

CHAPTER 14

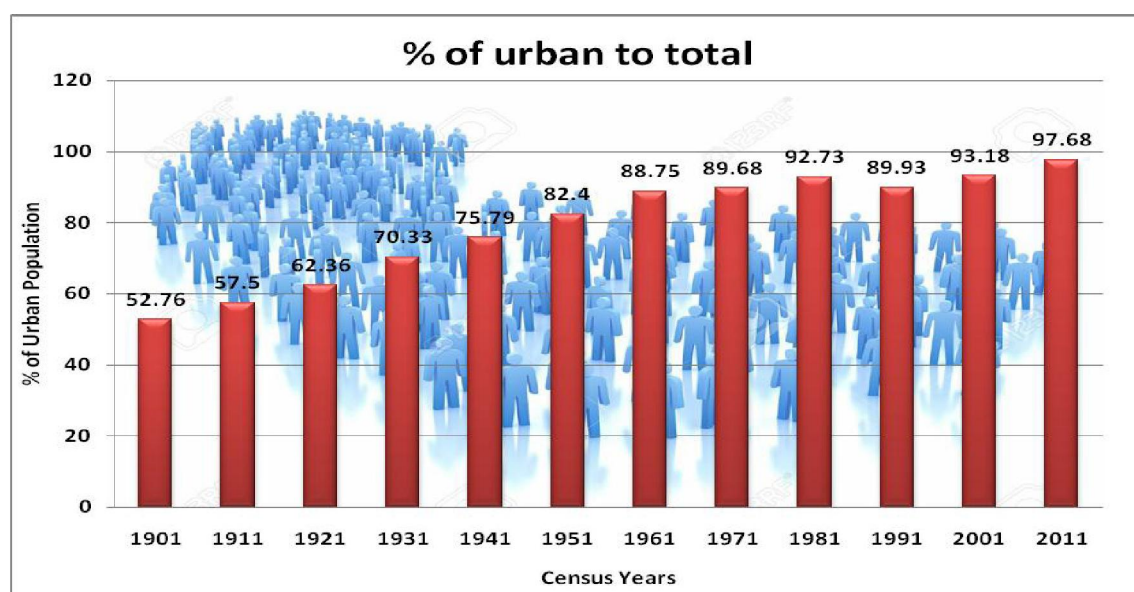
HOUSING & URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Delhi accounts for around 0.05% of India's geographical area and 1.39% of its population. It is overwhelmingly urban with 75% of its area and 98% population falling under urban jurisdiction as in 2017. The decadal growth in population was 21.2% during 2001-11 and the population density (urban) is very high at about 14,698 per square kilometre. The rate of in-migration has been stabilising, yet the city continues to be a preferred destination for significant numbers seeking a livelihood. Close to 100,000 persons in-migrate into the city every year.

- 1.1 Delhi has the highest population density of 11,320 persons per sq km. as per 2011 Census. 16.37 million Population i.e 98 % of the total population (16.79 million) of Delhi is residing in urban areas. Highly urban character of Delhi exerts tremendous pressure on public delivery of services / civic infrastructure systems like water supply, sewerage and drainage, solid waste management, affordable housing, health and educational facilities etc. and poses a great challenge for the city government.
- 1.2 About one-third of Delhi lives in sub-standard housing, which includes 695 slums and JJ Clusters, 1797 unauthorized colonies, old dilapidated areas and 362 villages. These areas often lack safe, adequate housing and basic services. According to the projections, Delhi needs 24 lakh new housing units by the year 2021 (MPD-2021). Of these, 54% are required for the EWS and LIG. About 42% housing units, i.e. about 10 lakh are to be provided by densification and redevelopment of existing residential areas, covering in-situ slum rehabilitation, infill development, regularization and redevelopment of unauthorized colonies and by densification and up-gradation of old residential areas.
- 1.3 High growth of urbanization and the trend of growth of urban population in Delhi during the last 12 Census are depicted in Chart 14.1

Chart 14.1

URBANIZATION TREND OF DELHI DURING 1901-2011



2 Housing Conditions in Delhi

2.1 Despite the challenges of population growth, migration and land availability, housing stock has increased in Delhi over a period of time. Housing status as per 2011 Census is as under:

Statement 14.1

Item No.	House-list Item	Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
A	Number of census houses						
A.1	Total number of census houses	46,05,555	1,24,422	44,81,133	100.0	100.0	100.0
A.2	Total number of vacant census houses	5,12,691	22,556	4,90,135	11.1	18.1	10.9
A.3	Total number of occupied census houses	40,92,864	1,01,866	39,90,998	88.9	81.9	89.1
B	Number of occupied census houses						
B.1	Total number of occupied census houses	40,92,864	1,01,866	39,90,998	100.0	100.0	100.0
B.2	Occupied Census Houses used	31,76,329	75,234	31,01,095	77.6	73.8	77.7

Item No.	House-list Item	Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
	as Residence						
B.3	Residence -cum- other use	1,37,575	3,458	1,34,117	3.4	3.4	3.4
B.4	Shop/ Office	3,77,299	3,022	3,74,277	9.2	3.0	9.4
B.5	School/ College etc.	9,709	279	9,430	0.2	0.3	0.2
B.6	Hotel/ Lodge/ Guest house etc.	7,754	60	7,694	0.2	0.1	0.2
B.7	Hospital/ Dispensary etc.	7,853	113	7,740	0.2	0.1	0.2
B.8	Factory/ Workshop/ Work-shed etc.	90,945	829	90,116	2.2	0.8	2.2
B.9	Place of worship	8,668	354	8,314	0.2	0.3	0.2
B.10	Other non-residential use	2,37,244	17,713	2,19,531	5.8	17.4	5.5
B.11	No. of occupied locked census houses	39,488	804	38,684	1.0	0.8	1.0

Source: Census of India 2011.

2.2 As per 2011 Census, out of 46.1 lakh houses in Delhi, only 40.9 lakh were occupied and of the occupied houses, 77.6% were being used for residential purposes. As regards the other uses 9.2% of these housing units were being used for shops / offices and 5.8% for entirely for non-residential purposes. The quality of housing in Delhi has improved over the last decades with the share of "good" houses having increased from 58% in 2001 to 66% in 2011. Nearly one – third of the houses need minor repairs and only 3% are in dilapidated condition and require major repair.

2.3 The housing stock in Delhi has increased over the years but the gap in housing supply is still large. In simple measurements, this gap is measured by the difference between the number of households and the number of residential units. Statement 14.2 shows the gap in comparison to the national situation seen from census reports. The housing shortage in Delhi declined through 2001-2011 but the decline was slow. However, this definition does not account for housing conditions and congestion. The trend of residential houses and households in Delhi and India during 1991, 2001 and 2011 is presented in Statement 14.2.

