

MY HOME, MY HOPES

IMPACT OF
RESETTLEMENT AND
REHABILITATION
ON LIVES OF
CHILDREN IN MUMBAI



2019



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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ACE	Action for Children's Environment	MUTP	Mumbai Urban Transport Project
BMC	Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation	OBC	Other Backward Class
CCDT	Committed Communities Development Trust	PAP	Project Affected People
CHS	Cooperative Housing Society	PMEI	Pratham Mumbai Education Initiative
CIDCO	City and Industrial Development Corporation	PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
DCPR	Development Control and Promotional Regulations	R&R	Rehabilitation and Resettlement
DCR	Development Control Regulation	SC	Scheduled Caste
FGD	Focus Group Discussion	SRA	Slum Rehabilitation Authority
FSI	Floor Space Index	SRS	Slum Rehabilitation Scheme
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Service	ST	Scheduled Tribe
MCGM	Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai	TDR	Transferable Development Rights
MHADA	Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
MMRDA	Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority	YUVA	Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action
MUIP	Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project		

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ABOUT THE STUDY

Over the past two decades, development projects in metropolitan cities like Mumbai have increased. These are often accompanied by large-scale displacement and involuntary resettlement, particularly of slum¹ residents who are resettled in buildings located far from their original residences. In many cases, despite being relocated to buildings, the disadvantages faced by project affected people (PAPs) outweigh the advantages. Though the impact of rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) has been well documented, it has largely focused on adult respondents. Field experience reveals that the current implementation of R&R projects results in violation of a number of

child rights and the study aims to analyse and present this, by understanding the experiences of children in R&R colonies in Mumbai. It focuses on assessing the impact of R&R on the protection and well-being of children while understanding the challenges that they face, especially with regard to accessibility of services such as education, health, recreation and play. The study also seeks to understand children's perceptions on safe spaces, habitat concerns, and the changed physical environment in R&R colonies with a view to formulate recommendations for a child-centred R&R policy.

METHODOLOGY

The study makes use of a mixed research design, involving both qualitative and quantitative methods. Data has been collected from both children and their parents/guardians (adults) to create a holistic picture of the impact of R&R on children. Multiple tools were used for data collection that enhanced the reliability

and validity of findings. These included a survey questionnaire, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, community mapping and photographs. Data was collected from 2,393 respondent households comprising both adults and children in 10 R&R sites across the city of Mumbai.

BRIEF SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Nearly 15 years after resettlement first began to take place, there are changes in the experiences of children compared to how they experienced the initial transition. This study is unique in that it has been able to capture these shifts at various stages of the resettlement process. Some children have recently relocated to R&R colonies, while other children were born in these colonies. Most of the R&R sites are located in the Eastern suburbs and families from all over the city are relocated to the Eastern suburbs. This shift to the Eastern suburbs from the Island City and the Western suburbs indicates that they are relocated from areas with better opportunities for education and livelihood to areas where access to these services is more challenging.

Access to education was a challenge, especially soon after relocation, with close to 70 per cent of the respondent children stating that they missed school for a period of 6 months after relocation. Around 10 per cent respondent parents added that one or more of the children from their homes had dropped out of school permanently due to relocation. Although 90 per cent of respondent children were currently enrolled in school, only a third stated that their school was less than 2 km from their homes. Children in the Eastern suburbs spent nearly double the time travelling to school (close to 1 hour) than those in the Western suburbs (approximately 30 minutes). Around a third spent between INR 501–1,500 on a monthly basis on their commute to school. The travel expense, coupled with higher school fees and tuition

1 | Though we prefer to use the word 'basti' in place of 'slum', we have kept to the latter terminology as it is more widely used.

fees, resulted in increased expenditure on children's education post relocation.

The paucity of health services and facilities near R&R sites was seen as a challenge by many adult respondents. This, along with water scarcity, poor sanitation and hygiene have had a negative impact on the health of the residents. Blood pressure was a common ailment among older residents while tuberculosis affected children in the age group 15–18 years. Adult respondents felt that cleanliness and hygiene needed more attention and that garbage disposal facilities and solid waste management systems needed to be set up. The respondents from Mahul spoke about water contamination, toxic air and expressed their demand to return where they lived prior to resettlement.

Although many R&R sites had allocated play spaces for children, these were used as spaces for dumping garbage, making it difficult for children to play there. Nearly half the adult respondents felt that the open spaces available in the R&R sites were unsafe because of the 'poor social environment' and widespread substance abuse. Older boys tended to

play outdoors while the young boys and girls played in corridors, despite many feeling that these were dark and narrow. A majority of children wanted safe outdoor spaces for play such as gardens and grounds. They also aspired to have amenities like a swimming pool, playrooms with games such as carom, chess, and table tennis.

Close to half the respondent children reported that alcohol and drugs are easily available in the R&R sites. Peer pressure and wanting to fit in were seen as the main reasons for substance abuse. Girls added that they felt unsafe as gangs of boys tended to gather by the open spaces and tease them. The younger boys stated that they tried to avoid the gangs because they are beaten by the older boys and forced to buy and bring things for them. Children in the Eastern suburbs spoke candidly of criminal activities by gangs like theft, rape, murder and human trafficking. Children across colonies spoke about discord between the tenants of different caste, religion and language living together, making them feel unsafe in such environments. Children also highlighted the danger of road accidents and the risks they faced when crossing highways or railway tracks to travel to school.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations that emerge from this study focus on urgent actions that need to be taken at various levels of governance towards much needed change in policy and practice. They have been categorised into i) recommendations for policy makers ii) recommendations for planning authorities iii) recommendations for private developers and builders iv) recommendations for the municipal corporation v) recommendations for local law enforcement and vi) recommendations for civil society.

The recommendations point to the need for a convergence between the planning authority, the municipal corporation and other relevant stakeholders; the need to ensure accountability of planning authorities and private builders is also crucial to the process. Recommended changes

in planning relate to formulating equitable and child-friendly Development Control Regulations for slum rehabilitation—these include lower floor space index (FSI) and tenement densities, improved provisioning of amenities and checks on building concessions. This can ensure development needs of children are taken into consideration while creating safe habitats. Recommendations to the municipal corporation include maintaining service standards, ensuring minimum disruption of children's lives. Recommendations for safety highlight the need to set up Child Protection Committees and ensure children's safety is uncompromised. Recommendations to civil society include the need to ensure that the rehabilitation process is responsive to children and evolves with people's needs.

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CHILDREN AND ADEQUATE HOUSING

India has 1.77 million homeless and 65.5 million living in slums (Government of India, 2011). There are no figures of how many people live in rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) sites across the country. Within this vulnerable group, rough estimates peg the entire child population to be about 40–50 per cent. The absence of a numeric count of India's vulnerable children, reveals the extent to which children at risk remain unknown and unaccounted for.

The right to 'adequate housing' does not only include the formal housing structure but takes into account all conditions needed to live in security and dignity, with each individual being allowed to exercise rights.

Therefore, although many children may be living in formal housing units, and not in slums or makeshift structures or on the road, if their living conditions are scarce, unhealthy and unsafe it cannot be called an adequate house. The right to adequate housing includes security of tenure as well as access to public goods and services, a safe and healthy environment, adequate food, health care, education, livelihood for adults, etc. (UNOHCHR, 2009). Moreover, as per General Comment 4 of the Committee on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, the right to adequate housing includes a duty on the State to provide all basic amenities including access to public services such as electricity, water, sanitation, etc. (Ibid.)

1.2 HOUSING IN THE MEGAPOLIS

Mumbai is India's most populous metropolitan city, with over 12 million inhabitants. As per Census of India 2011, the population of the Mumbai Metropolitan Region was estimated at 18 million (Government of India, 2011) while more recent estimates from 2018 peg this to be over 22 million ('Population of Mumbai', n. d.). While the city's population grew at 2 per cent per year between 1976 and 2001, slum population was observed to grow at 2.9 per cent annually (Deshpande, 2004). However, Mumbai's slum population, that today accounts for 49.38 per cent of the city's entire population (Government of India 2011), resides on only 12.55 per cent of the land (Economic and Political Weekly, 2005).

Nearly 65 per cent of the existing housing stock in the city comprises of the following kinds of housing—pavement dwellings, slums, chawls, and tenements provided by the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA), Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) and Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA). While slum rehabilitation (R&R units) account for less than 2 per cent of the city's housing stock (Annez et al., 2010) the challenges associated with life in this form of housing are important to understand to better plan and implement needed interventions.

RATIONALE OF THIS STUDY

The impact of R&R has been well documented, and it has been seen that often the disadvantages outweigh the advantages. However, the focus has largely been on adult responses. Children are not even mentioned or considered in R&R policies. Field experience reveals that the current implementation of R&R projects results in violation of a number of child rights, including the right to education, healthcare, play, right to spaces as well as the right to share opinions and express themselves.

With R&R of slums being considered a preferred model for urban transformation in India, it becomes imperative to develop a nuanced understanding of the needs of children who spend their childhoods in R&R settlements and suggest ways in which children's well-being can be ensured in case of resettlement. Moreover, this form of housing (the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme [SRS] model) has been replicated in multiple cities and under various central schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana and various state projects. It is critical, therefore, that resettlement be studied from the point of view of children's concerns.

There is an urgent need for policy to respond to emergent challenges and recommend resettlement guidelines that imagine and incorporate child rights and child protection guidelines, with clear mention of non-negotiables in laws and housing policies. Moreover, strict norms for rehabilitation policy and governance need to be developed. This study responds to the urgent need to study and document the condition of R&R colonies from children's perspectives, focusing on the rights, protection and well-being of children living in these colonies to inform and improve existing services and policy.

1.3 CHANGING HABITATS: FROM SLUMS TO REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT COLONIES

Looking at demographics in terms of geography, the slum population of South Mumbai seems to have reduced while there has been 39 and 48 per

cent increase in the slum populations of P-North Ward (located in north-west Mumbai) and M-East Ward (located in north-east Mumbai), respectively, exemplifying the increasing concentration of slums in the city's fringes (de Wit 2017).

DEFINING 'SLUM'

The Government of Maharashtra has defined a slum as 'Any area that is or may be a source of danger to the health, safety or convenience of the public of that area or of its neighbourhood, by reason of the area having inadequate or no basic amenities, or being insanitary, squalid, overcrowded or otherwise; or the buildings that are unfit for human habitation by reasons of dilapidation, overcrowding, faulty arrangement and design of such buildings, narrowness or faulty arrangement of streets, lack of ventilation, light or sanitation facilities or any combination of these factors, detrimental to the health, safety or convenience of the public of that area' (Government of Maharashtra, 1971).

At first glance, it appears that several households have been resettled from temporary structures to concrete ones, projecting this as a positive step. However, when looked at closely, necessary conditions defined for suitable habitation seem to have taken a backseat with the R&R process, begging a serious reconsideration of the quality of the housing stock allocated.

SLUM HOUSING AND REHABILITATION POLICIES OVER THE YEARS

Several measures, ranging from The Slum Areas (Improvement and Clearance Act), 1956 to the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme (1995) have been implemented and shaped the lives of residents living in slums. One of the first laws designed post-independence was the Slum Clearance Act of 1956 that aimed at the improvement and clearance of slums in certain union territories. The Act failed to take into consideration the physical preference of slum dwellers and resulted in aggravating the housing shortage (Jagdale, 2014). In 1971, the Slum Improvement Programme was introduced that allowed for water supply, toilets, road, drainage and streetlights in the slum communities. However, only certain areas were provided these amenities. Other localities witnessed aggressive clearances resulting in several human rights violations, such as in Janta Colony, (north-east Mumbai) where 70,000 people were evicted in 1976 (Ibid.). The Slum Upgradation Programme followed in 1985, aimed at providing land tenure and housing in exchange for slum development carried out by the slum cooperatives. However, strong opposition by private builders against the transfer of land tenure, combined with a lack of governmental commitment, resulted in the failure of the programme.

Policies evolved with the changing global context and the emergence of neoliberalism. Two significant shifts were observed with the rise of neoliberalism in the context of slum rehabilitation (Nijman, 2008). First, the increased dependence on market forces and withdrawal of state-led development. This can be attributed to alleged failures of past state-led initiatives, and growing reliance on private players to develop and finance developmental projects. Land prices in Mumbai increased by 720 per cent between 1966–1982 (Dowall, 1992) and, considering the limited space available, developers looked at slum rehabilitation as the source for new projects. Second, governmental planning transitioned towards including space for the participation of non-governmental organisations and civil society. The former have been playing a significant role in urban governance, trying to ensure people's participation, and driving

accountability from different stakeholders, such as the developers, builder and the government.

