



UNNAT BASTI

उन्नत बस्ती

hamara ghar - hamara sapna - hamari yojana



Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS) is a non-profit organisation working with the mandate for a humane social order based on truth, justice, freedom and equity. Established in 1960, IGSSS works for development, capacity building and enlightenment of the vulnerable communities across the country for their effective participation in development.

With its presence in 25 states and one Union Territory of India, IGSSS has set its thematic focus on promoting sustainable livelihood, energising the youth as change makers, protecting lives, livelihood and assets from the impact of hazards, advocating for the rights of CityMakers (Homeless Residents) and developing cadre of leaders from the community and civil society organisations. Gender and Youth are underlining theme across all its interventions.



EMARA is a collaborative urban regeneration vpractice that delves into contemporary issues to provide long term solutions for a better society. Partnering with a host of specialists, we diagnose complex array of issues and its interdependencies to design self-sustainable solutions.

Handbook Content:

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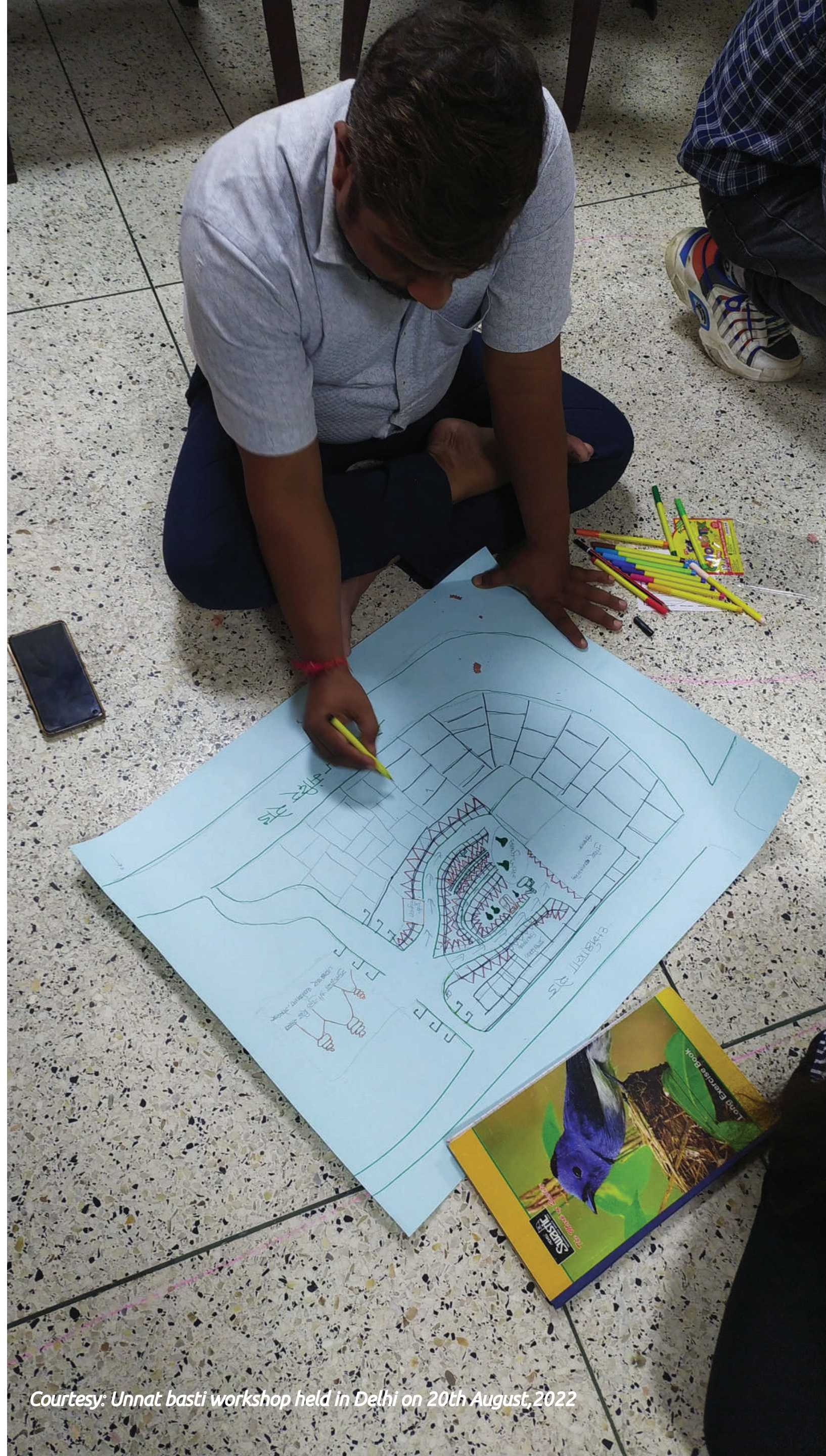
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Acronyms

- 1. DDA** Delhi Development Authority
- 2. NGO** Non - Government Organization
- 3. EWS** Economically Weaker Section
- 4. IGSSS** Indo-Global Social Service Society
- 5. MCD** Municipal Coporation of Delhi
- 6. CF - CSR** Corporate Social Responsibility
- 7. MLA** Member of Legislative Assembly
- 8. ULB** Urban Local Bodies

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1. INTRODUCTION

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fig 1. Life in a basti

source: EMARA

1.1 Overview

Around 24% of the global urban population lives in *bastis*, which means one out of every four urban citizens of the world lives in a *basti*.

Within India, 35% of the urban population lives in *bastis*, which means one out of every three urban citizens of India lives in a *basti*.

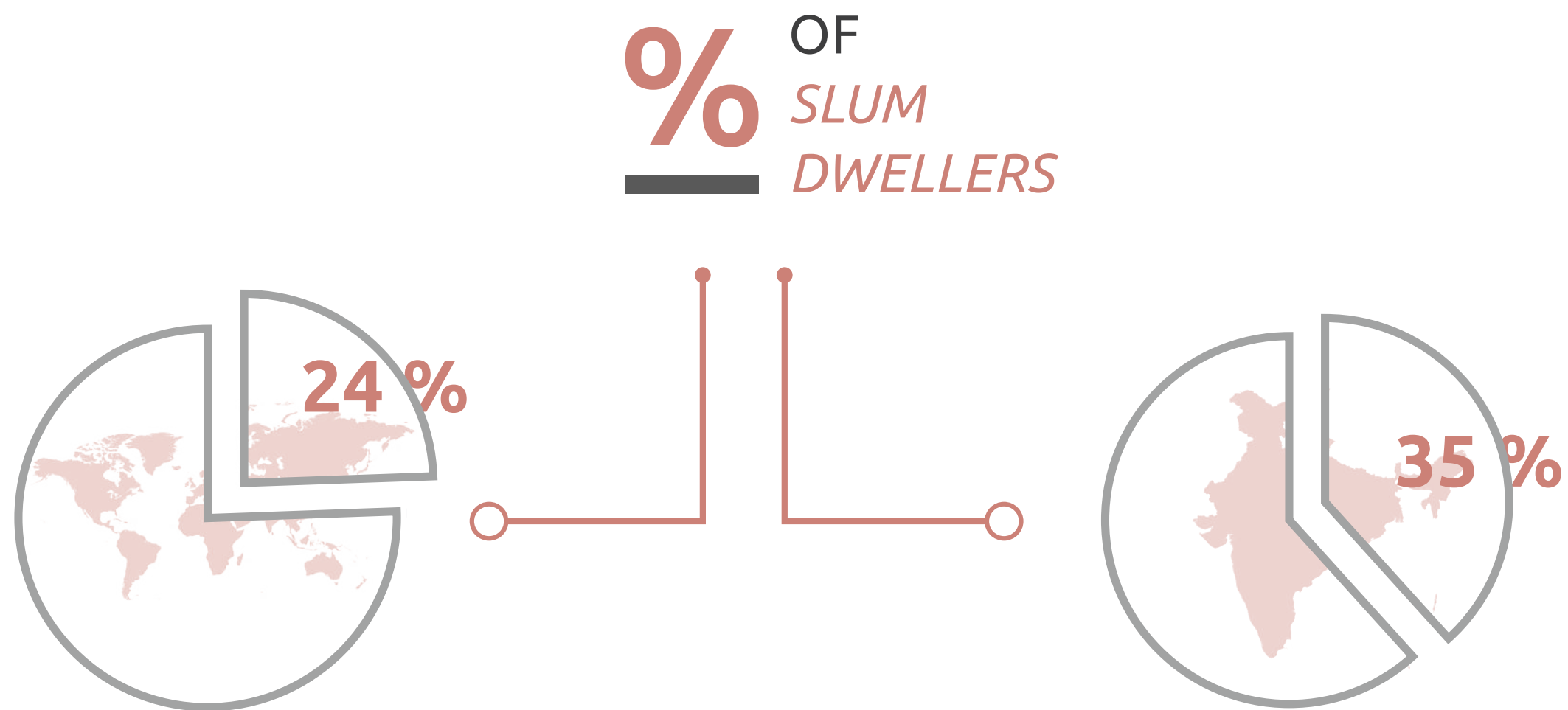


fig 1. 35% of urban population of India lives in *bastis*, and 24% of the world population lives in *bastis*

As is obvious, these numbers show that, *bastis* are an answer to the growing populations in the cities of our world, and not a problem, as many would like to believe.

Our cities run by all the work you do. If you stop working, even for a single day, our cities will collapse. Then why is it that our cities are so hesitant to even give you the little land that you ask to build your homes?

Your *basti* is your right. You came to the city to access better opportunities of livelihood, better education, better healthcare, better services and a better lifestyle. Nobody has the right to deny you these. You have the freedom to come to the city and the right to be treated with equal dignity and autonomy as any other citizen. These are your constitutional rights.

1.2 Basti and its placement in cities

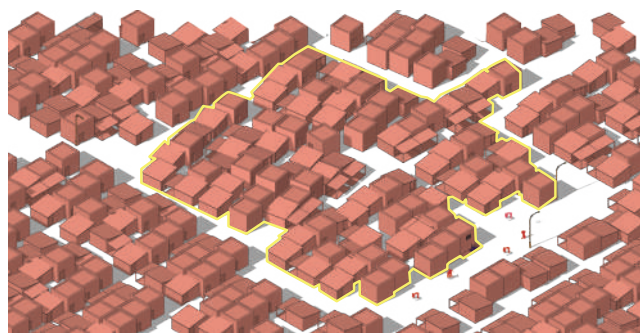


Bastis get formed because our cities do not have enough affordable formal housing to accommodate the constantly growing urban population. Even the cheapest homes available on the market are too expensive for most people to afford. And it is unreasonable to expect the government to be able to keep up with this relentless urbanisation and housing demand.

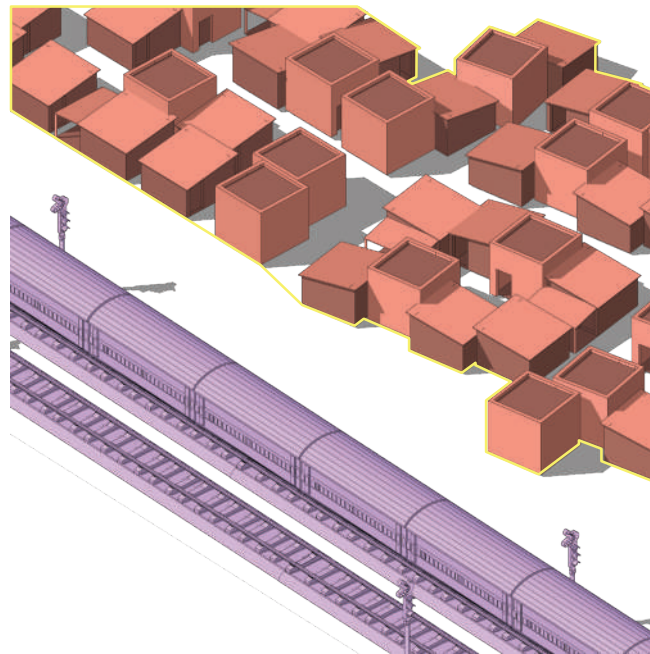
But it is reasonable to expect the government to aid and support *bastis*, instead of declaring them as unauthorised and illegal settlements, and to expect them to see in our *bastis* a solution and not a problem! To some extent, they do understand this and have made some policies around the same from which you all can benefit. More on this has been discussed later.

1.3 Typologies of *basti*

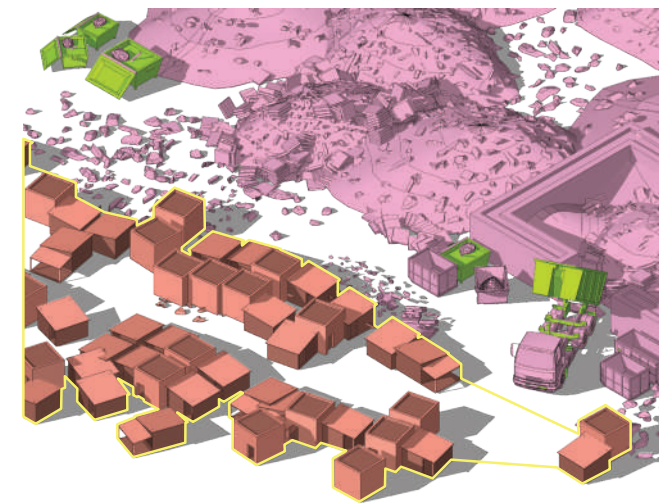
Bastis are not a particular type of settlement but a living condition. Throughout the country they appear in all shapes, sizes, forms and economic condition. But, they can broadly be classified into a few typologies. Your slum might be included but not limited to the following typologies:



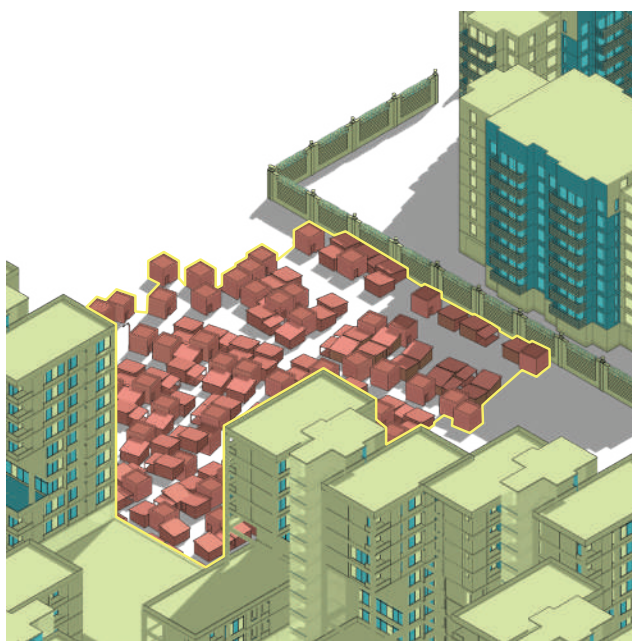
1. A cluster of small bastis to comprise of a larger basti



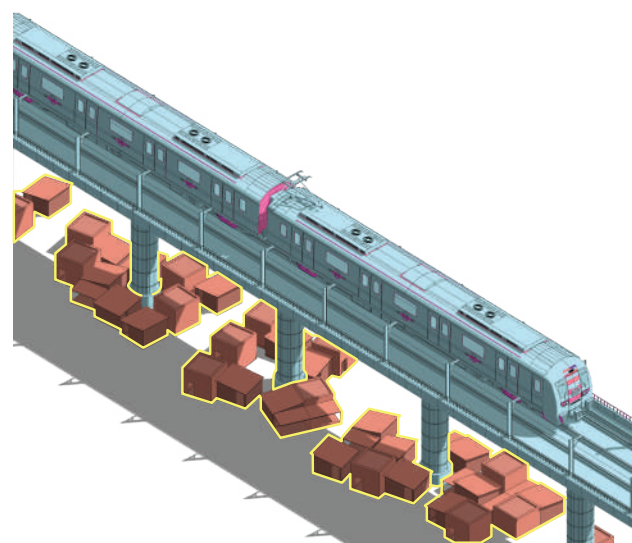
1. Beside transport infrastructures (Railway corridor, Portland, highway, bus terminals, metro, etc)



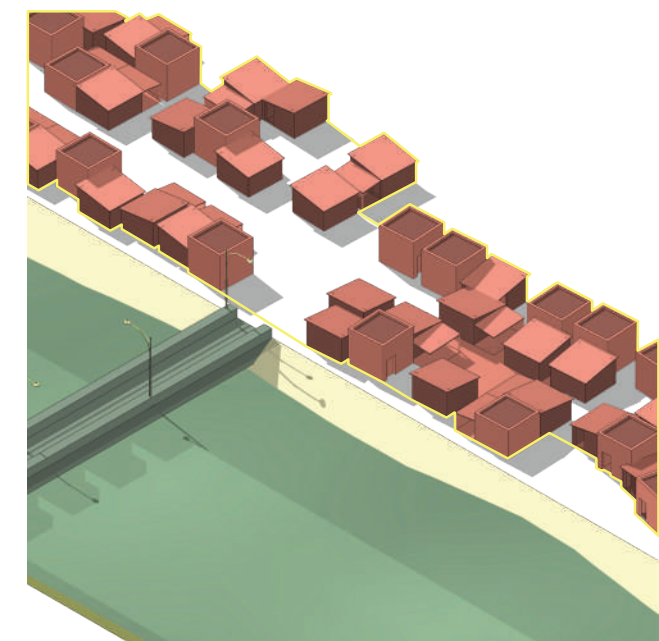
3. Near landfills



4. A basti in-between housing complexes



5. On unused government land



6. Adjacent to a nala, sewage system, waterbody, etc

• What is the type of your *basti*? _____

1.4 The vision of *Unnat basti*

Humara sapna,

Humara ghar,

Humari yojana.

