Participatory Toolkit for DELHI MASTER PLAN

Main Bhi Delhi is a people's campaign aiming to envision and enable a more inclusive city. It is a collective of civil society organisations, activists, researchers and others who work on diverse issues of housing, livelihood, gender and other rights. The Main Bhi Dilli Campaign is a voluntary effort by a number of organisations to inform the Master Plan of Delhi 2041 in a manner that is more representative and inclusive.

EMARA is a collaborative practice 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.

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.

Handbook Content:
Intekhab Alam

The primary aim of this toolkit is to apprise citizens of Delhi about past events of Master planning that has impacted their lives in more than one ways. The user friendly toolkit will enable you understand the planning politics around Delhi and its master planning over the years. Furthermore, the toolkit also throws light on the Delhi's Urban goverance model which is way different in comparison to other cities.

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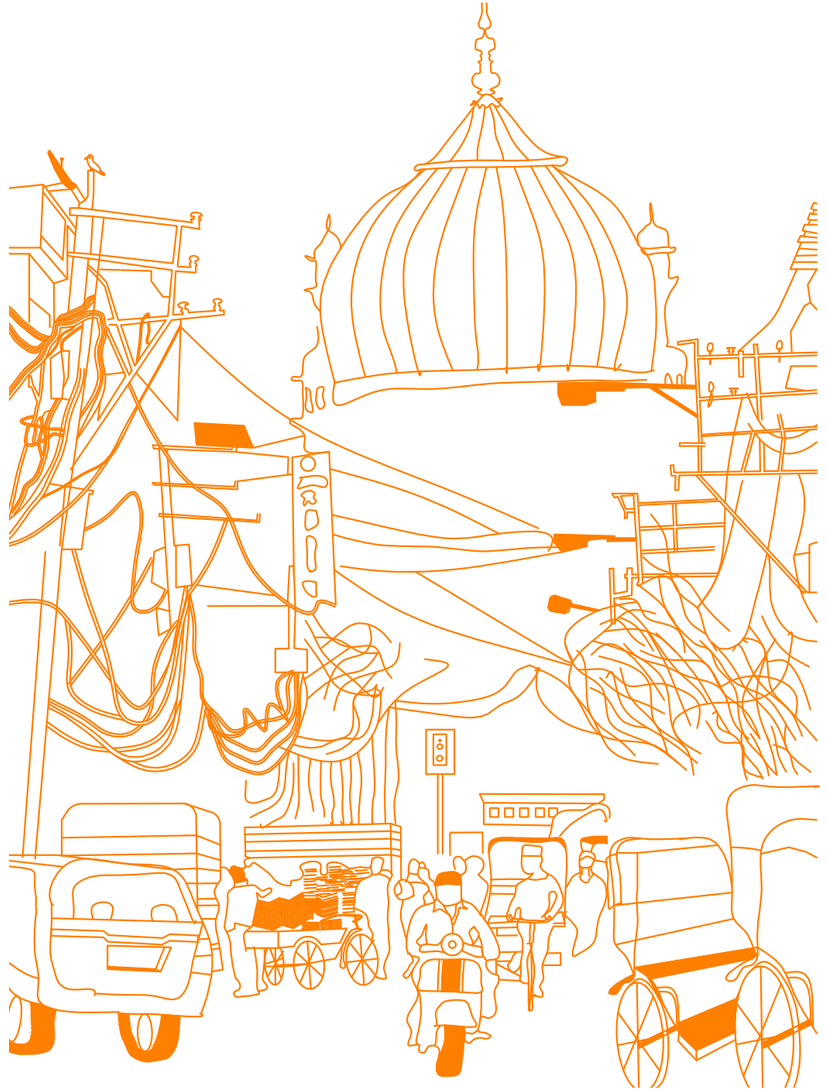
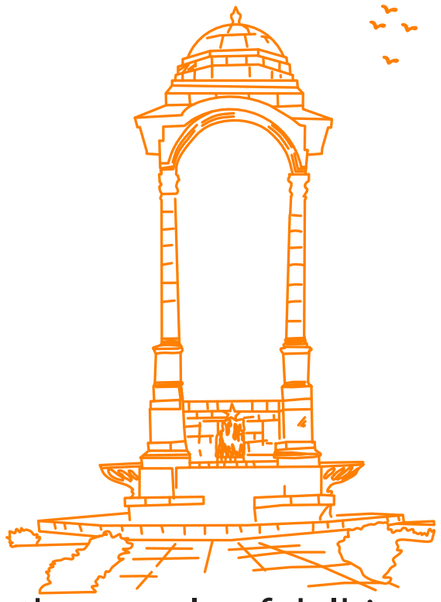


acronyms

RWA	Resident Welfare Association
DDA	Delhi Develoment Authority
NIUA	National institute of Urban Affairs
NGO	Non -Government Organization
EWS	Economically Weaker Sections
IGSSS	Indo-Global Social Service Society
WIEGO	Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing
MCD	Municipal Corporation of Delhi

WHO SHOULD READ THIS TOOLKIT



the people of delhi.

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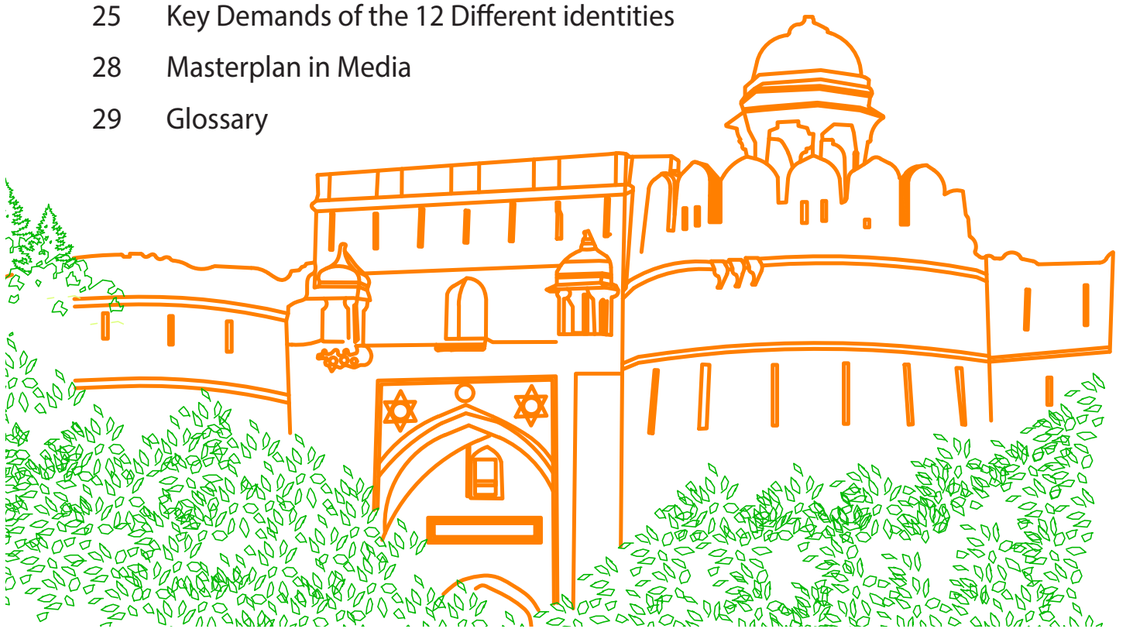


WHAT IS A MASTER PLAN?

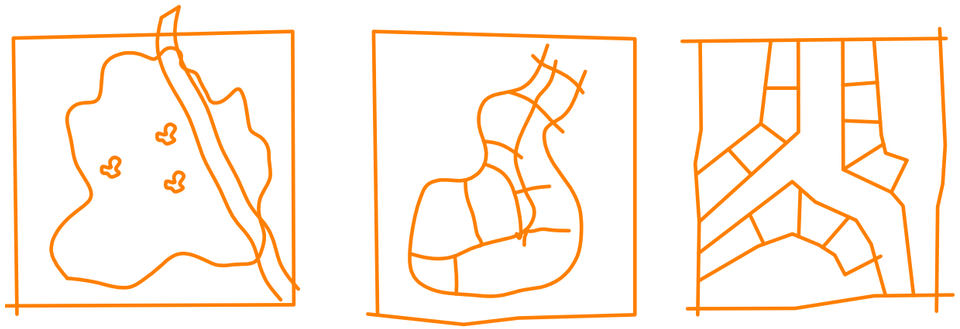
"Master plan is a vision document, legally produced by the urban local body to provide a conceptual layout to guide future growth and development."