In 1995, the Slum Rehabilitation Scheme (SRS) was launched and simultaneously the Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) was established. The Scheme allowed the redevelopment of slums by owners, developers, cooperatives or non-governmental organisations, based on incentives, thereby privatising the resettlement process and withdrawing state intervention in the wake of neoliberalism globally. To incentivise private players, Floor Space Index (FSI) and Transferable Development Rights (TDR) proved to be major attractions.

FSI, which ascertains the permissible land to construction ratio was set at 3 for slum resettlements, making it the highest in the city. FSI directly corresponds to the number of occupants who then require adequate water supply, sewerage system, transport facilities, apart from other social, medical and educational infrastructure (Patel, 2005). Setting a higher FSI therefore translates to higher densities that seek all the earlier-mentioned amenities, which have not been taken into consideration during the construction of R&R colonies or while setting the FSI. This leads to a mismatch between available amenities and services for the resettled population, often resulting in deprivation. TDR, introduced in 1997, enables the transfer of the right to develop a piece of land from one plot to another, if development cannot be realised on the original plot of land. It is offered for surrender of lands and construction, benefitting both owners to give up their land and for builders to undertake new constructions. The effect of TDR, mixed with low land prices, can be better understood by taking the case of M-East Ward. Six Project Affected Person (PAP) townships have arisen here, despite the fact that this area houses Mumbai's largest dumping ground and two state-owned petroleum refineries (Nainan, 2008). This area has also generated the highest TDR in the city. Builders have been able to build PAP townships on cheap land, irrespective of the environmental or social viability for the residents, who additionally have to

travel long distances now to earn their livelihoods. The TDR from building these PAP settlements has been used by developers in other parts of the city. Since the introduction of SRS, over 32 colonies have been constructed of which 65.27 per cent of the construction has been in M-East Ward (Ibid.).

SRS has received severe criticism over the years. According to data (TISS, 2009) resettlement schemes have only impacted 3.5 per cent of slum

populations. In 15 years, only 70,000 homes have been redeveloped instead of the promised 10 lakh (Manecksha, 2011). It has also been labelled as a scheme favouring builders, associated with widespread corruption and criminal intimidation. Further, the enclave urbanism as a consequence of the mega transformation of Mumbai and spatial segregation has led to widening of inequalities and deprivation in the city (Sharma, 2010).



Photo 1.1 | *Lallubhai Compound, an R&R colony in Mankhurd*

THE MULTIPLIER EFFECT OF RESETTLEMENT

Initially, resettlement was largely understood as the physical relocation from one locality to another. However, it is far more complex than that, involving changes in the social, economic and emotional lives of the displaced, particularly when it is involuntary. Experiences of haphazard displacement, uncertainty of living in transit camps, loss of livelihoods, inadequate compensation and scarcity of basic amenities, all form a part of the lived reality of people who are resettled. The implications of displacement range from landlessness, joblessness, homelessness, morbidity, food insecurity, marginalisation, social disarticulation, the loss of access to basic services to much more (Cernea, 1997).

It thus, becomes essential to expand the definition of physical relocation to include the complete transformation experienced in a person's life. Hence, rehabilitation becomes an integral part of the resettlement process, aimed at restoring not just the basic livelihood and welfare amenities but also at improving the standard of living of the resettled people (Joseph, 2016). Over the years, the effects of displacement and subsequent resettlement and rehabilitation on women and children have been studied (CEHAT 2006, UNICEF and ACE 2018, Ayyar 2013, Joseph 2011, Adarkar 2003). However in terms of practice, gendered and child-centric approaches to urban resettlement with a focus on rehabilitation are yet to be formulated.

1.4 THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL CITY: AN OVERVIEW OF PROJECTS DRIVING SLUM REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT

With globalisation, cities across the world are competing to attract investments and to service global markets. The emerging trend has pushed Mumbai to better its investment environment and make it globally conducive, not only for expansion of business but to also demonstrate how this is aligned to improving the quality of life of citizens.

As a result, developmental projects across sectors have increased (Nallathiga, 2009) and several

projects have attempted to reshape the landscape of Mumbai. However, infrastructural improvements have been accompanied by large-scale involuntary displacement, particularly of slum dwellers. The MMRDA, a body of the Government of Maharashtra, is responsible for the infrastructure development of the Mumbai Metropolitan Region and is the implementation authority for most of these projects, which are outlined below:

I. MUMBAI URBAN TRANSPORT PROJECT (MUTP)

One of the largest projects undertaken over the last two decades by the Indian Railways and the Government of Maharashtra through MMRDA, the City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO), Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd. and the World Bank, MUTP was designed to improve the traffic and transportation systems in Mumbai, including the suburban rail lines as well as road connectivity. The suburban rail improvements were aimed at enhancing connectivity, travel time, passenger load and frequency during peak hours (Burra, 2001).

MUTP Phase I was completed in 2012, followed by MUTP IIA. MUTP IIB is currently in progress. Additionally, MUTP III was sanctioned by the Union Cabinet in November 2016 with a budget of INR 10,947 crore (Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation, 2016–2017).

Non-governmental organisations have been responsible for preparing baseline socio-economic surveys, drawing up resettlement action plans and constructing 2,500 transient tenements. The surveys have been instrumental in understanding

which families were to be moved to transient accommodation, and which would get permanent tenements based on the number of older people, sickness and vulnerability in the family (Burra, 2001). The magnitude of the project has resulted in the resettlement of about 20,000 project-affected households, which amounts to roughly 1,20,000 persons who have been displaced (Modi, 2009). It is the largest urban displacement caused by a project in collaboration with the World Bank in India.



Photo 1.2 | Demolition of informal settlements for development projects often results in the resettlement of residents to R&R colonies

II. MUMBAI URBAN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECT (MUIP)

A road widening project, also funded by the World Bank, with over 40 flyovers and the Bandra–Worli Sea Link was designed to drastically reduce the travel time from emerging suburban localities like

Borivali and Thane to Bandra Kurla Complex. The total cost of the project was estimated at INR 2,000 crore (Badami and Koppikar, 2004) and involved the displacement of 30,000 people (Manecksha, 2011).

III. MITHI RIVER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

The Mithi River, flowing through the city, provides a storm water drain to the city and has, over the years, been reduced to a sewer for raw sewage dump, industrial and municipal waste. In August 2005, the Urban Development Department–Government of Maharashtra constituted an independent Mithi River Development and Protection Authority to approve

the Mithi River Development Plan (MMRDA, 2004). The project aimed to clean a 3.5km stretch between Vakola Nalla (Santa Cruz) and Kala Nagar (Bandra). The implementation of the project resulted in the displacement of over 9,000 people (Manecksha, 2011).

IV. MUMBAI METRO RAIL CORPORATION LIMITED

This project, for the construction of Mumbai's Metro, is a joint venture between the Government of Maharashtra and the Government of India. As per MMRDA (2013), 9 corridors have been approved in the Master Plan for Mumbai Metro which will cover a length of 146.5 km across the city and is to be

implemented in three phases. The project aims to benefit 70 lakh commuters and drastically reduce congestion. The first phase of the project itself is estimated to displace 1,820 households or roughly 6,000 people (MMRDA, 2018).

V. THE EASTERN FREEWAY PROJECT

A 16.9 km long freeway was designed to improve travel time between South Mumbai and Thane–Panvel and also lower operating cost for vehicles. The estimated cost of the entire project was INR

1,260 crore, which was divided over three phases of construction. The project was completed in 2014 and resulted in the displacement of over 5,500 structures, including 30 religious structures (The Hindu, 2013).



Photo 1.3 | An R&R colony seen in the backdrop of the Eastern Freeway

VI. TANSAPipeline Cycle Track or the Green Wheels along Blue Lines

The Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) is in the process of constructing cycling and jogging tracks along the Tansa Pipeline that run 160 km through the city with 90 km above ground connectivity ('Can't force Tansa', 2018). The project titled 'Green Wheels along Blue Lines' was initiated after the Bombay High Court, in 2009, directed the clearance of over 16,000 encroachments along the pipeline as a safety measure. The entire project is estimated to cost around INR 300 crore and will be completed in three phases ('BMC set to', 2018).

Around 5,500 families, estimated to account for almost 30,000 individuals, have been relocated to Mahul post the demolition drive along the Tansa pipeline, even though The National Green Tribunal has termed Mahul unfit for human habitation ('Mahul—City's Toxic', 2018).

Over 100 residents from Mahul have reportedly died since 2016, due to toxic air pollution, water contamination and insanitary housing units. Children and the elderly being the most vulnerable have formed a majority of the sick (Ibid.). More than 500 families have been protesting against the relocation to an area that they have now termed as 'Vishaari Narak' (toxic hell) since October 2018. In August 2018, the Bombay High Court intervened and declared that residents along the Tansa pipeline cannot be forced to relocate to Mahul. Furthermore in April 2019, the Bombay High Court directed the Maharashtra government to find alternate accommodation for the project affected persons (PAPs) and till such time the residents be paid INR 15,000 per month as transit rent along with a security deposit of INR 45,000. In a plea hearing in September 2019, the High Court has again ruled in support of the residents of Mahul and directed the state government to ensure that the monetary deposits are made to each family within 12 weeks ('Shift project affected', 2019). However, the residents believe that the fight has not ended and further appeals by the Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) to the Supreme Court are anticipated.

1.5 CHILDREN'S CONCERNS IN REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT SITES

The 2014 case study on the MUTP by Bank Information Center titled *The Impacts of Urban Resettlement on Children* had highlighted the plight of children due to resettlement. It noted that, in 2004, an Inspection Panel complaint was filed alleging violations of the MUTP R&R policy, which found that the policy and its implementation had failed to meet the requirements of O.D. 4.30¹, and that little attention had been paid to the provision of social services on the resettlement sites, including schools, medical facilities, and religious sites. The Third Progress Report on Implementation of the Action Plan, completed in 2009, indicated that a number of steps have been taken, including building schools at

the resettlement sites and improving the water supply. Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that resettled children did not have access to schools and other basic services for years, and the situation remains dire for many of them. Modest improvements made since the 2006 Action Plan provide little consolation to the children who missed out on educational opportunities or suffered other devastating and irreversible effects of deprivation during their formative years.

While children's needs are usually seen in relation to education, healthcare or other social services, additional provisions such as play spaces, safety

1 | The World Bank, in 1990, approved its 'Operational Directive 4.30 on Involuntary Resettlement' (OD 4.30 and BP 4.30) to strengthen the policy scope and objectives, and provide more clearly defined instruments and procedures towards implementation. In 2001, the operational policy on involuntary resettlement that is currently in effect (OP 4.12) was approved: <http://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/517941425483120301/involuntary-resettlement-portfolio-review-phase1.pdf> | Original O.D. 4.30: https://www.ifc.org/wps/wcm/connect/322d9d80488559f584b4d66a6515bb18/OD430_InvoluntaryResettlement.pdf?MOD=AJPERES

within their living environment, and more are rarely addressed. It is accurate that living conditions affect all residents but children are affected in distinctive ways. Young children are particularly susceptible to infections and are prone to several hazards (Murray and Lopez 1997) that could result from poor garbage disposal and inadequate sanitation facilities. They are also vulnerable to sexual abuse and substance

abuse, threats from unsafe open spaces and from the absence of supervised child care services. It is, therefore, essential to focus on secure and functional housing, sanitation, water, electricity, garbage collection and public spaces to ensure healthy growth and development of children who are generally not considered while designing interventions of basic goods and services, the development of transportation systems or other R&R provisions and facilities (Bartlett, 2005).

Children and adolescents are uniquely vulnerable to even short periods of deprivation, which can have lifelong and intergenerational effects (World Bank and UNICEF, 2011). The involuntary displacement in Mumbai has forced children to remain in transit camps over extended periods of time and then be resettled in localities where many children have been denied their right to education and healthcare. Without these vital services, it is impossible for children to develop holistically and break out of the cycle of poverty. Therefore, 'Development Projects' such as MUTP, may have increased deprivations in the course of their implementation (Singh, 2014).

YUVA IN R&R COLONIES

Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA) has worked in R&R colonies since their formation in 2004. Many slum communities that YUVA worked with in the 1980s and 1990s were later relocated to R&R colonies across Mumbai. YUVA has especially engaged with children of one such R&R colony in M-East ward, named Lallubhai Compound in partnership with UNICEF India. The colony has a population of 47,000² and faces complex issues. The partnership with UNICEF and intervention with children, lead to the conceptualisation of this study to create evidence on how urban resettlement and such forms of housing affects children's well-being.

