



# **SATAT SHEHER**

## **LOCAL AREA PLAN**





Indo-Global Social Service Society (IGSSS) is a non-profit organization 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, energizing 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 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.

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**DATE : 31 July 2023**

New Delhi, India

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**Published:**

Indo-Global Social Service  
Society (IGSSS)  
28, Institutional Area, Lodhi  
Road,  
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## ACRONYMS

LAP - Local Area Plan

NGO - Non Government Organization

MCD - Municipal Corporation of Delhi

DDA - Delhi Development Authority

NDMC - North Delhi Municipal Corporation

DJB - Delhi Jal Board

IGSSS - Indo Global Social Service Society

DUSIB - Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Trust

CCTV - Closed Circuit Television

PWD - Public Works Department

SDMC - South Delhi Municipal Corporation

PWD - Public Works Department

SDMC - South Delhi Municipal Corporation

MPD - Master Plan of Delhi

R.O.W - Right of Way

NH - National Highway

JJ COLONY - Juggi Jhompri Colony

AC - Air Conditioner

CASP - Community Aid and Sponsorship Programme

HT - High Tension

CSR- Corporate Social Responsibility



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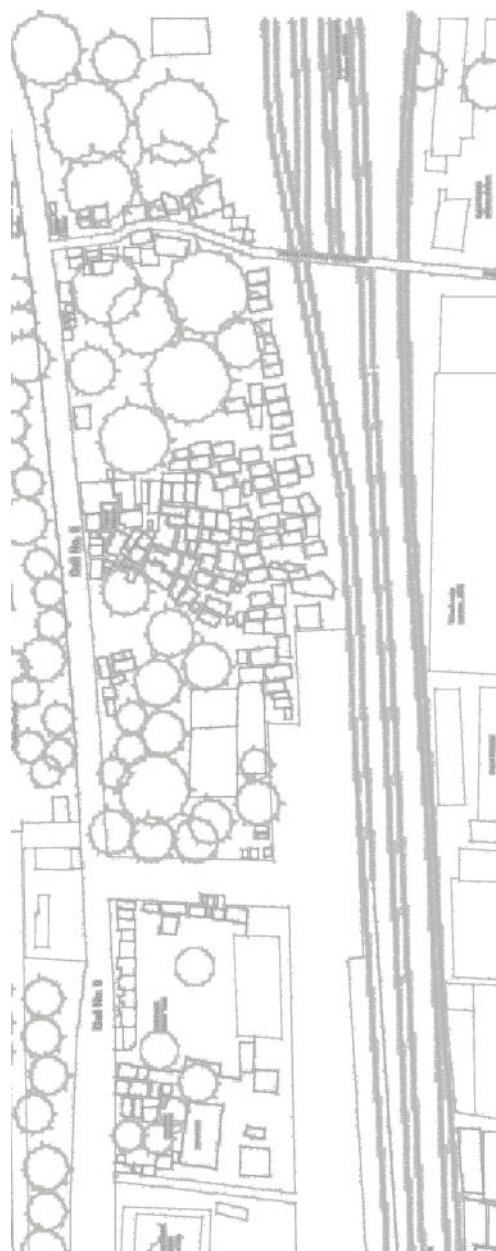
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# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 BASTI'S IN DELHI

The Local Area Plan (LAP) for the Basti is the first of its kind document analysis of informal settlement in India. Though all the Basti are in Delhi's constituency, each one has unique problems and hence unique proposals. The process adapted for each of the Basti was also altered and improved over time, but it remained the same for all the Basti. The fieldwork was done in June and July 2023. These are the times when we were able to document both heat waves and flooding, each year it's getting worse and the worst affected are the ones living in these settlements. However, the people living in the Basti have come up with their traditional ways of beating the heat and fighting the flood, it needs an overall understanding and comprehensive development plan, a long-term approach, and awareness among the people of Basti.

In the process of making the LAP we conducted multiple site visits for documentation purposes, consultation with the Basti people, and lastly presentation on LAP outcome, the mapping had been done carefully to represent the ethos of each Basti, While on our visits to the Basti, we had familiarised the maps with the residents of the Basti.

We have worked closely with Residents of Basti, Youth Volunteers, and Basti Representatives to come up with this report. The LAP can be considered as the first step in the Regeneration of Basti, we have worked on the basic requirements of the Basti, and the report can be used by Urban Planners, Students, and the Public in general.

Shiekh Intekhab Alam  
August 2023  
New Delhi, India

## 1.2 BASTI'S IN DELHI

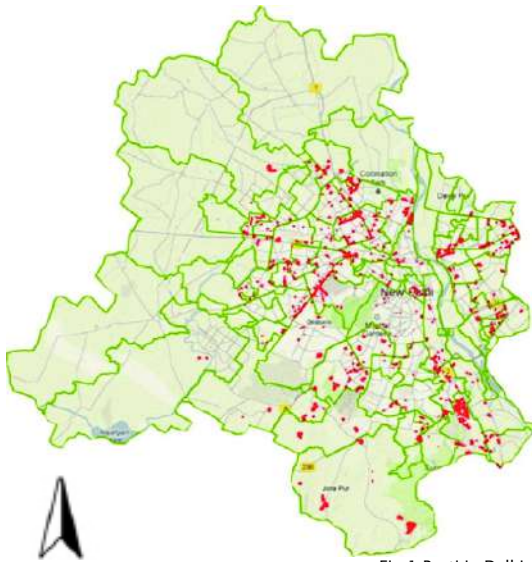


Fig 1 Basti in Delhi

Delhi, India's capital, faces a persistent slum problem due to rapid urbanization, rural-to-urban migration, and a growing population. The city now houses over 2,500 slums, accommodating millions of people, constituting a significant fraction of the total population. The influx of rural migrants seeking better economic opportunities has exacerbated the issue, leading to the rapid spread of slum settlements. Living conditions in these slums are characterized by overcrowding, lack of essential facilities, and inadequate housing, resulting in serious health hazards and poor overall well-being. Slum dwellers often lack proper sanitation, safe drinking water, and waste management systems.

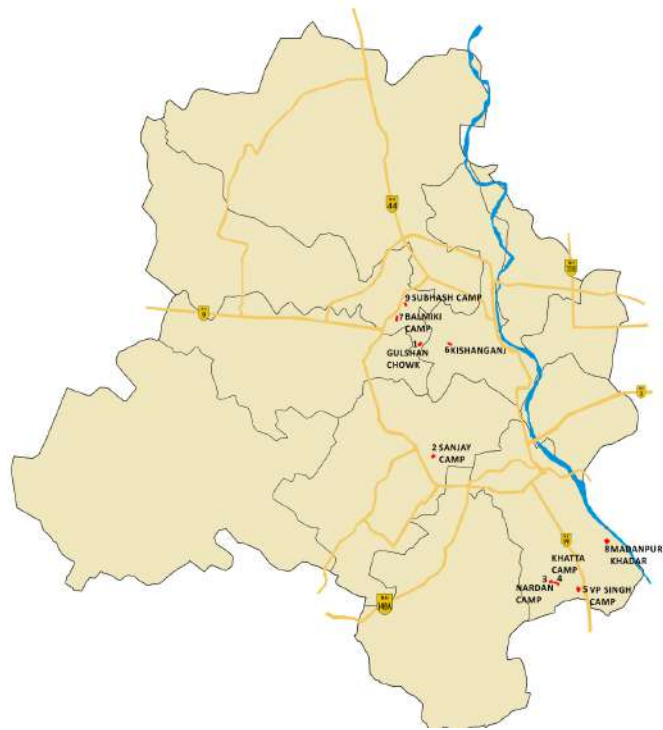
Various stakeholders, including government agencies, NGOs, community-based organizations, and private entities, are involved in managing and developing these slums. Government bodies like the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) play a crucial role in policy formulation and implementation. NGOs and community organizations step in to provide essential services, vocational training, and educational support to improve the living conditions of slum residents.

Inhabitants of slums in Delhi face multifaceted challenges, such as lack of formal land tenure and property rights, limited access to education and healthcare, and a lack of secure livelihood opportunities. These hardships lead to a cycle of poverty, marginalization, and vulnerability to natural disasters in hazard-prone areas. Addressing the slum issue in Delhi requires collaborative efforts from various players, including the government, NGOs, and the local community. Implementing sustainable urban development techniques, providing suitable housing, improving access to basic necessities, and promoting





## 1.3 LOCATION OF BASTI'S IN DELHI



Map 1 Location of Basti in Delhi



Fig 3 GULSHAN CHOWK



Fig 4 SANJAY CAMP



Fig 5 NARDAN CAMP



Fig 6 KHATTA CAMP



Fig 7 V.P. SINGH CAMP



Fig 8 KISHANGANJ



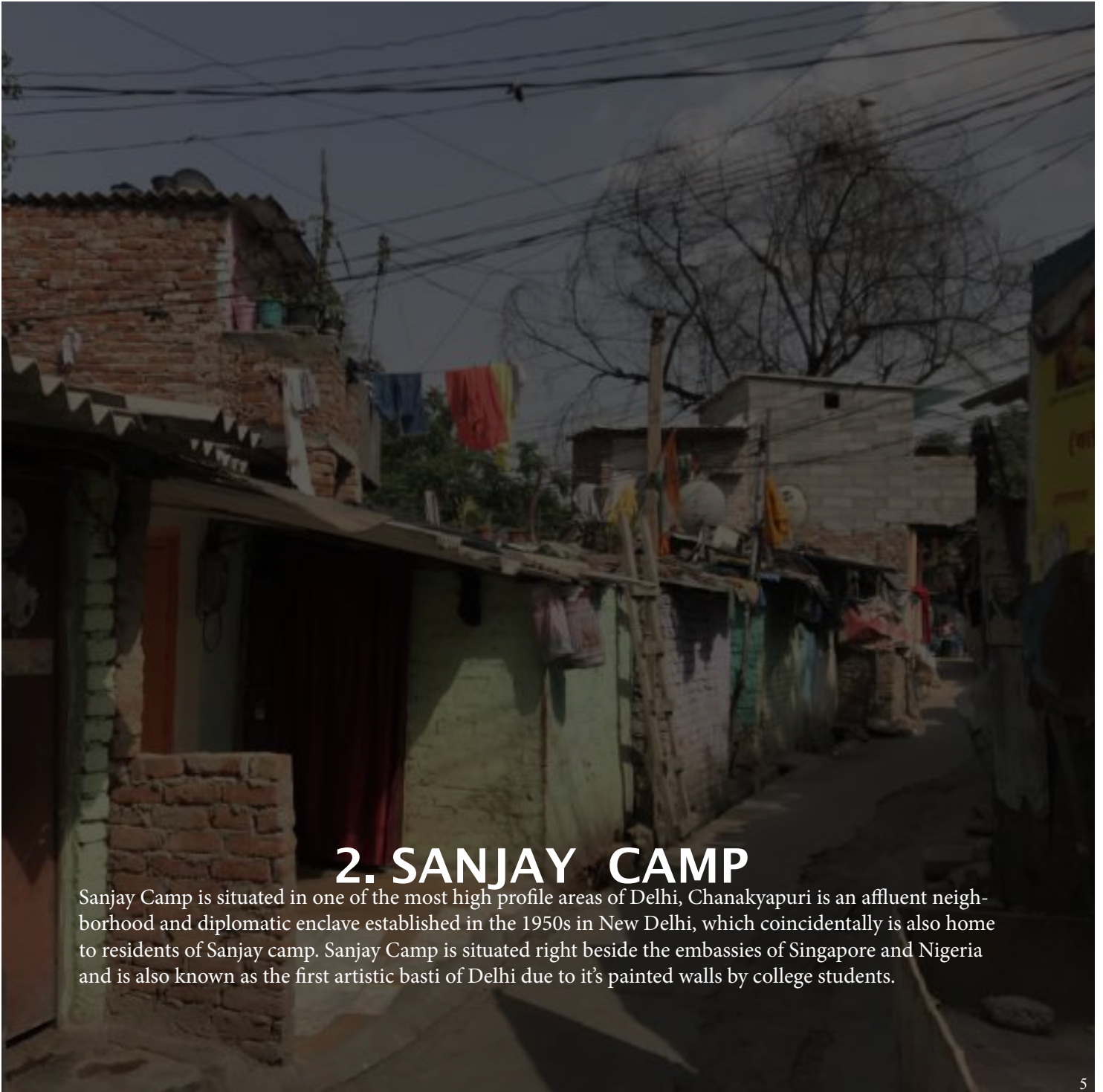
Fig 9 BALMIKI CAMP



Fig 10 MADANPUR KHADAR



Fig 11 SUBHASH CAMP



## 2. SANJAY CAMP

Sanjay Camp is situated in one of the most high profile areas of Delhi, Chanakyapuri is an affluent neighborhood and diplomatic enclave established in the 1950s in New Delhi, which coincidentally is also home to residents of Sanjay camp. Sanjay Camp is situated right beside the embassies of Singapore and Nigeria and is also known as the first artistic basti of Delhi due to it's painted walls by college students.

## 2.1 SITE ANALYSIS

<p><b>Name of the Basti: SANJAY CAMP</b>  <b>Ward Number:</b>  <b>Location: RAILWAY ENCLAVE, ROAD, Railway Enclave, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, Delhi 110021</b>  <b>Legal Status: Land Owning Agency - NDMC</b>  <b>Population (Approx.): 3000</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Profile</b>  Land use in Masterplan, Total Basti Area (sqm.),  General Description of Basti, legal status</p>	<p>Sanjay camp has a total area of 24,000 sqm and is surrounded by the Singapore, Nigerian Embassy, and Sanskrit school. The area where Sanjay camp is situated, initially it was allocated to Iraq embassy but due to some unforeseen circumstances it was not established and the basti got settled over the years. It is 50–60-year-old settlement. The land use in Master Plan is RF (Foreign Mission).</p>
<p><b>2. Access to Basti</b>  Entrance and exit point, Access with regard to city.</p>	<p>The basti has three major entry/exit points and which is further connected with National highway (NH 48). Also, Safdarjung railway station is nearby.</p>
<p><b>3. Water</b>  Drainage sources, stakeholders, basti topography,  Water supply resources, timings, condition assessment, stakeholders</p>	<p>The Drainage system has been provided in the basti along the streets but it is choked due to the solid waste thrown directly in the drain and no regular cleaning of drains is done. The topography of the basti is majorly plain with some part below the road level. Water supply is provided by three major point along the main street and other few other points provided on the intersection of streets for water supply in basti. For potable water RO water system is also available but it is not in working condition.</p>

<p><b>4. Solid Waste</b> Waste collection points, type of waste, issues regarding solid waste</p>	<p>The solid waste generated by the households is dumped on the existing open area in the front of the basti. Though the Municipality collects waste from the main waste dump point but it is not on a regular basis and also there is no door-to-door waste collection facility.</p>
<p><b>5. Public Space in Basti</b> Availability, Current use, activity, profile and area of Public space,</p>	<p>The Basti has very few open areas. Frontage of the basti has quite big open space which is acquired by parking, construction material and waste dumping point which can be utilized wisely.</p>
<p><b>6. Heat Mitigation Technique</b> Local/ traditional technique for heat mitigation, built environment,</p>	<p>For heat mitigation , people utilize the area in front of the house for sitting in the evening. Also many houses have installed coolers and Air conditioners.</p>
<p><b>7. Stakeholder mapping</b> NGO, Government departments, local leaders etc.</p>	<p>IGSSS, BSES, DJB (Delhi Jal Board) and DUSIB</p>
<p><b>8. Ongoing Govt. Schemes at site</b></p>	<p>Swachh Bharat Mission, Ujjawala Yojana</p>

Table 1 Site Analysis of Sanjay Camp



**Fig 12** Water Supply through tank in Sanjay Camp.



**Fig 13** Open spaces in front of houses occupied by containers for storing water.



**Fig 14** Lack of proper drainage and pedestrian friendly streets.



**Fig 15** Cluster of wires near the electric poles create unsafe conditions in the Basti.



**Fig 16** Heat Mitigation through coolers , attached to a mud wall inside the Basti.



**Fig 17** Availability of workshops for recycling waste etc



**Fig 18** A typical street section in the Basti with overhung projections.



**Fig 19** Water distribution points in the Basti at major street intersections.



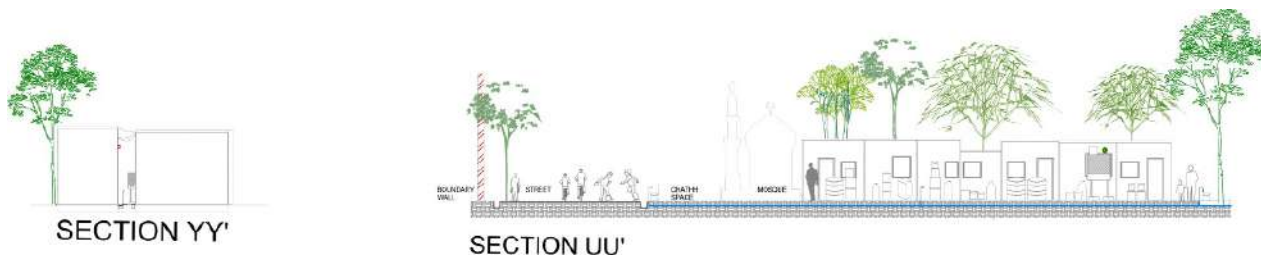
**Fig 20** Lack of drainage as per slope leads to water logging on the streets.