ZONAL PLANS

Zonal Plan is a detailed plan for a Zone conceived and prepared within the framework of a Master Plan containing proposals for various land uses, roads and streets, parks and open spaces, community facilities, services and public utilities, etc.

LOCAL AREA PLANS

Local Area Plan is (LAP) is introduced to identify those areas of the City with a particular local identity, natural resource base or development character that will benefit from the application of consistent planning guidance and development control.



FOR WHOM & ITS PURPOSE

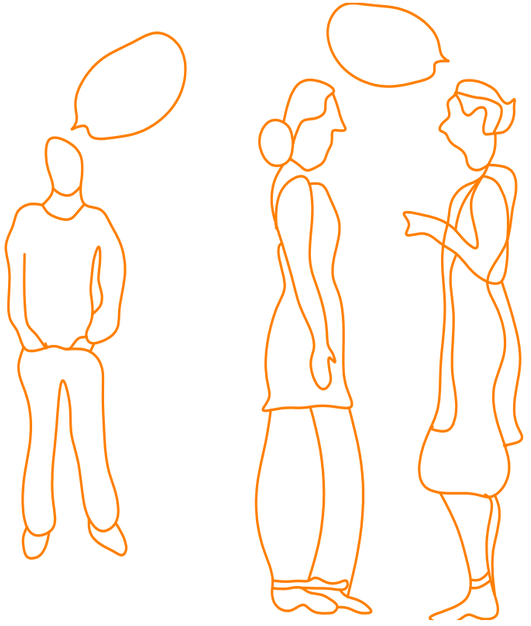
Master plan has an important role in determining the shape of the urban environment by analyzing the present scenario of the city and proposing suitable policies. It is based on public input, surveys, planning initiatives, existing development, physical characteristics, and social and economic conditions. It comprises analysis and recommendations for Housing, Transport, Economy and Community facilities.

The purposes of the master plan are:
- To guide development of a city in an orderly manner so as to improve the quality of life of the people;
- To identify underutilized and derelict areas of the city and provide civic infrastructure.

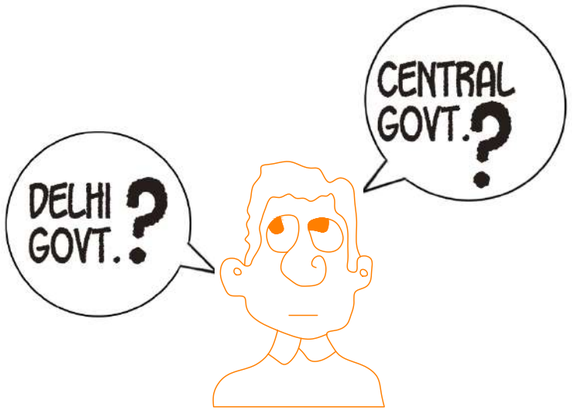
It is made for every 20 years, the master plan for Delhi was first made in 1962 then 1982, and afterwards it was supposed to come in 2001, but it was published in 2007 and the last master plan was 2021. DDA along with NIUA is making the upcoming 2041 master plan.

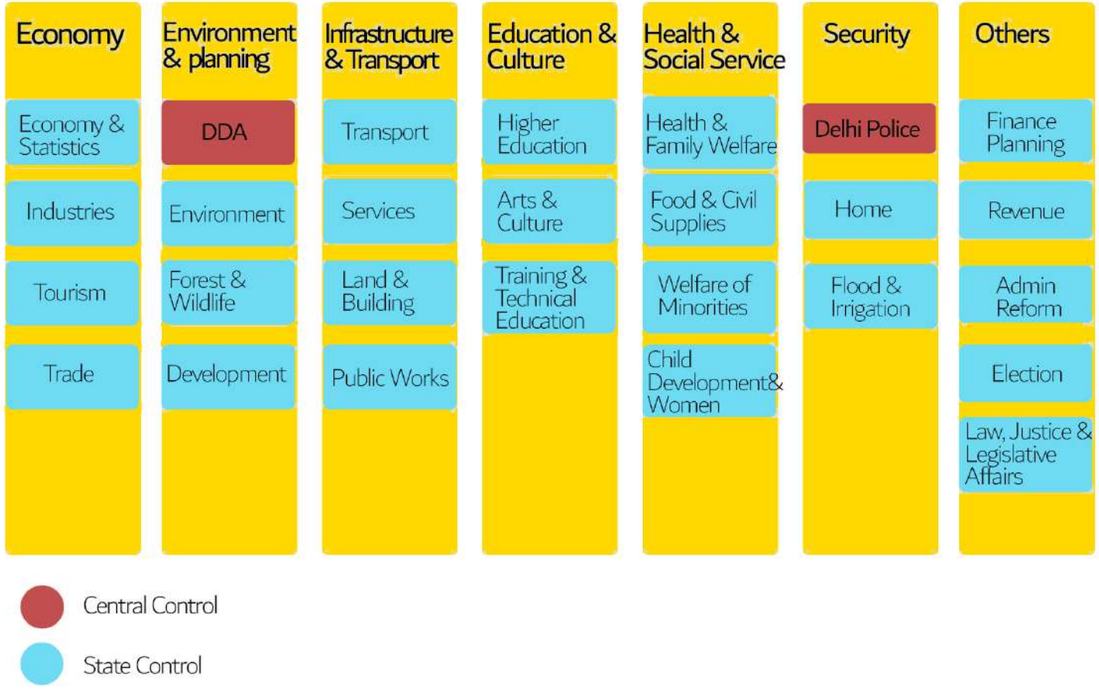
Primarily City master plan is prepared for all citizens living there from the city's gatekeepers, carpenters, labors, professionals, freelancers, elderly people and children. Each of them has a say in the master planning processes. Local NGOs, concerning authorities, RWAs, are active stakeholders in the process. Community participation is an essential task; it is mandated for a master plan to be out for public hearings before being notified and incorporates changes if needed.

"The best master plan are those in which the citizens have taken active participation in the making of the master plan."



WHO GOVERNS DELHI ?



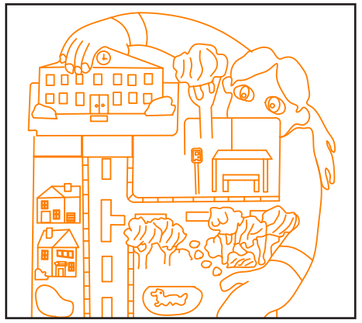


NCT Delhi being the union territory its urban development and planning comes under Ministry of Urban Development, which has appointed Delhi Development Authority to plan and implement policy. Delhi's governance is partially divided between central and State govenments. 27 out of 29 departments of Delhi which includes Transport, health, public works, tourism, enironvment , etc are state controlled only urban local body (Delhi Develo pment Authority) and Delhi Police are controlled by central ministry.

STAKEHOLDERS FOR DIFFERENT FUNCTIONS FOR THE CITY OF DELHI

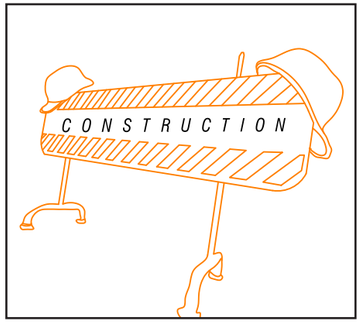
Status of devolution of functions as per 74th Constitutional Amendment (1/3)

1. Urban Planning including Town Planning



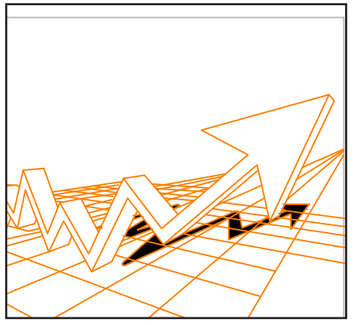
DDA + MCD town planning department

2. Regulation of land use, construction



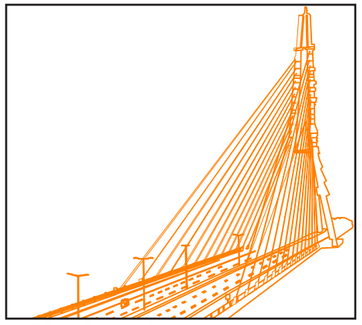
DDA + MCD (executor)