1.6 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A report titled **Promoting Safe Communities: Mapping with Children in Mumbai (2018)** focused on creating safe urban communities for children. It was led by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) with Action for Children's Environment (ACE), Pratham Mumbai Education Initiative (PMEI), Committed Communities Development Trust (CCDT),

and YUVA. The study covered areas of Shivaji Nagar (Dahisar, R-North Ward), Rafiq Nagar and the R&R colony of Lallubhai Compound (in M-East Ward). The findings that emerged from this study relating to R&R in particular, along with previous international and local research on this topic, are discussed in this section.

I. EDUCATION

Adequate educational facilities like *anganwadis* and public schools are scarce, resulting in added expenditure on education by those parents who can afford to send their children to far-off private schools. While government-run primary schools are located in close proximity to the surveyed communities, secondary schools are not. Across the surveyed communities, there are just two government primary schools and one government secondary school for a planned population of 52,000! There are very few

services for children with special needs. This has led to school dropouts amongst older children as well as low attendance rates across ages, as children are forced to stay home in order to support the family with chores. Dropouts are also reported as a result of ill-treatment by teachers, ill-influences amongst peers, discrimination and neglect (UNICEF and ACE, 2018).

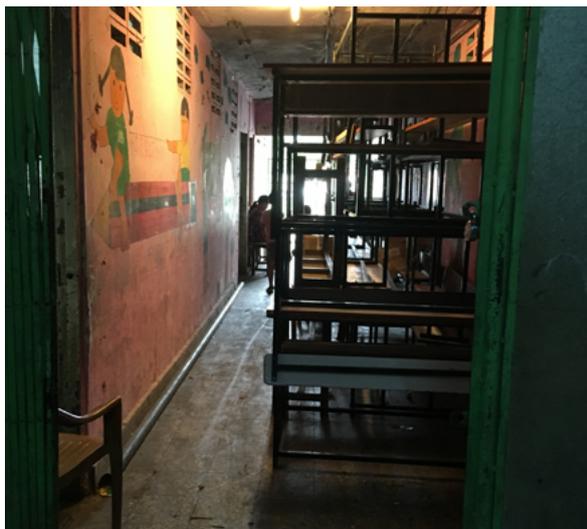


Photo 1.4 | *A school in the corridor of a building in Lallubhai Compound*

Lack of access to education has been considered a key reason in perpetuating poverty across generations (Tomasevski, 2004). The Inspection Panel's Investigation Report (World Bank, 2005) highlighted the lack of suitable and affordable schools in sites such as Mankhurd. Parents have little faith in the quality of education and basic amenities like clean water in the public schools. In commuting to school, children also need to pass through unsafe routes (like crossing railway tracks) or need to travel to far-off locations from their current R&R colony

II. PLAY AND RECREATION

There is a lack of playgrounds and other recreational spaces for children. Open spaces are primarily used for car parking, to dump garbage, as hot spots for substance abuse or sexual harassment, forcing children to play in unsafe places, including on streets, in alleys and dumping grounds in open areas where they are exposed to higher risks of accidents and other threats. In these informal public spaces, there is also conflict and discrimination between children of various age groups and backgrounds. Children with special needs have no access to play provisions. Girls are largely affected by the unsafe environment, coupled with inherent social restrictions on their freedom. Their only space for play is often within small spaces at home. The lack of play leads to social and physiological deficits in the children (UNICEF and ACE, 2018).

address (like their previous schools), which is an additional cost. Yet another challenge with respect to accessing education has been the response of privately-run schools to the influx of relocated children in Mankhurd. They have taken advantage of the shortage of schools and increased the quantum of 'voluntary donations', making admissions to these schools impossible for the PAPs (Ibid.). The unavailability of quality education, followed by significant travel time, has exposed children to safety risks and increased fatigue, affecting children's learning. Many children have consequently dropped out and been pushed into the labour force (Ibid.).

Resettlement has had a graver impact on the education of girls who are often forced to marry at a young age to ease the financial burden on the family. Some have dropped out due to the inadequate affordable schooling facilities in the new area or to assist in contributing to the family income. Since education is perceived to be directly responsible for employment opportunities, the lack of government vocational, skill-based training centres and colleges leaves the youth to choose anti-social activities to use their time. Insecurity in the new neighbourhood forces parents to push children into the labour force to avoid them spending time alone at home (Joseph, 2011).



Photo 1.5 | *An unuseable playground in Lallubhai Compound, full of sewage and drainage water*

III. ENVIRONMENT

The living environment affects the physical and mental development of children. Most of these residences are severely congested and located in low-lying areas with increased risk of flooding, surrounded by insanitary and garbage filled open spaces, exposed drains and near unguarded railway tracks.

The homes are overcrowded due to inadequate living space, coupled with few windows, poor ventilation and pest and rodent infestation, causing serious health concerns. Research suggests that such an environment can result in increased stress, behavioural problems, blood pressure, high mortality rates and also affect relationships like those between parents and children (Ibid.) (Bartlett, 1999). Children also have low schooling output and psycho-social impairment as a result of domestic pressures.

Water pipelines are located in close proximity to open drains, gutters and sewerage lines, which contaminate potable water and are found to be overflowing during monsoons. The supply of water is limited, often illegal and erratic, and given its quality it often leads to the spread of diseases. The absence or inadequacy of streetlights has resulted in several spaces becoming inaccessible or unsafe for women and children. Hazard-free, well-lit community spaces and safe roads to gather and promote socialisation, especially for children and adolescents, are also found to be missing. The house structures have no fire safety provisions and poor-quality building materials are often used in the construction of non-regularised settlements (UNICEF and ACE, 2018).

IV. HEALTH

Along with rising health concerns caused by the living environments of children, substance abuse also emerged as a major health concern, with children as young as six years of age found to be users. The shortage of public healthcare facilities and limited ability to pay for private care further exacerbates the health problems of families in these areas (UNICEF and ACE, 2018).

Investigation brought to light that the environmental assessment of Santacruz Chembur Link Road was not completed prior to the initiation of the project. Environmental and socio-economic factors like the proximity of Mankhurd to the Deonar dumping site (Mumbai's largest waste dump) or drainage canals flanking Mankhurd were not taken into consideration (World Bank, 2005). Pollution from nearby industries continues to cause diseases among people, especially children and the elderly.

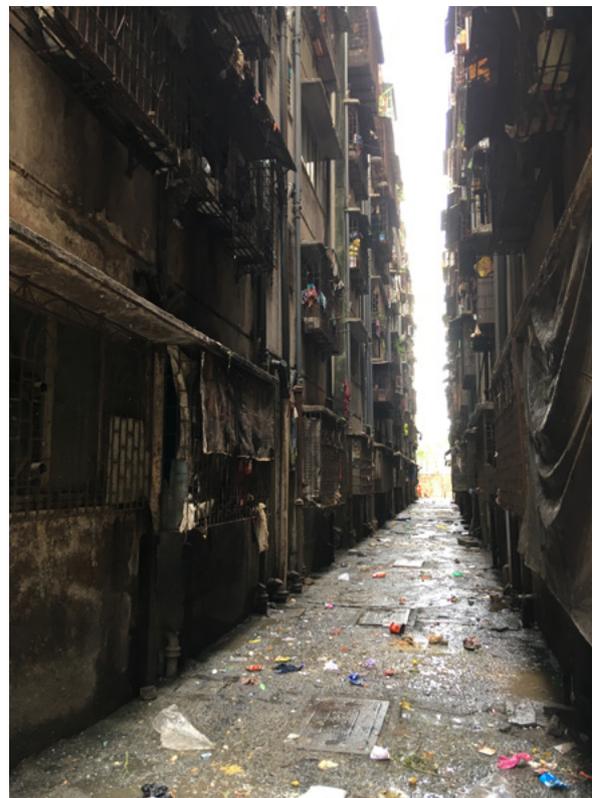


Photo 1.6 | *Garbage-strewn space between buildings at Vashi Naka, a breeding ground for disease*

Access to health facilities from the R&R is challenging as they are either absent or inadequately available in the neighbourhood. High instances of malnutrition have been documented. Preventive healthcare is found to be lacking, and several children are found to be unimmunised. Apart from negligible healthcare infrastructure, the colonies are deficient in basic services like water and sanitation, including clean toilets, safe sewerage systems, protection from overflowing creeks and water-logging, leading to



Photo 1.7 | *Open drainage behind Khandarpada colony, a breeding ground for mosquitoes*

increased diseases amongst children (World Bank, 2005). Infectious and vector-borne diseases amongst the residents like malaria and dengue resulting from pollution, proximity to the dumping ground, poor waste management and water quality are found to be common (TISS, 2008). Additionally, there is a high prevalence of mental health disorders in adults and stress in children due to psycho-social, familial and domestic pressures, with a few cases of suicides being reported (UNICEF and ACE, 2018).

A study conducted by IIT Bombay and Doctors For You in 2018, highlighted a high incidence of tuberculosis in R&R colonies. It has been estimated that almost one person in 10 households has contracted this disease due to poor sunlight and ventilation. The number of cases reported, especially in Chembur and Govandi, are 3–5 times higher than the national average (Shantha, 2018, April 10).

V. SAFETY AND SECURITY

Many children lack birth certificates, increasing their vulnerability to labour. Most families are excluded from various social security schemes despite having other important documentation like the Aadhaar cards and ration cards. Security in terms of livelihood and employment is fluctuating and can cause cyclical poverty. Women are forced to take children to work, girls are forced to take care of the household and dropout rates are high (UNICEF and ACE, 2018).

There is a lack of physical security. Several homes are perceived as unsafe spaces by children due to abuse by adults or unsafe living conditions. Security and safety has also been compromised due to the layout of the sites, including poor quality infrastructure, location of the settlement close to the highways and lack of lighting. The route to school and community spaces is a safety concern, due to harassment or high risk of injury. Delinquent behaviour was observed,

especially in male youth who are either involved in addiction or crime (UNICEF and ACE, 2018). The presence of youth gangs and rampant drug abuse was also found in the colonies (World Bank, 2005).

R&R colonies have often been associated with violence, vulnerability and crime (Gupte, 2009) particularly for women and children. Women are more vulnerable to sexual harassment, molestation and even rape due to the predominance of unlit dark spaces in the R&R settlements. Due to fear of sexual violence, parents are hesitant to send their older daughters to school, preferring that they discontinue their education rather than risk unsafe travel. However, the lack of education decreases employment opportunities putting the girls at risk to abuse (physical, verbal and sexual) at the work site (World Bank, 2005).

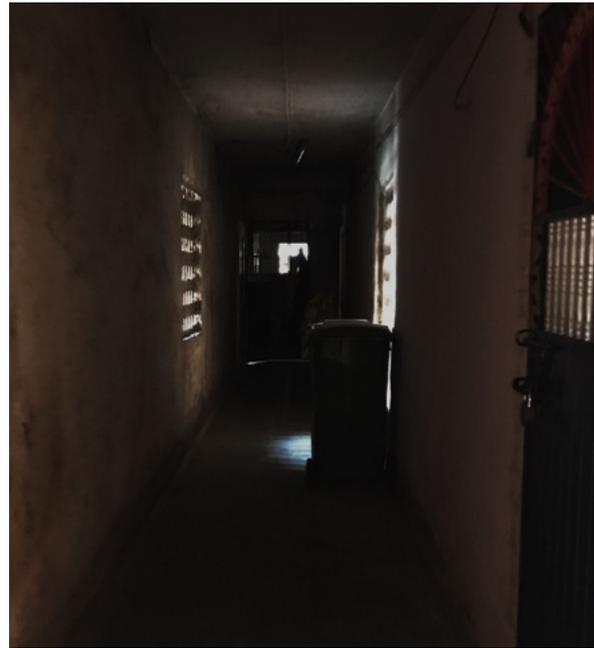


Photo 1.8 | A dark unlit corridor at a building in Vashi Naka

VI. ACCESS TO PROTECTION

Children experienced various forms of violence, abuse and neglect in their homes, schools, on the routes to school and within the community. This affects their social development, academic performance and psychological growth, often even encouraging them to repeat the same ill-behaviour they have witnessed or to engage in anti-social activities, resulting in alienation from their families or communities. There is a lack of knowledge amongst children and

adults regarding protection mechanisms, apart from provisions offered by the police. There are frequent conflicts between adults and children in the community due to limited resources, varied points of aggravations as well as a lack of trust in law and order agencies. They do, however, seek help from police, local non-profits, mediators and the national Childline service (UNICEF and ACE, 2018).

