Places and Services

Cities of Delhi

26 August 2015
## Categories of Settlement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of settlement</th>
<th>Population in millions (2006)</th>
<th>Percentage of total Delhi population</th>
<th>Legality</th>
<th>Individual Water Supply</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Jhuggi Jhopri Cluster (JJC)</td>
<td>2.448</td>
<td>14.80%</td>
<td>Illegal and unplanned</td>
<td>No right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Slum Designated Area</td>
<td>3.148</td>
<td>19.10%</td>
<td>Legal but unplanned</td>
<td>Right, but restricted for technical reasons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Unauthorised Colony</td>
<td>0.874</td>
<td>5.30%</td>
<td>Illegal, unplanned but secure</td>
<td>No right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Resettlement Colonies</td>
<td>2.099</td>
<td>12.72%</td>
<td>Legal, planned, and informalized</td>
<td>Right not delivered</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Rural Village</td>
<td>0.874</td>
<td>5.30%</td>
<td>Zone of exception</td>
<td>Exempt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Regularised – Unauthorised Colony</td>
<td>2.099</td>
<td>12.72%</td>
<td>Legal but unplanned</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Urban Village</td>
<td>1.049</td>
<td>6.35%</td>
<td>Zone of exception</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Planned Colony</td>
<td>3.909</td>
<td>23.70%</td>
<td>Legal and Planned</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Total Population</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Delhi Development Report 2008, Column 3 adapted from Bhan (2011), and Column 4 from Maria (2011)
## Table 3: Basic Services in Cities of Delhi Cases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Settlement Type</th>
<th>Settlement Name</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Sewerage and Toilets</th>
<th>Drains</th>
<th>Solid Waste</th>
<th>Electricity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JJC</td>
<td>Anantram Dairy Harijan Basti</td>
<td>NDMC pipeline with six taps in the basti, taps at the CTC, and an NDMC water tank</td>
<td>No individual toilets, all depend on a well-managed CTC</td>
<td>Underground drainage system</td>
<td>One dhalao about 50 meters away, with regular collection</td>
<td>NDMC provided but with kacha (temporary) bills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JJC</td>
<td>F Block Punjabi Basti</td>
<td>DJB tankers, tubewells, and households located in neighbouring colonies</td>
<td>One CTC that is poorly managed, individual toilets with storage pit built in half the houses</td>
<td>No drainage system</td>
<td>No dhalao nearby, an MCD truck passes by and garbage can be thrown in if it stops</td>
<td>Legal metered connections (BSES Rajdhani); illegal tapping into electric mains; sharing electricity with neighbours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JJC</td>
<td>Indira Kalyan Vihar</td>
<td>Piped water supply (same pipes providing drinking and non-drinking water), tubewells, tapping of main water lines, and water tankers</td>
<td>Four currently functional CTCs, private toilets with outlets into large drain</td>
<td>Narrow storm water drains</td>
<td>One dhalao at a corner of the settlement; collection of garbage does happen but overflow of garbage in areas surrounding the dhalao is a common sight</td>
<td>Legal metered connections (BSES Rajdhani)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JJC</td>
<td>Kusumpur Pahari</td>
<td>Majority depend on DJB tankers, private tubewells within the JJC</td>
<td>Dysfunctional CTCs, many go for open defecation, very few have built individual toilets</td>
<td>Narrow storm water drains</td>
<td>There is one dhalao in the middle of the settlement along the main road that runs through the settlement</td>
<td>Legal metered connections (Reliance-BSES); there are families that still don't have electricity as they cannot afford to pay the bill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JJC</td>
<td>Sanjay Camp</td>
<td>One handpump, public tubewell, public taps in neighbouring market areas, water taps, water tanker</td>
<td>One CTC which is inadequate, many go for open defecation</td>
<td>Only one part of the basti has drains</td>
<td>No dhalao, instead 7 garbage dumpsters placed at different points in and around, garbage also thrown in the open near the railway line</td>
<td>No formal supply, hooking and tapping of formal electricity supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JJC</td>
<td>Jai Hind Camp</td>
<td>Only tankers; some DJB, others that are paid for; private water tankers for non-drinking water</td>
<td>Open defecation, common constructed toilets and bathrooms for a minority part of the JJC</td>
<td>No drainage system</td>
<td>No dhalao in walking distance, private collection of garbage for minority part of JJC</td>
<td>No formal supply, hooking and tapping of formal electricity supply</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Place Matters

• The City: Rationed Space
• Differentiated citizenship: diverse degrees of formality, legality, and tenure
• Access to basic services a function of space and legality
• Neighborhood effects
• No rights >> relationship with state negotiated:
  — 2000 political settlements
    • Vulnerability: F Block
    • Patronage: Anantram Dairy Harijan Basti
    • Organised but not connected: Sangam Vihar
Consequences

• Place determines basic capabilities and opportunity structure

• Failures of public provisioning:
  – Sub-optimal private solutions
  – Financial premium on the poor
  – Social costs

• Granular understanding necessary
Findings: Services

• Sanitation
  – Sewerage
    • Piped sewerage rare even in resettlement colonies
    • Use of bowsers for cess pits
    • Raw sewage common
  – Toilets:
    • CTCs main-form of public provisioning
  – Garbage: Private collection (door to door) or MCD pick up from *dhalaos*
Findings: Services

• Water
  – Most negotiated, political and uneven
  – Water Tankers:
    • Tankers main form in most settlements
    • Spectrum from regulated, timely deliver in Kusumpur to the more vulnerable F block
  – Borewells:
    • Unregulated; points of conflict
Places and Tenure

- JJCs - mostly on public land unlike other cities
  - DDA owns 55% of land
  - Most vulnerable
- Resettlement Colonies
  - 3 waves
  - Tenure: lease or license
- UACs — on both public and private land
  - Irregular land use