Statement 14.2

RESIDENTIAL HOUSES AND HOUSEHOLDS IN INDIA AND DELHI DURING 1991, 2001 & 2011

S. No	Years	Households (Lakh)	Residential Houses (Lakh)	Difference between Households & Residential Houses (Lakh)
1.	1991			
	a. Delhi	18.62	17.14	1.48
	b. India	1520.10	1470.10	50.00
2.	2001			
	a. Delhi	25.54	23.17	2.37
	b. India	1919.64	1792.76	126.88
3.	2011			
	a. Delhi	33.41	31.76	1.65
	b. India	2466.93	2360.52	106.41

Source: Tables on Households and Amenities, Census of India, Ministry of Home Affairs 1991, 2001 & 2011

- 2.4 As per the census 2011, the distribution of households by type of structure of houses in Delhi is “Good” to the extent of 60.19%, 36.19% is “Satisfactory”, and the rest 3.62% is rated as “Bad”. The survey revealed the structure-wise composition of houses as 99.10% of the total households are pucca houses, 0.68% semi-pucca houses and 0.22% kutcha type of houses.

Statement 14.3

CONDITION OF CENSUS HOUSES

S. No.	House-list Item	Absolute number			Percentage		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	Total house	33,13,904	78,692	32,35,212	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Good	21,81,500	43,489	21,38,011	65.8	55.3	66.1
3	Liveable	10,39,572	32,234	10,07,338	31.4	40.9	31.1
4	Dilapidated	92,832	2,969	89,863	2.8	3.8	2.8

Source: Census of India 2011

- 2.5 **Housing Congestion:** More than 60% of the households occupy one-room and two-room dwelling units in Delhi. The UN describes the average household size at 2.5 per room, to be above the congestion level. With an average household size of 5, housing congestion is a matter of concern.

Statement 14.4

Percent distribution of households by the number of dwelling units – India and Delhi, 2011

S. No.	Number of Rooms	India	Delhi
1	No Exclusive Room	3.90	1.30
2	One room	37.10	32.20
3.	Two rooms	31.70	29.60
4.	Three rooms	14.50	20.00
5.	Four rooms	7.50	10.40
6.	Five rooms and above	5.30	6.50
Total		100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 2011, Delhi

- 2.6 Ownership of houses is very high in Delhi with about 68% of households having their own houses, as per 2011 census. A district-wise distribution shows that the proportion of owned houses is much higher in all districts excepting New Delhi, where a majority of the government quarters and diplomatic enclaves are located. Migrants generally live in rented accommodations, at least initially before they stabilize in the city. The increase in ownership of houses refers to the growing stabilisation process in the city.

Statement 14.5

Districts	Ownership status		
	Owned – households	Rented - households	Other - households
NCT of Delhi	68.2	28.2	3.6
North-West	72.5	24.1	3.4
North	69.2	26.4	4.3
North-East	75.3	23.3	1.4
East	68.3	28.6	3.1
New Delhi	13.0	56.6	30.4
Central	70.7	24.7	4.6
West	73.1	23.4	3.5
South-West	58.1	38.0	3.8
South	63.5	32.8	3.7

Source: Census of India 2011

- 2.7 It is mentioned in the report on Housing Conditions in Delhi (69th Round of National Sample Survey) the distribution of households by type of structure of

houses in Delhi was good, more than ninety per cent of the households in Delhi are in the category of pucca during July 2012-Dec. 2012. Statement 14.6 provides results relating to the type of the structure and some perceptions about the condition of the structure of the households separately for each type of structure. The survey revealed that in rural areas of Delhi 99.18% of the total households were residing in pucca houses, 0.01% in semi-pucca houses and 0.81% in kutcha type of houses.

Statement 14.6

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF STRUCTURE OF HOUSES:

S. No	Type of Structure	Condition of Structure			
		Good	Satisfactory	Bad	Total
1	Pucca	2374529	1403898	134292	3912719
	Per cent	99.91	98.25	94.03	99.10
2	Semi Pucca	2051	21214	3592	26857
	Per cent	0.09	1.48	2.51	0.68
3	All Kutcha	0	3837	4941	8778
	Per cent	0	0.16	0.21	0.22
	Total	2376580	1428949	142825	3948359
	Per cent	60.19	36.19	3.62	

Source: - Housing Conditions in Delhi, NSS 69th Round July 2012-Dec. 2012, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi

- 2.8 As per the 69th NSS Round on urban slums in Delhi, conducted by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the estimated number of urban slums in Delhi during July 2012-Dec. 2012 is that 61.11% households were found to be residing in owned dwellings, 4.51% in employer-provided, 3.18% in rented dwellings with written contracts, 24.90% in rented dwellings without written contracts and remaining 6.30% having other arrangements in Delhi.

Statement 14.7

HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF OWNERSHIP BY 69TH NSS ROUND

S. No	Category	Number	% age
1	Owned		
	a. Freehold	1991554	50.44
	b. Leasehold	421107	10.67
	c. Total	2412661	61.11
2	Rented		
	a. Employer Quarter	178188	4.51
	b. With Written Contract	125469	3.18
	c. Without Written Contract	983127	24.90
	d. Total	1286784	32.59
3	Others	248914	6.30
Total		3948359	100.00

Source: Housing Conditions in Delhi, NSS 69th Round July 2012-Dec. 2012, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of NCT of Delhi

- 2.9 **Slums and Unplanned Housing:** The Delhi Government conducted a survey of slums and JJ colonies in 2014 through DUSIB and estimated around 0.33 million households (roughly 1.7 million population) residing in such settlements, accounting for about 10% of Delhi's population. In recent years, the high pace of development in Delhi has led job-seekers to in-migrate here.

Statement 14.8

Distribution of Unplanned Dwelling Units and Population

(1)	(2)	(3)
Jhuggi Basti	JJ Basti 755 (Dwelling units required about 0.3 million) Population 1.7 million	Encroached on public land (State government: 30% Central Government 70%).
Resettlement Colonies	Colonies 82 (45+37) Plots 267,859	Incorporated within the expanded city with good shelter consolidation without adequate services
Unauthorised Colonies	Colonies 1797 Population 40 lakh	Illegal colonies in violation of Master Plans, no clear land title
Notified Slum Areas (Katrass)	Katrass 2,423 Population 02 million	Notified under Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance) Act, 1956. The residents are staying on a perpetual license basis.
Urban Village	Urban Village 135 (227 rural villages not yet notified as urban)	Notified under Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957
Homeless and Pavement Dwellers	16,000 persons	-