VII. PARTICIPATION AND EMPOWERMENT

Children are unable to access formal or informal platforms to organise and discuss issues, partly because there are only a few such. Gender stereotypes also prevail in communities, shaping day-to-day participation especially in decision-making (Ibid.). The community has little or no say in the management of resettlement efforts and this impacts their ability to cope with the sudden transformation and also the attitude of government agencies towards their responsibilities regarding the R&R community (UNICEF and ACE, 2018).

This study on children's experiences of resettlement and rehabilitation in Mumbai is positioned at a unique time. It has been nearly 15 years since the first resettlement process began in 2004. Children living in these colonies, therefore, represent a diverse group—some vividly remember the time of transition from slums to R&R colonies, others have only known life in these colonies, and still others are from families who choose to rent these tenements and hence voluntarily choose to stay here. All the children represent the first generation that came to live as young people in resettlement colonies and adapted to a new habitat

II. METHODOLOGY

This study aims to understand the experiences of children in rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) colonies in Mumbai. It focuses on their perceptions regarding the accessibility to education, recreation

and play, safe spaces, habitat concerns, and the changed physical environment. The methodology of the research study has been detailed in the sections below.

2.1 OBJECTIVES

- i. To assess the impact of resettlement and rehabilitation on the protection and well-being of children**
- ii. To understand new challenges for children in such habitats and their ways of adaptation**
- iii. To formulate policy recommendations for a child-centred R&R policy**

2.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

This study utilises a mixed research design involving both qualitative and quantitative methods. Data has been collected from both children and parents/ adults to create a holistic picture of the impact of

rehabilitation and resettlement on children. Multiple tools were used for data collection that enhanced the reliability and validity of findings.

2.3 TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

The tools of research used included household surveys, key informant interviews, focus group discussions, observation, mapping, and photographs. Data triangulation was achieved through collection of data at the individual, family and community level.

I. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLD SURVEYS

The household survey questionnaire used had two parts—the parents' (adults) section and the children's section. The parents' section focused on rehabilitation, impacts of resettlement and changes experienced by the children while the children's section focused on the themes of education, play, physical environment and social life. In this way, the questionnaire placed children's concerns at the centre of assessment. The survey covered 2,393 households.



Photo 2.1 | Interviewing a child during a household survey in Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd

II. FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE

Qualitative information from children was collected through focus group discussions (FGDs) involving 10–15 children in each colony. Themes of education,

play, physical environment, safety and substance abuse were addressed through the FGDs. Through FGDs, 73 children were covered in 7 colonies in total.



Photo 2.2 | A focus group discussion at Durga Nagar

III. KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEWS

Qualitative information was collected through interviews of key informants who interact with children, such as *anganwadi* workers and pre-school teachers to understand issues of children up to 6 years of age; school teachers who work with children

aged 6–14 years; local police officers who work on issues concerning children’s safety and security; and with a member of the managing committee of the registered housing society. 23 such interviews were conducted (see Table 2.1).

Type of Key Informant	Interviews Conducted
Anganwadi teachers	3
Pre-school/ <i>balwadi</i> teachers	3
School teachers	5
Police	5
Society members	7
TOTAL	23

Table 2.1 | Key informants interviewed



Photo 2.3 | Anganwadi teachers at Lallubhai Compound

2.4 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING

The universe of the study are the 45 R&R colonies in Mumbai as per the Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) list of R&R colonies (see Annexure I). Data was collected from 15 R&R colonies, constituting 33 per cent of the R&R colonies in Mumbai. The MMRDA list is based on individual builders and a single colony constructed by different builders has been listed as a separate colony. For the purpose of this study, colonies from the MMRDA list located within one compound have been treated as a single colony. This study has thus used a sample of 10 colonies. These colonies were selected based on equal representation of resettlement in Mumbai's Eastern suburbs, Western suburbs and Island City. The study covered four colonies from the administrative wards in the Eastern suburbs, five from the administrative wards in the Western suburbs and one from the Island City. Refer to Table 2.2 'Sampling across 10 R&R colonies' for details.

Although data on the number of occupied households at each of the R&R sites was not available, data on the total population of each of the sites was available. As the average family size in the R&R sites is six members, it was possible to arrive at an approximation

IV. COMMUNITY MAPPING

An extensive mapping of the features of each colony was done by student social workers to understand the colony layout, types of builders, number of buildings, number of floors, and public services existing in the colony. These maps helped the research team understand the sample to be collected from each floor and building in every colony. Safe and unsafe spaces, as perceived by children during the FGDs and household surveys, were recorded and marked on the maps.

V. PHOTOGRAPHS

The spaces used by children in R&R colonies were photo documented under themes of housing, education, play and recreation. The safe and unsafe spaces in the R&R colony which impact children's lives were also documented through photographs.

regarding the number of occupied households when dividing the total population by six. Keeping in mind the large universe of respondents, data was collected from 10 per cent of the households. However, due to data saturation in some sites, data was collected from only 8 per cent of the households. In sites with fewer tenements, data was collected from a larger sample of 20 per cent. A total of 2,393 households participated in the study. Refer to Table 2.2 for details on the number of respondent households.

This research used probability stratified random sampling and non-probability purposive sampling techniques. Stratified random sampling was used for selection of buildings (based on the builder) as this has a bearing on the quality of design and construction. Care was taken to ensure adequate representation across buildings (and builders). Purposive sampling was used for household interviews. From each floor of every surveyed building, at least one–two households with children were interviewed. Further, special attention was paid to ensure that the rented households did not exceed 30 per cent.

2.5 DATA COLLECTION

Data collection took place with a team of 34 field investigators and a supervisor between the months of August–December 2018. Data was collected from 2,393 households with a population of 12,710. The number of women respondents (55.8 per cent) were slightly higher than the men (44.2 per cent).

During the interviews, a single child interviewee accounted for 12.1 per cent of the responses. Along with the child interviewee another child was present in 45.4 per cent of the interviews. In 32.4 per cent of the interviews, two additional children were present at the time of the interview.

No.	Suburb	Sites*	Administrative Ward	No. of Buildings	Population**	Households (Population/6)	Multi Stage Sample (10%)	Actual Sample Collected
1	Eastern Suburbs	Lallubhai Compound (includes SV Patel and Hiranandani Akrti), Mankhurd	M-East	70	47,000	7,833	783.3	754
2		Natwar Parekh Compound (Indian Oil Nagar), Govandi	M-East	25	27,704	4,617	461.7	408
3		Vashi Naka (includes Runwal, Anik; Rockline, Anik; Kukreja Colony; RNA; Diwan), Chembur	M-East	143	37,962	6,327	632.7	457
4		Mahul, Chembur	M-East	37	30,000	5,000	500	478
5	Island City	Bhakti Park, Wadala	F-North	11	3,000	500	50	51
6	Western Suburbs	Durga Nagar, Majas	K-East	15	4,000	667	66.7	69
7		Wonderland, Oshiwara	K-West	10	3,000	500	50	44
8		Nesco, Goregaon	K-East	4	1,000	167	16.7	36
9		Nirlon, Goregaon	K-East	4	1,000	167	16.7	46
10		Khandarpada, Dahisar	R-North	3	800	133	13.3	50
TOTAL								2,393

Table 2.2 | Sampling across 10 R&R colonies

*Colony names are as per the MMRDA list of R&R colonies. The sample excludes transgender households since there were no children in these.

** Data as provided by local health post

2.6 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Before undertaking the data collection process and interviewing children, written consent was taken from their parent/guardian through a consent form attached to the questionnaire. In some cases, where respondents were not comfortable signing the consent form, oral consent was sought. An in-house

training was conducted for the investigators to increase preparedness on tackling sensitive issues of children. The investigators were encouraged to refer cases of children in distress to the local YUVA and Childline teams.

2.7 ANALYSIS OF DATA

The quantitative data collected from 2,393 households was transferred to SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences) for computation and analysis. During the analysis, tables were generated as per themes. For further analysis, direct variables such as age, sex, education were correlated with indirect variables such as play, safety, physical

environment, etc. During analysis, efforts were made to analyse differences based on variables such as suburbs, age, gender, etc. Qualitative data was collected through notes and audio recordings. Once transcribed, qualitative data was scrutinised for emergent themes.

III.

COVERAGE AND DEMOGRAPHY OF SITES OF STUDY

3.1 DETAILING THE SITES OF STUDY

LALLUBHAI COMPOUND

Lallubhai Compound is located in M-East ward in the eastern suburbs of Mumbai. The colony is 1.5 km from Govandi railway station and 3.3 km from the Mankhurd railway station. It lies near the railway track on the way to the Mankhurd railway station, approached without any foot over rail bridge, making it a highly accident-prone and risky path. Lallubhai Compound was constructed by three builders, SV Patel and Hiranandani in 2005, and L&T in 2009. Another phase of SV Patel was constructed in 2006.

People resettled in the same year of construction. There are a total of 70 buildings, out of which 63 are fully occupied, and 7 buildings are partially vacant. The colony currently has 7,833 households with an estimated population of 47,000. There are commercial and residential tenements, informal markets in the colony and a public primary school. There are government schools in the colony till the secondary level.



Photo 3.1 | Lallubhai Compound, an R&R colony with 70 buildings



Map 3.1 | Lallubhai Compound

VASHI NAKA

The Vashi Naka rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) colony is located in M-East ward in the eastern suburbs of Mumbai. The colony is located 6.4 km from Kurla station and 4.5 km from Chembur station. The colony has poor access to public transport, affecting employment and education prospects of families resettled here. It was constructed by five builders, namely, Rockline, Diwan, Kukreja, Runwal

and RNA around 2005–2006. There are 143 buildings out of which 112 are occupied. The colony currently has 6,327 households with an estimated population of 37,962. There are commercial and residential tenements. There are also informal markets and private schools in the colony. There are no government schools in the colony.



Photo 3.2 | Vashi Naka, an R&R colony with 143 buildings



Map 3.2 | Vashi Naka

MAHUL

Mahul is located in M-East ward in the suburb of Chembur near the Mahul Fishing Village. The colony is over 7 km away from Kurla and Chembur station each, and poorly connected by public transport. It was constructed by D. B. Realty Developers in 2010–11. It was only in 2016 that people started being resettled here. At present, people displaced under the Tansa

Pipeline Project have been relocated here. There are 37 buildings in total, of which only 25 are completely occupied and 3 are partially occupied. The colony currently has 5,000 households with an estimated population of 30,000. There are commercial and residential tenements, a vibrant informal market and a number of private medical and educational facilities.



Photo 3.3 | Mahul R&R colony with 72 buildings



Map 3.3 | Mahul

INDIAN OIL NAGAR

Indian Oil Nagar is located in M-East ward in the eastern suburb near the Indian Oil Housing Colony in Deonar. The colony is located 2.5 km from Govandi and Chembur station. It was constructed by the builder Natwar Parekh, hence this colony is famously known as Natwar Parekh Compound, whose first phase was constructed in 2005 and second phase

in 2008. There are 34 buildings out of which 30 are occupied and 4 are vacant. The colony currently has 4,617 households with an estimated population of 27,704. There are commercial and residential tenements, and informal markets in the colony. There are no public schools in the colony.



Photo 3.4 | Indian Oil Nagar, an R&R colony with 26 buildings



Map 3.4 | Indian Oil Nagar

BHAKTI PARK

Bhakti Park is located in Wadala, part of the F-North ward in the Island City. The colony is located 5 km from the Kurla station and 4 km from the Wadala station. It is poorly connected to public transport facilities, with the easiest commute for people being via buses. Bhakti Park was constructed by Ajmera Builders in 2005. There are 11 buildings and all are

occupied. The colony currently has 500 households with an estimated population of 3,000. There are commercial and residential tenements. There are no private or public schools in the colony. There is no public facility for healthcare; however there are private clinics.



Photo 3.5 | *Bhakti Park, a 13-building colony*



Map 3.5 | *Bhakti Park*

NESCO

Nesco is located in the K-East ward in the western suburbs. It is located in a prime location on the Western Express Highway in Goregaon. The colony is 1.7 km from Goregaon station and 1 km away from the new Ram Mandir station. It was constructed by Eagle Construction in 2005. There are 4 buildings

and all are occupied. The colony currently has 167 households with an estimated population of 1,000. There are commercial and residential tenements, but no private or public schools in the colony, and no health clinic either.



Photo 3.6 | Nesco, a 4-building R&R colony in Goregaon located on the Western Express Highway



Map 3.6 | Nesco

NIRLON

Nirlon is located in the K-East ward in the western suburbs. The colony is located 1.7 km from Goregaon station and 0.5 km from the new Ram Mandir station. It was constructed by Classic Construction in 2005.

There are 4 buildings and all are occupied. The colony currently has 167 households with an estimated population of 1,000. There are commercial and residential tenements within the colony.