The handbook aims to act as a catalyst for the initiation of the Insitu-upgradation through a people-led inclusive approach to create liveable, resilient, and secure *basti*.

The concept rides on the fundamental premise that people of *basti* are capable enough to drive the change in the communities, and all that they require is direction and assistance in the form of little 'expertise' of architects and planners who help them evolve their own local solutions to the challenges that they are facing. Though there are huge infrastructural gaps and aspirations of the people, the community should realize that their achievement of the same will have to be gradual movement towards a planned development. The initiation of the design process cannot be done without understanding of the community, their history, their needs, and their aspirations. Especially transgender, youth and women, who are sometimes not heard in the mainstream community development discussions.

The main strategies were to focus on their strengths as a community, a people-led approach that is material and budget conscious, uses the existing terrain effectively and adopts sustainable practices to address the present lived realities and provide for a healthy and secure *basti*.

Thus, the design then is not a 'rigid' one that is drawn to limit and restrict, that is meticulously 'drafted' by architects, but a design that allows the community to engage and develop it further as per their needs and requirements in future.

1.5 Need for this toolkit

When we begin to aspire and plan to address these issues in our bastis, often times we don't know where to start and how to go about things. This toolkit will offer you solutions and a step by step methodology of how to address the issues which trouble you and your community the most.



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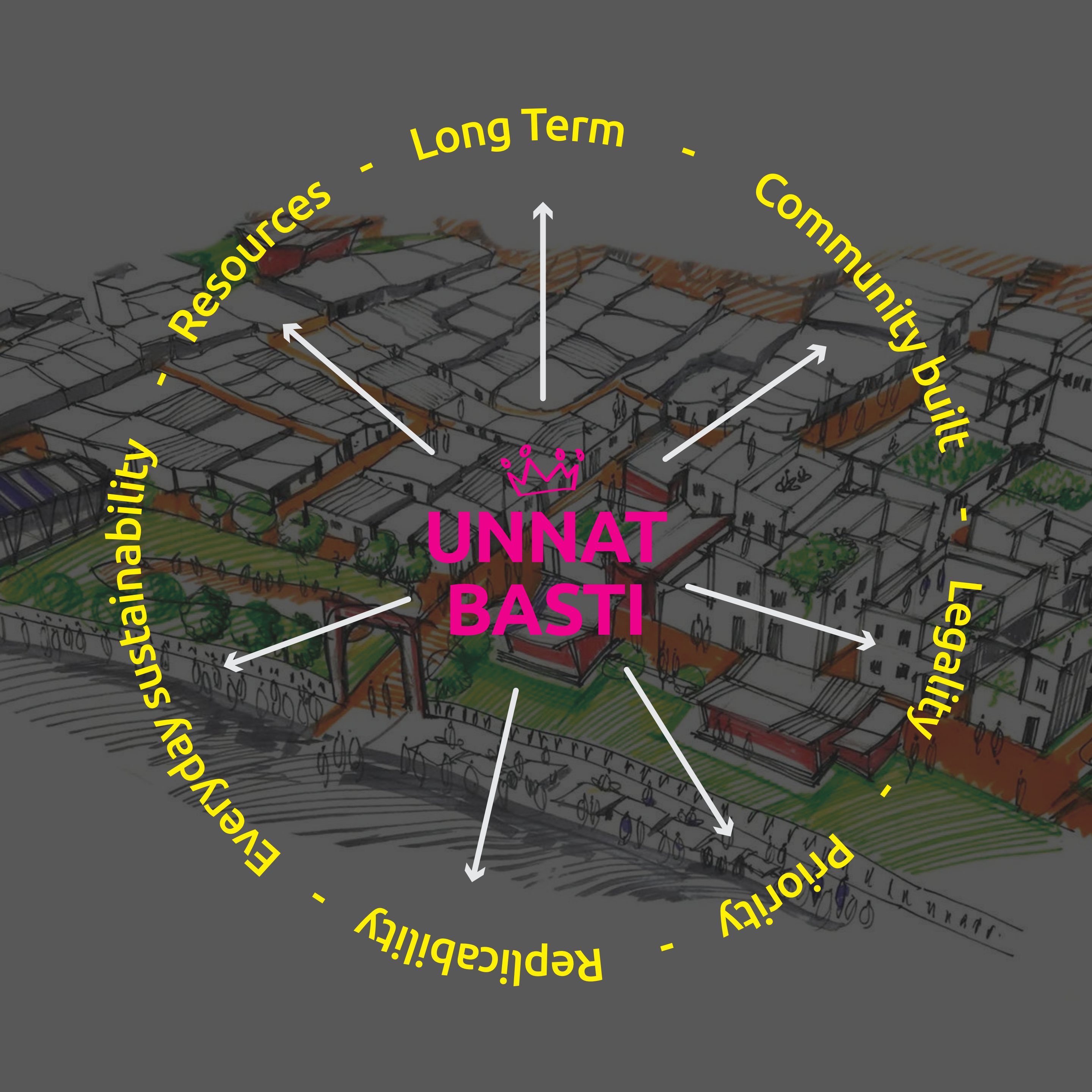
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2. PRINCIPLES

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Resources - Long Term

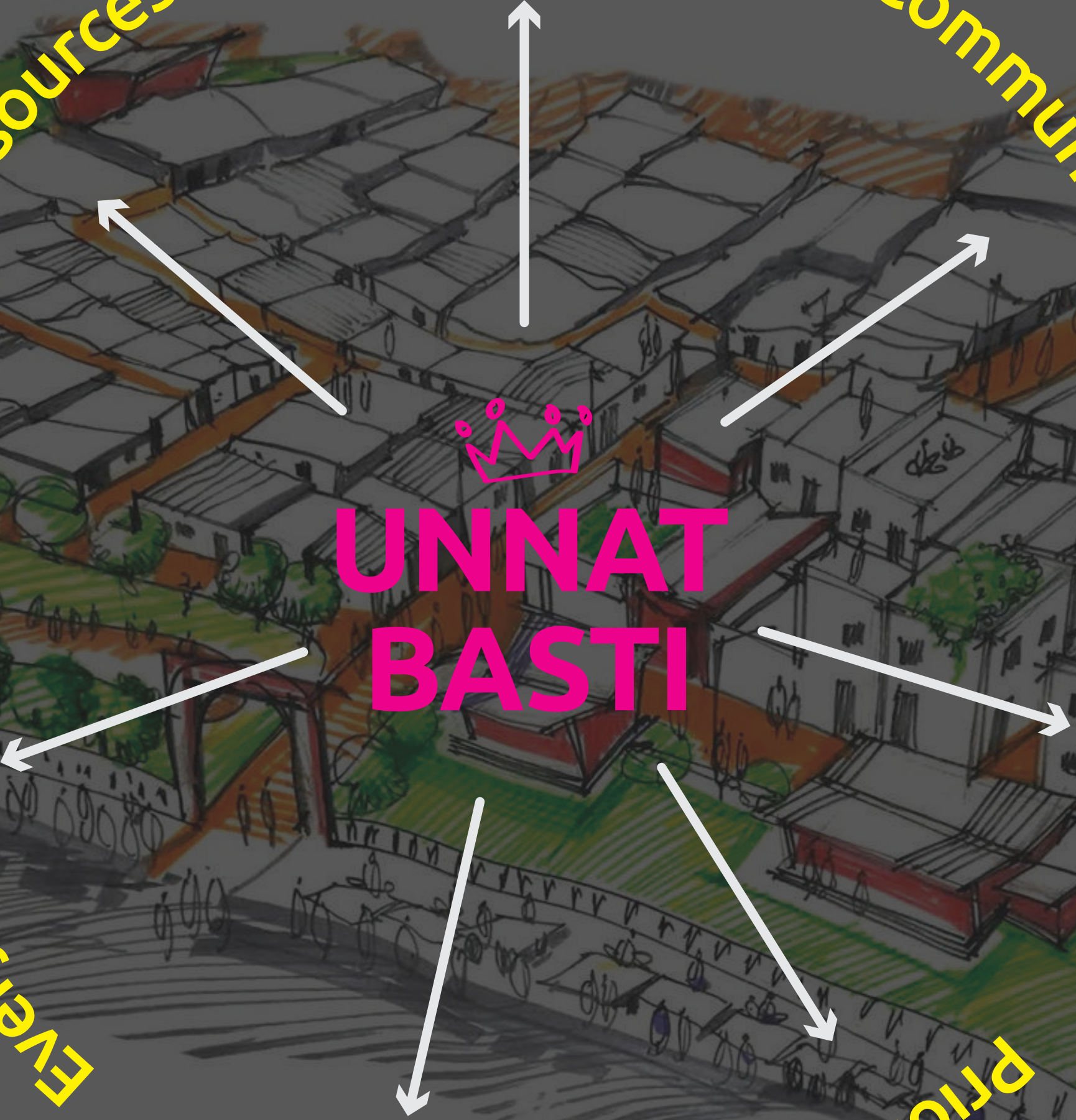
Community built

Legality

Priority

Replicability

Everyday sustainability



2.1 Long term

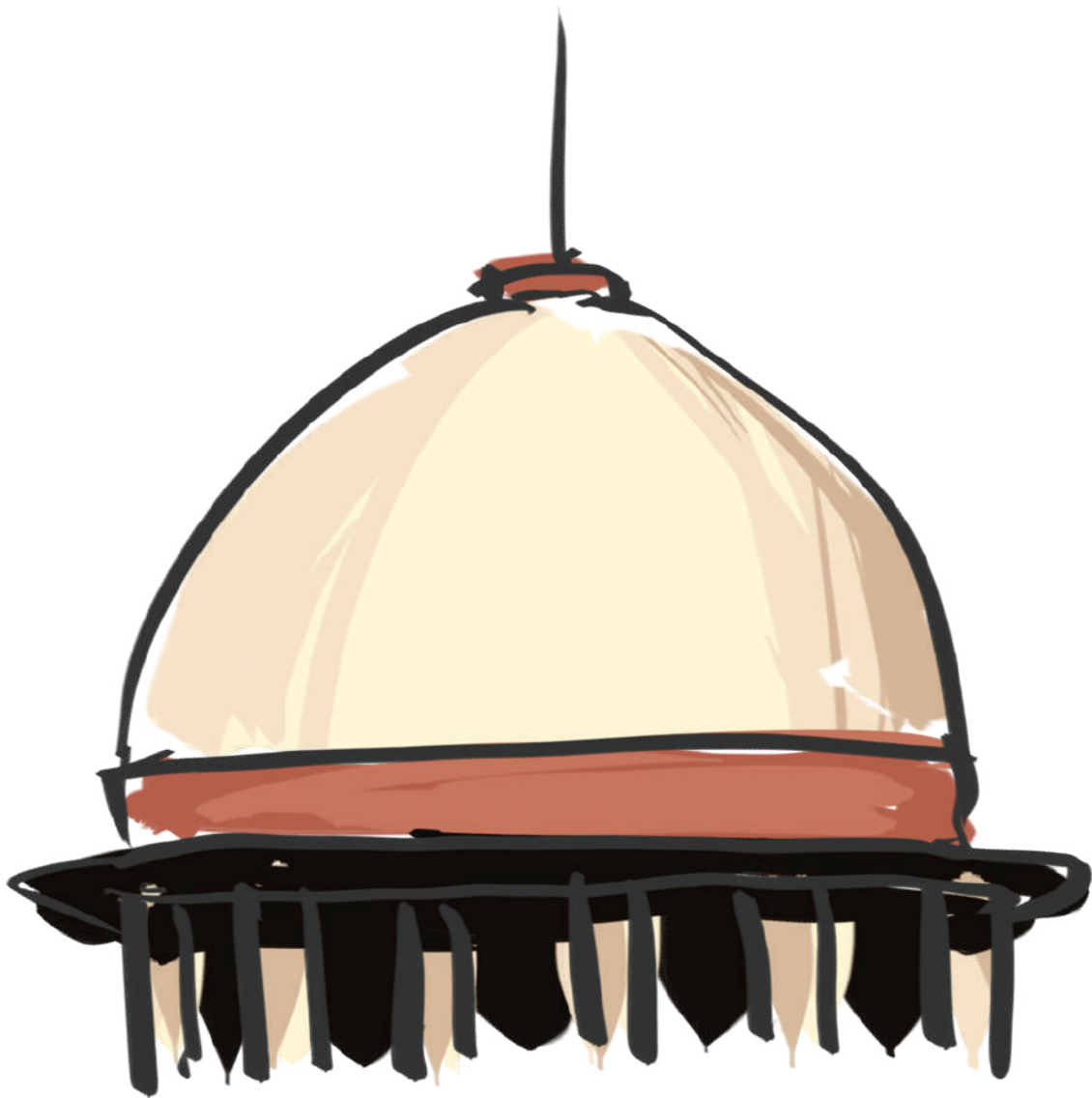
A long term planning is such that whatever proposal is envisaged should have a long term impact on the community. The project should aim to provide a better lifestyle and infrastructure for a lot of coming generations, and not just the people in the community right now.

Rather than looking into small term goals, for this purpose the entire 'project' can be divided into various phases.



2.3 Legality

Our cities are bound by laws and bylaws. These are often very harsh to people living in bastis, because they seem like luxury to them. But then, there is no way around it. So, the people of *basti* must be educated about what is legal and what isn't.



2.2 Community built

The state policies as a matter of practice completely depend on architects and designers for design of houses and settlements. If slums and informal settlements are considered, there is hardly any presence of the expert in these communities. The state needs to recognize the agency and the designers in the community, the designs need not be done by experts but by local contractors and community youth who can become para-designers to chart the development of the communities. This in-turn will help develop a sense of belonging to the upgraded settlement, rather than imposing on them a foreign ambience.



One possible priority order:

HEALTH + SANITATION + WATER

LIGHT AND VENTILLATION

DRAINAGE

EDUCATION

ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

WASTE MANAGEMENT

LACK OF PUBLIC SPACE

2.4 Priority

It is dreamy to think about a funding that is unlimited and solves all the problems of bastis at once. But in reality, a limited amount of funds is granted which needs to be strategically compartmentalized.

Here lies the importance of prioritization . This helps us to divide the funds in the order of most to least critical. In this list, health, sanitation and water comes at the top, followed by security and safety, waste management, light and ventilation, educational infrastructure, road infrastructure, community spaces, and so on. But then again, this would differ from *basti* to *basti*.