## 2.2 MAPPING OF BASTI

### 2.2.1 Existing Base Map



Map 2 Existing Plan of Sanjay Camp



Map 3 Existing Section of Sanjay Camp

## 2.2.2 Social Infrastructure Mapping

Sanjay Camp within its 2 KM radius has two govt. colleges and schools and within its 5 KM radius it has various social infrastructure such as religious structures , baraat ghar , Post office , Bank , Police Station etc. There's one DDA park located within the 5KM radius of the Basti.

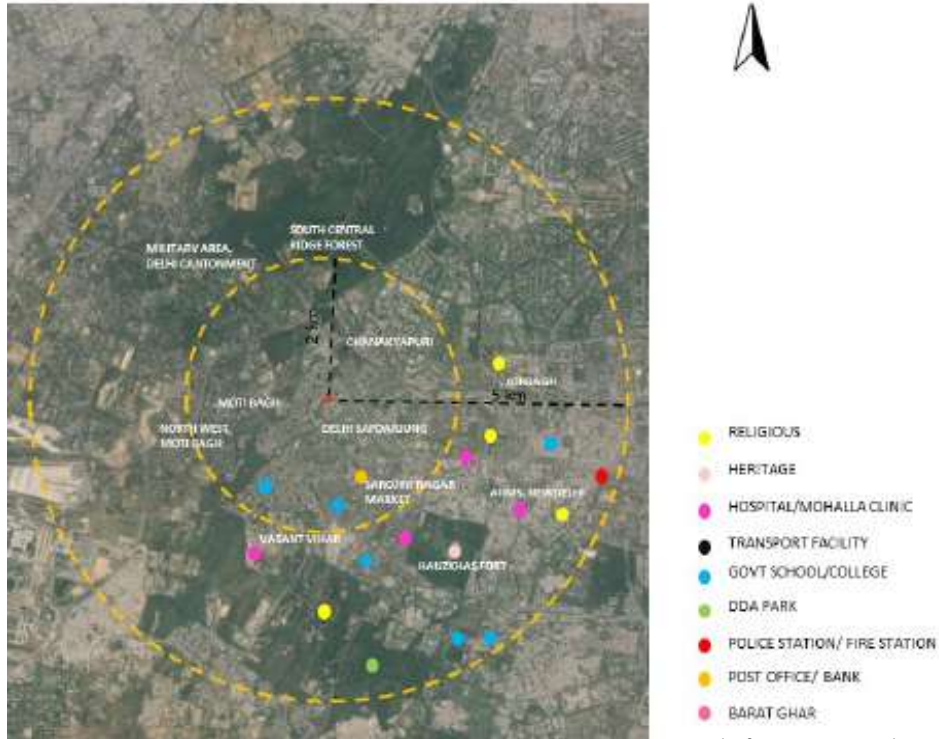


Fig 21 Social Infrastructure around Sanjay Camp



Fig 22 Mosque in Sanjay Camp



Fig 23 Public Toilet for both men and women



Fig 24 Primary School at Sanjay Camp

## 2.3 COMMUNITY MEETING



Fig 25 Community Meeting in Sanjay Camp

The community meeting took place in the yoga shed of Sanjay camp with almost 20 dwellers of the community including women and youth in majority. The major issues highlighted in the meeting were about the distribution of water supply, lack of potable water, issue regarding closing of Primary school, poor drainage etc. The issue's regarding water logging, lack of well constructed streets, etc. were also discussed. Heat mitigation techniques and the effect of heta wave on the people of basti were also part of the conversation.

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITY	THREAT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing physical Infrastructure, School, Water Purifier, Bio Remediation park, Public Toilet, Sewerage, CCTV</li> <li>• Park in front of the settlement</li> <li>• Sanskriti School</li> <li>• Garbage Collection point</li> <li>• Existing Social Infrastructure -Chat Puja space, Mosque, Temple</li> <li>• People as a resource especially women</li> <li>• Community Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of water distribution points</li> <li>• Low literacy Rate</li> <li>• No health facility within Basti</li> <li>• No space for cattle</li> <li>• Solid Waste</li> <li>• Kachcha road</li> <li>• Lighting infrastructure is not adequate in public spaces and streets.</li> <li>• Lack of free potable water</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing Infrastructure can be opened</li> <li>• Skill Development Centres</li> <li>• Existing Recycling Workshops in Basti</li> <li>• Home-based industries and</li> <li>• Location</li> <li>• Single Owner (NDMC) - needs to</li> <li>• Awareness of policies and schemes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and Hygiene</li> <li>• Eviction</li> <li>• Electrical wires a safety threat</li> <li>• Safety and Security</li> <li>• Railway line</li> <li>• Nalla is not Covered leading to health issues, and flooding.</li> <li>• Heatwave .</li> </ul>

Table 2 SWOT Analysis of Sanjay Camp



## 2.4 PROPOSAL



The proposal for Sanjay Camp is aligned to the problems which were discussed in the community meeting. The proposals focused on the reworking of infrastructure which is already available in the Basti. The Primary school which is already present in the Basti but does not operate due to building being unsafe. Also, water filtration plant already installed in the Basti for distribution of portable water does not work. The proposal includes reopening of the Primary School so that the children can avail the facility easily without crossing the railway lines. The proposal also mentions about the distribution of water points in the whole basti with 4-8 houses/ connection. Also, Re-Installing the water filtration plant will lead to the availability of free potable water for the Basti. Redesigning of Nodes and reworking on the R.O.W has been done in order to provide safe pedestrian area's , proper drainage with drain covers , also the nodes can be utilized as spaces for interaction etc.



**Fig 26** Existing situation of the school not in working condition with tangled wires , making it unsafe for children.



**Fig 27** Reopening of School for children to avail the facility of existing Infrastructure as well removal of wires to make it safe for children.



**Fig 28** The water filtration R.O system currently not In use.



**Fig 29** Reworking of the water filtration R.O system to bring it in use for free Potable water.



**Fig 30** Existing situation of the nodes being utilized as garbage dumping areas , hence posing threat for the Basti's health



**Fig 31** Redesigning of the nodes to create public spaces for social interaction and to



**Fig 32** The streets with open drains



**Fig 33** Reworking on the R.O.W as well as providing drain covers

<b>COST ESTIMATION</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>ROUGH ESTIMATE</b>
Dispensary	20,00,000
Primary School	15,00,000
Anganwadi	7,00,000
SBM Toilet	2,00,000
Electrical Wiring and poles	3,00,000
Drainage	6,00,000
Pathways	60,00,000
Water Pipeline	3,00,000
Kids Play Area	1,00,000
Baarat Ghar	8,00,000
Street Furniture	50,000
Multi Utility Space	5,00,000
Open Air Gym	5,00,000

Table 3 Cost Estimation of Sanjay Camp



### 3. KISHANGANJ

Kishanganj Basti is a 125-household community which is at the backside of the railway officer's colony. Basti is settled between Kishanganj and Sarai Rohilla railway station. Most of its residents are railway labor which mostly belongs to Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. It also has a loading and unloading area of goods near basti in which labors are involved .

## 3.1 SITE ANALYSIS

<p><b>Name of the Basti: KISHANGANJ</b>  <b>Ward Number: 75</b>  <b>Location: M57Q+7XQ, Railway Officers Colony, Sarai Rohilla, New Delhi, Delhi 110007</b>  <b>Legal Status: Land Owning Agency - MCD</b>  <b>Population (Approx.): 600</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Profile</b>  Land use in Master plan, Total Basti Area (sq m.),  General Description of Basti, legal status</p>	<p>Kishanganj lies in the residential zone of Delhi Master plan. It has a total 12,539 sq m area .Basti lies in between Kishanganj and Sarai rohilla railway station. It is nearby to the both railway station and at the backside of railway colony.</p>
<p><b>2. Access to Basti</b>  Entrance and exit point, Access with regard to city.</p>	<p>The basti has two major entry. One from the side of old Rohtak road and one from the side of railway colony which is only pedestrian friendly.</p>
<p><b>3. Water</b>  Drainage sources, stakeholders, basti topography,  Water supply resources, timings, condition assessment, stakeholders</p>	<p>There is no proper drainage system in the basti and also there is no sewer line in the basti and It lies in plain topography. It has only one major water point in the basti and dosen't have facility for drinking water .</p>
<p><b>4. Solid Waste</b>  Waste collection points, type of waste, issues regarding solid waste</p>	<p>There is no major waste collection point in the basti and major issue regarding waste is that there is no proper regular collection and segregation of waste.</p>

<p><b>5. Public Space in Basti</b> Availability, Current use, activity, profile and area of Public space,</p>	<p>There is also one Railway shed as public space is basti which is majorly used as resting space by railway labors. There is no major park inside the basti though there is a ample space behind the Gopal mandir which is used as multi-utility space for marriage and other functions.</p>
<p><b>6. Heat Mitigation Technique</b> Local/ traditional technique for heat mitigation, built environment,</p>	<p>For Heat Mitigation they have change in their food pattern during summer times , they eat less spicy food, drinking of bale juice and also few houses have installed cooler and ac etc.</p>
<p><b>7. Stakeholder mapping</b> NGO, Government departments, local leaders etc.</p>	<p>IGSSS,BSES AND DJB (Delhi Jal Board)</p>
<p><b>8. Ongoing Govt. Schemes at site</b></p>	<p>Swachch Bharat Mission, Ujjawala Yojana</p>

Table 4 Site Analysis of Kishanganj



**Fig 34** Main Entrance of the Basti from old Rohtak road. On one side of the road is Basti and on other side from small shops and boundary of vocational training institute.



**Fig 35** One more entry is also from railway officers colony side which is only pedestrian friendly which is mostly occupied by garbage and animals and the door width is very less.



**Fig 36** Drainage system is also not proper in basti mostly choked due to garbage thrown by basti people



**Fig 37** Vacant land is occupied by parking vehicles and garbage thrown in open.



**Fig 38** Basti also had a foot over bridge over railway tracks for safer crossover.



**Fig 39** Pathway not proper constructed of Basti .



**Fig 40** Naali of basti and even pathway is not constructed.



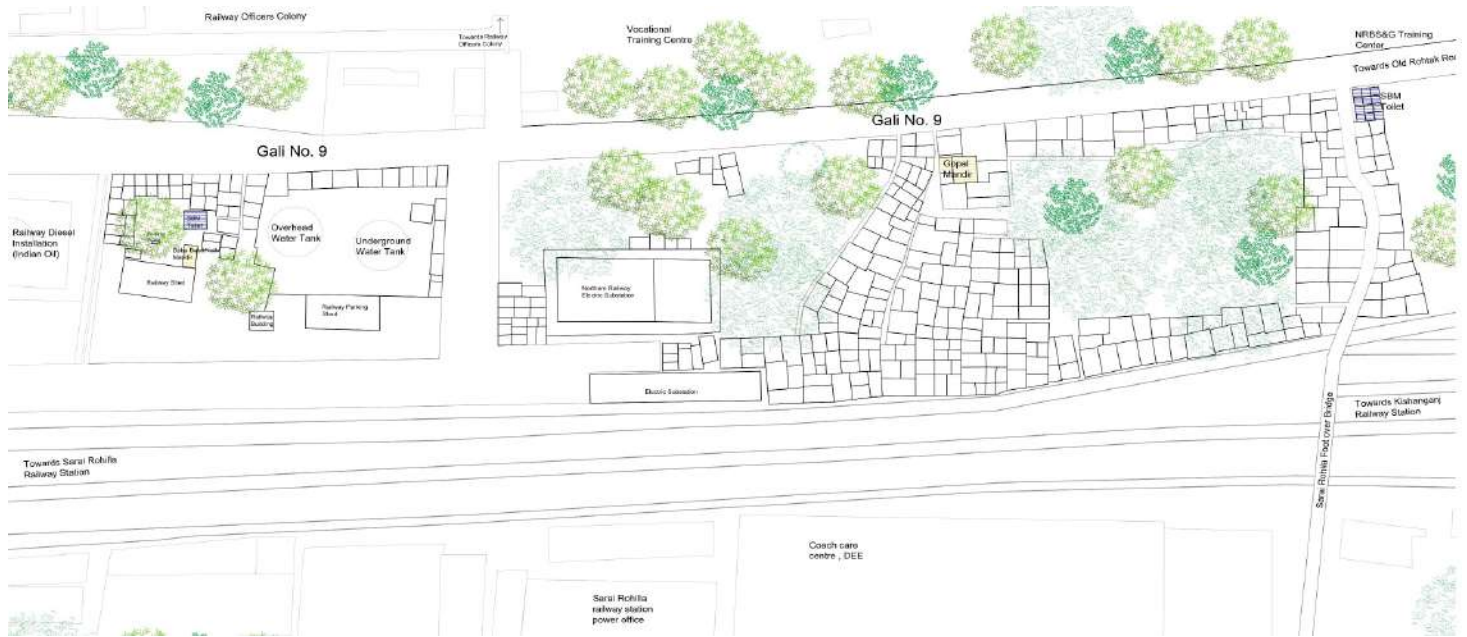
**Fig 41** Railway truck goods and small shops are many in numbers for railway labors.



**Fig 42** A large open space is at the back side of gopal mandir in the basti, which is also used for community function.

## 3.2 MAPPING OF BASTI

### 3.2.1 Existing Base Map



Map 5 Existing Plan of Kishanganj



LEGEND	
	BUILT-UP
	OTHER BUILDINGS
	SBM TOILET
	TREES
	POLICE CHOWKI
	RELIGIOUS
	INSTITUTIONAL
	SCHOOL



### 3.2.2 Social Infrastructure Mapping

Kishanganj within its 2km radius has many post offices & banks along with police stations and schools and within its 5 km radius, it has many social infrastructures such as mohalla clinics, govt schools & colleges, and religious structures. But there are no DDA parks present in the vicinity of the basti.

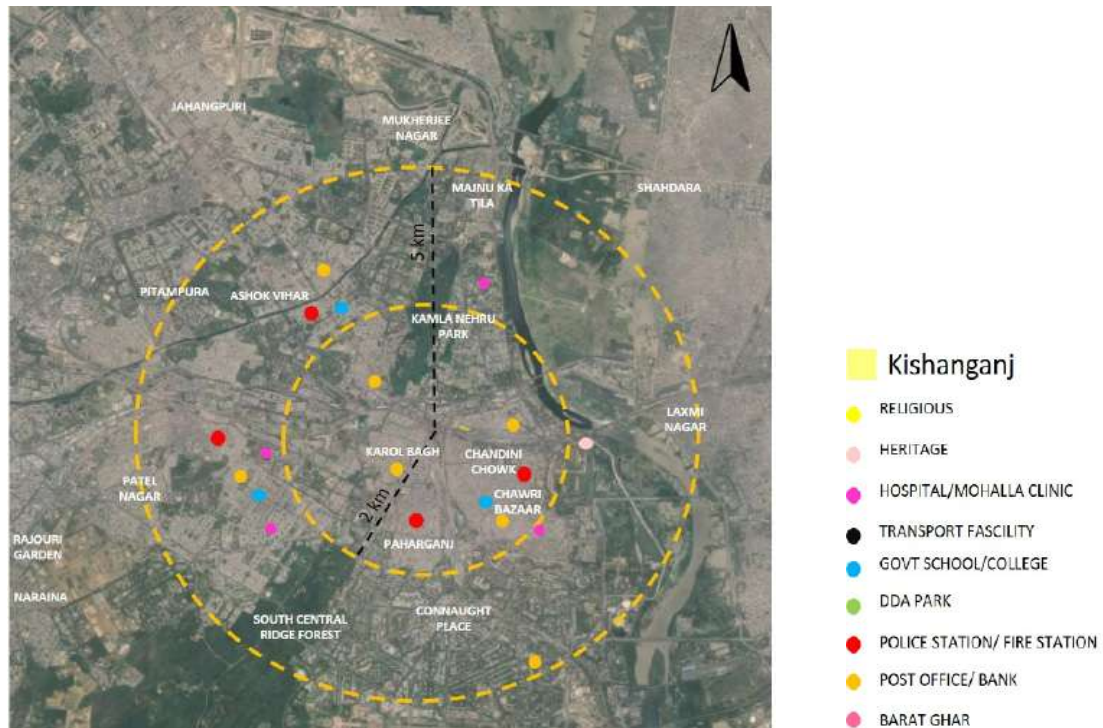


Fig 43 Social Infrastructure around Kishanganj



Fig 44 Railway shed and Baba Balak Nath Mandir.