Photo 3.7 | Nirlon, a 4-building R&R colony in Goregaon



Map 3.7 | Nirlon

WONDERLAND

Wonderland is located in the K-West ward in the western suburb of Oshiwara. The colony is located less than 1 km from the new Ram Mandir station. It was constructed by Wonderland Developers in 2009. There are 10 buildings out of which 9 are occupied

and one is vacant. The colony currently has 500 households with an estimated population of 3,000. There are commercial and residential tenements, but no private or public schools in the colony or health clinic.



Photo 3.8 | *Wonderland, a 10-building colony in Oshiwara*



Map 3.8 | *Wonderland*

DURGA NAGAR

Durga Nagar is located in the K-East ward in the western suburb of Jogeshwari. It is located in a prime location on the Jogeshwari-Vikhroli Link Road (JVLR). The colony is located 2.9 km from Jogeshwari station. It was constructed by Patel Engineering & Golani

Bros around 2005. There are 15 buildings and all are occupied. The colony currently has 667 households with an estimated population of 4,000. There are commercial and residential tenements, but no private or public schools in the colony and no health clinic.



Photo 3.9 | Durga Nagar, a 15-building colony on Jogeshwari-Vikhroli Link Road



Map 3.9 | Durga Nagar

KHANDARPADA

Khandarpada is located in the R-North ward in the western suburb of Dahisar. The colony is located 1.7 km from Dahisar station. It was constructed by Sri Sai Construction around 2005. There are three buildings and all are occupied. The colony currently

has 133 households with an estimated population of 800. There are commercial and residential tenements, but no private or public schools in the colony nor any health clinics.



Photo 3.10 | Khandarpada, an R&R colony with 3 buildings



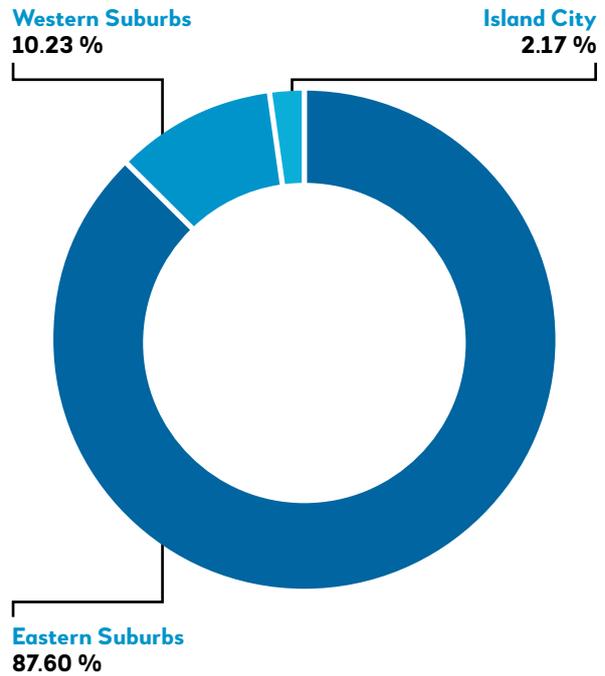
Map 3.10 | Khandarpada

3.2 FINDINGS

I. COVERAGE OF THE STUDY

The 10 colonies constituting the sample set include four from the Eastern suburbs, one from the Island City and five from the Western suburbs. In terms of the sample set percentage break-up, colonies from the Eastern suburbs represented 87.60 per cent, followed by 10.23 per cent from the Western suburbs and only 2.17 per cent from the Island City.

16 builders have constructed the R&R colonies covered by the study. In Lallubhai Compound, three private builders Hiranandani, S. V. Patel and L&T were involved in the construction of 70 buildings. In Vashi Naka, five builders—RNA, Runwal, Kukreja, Rockline and Diwan were involved in constructing 143 buildings. In all other colonies surveyed, one builder has constructed the entire colony.



Graph 3.1 | Sample set percentage break-up

Name of the Colony	Name of Builder	Number of Respondents					Total
		Builder 1	Builder 2	Builder 3	Builder 4	Builder 5	
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	1. M/s Akruiti Hiranandani, 2. L&T 3. M/s S. V. Patel Construction	315	18	421	0	0	754
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	1. M/s Natwar Parikh & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	408	0	0	0	0	408
Vashi Naka, Chembur	1. Kukreja, 2. M/s Rockline Construction 3. RNA 4. Dinshaw Trapioex Builder Pvt Ltd (Diwan) 5. M/s Runwal Construction	146	87	91	85	48	457
Mahul, Chembur	1. DB Realty Ltd	478	0	0	0	0	478
Bhakti Park, Wadala	1. Ajmera Realty & Infra India Ltd.	51	0	0	0	0	51
Durga Nagar, Majas	1. M/s Golani Bros.	69	0	0	0	0	69
Wonderland, Oshiwara	1. M/s Wonderland Estate Developers Pvt. Ltd	44	0	0	0	0	44
Nesco, Goregaon	1. M/s Eagle Construction	36	0	0	0	0	36
Nirlon, Goregaon	1. M/s Kclassic Construction	46	0	0	0	0	46
Khandarpada, Dahisar	1. M/s Sri Sai Construction	50	0	0	0	0	50
TOTAL							2,393

Table 3.1 | Distribution of respondents as per colony and builder

Please refer to 'Name of Builder' column for the order in which Builder 1–5 columns are to be read

II. DETAILS OF RESETTLED HOUSEHOLDS

A. Home Ownership: 77.8 per cent respondents owned their house, 18.5 per cent were living on rent, 0.3 per cent said they live with relatives while 3.5 per cent said that their house was owned by the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai or Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MCGM/MMRDA), or was rented on heavy deposit, i.e., they do not pay a monthly rent but a lump sum amount. The Western suburbs (34 per cent) had nearly double the percentage of rented households as compared to the Eastern suburbs (17 per cent), with an average rental rate of 18.5 per cent across R&R colonies. Refer to Annexure II Table 1 for details.

B. Period Since Relocation: While 73 per cent households surveyed have been living in these colonies for 10 years or less, 27 per cent have inhabited them for more than 10 years. The relocation period varies within and across colonies. This points to the trend that relocation is continuous in the city. In all 10 colonies, the 6–10 year period has the highest number of resettlements (29.4 per cent).

In Wonderland (Oshiwara), the highest proportion of resettlement took place in the last 2–5 years (47.7 per cent). In Bhakti Park (Wadala) and Indian Oil Nagar (Chembur), the highest number of resettlements took place between 6–10 years (62.7 per cent and 43.1 per cent, respectively). Vashi Naka (Chembur), Lallubhai Compound (Mankhurd), Durga Nagar (Majas), and Nesco (Goregaon) had the highest resettlement ranging in the period 11–15 years. In these cases, there is a correlation between year of construction and resettlement. However, Mahul (Chembur) is a unique case as construction was completed in 2010–11 but it was not until 2016–17 that the MCGM began relocating people to this area. This is supported by the fact that 73.6 per cent families have resettled here for a period of less than one year. Since this answer is based on recall, there are stray responses that state more than 15 years since relocation. This is a factually incorrect response since all the colonies covered under the survey came into existence after 2004. Refer to Annexure II Table 2 for details.



Photo 3.11 | Police officers during a demolition drive

C. Reason for Relocation and Receipt of Prior Information on Resettlement: 77.1 per cent surveyed households stated that they were forcibly displaced by a development project, 17.5 per cent households shifted voluntarily due to better services—this also corresponds with the 18.5 per cent who live on rent. 4.7 per cent households had purchased the house in the R&R colony while 0.8 per cent stated other reasons for relocating. Refer to Annexure II Table 3 for more details.

Majority (73.9 per cent) respondents were not aware or informed of the place before shifting, whereas 24.8 per cent respondents shifted voluntarily, most of whom were renters. Refer to Annexure II Table 4 for more details.

D. Places from Where Households Have Been Relocated: About 89.9 per cent surveyed families were living in slums prior to resettlement. Majority respondents (79.1 per cent) knew people from the

previous location who were staying in the current colony. Data revealed that 99 per cent project affected persons (PAPs) from the Eastern suburbs have been relocated within the Eastern suburbs. However, 83 per cent PAPs from the Island City have been relocated to the Eastern suburbs. Although 64 per cent of the PAPs in the Western suburbs were relocated within the Western suburb itself, 34 per cent were relocated to the Eastern suburbs. This shift of PAPs from the Island City and the Western suburbs is suggestive of moving from areas with better opportunities for education and livelihood to areas where access to these services are more challenging.

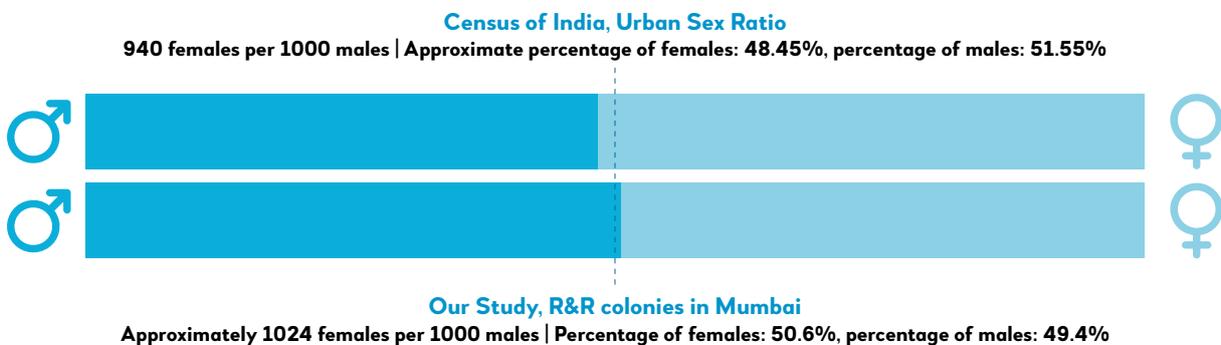
Majority (83.4 per cent) found it easy to establish relationships with new neighbours while 15.2 per cent said that it was difficult. Around 1.5 per cent respondents did not make any attempt to form relationships with neighbours in the existing colonies. Refer to Annexure II Tables 5, 6 and 7 for more details.

III. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILES OF RESETTLED HOUSEHOLDS

Select demographic indicators (gender, caste and religion) of households were compared with national urban data to understand if they are reflective of national trends in urban India.

A. Gender: The Census of India (2011) found the urban sex ratio to be 940 females per 1000 males.

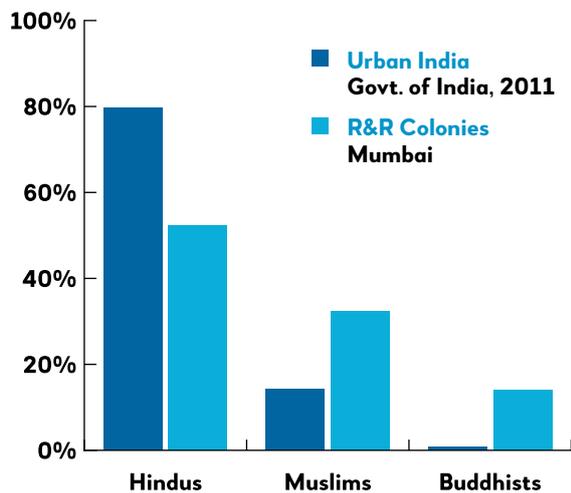
This study, however, discovered a different trend in R&R colonies in Mumbai—50.6 per cent females and 49.4 per cent males were reported in 2,393 households. This could largely be due to the fact that only households with children were selected as part of the sample, and the likelihood of both parents being present may have contributed to this.



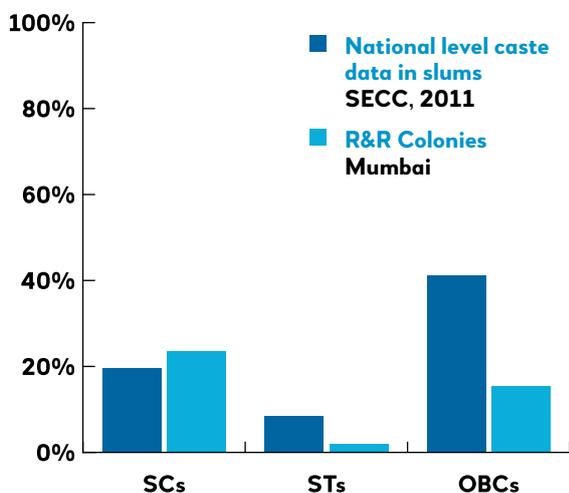
Graph 3.2 | Comparison between sex ratios of urban India and R&R colonies in Mumbai

B. Religion and Caste: With regard to religion, there is a stark difference between the surveyed population and national urban trends. While in urban India there are 79.8 per cent Hindus, 14.2 per cent Muslims, 0.70 per cent Buddhists (Government of India, 2011), the data from the study was vastly different with 52.3 per cent Hindus, followed by 32.3 per cent Muslims and 14 per cent Buddhists. Refer to Annexure II Table 8 for more details.