Arrange the following sectors in priority order according to the needs of your *basti*:

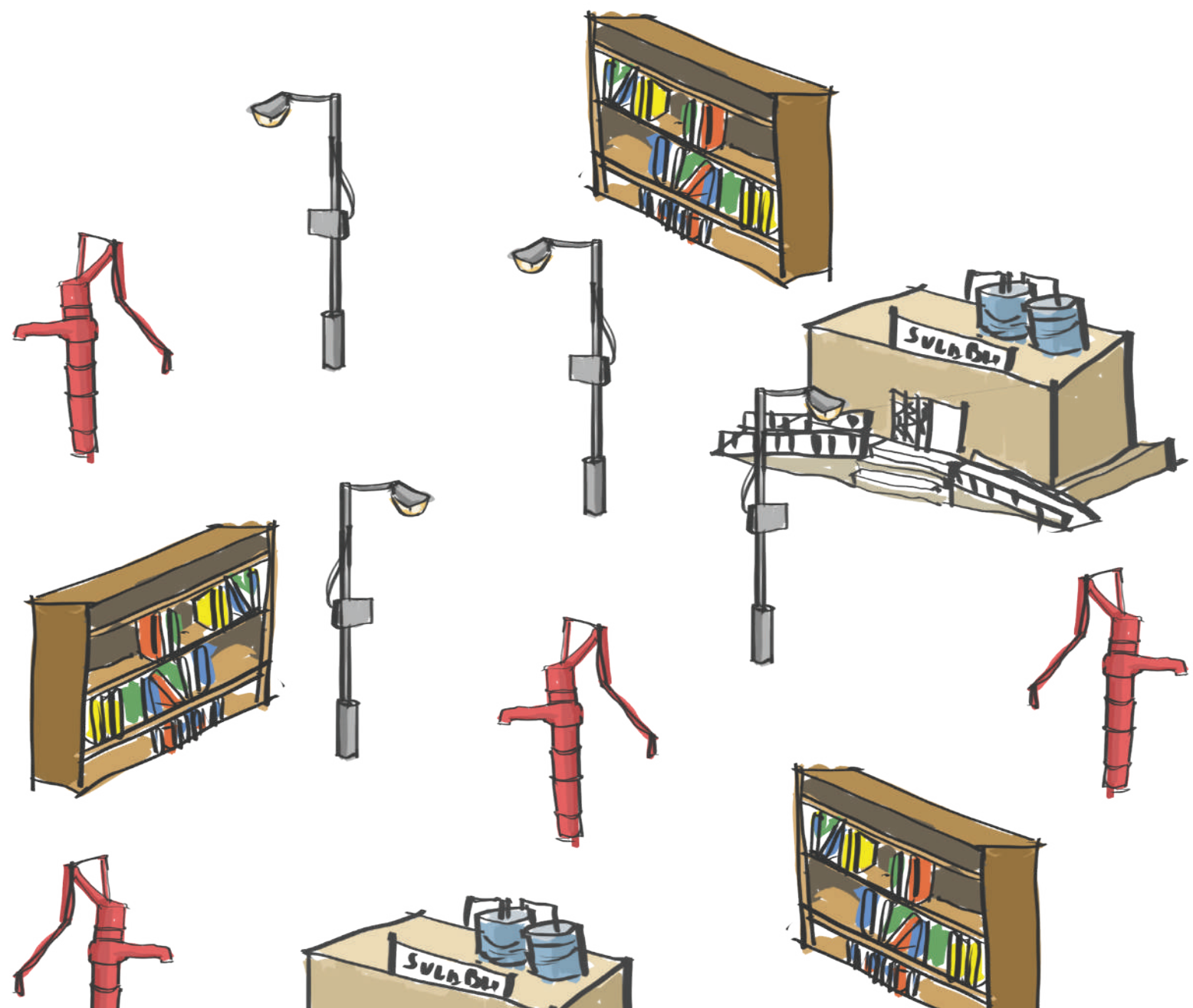
HEALTH SANITATION WATER LIGHT AND VENTILLATION

DRAINAGE EDUCATION ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE

WASTE MANAGEMENT LACK OF PUBLIC SPACE

2.5 Replicability

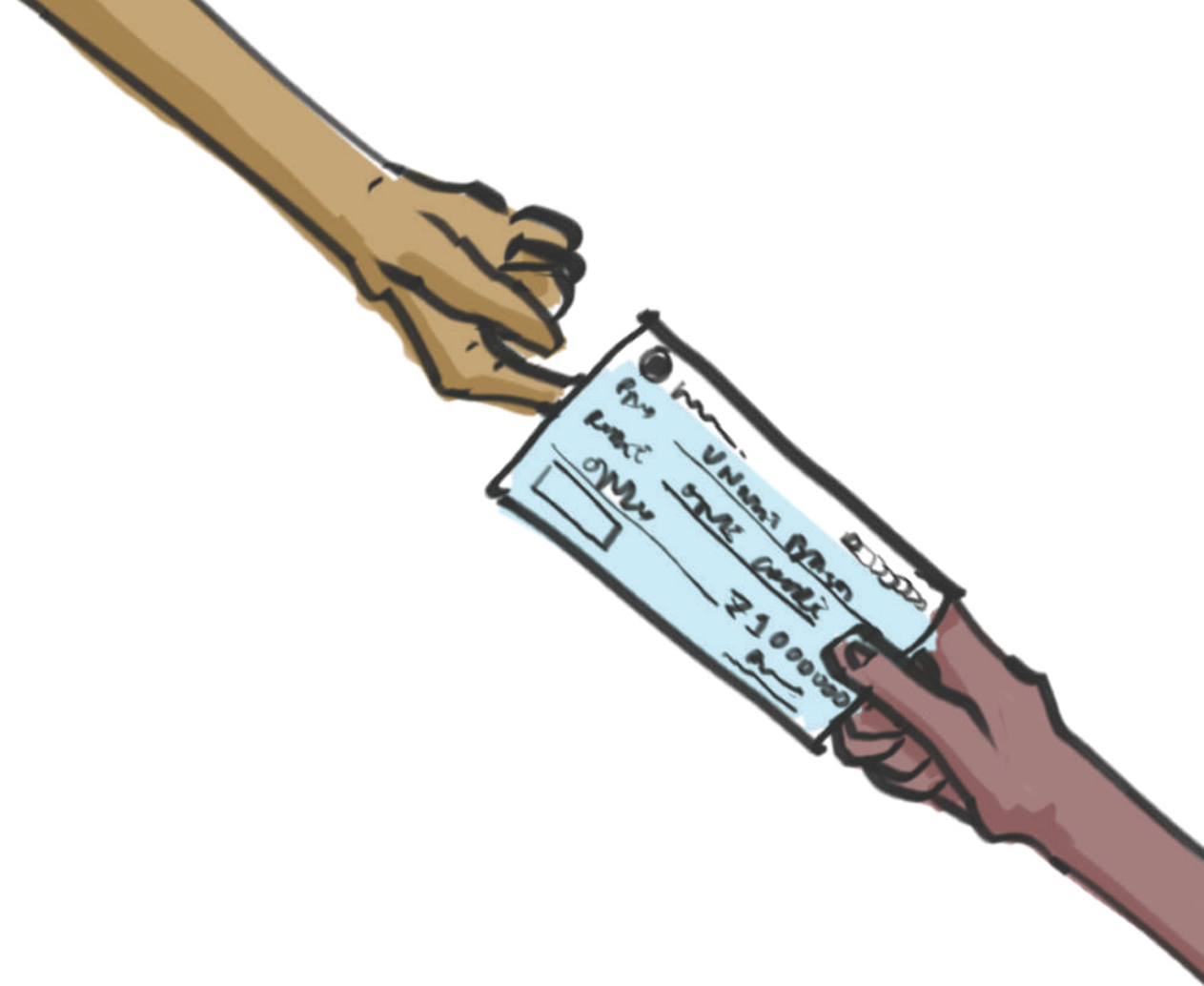
A long term planning is something that whatever proposal is envisaged should have a long term impact on the community. Rather than looking into small term goals, for this purpose the entire 'project' can be divided into various phases,



2.6 Funds & Resources

Sources of possible funds:

- i. Self funded
- ii. NGO
- iii. CF - CSR
- iv. Government schemes
- v. MLA
- vi. ULB



2.7 Everyday sustainability

Informal settlements can be attributed as more sustainable than conventional design practices. Built using recycled, cheap locally available building materials and using locally available labor.

The conventional imagination of sustainable build characteristics do not have practices made to fit slum communities. There needs to be a scaling down of practices like composting, rain water harvesting, terrace gardening and urban farming practices to be made usable for informal settlements that might benefit the poor more and will be adopted more readily.

Some examples include: Rainwater harvesting, De-compositing, urban farming, waste management, upcycle, recycle, reuse.



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3. UPGRADATION & REGENERATION

3.1 Basic services, and amenities and their possible scenarios

3.1.1 Water supply

- No water supplies
- Get from tanker
- Tube well in community
- Bore wells in community
- Common public supply points



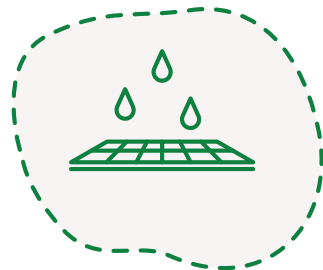
3.1.2 Road

- No walkways / roads
- Mud pathways
- Pathways made by bricks / stones
- Concrete pathways



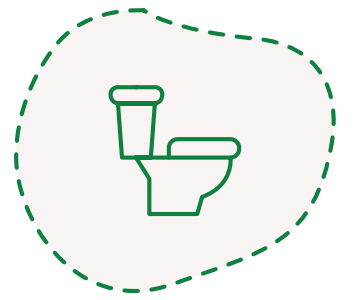
3.1.3 Drainage

- No Drainage Channel
- Partial Drainage Channel
- Open Drainage
- Closed Drainage



3.1.4 Sanitation

- All houses indulge in open defecation
- Some houses have in-house toilet facility
- Some houses indulge in open defecation
- Community Toilet(s) in basti precinct
- All houses have in-house toilet facility



3.1.5 Light and ventilation

- No light and ventilation
- Sufficient light but no ventilation
- Sufficient ventilation but no light
- Sufficient light & ventilation



3.1.6 Potable water

- Supplied through municipality tankers
- Tubewell
- Government tap-water at fixed timings
- Overhead tank at home



3.2 Sustainability & Resilience and their possible scenarios

3.2.1 Urban farming

- Space available for Urban Farming
- No Space available
- Basti people are not interested in Urban Farming
- Basti people willing to engage in Urban Farming



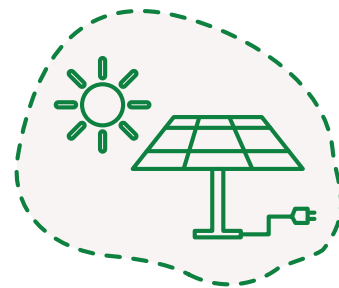
3.2.2 Waste management

- Dumped in adjacent dump yard/landfill
- Collected by Municipality
- Littered around the basti



3.2.3 Solar power and other renewable resources

- Usage of regular infrastructure
- Only some knowledge of solar products
- Usage of solar powered products



3.2.4 Rain water harvesting

- Training needed
- Small scale practices
- Prevalent in the community



3.3 Community life and resilience & their possible scenarios

3.3.1 Education

- Library
- Aanganwadi
- Primary School
- Secondary School



3.3.2 Public space

- Not available
- Open areas in between
- Porches and streets double up as a community space
- Open Space available in the vicinity



3.1 Basic services, and amenities : solutions

3.1.1 Water supply

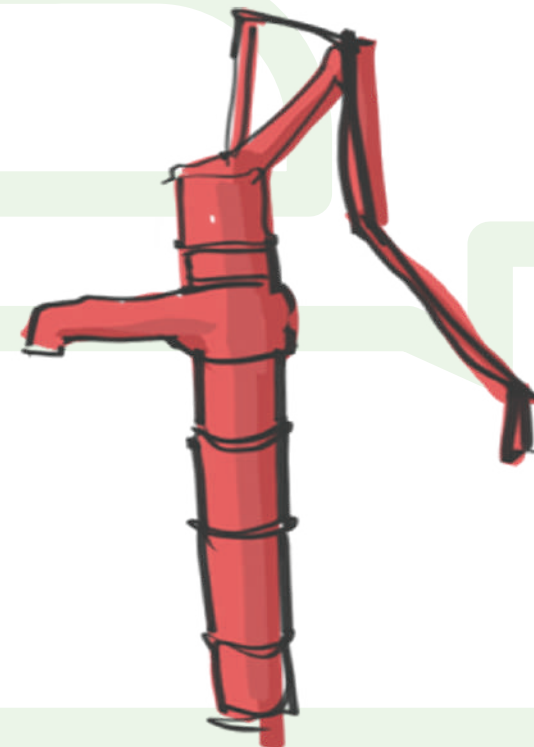
Techniques :

i. Borewell

- Setup cost

Rate

Rs. 7000-8000

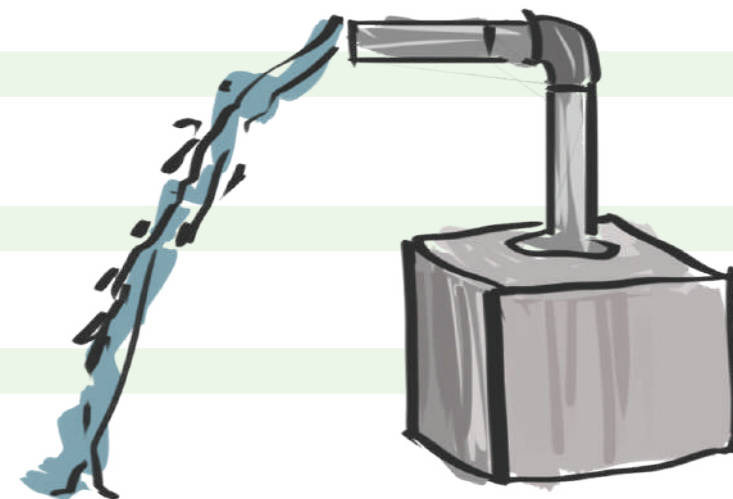


ii. Tubewell

- Setup cost

Rate

Rs. 1.5 lakh



ii. Overhead tank

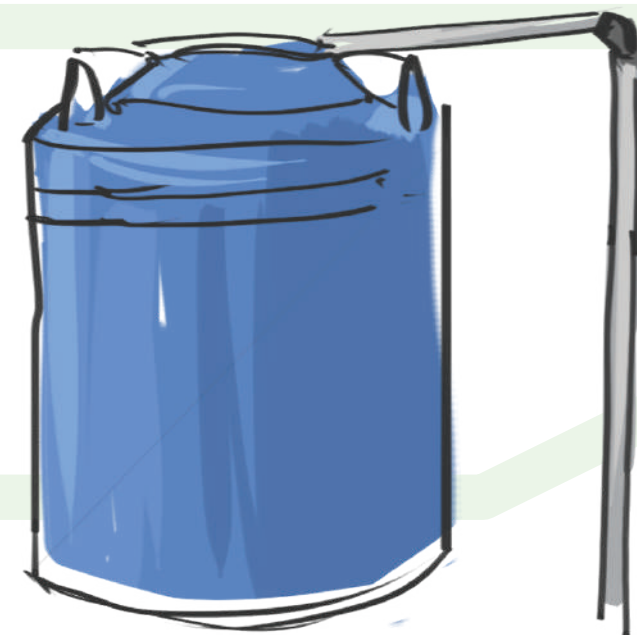
- Water tank
- MDPE water pipe
- PVC water tap

Rate

Rs. 6/litre

Rs. 25/ meter

Rs. 40



3.1.2 Road infrastructure

Techniques :

i. Cement road

- Estimated cost

Rate

Rs. 6/sq. ft



ii. Street light

- Wall hanging
- Lamp post

Rate

Rs. 7000

Rs. 8500



3.1.3 Drainage

Techniques :

i. Proper road drainage

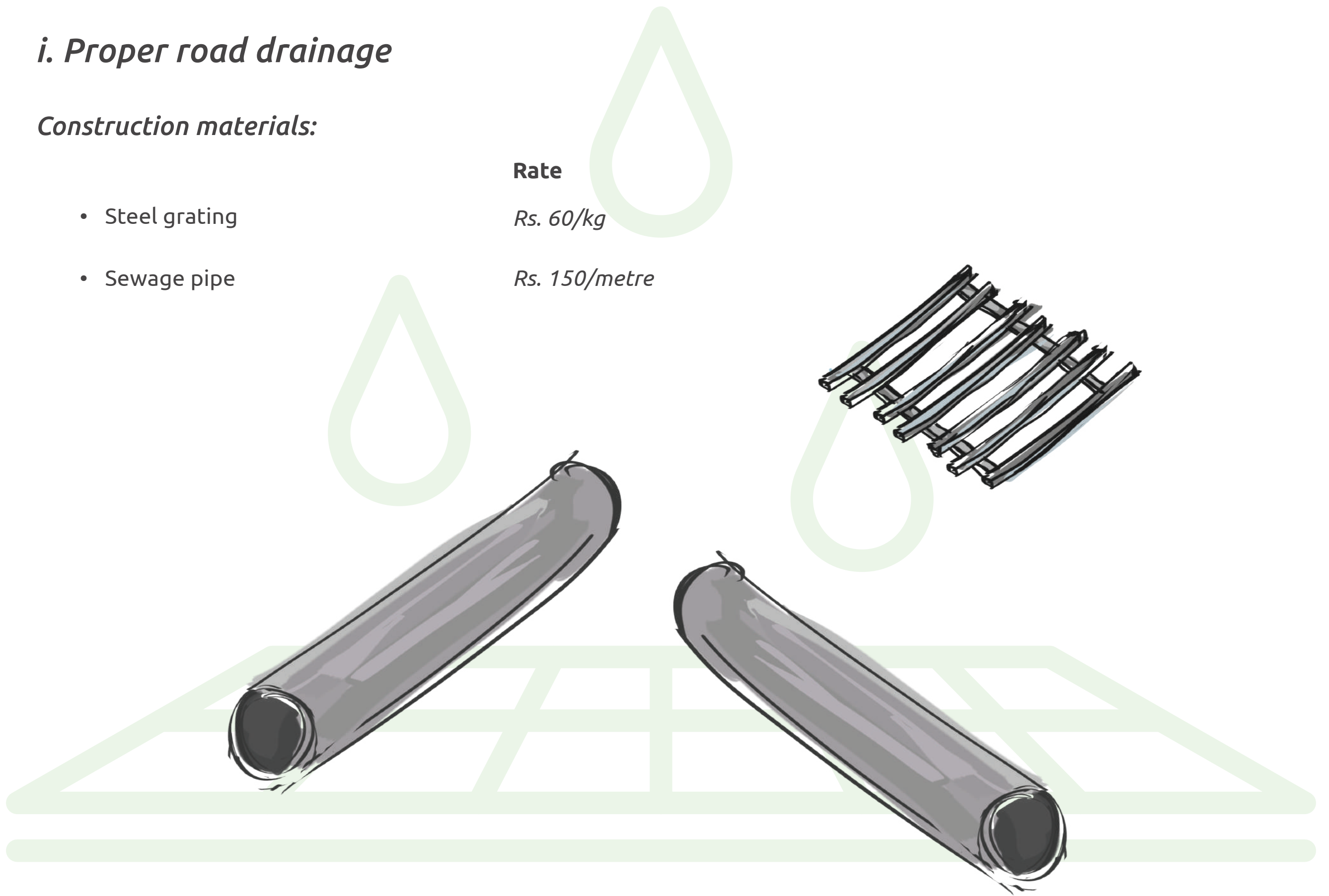
Construction materials:

- Steel grating
- Sewage pipe

Rate

Rs. 60/kg

Rs. 150/metre



3.1.4 Sanitation

Techniques :

i. Small toilet unit (1 male + 1 female)

- Estimated cost *Rs. 50,000*



ii. Sulabh complex

- Estimated cost **Rate**
Rs. 2,00,000



3.1.5 Light & ventillation

Techniques :

i. Windows on opposite sides

Construction materials:

- Aluminium strips
- Plywood
- Hinge
- Hook
- Metal grill
- Tarpaulin sheet

Rs. 50 / sq.ft

Rs. 40

Rs. 60-70

Rs. 160 / sq.ft

Rs. 100 / sq.ft



ii. Exhaust fan

- Exhaust fan

Rate

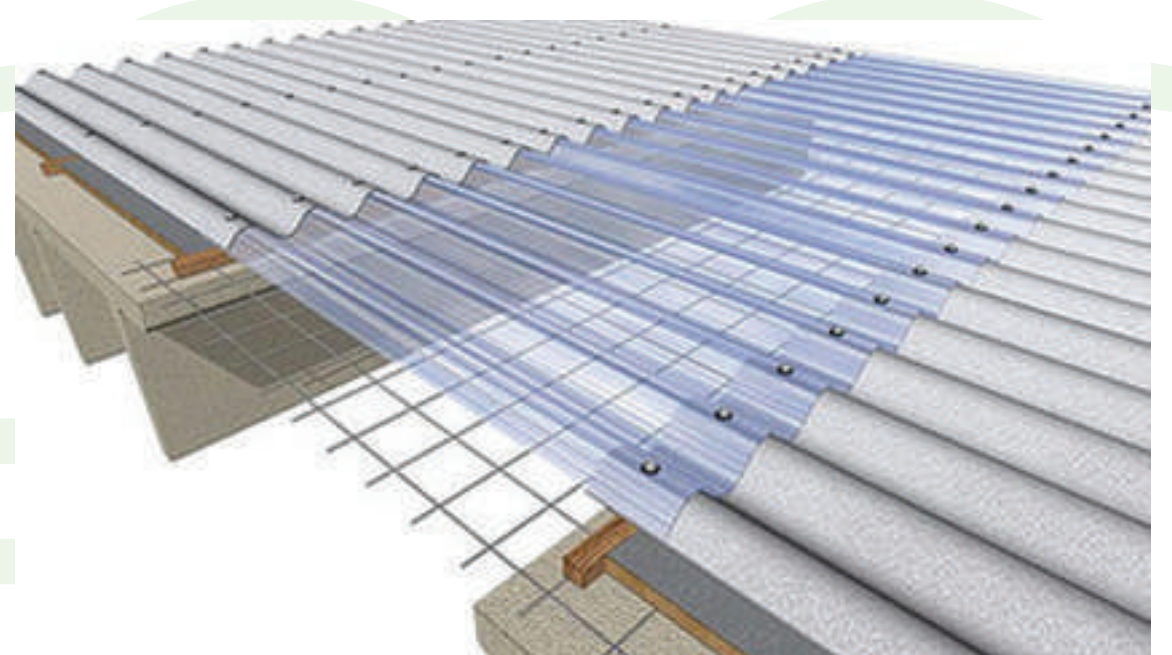
Rs. 500

iii. Translucent roofing sheet

- FRP Translucent roofing sheet

Rate

Rs. 25/ sq.ft



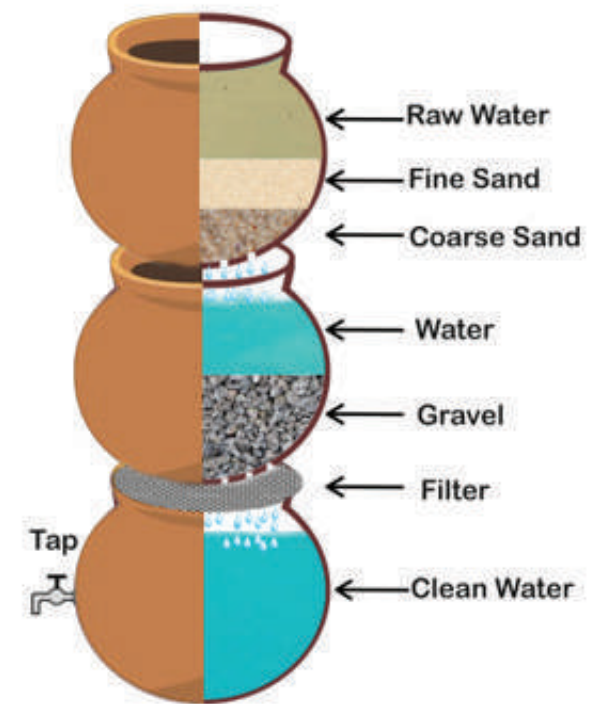
3.1.6 Potable water

Techniques :

i. Traditional water filtering techniques

- Cost
- Estimated space

Rs. 80
negligible



ii. Public water cooler

- RO purifier
- Water cooler 80L 4 taps

Rate

Rs. 6,500

Rs. 25,000



3.2 Sustainability & Resilience : solutions

3.2.1 Urban farming

Techniques :

i. Roof top farming

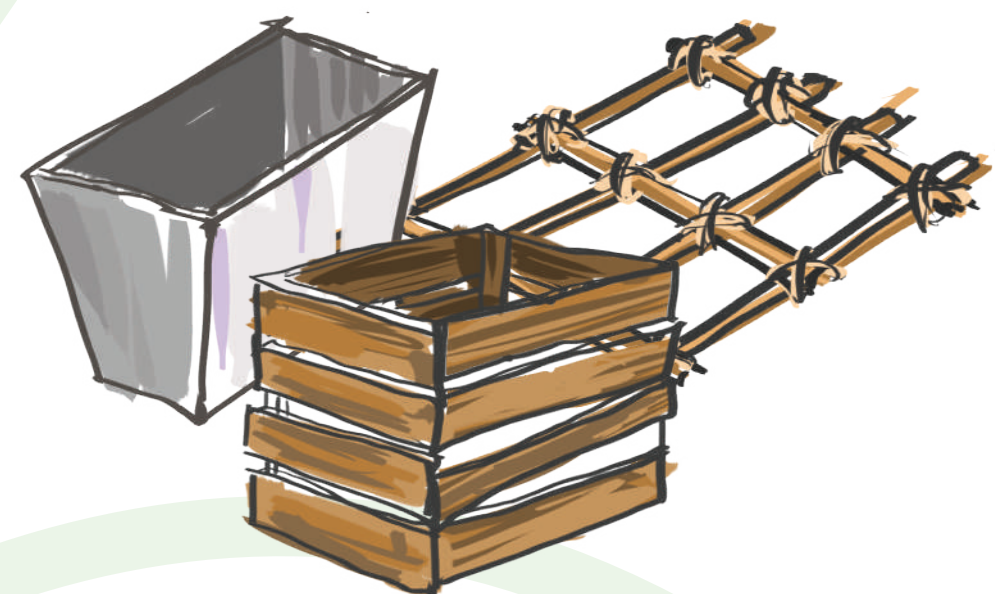
- Metal plant pot (24 x 14.5 x 13cm)
- Recycled wooden crates
- Bamboo mesh

Rate

Rs. 80

negligible

negligible



ii. Multi-tier cropping

- Bamboo mesh
- Metal mesh

Rate

negligible

negligible



iii. Farming on community ground

** Seeds can be collected with negligible amount*

3.2.2 Waste management

Techniques :

i. Household level dustbins

- Dry waste
- Wet waste
- Sanitary waste

Rate

Rs. 100

Rs. 100

Rs. 100



i. Community level dustbins

- Dry waste
- Wet waste
- Sanitary waste

Rate

Rs. 15,000

Rs. 15,000

Rs. 15,000



* *The community dustbins should be kept on the outskirts for the municipality truck to easily collect it*

* *The wet waste can be used as manure for urban farming*

3.2.3 Solar energy

Techniques :

i. Using solar street lamp

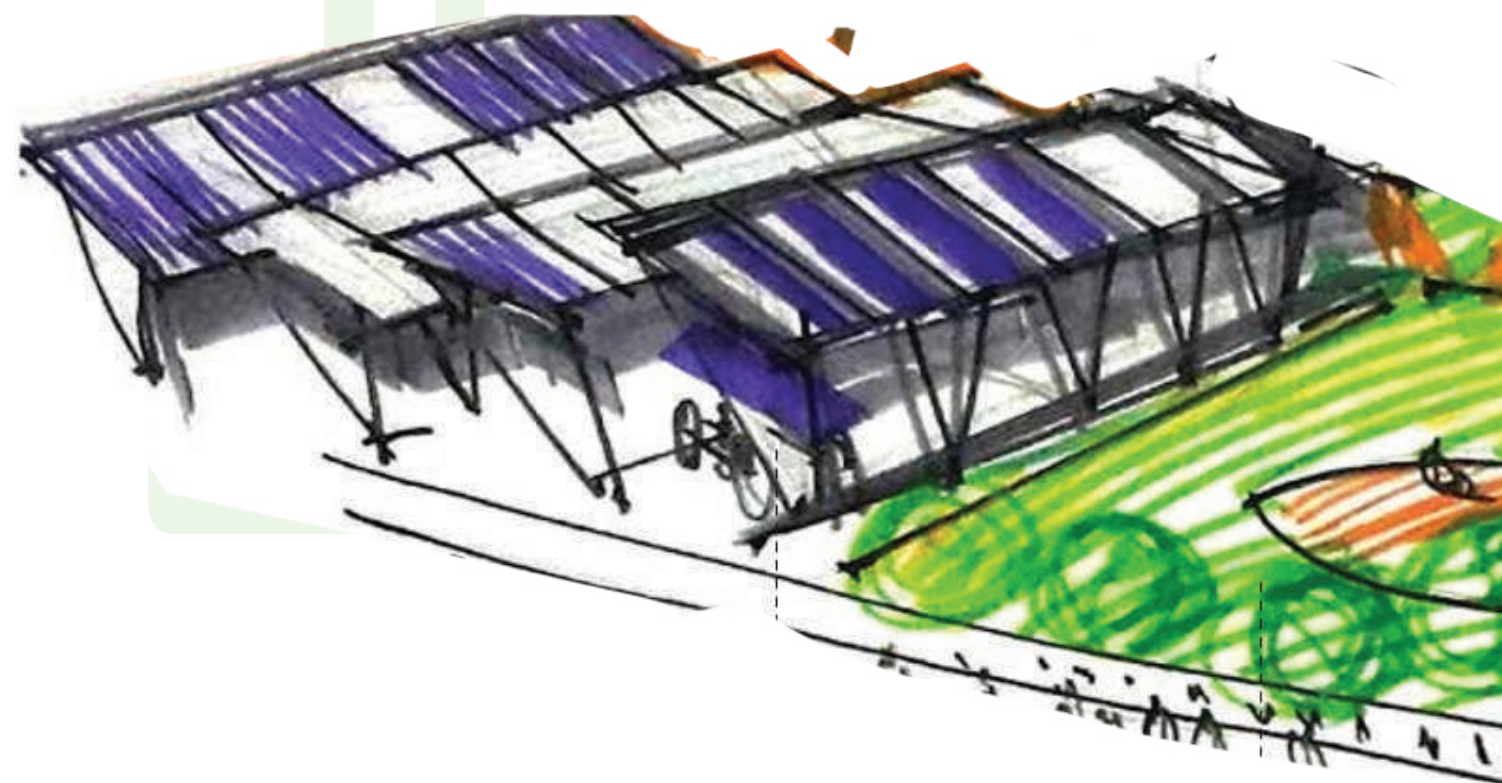
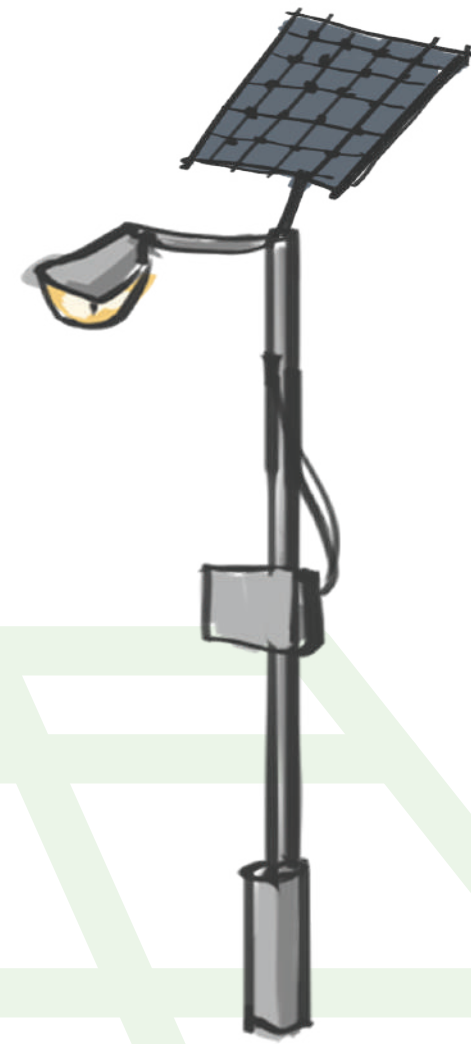
- Solar lamp 40 W
- Estimated space

Rs. 9500
negligible

ii. Solar roof for Aanganwadi

- Solar panel

Rate
Rs. 50/Watt



3.2.4 Rainwater harvesting

Techniques :

i. Collecting run-off water from roof



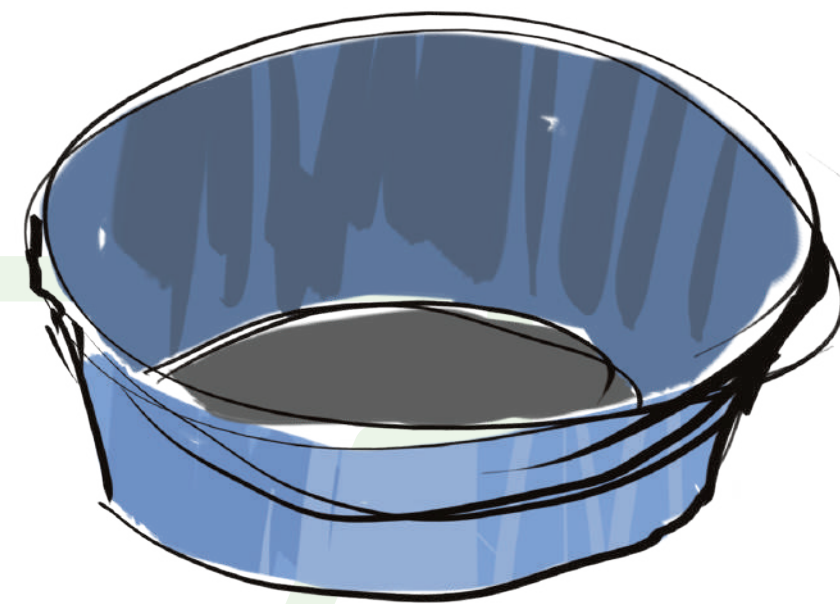
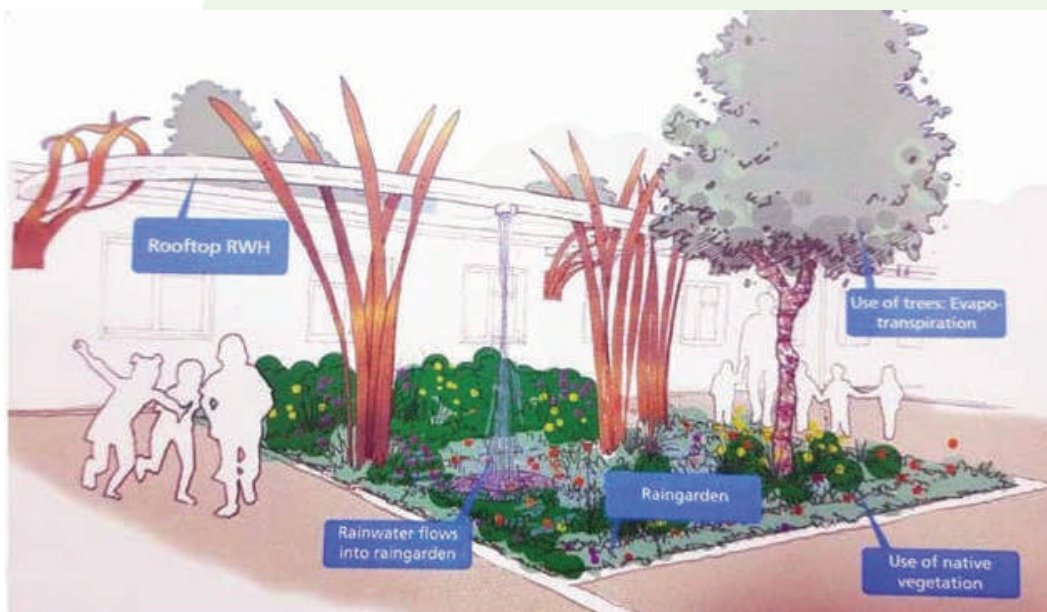
ii. Buckets on the roof