Fig 45 Gopal Mandir



Fig 46 SBM Toilets

### 3.3 COMMUNITY MEETING



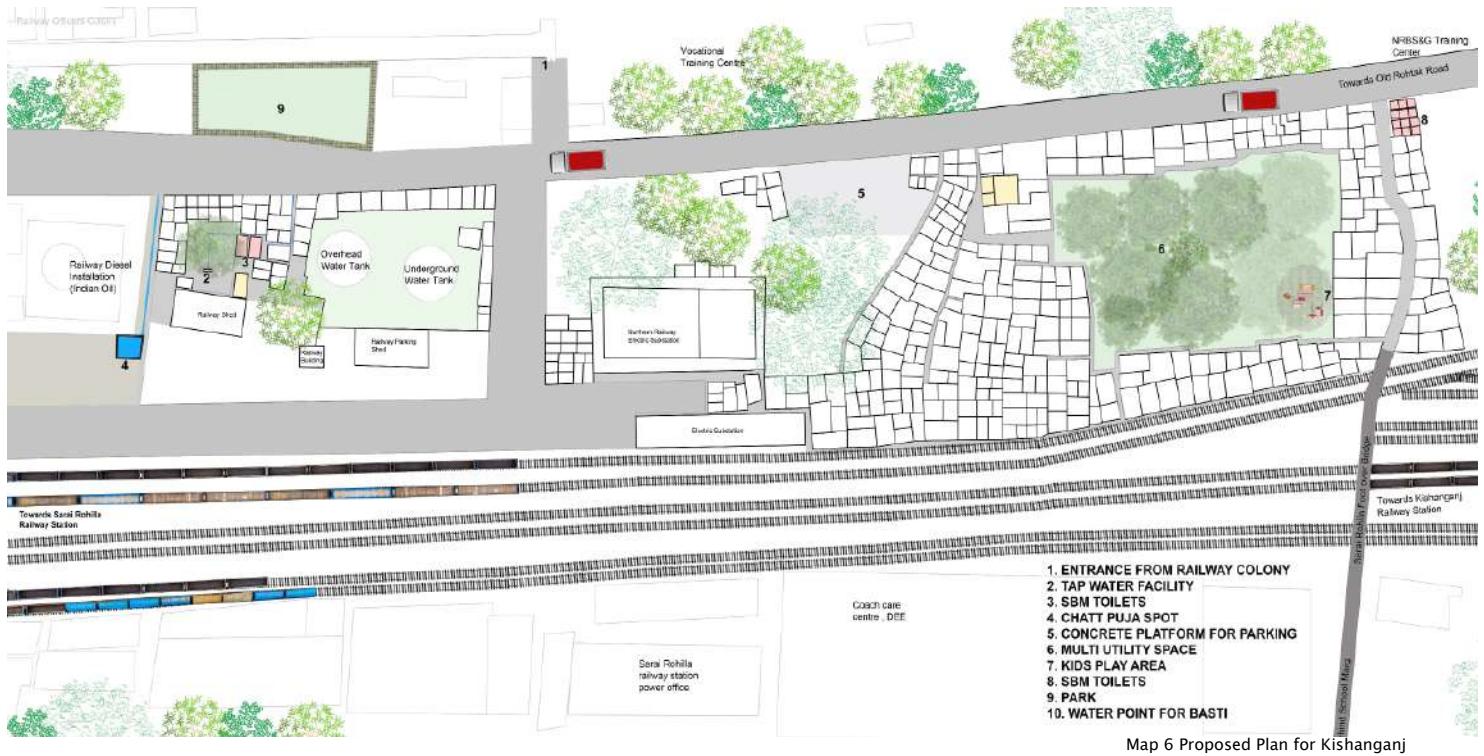
Fig 47 Community Meeting in Kishanganj

The community meeting took place in the Railway shed of Kishanganj with almost 25 dwellers of the community including women and men in majority. The major issues highlighted in the meeting were about the distribution of water supply, lack of electrical supply, issue regarding small width of gate from railway colony side making it difficult for women to carry water cans, no water supply in SBM toilets making the units non-functional, poor drainage etc. Poor drainage system and no proper space or chatt puja were also the major issues.

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITY	THREAT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing physical Infrastructure, School, Public Toilet, Sewerage,</li> <li>Shelter for rest by Railways</li> <li>Connectivity with overhead bridge</li> <li>Existing Social Infrastructure Temple, Vocational Training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low literacy Rate</li> <li>No health facility within Basti</li> <li>No supply of water &amp; electricity</li> <li>Lack of proper drainage</li> <li>No Solid Waste</li> <li>SBM toilets not in working condition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment opportunities by railways</li> <li>Existing overhead water tank</li> <li>Availability of open green spaces within the settlement</li> <li>Existing vocational Training Centre</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health and Hygiene</li> <li>Safety and Security</li> <li>Unsafe residential space due to transit zone</li> <li>Fear of Eviction</li> </ul>

Table 5 SWOT Analysis of Kishanganj

## 3.4 PROPOSAL



The proposal for Kishanganj is derived from the problems which were discussed in the community meeting. The proposals focused on providing a water and electrical facilities in the basti, a water point, reworking of SBM Toilets, A new SBM toilet is built separately for male, female and a drinking water point. Widening of main gate from railway officers colony side to facilitate basti people so that they can easily carry their water can bottles. A designated space for chatt puja is provided, closed drainage system and construction of pathways basti. A designated kids play area is provided in multi utility space. Also a park and concrete platform for parking in the basti.

## BEFORE



**Fig 48 Existing situation of the gate, small in width and garbage all over the road.**

## AFTER



**Fig 49 In proposal we have widened the gate from 3' to 6'. Also dustbin is kept in front of the gate and road is also reconstructed.**



**Fig 50 Existing situation of basti with no concrete pathway and covered drainage. Also chatt puja spot is not proper maintained.**



**Fig 51 In proposal a proper pathway is constructed and cement drain cove over nali. Also a designated space for chatt puja is provided. Also street furniture**



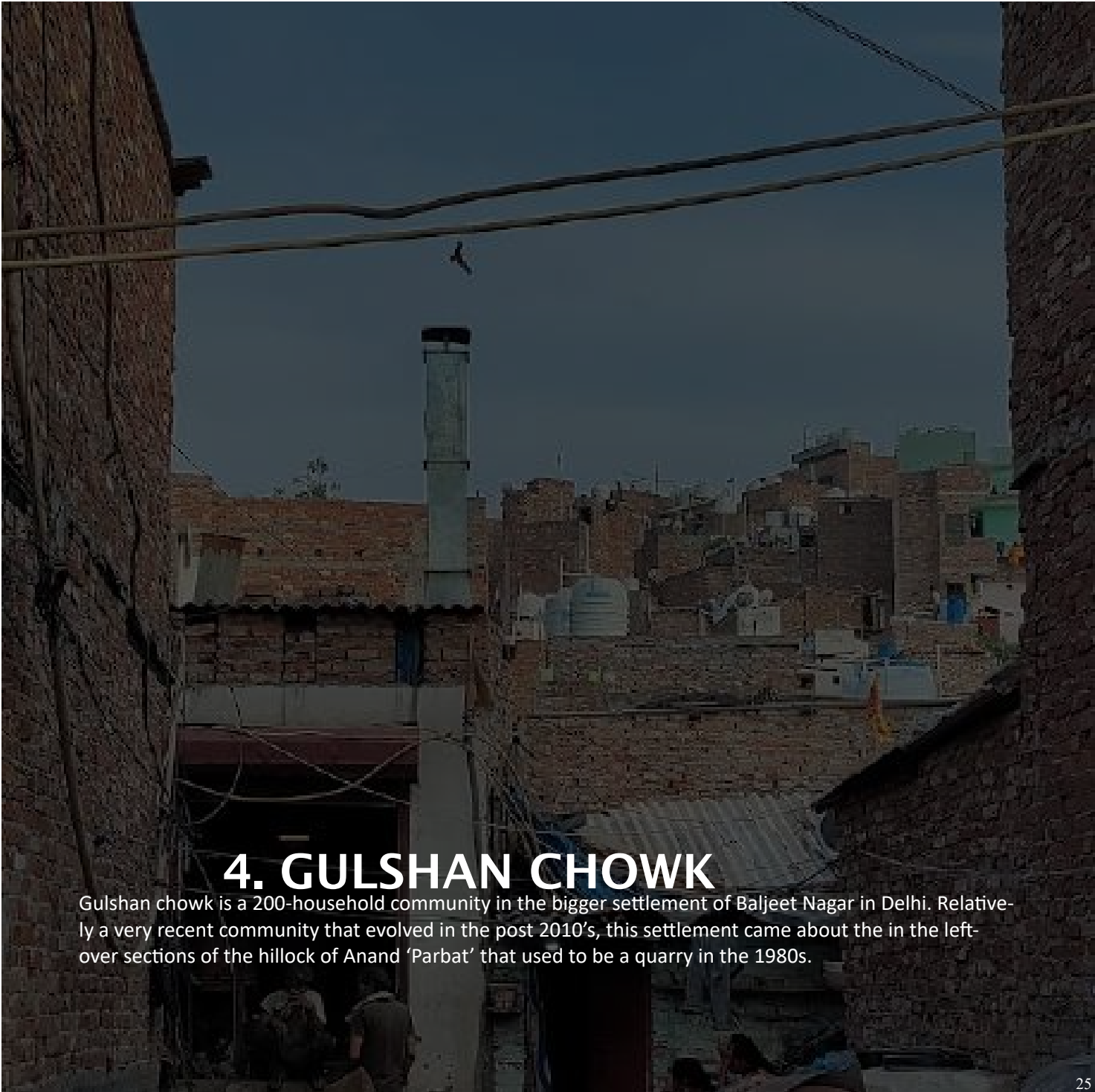
**Fig 52 Existing situation of the open space in basti is not proper maintained and nali is not covered.**



**Fig 53 In proposal, open space is properly levelled, a pathway is given, covered drain over nali and a kids play area at the corner.**

<b>COST ESTIMATION</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>ROUGH ESTIMATE</b>
Water Connection Charges	4,00,000
Water Pipeline.	10,00,000
Reworking of SBM Toilet	2,00,000
Electricity Connection Charges	3,00,000
Electricity Wires	8,00,000
Cement Closed Drain	2,00,000
Street Furnitures	1,00,000
New Gate	10,000
Kids play Area	1,00,000
Chatt Puja Spot	30,000
Park	50,000

Table 6 Cost Estimation of Kishanganj



## 4. GULSHAN CHOWK

Gulshan chowk is a 200-household community in the bigger settlement of Baljeet Nagar in Delhi. Relatively a very recent community that evolved in the post 2010's, this settlement came about the in the left-over sections of the hillock of Anand 'Parbat' that used to be a quarry in the 1980s.

## 4.1 SITE ANALYSIS

<p><b>Name of the Basti: GULSHAN CHOWK</b>  <b>Ward Number:</b>  <b>Location: M569+R24, Gulshan chowk, Nehru Nagar, Anand Parbat, New Delhi, Delhi 110035</b>  <b>Legal Status: Unauthorized Settlement ( JJ CLUSTER)</b>  <b>Population (Approx.): 200 households</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Profile</b>  Land use in Master-plan, Total Basti Area (sq m.),  General Description of Basti, legal status</p>	<p>Gulshan Chowk basti lies in the Residential Area in Delhi Master Plan . It has a total area of 2230 sq m.  Gulshan chowk is a 200-household community in the bigger settlement of Baljeet Nagar in Delhi. Relatively a very recent community that evolved in the post 2010's, this settlement came about in the left-over sections of the hillock of Anand 'Parbat' that used to be a quarry in the 1980s.</p>
<p><b>2. Access to Basti</b>  Entrance and exit point, Access with regard to city.</p>	<p>The access to the basti is from the Gali no 8 (also known as sabji mandi road also), which is further connected with Rohtak road and also it has Sarai Rohilla Railway Station nearby .</p>
<p><b>3. Water</b>  Drainage sources, stakeholders, basti topography,  Water supply resources, timings, condition assessment, stakeholders</p>	<p>The water supply in the Basti is provided by Delhi Jal Board. But there is no potable water supply. Though basti has a sewage line.</p>

<p><b>4. Solid Waste</b> Waste collection points, type of waste, issues regarding solid waste</p>	<p>The solid waste generated by the households is dumped on the existing open area in the front of the basti. Though the Municipality collects waste from the main waste dump point but it is not on a regular basis. And also there is no door-to-door waste collection facility.</p>
<p><b>5. Public Space in Basti</b> Availability, Current use, activity, profile and area of Public space,</p>	<p>The Basti has very few open areas. Frontage of the basti has quite big open space which is acquired by parking, construction material and waste dumping point which can be utilized wisely.</p>
<p><b>6. Heat Mitigation Technique</b> Local/ traditional technique for heat mitigation, built environment,</p>	<p>For heat mitigation , people utilize the area in front of the house for sitting in the evening. Also many houses have installed coolers and Air conditioners.</p>
<p><b>7. Stakeholder mapping</b> NGO, Government departments, local leaders etc.</p>	<p>IGSSS, BSES, DJB (Delhi Jal Board) and DUSIB</p>
<p><b>8. Ongoing Govt. Schemes at site</b></p>	<p>Swachh Bharat Mission, Ujjawala Yojana</p>

Table 7 Site Analysis of Gulshan chowk





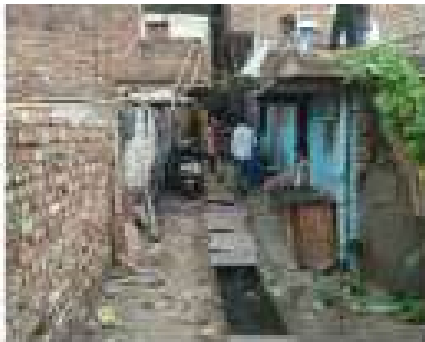
**Fig 54** Entrance to Baljeet nagar colony, the access road occupied by vendors, solid waste etc. it is almost impossible to locate the basti



**Fig 55** Public toilet outside Basti. its closed post 10 pm, the people of the basti had pointed out that its quite unsafe for the women, also one has to pay for every visit.



**Fig 56** Vacant land inside Basti mostly occupied by car parking area or debris/ solid waste, there are various open spaces around the site which are mostly used for 4 wheeler parking by people living near the basti.



**Fig 57** The narrow Right Of Way inside the basti consist of 2 wheeler parking, water tank storage and open sewer drainage system.



**Fig 58** A bundle of electrical cable hung inside Basti,



**Fig 59** Home based industry inside Basti



**Fig 60** Solid waste is also dumped at open spaces in Basti.



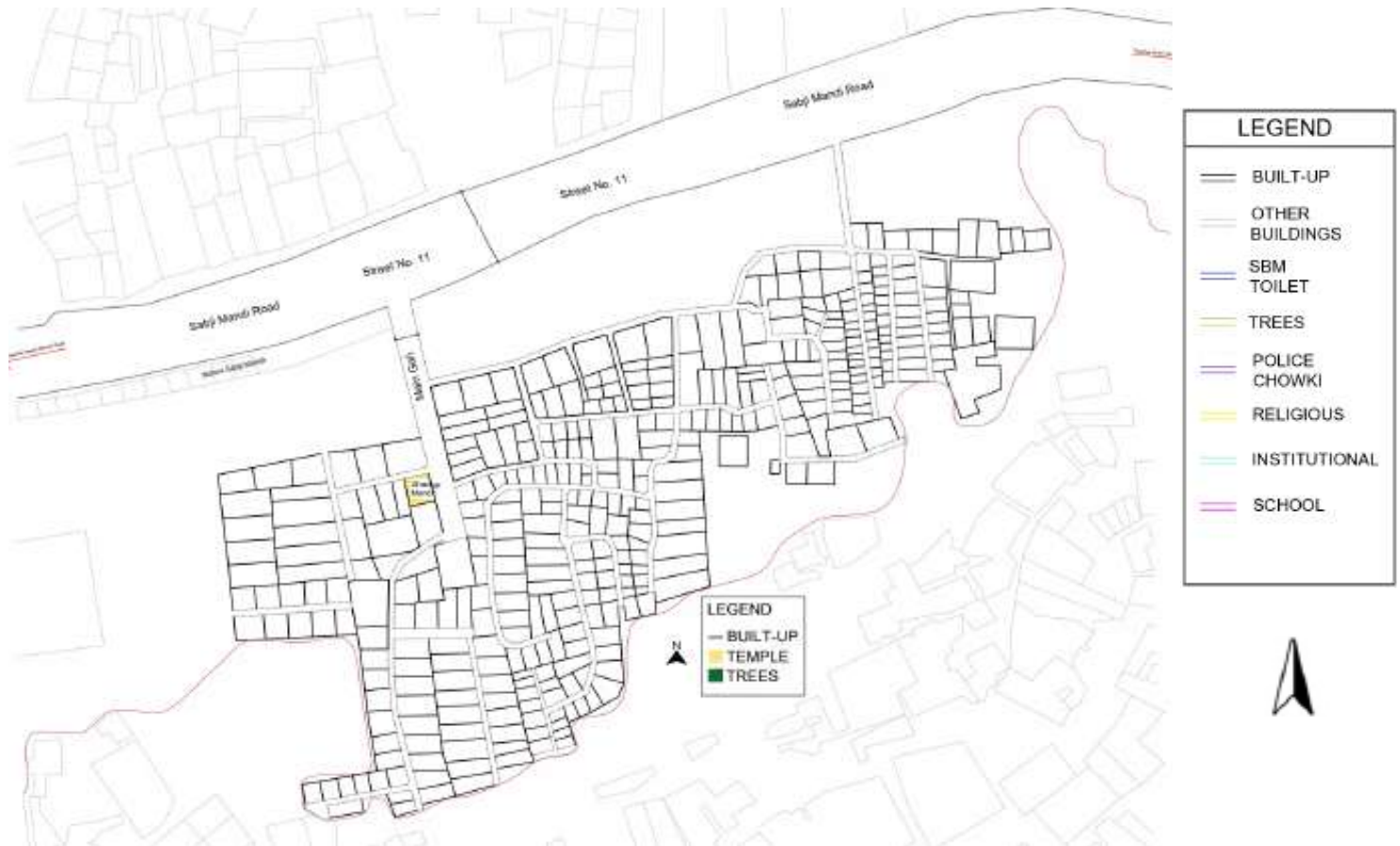
**Fig 61** Electrical wires are not proper tied to



**Fig 62** Entrance of the Basti with no proper water drainage and electrical poles.

## 4.2 MAPPING OF BASTI

### 4.2.1 Existing Base Map



Map 7 Existing Plan of Gulshan chowk

## 4.2.2 Social Infrastructure Mapping

Gulshan Chowk Has Mohalla clinic, Police station, Senior Secondary School, Post office and Govt Bank and A vegetable Market within its 2 km radius and in its 5 km radius it also has a 2-3 Government Hospital and Barat Ghar.

