Cities of Delhi

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Cities of Delhi

1. केस-स्टडीज

2. संस्थाएँ

3. प्रशासनिक प्रक्रियाएँ
The many Cities of Delhi

• **Places**
  - JJC: F-Block Punjabi Basti, Indira Kalyan Vihar, Anant Ram Dairy Harijan Basti, Kusumpur Pahari, Jai Hind Camp, Sanjay Camp
  - RC: Savda-Ghewra, Madanpur Khadar, Mangolpuri
  - UAC: Sangam Vihar
  - R-UAC: Mandavali

• **Processes**
  - Resettlement, Eviction, Regularisation, In-situ redevelopment

• **Institutions**
  - DJB, DUSIB, DDA

• **Places** document the status and history of the settlement, the level and quality of services, and how the residents of the city interact with their elected representatives, state agencies, and other agents in securing public services.

• **Processes** through which the governing institutions of Delhi engage with residents, examining both the legal and policy prescriptions that govern these interventions, as well as the actual interventions on the ground.

• **Institutions** of governance in Delhi, documenting their legal framework, structure, policies, and activities.
Documents so far - 1

Places

• Competitive Clientelism in Indira Kalyan Vihar JJC
• राजनैतिक फायदों के लिए, सेवाएं देने की होड़
• JJC Resettlement in Delhi and the Case of Savda Ghevra
• सरकार नियोजित स्लम: दिल्ली में झुग्गी-झोपड़ी पुनर्वास और सावदा-घेवरा का अनुभव
• Negotiating Citizenship in F Block, Punjabi Basti JJC
• एफ ब्लॉक में नागरिकता का नेगोसियेशन: दिल्ली की एक झुग्गी-झोपड़ी बस्ती
• Limbo in Sangam Vihar
• Anantram Dairy Harijan Basti JJC: Clients and their Patron

Institutions and Processes

• The Delhi Jal Board (DJB): Seeing beyond the Planned
• The Delhi Development Authority (DDA): Accumulation without Development
• The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB): Challenges facing a Strong Progressive Agency
• In-situ Upgradation of Jhuggi Jhopri Clusters
• The Process of Eviction and Demolition in Delhi’s JJC’s
• दिल्ली में झुग्गी-झोपड़ी बस्तियों को तोड़ने व हटाने की प्रक्रिया
• Regularising Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi
• Kathputli Colony: Delhi’s First In-Situ Slum Rehabilitation
Documents so far - 2

Policy Briefs

- The Intersection of Governments in Delhi
- Regularising Delhi’s UACs
- दिल्ली में अनाधिकृत क्लोनियों का नियमन
- Rehabilitation of JJCs in Delhi
- दिल्ली में झुग्गी-झोपड़ी बस्तियों का पुनर्वास
- Categorisation of Settlements in Delhi
- दिल्ली में रिहायशी इलाकों का वर्गीकरण

Overview report

Exclusion, Informality, and Predation in the Cities of Delhi
An Overview of the Cities of Delhi Project

August 2015
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Key Findings: Places
Service is not a right, it has to be negotiated

• **Unauthorised Colonies**
  - Withdrawal of public service delivery
    - Water, sanitation, health, education, transport
    - Private providers step in: poor services is more than exclusion, it is an opportunity for profit
  - Status in Limbo
    - Lack of clarity regarding status
    - Where regularised, process for plot registration not transparent
    - Nature of entitlement of services not clear
      - Whose responsibility?

• **Jhuggi Jhopdi Clusters**
  - Variation in quality of services across different JJCs
    - Well maintained vs non-functional CTCs
    - Organised water storage and/or distribution vis-à-vis chaos
  - Relative security vs. fear
    - Opportunity to extract bribes

• **Resettlement Colonies**
  - Nature of entitlement of services not clear
    - **Transport**, Water, Health, Sanitation, Education
  - Nature of tenure is not clear
    - Plot size too small, flats empty
Key Findings: Institutions

• DDA
  – Large (₹ 25,000 cr.+) cash reserves and land bank
  – Non-transparent reporting
  – Focused on infrastructure and higher – end colonies
  – Co-ordination internally and with other service agencies limited
    • ‘data explosion’ at the lower levels and ‘information starvation’ at the higher levels
Key Findings: Institutions