In terms of national level caste data in slums, the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011 found 19.7 per cent Scheduled Castes (SCs), 8.5 per cent Scheduled Tribes (STs) and 41.1 per cent Other Backward Classes (OBCs) living in slums. This study



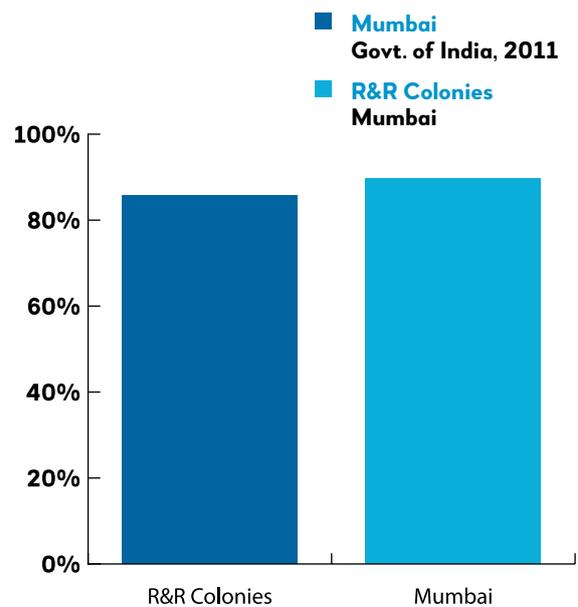
Graph 3.3 | Comparison between religion in urban India and in R&R colonies in Mumbai



Graph 3.4 | Comparison between national caste data in slums and caste data in R&R colonies in Mumbai

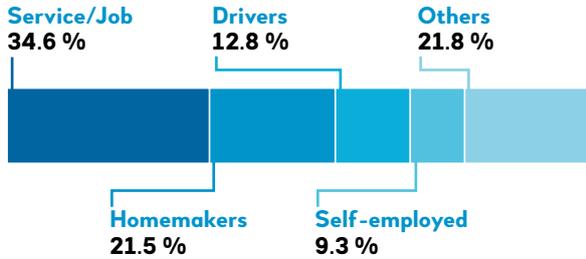
showed a slightly different trend with 23.6 per cent SCs, 1.9 per cent STs, 15.4 per cent OBCs and 1.9 per cent notified/denotified tribes. Refer to Annexure II Table 9 for more details.

Education: The literacy rate of the people living in the R&R settlements (85.7 per cent) is lower than literacy rates in Mumbai (89.73 per cent) (Government of India, 2011). 22.5 per cent surveyed family members have completed secondary education (up to standard X), followed by 20.4 per cent who have studied till the primary level (up to standard V), 18.8 per cent have studied till upper primary (standard VII) and 16.3 per cent are illiterate. On average, majority residents, i.e., 60.5 per cent have not completed high school education. Refer to Annexure II Table 10 for more details.



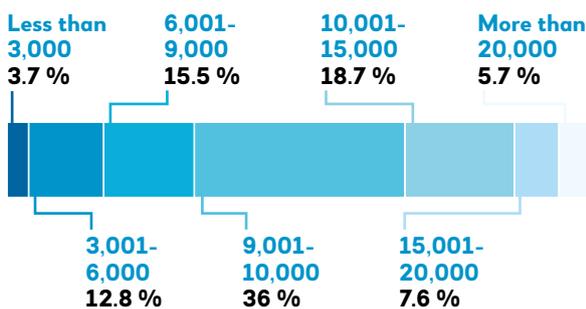
Graph 3.5 | Comparison between literacy rates in Mumbai and R&R colonies in Mumbai

Livelihood: 34.6 per cent respondent family members were involved salaried jobs. 21.5 per cent of the family members reported being homemakers, 12.8 per cent were drivers and 9.3 per cent reported being self-employed. Refer to Annexure II Table 11 for more details.



Graph 3.6 | Livelihood trends among respondent households

Monthly Income: Among surveyed respondents 36 per cent earned a monthly income between INR 9,000–10,000, followed by 18.7 per cent who earned between INR 10,000–15,000 and 15.5 per cent who earned between INR 6,000–9,000. Only 5.7 per cent earned a monthly income over INR 20,000. There is a stark difference in incomes between the Eastern and Western suburbs, with households in the Western suburbs having higher income levels. Refer to Annexure II Table 12 for more details.



Graph 3.7 | Average monthly household income

Health Issues across Age Groups: Despite the existence of Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) centres at resettlement sites, children continue to suffer from malnutrition and other ailments. A Doctors For You report from 2011 indicated that 56 children at Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi, were malnourished and many were suffering from Grade II and III (moderate to severe) malnutrition (Singh, 2014).

The surveyed adult respondents stated that in children below 6 years of age, 32.4 per cent were commonly affected by fever, dengue or malaria followed by skin ailments (20.6 per cent). For those aged between 7–14 years, fever, dengue or malaria continued to be the primary diseases affecting 38 per cent of the children and amongst children aged 15–18 years these diseases and tuberculosis affected 25 per cent of them. In the age group of 19–25 years, fever, dengue or malaria was seen as a frequent health issue by 23.4 per cent respondents. Blood pressure was a common ailment among respondents between the ages 26–45 years (34.6 per cent), 45–60 years (49.3 per cent) and those who were 60 years and above (50 per cent). Refer to Annexure II Table 13 for more details.

IV. CHILDREN'S CONCERNS IN R&R COLONIES

Nearly 15 years after resettlement, there are changes in the experiences of children compared to how they experienced the initial transition. This study is unique in that it has been able to capture these shifts at various stages of the resettlement process. Some children have recently relocated to these rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) sites, while other children were born in these colonies. Change, irrespective of when it occurs within a child's development journey, impacts education, health, recreation and social development in different and distinct ways. The children who have been interviewed as part of the study represent the first generation of children who came to live in this form of housing. This

chapter looks into their concerns of education, play, child protection, alcohol and drug abuse among them, child safety and services and facilities needed in R&R colonies. It has been divided into six sections and each section analyses the responses of parents and children collected through the survey questionnaire and draws from the focus group discussions (FGDs) and interviews with various stakeholders. A cross case analysis of each section has also been done, in order to facilitate the comparison of the commonalities and differences existing across colonies and to help identify the reasons and recommendations for the same.

4.1 EDUCATION

This section has five components that analyse the extent and causes of temporary and permanent discontinuation of education; the effect of change in location, access to and cost of transport and the need for additional classes or tuitions post relocation; and the cross case analysis of education.

A. TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT DISCONTINUATION OF EDUCATION POST RELOCATION—EXTENT AND CAUSES

Relocation to R&R colonies has resulted in both temporary discontinuation and cases of dropping out of the education system entirely among children. Temporary discontinuation involves missing school for a few weeks to a year while dropping out refers to permanently leaving the education system.



Photo 4.1 | *With lack of space at home, children study in the corridor of Indian Oil Nagar*

PARENT'S RESPONSES

19.4 per cent parents surveyed reported that their children left school (temporarily) after shifting. This also includes those children who may not have been interviewed in the household. There is a clear percentage difference between figures from the Eastern (21 per cent) and Western suburbs (5 per cent) with the former showing a much higher number

of children who temporarily discontinued education. In every colony, except one, Nesco (Goregaon) in the Western suburbs, children were reported to be out of school temporarily after shifting. See Table 4.1 for more details.

Name of the Colony	Children Left School Temporarily after Shifting		Total
	Yes	No	
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	107	647	754
	14.2%	85.8%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	50	358	408
	12.3%	87.7%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	116	341	457
	25.4%	74.6%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	177	301	478
	37%	63%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	3	48	51
	5.9%	94.1%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	4	65	69
	5.8%	94.2%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	2	42	44
	4.5%	95.5%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	0	36	36
	0%	100%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	5	41	46
	10.8%	87%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	1	49	50
	2%	98%	100%
Total	465	1,928	2,393
	19.4%	80.5%	100%

Table 4.1 | Temporary discontinuation of children's education in each household (adult respondents)

Of the 465 parents (19.4 per cent) who stated that their children's education was discontinued, 362 responded regarding the time period of discontinuation. Among these respondents, 71.5 per cent parents said that the children were out of school for a period less than 6 months across all colonies, 24.9 per cent mentioned that the children discontinued studies for 6 months to 1 year and 3.6 per cent parents mentioned that the children permanently dropped out of school. A standalone question was also asked regarding permanent dropouts, which revealed a higher number (refer to

Table 4.4). In the Eastern suburbs, this number was very high—91.5 per cent from Indian Oil Nagar (Govandi), 78.3 per cent from Lallubhai Compound (Mankhurd), 69.9 per cent from Mahul (Chembur), 66.7 per cent from Bhakti Park (Wadala) and 65.2 per cent from Vashi Naka (Chembur) said that children were out of school for a period of 6 months post shifting. These numbers dropped significantly as the months increased. The Western suburbs reported considerably lower periods of discontinuation, with no period of discontinuation reported in Nesco (Goregaon). Refer to Table 4.2 for more details.

Name of the Colony	6 Months or Less	6 Months to Less than 12 Months	One Year	Permanently Left School	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	47	5	3	5	60
	78.3%	8.3%	5%	8.3%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	43	0	4	0	47
	91.5%	0%	8.5%	0%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	58	6	20	5	89
	65.2%	6.7%	22.5%	5.6%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	109	17	29	1	156
	69.9%	10.9%	18.6%	0.6%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	2	0	0	1	3
	66.7%	0%	0%	33.3%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	0	1	0	0	1
	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	0	0	2	0	2
	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	0	0	0	0	0
	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nirlon, Goregaon	0	1	1	1	3
	0%	33.3%	33.3%	33.3%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	0	1	0	0	1
	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%
Total	259	31	59	13	362*
	71.5%	8.6%	16.3%	3.6%	100%

Table 4.2 | Period when child/children were out of school (adult respondents)

*N=362, number of adults who responded. 103 chose not to answer.

The reasons for temporarily dropping out of school included high fees in the new school (93.5 per cent), resettlement in the middle of the academic session

(28 per cent) and the increased distance between the new residence and the old school (27 per cent). Refer to Table 4.3 for more details.

Name of the Colony	Earlier School Far from the New Place of Residence	No School in the Area	No Admission as Resettlement Took Place Mid-session	School Nearby did not Admit the Child	High Fees	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	9	6	19	4	113	129
	7%	5%	15%	3%	88%	
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	15	1	25	3	48	48
	31%	2%	52%	6%	100%	
Vashi Naka, Chembur	39	9	44	6	105	111
	35%	8%	40%	5%	95%	
Mahul, Chembur	57	22	43	24	160	163
	35%	13%	26%	15%	98%	
Bhakti Park, Wadala	1	0	1	1	3	3
	33%	0%	33%	33%	100%	
Durga Nagar, Majas	0	0	0	0	3	3
	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Wonderland, Oshiwara	0	0	0	0	2	2
	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Nesco, Goregaon	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Nirlon, Goregaon	4	1	0	0	0	5
	80%	20%	0%	0%	0%	
Khandarpada, Dahisar	0	0	0	0	1	1
	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	
Total	125	39	132	38	435	465*
	27%	8%	28%	8%	93.5%	170.17%

Table 4.3 | Reasons for temporarily dropping out of school (adult respondents)

*N=465, adults who reported children were temporarily out of school. Multiple responses were provided so percentage exceeds 100%.

When asked a standalone question regarding whether their children had permanently dropped out of school, 11.5 per cent parents responded in the affirmative. Refer to Table 4.4 for more details. In 76 per cent of these households, a single child dropped out of school

and in 12.5 per cent and 11.5 per cent cases two and three children, respectively, dropped out of school from a single family. Refer to Annexure II Table 14 for more details.

Name of the Colony	Permanently out of School	In School	NA	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	82	672	0	754
	10.9%	89.1%	0%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	23	385	0	408
	5.6%	94.4%	0%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	76	380	1	457
	16.6%	83.2%	0.2%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	81	395	2	478
	16.9%	82.6%	0.4%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	3	48	0	51
	5.9%	94.1%	0%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	4	65	0	69
	5.8%	94.2%	0%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	2	42	0	44
	4.5%	95.5%	0%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	0	36	0	36
	0%	100%	0%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	4	42	0	46
	8.6%	84.8%	0%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	1	49	0	50
	2%	98%	0%	100%
Total	276	2,114	3	2,393
	11.5%	88.3%	0.1%	100%

Table 4.4 | Children who permanently dropped out of school (adult respondents)

When asked the reasons for permanently dropping out, the most common was the distance of the school from the resettlement colony (54.3 per cent), followed by children needing to support the economic

condition of the family and take up household responsibilities (38 per cent) and financial constraints of the household (32.2 per cent). Refer to Table 4.5 for more details.