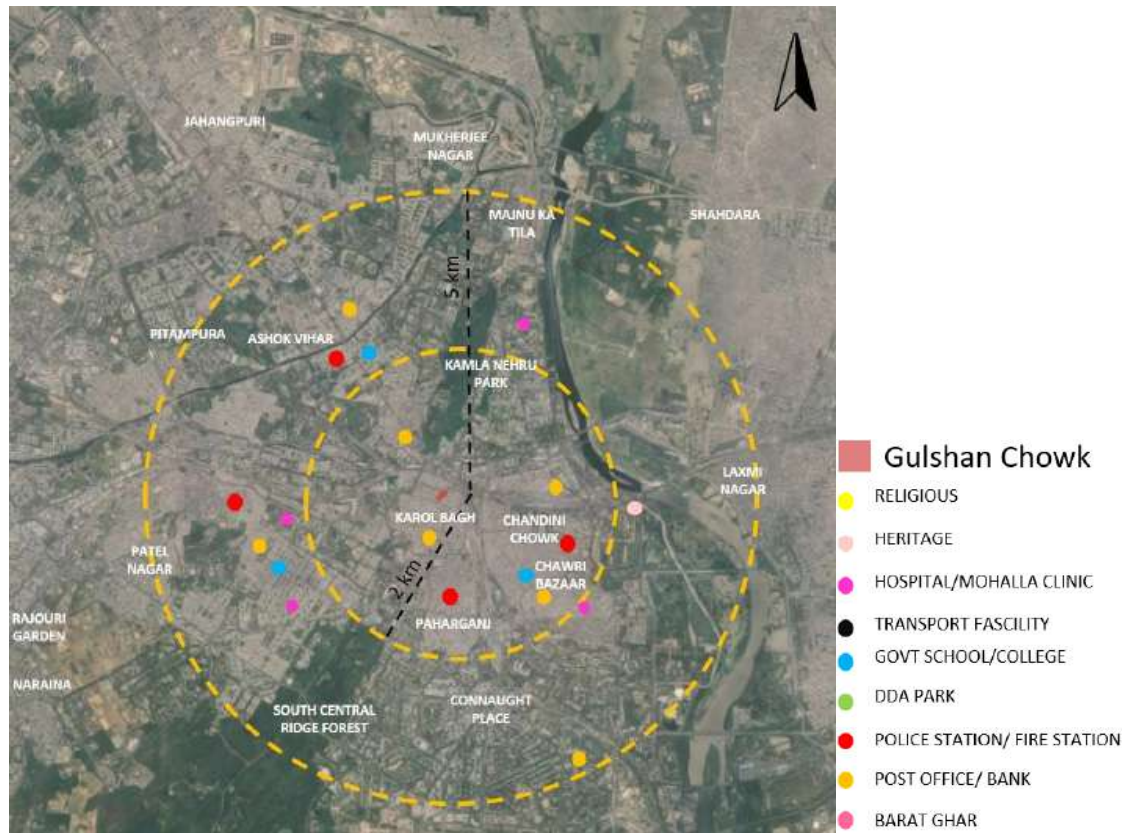


Fig 63 Social Infrastructure around Gulshan Chowk

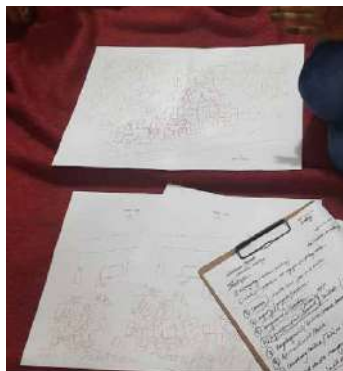


Fig 64 Shiv Mandir in Gulshan Chowk



Fig 65 Local Market near Gulshan Chowk

## 4.3 COMMUNITY MEETING



**Fig 66 Discussion over maps in Community Meeting**



**Fig 67 People of the Basti marking the streets in the**

The community was held o discuss various issues and potential in the Basti. The major issue's which were discussed were lack of safe lit zones , lack of water distribution as the tanker is not available on a regular basis according to the population. The public Toilet gets closed by 10 pm which leads to problems especially for the women. There's lack of social infrastructure such as dispensary, anganwadi , primary school etc.

### STRENGTH

- Proximity to work place and Public Transportation and -Locational advantage
- Almost 70 percent population comprises of Youth and Women
- Active participation of Welfare Resident Association and active NGO's like Ujjawala-
- Strong Sense of Community participation
- Community with aspirations in the field of education, Skill Development Centres for home based industries and infrastructure up gradation
- Skilled labour especially related to construction industry

### WEAKNESS

- Lack of lit zones specially during night - Safety and Security
- Uneven Terrain up-to 3 M settlement depth of around 80 M approx
- No Political Representation from the basti
- Physical Infrastructure - No government provision for infrastructure except electricity supply.
- No social infrastructure
- Tanker, gap in water supply according to population
- public toilet facility closes at 10 pm , located outside basti
- Low Literacy Rate in basti,
- Unemployment
- Unhygienic living condition

### OPPORTUNITY

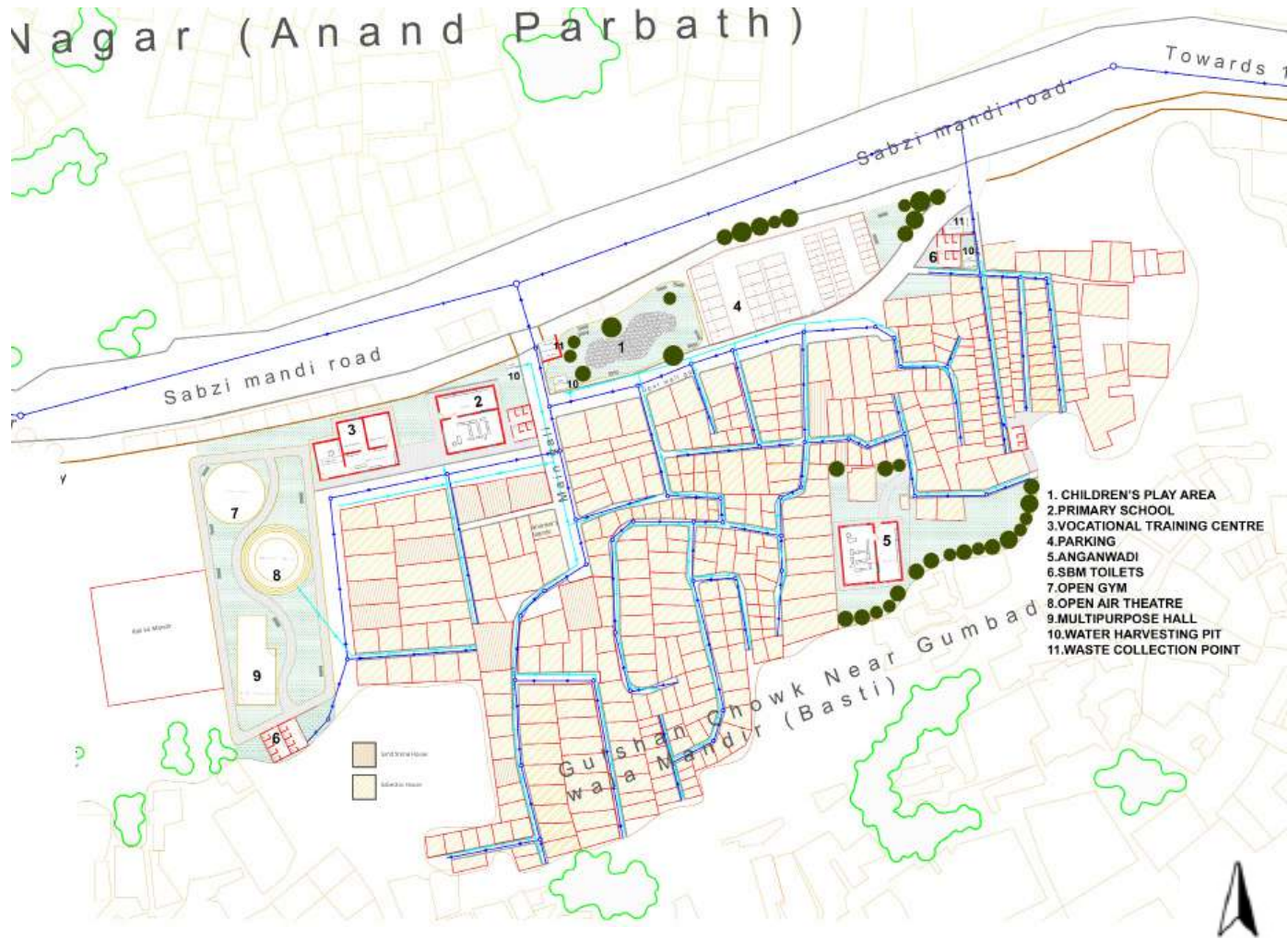
- Lack of lit zones specially during night - Safety and Security
- Uneven Terrain up-to 3 M settlement depth of around 80 M approx
- No Political Representation from the Basti
- Physical Infrastructure - No government provision for infrastructure except electricity supply.
- No social infrastructure
- Tanker, gap in water supply according to population
- public toilet facility closes at 10 pm , located outside basti
- Low Literacy Rate in Basti,
- Unemployment
- Unhygienic living condition

### THREAT

- Always a fear of Eviction from Basti, and loss of economy every time basti is evicted.
- Dense settlement makes it difficult for physical distancing amid the Pandemic
- Very Dense Neighborhood around, no open green space in the vicinity.
- High Crime rate in and outside the Basti, fear among residents
- Health and Hygiene - Prevalent Slum situation.

Table 8 SWOT Analysis of Gulshan chowk

## 4.4 PROPOSAL



Map 7 Existing Plan of Gulshan chowk

The proposed plan of Gulshan chowk majorly focuses on providing basic infrastructure to the people of Basti's to enhance livability and to provide safe spaces for women and children. The proposed plan includes provision of Primary School , Anganwadi , SBM Toilets and Multipurpose Hall. Apart from these Kids play area , Vocational Training center , Multi utility area has also been planned in the proposed plan to provide public spaces for skill development and leisure for women and children.



Map 8 Proposed View of Gulshan Chowk



Fig 68 Existing Space



Fig 70 Existing Space



Fig 72 Existing Space



Fig 69 Proposed Anganwadi , commu-  
nity space and open space

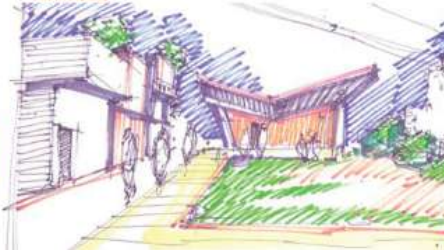


Fig 71 Proposed Primary School ,  
open space , kids play area



Fig 73 Proposed Multi- Utility Area

**BEFORE**

Fig 74 The existing streets of the Basti do not have proper drainage system.

**AFTER**

Fig 75 The proposed plan includes streets with proper drainage and drain covers to avoid dumping of waste into the drains.

**BEFORE**

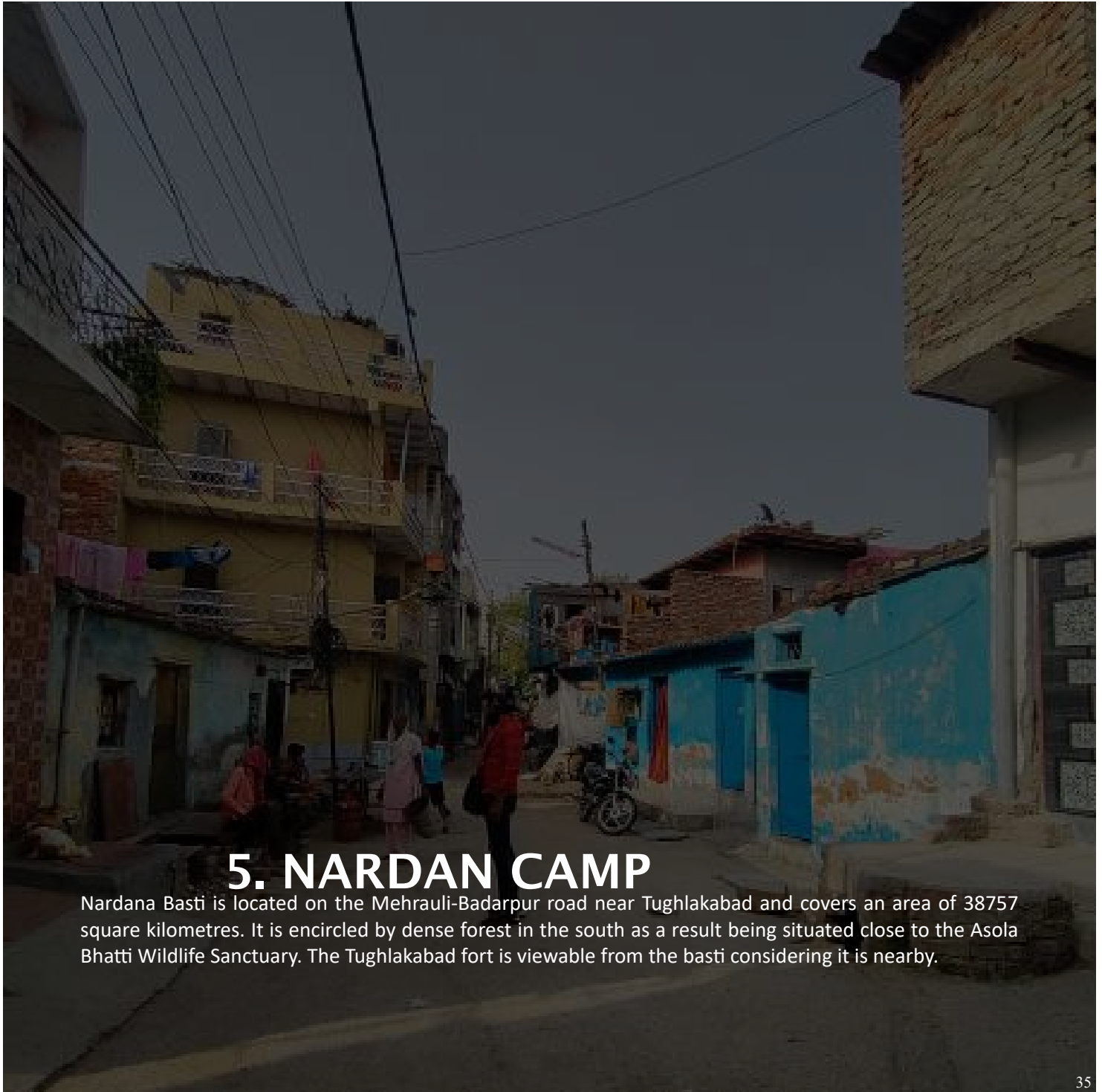
Fig 76 The existing entrance to the basti does not have proper drainage and also lacks electrical supply through poles as cluster of wires can be seen.

**AFTER**

Fig 77 The proposed entrance to the basti includes proper drainage by working on R.O.W also provision for electric poles with safe wiring system.

<b>COST ESTIMATION</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>ROUGH ESTIMATE</b>
Dispensary	20,00,000
Primary School	15,00,000
Anganwadi	7,00,000
SBM Toilet	2,00,000
Electrical Wiring and poles	3,00,000
Drainage	6,00,000
Pathways	60,00,000
Water Pipeline	3,00,000
Kids Play Area	1,00,000
Baarat Ghar	8,00,000
Street Furniture	50,000
Multi Utility Space	5,00,000
Open Air Gym	5,00,000

Table 9 Cost Estimation of Gulshan chowk



## 5. NARDAN CAMP

Nardana Basti is located on the Mehrauli-Badarpur road near Tughlakabad and covers an area of 38757 square kilometres. It is encircled by dense forest in the south as a result being situated close to the Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary. The Tughlakabad fort is viewable from the basti considering it is nearby.