Source: Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board

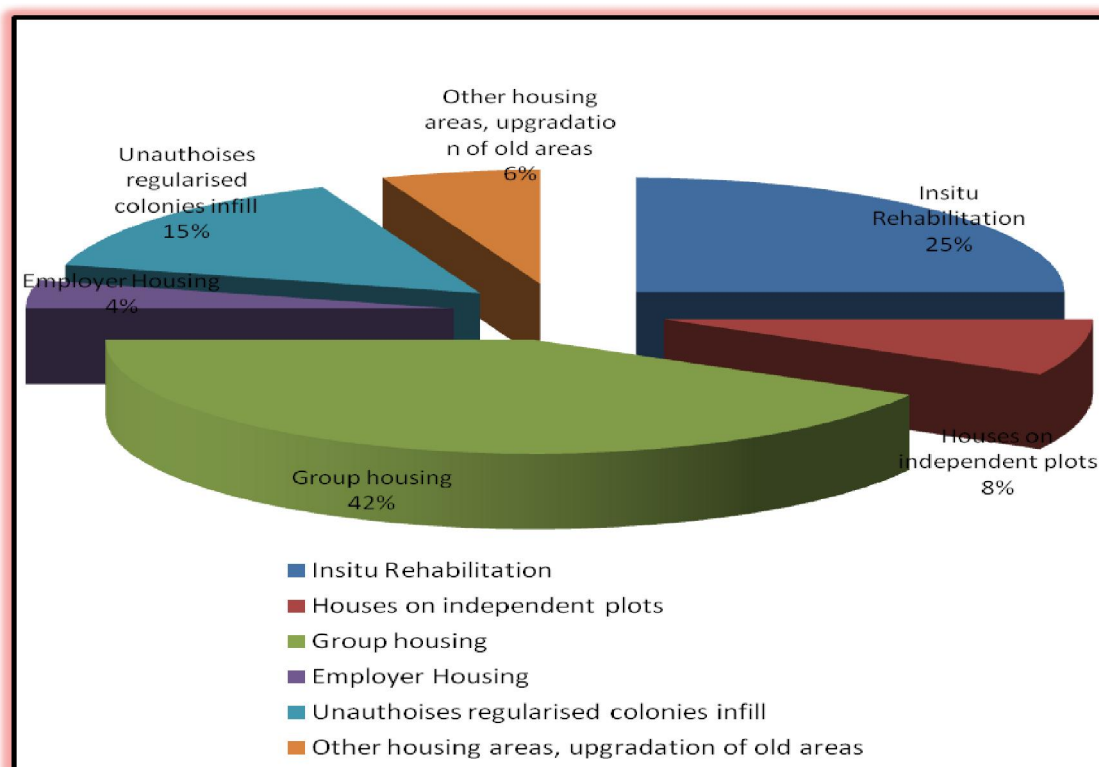
In order to achieve housing for all by 2022, a total of 4.8 million houses need to be built/up-graded. The component for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) would be 54% of the total.

2.10 Delhi Government is only one of the many players in the Housing Sector because land, land development and public housing are under the jurisdiction of the Delhi Development Authority under the Ministry of Urban Development, Gol. However, with the launching of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Delhi Government got engaged in the construction of houses for economically weaker sections. However, given the huge size of the targeted population, the Government initiative would be limited due to the fact that availability and allotment of land are under DDA. In order to cater to a projected population of 23 million by 2021, Delhi Master Plan Document (MPD-2021) is planning to add 20 lakh new dwelling units over the period 2001 to 2021, out of which 54% of the units would be for EWS category.

2.11 As per Master Plan Document 2021, projections for housing as under:

Chart 14.2

HOUSING PROJECTIONS UNDER MPD 2021



3 Basic Facilities

- 3.1 The prime consideration for the inclusive city is provision for all its citizens with adequate access to basic services like water, sanitation, electricity and transport. As of 2017-2018, electrification was near universal and sanitation accessibility is also quite significant in all except completely unauthorised settlements. There is a significant improvement in the availability of basic services in Delhi, the status of all amenities provided as in 2001 and 2011 could be seen in statement 14.9:

Statement 14.9

AVAILABILITY OF BASIC FACILITIES IN DELHI

S. No	Items	2001 Census (in lakh)	Percentage of Total Households	2011 Census (in lakh)	Percentage of total Households
1.	Electricity	23.72	92.86	33.11	99.1
2.	Toilet facility	19.91	77.96	29.91	89.5
3.	Electricity and Toilet facility	18.74	73.77	29.80	89.2
4.	Electricity available but no toilet facility	4.98	19.49	3.31	9.9
5.	Toilet available but no electricity	1.17	4.59	0.11	0.3
6.	No electricity and toilet facility	0.65	2.55	0.19	0.6
7.	Water supply				
(i)	Piped water supply	19.24	75.33	27.17	81.3
(ii)	Hand-pumps/tube-wells	5.60	21.91	4.58	13.7
(iii)	Wells	0.01	0.04	0.03	0.1
(iv)	Other sources (river/canal/tanks)	0.69	2.72	1.63	4.8

Source: Census, 2011

4 Unauthorized Colonies

- 4.1 Unauthorized colonies in Delhi pose a serious human problem as a huge population is living in these colonies. They are demographically heterogeneous and more than two or three decades old with semi pucca (semi permanent) two or three storey brick structures, with low levels of basic service delivery, especially water and sewerage.

- 4.2 During 1993, a list of all unauthorized colonies in Delhi was prepared by the Urban Development Department, which indicated that there were 1071 such unauthorized colonies. Due to litigation and other policy issues, no decision could be taken about regularization of such colonies. The government of Delhi started a Plan Scheme in 1997-98 for providing minimum civic services i.e. construction of the road, roadside drain and filling up of low lying area so as to maintain hygienic conditions in these colonies. To meet the expense of the provision of water supply, sewerage, roads, drains, sanitation and street lighting etc, expenditure about ₹ 7745.21 Crore has been incurred till March 2018.
- 4.3 It is estimated that in Delhi there are 1797 Un-authorised Colonies, which are to be regularized as per government policy. These have about 40 lakh population which needs to be effectively incorporated in the mainstream of urban development. This requires the provision of infrastructure services and facilities for which differential norms and procedure have been devised.
- 4.4 The Delhi Government and its agencies, Delhi State Industrial and Infrastructure Development Corporation (DSIIDC), Department of Irrigation and Flood Control (I&FC), Delhi Jal Board (DJB), Public Works Department (PWD) and Municipal Corporations of Delhi (MCDs) are providing services in the regularized unauthorized colonies. Delhi government had distributed provisional regularization certificates to 895 unauthorized colonies in 2008. However, in only about 70 colonies development work had been carried out. About 580 of these colonies had come up on government land and another 300 came up on private land but have some plots on government land.
- 4.5 DSIIDC has been carrying out the task of developing infrastructure in unauthorized colonies in Delhi for more than a decade. As per new guidelines circulated by Govt. in December 2015, it was decided that for the purpose of carrying out development work, no distinction should be made about the colonies eligible for regularization under the regulation for regularization of unauthorized colonies and other colonies. Development work should be undertaken in all the unauthorized colonies.
- 4.6 GNCTD has mandated DSIIDC to carry out the necessary development activities for the construction of roads and storm water drain in all the 1797 unauthorized colonies in March 2016, Development work in 760 unauthorized colonies has been completed by DSIIDC and other agencies of GNCTD. It was decided that during the first phase, development works will be taken in all those colonies where no development work has been taken up during the last five years and the colonies which have become eligible as per the guidelines circulated by the GNCTD. Accordingly, 509 numbers of colonies were finalized for taking up the development work in the first phase.
- 4.7 Work amounting to ₹ 200 crore in 86 colonies have been completed whereas work amounting to ₹ 505 crore is under progress covering 124 colonies and

work amounting to ₹ 96 crore are under tender covering 20 colonies and estimate amounting to ₹ 1246 crore covering 279 colonies have been prepared for taking up the balance work in remaining colonies by DSIIDC.