3. Planning for economic and social development



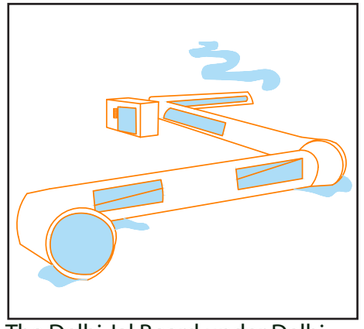
MCD + State Government

4. Roads and bridges



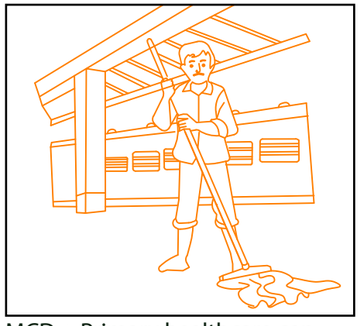
MCD + PWD (Public Works Department)

5. Water supply for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes



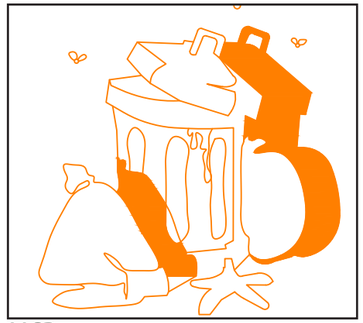
The Delhi Jal Board under Delhi State government

6a. Public health and sanitation conservancy



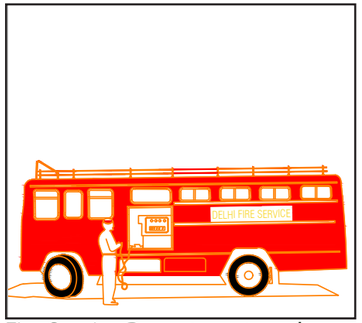
MCD + Primary healthcare centre's + State run Hospital

6b. Solid waste management



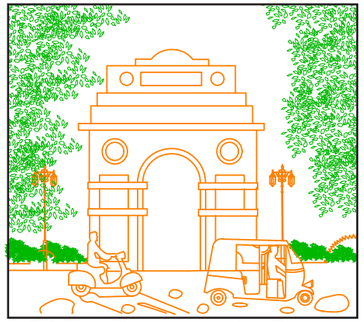
MCD

7. Fire Services



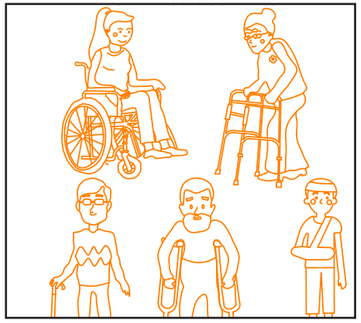
Fire Service Department, under the Delhi Government

8. Urban forestry, protection of the environment and urban ecology



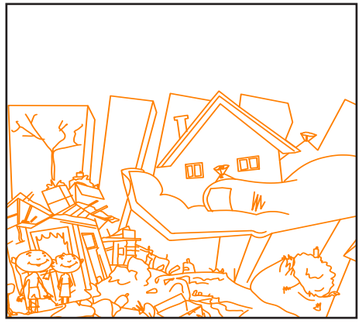
MCD(Tree Department) + Department of Environment of Delhi