## 5.1 SITE ANALYSIS

<p><b>Name of the Basti: NARDAN CAMP</b>  <b>Ward Number: 188</b>  <b>Location: Near Lal Kuan Police Check post, G74F+J8V, Naradana, Tughlakabad, New Delhi, Delhi 110044</b>  <b>Legal Status: Land under Forest dept/ DDA</b>  <b>Population (Approx.): 2500-3000</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Profile</b>  Land use in Master plan, Total Basti Area (sqm.),  General Description of Basti, legal status</p>	<p>Nardan Basti is present near Tughlakabad on the Mehrauli-Badarpur road and has an area of 38757 sq km with 593 households. It is adjacent to the Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary, so the Basti site has contoured slopes and is surrounded by lush greens in the south. The designated land use in Master plan is Regional park under Recreational spaces.</p>
<p><b>2. Access to Basti</b>  Entrance and exit point, Access with regard to city.</p>	<p>The Basti has 3 entry points, two from Mehrauli Badarpur road through Warsi and MST road and one entry from Khatta camp through Prem Nagar road.</p>
<p><b>3. Water</b>  Drainage sources, stakeholders, basti topography, Water supply resources, timings, condition assessment, stakeholders</p>	<p>The water supply in the basti is adequate and drainage channels are present along the streets. But there are few places where the water supply pipelines are intermingled with drainage pipes which causes severe hygiene issues. The drainage flows on sloping terrain, so the water goes downstream.</p>
<p><b>4. Solid Waste</b>  Waste collection points, type of waste, issues regarding solid waste</p>	<p>Solid wastes are dumped near the SBM toilet and they are not cleaned regularly which creates a waste accumulation and the cattle eat that waste which is a severe health issue for them. Waste segregation bins are not provided in the basti.</p>

<p><b>5. Public Space in Basti</b> Availability, Current use, activity, profile and area of Public space,</p>	<p>The Basti has very few open areas. Frontage of the basti has quite big open space which is acquired by parking,-construction material and waste dumping point which can be utilized wisely.</p>
<p><b>6. Heat Mitigation Technique</b> Local/ traditional technique for heat mitigation, built environment,</p>	<p>The residents are planting indoor plants and changed their lifestyle by doing all the household chores in the morning time.</p>
<p><b>7. Stakeholder mapping</b> NGO, Government departments, local leaders etc.</p>	<p>The major stakeholders are the Forest department &amp; DDA as the land-owning agency. The presidential constituency is under the South Delhi Municipal Corporation. There is an NGO present in the basti “Matri Sudha NGO Delhi” but now it has been closed for a long time.</p>
<p><b>8. Ongoing Govt. Schemes at site</b></p>	<p>Swachch Bharat Mission</p>

Table 10 Site Analysis of Nardan Camp



**Fig 78** View of dense lush green as it is located nearby Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary.



**Fig 79** Large open spaces in between streets



**Fig 80** Basti is present on a contoured site.



**Fig 81** Drainage gets a natural slope to downwards.



**Fig 82** There are two-three temples present inside the basti along with a mosque.



**Fig 83** The vacant space in the basti is used for parking vehicles.



**Fig 84** The drainage channels are present along every street.



**Fig 85** The foremost street of basti has many street vendors and local shops.



**Fig 85** Garbage are dumped at open spaces.

## 5.2 MAPPING OF BASTI

### 5.2.1 Existing Base Map



Map 9 Existing Plan of Nardan Camp

## 4.2.2 Social Infrastructure Mapping

Nardan Camp within its 2 KM radius has two mohalla clinics, one DDA park i.e. kaya maya and the heritage precincts of Tughlakabad Fort, and within its 5 KM radius, it has few social infrastructures such as govt schools, religious structures, Post office, Police Station. There are two bus stops located within the 5 km radius of the Basti.



Fig 86 Social Infrastructure around Nardan Camp



Fig 87 There are two-three temples present inside the basti along with a mosque.



Fig 88 Chhath Pooja space for women in Nardan Basti



Fig 89 NGO Matri Sudha for primary education and skill development.

## 4.3 COMMUNITY MEETING



**Fig 90 Discussion over maps in Community Meeting**



**Fig 91 People participating in decisions regarding proposals.**

The community meeting was held to discuss various issues and potential in the Basti. The major issues which were discussed were lack of safe lit zones, lack of public spaces, There's lack of social infrastructure such as dispensary, primary school etc. Also, the people of the community demand for a name board for the basti and a bus stop in front of the Basti.

### STRENGTH

- Existing physical Infrastructure Public Toilet by DUSIB, Sewerage, CCTV
- Park in front of the settlement
- Garbage Collection point
- Availability of Social Infrastructure like Park & Open gym by DUSIB, Community Centre, Mosque, Temple, NGO, DDA Park, Aanganwadi, Schools.
- Comfort environment due to presence of Asola Bhati Sanctuary in the vicinity.
- People as a resource especially women
- Community Space

### WEAKNESS

- Low literacy Rate
- No health facility within Basti
- Lack of Solid Waste Management

### OPPORTUNITY

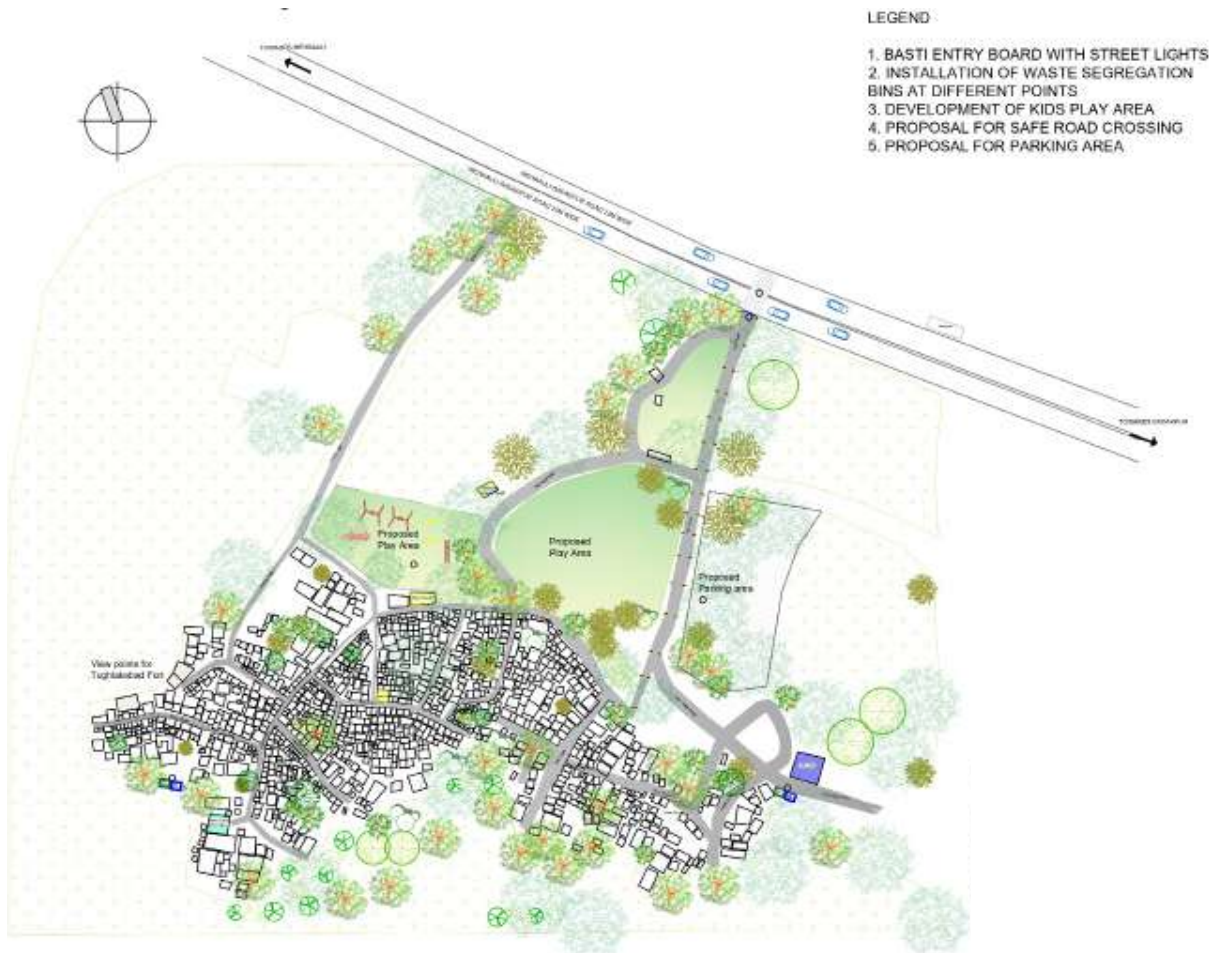
- Precincts of Tughlaqabad Fort
- Active Participation of Women & Youth within the community.
- location
- Ample amount of open space in the basti

### THREAT

- Health and Hygiene
- Eviction
- Electrical wires poses a safety threat
- Safety and Security

Table 11 SWOT Analysis of Nardan Camp

## 4.4 PROPOSAL



**Map 10 Proposed Plan for Nardan Camp**

The proposed plan of Nardan Camp majorly focuses on providing safety and security to the people of Basti to enhance liveability and to provide safe spaces for women and children. The proposed plan includes provision of buffer zones at periphery and entry of the Basti with street lights. Apart from these Kids play area , Vocational Training centre , Multiutility area has also been planned in the proposed plan to provide public spaces for skill development and leisure for women and children. For solid waste management the dustbins have been provided. To enhance the recognition of the Basti a entry board for the Basti has also been designed in the proposal.

**BEFORE**



**AFTER**



**Fig 92 Installation of entry signage board at both mst road & warsi board for the recognition of basti and street lights along the entire road stretch with proposal for safe road crossing**



**Fig 93 Installation of waste segregation bins at different location along drains.**



**BEFORE**



**AFTER**



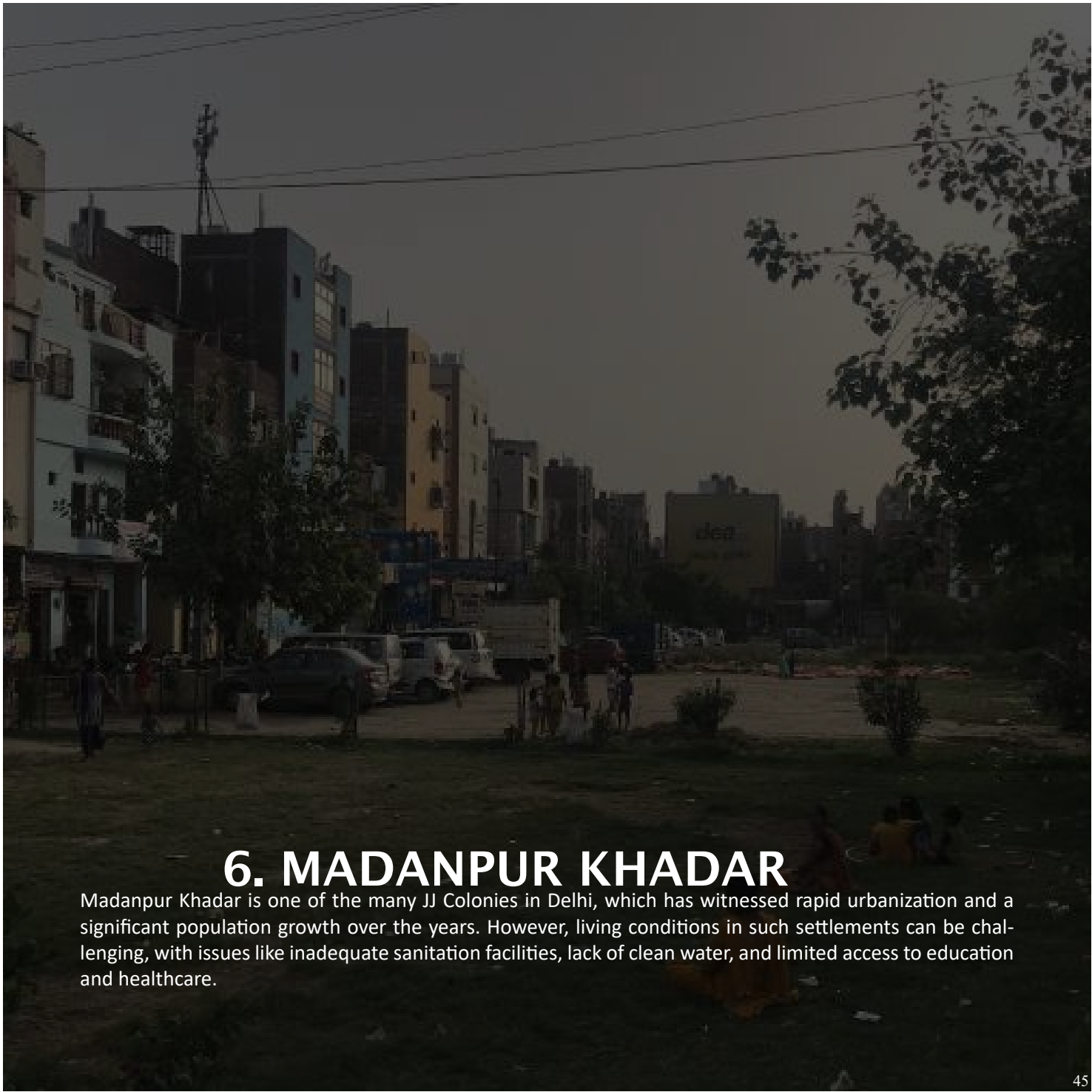
**Fig 94 Provision of Parking**



**Fig 95 Provision of Kids Play**

<b>COST ESTIMATION</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>ROUGH ESTIMATE</b>
Entry Sign Board	10,000
Waste Bins	60,000
Playground Equipment	80,000
Street Furniture	30,000
Cemented Floor	80,000
Landscaping	1,00,000
Street Lights	1,00,000

Table 12 Cost Estimation of Nardan Camp



## 6. MADANPUR KHADAR

Madanpur Khadar is one of the many JJ Colonies in Delhi, which has witnessed rapid urbanization and a significant population growth over the years. However, living conditions in such settlements can be challenging, with issues like inadequate sanitation facilities, lack of clean water, and limited access to education and healthcare.

## 6.1 SITE ANALYSIS

<p><b>Name of the Basti: MADANPUR KHADAR</b>  <b>Ward Number: 103</b>  <b>Location: D BLOCK , JJ Colony , Madanpur Khadar, New Delhi, Delhi 110076</b>  <b>Legal Status: Authorised Resettlement Colony</b>  <b>Population (Approx.): 6000 – 7000 approx</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Profile</b>  Land use in Masterplan, Total Basti Area (sqm.),  General Description of Basti, legal status</p>	<p>JJ Colony is a resettlement colony on the Gram Sabha Land of Madanpur Khadar Village in the south-eastern region of Delhi. It is located in close proximity to Sarita Vihar and Kalindi Kunj, about 1 kilometers from the Uttar Pradesh border. It was created in 2004 when the slum dwellers from across Delhi were forcefully evicted and relocated to the urban peripheries. The land use in Mater plan is demarcated as residential as it is an authorized residential colony.</p>
<p><b>2. Access to Basti</b>  Entrance and exit point, Access with regard to city.</p>	<p>The access to the basti is from the Jaitpur kalindi kunj Road and JJ colony road which connects the Basti from the National Highway (NH 148 NA). The JJ Colony road is further flanked by three chowks- the Samosa Chowk, jalebi chowk and veer singh rai pathik chowk. The periphery of the D block is marked by Shani Bajar Road and the Vishwas Road.</p>
<p><b>3. Water</b>  Drainage sources, stakeholders, basti topography,  Water supply resources, timings, condition assessment, stakeholders</p>	<p>The water supply in the Basti is provided by Delhi Jal Board. The timings for water supply are morning 6-8 and then in evening 5-7. But Safe and free drinking water is difficult to find in this colony, as the supply water is non-potable and hard. This has led to a growing water-distilling business in the region which provide 20 liters for Rs10 on average. The drainage system is provided along the roads and is dumped into the nearby nala along jaitpur road. The drains are not cleaned regularly which leads to unhygienic conditions.</p>

<p><b>4.Solid Waste</b> Waste collection points, type of waste, issues regarding solid waste</p>	<p>The solid waste generated by the households is dumped in the dustbins situated near the CASP Harit park, provided by the MCD. The waste from the collection points is carried by trucks to the Okhla Landfill. The collection of waste is not regulated and hence poses threat to health and hygiene.</p>
<p><b>5. Public Space in Basti</b> Availability, Current use, activity, profile and area of Public space,</p>	<p>The Basti has ample amount of green areas , the D block specifically has CASP Harit park and Hanuman park . Apart from these a green area lies along the jaitpur kalandikunj road which has been utilized for urban farming by the people of Basti. The CASP Harit park presently is being used as a parking space and the hanuman park acts as a playground for children. The pubic spaces although present are not well maintained but still are a part of daily activities of the Basti.</p>
<p><b>6. Heat Mitigation Technique</b> Local/ traditional technique for heat mitigation, built environment,</p>	<p>The heat mitigation is done by changes in the eating pattern , by increasing the intake of fluids specially “Bale ka sharbat”. Apart from that coolers are used majorly and a few houses also have AC’s. Few people make changes in their daily routines to avoid work during afternoons.</p>
<p><b>7. Stakeholder mapping</b> NGO, Government departments, local leaders etc.</p>	<p>The major stakeholders are Community Aid and Sponsorship Program, (CASP), IGSSS, South Delhi Municipal Corporation , BSES, DJB (Delhi Jal Board), DUSIB</p>
<p><b>8. Ongoing Govt. Schemes at site</b></p>	<p>Swachch Bharat Mission</p>

Table 13 Site Analysis of Madanpur Khadar



**Fig 96 Large open space in front of the Basti utilized by people as a public space.**



**Fig 97 Typical planning and similar structures with maximum height up to 16m.**



**Fig 98 Cluster of Wires in the Basti lead to unsafe conditions.**



**Fig 99 Lack of kids playing area in the Basti**



**Fig 100 Space for Bore well motor connection for water.**



**Fig 101 Dumping of waste on the streets in Basti.**



**Fig 102 Green space utilized for urban**



**Fig 103 Access to Basti through Jait-pur Road.**



**Fig 104 Potable Water cans are purchased by the people in basti , few houses have R.O System.**

## 6.2 MAPPING OF BASTI

### 6.2.1 Existing Base Map



## 6.2.2 Social Infrastructure Mapping

Madanpur Khadar has various social infrastructure such as religious structures, Barat Ghar , Govt. School and College , DDA park , Bank within its 2 KM radius. All these facilities available within 2 KM makes it easier for the people to avail the services. While the Hospital is located within 5 KM radius.