- Estimated cost

Rate

Rs. 500 for 40l

iii. Water sensitive plating



3.3 Community life and resilience : solutions

3.3.1 Education

Techniques :

i. Setting up Aaganwadi

- Estimated cost *Rs. 5,00,000*



ii. Library

- Estimated cost *Rs. 10,00,000*

Rate

Rs. 10,00,000



iii. Cyber cafe

- Estimated cost *Rs. 2-3 lakhs*

Rate

Rs. 2-3 lakhs



iv. Career counselling session

- Estimated cost per person *Rs. 500*

3.3.2 Public space

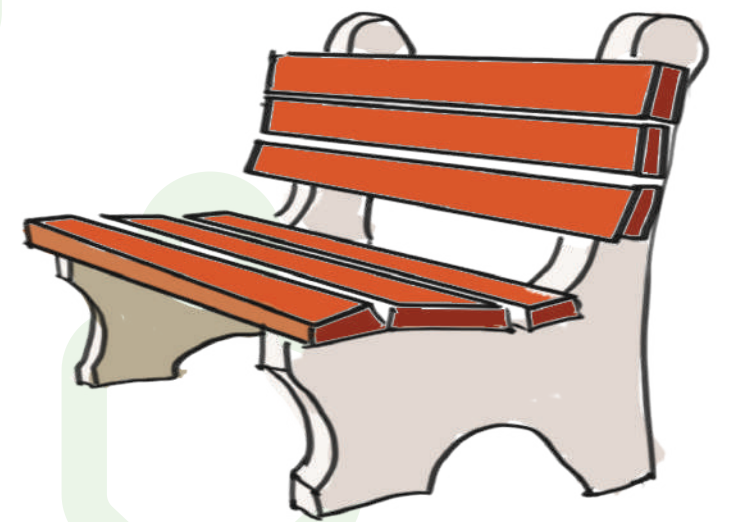
Techniques :

i. Aangawadis double up as gathering space and celebration hall



ii. Open air theatres & gym in empty space

ii. Addition of benches and seating around trees



iii. Children's playground



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4.PROCESS



4.1 Selection of *basti*

4.1.1 Things to know about your *basti*

Possibility of eviction

- High
- Medium
- Low
- Nil

No. of household

- >50
- >100
- >150
- >200

Status

- Regularized
- Notified
- De-notified

Age of basti

- >5
- >25
- >50
- >100

Distance from city centre

- >5
- >10
- >25
- >40

4.1.2 What to assess?

1. *Health and sanitation*

- What is the condition of the toilets and health infrastructure in your *basti*?
- The *bastis* with serious lack of maternal and infant care units might be taken

4. *Safety & security*

- Are there enough,if any, streetlights present in your *basti*
- What are the crime rates in your *basti*?
- Is the *basti* safe from eviction by the government?
- Are the people availing legal supplies like electricity and water?

4. Settlement infrastructure

- A *basti* that is newly set up and lacks major infrastructures might be taken
- If there are open spaces available in a *basti*, and one is not utilizing it, the project should aim to do so
- A *basti* whose settlements are prone to harm from disasters should be looked into first

5. Education status

- Assess the education status of the younger generation of the *basti* to understand what kind of development in the educational sector needs to be made
- Get informed about the amount of space that the *basti* has to offer to decide on the scale of the structure to be created for education
- Assess the culture and aspirations of the people of *basti* to understand what kind of training can be provided

6. Land stronghold

- *Bastis* that are on the verge of eviction are not preferred to work on
- Flood prone or earthquake prone *bastis* are not advised to be taken
- Very small, or very large *bastis* are advised not to be taken

7. Demography

- What is the major religion and belief in your *basti*?
- What are the major age groups in your *basti*? What is the percentage of youths? What are their educational and employment statuses

The *bastis* chosen in the initial phase of Unnat *Basti*, must be optimal for upgradation. It should not have too harsh scenarios, that need exterior involvement.

4.2 Mapping and documentation

4.2.1 Introduction to mapping

To start understanding your *basti*, you need to figure out the overall dynamics of your *basti*. This will start off by first mapping your *basti*. Where are the built structures, where the open areas are, what the accessible roads in your *basti* are, where are schools located, where are the community centres, etc..

WHAT IS MAPPING?

Mapping entails gathering collecting thematic information about an area and then synthesizing it in a map to analyse, draw conclusions around spatial patterns, and present it in an understandable way.

Maps for slum upgrading include information about the location, the population, the risks, the conditions of infrastructure, housing, etc.

WHY SHOULD WE MAP?

Maps provide a visual representation of an area and enable the analysis of the relationships between the physical, social and economic domains within the boundaries

Mapping enables a deeper understanding of the selected *bastis* including the slum residents' access to basic urban services and infrastructure and the living conditions in the *basti*. This information will guide decisions making and inform strategies for the *basti* upgradation.



Courtesy: Unnat basti workshop held in Delhi on 20th August, 2022

WHAT CAN WE MAP?

Mapping is not just the visualization of roads and structures, but an overall pictorial representation of what comprises a place. Mapping can vary from services to road networks to poverty mapping.

Listed below are a few examples of what could be mapped:

01 RESOURCES

- *Services in the slum*
- *Features*
- *Infrastructure*
- *Community spaces*
- *Educational buildings*
- *Healthcare structures*
- *Transportation, water, sanitation, etc*
- *Religious places*
- *Road infrastructure*

02 VULNERABILITIES

- *Poverty*
- *Risk of natural disaster*
- *Risk of urban disaster*
- *Crime*
- *Poor living condition*
- *Poor infrastructure*

03 DEMOGRAPHY

- *Density of the slum*
- *Culture and heritage*
- *Sex ratio*
- *Income level*
- *Educational status*
- *Average age*

04 LAND USE & RIGHTS

- *Land ownership*
- *Percentage of residences*
- *Open areas*
- *Habitable and uninhabitable spaces*

THE MAPPING PIPELINE

01

Creating a base map

02

Area and dimensions

03

Resource mapping

04

Vulnerability mapping

05

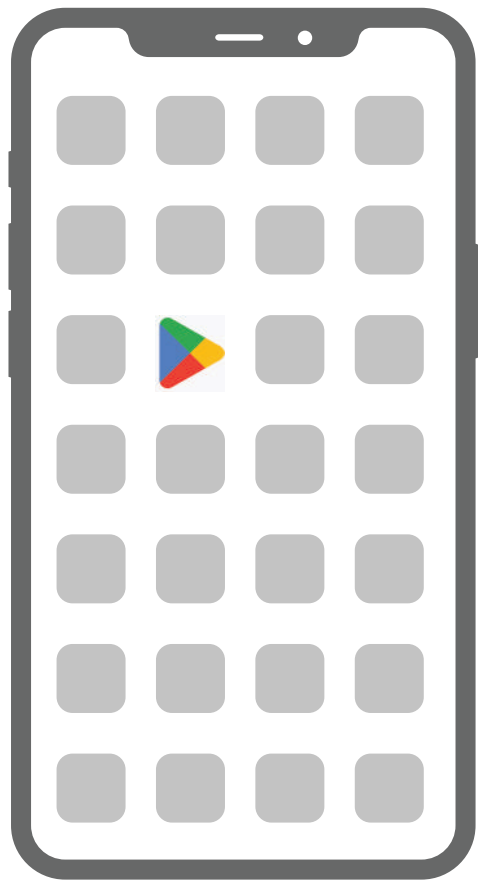
Land use mapping



4.2.2 Creating a base map

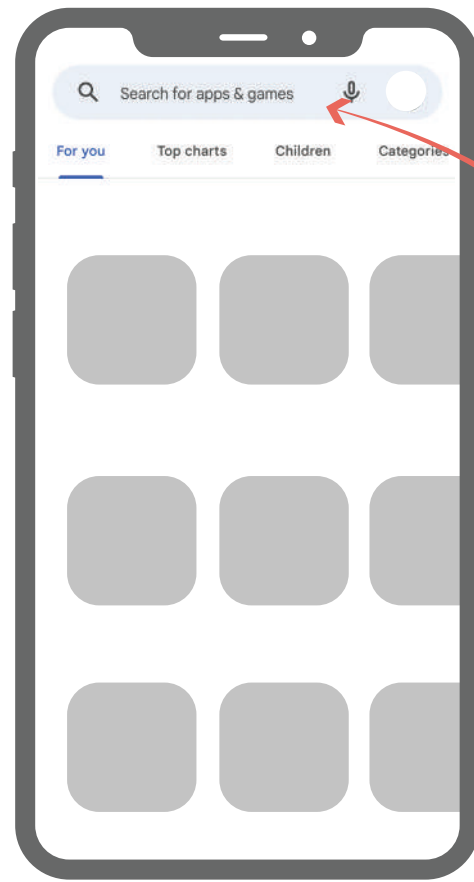
In the following steps are given the instruction as to how you can create a base map for your basti with the help of google Earth

Step 1. Download the Google Earth app



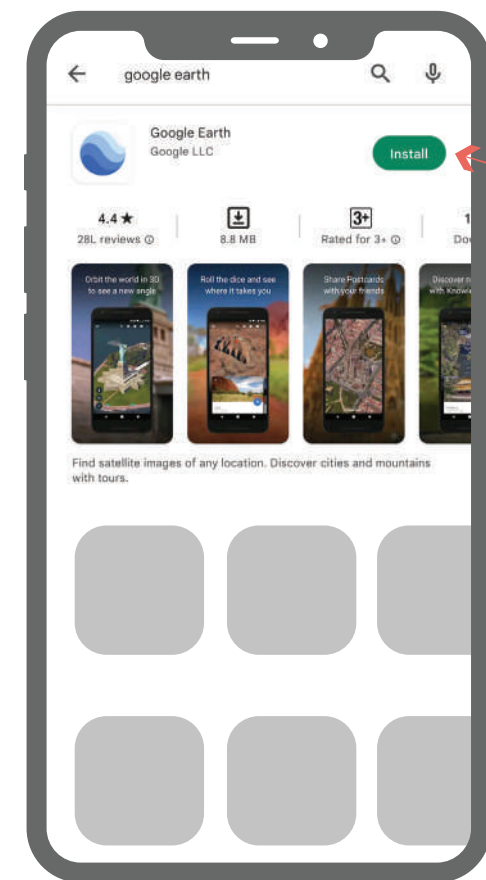
Open the play store app

01



Search for 'Google Earth'

02



Install Google Earth

03

Step 2. Search for your basti on google Earth



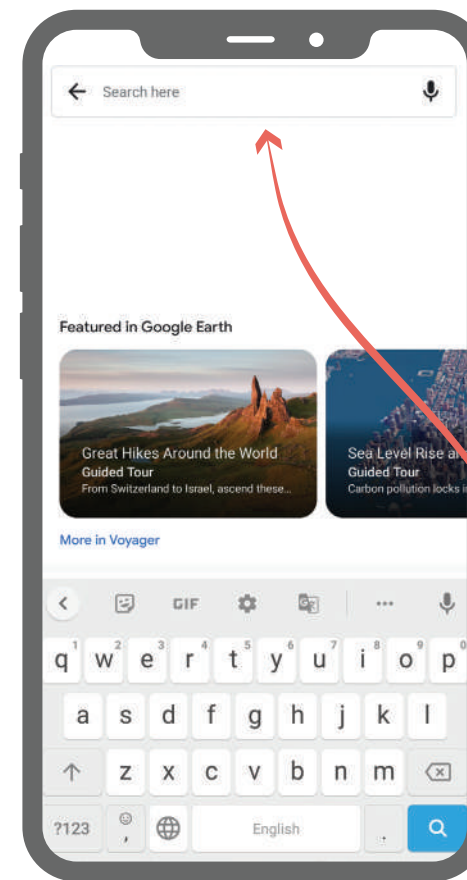
Open Google Earth

01



Tap on the search icon

02



Search for your slum

03



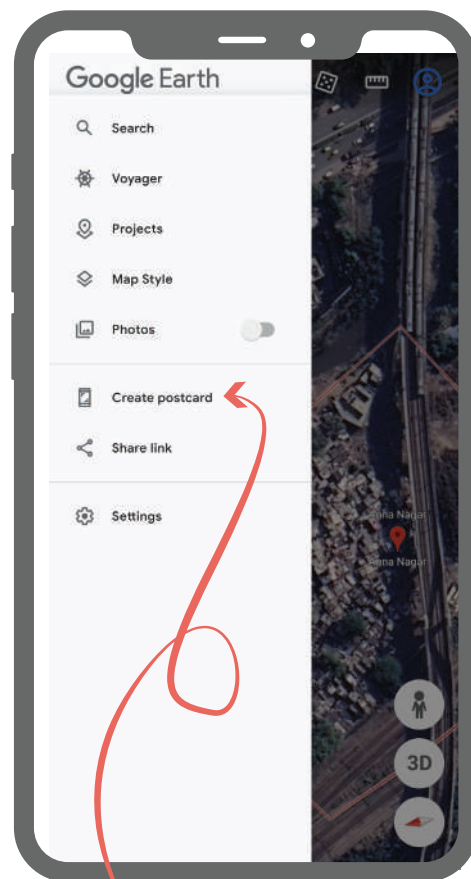
Make it top view

04



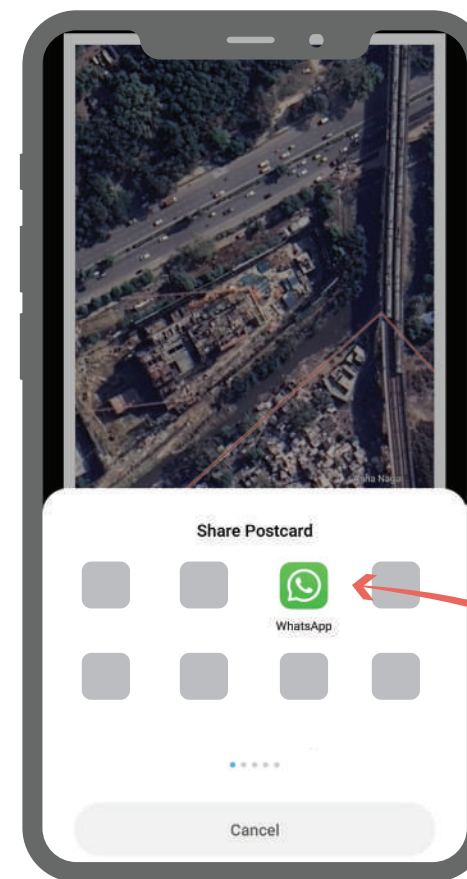
Tap on the menu icon

05



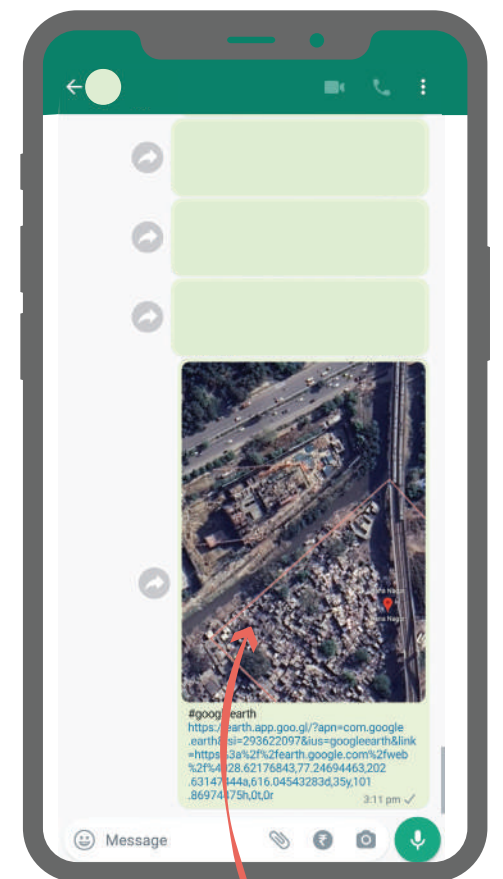
Tap on 'Crate postcard'

