

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- It has been generally felt that some basic services and social sector inputs have not reached the relocated pockets even after couple of years of their relocations. Therefore, it is suggested that the services related to transport, education health care, electricity, water, sewerage and approach roads are absolutely essential and are to be provided before or simultaneously with the shifting of squatter dwellers to new resettlement sites.
- Keeping in view the magnitude of the ever-increasing slum problem, in-situ upgradation to be encouraged.
- Uniform plot sizes of 18 sq. mtr. be provided to pre and post 1990 squatters.
- Keeping in view the escalation in the cost of land acquisition and also increase in the cost of providing infrastructure and various services to the plots, the cost per plots may be increased suitably keeping in view the affordability of the squatters.
- The number of squatter settlement shifted to the selected relocation site shows uneven distribution in terms of distance of relocation site to squatters to be relocated. Since most of the squatter household are involved in the economic activities near the place of residence, therefore, it is suggested that care must be taken to relocate the squatters atleast within a distance of 10-15 Kms., keeping in view the transport and communication facilities available at the relocation site.

- Majority of the slum dwellers belong to scheduled castes. Almost 60 to 65% of the people belong to the scheduled castes, scheduled tribe and other backward class. In case of the Bakarwala, it may be seen that almost all the residents belongs to SC/ ST and Other Backward Class.
- The average family size is 5.40 per household in all the relocation sites
- Majority of them are illiterate. The educational status of the residents shows that except in Bakarwala and in Bhalaswa the literacy rate is high. Almost 45% and 60% of the people are found to be illiterate in Bakarwala and Bhalsawa respectively.
- The incomes of the families were reduced considerably after relocation. In all the relocation sites, the private employment and daily wagers have decreased and the casual workers have increased. The household employed in public sector has overall remained constant and most of them are in class IV employment. Most of the households became casual worker after relocation, who were earlier in private, or self-employed jobs.
- Most of the households work in the city and constitute an important part of the city work force and economy. 70% of the households have income range between Rs.1000 to Rs.2000. The average household income has reduced from Rs.1000 –Rs.6000 before relocation to Rs.1000-Rs3000 after relocation. The exception is at the Molarbund relocation site, where the households are continuing with the old jobs and are relocated close to their work place. These households have an average income of Rs. 2400/- per household. In case of Bakarwala, the change is not very significant due to the work profile of the households, who are mainly engaged in the door-to-door bartering the utensil in exchange of old clothes.

- The work place varied between 0 to 10 kms. before relocation. After the relocation the distance to work place have increased between 10 kms. to 30 kms. In case of Molarbund, almost all the working people continue with their old jobs. Thus the distance to work place has not affected these households as they manage to continue with their old jobs due to higher connectivity from Badarpur to rest of the Delhi. The average distance traveled is 12.5 per household in Molarbund. The distance to work place has increased in case of Narela, Bhalsawa, Holumbikalan which are newly relocated sites.
- Many households have shifted the mode of transportation from on foot to by bus. In case of Narela, few household use train as a mode of transport after the relocation.
- The expenditure on transport has increased considerably in all the relocation sites. The average expenditure on transport has increased from Rs.100 to Rs. 250 to Rs.500 per month for most of the households availing the transport facility. In case of Holumbikalan, the change of mode of transport from on foot to by bus is not very significant as the household finds it expensive to travel by bus and sometimes the expenditure incurred on the transport becomes at par with their daily earnings.
- The expenditure on health by the households after relocation shows that there has been a marginal reduction in expenditure on health. The health has improved in general for most of the household except few cases of malaria, which are reported due to water logging and mosquito breeding at the relocation sites. The Jansuvidha Complexs are in function at the relocation sites and the households have started using the facility in large numbers in all the relocation sites.