- Nardan Basti**
- RELIGIOUS
  - HERITAGE
  - HOSPITAL/MOHALLA CLINIC
  - TRANSPORT FACILITY
  - GOVT SCHOOL/COLLEGE
  - DDA PARK
  - POLICE STATION/ FIRE STATION
  - POST OFFICE/ BANK
  - BARAT GHAR

Fig 105 Social Infrastructure around Madanpur Khadar



Fig 106 There are two-three temples present inside the basti along with a mosque.



Fig 107 Primary School and Play-schools



Fig 108 Community Library and E-Learning Centre

## 6.3 COMMUNITY MEETING

The community meeting could not be held due to unforeseen reasons such as flooding and extreme heat wave, So the scheduled meetings had to be canceled at the last moment.

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITY	THREAT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing physical Infrastructure, Public Toilet, Sewerage, CCTV.</li> <li>• Park in front of the settlement</li> <li>• Garbage Collection point</li> <li>• Existing Social Infrastructure -, Mosque, Temple, Church</li> <li>• People as a resource especially women</li> <li>• Community Space</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low literacy Rate</li> <li>• Lack of potable water</li> <li>• No health facility within Basti</li> <li>• Open drains</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing Infrastructure can be Reopened</li> <li>• Availability of green spaces</li> <li>• Practice of Urban farming by residents</li> <li>• Presence of CASP unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Flood plain zone</li> <li>• Health and Hygiene</li> <li>• Safety and Security</li> </ul>

Table 14 SWOT Analysis of Madanpur Khadar



## 6.4 PROPOSAL



The proposed plan of Madanpur Khadar majorly focuses on providing public spaces for social interaction and community building. Also by , enhancing the livability and to provide safe spaces for women and children. The proposed plan includes provision of Multipurpose park with designated parking area in front of the Basti. Green space has been proposed for urban Farming for vegetables such as Okra (Bhindi) , Cauliflower (Gobhi) etc. For solid waste management the dustbins have been provided. To enhance the safety of pedestrians the Reworking on R.O.W has also been proposed. The open drainage also needs to be covered as per the proposal.

## BEFORE



Fig 109 Existing open space in front of Basti.

## AFTER



Fig 110 Proposed park for different activities such as kids play area , multi utility area etc.



Fig 111 Green space utilized for urban farming but garbage is being dumped in this area.



Fig 112 Urban Farming space to be provided in the green area with a boundary wall to avoid animals from entering.



Map 13 Proposed View of Park



Fig 113 Multi utility Area in Park



Fig 114 Kids Play Area in Park



Fig 115 Drawing Wall for kids to learn through peer learning



Fig 116 Urban Farming

COST ESTIMATION	
ACTIVITY	ROUGH ESTIMATE
Boundary Wall	6,00,000
Landscaping	15,00,000
Playground Equipment	80,000
Street Furniture	1,00,000
Cemented Floor	2,00,000
drawing wall	25,000
Street Lights	1,00,000

Table 15 Cost Estimation of Madanpur Khadar



## 7. BALMIKI CAMP

Balmiki camp is located in the Industrial area of Kirti Nagar near Lawrence Road. Being close to Lawrence Road, a prominent commercial and residential area, the residents of Balmiki Camp have relatively easier access to markets, schools, and healthcare facilities compared to some other Basti's. However, like any urban slum, Balmiki Camp faces challenges related to infrastructure, sanitation, and access to resources.

## 7.1 SITE ANALYSIS

<p><b>Name of the Basti: BALMIKI CAMP</b>  <b>Ward Number: 70N</b>  <b>Location: 121 Lawrence Road, Britannia Chowk, Delhi, 35, New Delhi, Delhi 110035</b>  <b>Legal Status: Unauthorized Settlement ( JJ CLUSTER)</b>  <b>Population (Approx.): 135 Households</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Profile</b>  Land use in Master plan, Total Basti Area (sqm.),  General Description of Basti, legal status</p>	<p>The basti is located within the industrial area of Tri Nagar, Lawrence Road near the Keshavpuram Fire station. The basti covering an area of 1080.72 m<sup>2</sup> is surrounded by Industries on all the three sides and lies in industrial area as per the master plan of Delhi.</p>
<p><b>2. Access to Basti</b>  Entrance and exit point, Access with regard to city.</p>	<p>The access to the basti is from the Britannia Marg , through three entry/exit points are provided at</p>
<p><b>3. Water</b>  Drainage sources, stakeholders, basti topography,  Water supply resources, timings, condition assessment, stakeholders</p>	<p>The water supply in the Basti is provided by Delhi Jal Board. But Safe and free drinking water is difficult to find in this colony, as the supply water is non-potable and hard.</p>

<p><b>4. Solid Waste</b> Waste collection points, type of waste, issues regarding solid waste</p>	<p>The solid waste generated by the households is dumped on the existing open area in the front of the basti. There's no provision of dustbins by the Municipality also the collection of waste is not regular and hence poses threat to health and hygiene.</p>
<p><b>5. Public Space in Basti</b> Availability, Current use, activity, profile and area of Public space,</p>	<p>The Basti has ample amount of open area in a linear profile in front of the basti, left unconstructed due to presence of HTL above it. The space is utilized for community functions but is also littered with waste.</p>
<p><b>6. Heat Mitigation Technique</b> Local/ traditional technique for heat mitigation, built environment,</p>	<p>For the purpose of heat mitigation , people utilize the area in front of the house as verandah for sitting in the evening. Also few houses have installed coolers and Air conditioners.</p>
<p><b>7. Stakeholder mapping</b> NGO, Government departments, local leaders etc.</p>	<p>IGSSS,BSES,DJB (Delhi Jal Board) and DUSIB</p>
<p><b>8. Ongoing Govt. Schemes at site</b></p>	<p>Swachch Bharat Mission, Ujjawala Yojana</p>

Table 16 Site Analysis of Balmiki Camp



**Fig 117** Open space in rectangular profile in front of the Basti.



**Fig 118** Typical street layout with rooms on one side of passage and washroom on other.



**Fig 119** Garbage is being dumped in the open area near the Basti.



**Fig 120** Water connection pipes are laid down on the street openly.



**Fig 121** The drains in basti are not covered mostly, if covered are not maintained properly



**Fig 122** Heat mitigation through coolers and using plastic sheet.



**Fig 123** Electricity pole with cluttered wires create unsafe conditions.



**Fig 124** Stock of containers for storing potable water which is provided by water tank.



**Fig 125** Electric meters are provided for the regularizing electric connections in the Basti.

## 7.2 MAPPING OF BASTI

### 7.2.1 Existing Base Map



Map 14 Existing plan of Balmiki Camp



## 7.2.2 Social Infrastructure Mapping

Balmiki camp is situated in a commercial area hence it has all social infrastructure services within its 2 km radius such as Police station, Bank, Post office, DDA Parks, Govt. schools / Colleges etc. Apart from that one Mohalla clinic and SBM Toilets are also situated in the Basti.

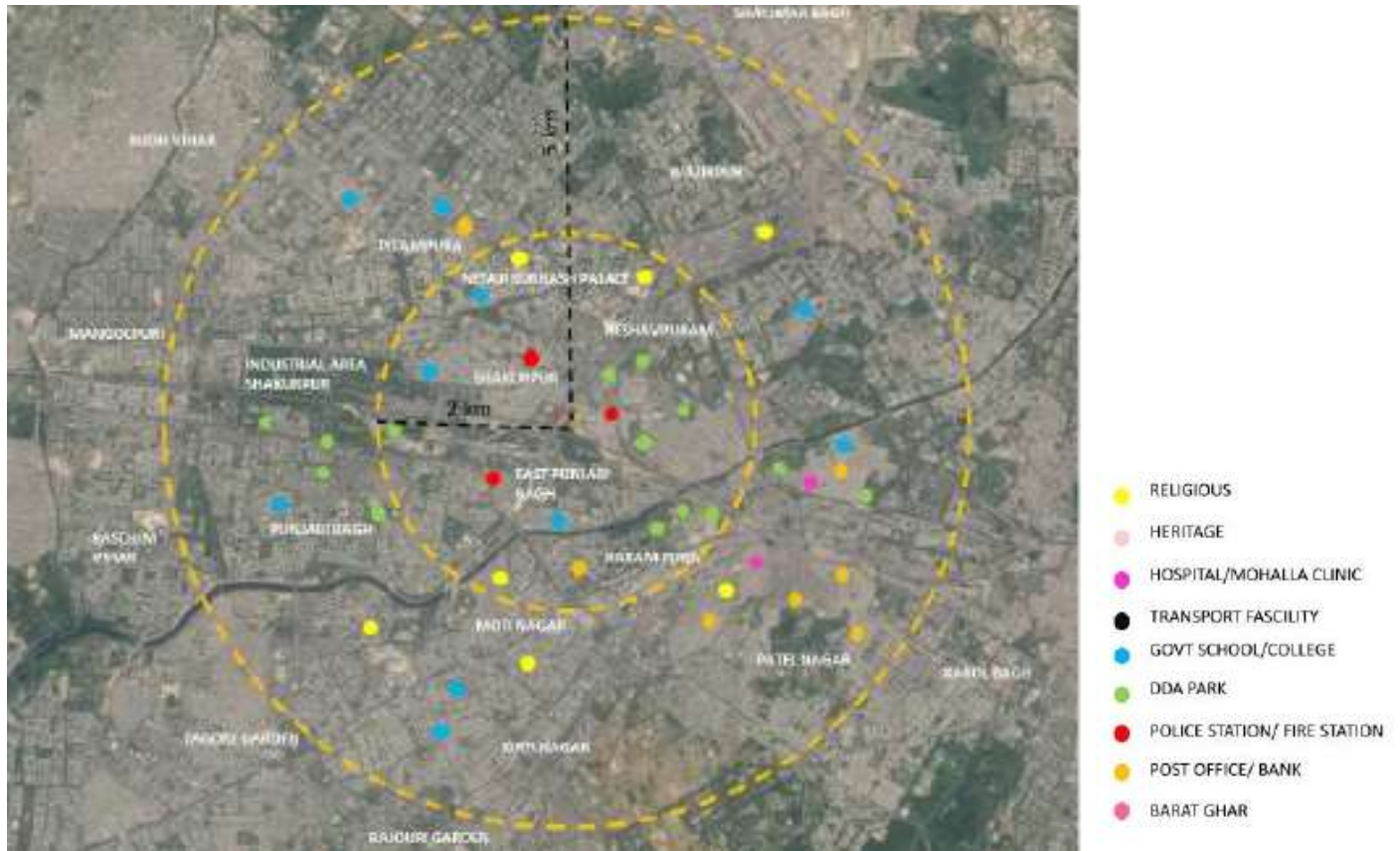


Fig 126 Social Infrastructure around Balmiki Camp



Fig 127 Kali Mata Mandir in the Basti



Fig 128 Mohalla Clinic



Fig 129 Public Toilet

## 7.3 COMMUNITY MEETING

The community meeting could not be held due to unforeseen reasons such as flooding and extreme heat wave, So the scheduled meetings had to be canceled at the last moment.

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITY	THREAT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existing physical Infrastructure, Sewerage, CCTV, SBM Toilet</li> <li>• Existing Social Infrastructure-Temple, Aanganwadi</li> <li>• Presence of Fire station</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low literacy Rate</li> <li>• No primary School</li> <li>• Lack of potable water</li> <li>• Lack of Solid Waste management</li> <li>• Absence of open green spaces</li> <li>• No parking space</li> <li>• Easy access from Highway leads to crime</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of space</li> <li>• Employment through industries</li> <li>• Approach through main road</li> <li>• CSR Funding by Industries.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Health and Hygiene</li> <li>• Eviction</li> <li>• HT Lines</li> <li>• Safety and Security</li> <li>• Nala is not Covered leading to health issue.</li> </ul>

Table 17 SWOT Analysis of Balmiki Camp

## 7.4 PROPOSAL



The proposed plan of Balmiki plan focuses on revival of the open space in front of the basti as a park with multi functional spaces and activities which can be done in the park. The park includes a kids playing area , Gazebo's and area for sitting and multi-utility area. The park also has space for urban farming. It also has composting unit for the organic waste and using it as manure for farming. For solid waste management the bins have been provided at appropriate distance in the park for segregation of waste.



**Fig 130 Multi utility spaces in the Proposed Park in the Basti**



**Fig 131 Urban farming in the proposed Park**



**Fig 132 Underutilized Open space in front of Basti**



**Fig 133 Proposed park in the open space**

<b>COST ESTIMATION</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>ROUGH ESTIMATE</b>
Boundary Wall	8,00,000
Landscaping	12,00,000
Playground Equipment	1,00,000
Street Furniture	2,00,000
Approach Street	10,00,000
Composting Unit	25,000
Street Lights	1,00,000
Dustbins	40,000

Table 18 Cost Estimation of Balmiki Camp

A photograph of a narrow alleyway in Subhash Camp. The scene is filled with laundry hanging on lines strung across the path. A man in a white shirt is visible on the right side of the alley. The buildings are closely packed, and the overall atmosphere is one of a densely populated, informal settlement.

## 8. SUBHASH CAMP

Subhash camp is a small linear basti situated in an industrial area having an area of 2520 sqkm. It is present along highway, nullah, and railways which makes it vulnerable.