- **DJB**
  - No legal bar against supplying JJCS, UACs, etc.
    - “this clause shall not be construed to require the board to do anything which is not in the opinion of the Board practicable at a reasonable cost”
  - Visible effort to improve water tanker services
  - Similar efforts in sanitation not evident
    - Unutilised sewage treatment
    - No clear plan to manage septage

- **DUSIB**
  - Unclear Status as nodal agency
    - Other departments evict without consulting
    - Allotment of apartments
  - Role in existing JJCs
    - Limited capacity to effect improvement on the ground,
    - Oversees only one-third of JJCs
  - Capacity for social engagement is limited
  - Prioritisation of a JJC for rehabilitation based on land-owning agency’s need
Quick Win?: DJB Tanker Monitoring

- Can this transparency in tanker schedules can be better communicated?
  - What about a Bi-lingual App with the same info.?
  - Schedules in हिंदी, pasted at delivery points
- Install water tanks in settlements that can be refilled
Four Big Processes

• State actions that increase inequality and differentiate citizenship
  — Many state actions increase inequality

• Control over land and the privileging of exchange value over use value

• Non-recognition of the functionality of informality

• The lack of mechanisms for participation
  — Especially severe for Delhi with its multiple governments

• But, what can be done in the interim, while these ‘big processes’ are addressed?
Quick Wins: Immediate Actions - 1

1. Increase transparency of DDA
   - Push DDA to publish quarterly statement of investments
   - Push DDA to publish digital map of DDA land bank
     • If DUSIB can map JJCs, surely DDA can map its land
     • Publish land bank of GNCTD land owning agencies (LOAs)

2. Empower DUSIB
   - One policy document detailing the process of eviction/ rehabilitation
     • Notice before eviction
     • Mandate and Process map for Participation and consultation
   - Sole agency to evict/ demolish/ redevelop JJCs
     • Direct state and local LOAs to evict / demolish JJCs only via DUSIB
   - Staff DUSIB with other skills in addition to engineers

3. Pilot an in-situ upgradation (not redevelopment) project for a JJC
Quick Wins: Immediate Actions - 2

4. Improve transparency on regularisation of UACs
   – Status and progress of application
   – Progress of works
   – Registration of land

5. Assign responsibility for service provision in JJCs to
   – An agency like DUSIB or proposed DUDA can work with external service providers

6. Appoint a ‘area manager’ for each resettlement colony
   – DUSIB or the proposed DUDA to co-ordinate service delivery and maintenance of infrastructure like pipelines, CTCs, etc.

7. Have DJB develop a plan for septage management in UACs, RCs and JJCs
   – Currently no public provision
   – Proposed regulation of private septage suction trucks
   – Overlap with responsibilities of Municipal Corporation?
Thank you

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Ten State Actions Producing Inequality

- **First**, DDA builds for the relatively rich and not for the poor
- **Second**, people cannot formally develop land for housing
- **Third**, courts often do not recognise rights of residents of JJC.s. By one reading, courts in Delhi have been a demolition machine
- **Fourth**, the state uses the law to constrict employment options, by relocation of industry
- **Fifth**, it impedes the progress of even the few relocated JJC residents by peripheralising the location and reducing the plot size in RCs
- **Sixth**, services remain poor in RCs, despite being legal and planned settlements,
- **Seventh**, in some UACs, the residents have to depend on an extensive private piped network; distributing water from borewells, which is more expensive, poorer in quality and limited in supply
- **Eighth**, JJC.s in Delhi that are often demolished to ostensibly build infrastructure like roads, flyovers and the Delhi metro rail bear the brunt of the costs, but the benefits disproportionately accrue to privileged households
- **Ninth**, agencies like DJB exclude existing UACs and JJC.s from their network plans, due to their ‘illegal’ status
- **Tenth**, transport investment in Delhi is skewed towards the metro railway, which accounted for 86% of the plan investment in sector in 2013-14

Source: State Produced Inequality in an Indian City Seminar August 2015 PATRICK HELLER and PARTHA MUKHOPADHYAY