Name of the Colony	To Help Earn	Household Responsibilities	Financial Constraints	School Far from New Place of Residence	Travel to the School Considered Unsafe	Marriage	Other Reasons	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	31 37.8%	9 11%	24 29.3%	46 56.1%	1 1.2%	4 4.9%	22 26.8%	82
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	5 21.7%	3 13%	6 26.1%	9 39.1%	2 8.7%	1 4.3%	9 39.1%	23
Vashi Naka, Chembur	18 23.7%	9 11.8%	24 31.6%	40 52.6%	2 2.6%	1 1.3%	13 17.1%	76
Mahul, Chembur	16 19.7%	9 11.1%	33 40.7%	48 59.2%	4 4.9%	1 1.2%	10 12.3%	81
Bhakti Park, Wadala	0 0%	0 0%	1 33.3%	2 66.7%	1 33.3%	0 0%	0 0%	3
Durga Nagar, Majas	3 75%	0 0%	0 0%	4 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4
Wonderland, Oshiwara	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 100%	2
Nesco, Goregaon	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0
Nirlon, Goregaon	1 25%	0 0%	1 25%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4
Khandarpada, Dahisar	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	1 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1
Total	75 27.1%	30 10.9%	89 32.2%	150 54.3%	10 3.6%	7 2.5%	56 20.3%	276* 151.25%

Table 4.5 | Reasons for permanently dropping out (adult respondents)

*N=276, multiple response were provided so percentage exceeds 100%.

When asked about the problems encountered while seeking admission, 88.4 per cent parents said they faced no problem and 7.9 per cent stated that the

high fees in private schools was a problem they had to face. Refer to Table 4.6 for more details.

Name of the Colony	Didn't Face any Problem	Fees were High	Documents were Lost	Any Other	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	563	82	4	187	691
	81.5%	11.9%	0.6%	27.1%	
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	378	3	1	1	383
	98.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	
Vashi Naka, Chembur	391	32	3	3	427
	91.6%	7.5%	0.7%	0.7%	
Mahul, Chembur	329	53	9	20	402
	81.8%	13.2%	2.2%	5%	
Bhakti Park, Wadala	48	1	0	0	49
	98%	2%	0%	0%	
Durga Nagar, Majas	55	1	0	2	58
	94.8%	1.7%	0%	3.4%	
Wonderland, Oshiwara	43	0	0	1	44
	97.7%	0%	0%	2.2%	
Nesco, Goregaon	36	0	0	0	36
	100%	0%	0%	0%	
Nirlon, Goregaon	35	0	0	2	37
	94.6%	0%	0%	5.4%	
Khandarpada, Dahisar	36	0	0	1	37
	97.3%	0%	0%	2.7%	
Total	1,914	172	17	217	2,164*
	88.4%	7.9%	0.7%	10.02%	107.2%

Table 4.6 | Problems (if any) faced while admitting children in school after shifting (adult respondents)

*N=2164, 229 chose not to respond.

CHILDREN'S RESPONSES

9 per cent child respondents stated that they are currently not enrolled in school. This is almost 10 per cent lower than the number of parents who said their children were out of school (19.4 per cent). This is because parents answered for all children in the household while children responded only for themselves. Out of the children who were currently not enrolled in school, the majority stated that this was due to resettlement (52.45 per cent), followed by the fact that the school was far away (35.29 per cent) and due to financial constraints of the family (4.41 per cent). The other reasons for not continuing education were failing the School Secondary Certificate, not interested in studying, due to marriage, etc. Refer to Tables 4.7 and 4.8 for more details. During an interview in Lallubhai Compound (Mankhurd), a school teacher said that if a child

fails by one year he/she/they lose motivation and is disheartened to see their friends move to the next grade. The school teacher also attributed the loss of interest in studies as a reason for dropping out of the education system.



Photo 4.2 | A child operating a food stall at Mahul R&R colony

Name of the Colony	Yes	No	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	657	97	754
	87.14%	12.86%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	397	11	408
	97.3%	2.7%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	421	36	457
	92.12%	7.88%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	434	44	478
	90.79%	9.21%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	50	1	51
	98.04%	1.96%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	66	3	69
	95.65%	4.35%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	42	2	44
	95.45%	4.55%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	36	0	36
	100%	0%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	46	0	46
	100%	0%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	35	15	50
	70%	30%	100%
Total	2,184	209	2,393
	91.27%	8.73%	100%

Table 4.7 | Current enrollment in school/college (child respondents)

Name of the Colony	Due to Resettlement	School Far Away	Not Interested	No Money for Education	Failed in SSC	Passed Grade VII	Other Reasons	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	22	62	4	2	6	3	5	97
	23.16%	65.26%	4.21%	2.11%	6.32%	3.16%	5.26%	
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	7	0	2	0	0	0	2	11
	63.64%	0%	18.18%	0%	0%	0%	18.18%	
Vashi Naka, Chembur	19	7	4	4	1	1	2	36
	55.88%	20.59%	11.76%	11.76%	2.94%	2.94%	5.88%	
Mahul, Chembur	38	3	2	2	1	0	0	44
	88.37%	6.98%	4.65%	4.65%	2.33%	0%	0%	
Bhakti Park, Wadala	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Durga Nagar, Majas	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Wonderland, Oshiwara	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Nesco, Goregaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Nirlon, Goregaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Khandarpada, Dahisar	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
	93.8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total	107	72	12	9	8	4	9	209*
	52.45%	35.29%	5.88%	4.41%	3.92%	1.96%	4.41%	108.33%

Table 4.8 | Reasons for not continuing education (child respondents)

*N=209 children who do not currently attend school, multiple response so percentage exceeds 100%

B. LOCATION OF SCHOOL

Government educational facilities are often minimal or absent within resettlement colonies. Private educational facilities are set up within the colony,

or in structures that are in close proximity to the colony, to compensate for the lack of government educational institutions. 44.54 per cent respondents



Photo 4.3 | A pre-school in the corridor of NESCO colony

said the school is an independent structure outside the R&R colony while 19.19 per cent studied in schools with an independent structure within the R&R colony. 8.59 per cent children said the school is

situated in the R&R building and 3.47 per cent said the school was within a market. Refer to Annexure II Table 15 for more details.

C. EDUCATION AND TRANSPORT

56.28 per cent children take less than 15 minutes to go to school one way across all R&R colonies, 26.59 per cent children take 16 minutes to half an hour to travel to school, and 12.6 per cent travel for more than 30 minutes to 1 hour. In Mahul (Chembur), majority children spend about an hour to travel to school. This is largely owing to the unavailability of schools nearby and the recency of relocation to Mahul. Refer to Annexure II Table 16 for more details.

Nearly 74 per cent children responded that the school is within 2 km from their R&R colony, 14.4 per cent said their school is at a distance of 2–5 km, while

11.06 per cent responded that their school is more than 5 km away from their current residence. For more details, refer to Annexure II Table 17.

36.14 per cent respondent children mentioned that there is no cost of travel, 18.18 per cent children responded that they spend between INR 100–500 per month on travel to their educational institute. Around 33.4 per cent children spend between INR 501–1,500 on travel, and 5.4 per cent spend more than INR 1,500 on travel. Refer to Annexure II Tables 18 and 19 for more details on mode and expenditure on transport.



Photo 4.4 | Children often travel long distances in private autos from Mahul R&R colony to reach their school

D. ADDITIONAL CLASSES/TUITION

About 54.9 per cent child respondents attend tuition across the surveyed R&R colonies, with 50.1 per cent spending three hours daily in tuition on average across the colonies, followed by 35.6 per cent children who spent two hours daily in tuition classes. About 77.4 per cent respondents attend tuition in the same colony. Of them, 44.56 per cent stated

that the tuition classes are within the colony, 32.8 per cent stated that they are held inside the same buildings where they reside, and 22.5 per cent go outside the colony for tuition. Often, the parents' lack of education makes tuition unavoidable and an extra expense on the family income. Refer to Annexure II Tables 20, 21 and 22 for more details.

E. CROSS CASE ANALYSIS: EDUCATION

The highest percentage of temporary dropouts were reported in Mahul (Chembur) whereas no temporary dropouts were reported in Nesco (Goregaon). The first three ranks of temporary dropouts (see List 4.1) are of the colonies from the Eastern suburbs and are indicative of the fact that relocation to the Eastern suburbs in between the academic session led to disruption in children's education. It also indicates

the government's neglect and lack of willingness in ensuring academic continuity of all children who are being resettled. The three colonies with least dropouts are from the Western suburbs. While Nirlon (Goregaon) from the Western suburb has reported a high percentage of temporary dropouts, in terms of actual numbers only 5 children temporarily dropped out of the 46 interviewed.

Name of the Colony		Temporary Dropouts		Permanent Dropouts	
		Dropout Percentage	Rank	Dropout Percentage	Rank
EASTERN	Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	14.2%	3	10.9%	3
	Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	12.3%	4	5.6%	7
	Vashi Naka, Chembur	25.4%	2	16.6%	2
	Mahul, Chembur	37%	1	16.9%	1
ISLAND CITY	Bhakti Park, Wadala	5.9%	6	5.9%	5
WESTERN	Durga Nagar, Majas	5.8%	7	5.8%	6
	Wonderland, Oshiwara	4.5%	8	4.5%	8
	Nesco, Goregaon	0%	10	0%	10
	Nirlon, Goregaon	10.8%	5	8.6%	4
	Khandarpada, Dahisar	2%	9	2%	9

Table 4.9 | Cross case ranking of temporary and permanent dropouts (adult respondents)

Temporary discontinuation involves missing school for a few weeks to a year while dropping out refers to permanently leaving the education system.

Temporary Dropouts Ranking	
1	Mahul, Chembur
2	Vashi Naka, Chembur
3	Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd
4	Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi
5	Nirlon, Goregaon
6	Bhakti Park, Wadala
7	Durga Nagar, Majas
8	Wonderland, Oshiwara
9	Khandarpada, Dahisar
10	Nesco, Goregaon

Permanent Dropouts Ranking	
1	Mahul, Chembur
2	Vashi Naka, Chembur
3	Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd
4	Nirlon, Goregaon
5	Bhakti Park, Wadala
6	Durga Nagar, Majas
7	Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi
8	Wonderland, Oshiwara
9	Khandarpada, Dahisar
10	Nesco, Goregaon

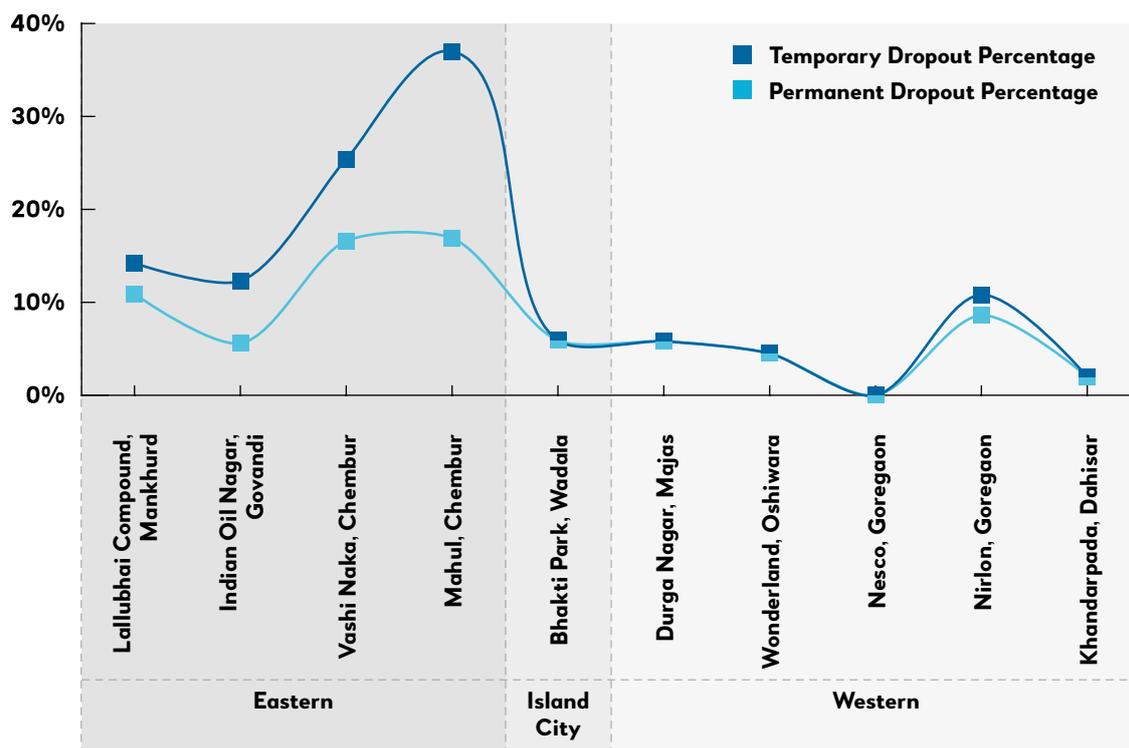
List 4.1 | Temporary and permanent dropouts rankings