## 8.1 SITE ANALYSIS

<p><b>Name of the Basti: SUBHASH CAMP</b>  <b>Ward Number: 62</b>  <b>Location: B-Block Industrial Area Behind Shiv Mandir Lawrence Road, Rampura Industrial Area, Shakurpur, New Delhi, Delhi 110034</b>  <b>Legal Status: Unauthorized Settlement ( JJ CLUSTER)</b>  <b>Population (Approx.): 300</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Profile</b>  Land use in Masterplan, Total Basti Area (sqm.),  General Description of Basti, legal status</p>	<p>Subhash camp is a linear basti behind Shiv mandir in the Rampura Industrial Area. It is between MG Road in the West and a Nala in the East. The total area of the basti is 2520 sq km with around 50 households. It is demarcated as Residential zone in MPD 2021</p>
<p><b>2. Access to Basti</b>  Entrance and exit point, Access with regard to city.</p>	<p>The basti has majorly one entry and exit point from Lawrence Road near Shiv Mandir. Mahatma Gandhi Road is adjacent to the site and Shakurpur railway station in the south-west direction.</p>
<p><b>3. Water</b>  Drainage sources, stakeholders, basti topography, Water supply resources, timings, condition assessment, stakeholders</p>	<p>The major source of water is through hand pumps which do not provide safe quality water and potable water through water tanks from DJB (Delhi Jal Board). The drains are covered and present along both sides of the main basti spine. There is a problem of water logging at the entrance of the basti.</p>

<p><b>4. Solid Waste</b> Waste collection points, type of waste, issues regarding solid waste</p>	<p>All the solid waste is dumped in the Nala , which creates a severe hygienic condition. There are no separate bins and garbage collection points provided by MCD.</p>
<p><b>5. Public Space in Basti</b> Availability, Current use, activity, profile and area of Public space,</p>	<p>There is only one public space for the community i.e., Shiv mandir at the edge of the basti with a scope for infrastructure betterment.</p>
<p><b>6. Heat Mitigation Technique</b> Local/ traditional technique for heat mitigation, built environment,</p>	<p>The residents dry their clothes in the main spine which acts as a shade throughout the street and creates a comparatively cooler environment. Some people take a bath twice a day to deal with this problem.</p>
<p><b>7. Stakeholder mapping</b> NGO, Government departments, local leaders etc.</p>	<p>The major stakeholders are PWD as the land-owning agency of the basti is under Chandni Chowk parliamentary constituency, and NGO IGSSS is working for the improvement of the living condition of the basti.</p>
<p><b>8. Ongoing Govt. Schemes at site</b></p>	<p>Ujjawala Yojana</p>

Table 19 Site Analysis of Subhash Camp





**Fig 134** Street leading to the entry of basti



**Fig 135** Street Picture of the basti



**Fig 136** No space for tots to play



**Fig 137** Mud on the road due to accumulation of rainwater



**Fig 138** Hand pump boring is the major source of water in the basti



**Fig 139** Road embankment covered with greens



**Fig 140** Shiv Mandir with ample open space acts as an area for kids to play



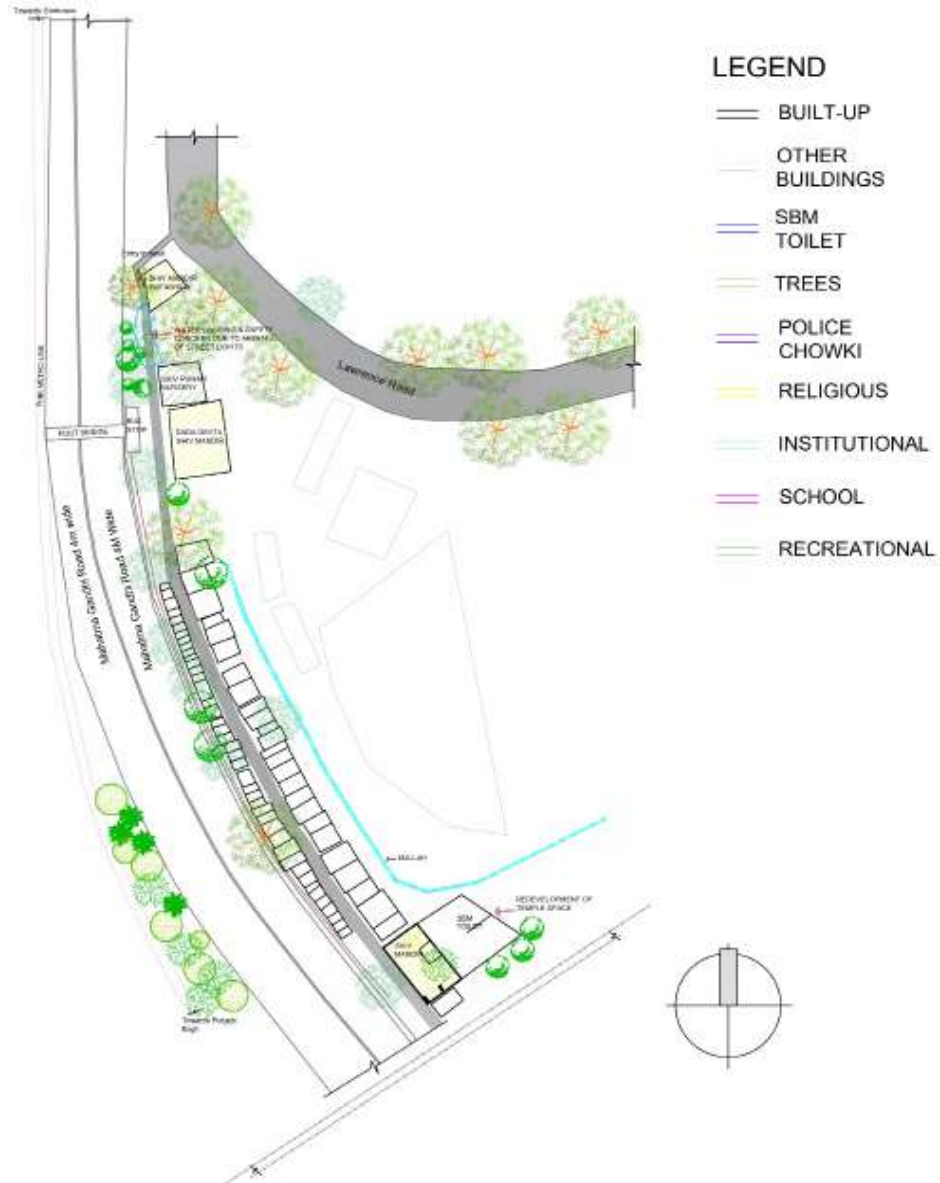
**Fig 141** Few temporary settlements in the basti



**Fig 142** Continuous bands of cloths create a colorful yet cooler environment

## 8.2 MAPPING OF BASTI

### 8.2.1 Existing Base Map



Map 16 Existing plan of Subhash Camp

## 8.2.2 Social Infrastructure Mapping

Subhash camp within its 2 KM radius has three govt. schools, three police chowkis, one post office, two-three major religious structures and many DDA parks and within its 5 KM radius it has various social infrastructure such as religious structures , baraat ghar , Post office , Bank , Police Station etc. There are two Mohalla clinic located within the 5KM radius of the Basti.

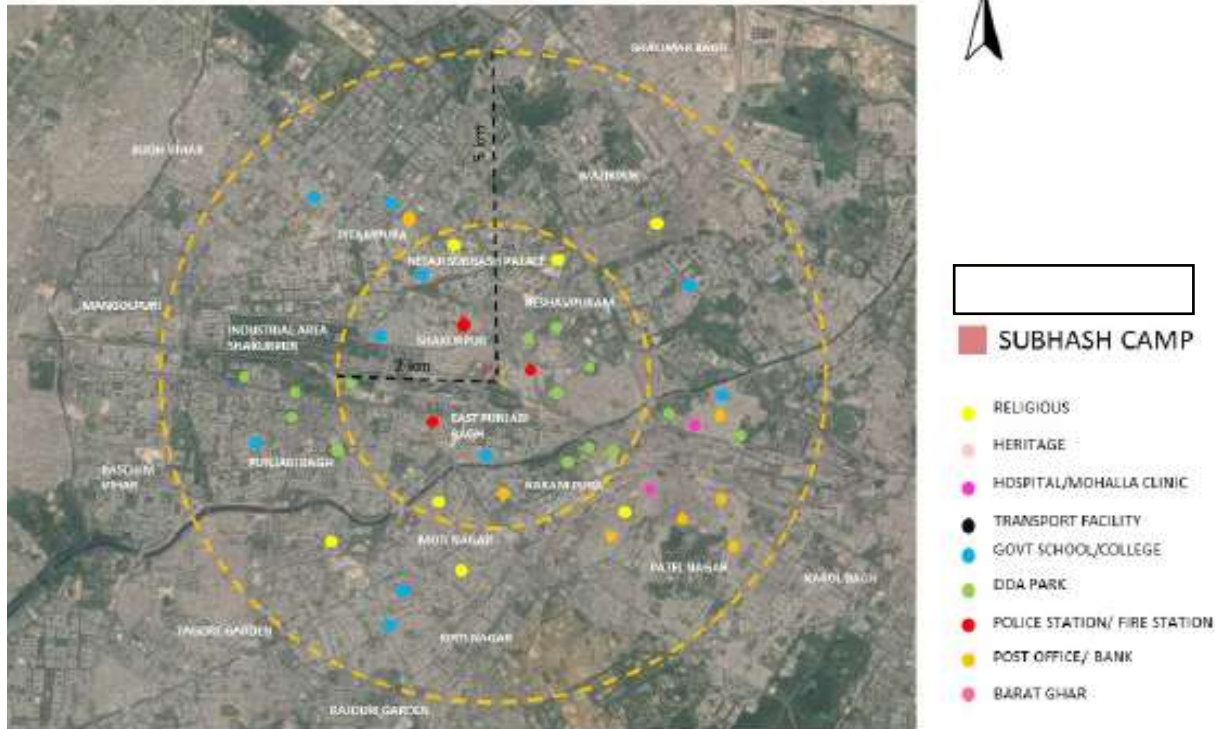


Fig 143 Social Infrastructure around Subhash Camp



Fig 144 Small temple in between houses



Fig 145 Shiv Mandir in the basti



Fig 146 Mandir with ample space

## 8.3 COMMUNITY MEETING

The community meeting took place in the Shiv temple with almost 10 dwellers of the community including women and girls in majority. The major issues highlighted in the meeting were about the water logging and mud accumulation in the entry street of basti as well safety concerns due to absence of street lights in the area. The residents demanded for the redevelopment of the Shiv mandir present at the back area of the basti as multiutility space for women and children.



Fig 147 Discussion with community to understand their issues

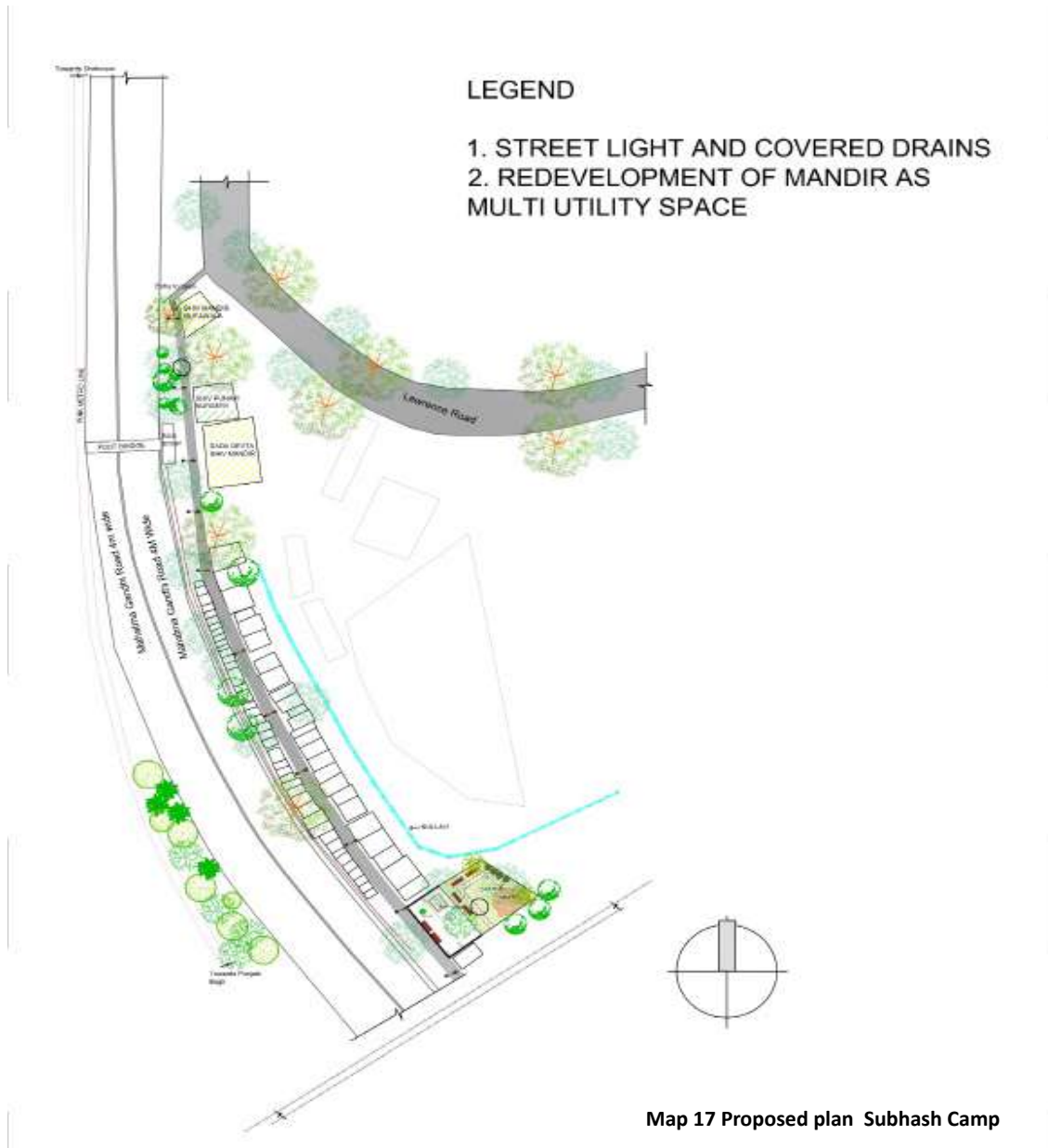


Fig 148 Mapping of issues

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS	OPPORTUNITY	THREAT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing physical Infrastructure Water supply, Sewerage, CCTV</li> <li>Existing Social Infrastructure- Temple</li> <li>People as a resource especially women</li> <li>Presence of overhead bridge</li> <li>Approach to bus stop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low literacy Rate</li> <li>Lack of potable water</li> <li>No health facility within Basti</li> <li>Solid Waste</li> <li>No community space</li> <li>No play area for kids</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Employment through industries</li> <li>Availability of open spaces</li> <li>Location near to Highway</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health and Hygiene</li> <li>Eviction</li> <li>Embankment</li> <li>Safety and Security</li> <li>Railway line</li> <li>Nullah is not Covered leading to health issues, and flooding.</li> </ul>

Table 20 SWOT Analysis of Subhash Camp

## 8.4 PROPOSAL



The proposed plan of Subhash Camp intervenes in the entrance street and the Shiv Mandir as suggested by the community in the meeting. Drainage channels with covered head and street lights are proposed in the entire main stretch of the basti. The Shiv Mandir is redeveloped as multi utility space for women and children along with the SBM toilet present in the backyard of it

## BEFORE



Fig 149 The existing entry street of the Basti do not have drainage system & street lights which makes it difficult for women to cross it at night.

## AFTER



Fig 150 The proposed plan includes streets with proper drainage and drain covers to avoid accumulation of water from road embankment.

## BEFORE



Fig 151 The existing Shiv Mandir has a lot of potential to be developed as a multiutility space for women and kids as a recreation area.

## AFTER



Fig 152 The proposed space included large space for worship with Tulsi plant. The back space of SBM toilet will be developed as a multiutility space for recreation purposes.

<b>COST ESTIMATION</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>ROUGH ESTIMATE</b>
Landscaping	30,000
Temple	1,00,000
Drains	20,000
Street light	50,000
Street furniture	30,000

Table 21 Cost Estimation of Subhash Camp



## 9. KHATTA CAMP

Khatta Camp is located on the Mehrauli-Badarpur road with approx 2500 population which is enclosed by Asola Bhatti Wildlife Sanctuary, it also has 2-3 stone quarry (khan) in the basti. Tughlaqabad fort is near to the basti precinct. There is also a ASI protected site in the Basti.



## 9.1 SITE ANALYSIS

<p><b>Name of the Basti: KHATTA CAMP</b>  <b>Ward Number: 198</b>  <b>Location: Khatta Camp Gosain Crusher M.B.Road Lal Kaun.</b>  <b>Legal Status: Unauthorised Settlement ( JJ CLUSTER),Land Owning Agency - DDA</b>  <b>Population (Approx.): 2500</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Profile</b>  Land use in Masterplan, Total Basti Area (sqm.),  General Description of Basti, legal status</p>	<p>The basti is located in South Delhi district and nearby to Tughlaqabad Fort at Mehrauli-Badarpur Road. The basti covering an area of 56,108m<sup>2</sup> is surrounded by Asola Bhati wildlife sanctuary and lies in Regional park as per the master plan of Delhi. It also has stone quarrying (khan) in the basti which is non-functional now.</p>
<p><b>2. Access to Basti</b>  Entrance and exit point, Access with regard to city.</p>	<p>The acces to the basti is from the Mehrauli-Badarpur Marg , through two entry/exit points are provided.</p>
<p><b>3. Water</b>  Drainage sources, stakeholders, basti topography,  Water supply resources, timings, condition assessment, stakeholders</p>	<p>The water supply in the Basti is provided by Delhi Jal Board but Safe and free drinking water is not available in the basti. Though basti has a sewage line.</p>

<p><b>4. Solid Waste</b> Waste collection points, type of waste, issues regarding solid waste</p>	<p>The solid waste generated by the households is dumped at the dumping point near the basti vikas kendra at the entry of the basti. There's no proper regulation on waste segregation and waste collection is not done on regular basis.</p>
<p><b>5. Public Space in Basti</b> Availability, Current use, activity, profile and area of Public space,</p>	<p>The Basti has ample amount of open area, it has a Ramleela park at the entrance of the basti, also it has barat ghar where community meeting is also held.</p>
<p><b>6. Heat Mitigation Technique</b> Local/ traditional technique for heat mitigation, built environment,</p>	<p>For the purpose of heat mitigation , people have change in there food habits,eating food with less spices and drinking bel juice. Also some take bath twice in a day. Many houses have installed coolers and Air conditioners.</p>
<p><b>7. Stakeholder mapping</b> NGO, Government departments, local leaders etc.</p>	<p>IGSSS,BSES,DJB (Delhi Jal Board) and DUSIB</p>
<p><b>8. Ongoing Govt. Schemes at site</b></p>	<p>Swachch Bharat Mission, Ujjawala Yojana</p>

Table 22 Site Analysis of Khatta Camp



**Fig 153 Stone Quarry(Khan) area in basti.**



**Fig 154 Ramleela Park is also there in basti.**



**Fig 155 Main road of basti is not maintained proper.**



**Fig 156 Entrance to the**



**Fig 157 Garbage is thrown in the road in open.**



**Fig 158 A typical picture of basti house.**



**Fig 159 Sewage line is also present in basti.**



**Fig 160 Roads are occupied by two wheelers and water cans in the basti.**



**Fig 161 Open areas are often occupied solid waste.**

## 9.2 MAPPING OF BASTI

### 9.2.1 Existing Base Map



Map 18 Existing plan of Khatta Camp

## 9.2.2 Social Infrastructure Mapping

Khatta Camp within its 2 KM radius has two mohalla clinics, one DDA park i.e. kaya maya and the heritage precincts of Tughlakabad Fort, and within its 5 KM radius, it has few social infrastructures such as govt schools, religious structures, Post office, Police Station. There are two bus stops located within the 5 km radius of the Basti.