9. safeguarding the intrests of weaker section of society



MCD + Social Welfare Department

10. Slum upgradation and improvement

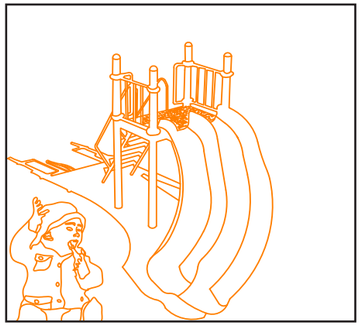


MCD + DDA + DUSIB

11. Urban Poverty Alleviation

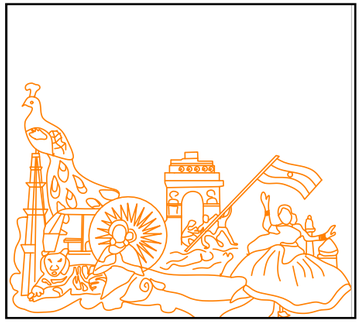
MCD + State Government

12. Provisions of Urban amenities and facilities



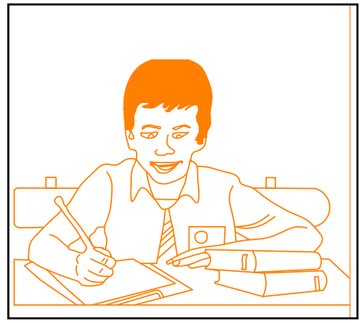
DDA + MCD town planning department

13a. Provisions of Cultural and aesthetic aspect



DDA + State Governement

13b. Promotion of education

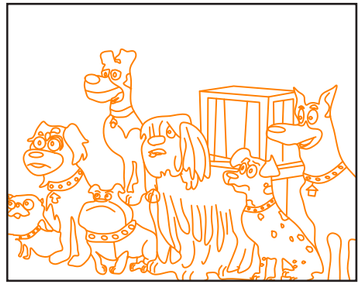


MCD

14. Burials and burial grounds; cremation etc

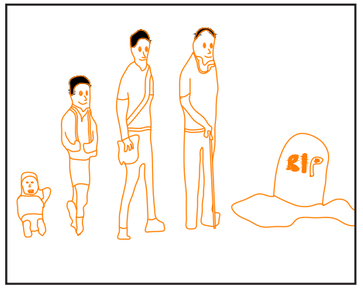
MCD

15. Cattle pounds; prevention of cruelty to animals



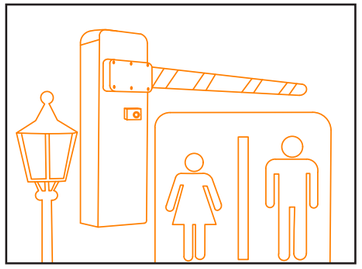
MCD

16. Vital Statistics including registration of births and deaths



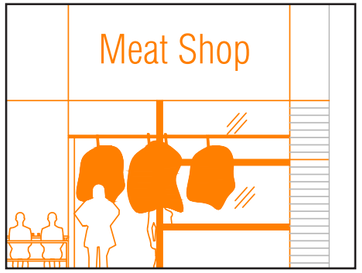
MCD

17. Public amenities including street lights, parking lots, bus stops, etc.

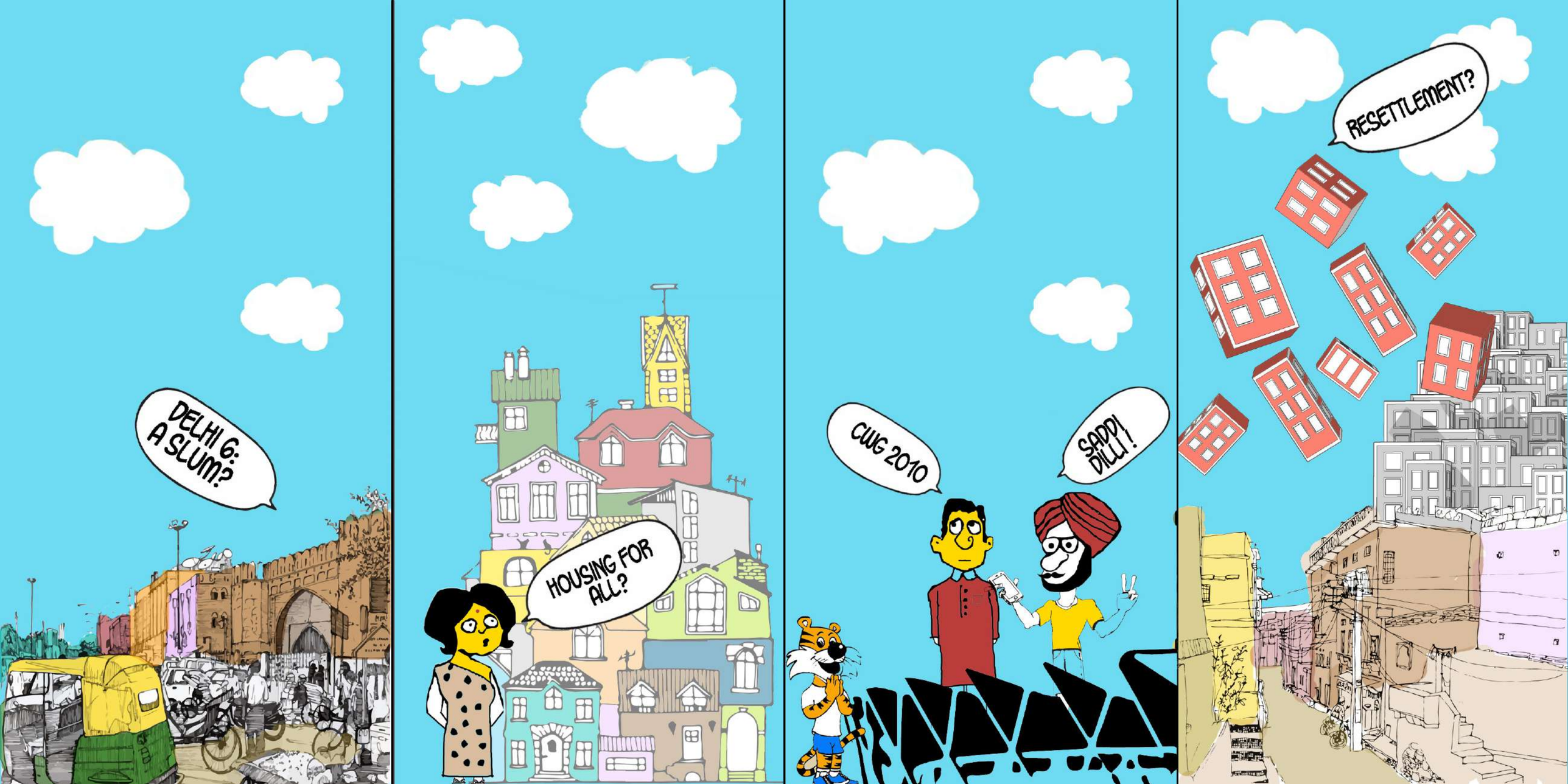


MCD + State Electricity

18. Regulation of slaughter house and tanneries



MCD


DELHI 6: A SLUM?
HOUSING FOR ALL?
CWG 2010
SADDI DILLI!
RESETTLEMENT?

WHAT HAS HAPPENDED SO FAR?

How are city has transformed with respect to Masterplan

1962

The first master plan set out the broad vision for the development of Delhi and with a view to realizing the development plan underlying this vision. A scheme of large scale acquisition and development of land was also formulated. The master plan considered Shahjahanbad (Old Delhi) in the category of Slum. The historic walled city that had 40 commercial markets, 56 commercial streets, 325 Havelis and 783 heritage structures was pinned down as a slum in order to stimulate the New Delhi and its Newer developments.

1982

The post emergency decade emerged at the reverberations of Regional migrations and hence the 1982 Master plan focused on Satellite towns. Various schemes and plot allotments are part of mega projects aimed at developing new peripheral zones and leading to the creation of satellite townships. The first six ring towns were Faridabad complex, Gurgaon, Kundli, Bahadurgarh, Noida, and Ghaziabad.

A Policy which aimed at regularizing 567 unauthorized colonies up until 1990 is again on the agenda of the town planners but it has not succeeded in preventing the unabated proliferation of such irregular settlements, furthermore it seems that this regularization policy had the opposite effect of indirectly encouraging the development of new unauthorized colonies.

2007

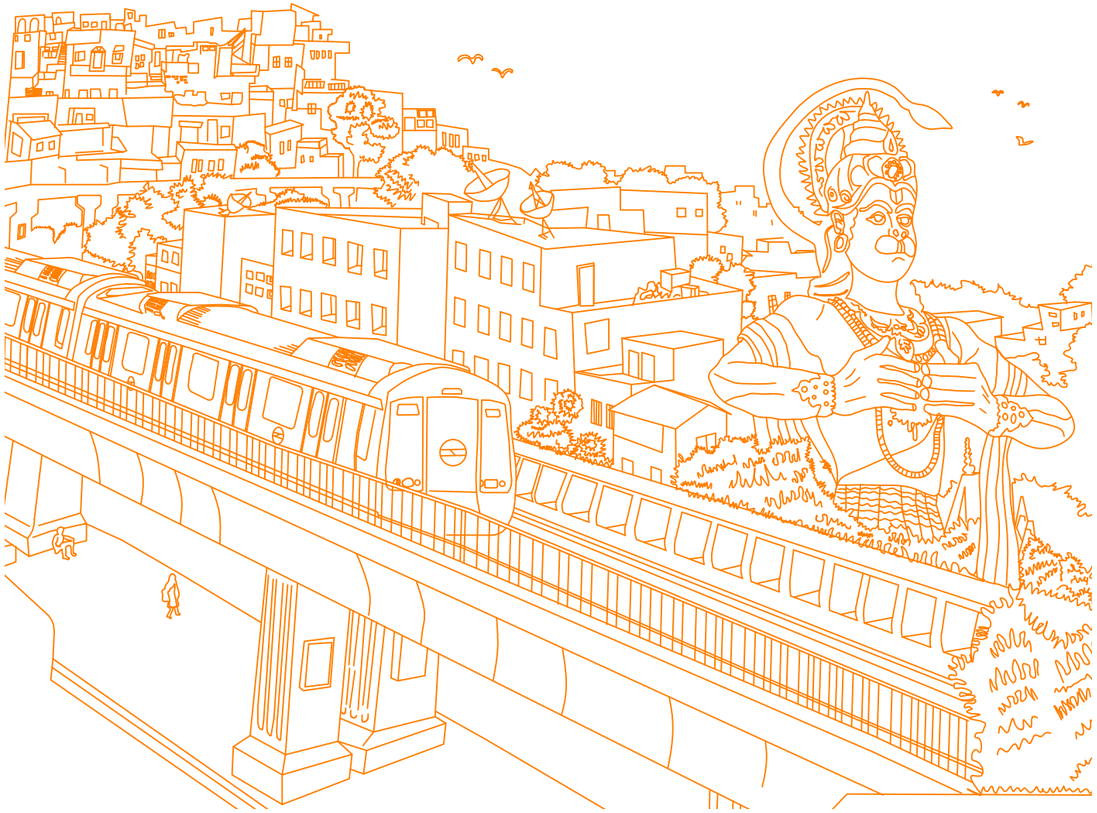
Due to the advent of Commonwealth games 2010, Delhi had seen another urban transformation. This urban makeover of Delhi has resulted in the artificial outlining of selected areas. Several areas and thousands of people had to see a menacing outcome by relocation of their houses to fringe areas, one of the most talked about example is the case of Savda Gevra Resettlement colony. Road widening, Beautification of public places, Face-lifting of Yamuna edges were some common projects during that phase. Several land fill sites were converted into a large green areas and Mixed use planning were allowed in specific areas.

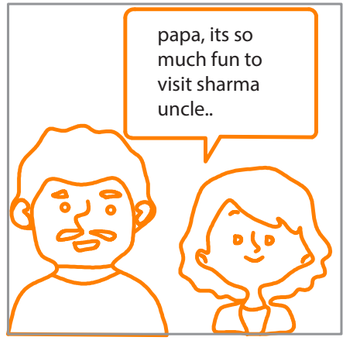
2021

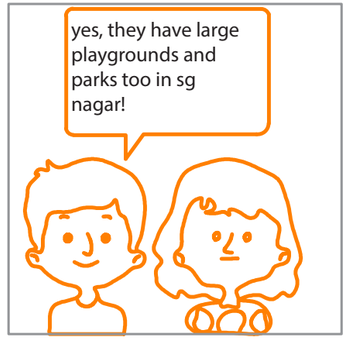
In order to achieve the overarching vision of DMP 2021 making Delhi – A world Class city has resulted in the increase of several urban issues- Housing, transportation, waste management and Slums have appeared as some of the most critical issues along with effective utilization of Land. Taking into consideration 73rd and 74th Constitution Amendment, the Master Plan for Delhi has introduced concept of Local Area Plans, as the Master Plan and Zonal Plans remain to be macro level plans which cannot respond to micro level ground realities.