5 Slum Free City

- 5.1 In Delhi three million people live in slums, almost without hygienic sanitation, drinking water facility and a clean place to urinate and defecate. The public and individual toilet facility, particularly for women and children, is a critical area of concern.
- 5.2 Taking into consideration the need for spatial, economic, environmental and sustainable development of the City, the Master plan for Delhi envisages vision and policy guidelines for the perspective period upto 2021. Master Plan for Delhi-2021 notified on 07.02.2007 provides the following visions:
“Vision-2021 is to make Delhi a global metropolis and a world-class city, where all the people would be engaged in productive work with a better quality of life, living in a sustainable environment. This will, amongst other things, necessitate planning and action to meet the challenge of population growth and in-migration into Delhi; provision of adequate housing, particularly for the weaker sections of the society; addressing the problems of small enterprises, particularly in the unorganized informal sector; dealing with the issue of slums, up-gradation of old and dilapidated areas of the city; provision of adequate infrastructure services; conservation of the environment; preservation of Delhi’s heritage and blending it with the new and complex modern patterns of development; and doing all this within a framework of sustainable development, public private and community participation and a spirit of ownership and a sense of belonging among its citizens”.
- 5.3 To operationalize and implement of above vision, coordination between Central Govt., Govt. of NCT of Delhi, concerned local Bodies and stakeholders is essential. DUSIB in its initiative shall strive to achieve the above vision of sustainable development through adoption of long-term, medium-term and short-term strategies and shall tackle the problem of slums and unplanned settlements in a definitive manner by doing three things: one, using a multi-pronged approach; two, bringing about a paradigm shift from resettlement to in-situ upgrading and mainstreaming settlements within the city; and there by bringing all existing slums, notified or non-notified, within the formal service system and enabling them to avail of the same level of basic amenities as the rest of the town.
- 5.4 There are 675 JJ Bastis (listed) with about 3.06 lakh jhuggis occupying about 799 hectares of land in Delhi. Delhi’s slum Bastis are primarily occupied by people who have migrated from other states for livelihood opportunities. These JJ Bastis are spread on land owned by Delhi Government, MCD,

NDMC, and Central Government agencies. There are 138 JJ Bastis on lands belonging to DUSIB, Delhi Govt. agencies like Delhi Jal Board, Flood Control, Gram Sabha etc., and 38 JJ Bastis on MCDs lands. Out of these 176, JJ Bastis 99 Bastis are inhabited on land belonging to DUSIB where about 46212 households are inhabited.

- 5.5 There are 2423 slum Katras under DUSIB. These properties were transferred to the then Slum and J.J. Department, MCD (now DUSIB) by then Ministry of Rehabilitation (MOR), Govt. of India in the year 1960. These were built up properties occupied by licensees who continued to reside on a perpetual license basis. There are 362 villages in Delhi, out of which 135 have been notified as urban villages under section 507 of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957 and the remaining 227 continue to be rural villages.
- 5.6 With the aim of making Delhi a slum free city, the Delhi Government has, in its Approach Paper of 12th Five Year Plan, outlined mission objectives that embrace human development goals, irrespective of class and status. These goals include environmentally sustainable urbanization, provisioning of basic amenities in all the habitats irrespective of their status, urbanization for more inclusive growth with provisioning of social services, skill development and policy initiatives for productive employment for EWS workers and convergence of all programmes to make Delhi slum-free city.
- 5.7 According to Census of India 2001, 16.3% of urban households were residing in the slum of NCT of Delhi, whereas in India, this is 14.8%. This clearly shows that the percentage of slum households in NCT of Delhi was higher than the national average in 2001. In 2011, there was a proportion of slum households reduced to 11.3% in Delhi by 2011, whereas, it increase to 17.7% countrywide. It clearly indicates that the Government of NCT of Delhi has managed to reduce the slum dwellers in the State. The reduction of slum dwellers in the NCT of Delhi has been a result of consistent efforts by GNCTD.
- 5.8 DUSIB is planning to rehabilitate all 99 JJ Bastis inhabited on DUSIB land, assembly constituency wise or group of assembly constituency wise in a phased manner. The basic principle of rehabilitation of JJ dwellers has been considered to be rehabilitated within a radius of 5 km and within the same assembly constituency or nearby assembly constituency. Rehabilitation beyond 5 km shall be in exceptional cases where rehabilitation is not feasible within 5 km.
- 5.9 The minimum basic amenities are currently being provided in all the slum clusters. A number of schemes like "Pay & Use Jan Suvidha Complexes", "Basti Vikas Kendras" to meet the social consumption requirements of slum

dwellers, “Shishu Vatika” etc. to create space for slum children is under implementation for the betterment of lives of slum dwellers.

- 5.10 DUSIB is providing the built-up space in JJ Bastis in the shape of BVKs (300 nos) for the provision of an integrated package of services under the social consumption sector. These are also allotted to NGOs/Charitable organisations for extending facilities like health care, skill up-gradation and educational/vocational programmes to the JJ dwellers.
- 5.11 Under the Clean Delhi-Green Delhi initiative of the Delhi government and to protect open land pockets from encroachments, 400 Shishu Vatikas and parks are envisaged in JJ Bastis/resettlement colonies to contribute towards green Delhi. In the next 3 years, DUSIB shall develop Shishu Vatikas through its Horticulture Division, in all except those JJ Bastis identified for redevelopment/re-location.

6 Jhuggi Jhopri Bastis/ Cluster

- 6.1 The inception of slums or jhuggi jhopri basties/clusters started with the development of cities. In Delhi, the formation of slums observed even before Independence. The main reasons behind the formation of slum bastis/ clusters were due to various factors such as the flow of migrants from neighbouring states for livelihood and employment. The condition was manageable before 1970 and most of the slums were resettled. After 1970, the high pace of development of Delhi and slow development in other states in northern India speeded up the flow of migration to Delhi resulting in a massive increase in the slum and J.J. bastis/ clusters.
- 6.2 The exact number of JJ bastis/ clusters was enumerated in a survey conducted by Government of Delhi in 1990. The survey report mentioned that there were 929 slum bastis/ clusters and around 2.59 lakh households in Delhi. Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board estimated the number of jhuggi jhopri bastis/ clusters and slum population of Delhi during the year 2010. It is estimated that there are 675 slum bastis/ clusters with 4 lakh households having a population of 20 lakh in Delhi.
- 6.3 The 69th round of NSS survey, inter-alia, include the subject on condition of urban slums. Unlike the previous surveys conducted under the NSS rounds, where the information was collected from each selected household, information on the civic facilities of the slums was collected from one or more knowledgeable persons in respect of each of the selected slums. About 6343 slums with approximately 10.20 lakhs households were estimated to be in existence in urban Delhi in 2012. Average 161 households per slum were found to be in these slums.