- Poor availability of the educational facility i.e. either the non-availability of schools at the relocation site or the school is running in a make shift tents by MCD and the attendance of the students and teachers are found to be irregular. The schools if available at the relocation sites are only upto 5th class. The nearest school is available in the near-by villages but since the capacity of the village schools have reached to its optimum level, the and students from relocation sites find it difficult to get the admission in these schools. The educational facility seems to be a priority at each relocation site, the absence of which has hindered the occupancy at the relocation site.
- In case of Molarbund, the expenditure on the food has increased due to stability of the income. The expenditure on food, however has reduced considerably due to reduction in the income in other relocation sites.
- All the households pay the electricity bill at relocation sites. The majority of the households pay between Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per month per household for the electricity consumed. In Narela and Bakarwala, the arrangement has been made between the households and the contractor to pay the bill in easy installments.
- While majority of the houses at relocation sites are in semi pucca condition but in Bakarwala almost 80% of the households and in Holumbikalan 50% of the house hold are living in Kutcha houses
- The assistance from the housing finance institutions are not forthcoming due to the poor recovery of loan from the beneficiaries. The MCD is only providing developed plots. Though HUDCO has provided loan of Rs.25000/- with an installment of Rs. 300 per month as an E.M.I. calculated on the basis of Rs.10 per day upto 10 years for only 5 to 10 people, this assistance has since been stopped due to the non-payment of the E.M.I from the beneficiaries.

- Newly relocated sites such as Bakarwala and Narela are fed by the mobile water tankers, while the earlier relocation site of Molarbund is somewhat in a better condition. Bhalsawa, Holumbikalan, and Molarbund are having stand posts installed by the MCD. In Holumbikalan, 10% of the households get water through illegal tapping of water. More than 80% of the water is supplied through stand posts and municipal tankers.
- At all the relocation sites, the households people are not satisfied with quantity as well as quality of water supplied. In case of Bakarwala and Bhalsawa, the situation is poor and the households are not at all satisfied with availability of water. The water supplied to this area is some time brackish in color and salty.
- While the household do use Jansuvidha complex (JSC's) for the defecation, it is recorded on site that only children and females use the Jansuvidha complex. The male often go to the field for defecation to avoid pay and use the JSC's. The households have built their own private latrines in encroached space in front of their land pocket.
- In the newly relocated site the household use the bathing facility either near the water source or in front of the dwelling. In Molarbund and Bhalsawa, the households uses public bathroom (JSC's). The households tend to encroach the spaces between the road and the house for their own purposes such as making toilets and bathrooms. In case of Molarbund about 50% of the people use the bathrooms built out side the dwelling in an encroached space in front of their land pocket.
- The garbage is generally found littered on the streets in almost all the relocation sites. The MCD trucks collect the garbage once in fortnight.

PROBLEMS AT RELOCATION SITE

There are few common problems that are faced by the households in the relocation sites, which are given below:

Lack of Unemployment Potential: There is no employment potential available in the newly relocated site. Households have to cover at least 20 km. to 30 km. for work. Further, whatever employment is available in the near by site, the contractor under pay them as the labour available is abundant in the nearby locations.

Lack of Education Facility: The MCD has failed to established adequate numbers of school in the relocation sites. The households depend upon the near by school, but there are problems in getting the childrens admitted to these schools, reported by the households. There is no higher education facility available in near-by areas, so the students had no option but to go at least 10 km. to 15 km to attend the colleges.

High Transport Cost: It is clear from the data that people go to work by bus as the distance to work place has increased considerably. The cost increased on the transport is an additional burden on the households whose income has reduced after the relocation. In addition to this, the bus service is also irregular from these relocation sites.

Lack of Crematorium Space: The households who have relocated recently face problems of crematoriums, as the crematoria sites are located near the village and the villagers do not allow the use of crematorium to the households from relocated sites.

Sewer lines: In some relocation sites, the sewer lines are chocked and there is no frequent collection of the garbage making relocation sides filthy.

Lack of Health Facilities: In the newly relocated site, the MCD has established a dispensary, which is open only in morning hours. The households have little faith in it and like to travel 5km. to 6 km. in case of emergency to private clinics.

Lack of Postal Facility: The postal services are irregular particularly in the relocated sites of Bakarwala and Narela.

Non-Validity of Ration Card: The households were having ration cards at their previous address. Since the ration cards are not valid in nearby rationing shops at the relocation sites, so households are forced to buy at the market rate. The ration card is also not valid now at their previous place.

No Financial support: There is no technical or financial support available to the beneficiaries.

Some of the specific problems were also recorded during the interview with households, which are as follows.

NARELA

No street sewer lines, Forcefully shifted to the relocation site

BHALSAWA

Poor quality of ground water, poor sanitation, erratic power supply

HOLUMBI KALAN

Erratic power supply

BAKARWALA

Main Roads are only paved with bricks

MOLAR BUND

No Street light. Letter of acquisition not yet given. Open wiring of electricity, No individual latrine, bathroom. Unhygienic conditions.