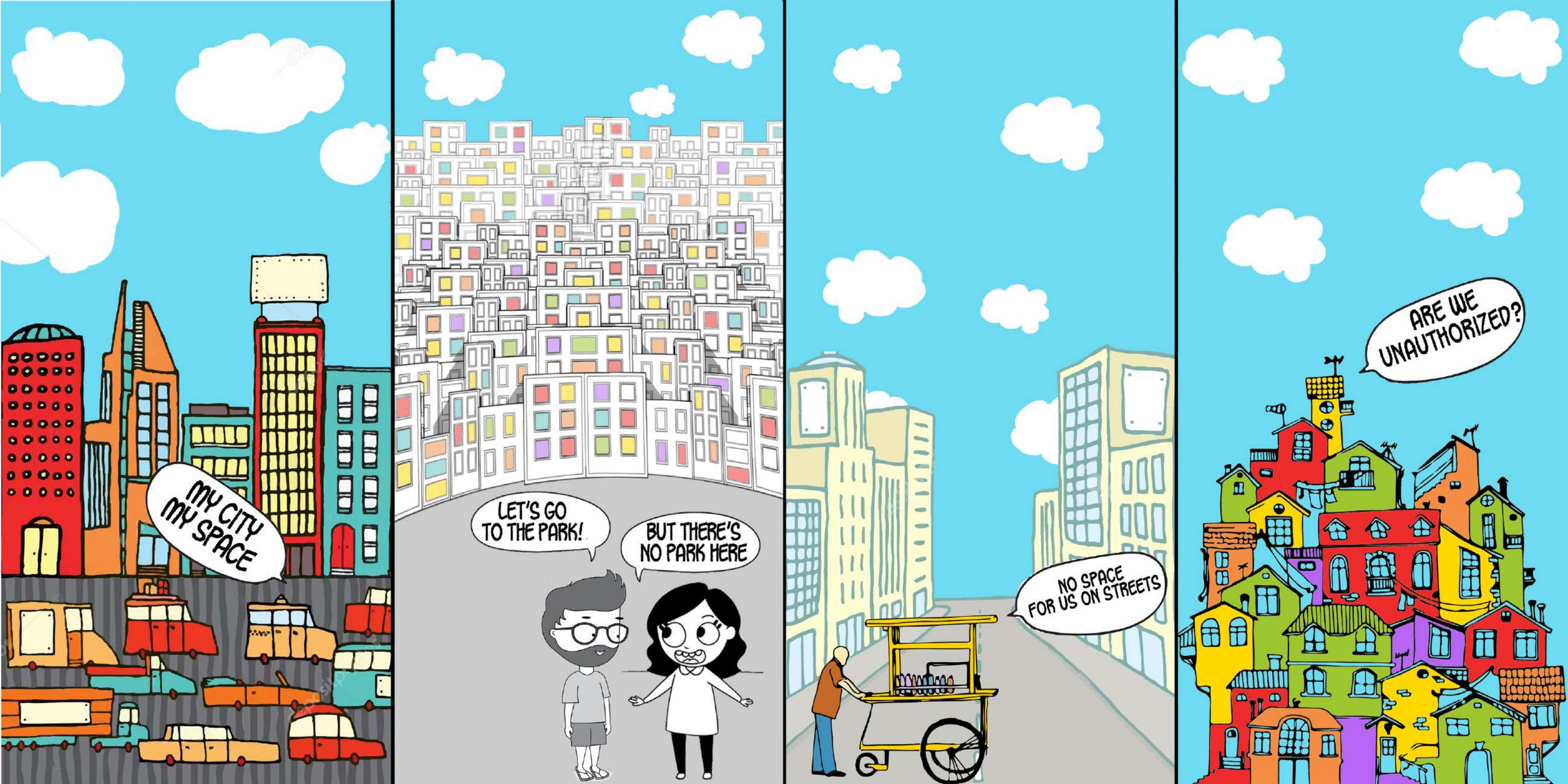
In several areas additional FAR and ground coverage are allowed for all categories of Residential plots in accommodate additional population. In order to control the growth of slums, the necessary provisions of EWS housing have slightly improved the canvas of Slums within Delhi.

URBAN PLANNING &
ITS POLITICS





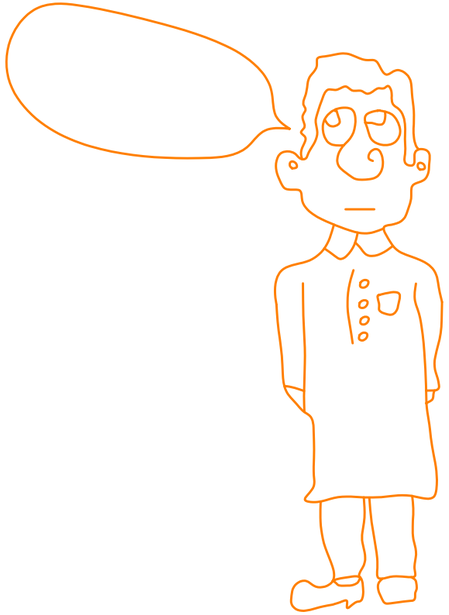



MY CITY
MY SPACE
LET'S GO
TO THE PARK!
BUT THERE'S
NO PARK HERE
NO SPACE
FOR US ON STREETS
ARE WE
UNAUTHORIZED?

- Master planning of a city affects our life in more than one ways, for some people it comes out to be a boon and for some it is a curse. How politics and urban development is interlinked in India can be seen when a decision was taken to prepare the first Master Plan for Delhi with the assistance of the Ford Foundation in 1956. In addition to zoning and master plans, the DDA was granted one of the most powerful tools that is, the ability to acquire large tracts of land with little resistance for the purpose of development under the Land Acquisition Act of 1894. It also established its role as Delhi's sole developer, with authority over land allocation, housing development, and land trading.
- The land policy was based on large-scale land acquisition to assemble land for future urban development and dispose the same on a leasehold basis. (Sasidharan, 2015).

- It strengthened the class divide among the people of Delhi, only a selective sect managed to settle in most developed colonies of Southern Delhi. The present housing crisis of the city is repercussion of abovementioned ramification of Delhi's urban land policy.

- The Delhi master plan is a best example for the rest of Indian cities across the country, and it is supposed to be prepared by active community participation. The planning of the city has remained the privilege of a few government officials and technical experts, however, with no role for the people to play.
- Presently people who lives in Juggi-jhopdis, slums, unauthorized colonies and low income ghettos and employed in those informal sector activities such as selling vegetables, newspapers, clothes etc are actual Active Pedestrians of the city because they cannot afford high priced metro, elite class cabs and in some case not even public buses.



In several development projects in Delhi Clearance of encroachments along streets often implied removal of street hawkers and vendors and as a result it not only removes employment opportunities for people but also creates

desolate streets that do not have any "EYES" on it.

- The removing of the poor and the marginalized communities from the core urban areas to the fringes and replacing them with the middle and the upper middle class of new comers is very indisputable phenomenon in the planning politics of the national capital.

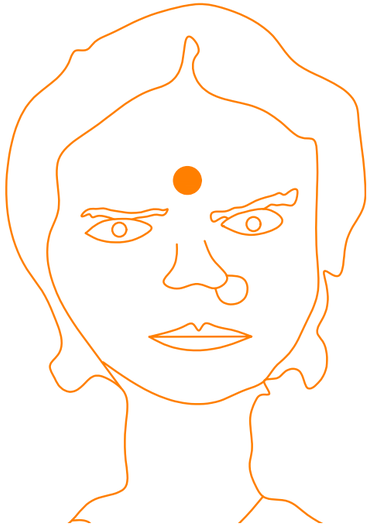
- And those who managed to stay still faces spatial inequality in terms of access to greens, water supply and other urban services. As a consequence of liberalization, Delhi became the center for enormous economic opportunities and the newer jobs in the neoliberal city had shifted from the industrial manufacturing to post industrial service based for large transactional firms.