- 6.4 About 90% of slums were built on public land, owned mostly by local bodies (46%), railways (28%) and state government (16%), etc. 16.19% of the slums have cropped up along nallah/drain, around 27.64% along railway lines, approximately 27.73% at open places/parks and the remaining 28% of the slums at other places. About 74.46% slums are surrounded by residential areas, 3.36% by industrial areas, 0.66% by commercial areas and rest by another type of areas. 54.91% of slums are composed of a pucca structure, 29.47% semi-pucca and only 15.62% of slums were having unserviceable kutcha structure.
- 6.5 For 86.50% of slums, the major source of drinking water was either tap or hand pump. Most of the residents of about 30% of the slums are using a septic tank/flush type of latrine facility. At the other extreme, 22% slums did not have any latrine facility at all. Underground sewerage existed in only about 16.30% slums. About 98.38% of the slums were having underground/covered pucca/open pucca open kutcha drainage system. Only 1.62% of the slums were having no drainage system.
- 6.6 Local bodies were collecting garbage from 31.45% of slums. Out of the slums in which garbage collection is done by local bodies, the frequency of the collection was 37% on daily basis, while in 32% of slums garbage was collected atleast once in two days, once in 3 to 7 days in 29% slums and once in 8 days to 15 days in 0.68% of slums and remaining 2% falls in other category having no regular mechanism for garbage disposal.
- 6.7 About 48% of the slums had a motorable (Pucca /Kutcha) approach road. About 77% of slums were having a pucca road/lane/path within the slum. About 16.76% of slums were electrified with both street light and household use, 23.90% for household use only, 58.96% for street light only, while in 0.38% of slums there was no electricity. About 86.74% of the slums were having primary schools in the proximity of fewer than 0.5 km.
- 6.8 About 19.28% of the slum clusters were having the government hospital within a distance of 0.5 km, 28.33% in the distance 0.5-1 km, 36.31% in the distance 1-2 km, 14.27% in the range of 2-5 km and 1.81% slum clusters are covered by government hospitals in the distance of 5 km and above. About 9.30% of the slums were usually affected by water logging (inside of slum as well as approach road also) during monsoon. About 4% of the slums in Delhi were having associations either formal/informal for improving the condition of the slums formed by the slum dwellers themselves.

7 Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)

- 7.1 Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has come into existence under Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board Act, 2010, passed by the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi on the 01st April 2010. The

Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has been nominated as the nodal agency for the implementation of the scheme of relocation/rehabilitation of Jhuggi Jhopri clusters in Delhi like the improvement of the environment, relocation and in-situ development of slums in Delhi.

7.2 DUSIB is primarily responsible for the qualitative improvement of slum settlements and providing various kinds of services for slum dwellers in the city. It also undertakes works relating to the provision of shelters to the urban poor/slum dwellers under the policy for the relocation of slum and JJ dwellers, including the provisions of built-up flats under exceptional circumstances, when the properties / katras become dangerous/unfit for human habitation. The main thrust is to provide minimal civic infrastructural facilities like toilets, bathrooms and Basti Vikas Kendras (Community Centre's) in JJ Clusters.

7.3 The broad activities of DUSIB are as follows:

- Construction, Management and Maintenance of Night Shelters.
- Construction of low-cost Housing under EWS for Slum dwellers under Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and in-situ rehabilitation of slum and JJ bastis existing on the land of DUSIB, Delhi Govt and its agencies under vertical 1 of PMAY.
- Relocation and rehabilitation of squatters.
- In-situ up-gradation of JJ Bastis.
- Environmental Improvement in Urban Slums.
- Construction, Operation & Management and maintenance of Pay and Use Jan Suvidha (Toilet) Complexes. Use of Toilets has been made free from 01.01.2018.
- Construction & Maintenance of Basti Vikas Kendras / Community Halls.
- Structural Improvement and Rehabilitation of Katras.
- Work on behalf of Trans Yamuna Area Development Board.

7.4 MPD-2021 Mandates In-situ slum rehabilitation, including using land as a resource for the community and private sector participation;

- In order to prevent the growth of slums, mandatory provision of EWS housing/slum rehabilitation in all group housing to the extent, a minimum 15% of the proposed FAR on the plot.
- Housing for urban poor to the extent of 50-55% of the total;

- Recategorisation of housing types, development control norms and differential densities to make EWS/LIG housing available and economical.
- Shift from plotted housing to group housing for optimal utilization of land;
- Private sector participation for development/redevelopment of housing;
- Removing unnecessary controls (like height) for optimum utilization of land and to facilitate the creation of 'signature' projects.
- Enhancement of ground coverage, FAR and height for residential development.
- MPD-2021 envisages that for in-situ rehabilitation of JJ bastis, a maximum of 40% land can be used as a resource and minimum of 60% of land has to be used for in-situ redevelopment to rehabilitate JJ dwellers.

7.5 In-situ development shall be the preferred option, to ensure that development does not lead to a loss of job linkage or additional hours and income lost on commuting to work; where relocated, there will be an emphasis on active intervention to provide mobility or recreating livelihood linkages. Implementation of slum up-gradation may, however, be phased out and paced as per the financial and resource capacity of the state/ city.

7.6 In order to implement the provisions of a rehabilitation policy for rehabilitation of JJ dwellers, DUSIB has designed an in-situ rehabilitation plan for slum dwellers.

- Initially in-situ redevelopment of JJ Basties at 15 sites is proposed, which include 3 sites at Sangam Park, 3 sites at Sultanpuri, one site each at Sikri Bhatta/Shyam Nagar, F-block Ragubir Nagar, Lajpat Nagar, Bhalaswa Jahangir puri, Dev Nagar, Ambedkar Nagar, Jungpura and 2 sites at Mangolpuri.
- A total of more than 12,000 flats are proposed to be constructed under the scheme.
- 45 JJ Bastis having household about 18000 shall be rehabilitated in these flats including 7400 flats at Bhalswa Jhangirpuri and 1060 at Sultanpuri.

7.7 MAKING SLUM AND JJ BASTIS OPEN DEFECATION FREE

- 7.7.1 There are 675 Slum & JJ Bastis in Delhi having more than 3 lakh Jhuggies. As per the survey conducted by DUSIB in April 2016, 253 Open Defecation spots got identified at 216 locations. DUSIB has assessed the total requirement of 36600 WC toilets based on the guidelines of Swachh Bharat Mission of 1 set for 30 persons.
- 7.7.2 To curb the habit of mass defecation in open, DUSIB is providing Pay & Use Jan Suvidha complexes containing community toilets and baths in JJ cluster. 17 new toilet complexes having 878 WC seats completed. 21 Jan Suvidha Complexes containing 584 WC seats renovated/upgraded. In addition to this 38 MTVs containing 366 seats provided in various JJ Clusters where there is no space for construction of pucca Jan Suvidha Complexes. 40 portable toilets provided at various locations where there is no sewerage and water facility. Existing Toilet Complexes are improved and new Toilet Complexes are built with innovative designs. These toilets remain open 24 X 7 - for public use free of cost w.e.f. 01.01.2018.
- 7.7.3 Existing toilet complexes are getting improved and new toilet complexes are built with innovative design. All signage has been standardized, improved and made more informative. DUSIB has also planned portable mobile toilets for those locations where there are no water and toilet facilities. These toilets will have chemical technology to recycle the water for flushing and collection and discharge of sludge in nearby sewerage system after 70/80 uses.
- 7.7.4 DUSIB has requested all land-owning agencies to issue NOC to it for construction of toilets in JJ Bastis.

8 EWS HOUSING

- 8.1 Under Sub Mission-II Basic Services for Urban Poor (BSUP) of JNNURM, Government of India had approved 8 Projects of DSIIDC, 6 projects of DUSIB and 1 Project of NDMC with the revised cost of ₹ 2514.27 crore for construction of 52584 dwelling units. The construction of 28584 flats has been completed and 24000 flats are under different stages of construction. Only 1867 units got occupied by the end of December 2017. The issues and problems for low occupancy are very low eligibility rate qualifying for getting the dwelling unit, non-availability of required peripheral infrastructure facilities, apprehension of allottees of losing livelihood after shifting etc. Other issues for

in situ development of JJ clusters are lack availability of land for providing alternate accommodation to the JJ dwellers for development of the colony.