Fig 162 Social Infrastructure around Khatta Camp



Fig 163 Baraat ghar and Noori Masjid



Fig 164 Ravidas Mandir



Fig 165 Basti Vikas



Fig 166 Dispensary

### 9.3 COMMUNITY MEETING

The community meeting took place in the Community house at Khatta Camp with almost 15 dwellers of the community including women in majority. The major issues highlighted in the meeting were about the fear of eviction, stone quarry (khan) is also one of major security concern for basti and lastly request on opening of dispensary which was earlier functional. They also mentioned about not having potable water supply.



Fig 167 Interaction with community regarding the issues of basti



Fig 168 Discussion on heat mitigation practices

#### STRENGTH

#### WEAKNESS

#### OPPORTUNITY

#### THREAT

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existing physical Infrastructure, Public Toilet, Water supply, Sewerage, CCTV</li> <li>Existing Social Infrastructure -, Mosque, Temple, Baarat Ghar, Ramleela Park, Basti vikas kendra</li> <li>People as a resource especially women</li> <li>Community Space</li> <li>Existing Dispensary</li> <li>Ample amount of green spaces</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low literacy Rate</li> <li>No health facility within Basti</li> <li>Lack of Solid Waste Management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stone Quarry</li> <li>Proximity to Highway</li> <li>Proximity to proposed metro</li> <li>Existing Infrastructure can be reopened</li> <li>Skill Development Centers</li> </ul>	<p>Health and Hygiene Eviction Safety and Security Unrestricted access to Stone Quarry area</p>
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Table 23 SWOT Analysis of Khatta Camp

## 9.4 PROPOSAL



1. FENCING AROUND STONE QUARRY AREA (KHAN)
2. KIDS PLAY AREA
3. PARK
4. OPENING OF DISPENSARY
5. Water Filtration Unit



Map 19 Proposed plan for Khatta Camp

## BEFORE



Fig 169 Existing situation of the open area in basti is covered with garbage, also it is near to khan and it is open from all side making it unsafe for basti children's and animals.

## AFTER



Fig 170 So in the proposal a park is made to utilize the open space. Swings, benches and street lights are also proposed in the park. Most important thing bamboo fencing is constructed around the open spaces of khan area.



Fig 171 Existing situation of the open spaces which are open to forest areas are mostly occupied by garbage.

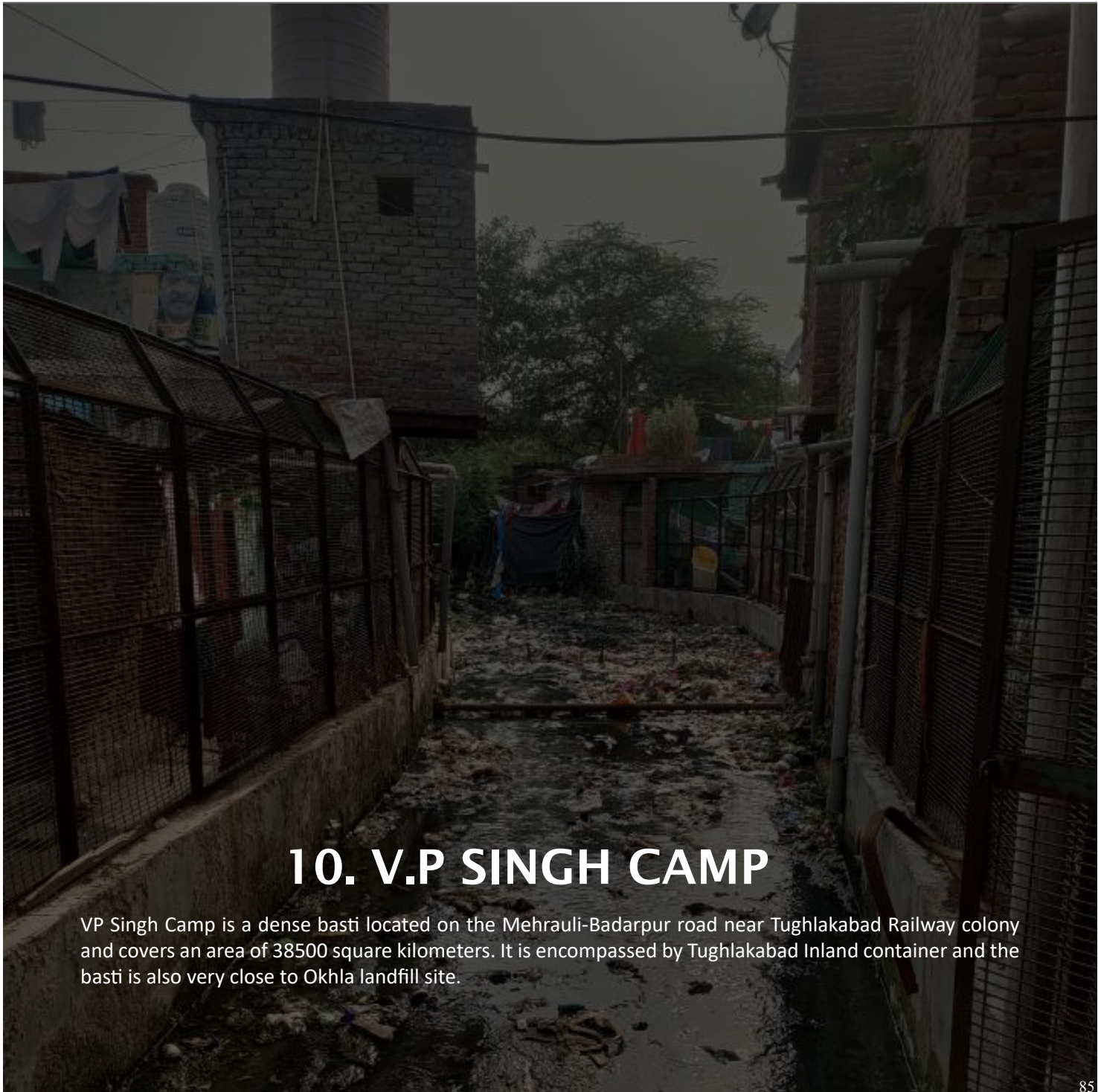


Fig 172 Proposal for fencing around the open spaces to forest so to make it safe for basti people with adequate street



<b>COST ESTIMATION</b>	
<b>ACTIVITY</b>	<b>ROUGH ESTIMATE</b>
FENCING AROUND STONE QUARRY KHAN AREA	2,00,000
PARK	1,00,000
KIDS PLAY AREA	1,00,000
STREET FURNITURES	1,00,000

Table 24 Cost Estimation of Khatta Camp



## 10. V.P SINGH CAMP

VP Singh Camp is a dense basti located on the Mehrauli-Badarpur road near Tughlakabad Railway colony and covers an area of 38500 square kilometers. It is encompassed by Tughlakabad Inland container and the basti is also very close to Okhla landfill site.

## 10.1 SITE ANALYSIS

<p><b>Name of the Basti: VP Singh CAMP</b>  <b>Ward Number: 197</b>  <b>Location: G74P+7MF, Railway Colony, Tughlakabad, New Delhi, Delhi 110044</b>  <b>Legal Status: Unauthorized Settlement in Railway land</b>  <b>Population (Approx.): 8000-9000</b></p>	
<p><b>1. Profile</b>  Land use in Masterplan, Total Basti Area (sqm.),  General Description of Basti, legal status</p>	<p>VP Singh camp is a dense basti located near Railway colony in the Tughlakabad area under SDMC. The total area of the basti is 38500 sq km with around 1700 households. It is situated near Tughlakabad Inland container Depot. In MPD, It is demarcated as recreational zone.</p>
<p><b>2. Access to Basti</b>  Entrance and exit point, Access with regard to city.</p>	<p>The main entry and exit of the basti is from Mehrauli Badarpur road. Lal Kuan bus stand is present near it.</p>
<p><b>3. Water</b>  Drainage sources, stakeholders, basti topography,  Water supply resources, timings, condition assessment, stakeholders</p>	<p>The water is supplied by DJB (Delhi Jal Board) in most of the households, but there is a shortage of water in the households present near the nullah. Drains are present along the streets but are not cleaned regularly which causes water logging in the streets. There is a public toilet present in the basti, but it takes charges for use.</p>

<p><b>4. Solid Waste</b> Waste collection points, type of waste, issues regarding solid waste</p>	<p>There is a Nullah present in the basti which flows through the middle of the basti, and all the solid waste is dumped in that causing critical hygiene concerns. Okhla landfill site is also present behind the basti. There is no provision for separate dustbins.</p>
<p><b>5. Public Space in Basti</b> Availability, Current use, activity, profile and area of Public space,</p>	<p>There is a community center present in the basti where most of the public gathering happens but there is no power supplied to this place hence making it unsuitable for use. Space for Chhath Puja is present to perform the rituals. A local market is also established in the basti.</p>
<p><b>6. Heat Mitigation Technique</b> Local/ traditional technique for heat mitigation, built environment,</p>	<p>Most of the houses are pucca and have air coolers and few have Ac's.</p>
<p><b>7. Stakeholder mapping</b> NGO, Government departments, local leaders etc.</p>	<p>The major stakeholders are Railway as the land-owning agency of the basti is under the South Delhi parliamentary constituency, an Aanganwadi, and Basti Vikash Kendra are present in the basti &amp; NGO IGSSS is working for the improvement of the living condition of the basti.</p>
<p><b>8. Ongoing Govt. Schemes at site</b></p>	<p>Swachha Bharat Mission</p>

Table 25 Site Analysis of VP Singh Camp



**Fig 173** Community Centre in the basti have generous amount of space for functions and street vendors



**Fig 174** Street leading to the entry of basti



**Fig 175** Waste dump at ground in the entrance of basti



**Fig 176** Open voids in between streets and houses



**Fig 177** Okhla Landfill site in the surrounding of basti consistently gives foul smell.



**Fig 178** Nullah causing severe hygiene issue as the water overflows during heavy rain.



**Fig 179** Local market present over the basti caters to the residents.



**Fig 180** Drainage channels are present along every street in basti and almost every drain is covered.



**Fig 181** View of settlements built in the edge of nullah.

## 10.2 MAPPING OF BASTI

### 10.2.1 Existing Base Map



Map 20 Existing plan of VP Singh Camp

## 10.2.2 Social Infrastructure Mapping

VP Singh camp within its 2 KM radius has almost every social facilities from govt. schools, DDA parks, post offices to Mohalla clinics and in 5 KM radius it has infrastructure such as religious structures , baraath ghar , Post office , Bank , etc. There are also two bus depot present located within the 2KM radius of the Basti.



Fig 182 Social Infrastructure around VP Singh Camp



Fig 183 DUSIB Public toilet which is charge-able



Fig 184 Community center for functions and meetings



Fig 185 Chhath puja space for women

## 10.3 COMMUNITY MEETING

The community meeting took place in a resident's house with almost 10 dwellers of the community including women in majority. The major issues highlighted in the meeting were about the absence of metered electrical connection in the community center which makes it unsuitable for use. Other issues were about regular cleaning of drain, overflowing of nullah & foul smell from landfill.



**Fig 186 Community meeting regarding the issues residents faces during summer & monsoon**

### STRENGTH

- Existing physical Infrastructure, Public Toilet, Sewerage, CCTV
- Existing Social Infrastructure - Aanganwadi, Chath Puja Park,, Mosque, Temple, Basti Vikas Kendra, Local Market
- Community Space
- Sarodya Baal Vidhyalaya
- Proximity to green spaces

### WEAKNESS

- Dumping of waste in Nullah
- Low literacy Rate
- No health facility within Basti
- No space for cattle
- Lack of Solid Waste Management

### OPPORTUNITY

- Connectivity to Highway
- Employment through Inland Container Depot
- Proximity to proposed Metro line
- Skill Development Centre

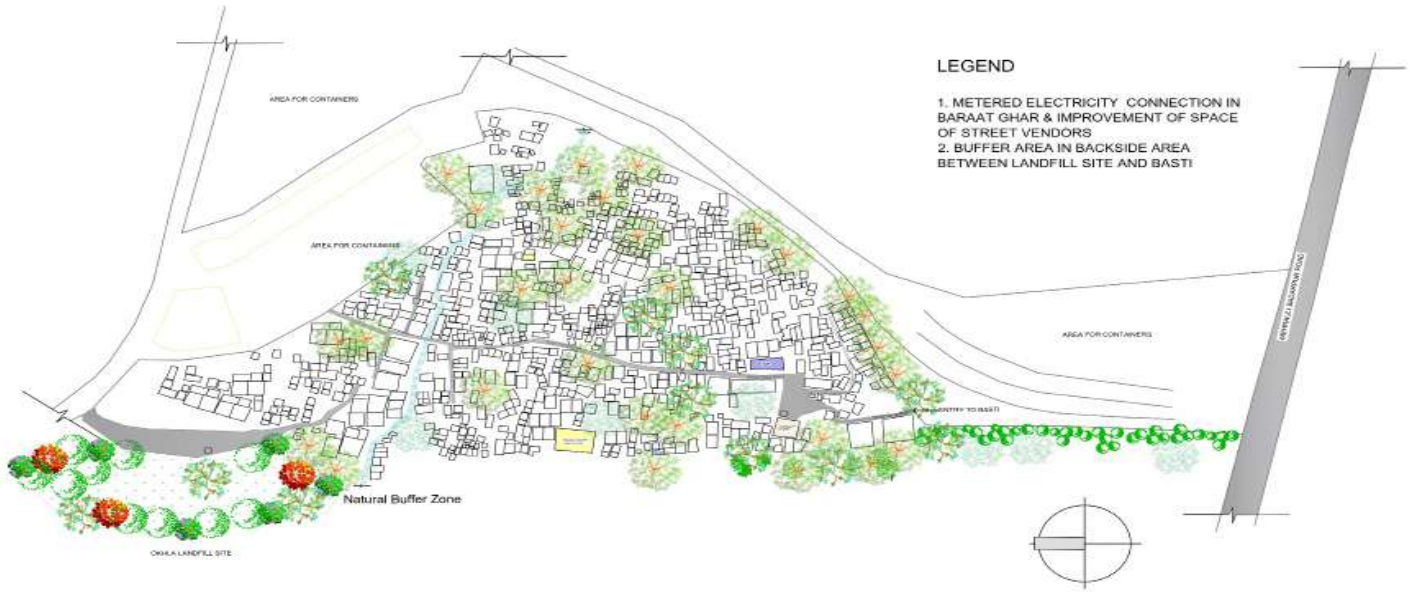
### THREAT

- Proximity to Okhla Landfill site
- Health and Hygiene
- Eviction
- Electrical wires a safety threat
- Safety and Security
- Pollution in Nalla leading to health issues, and flooding.

Table 26 SWOT Analysis of VP Singh Camp



## 10.4 PROPOSAL



**Map 21 Proposed plan of VP Singh Camp**

The proposed plan of VP Singh Camp includes space redevelopment near community centre for efficient use of street vendors and during functions with metered electricity connection to avoid extra power charges. The other intervention aims at creating a buffer area between the landfill site and the basti by making a natural refuge area which will also serve the purpose of play area in the basti.

## BEFORE



Fig 187 The existing Community centre has no metered electrical connection which makes it unsuitable for use.

## AFTER



Fig 188 The proposed plan includes metered connection for functions and enhanced space for street vendors and pedestrians.

## BEFORE



Fig 189 The existing landfill site with barren land.

## AFTER



Fig 190 The proposed plan includes landscaping of space for a refuge area between landfill and the basti to cut down the foul smell to any extent.

COST ESTIMATION	
ACTIVITY	ROUGH ESTIMATE
Metered Electricity Connection	30,000
Improvement of Open area	50,000
Landscaping in buffer area	1,00,000
Street light	50,000
Street furniture	20,000

Table 27 Cost Estimation of VP Singh Camp



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