06



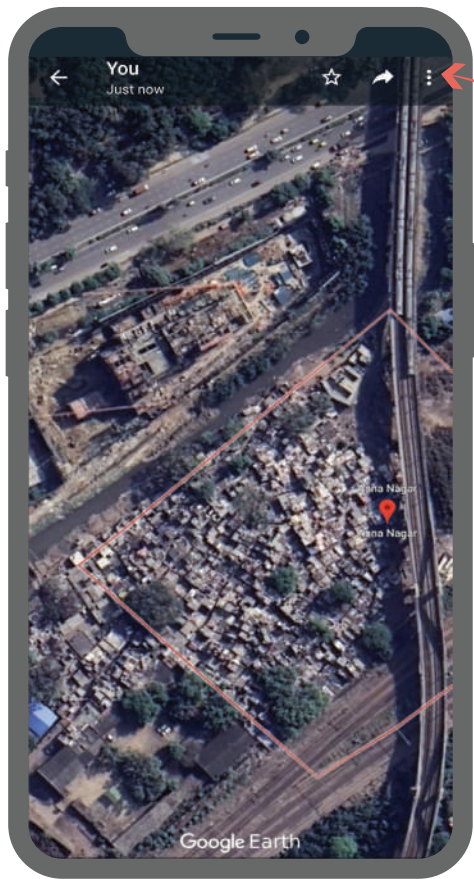
Share it on whatsapp, in any chat

07



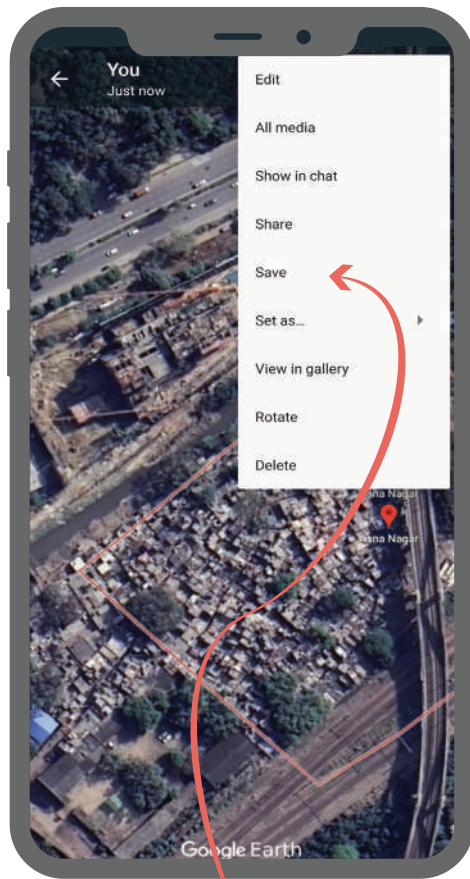
Tap on the photo

08



Tap on the more options

09



Save it

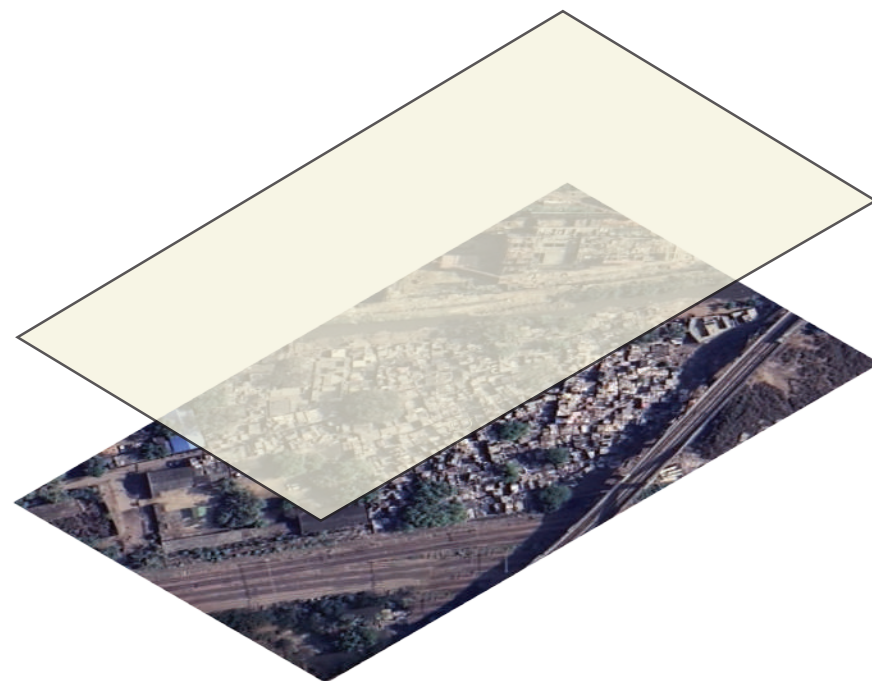
10

Step 2. Print out the photo and make a map of your basti, tracing over it



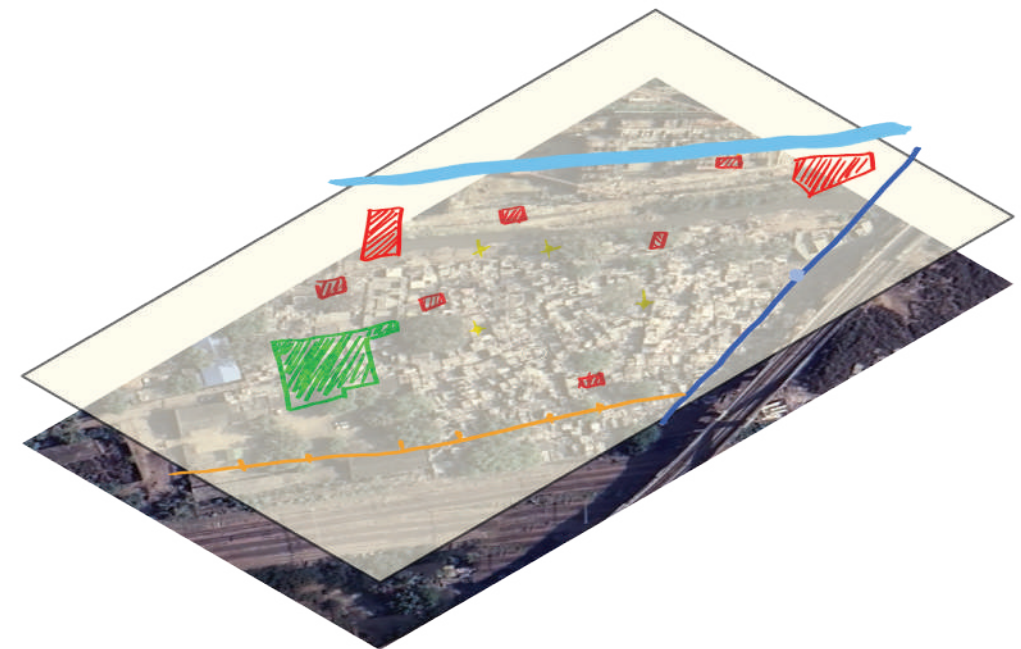
Print out the photo

01



Put a tracing paper over it

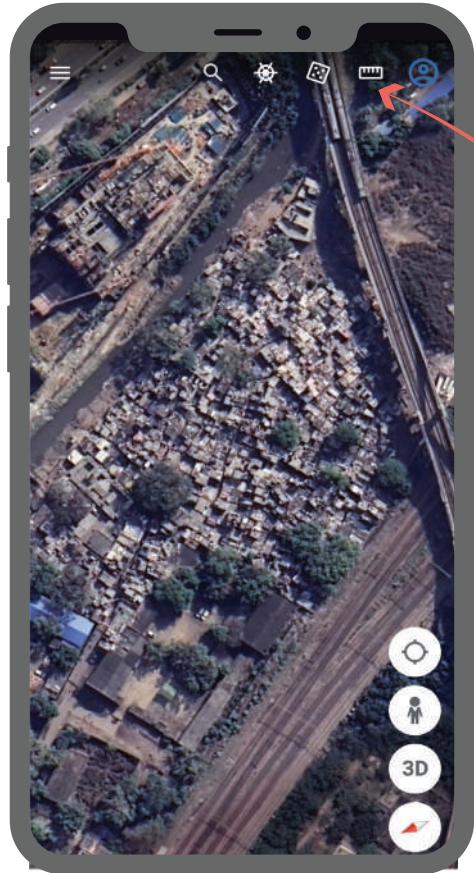
02



Print out the photo

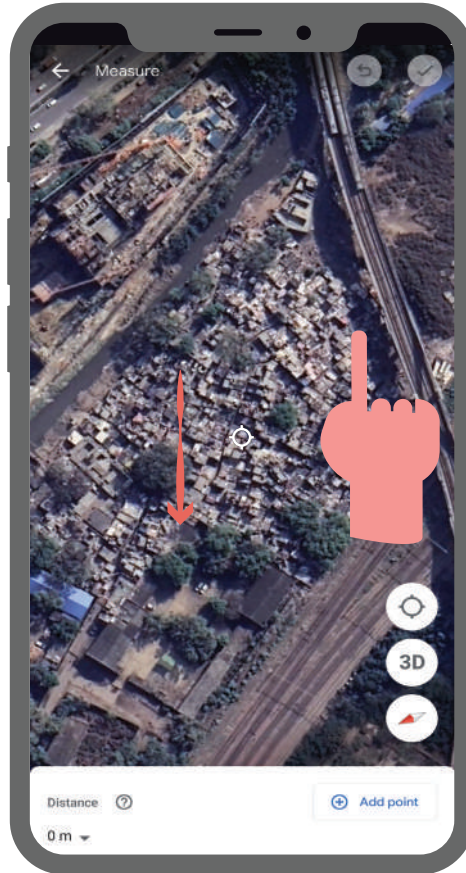
03

4.2.3 Dimensions and measurements



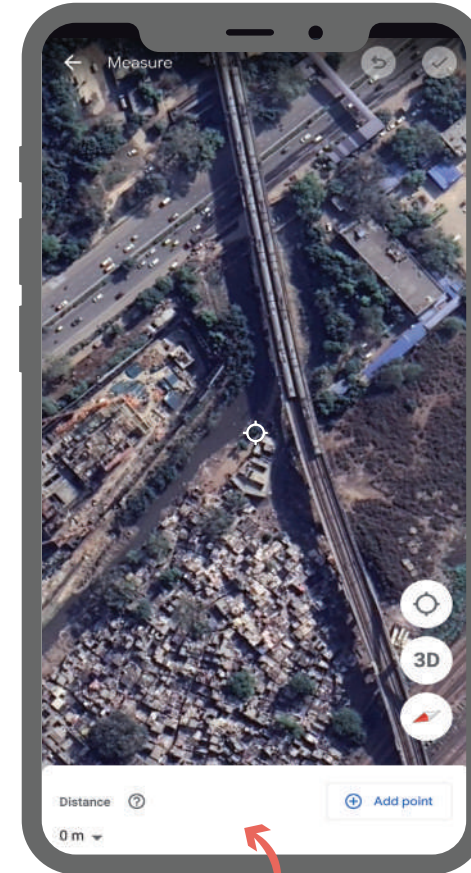
Tap on measure tool

01



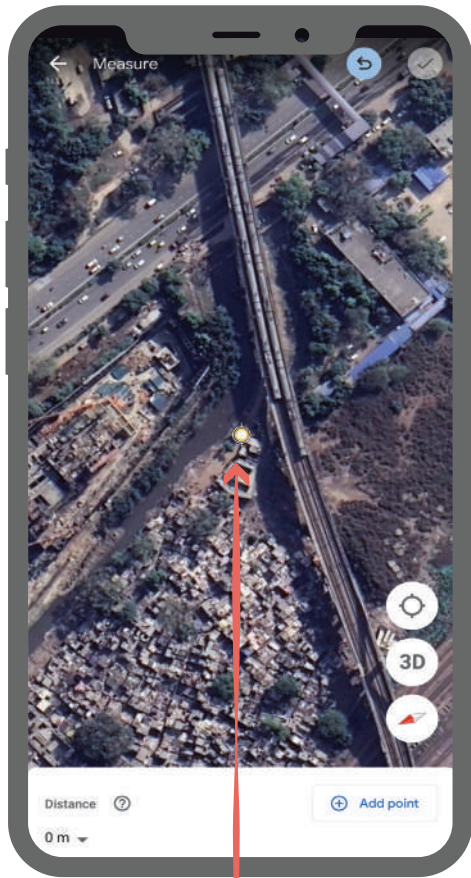
Drag the screen and put the marker at one corner

02



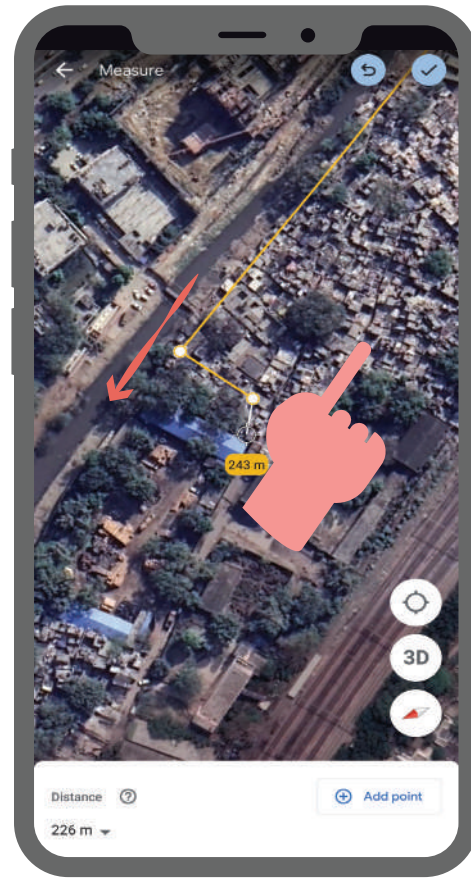
Tap on 'Add point'

03



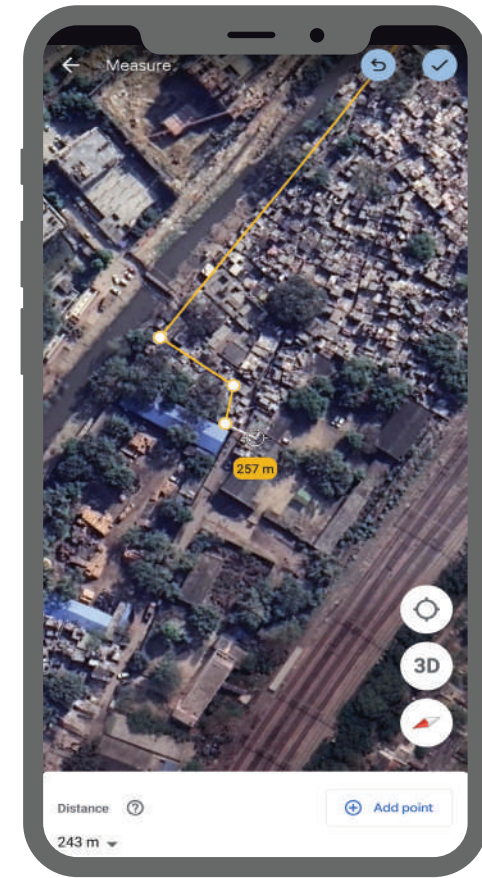
The point gets marked

03



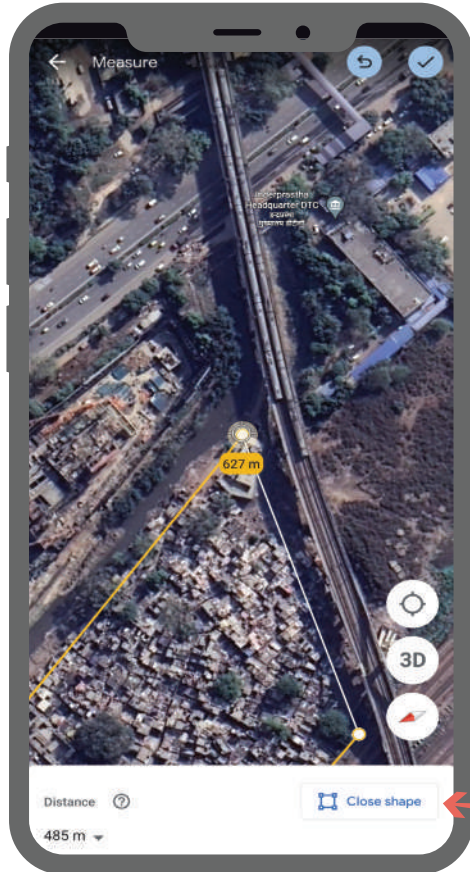
Now again, drag the pointer to other corner