- 8.2 DUSIB has constructed 10684 EWS houses at Dwarka, Sultanpuri and Sawda Ghevra. 7400 EWS houses are under construction at Bhalswa which are likely to be completed by 31.03.2019. The DSIIDC has constructed 17,660 EWS houses under JNNURM and 16,660 EWS houses are under construction at various locations in Delhi, viz., Pooth Khurd, Baprola, Bawana, Narela, Ghoga and Bhorgarh.

9 NIGHT SHELTERS

- 9.1 Besides, coordinating the EWS Housing projects, the main focus of DUSIB is to provide shelter to the absolutely shelter less population sleeping on the pavement. At present DUSIB is operating & managing 198 Night Shelters having a capacity of about 16834 inmates. In winter the capacity is enhanced to accommodate more persons by erecting tents at various places. The capacity has been enhanced to 21134 during 2017-18.
- 9.2 Special provision has been made for women, children, families, differently able women, drug edicts etc. These Night Shelters are opened for public use for 24 hours & are equipped with basic amenities like drinking water, toilets and bath, daris, mattresses, blankets, first aid box, fire extinguishers, medical facility etc.
- 9.3 Special provisions should be made for the homeless, women and children including the differently-abled, orphans and old age persons by adopting innovative concepts such as an integrated complex with commercial space on the ground floor and night shelters on the first floor.
- 9.4 It is ensured by DUSIB that there is the availability of electricity and water, an adequate number of clean toilets, blankets, daris, jute mats, heater, geysers and colour T.V. etc. to serve the people in the night shelters.

10 Trans Yamuna Area Development Board

- 10.1 For development of Trans Yamuna area in a proper, speedy and sustained manner, Trans Yamuna Area Development Board (TYADB), an advisory Board was constituted in 1994. The Board approves and recommends works for the development of infrastructure in the Trans Yamuna area. Various agencies are involved in the development of infrastructure facilities in Trans Yamuna area such as Delhi Jal Board, Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Public Works

Department, Department of Irrigation and Flood Control and Urban Development. After the inception of Board, most of the activities relating to the development of infrastructure in the Trans Yamuna area are coordinated by the Board. The agency-wise expenditure of TYADB during 2008-09 to 2017-18 is presented in Statement 14.10

Statement 14.10
AGENCY-WISE EXPENDITURE OF TYADB: 2008-2018

(₹ Crore)

S. No.	Name of Agency	2008 -09	2009 -10	2010 - 11	2011 - 12	2012 - 13	2013 - 14	2014 - 15	2015 -16	2016 - 17	2017 - 18
1	Delhi Jal Board (DJB)	15.17	23.00	17.00	15.75	15.72	3.00	2.00	--	--	--
2	Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)	72.60	40.00	39.93	60.00	70.00	109.86	80.00	30.00	--	21.90
3	Public Works Department (PWD)	0.28	0.01	-	0.47	4.82	0.05	0.09	--	--	--
4	Irrigation & Flood Control Department (I&FC)	10.93	15.00	9.78	10.00	18.93	19.99	22.71	--	--	6.52
5	Urban Development Department (UD)	-	-	-	2.50	-	-	--	--	--	--
6	Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board (DUSIB)	-	-	-	-	-	--	5.50	--	2.00	-
7	DSIIDC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.43
	Total	98.98	78.01	66.71	88.72	109.47	132.90	110.30	30.00	2.00	29.85

Source: Urban Development Department, GNCTD

- 10.2 In the current financial year 2018-19, 58th meeting of the TYADB was held on 04.09.2018 and 30 proposals amounting to ₹29.79 Crore has been recommended for the developmental works in Trans Yamuna Area.

11 Development of Walled City- Delhi

- 11.1 For maintaining the original heritage character and to improve the environment in the walled city area, a comprehensive redevelopment plan has been prepared. It involves the active participation of governmental and non-governmental agencies and professionals for rejuvenating and maintaining the heritage areas. For ensuring the development of Walled city of Delhi, the Shahjanabad Re-development Corporation has been established. The major activity of the Corporation is to promote conservation of built and natural heritage in the National Capital Territory of Delhi which needs to be protected, nourished and maintained by all citizens. The corporation is to conserve the civic and urban heritage those are architecturally significant and are having socio-cultural value without any profit to do.

11.2 The project for Redevelopment of Chandni Chowk was approved at an estimated cost of ₹ 65.63 crore for improvement of roads, making all overhead hanging wires and services underground, improving traffic circulation and for restoring heritage character of Chandni Chowk area.

12 Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS)

12.1 Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

12.1.1 Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India launched a centrally sponsored scheme AMRUT (Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation) on 24th June 2015. The purpose of the Mission is to create an infrastructure that would have a direct impact on the real needs of people by providing water & toilet connection to each household. As per MoHUA, Govt. of India, Delhi has been divided into four AMRUT Cities, i.e. North Delhi Municipal Corporation, South Delhi Municipal Corporation, East Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Council. Since the water & sewerage are not being dealt with by DMCs, therefore, the DJB as a parastatal agency has been entrusted for executing projects of water & sewerage in all the DMC areas.

12.1.2 The AMRUT scheme envisages preparation & submission of "Service Level Improvement Plan" (SLIP) by which the ULBs have to determine the gaps in the delivery of service & therefore filling-up of these gaps are called SLIP(s). Hence, the evaluation of a project comes through filling-up of the gaps and preparing SLIP(s) for the mission components (Water, Sewerage, Storm Water Drainage, Developing greenery & Parks, Urban Transportation, which includes construction of pathways, cycle track, footpath, foot over bridge, non-motorized transport, multilevel parking, etc). The strategy of the mission is to make urban local bodies more accountable, increase the availability of resources, improve service delivery, and empower citizens. After, submission of SLIP(s) the state govt. has to compile the SLIP(s) and aggregated SLIP(s) takes the shape of "State Annual Action Plan" (SAAP). The same has to be submitted before the SHPSC under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. After the SAAP is approved by SHPSC (State Level High Powered Steering Committee), it is to be submitted to APEX Committee Chaired by Secretary, MoUD, GoI for final approval. 2.50% of the total SAAP size is mandatory for greenery projects.

- Mission Period is from FY 2015-16 to 2019-20.
- The funds under AMRUT are 100% released by Govt. of India in three instalments in the ratio of 20:40:40, details are as under: The first

instalment (20%) is released immediately after approval of the SAAP by the Apex Committee. The second and third instalments (40% each) are released on receipt of (i) Score Card, (ii) Utilization Certificates, and (iii) Project Funds Request.

- The details of allocation of funds & projects approved for the Mission period are given in statement 14.11

Statement 14.11

SAAP Year	Earmarked (₹ in Crore)	Approved (₹ in Crore)	Number of Projects Sanctioned
2015-16	226.15	223.07	06
2016-17	267.60	265.73	10
2017-18	313.51	313.51	09
Total	807.26	802.31	25

Source: - Urban Development Department, GNCTD

12.1.3 AMRUT scheme also envisages enhancing the capacity of individuals through organizing Capacity Building Programs by the empanelled agency as per the list of MoUD, GoI. This Deptt has shortlisted three training entities i.e. (i) Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, (ii) Centre for Science & Environment, Delhi and (iii) Indian Institute of Human Settlements (IIHS), Bangalore.

