

PART-1

**JHUGGI JHONPRI SETTLEMENTS
IN DELHI**

SOCIOLOGY DIVISION

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ORGANISATION

MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING / GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

SOCIAL SURVEY OF JHUGGI-JHONPRI SETTLEMENTS (SQUATTER) IN DELHI

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FOREWORD

The large urban centres in India have absorbed much of the increase of 47 million people in the urban population during the last two decades. Studies have shown that the rate of increase of population of the large Cities is double the population growth rate. The social and environmental consequences arising from such growth processes are already evident in the cities. The inability of the cities to provide an adequate living environment to cope with the accelerating rate of rural migrants has led to the mushrooming of squatter settlements on pockets of available open land in the proximity of places of work.

However unwelcome such settlements are from the planners' point of view, they are a stark reality. Though deprived of basic services and community facilities, such settlements do act as regulators by which the processes of population growth and change in social structure are taking place. They also provide acceptable shelter for the present needs of the poor and act as compensatory factor for the inadequacy of housing programmes for the under-privileged. The squatter settlements illustrate the extent to which the squatters have been able to achieve a stable social system amongst themselves at high densities in environments that are highly degraded.

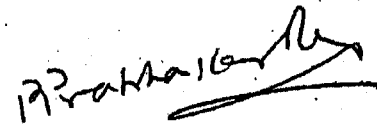
A study of the socio-spatial structure of these settlements and the use of limited resources may be able to yield significant insights into how such communities evolve and perform the function of socialisation of the urban migrants and thus

enable the cities to adjust to the new socio-economic pressures and tensions generated by such development. It may also reveal how housing and planning programmes could incorporate the socio-spatial elements of the existing settlements within a comprehensive planning strategy at a level of investment commensurate with resources.

The present study of the squatter (Jhuggi-Jhopri) settlements in metropolitan Delhi has been undertaken to inquire into the elements which enable the squatters to evolve their own socio-spatial structure in the form of self-generating settlements. It is spread over three phases. The first phase consists of an inquiry into the size, location, the growth of Jhuggi dwellers during the last two decades, the process of formation of squatter settlements and their social composition. The second stage will comprise an intensive study in the form of Area profiles of a sample of clusters representing the characteristics of the life - style of the squatters, along with an inquiry into the socio-economic characteristics of the households, social organisation of the settlements, the environmental quality and the use of space. The third and final phase of the study will constitute a comprehensive household inquiry for an in-depth analysis of sampled households from amongst the clusters chosen for Area Profiles.

The present report covers the first part of the study. I hope and trust that

the completed study would not only enable decision makers to formulate policies and programmes for improving the quality of life of the squatters and their socio-economic integration into the wider urban system but also lead to a better understanding of the social transformation involved in the urbanisation process from which the development planning to the cities can benefit.



(P. Prabhakar Rao)
CHAIRMAN

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ENUMERATION SHEET OF JHUGGI CLUSTER

PLANNING DIVISION

NAME OF INVESTIGATOR

NAME OF THE CLUSTER

DATE STARTED

DATE COMPLETED

A. LOCATION

1. IDENTIFICATION :*

2. OWNERSHIP OF LAND

3. PREDOMINANT USE RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL/MIXED

4. ESTIMATED AREA COVERED. LENGTH YDS BREADTH YDS

B. SIZE :

NUMBER OF JHUGGIS

C. AGE :

1. YEAR THE CLUSTER ORIGINATED :

2. NUMBER OF JHUGGIS AT THE TIME OF ORIGIN

3. YEAR THE MAJOR EXPANSION WAS WITNESSED :

4. JHUGGIS ADDED LAST YEAR :

5. WAS THE CLUSTER LOCATED ELSE-WHERE YES/NO

IF YES (I) WHERE
 (II) WHY SHIFTED

(III) REASONS FOR CHOOSING THE PRESENT SITE

D. SOCIAL COMPOSITION

1. RELIGION
2. CASTE
3. REGIONAL BACKGROUND STATE/DISTT.
4. OCCUPATION

E. REMARKS IF ANY

* Main road, side road or lane, neighbouring residential colony if any, well - known Building or Public Institution (Mark on the Guide Map of Delhi).

Jhuggi to be defined as a temporary physical structure used for living or other purposes and made of straw, mud, loose bricks, tin, wood, corrugated sheets etc.

A single Jhuggi for enumeration purpose to be identified as a physical structure having a separate roof, and independent entrance.

(Pacca regular structure using regular foundation and old village settlements to be excluded).

Ten or more Jhuggis in close proximity to each other to be identified as a separate Jhuggi cluster.