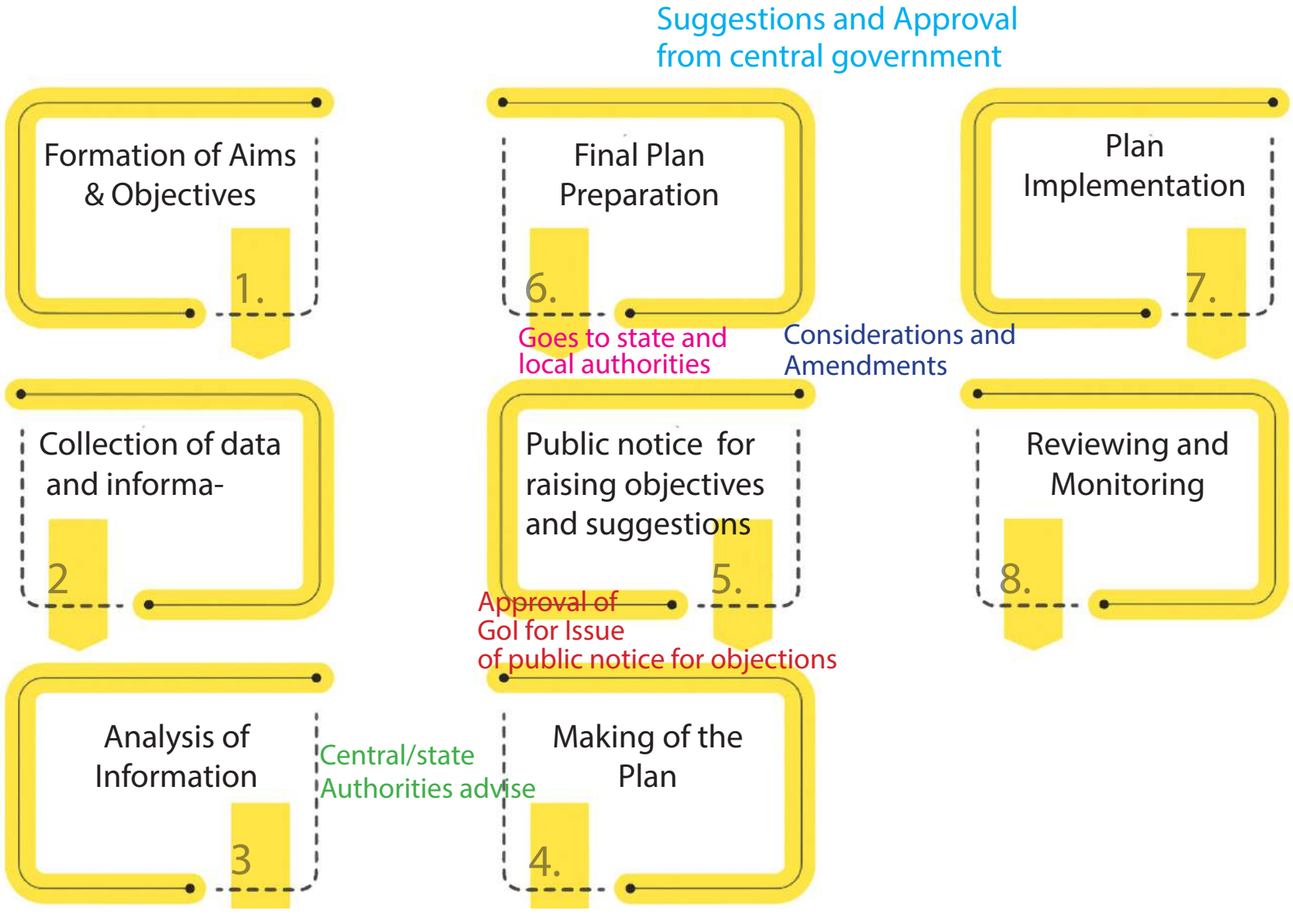
- Unlike western counterparts, when Delhi became the magnet for middle - working class so instead of the periphery or settlements on urban edges, the inflow of new comers is found in the oldest parts of the city, the so called "Lal Dora" or "Urban Villages".

- It would be feasible to say that Delhi's urban villages have emerged as a new typology of rental housing to the working middle class. Technically all urban villages are applicable for urban services like civic infrastructure, water supply, green areas, etc but only few (colonies which are regularized) have access to water supply, greens and other civic amenities.

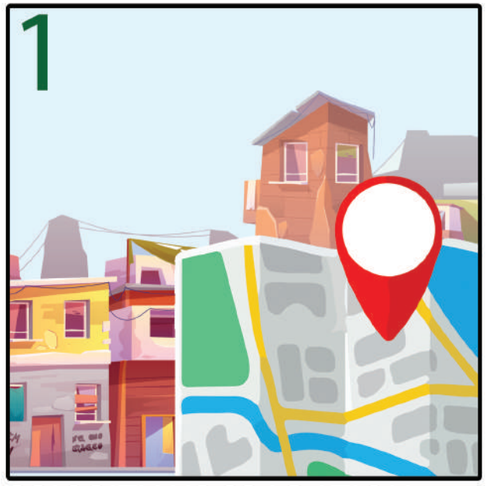
- The one of the most critical issue for all of us is lack of open and safe spaces.These spaces are for people and their neighborhoods and the levels of stress are particularly high for people who do not have access to it.

MASTER PLAN MAKING PROCESS





OUR DEMANDS

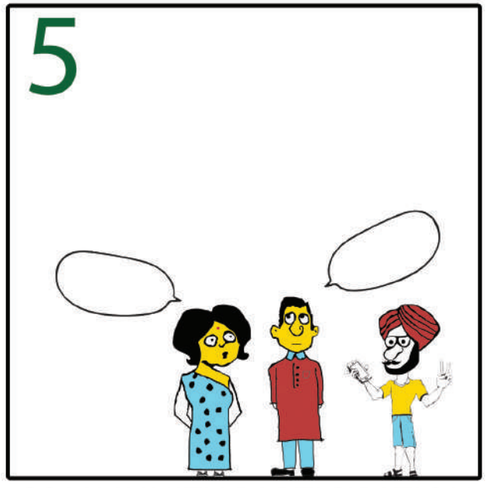


PRIORITY UPGRADATION

IN SITU (UPGRADE ON LOCATION)

LIVELIHOOD & RECOGNITION

MORE AFFORDABLE HOUSING



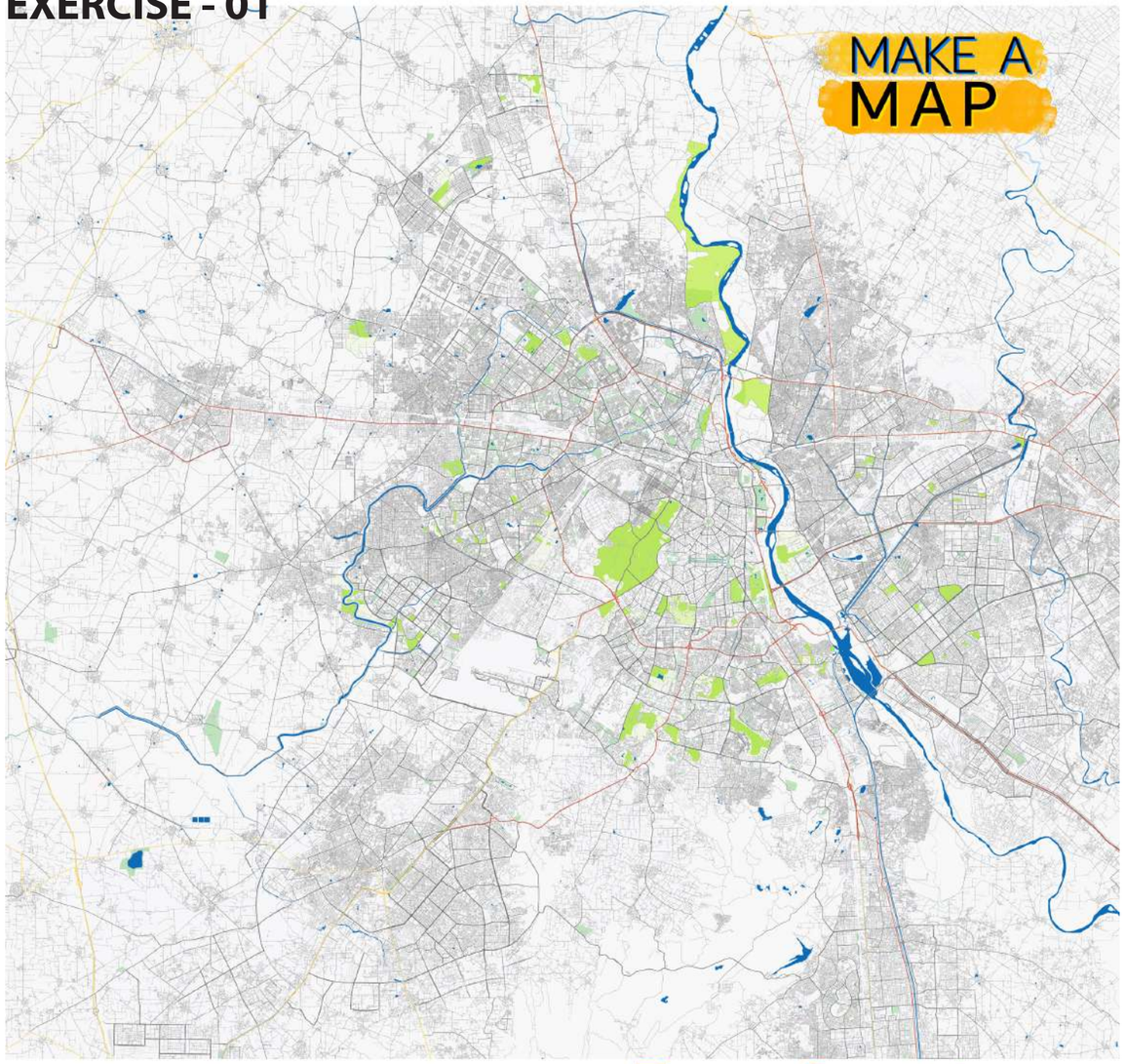
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

PROVISION OF BASIC SERVICES

NO EVICTION

END OF LEASE VULNERABILITY

EXERCISE - 01



Please mark your residence, (where you live) your workplace (where you work) and your favorite place in Delhi.