04



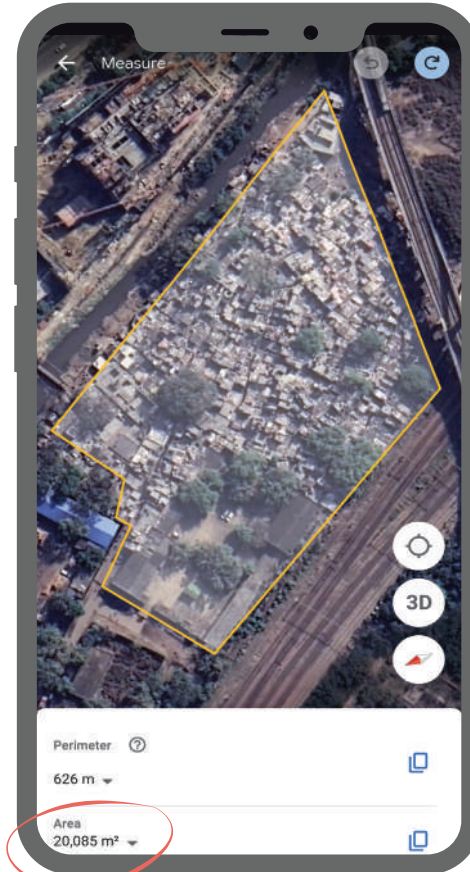
Repeat this process

05



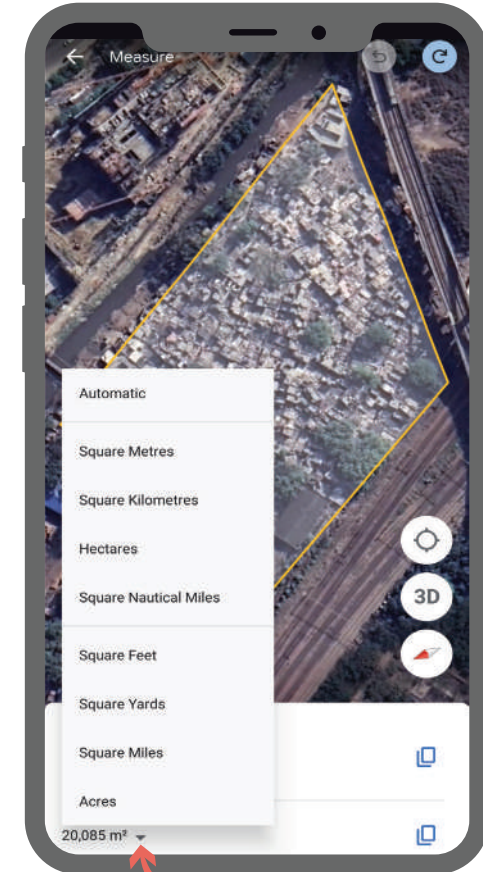
At the last shape, when the pointer overlaps with the first point, tap on 'Close shape'

06



The area is noted

07



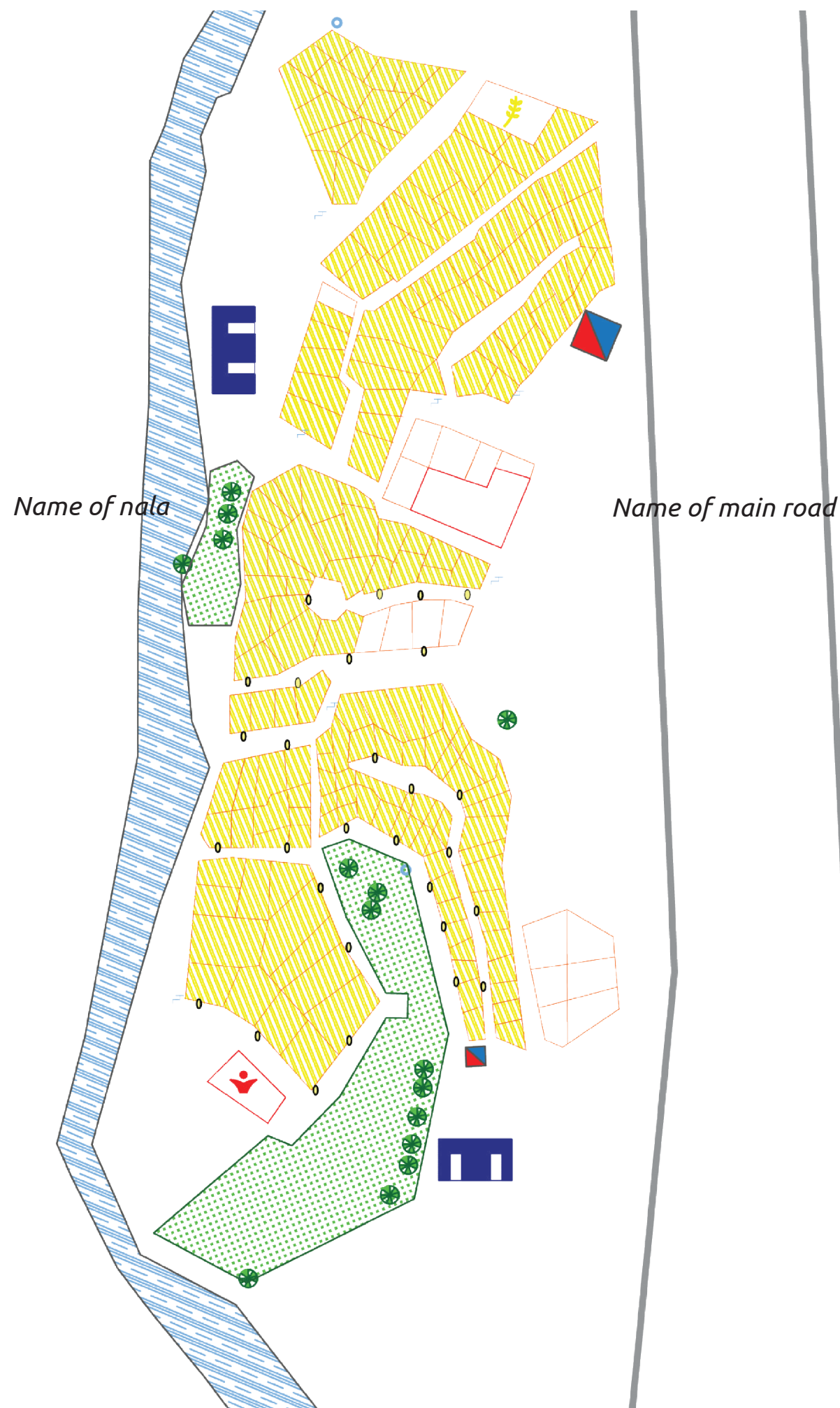
You can change the unit by tapping here

08











4.2.4 Resource mapping

Resources are anything and everything that belongs to your basti and is useful to it. It just does not encompass the major resources in your *basti*, but also includes everyday infrastructure like street lamps, water supply point, drinking water cooler etc.

All this that is used by the members of the community should be mapped on the base map, to get a holistic understanding of your *basti*. This will also, bring to the eye, where things are missing, where there are unequal supplies and where there has been upgradations.



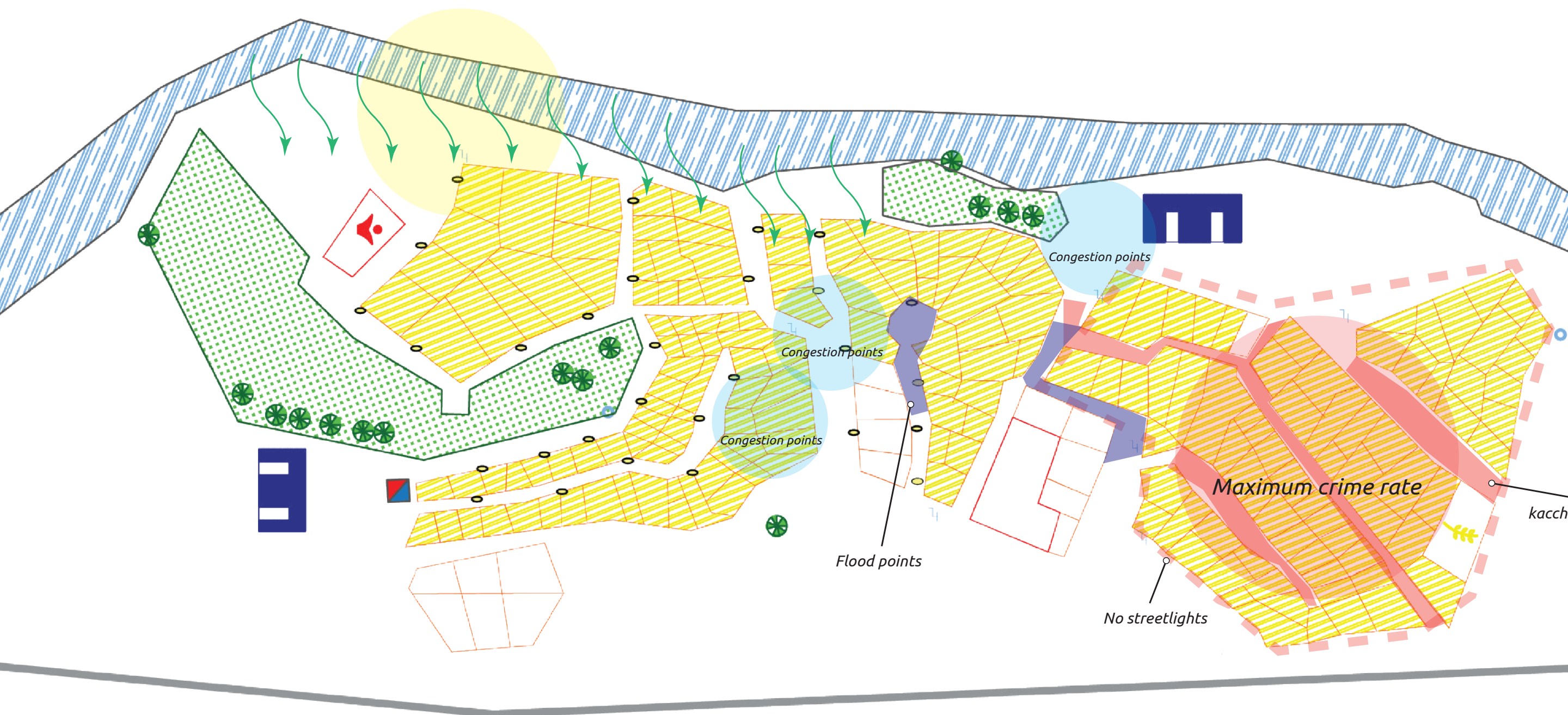
The features and resources of the basti can be marked with different colours, symbols and hatches:

		<i>Add others:</i>	
	<i>Tree</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
	<i>Water supply points</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
	<i>Streetlight</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
	<i>May I help you</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
	<i>Aanganwadi</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
	<i>Sulabh complex</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
	<i>Ration shop</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
	<i>Well</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
	<i>Green pen areas</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____
	<i>Residences</i>		

4.2.5 Vulnerability mapping

After the base and resource mapping, you need to figure out the vulnerable areas of your *basti* based on the infrastructure missing, or biased supplies and statistics collected through the other mappings.

For example, if one part of the *basti* has missing streetlights, it might be vulnerable to crime. The poor road infrastructures might lead to accidents, the non availability of water supply points might lead to congestion in one part of the *basti*. And maybe, the unavailability of toilets in the *basti*, might lead to defecation in open areas thus causing bad odours and spread of diseases.



4.2.6 Issue and problem analysis

Issue

An issue is a situation that asks for a discussion or a debate.

This situation generally arises due to a particular topic on which different people might have different views.

Issues may or may not be negative

VS

Problem

In contrast, a problem is a more harmful and unwelcome situation that needs to be immediately dealt with immediately. A problem can impact people and situations around you, even if they are not directly related to the problem.

Problems are negative

4.2.6.1 Issue analysis

Some examples of issues and their solution

ISSUE	Disputes between families intra- <i>basti</i>	Street lights are not on at night
SOLUTION	A discussion of the two parties in front of the basti pradhan	Educating the people of <i>basti</i> , how to switch it on; and why it should be kept on at night ,etc

4.2.6.1 Problem analysis

The vulnerability mapping will inform about the apparent problems in a *basti*. But what's the root cause of it? For example, a flood point refers to poor drainage, or bad odour and mosquitoes refer to poor sanitation.

These things will have to be assessed next after the vulnerabilities become apparent. The problems should be identified at the root and thought carefully about, so as to not cover it up but solve permanently.

4.2.8 Land use

How big is your basti? How is the land on which your basti resides being used? Do you have designated public spaces within the basti? Is the land used for any income generating activities like agriculture or animal husbandry?



fig 1. Land use

4.2.7 Demography

To begin the upgradation and improvement of your *basti*, it is very important to first understand it's people.

It is very important to know the people living in it, their age, occupation, income etc are all essential information that you need to have before you can start work.



fig 1. Unity in diversity

Gender

- Male
- Female
- Others

Age

- 0-5
- 5-10
- 10-15
- 16-18
- 19-21
- 22-30
- 31-40
- 41-50
- 51-60
- 61-75
- >75
- 41-50

Marital status

- Single
- Married
- Divorced
- Widowed
- Other : _____

Religion

- Hindu
- Muslim
- Christian
- Jain
- Buddhist
- Parsi
- Others : _____

Voting habits

- Regular voter
- Rare voter
- Do not vote
- Other

Monthly income (in Rs.)

- < 5,000
- 5,000-10,000
- 10,000-25,000
- 25,000-35,000
- 35,000- 50,000
- > 50,000

Employment status

- Self employed
- Labour work
- Private employee
- Government employee
- Other : _____

Family and dependants

- No dependants
- Parents and siblings
- Spouse
- Children



Education

Secondary school passed

High school passed

Diploma

Bachelor's degree

Master's degree

Phd

Other: _____

Field of expertise(in education):



4.4 Project planning

4.4.1 Final mapping

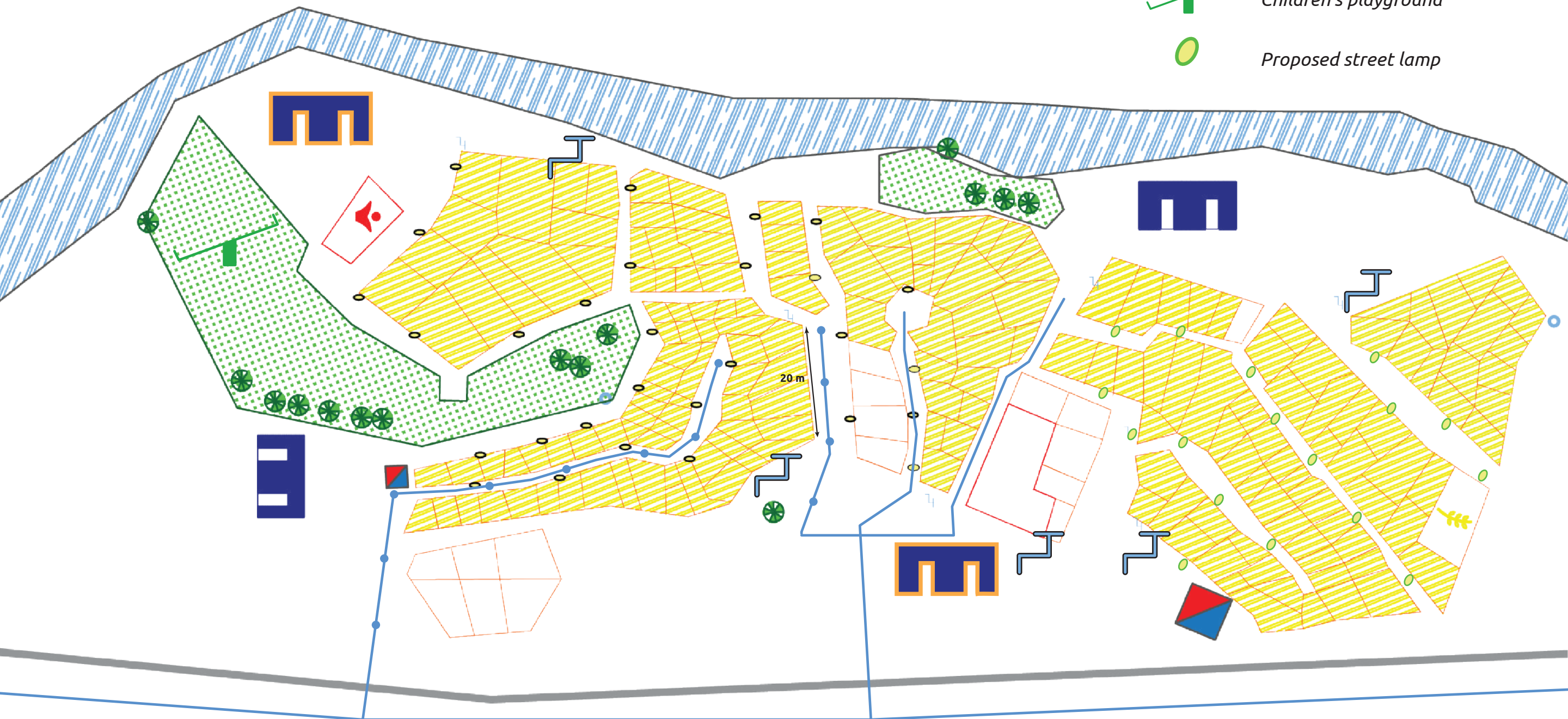
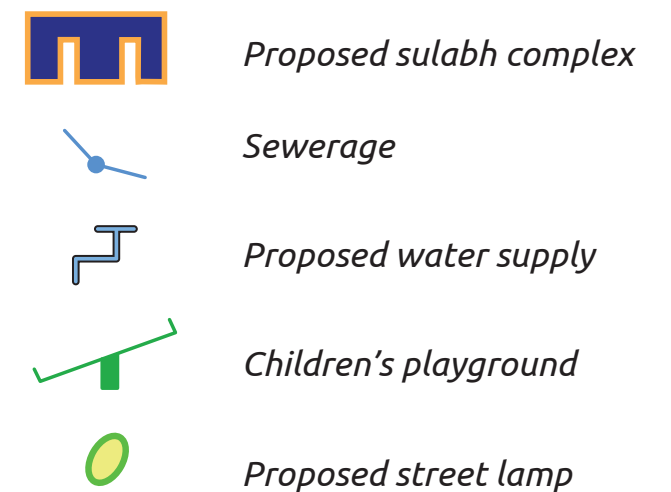
A final mapping will be done after assess the **issues, problems, resources and context** of the *basti*.

