the Native place		_____	_____
14. Indebtness	Yes	_____	No _____
15. (i) Do you save money	Yes	_____	No _____
(ii) if yes where	Post Office	_____	Bank _____
(iii) How much	Marginal	_____	Very much _____

Part III

16. Reason for coming to Delhi	1.	_____
	2.	_____
	3.	_____
	4.	_____

17. Comparative Social Status of the family Present Lower _____ Middle _____ Higher _____
Past _____
18. Socially he is happy Present Yes _____ No _____
Past Yes _____ No _____
If No, give reasons
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
19. Is the resettlement scheme better for your living. Yes _____ No _____
If No, give (Problems) Reasons:
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
20. Do you have plan to leave this present place Yes _____ No _____
If yes, give reasons:
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
21. Do you have any wish of your life:
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
22. Do you like to have your children educated Yes _____ No _____
If No, give reasons:
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

23. Over all do you feel
happy in the present
conditions Yes _____ No _____
Of past Yes _____ No _____

24. Did you loose your
job due to the
resettlement Yes _____ No _____

25. Do you have problems
of community to your
place of work Yes _____ No _____
If any problem,
mention it: 1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

26. How far is your place
of work from home at
present (i) 1-5 _____ 5-10 _____ More _____
past (ii) 1-5 _____ 5-10 _____ More _____

27. Do you have problem
of drinking water Yes _____ No _____

Part IV

28. Which surrounding
do you like Present _____ Past _____

29. Morphology of
house Present: Pacca _____ Kachha _____ Hut _____
Past: _____

30. Type of roof Present: Cement _____ Iron _____ Wood- _____ Gr _____
Scrap _____ en _____ ass _____
Past: _____

31. Area of house Present: 25 Sq. _____ Past More _____ Less _____

32. Do you think the Present space is adequate for your living.
 Yes _____ No _____

33. Community facilities		Hand Pump Present/Past	Community* Tape Present/Past	Private Present/Past
i) Water Supply		_____	_____	_____
ii) Schools	Yes	_____	_____	_____
	No	_____	_____	_____
iii) Dispensaries	Yes	_____	_____	_____
	No	_____	_____	_____
iv) Drainage	Yes	_____	_____	_____
	No	_____	_____	_____
v) Street lighting	Yes	_____	_____	_____
	No	_____	_____	_____
vi) Road & Pathway	Yes	_____	_____	_____
	No	_____	_____	_____
vii) Open space	Yes	_____	_____	_____
	No	_____	_____	_____
viii) Shopping Centre	Yes	_____	_____	_____
	No	_____	_____	_____
ix) T.V. Centre	Yes	_____	_____	_____
	No	_____	_____	_____

34. <u>Miscellaneous Items</u>	Yes	Present	Past	No	Present	Past
1. Do you have furniture Sewing Master		_____	_____		_____	_____
2. Do you have a radio		_____	_____		_____	_____
3. Do you have a cycle		_____	_____		_____	_____
4. Do you any watch.		_____	_____		_____	_____

35. Do you think there is good human relation amongst your neighbour.

Yes _____ No _____

36. Degree of Importance

What do you think important for your living.

	<u>V.Imp.</u>	<u>Imp.</u>	<u>Not Imp.</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
1. Security & safty	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Water Supply/ Electricity	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. Recreation for childrens	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. Recreation for adults	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. Social Welfare activities	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. More living Space	_____	_____	_____	_____
7. Easy Accessibility to work places	_____	_____	_____	_____
8. School for Children	_____	_____	_____	_____
9. Shopping facilities	_____	_____	_____	_____
10. Health Care	_____	_____	_____	_____

Level of Satisfaction

37. How for you are satisfied with all the community facilities

	<u>V.Satisfy</u>	<u>Satisfy</u>	<u>Not Satisfy</u>	<u>Don's Know</u>
1. Security & safty	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Water Supply/ Electricity	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. Recreation for Children	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. Recreation for adults	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. Social Welfare Activities	_____	_____	_____	_____

- 6. More Living space _____
- 7. Easy Accessibility to work place _____
- 8. School for Children _____
- 9. Shopping facilities _____
- 10. Health care _____

38. Would you like to work voluntarily for making your living (standard) environment better.

- (a) willing to work with initiative _____
- (b) willing to work without initiative _____
- (c) don't want to work _____
- (d) don't know _____

39. What specific suggestion you have for improving your living environment.

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____