Residence Office Favorite Place

EXERCISE - 02

Clean **Air**

Safer Delhi

Child Friendly Delhi

World Class Delhi

Greener Delhi

Proper **Parking** Management

Clean **Drinking Water**

Efficient **Public Transport**

MAKE A WISH

Re-imagine your city Delhi and select your three wishes in which you want to see Delhi in future and put numbers on it as per your priorities.

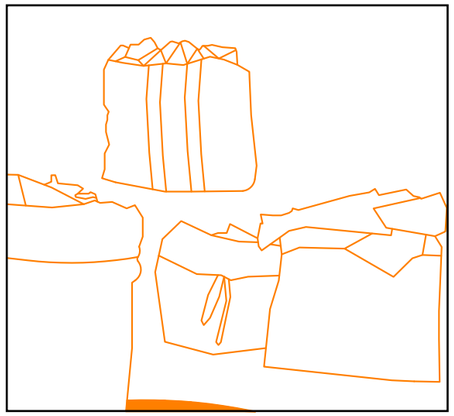
You can also give your suggestion and recommendations below :

Highest Priority — Least Priority

1 2 3

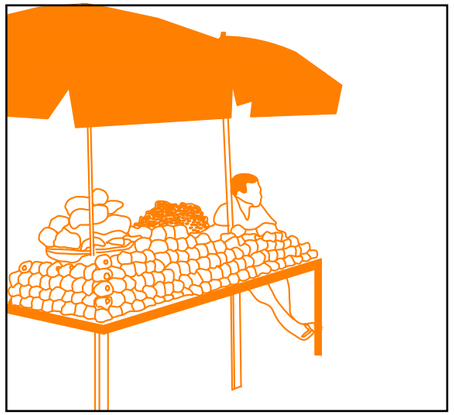
KEY DEMANDS OF THE 12 DIFFERENT IDENTITIES

1. WASTE PICKERS



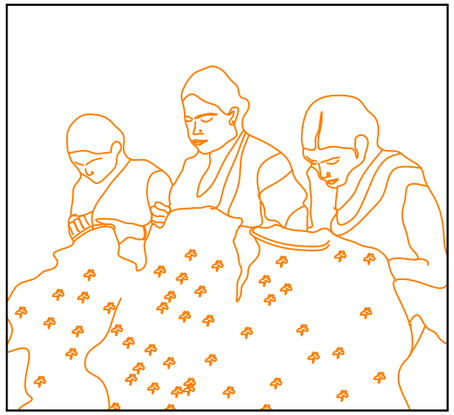
Waste collection centre & material relief facility at the neighborhood level with all the basic facilities.

2. STREET VENDORS



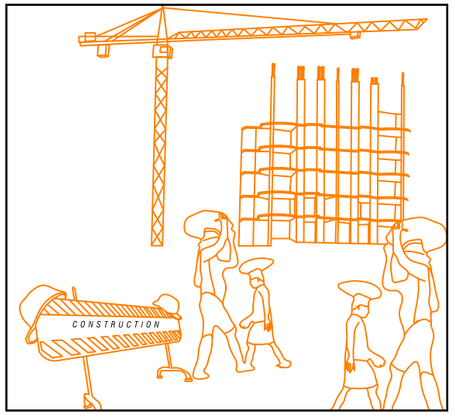
Reservation of space to accommodate Street Vendors in, also provide them with basic services.

3. HOME-BASED WORKERS



View housing for home based workers as a productive asset for home based workers, through better design and structure.

4. CONSTRUCTION WORKERS

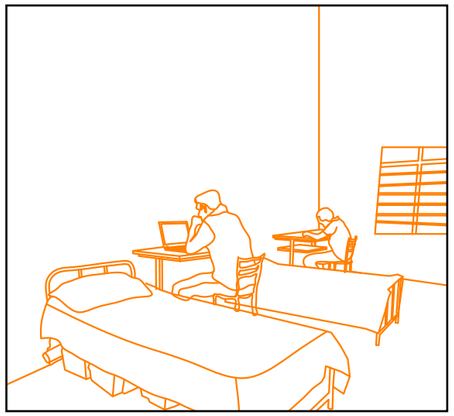


Facilities at working sites i.e establishment of resource centres, sheds, with all basic physical and social infrastructure provision.

5. DOMESTIC WORKERS

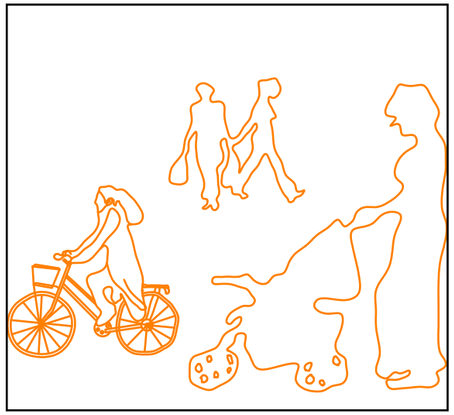
All basic physical and social infrastructure provision like toilets, water, space to rest, transportation facility

6. YOUTH



Skill up-gradation, vocational centres, colleges, libraries at neighborhood and city level, affordable rental hostel facility.

7. WOMEN

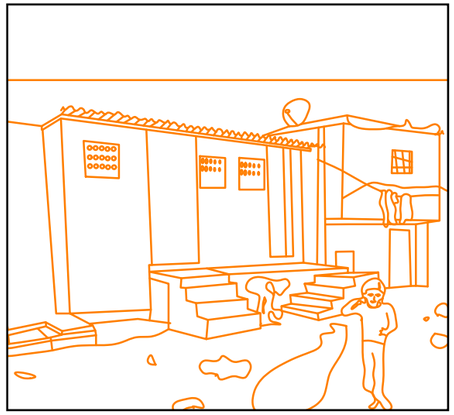


Safe and secure public spaces, reserved space to carry out livelihood, to play and to study, provision of creche.

8. HOMELESS

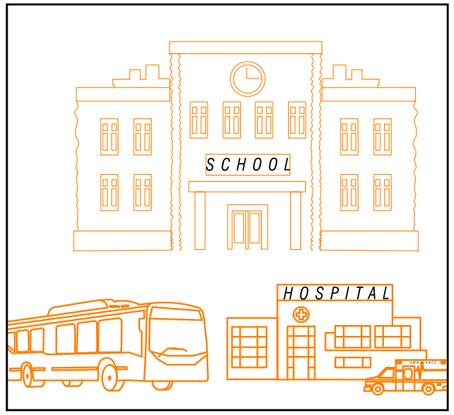
Provision of shelter with basic physical and social infrastructure like toilets, water, education, health etc.

9. BASTI DWELLERS



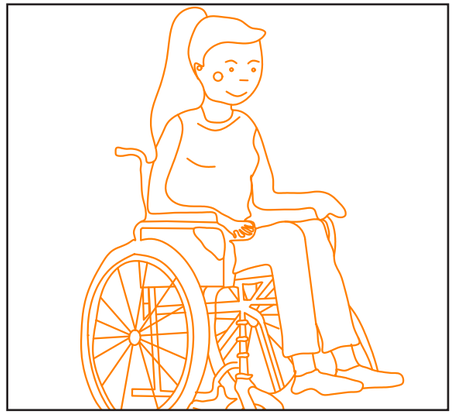
Up-gradation and regeneration of basti's, providing them with safe and habitable space.

10. RWA RESIDENTS



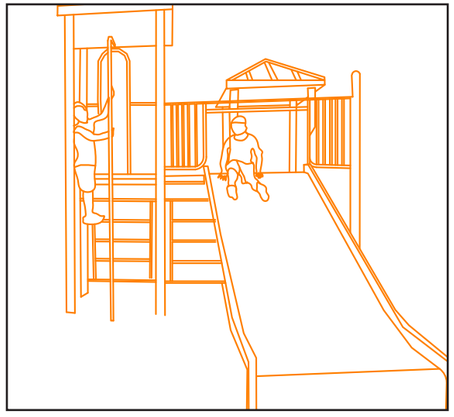
Ensuring basic social and physical infra-structure at neighborhood level.

11. PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES



Creating safe accessible public spaces for People with Disabilities.

12. CHILDREN



Planning for Child-friendly public spaces at the neighborhood level.

masterplan in media

Provide slum dwellers along rly tracks pucca houses: Jain to Centre

Delhi Minister says if needed, they can be accommodated in 40K available flats

STAFF REPORTER ■ NEW DELHI

Urban Development Minister Satyendar Jain has requested the Centre to provide pucca houses to thousands of slum dwellers residing across the railway tracks.

Jain said, *"Jahan jhuggi, wahin makaan"* was the promise made by both the AAP and the BJP. "Not only that, on the orders of Chief Minister Arvind Kejriwal but the Delhi Government has also made it a legal right of these poor families by formulating a policy to provide them pucca houses near their slums.

The Hindustan Times

Largest Circulation in Northern, North-Western and Central India

NATIONAL CAPITAL REGION TO INCLUDE NEARBY U.P. AREAS

Six Ring Towns Round Delhi Envisaged In Master Plan

INTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INNER CORE

NEHRU CALLS STRIKE MOVE SABOTAGE

Offer Of Consultations On Pay Board Report

Union Leaders Stick To Strike Plans

Widespread Arson

FIRM GOVT. ACTION

The invisibles

DELHI GROWING TOO FAST

Lack of cohesion

80% in survey say no clue about DDA's masterplan

Ambika.Pandit@timesgroup.com

New Delhi: At a time when Delhi Development Authority is working on preparing the new Masterplan-2041 that will replace the current MPD-2021, a rapid survey of 1,025 people at different locations in Delhi shows that only 6% of them knew anything about the masterplan. Over 80% had not even heard about it.

Almost 56% sought better quality of air and water, making

Land pooling can help address Delhi's developmental issues

WISHLIST Capital gains tax exemption proposed for Amaravati must be given to Delhi too

Master plan can't be amended without public suggestions: SC

STUCK IN THE SLOW LANE

DELHI PARKING POLICY | Maintenance and Management of Parking Places Rules, 2019

Notified on September 23, 2015, after SC orders

More than a year later, not much has changed on ground

KRISHNA NAGAR

No rules being enforced at the three model parking sites in Lajpat Nagar, Kamala Nagar & Krishna Nagar

Oct 2020 Dissolution of EPCA that was monitoring the implementation

LAJPAT NAGAR

KAMALA NAGAR

WHAT POLICY ENVISAGED

Preparation and implementation of local parking area management plans in 4 months

Pedestrians/cycles and mass transit to get preference in space allocation

Base parking fee revision and annual hike of parking charges; apex committee under transport commissioner

On-street parking to be discouraged over off-street parking based on price difference

No-parking zones to be enforced; for example, No-parking zones in 500m radius of all multilevel parking sites

Proof of parking space for transport vehicle

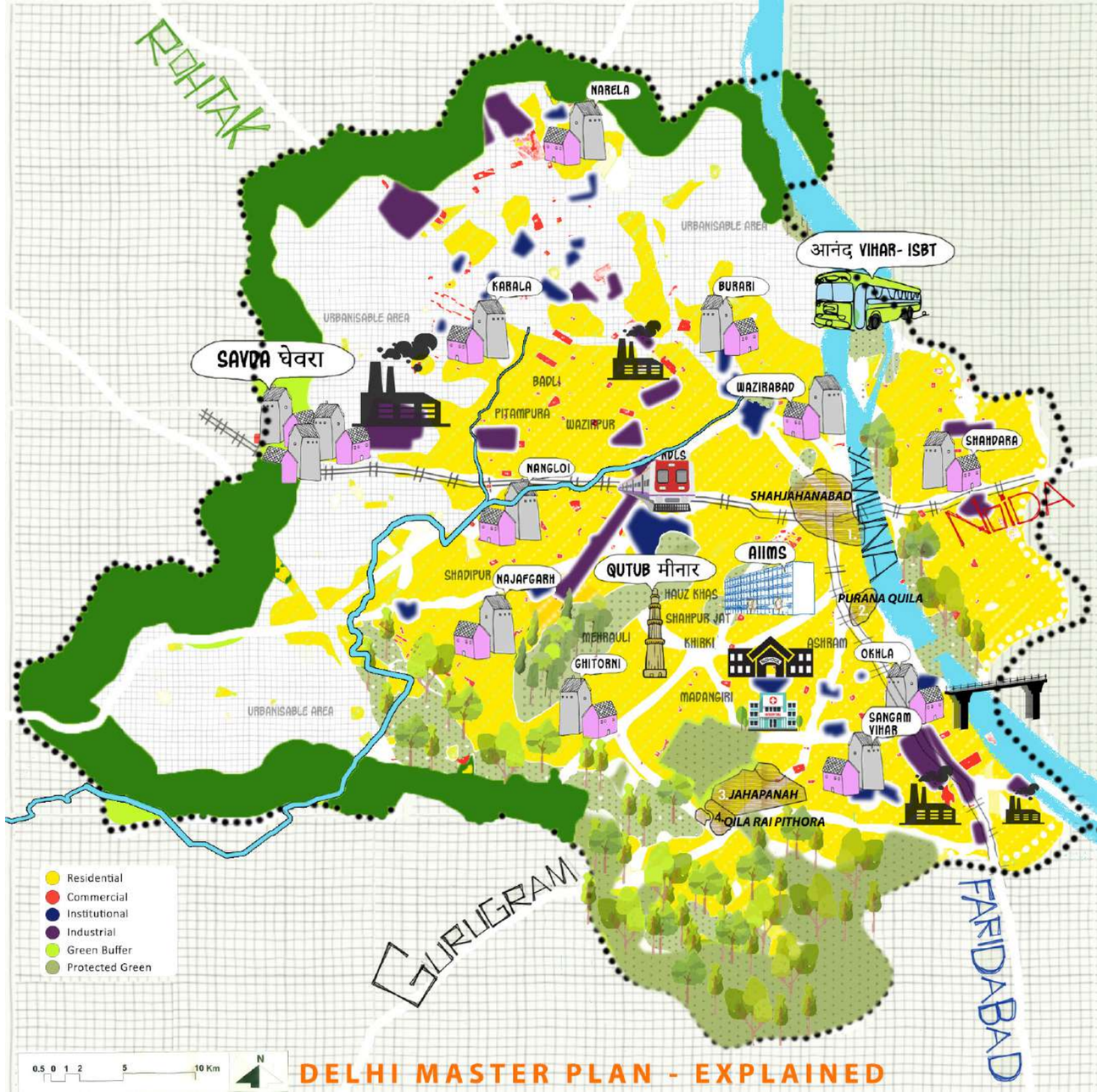
THE SC HAD ON MARCH 6 STOPPED THE DDA FROM AMENDING THE MASTER PLAN OF DELHI 2020

Delhi's houses set to get taller, can go up to 12 floors

MASTER PLAN 2021 Seeks to incentivise redevelopment of colonies to accommodate more people

Sidhartha Roy & Hamari Jamalia

HIGHER THE MERRIER

glossary

Adaptive	Characterized by or given to adaptation.
Conceptual layout	An early phase of the design process, broad outlines of function and form of something are articulated
Desolate	(of a place) uninhabited and giving an impression of bleak emptines
Historic walled city	These were made as protection from the enemy. They were usually massive structures, punctuated with guard towers.
Integrated	With various parts or aspects linked or coordinated.
Lal Dora	Refers to land that is part of the village 'abadi' (habitation) and is used for non-agricultural purpose only. Lal Dora was exempted from the building bye laws and construction norms and related regulations under Delhi Municipal Act.
Land fill site	It is the oldest and most common form of waste disposal, although the systematic burial of the waste with daily, intermediate and final covers only began in the 1940s.
Land Policy	Encompasses to all policies that deal with land – agricultural land, forest land, land for housing. It typically includes laws and regulations as well as administrative structures and programmes.
Neoliberal city	A city whose mode of governance, social structure and spatial development express the neoliberal vision of a free market utopia
Participatory	Involving or characterized by participation
Planning politics	Refers to the intervention of politics in management and administration
Regularization	Regulation Type of: control. the activity of managing or exerting control over something.
Unauthorized	Not having official permission or approval.
Urban Local body	Local bodies, which are constituted for local planning, development and administration in the urban areas are referred as Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities).
Urban Village	Are walkable, bicycle-friendly, transit-oriented, mixed-use neighborhoods that can provide both housing and jobs, environmental benefits, and quality of life improvements for a city's residents.
Vision	The ability to think about or plan the future with imagination or wisdom.