12.1.4 The implementation of Reforms is one of the key elements of AMRUT. The Govt. of NCT of Delhi has achieved most of the reforms mentioned in the AMRUT guidelines. Credit Rating of the ULBs is also a part of reforms mentioned under AMRUT guidelines which are to be done by an agency empanelled by MoHUA, GoI to assess the financial capability of ULBs. The three DMCs have appointed ICRA for Credit Rating. The credit rating of all four ULBs have been completed, the rating given to them are as under:

Sl. No	AMRUT Cities	Rating Given	Rated by Agency
1	New Delhi Municipal Council	A++	CARE
2	North Delhi Municipal Corporation	BB+	ICRA Ltd.
3	South Delhi Municipal Corporation	AAA	ICRA Ltd.
4	East Delhi Municipal Corporation	BB-	ICRA Ltd.

- 12.1.5 Energy efficiency for water pumps and street lights also comes under Municipal Reforms. In this regard, a MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) has to be signed between EESL and Urban Development Department, GNCTD. The process has already started for signing the MoU. As regards, street lighting, all three DMCs have appointed agencies for conversion of street lights into “LED”, and the work is in progress.

12.2 SMART CITY MISSION

- 12.2.1 The Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India launched the Smart City Mission in the month of June 2015 for which Delhi has been allocated one Smart City. The mission aims at providing people in cities with a decent quality of life along with a clean and sustainable environment through the application of ‘smart’ solutions to their problems. Major elements in this mission include adequate water supply; affordable housing; strong IT connectivity and digitalisation; security of citizens (especially women, children and the elderly); and quality health and education. Strategies deployed by the SCM are city improvement (retrofitting), city renewal (redevelopment) and city extension (green field development), in addition to a pan-city initiative in which smart solutions are applied covering larger parts of the city including slum areas. The Smart City Plan (SCP) of a city contains the city vision statement, strategy and the model chosen—retrofitting/ redevelopment/green field/pan city and smart solutions etc, the proposal for financing the smart city and the revenue model to attract private participation.
- 12.2.2 The selection process of Smart City under the Smart City Mission is a two stage processes. In the stage-1, the State Governments invited all the three Delhi Municipal Corporations and New Delhi Municipal Council to participate in the Smart City Mission, wherein only New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) was selected. The NDMC has been selected by MoUD after due recommendations by the State Level High Powered Steering Committee (HPSC) under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary.
- 12.2.3 The NDMC has established a wholly owned Public Limited Company namely, New Delhi Municipal Council Smart City Limited (SPV). The SPV has received a grant of ₹ 194 Crores from MoUD, GoI and ₹ 100 Crores from NDMC. Out of ₹ 294 crore, seed capital of ₹ 250 crore has been created and rest amount used as a grant.

- 12.2.4 NDMC under Smart City plan had envisioned 69 projects worth ₹1897.27 crores in four broad sectors i.e. E-Governance & M-Governance, Information Dissemination, Electricity distribution and Solar energy. Out of 69 projects 33 projects have been completed and work under progress in 36 projects.
- 12.2.5 NDMC has constructed 28 Roll Call Centers, wherein facilities of attendance, drinking water, rest-area, separate men/women toilets have been provided, which is one of its first kind project in the Country.
- 12.2.6 NDMC has taken steps to improve energy efficiency by replacing most of the appliances in its buildings to energy efficient appliances. Model building Bye-laws as approved by the Ministry of Urban Development, GoI has been implemented in NDMC.
- 12.2.7 NDMC has attained a credit rating of AA+ by CARE in 2016.

12.3 National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)

The National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) was launched in 2014 by Govt. of India with the objective to reduce poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities, resulting in appreciable improvement in their livelihoods on a sustainable basis, through building strong grass-root level institutions.

- 12.3.1 Samajik Suvidha Sangam/ Mission Swaraj (SSS/MS) has been designated as State Urban Livelihood Mission (SULM) By UD Department, GNCT of Delhi to implement the centrally sponsored scheme, NULM in Delhi. The first meeting of the Executive Committee of SULM was held on 22.6.2017 under the Chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Delhi. In the Executive Committee (SULM) meeting, for identification of urban poor in Delhi, as the beneficiary for the components of NULM, the eligibility criteria as per the guidelines of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-a scheme of Ministry of HUPA, GoI) has been approved. A proposal for concurrence of Ministry of HUPA, GoI is being submitted.
- 12.3.2 Salient Features and progress of various components of NULM are given in statement 14.12:

Statement 14.12

S.No.	Component	Salient Features	Progress under the scheme
1.	Employment through Skills Training & Placement (EST & P)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide training through NSDC or State Training Providers (STPs). • Placement and Post Placement assistance is to be provided to successful candidates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As per guidelines, states can empanel government institutes, training providers of National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) and training providers engaged by other Government Agencies for the purpose of skill training. List of 10 such training providers (associated with NSDC) has been obtained. The Department of Training & Technical Education has also identified 23 training providers.
2.	Self-Employment Programme (SEP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial assistance in the form of interest subsidy on the bank loan (individual loan limit: ₹ 2 Lakh and Group enterprise loan limit: ₹ 10 Lakh Interest subsidy over and above 7% rate of interest will be available on a bank loan for setting up of single or group enterprise. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • District task force committees are being formed to identify and select the beneficiaries. These DTFCs will be constituted at the Revenue Districts under the District Magistrates concerned instead of ULBs, as approved by the Executive Committee of SULM, Delhi.
3.	Social Mobilization and Institutional Development (SM&ID)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SHGs and their federations, autonomous registered agencies may be engaged as Resource Organizations (ROs). • A maximum of ₹ 10, 000/- per SHG may be spent for its formation, handholding, training, bank linkage, the formation of the federation and other related activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22 Resource Organizations have been empanelled under the SM&ID component for formation, handholding and establishment of Self Help Groups. MoUs have also been signed with the Resource Organizations.
4.	Capacity Building and Training (CB & T)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CB&T component includes technical support to be given at State and City levels by placing experts and support staff and facilitating training and other capacity building supports for Mission Management Unit (MMUs) at state and city levels for SULM. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The proposal for sanction of requisite posts, as per the norms of the NULM is under submission to the Urban Development Department, GNCT of Delhi.

S.No.	Component	Salient Features	Progress under the scheme
5.	Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure availability and access of the urban homeless population to permanent shelters including the basic infrastructure facilities like water supply, sanitation, safety and security. • Cater to the needs of especially vulnerable segments of the urban homeless like the dependent children, aged, disabled, mentally ill and recovering gravely ill, by creating special sections within homeless shelters and provisioning special service linkages for them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under Shelter for Urban Homeless component of NULM, construction of 4 new shelters and refurbishment of 13 existing shelters has been initiated by DUSIB and ₹ 3 Crore released to DUSIB for the same.
6.	Support to Urban Street Vendors (SUSV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey of street vendors and the issue of Identity Cards and Development of city street vending plans • Training and Skill Development, Financial Inclusion, Access to credit & Linkages to social security schemes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detailed Project Reports for the Street Vendors, as per the guidelines of NULM from ULBs are awaited.