One can then map out the upgrades on the map of the *basti*, marking things like - **where the toilets are to be made, what stretch and direction the road drainage will run, etc.**

This map will be referred to when explaining the project or planning out budget. **The map will also help calculate distances, areas and number of homes, etc**

The map shall contain :

1. Locations of the upgradation
2. Number of upgradation
3. The radius it will cater
4. Distance of the development
...among others



A more zoomed in map might also contain the distance between drain grating, or span of aanganwadi etc

4.4.2 Upgradation plans and budget calculation

Now that you have knowledge of your *basti*: what the resources are, what the issues are, the problems, their possible solutions, what the people need and want ; we can move forward with planning the upgradations and calculation budget.

The next step is to identify the time required, people for the job, budget required for the job.

For example,

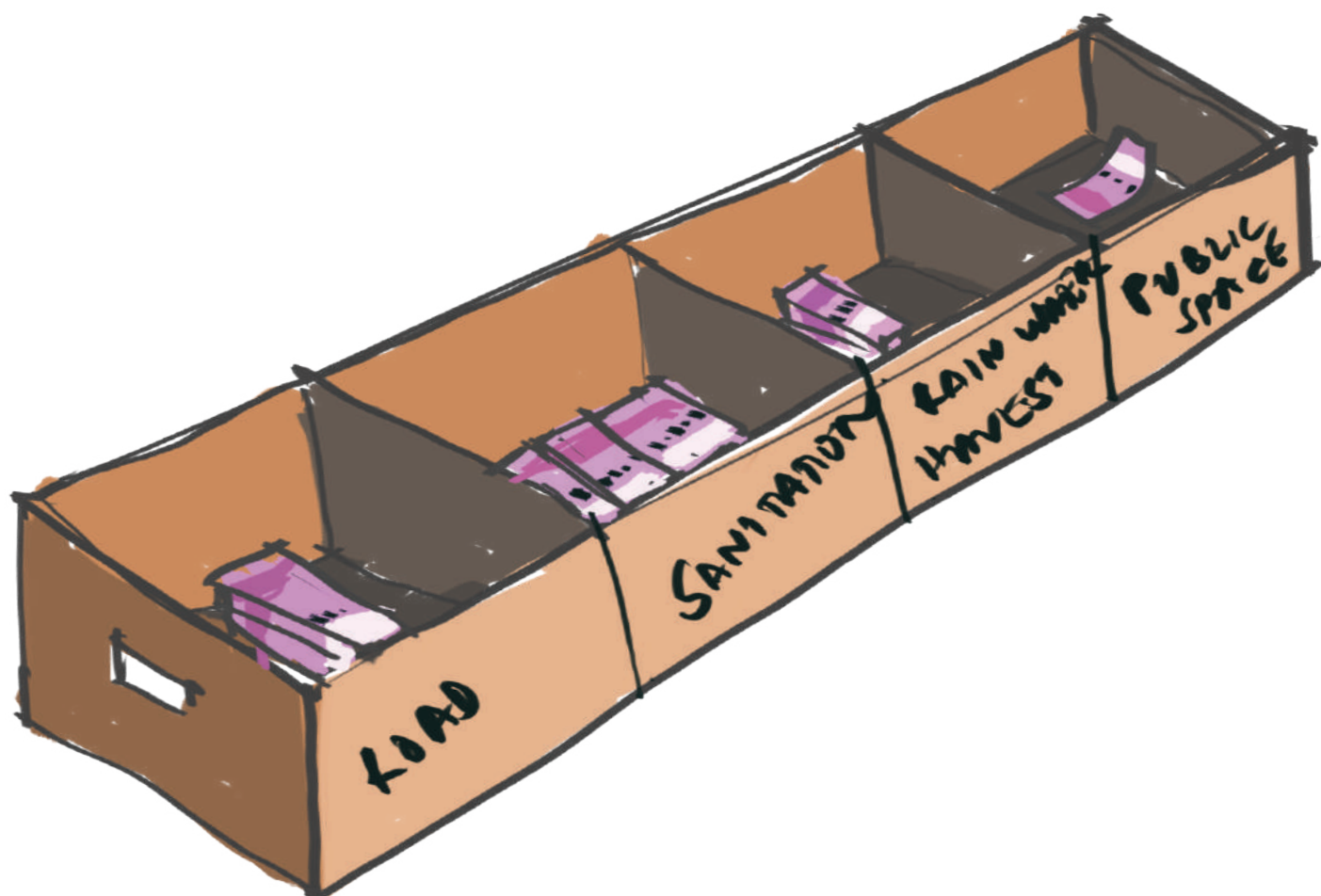
Time rquired = Total no. of construction x time required for on unit cnstruction

People required: masons, plumber, supervisor

Amount required = distance/number/area x cost per unit

4.4.3 Fund allocation

The fund recieved from the sources mentioned in 2.6 will now have to be divided according to the **budget** and **priority** of the basti



4.4.4 Final proposal

The final proposal is meant to be a chart of desired upgradations, the quantity/number/amount of interventions, the corresponding estimated budget and the estimated time for the completion of the project.

Further, the undertakings would be divided into phases according to the priority and needs of the basti. And also what projects should be done first to avoid extra expense; for example, the drainage of roads should be fixed first and then the repair of road should be done.

वस्ती का प्रमुख आवश्यकताएँ वस्ती का नाम - बहादुरपुर, राजेन्द्रनगर पटना			
प्रमुख आवश्यकता का नाम	अवधि/भूमि	अनुमानित लागत	कार्य पूरा करने की अनुमानित तिथि
आश्रमवादी सेन्टर का निर्माण	1 अड्ड	5 लाख	12 माह
नाली का निर्माण	400 फीट	6 लाख	6 माह
स्ट्रीट लाइट (4 जली मे एच.एल.)	4	28 हजार	6 माह
सार्वजनिक शौचालय का निर्माण	1 अड्ड	2 लाख	12 माह
संप्रसेबुल कोरिंग का निर्माण सफाई टैकी के साथ	1 अड्ड (4000/L क्षमता)	2 लाख	6 माह
गली का लोकल एण्ड फ्लोडिंग (4 जली)	400 फीट	4 लाख	12 माह
विजली का रूपा (पैल) कनेक्शन के साथ	5 अड्ड	40 हजार	6 माह
कुडों का मरम्मत	1+1 = 2 अड्ड	1 लाख	3 माह
घरों का RCC करकट सी (Rof) सुविधा/करकट	60 अड्ड	18 लाख	12 माह
डस्टवीन की व्यवस्था (सफुदाय स्तर पर)	4 अड्ड	60 हजार	3 माह
घरों में पीने का पानी का पाइपलाइन नल (टैप)	200 घर	40 हजार	6 माह
खराब संप्रसेबुल कोरिंग का मरम्मत	1 अड्ड	30 हजार	3 माह
बच्चों के लिये पुस्तकालय का निर्माण	1 अड्ड	8 लाख	12 माह
सांभुदायिक भवन का निर्माण	1 अड्ड	10 लाख	12 माह
डस्टवीन चारु अंतर पर	600 घर	60 हजार	

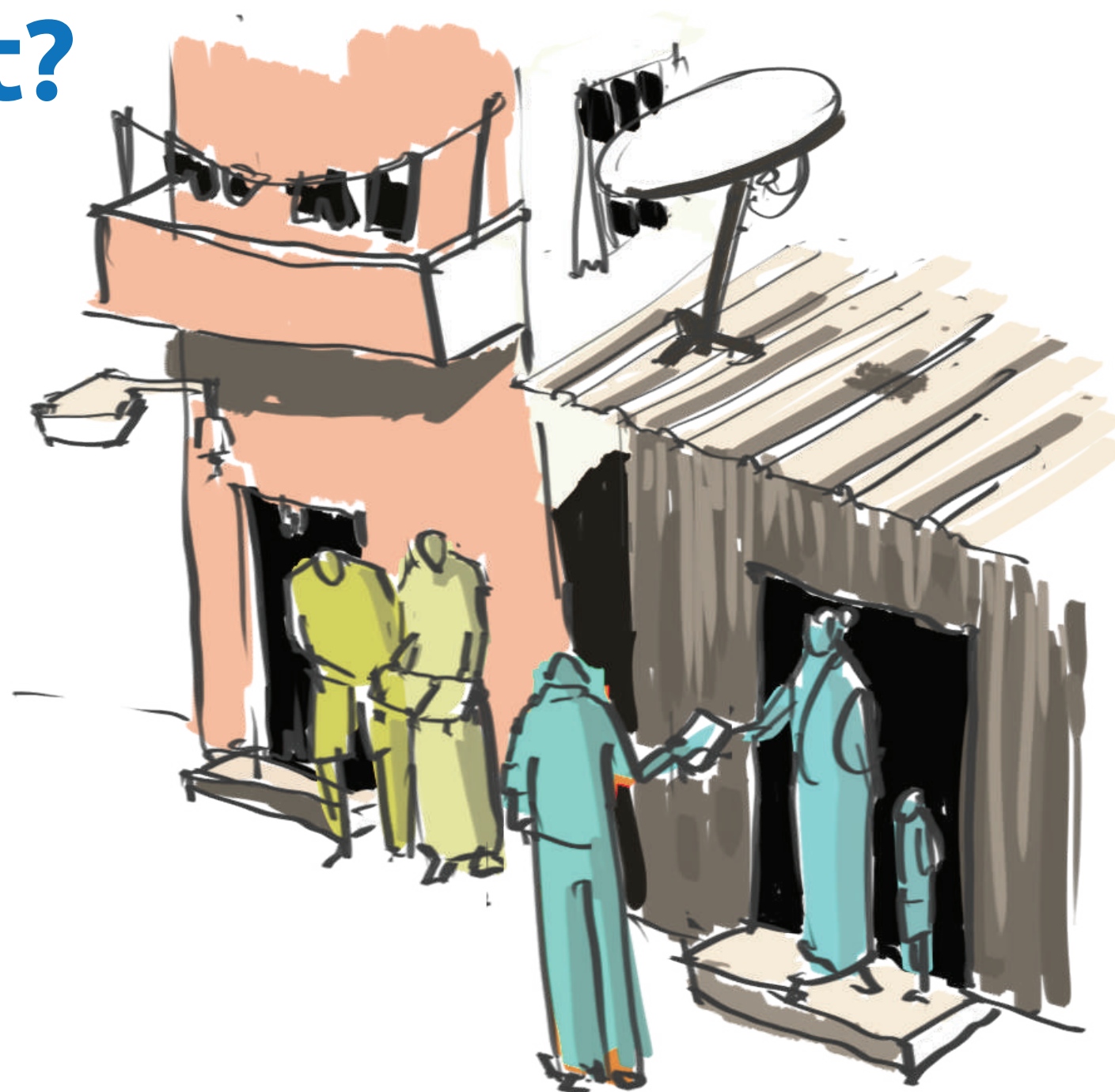
Courtesy: Unnat basti workshop held in Delhi on 20th August, 2022

4.6 How to achieve it?

4.6.1 Community mobilisation

None of what we have discussed until now will be achievable without proper support and participation from each and every member of our community. Everybody has a part to play in this initiative and everybody's voices should be heard.

It is very important to embrace our diversity and celebrate each other's identities, only in this can an undeterred unity be realized. And only when we have unity, can we work towards getting our collective voices heard.

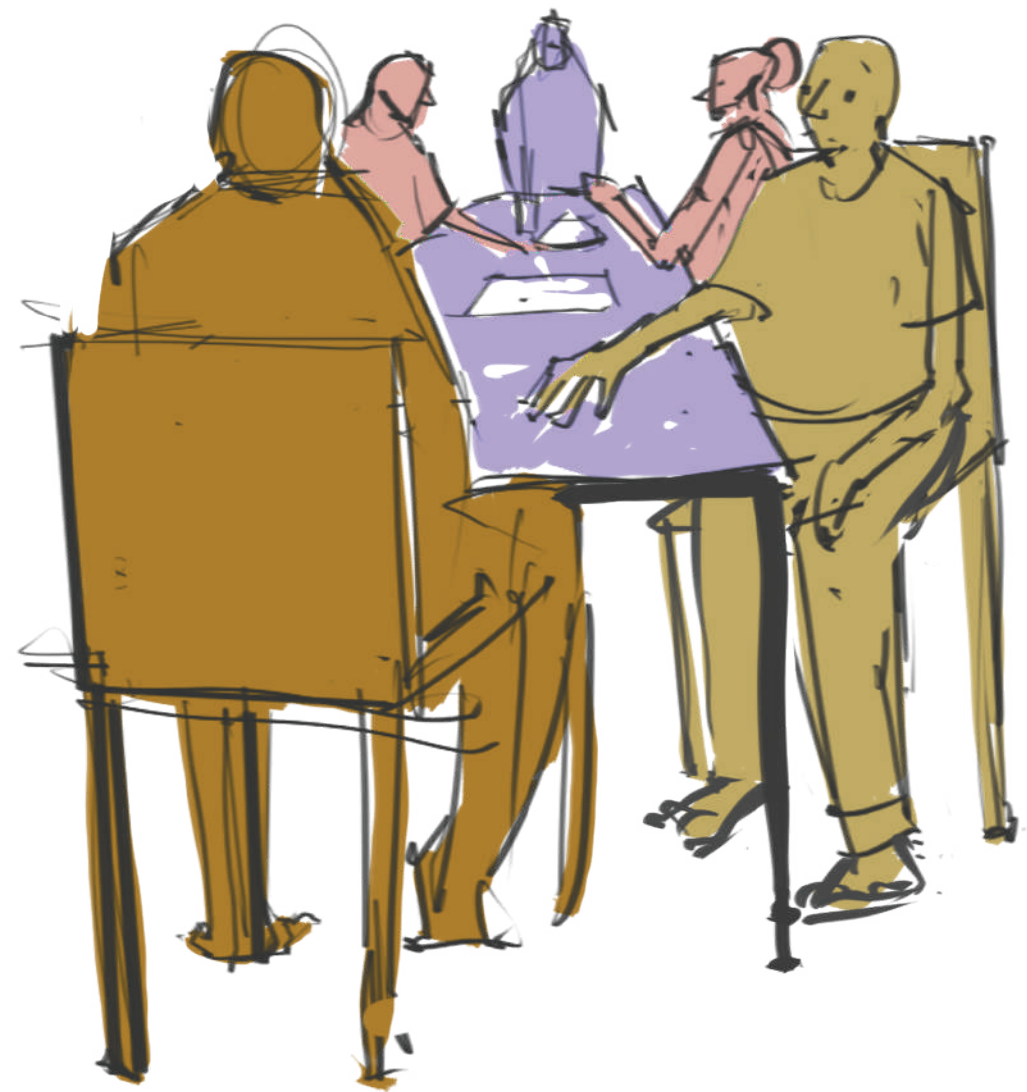


4.6.2 Administration

- Who is the Pradhan in your basti?
- Who are the people of importance and influence in your basti?
- Who handles issues related to water?
- Who are the plumbers?
- Who has masonry experience?
- Who is the community electrician?
- Who are the educated people of your basti, who can help with the knowledge of their field?

Questions like these will help reach a conclusion for a temporary council for the project.

The pradhan can handle the checklist, whereas people of experience might supervise projects and maybe, the NGO could evaluate



4.6.3 Regular mapping

MAPPING IS NOT AN OUTPUT, IT IS A PROCESS, bringing together different stakeholders.

Participatory mapping promotes stakeholders' feeling of identity and ownership in the larger city/urban, enables a mindset change, and empowers stakeholders for action.

4.6.4 Public meet & transparency

The administrative council of the project will themselves meet and discuss finances, schedules and pipelines of the development.

They will also conduct meeting with other occupants of the basti to inform, incorporate and involve them in the process of development.



Checklist and evaluation

A checklist will be created by the slum council to keep tabs on the progress of the slum, and simultaneously the slum will be evaluated on the basis of the amenities that are provided to the people. A rating system will be devised to judge the upgradations of the slum

The difference in rating will thus show the progress of the slum



Bibliography

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EMARA
ARCHITECTURE AND URBANISM

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