12.4 Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)

Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) has been launched by the Govt. of India on 02.10.2014 with the objectives of elimination of open defecation, eradication of manual scavenging, scientific solid waste management and general awareness on sanitation among others.

12.4.1 Central financial assistance earmarked for Delhi for the entire mission period (2014-2019) is given in statement 14.13.

Statement 14.13

(₹ in Crore)

	IHHT	CT	SWM	IEC	CB	Total
Earmarked	50.16	5.15	263.68	24.61	6.15	349.76
Released	25.08	5.15	116.60	10.84	0.21	157.88
Remaining	25.08	Nil	147.08	13.77	5.94	191.88

(IHHT- Individual Household Toilets, CT- Community Toilets, SWM- Solid Waste Management, IEC- Information Education & Communication, CB- Capacity Building)

12.4.2 Current Status of SBM activities

a. Utilization Certificates of ₹ 67.86 crore has already been furnished for SWM and requests were made to MoHUA, GoI for further release of funds

under SWM. The requisite UCs of other components are yet to be received from executing agencies.

- b. ₹ 53.125 crore has been received from MoHUA, GoI under SWM in 2018-19 for proposed waste to energy plant at Tehkhand in South DMC.
- c. About 50% of SBM fund laying unspent with the executing agencies. The major portion of unspent fund lies with the North DMC (78%) and East DMC (47%), particularly in IHHT and SWM component. Reason for poor utilization in IHHT is due to weak demand and that for SWM, their difficulty in providing a matching contribution.

12.4.3 ODF Status

- a. The New Delhi Municipal Council, South DMC and Delhi Cantonment Board have been declared and Certified ODF city.
- b. East DMC declared as ODF on 2nd October 2017 and North DMC on 31st December 2017. The matter has been referred to as MoHUA, Govt. of India for third-party verification/certification.
- c. User charges in all CTs waived wef 1st January 2018 and all CTs to remain open 24x7.

12.4.4 Regarding State Contribution

- a. The State Share enhanced from ₹ 1333/- to ₹ 4000/- to encourage more IHHT beneficiaries.
- b. ₹ 17.71 crore as State Share has been proposed as a mandatory matching share against the central release of ₹ 53.12 crore for the waste to energy plant at Tehkhand in South DMC.

12.4.5 Status of Municipal Solid Waste Management, ODF Status and Disable friendly Toilets

Solid waste of 10,600 MTPD is collected and transported to three landfill sites and processing plants. Approximately 55% of the total generated waste is processed through Waste to Energy and Waste to Compost plants and rest is dumped in 3 Sanitary Landfill Sites (SLFs).

Statement 14.14
Waste Scenario in Delhi (MTPD)

ULBs	MSW Generated (MTPD)	Waste Processed (MTPD)	MSW Processing Facility	Waste Dumped at SLF (MTPD)
East DMC	2800	1300	12 MW WTE plant, Ghazipur	1000 (Ghazipur SLF)
North DMC	4000	2000	24 MW WTE & 150 WTC Plant at Narela-Bawana	2200 (Narela-Bawana SLF)
APMC	200	0		
South DMC	3300	2200	16 MW WTE and 200 MTPD WTC plant at Okhla	1900 (Okhala SLF) 1400 of SDMC & 500 of EDMC
NDMC	300	0		
Total	10600	5500	52 MW	5100 (at SLFs)

Statement 14.15
Proposed capacity addition for Municipal Solid Waste

ULBs	Proposed capacity addition in existing plant (MTPD)	Proposed capacity addition with new plant (MTPD)	Timeline (Months)
East DMC	900	Nil	12
North DMC	Nil	1500	36
South DMC	1000	2000	12 & 27 Resp.
Total	1900	3500	

Statement 14.16

Construction & Demonization waste scenario in Delhi

1	Generation of C&D waste	5000 MT per day
2	C&D waste collected per day	4500T
3	C&D collection sites	167
4	Active landfills	3
5	C&D waste processing facilities	1 North Delhi- Burari (2000 TPD) 1 East Delhi – Shastri Park (500TPD)
6	Proposed C&D waste processing facilities	SDMC - Bakkarwal 500T in 12 months NDMC - Ranikhera 500T in 12 months EDMC - 500T

Statement 14.17

Solid Waste Management – Door to Door collection

ULBs	No. of Wards	Wards with 100% Door to Door Collection
North MCD	104	64
South MCD	104	104
East MCD	64	64
DCB	08	08
NDMC	14	14
Total	294	254

12.5 Challenges for Housing and Urban Spaces

- 12.5.1 The multiplicity of Land Ownership: Multiplicity of authorities, lack of land ownership with concerned agencies, limited power with the DUSIB to provide services, and legal restraints, are some major bottlenecks. In situ up gradation depends on proper security of tenure based on a clear land title. In Delhi, 30% of the slums are on state government land, whilst the rest are on central government land. The land is not a state subject in Delhi; and DDA, a central government organ, is the sole implementing authority of Delhi Master Plan 2021. Railways, local bodies, Delhi Jal

Board and the like are some other major landowners. There is confusion regarding land ownership among various public agencies.

- 12.5.2 Exclusion: Poor migrants and low-income dwellers fail to avail of various subsidies, for want of proper documents and they do not know who to approach. Lack of education also acts as a barrier.
- 12.5.3 Development Control: Unauthorised colonies are regularised from time to time. Once regularised, uncontrolled construction activities multiply in these colonies. Plots have been sub-divided continuously in the informal settlements and notified slums, resulting in poorly ventilated houses with inadequate infrastructure and poor accessibility. Urban villages also face similar problems.
- 12.5.4 Land Availability and Costs: Land costs are very high, making affordable housing a challenge. The growth of satellite cities has significantly diverted population flows to outside Delhi but has not resulted in a decline in land price. Poor new migrants do not get affordable accommodation close to the area of work, thwarting inclusion.
- 12.5.5 Basic Services and Infrastructure: To ensure equitable urban development, piped water, electricity and toilets need to be provided to every house. In cases where people do not own land, services are provided at the community level on a shared basis. For all this, properly covered drains with outfalls, solid waste collection and disposal with networking to city's infrastructure are the need of the hour. These are constrained by non-availability of adequate resources and the city's capacity to provide these services.
- 12.5.6 Linkages with Livelihoods: Economically weaker sections often work in the informal sectors. Many use their homes as spaces for economic activities. Housing provided at the peripheries of the city might disrupt their livelihoods, the periphery being far away from the workplace. Provision of shared household services like water, sanitation and electricity also has an impact on the productivity of the poor. Availability of finance is often linked to legal land tenure, which is generally not available to these sections which again are an impediment to achieving higher productivity.
- 12.5.7 Citywide Integration: Slums are developed often as a standalone-efforts, without integrating them with the city's development plan. Hence, low-income settlements are often not connected to mainstream development. This results in a lack of accountability and community involvement. Inclusiveness cannot be achieved without a proper institutional framework.

- 12.5.8 Legal Constraints: Several courts have passed judgments in favour of the demolition of unauthorised structures. This has led to the eviction of several shelter-less people and poses a threat to the inclusiveness of the city.