All colonies have a permanent retention of over 80 per cent. However, out of the 10 surveyed colonies Mahul (Chembur) ranked the highest in the percentage of children who permanently dropped out, followed by Vashi Naka (Chembur). **Both these colonies are from the Eastern suburbs. Among the studied colonies, the permanent dropouts in Mahul (Chembur), Vashi Naka (Chembur), and Indian Oil Nagar (Govandi) are half of that of their temporary dropouts, indicating a willingness among children and parents to continue their education.** Bhakti Park (Wadala), Durga Nagar (Majas), Wonderland (Oshiwara) and Khandarpada (Dahisar) have exactly the same percentage of temporary and permanent dropouts. Nesco (Goregaon) colony has performed excellently with no temporary or permanent dropouts reported from the colony. Nirlon (Goregaon) is an outlier among the Western suburbs and has fared poorly in retaining children in educational institutions even though it has fared better than the Eastern suburban colonies (refer to Graph 4.1). On speaking to residents of Nirlon (Goregaon) however, it does come across that the residents did not face the typical challenges of resettlement as their earlier place of residence was in close proximity to the R&R colony. Children too responded that returning to school was not a concern and none of the children reported being out of school currently (refer to Table 4.8). Rest of the four colonies in the Western suburbs are in the top five ranks in retaining children

both temporarily and permanently in educational institutions.

In eight out of the 10 colonies surveyed the most common reason for temporarily dropping out, reported by the parent respondents, was the high fees charged by the private schools. The long commute to the earlier school from the new place of residence emerged as a common reason for temporarily dropping out in Nirlon (Goregaon), Island City and in Mahul (Chembur). Parents in the Eastern Suburbs and Island City struggled with admissions in the middle of the academic session, resulting in children temporarily dropping out, whereas in the Western Suburbs parents did not face any difficulty with mid-session admissions, indicating that either the location of the resettled colonies was close to the earlier place of residence or the time of relocation was in accordance with the children's academic calendar. Refer to Table 4.10 for more details.

The parents from seven out of 10 surveyed colonies reported the distance of the school from the new place of residence as the most common reason for children permanently dropping out from school. The second most common reason for permanently dropping out in the Eastern suburban colonies was due to financial constraints in the family except in Lallubhai Compound (Mankhurd). In Lallubhai Compound, Durga Nagar (Majas), Nirlon (Goregaon)



Graph 4.1 | Colony-wise difference between temporary dropouts and permanent dropouts due to resettlement

Name of the Colony	Earlier School Far from the New Place of Residence		No School in the Area		No Admission as Resettlement Took Place Mid-session		School Nearby did not Admit the Child		High Fees	
	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	7%	3	5%	4	15%	2	3%	5	88%	1
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	31%	3	2%	5	52%	2	6%	4	100%	1
Vashi Naka, Chembur	35%	3	8%	4	40%	2	5%	5	95%	1
Mahul, Chembur	35%	2	13%	5	26%	3	15%	4	98%	1
Bhakti Park, Wadala	33%	2	0%	NA	33%	2	33%	2	100%	1
Durga Nagar, Majas	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	100%	1
Wonderland, Oshiwara	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	100%	1
Nesco, Goregaon	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA
Nirlon, Goregaon	80%	1	20%	2	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA
Khandarpada, Dahisar	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	100%	1

Table 4.10 | Colony-wise ranking of reasons for temporarily dropping out of school (adult respondents)[#]

[#]Rank 1 represents the most common reason for temporarily dropping out and rank 5 represents the least common reason for temporarily dropping out.

and Khandarpada (Dahisar) children permanently dropped out in order to support their families financially by becoming earning members, making it the second most common reason for dropping out in these colonies. Mahul (Chembur) ranked the highest for the children dropping out permanently due to financial constraints. The high dropouts reported in Mahul due to financial constraints could be associated with the recency of relocation to this colony resulting in the loss of livelihoods for several families, making it difficult to cope financially whilst trying to keep their children in school. The added expenditure on long commutes to work for parents, and to school for children, might also be additional reasons perpetuating the financial strain. No child in the Western suburbs or Island City permanently dropped out to support in household responsibilities or for marriage (refer to Table 4.11).

Two main reasons for both temporary and permanent dropouts from school was distance from home and cost of education. This was corroborated by both parent and child respondents while speaking on dropping out, and while speaking of limited access to educational facilities within a 2 km distance from the resettlement colony. Nearly 25 per cent children travel more than 2 km to their schools.

Lack of prior planning for educational facilities in resettlement colonies resulting in distant schools has a direct bearing on school enrolment and subsequent educational attainment of resettled children.

Further, resettlement leading to shift in livelihood patterns and loss of incomes impacts the ability of families to continue their children's schooling. Even if the timing of resettlement does not disrupt the academic year, any drop in family income has deleterious effects. Nearly 40 per cent children pay over INR 500 per month just on travel to their schools. This is added to fees paid to the school, as well as to tuition coaches, since over 53 per cent children attend tuition classes. These high costs of education cannot be met if incomes drop, and hence family livelihood has a direct bearing on the ability of families to continue their school-going children's education post resettlement.

The data shows that factoring for education facilities in or near resettlement colonies, as well as systems to ensure stable family livelihoods post resettlement are important aspects for ensuring that children's rights to education are upheld post the resettlement process.

Name of the Colony	To Help Earn		Household Responsibilities		Financial Constraints		School Far from New Place of Residence		Travel to the School Considered		Marriage		Other Reasons	
	%	R	%	R	%	R	%	R	%	R	%	R	%	R
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	37.8%	2	11%	5	29.3%	3	56.1%	1	1.2%	7	4.9%	6	26.8%	4
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	21.7%	4	13%	5	26.1%	3	39.1%	1	8.7%	6	4.3%	7	39.1%	2
Vashi Naka, Chembur	23.7%	3	11.8%	5	31.6%	2	52.6%	1	2.6%	6	1.3%	7	17.1%	4
Mahul, Chembur	19.7%	3	11.1%	5	40.7%	2	59.2%	1	4.9%	6	1.2%	7	12.3%	4
Bhakti Park, Wadala	0%	NA	0%	NA	33.3%	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	2	0%	0	0%	0
Durga Nagar, Majas	75%	2	0%	NA	0%	NA	100%	1	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	0
Wonderland, Oshiwara	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	100%	1
Nesco, Goregaon	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA
Nirlon, Goregaon	25%	1	0%	NA	0%	NA	25%	1	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA
Khandarpada, Dahisar	100%	1	0%	NA	0%	NA	100%	1	0%	NA	0%	NA	0%	NA

Table 4.11 | Colony wise ranking of reasons for permanently dropping out of school (adult respondents)*

*Rank 1 represents the most common reason for permanently dropping out and rank 5 represents the least common reason for permanently dropping out.

4.2 PLAY

This section has three sub-sections. The quantitative data from the survey questionnaire is presented first, followed by qualitative data from the focus group

discussion and then the cross case analysis of the colonies.

A. QUANTITATIVE DATA

CHILDREN'S RESPONSES

31.5 per cent surveyed children responded that they do not play. When asked the reason for not playing, 59.6 per cent said they do not play as there is no open space in the colony, 42 per cent said they do

not have the time to play and 13 per cent children said that they are not allowed to play. Refer to Tables 4.12, 4.13 and 4.14 for more details.

Name of the Colony	Yes	No	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	573	181	754
	76%	24%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	291	117	408
	71.3%	28.7%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	195	262	457
	42.7%	57.3%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	342	136	478
	71.5%	28.5%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	40	11	51
	78.4%	21.6%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	51	18	69
	73.9%	26.1%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	40	4	44
	90.9%	9.1%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	30	6	36
	83.3%	16.7%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	37	9	46
	80.4%	19.6%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	40	10	50
	80%	20%	100%
Total	1639	754	2,393
	68.5%	31.5%	100%

Table 4.12 | Playing in the R&R colony (child respondents)

When children were asked what they do in their free time, about 36.4 per cent said they watch television, 13.8 per cent studied, 11.6 per cent played games, 7.4 per cent said that they play on the mobile phone or use social media. The other free time activities included drawing, dancing, reading a book, household chores. Refer to Annexure II Table 23 for more details.

When children were asked regarding ideal spaces for recreation in the colony, 26.1 per cent mentioned that they aspire for a garden (park) in the current R&R colony followed by a 25.2 per cent who aspire for a ground for games or a playroom in the R&R colony. Refer to Annexure II Table 24 for more details.

Name of the Colony	Used to Play Earlier, Not Interested Now	Not Allowed to Play	No Open Spaces to Play	Don't Have Time	Others	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	15 8.3%	37 20.4%	51 28.2%	33 18.2%	82 45.3%	181
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	20 17.1%	36 30.8%	35 29.9%	50 42.7%	2 1.7%	117
Vashi Naka, Chembur	16 6.1%	39 14.9%	147 56.1%	72 27.5%	14 5.3%	262
Mahul, Chembur	16 11.8%	42 30.9%	45 33.1%	45 33.1%	3 2.2%	136
Bhakti Park, Wadala	1 9.1%	4 36.4%	8 72.7%	9 81.8%	0 0%	11
Durga Nagar, Majas	5 27.8%	4 22.2%	8 44.4%	4 22.2%	6 33.3%	18
Wonderland, Oshiwara	2 50%	2 50%	2 50%	3 75%	0 0%	4
Nesco, Goregaon	1 16.7%	1 16.7%	1 16.7%	4 66.7%	2 33.3%	6
Nirlon, Goregaon	3 33.3%	1 11.1%	4 44.4%	1 11.1%	1 11.1%	9
Khandarpada, Dahisar	3 30%	1 10%	6 60%	0 0%	3 30%	10
Total	82 15.9%	67 13%	307 59.6%	221 42.9%	113 21.9%	754* 146%

Table 4.13 | Reasons for not playing (child respondents)

*N=754, number of children who do not play, multiple responses hence total percentage exceeds 100%



Photo 4.5 | Playground in Lallubhai Compound covered by sewage water

PARENT'S RESPONSES

The maximum number of parents stated that children play in the corridor (36.9 per cent) and at home (29 per cent) followed by near the building and on the road (12.5 per cent). The least number of parents reported that their children play in an open space (11.2 per cent). Refer to Table 4.14 for more details.

Regarding safety of these places, 50 per cent felt these places were safe. 60 per cent of those who felt that these places were unsafe stated that the social environment was not good and they feared for their children. Majority who felt that these play spaces are safe for children, felt so because children would play within their sight. Refer to Annexure II Tables 25, 26, and 27 for more details.



Photo 4.6 | Children playing in the corridor in Indian Oil Nagar

Name of the Colony	Home	Corridor	Road in between Buildings	Ground/ Garden	Children Don't Play	Other Play	No Response	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	223	234	53	77	24	7	136	754
	29.6%	31%	7%	10.2%	3.2%	0.9%	18%	
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	110	226	34	24	8	3	3	408
	27%	55.4%	8.3%	5.9%	2%	0.7%	0.7%	
Vashi Naka, Chembur	108	132	131	57	15	8	6	457
	23.6%	28.9%	28.7%	12.5%	3.3%	1.8%	1.3%	
Mahul, Chembur	188	214	34	21	16	5	0	478
	39.3%	44.8%	7.1%	4.4%	3.3%	1%	0%	
Bhakti Park, Wadala	16	26	2	5	1	1	0	51
	31.4%	51%	3.9%	9.8%	2%	2%	0%	
Durga Nagar, Majas	12	6	17	25	6	2	1	69
	17.4%	8.7%	24.6%	36.2%	8.7%	2.9%	1.4%	
Wonderland, Oshiwara	6	22	0	6	10	0	0	44
	13.6%	50%	0%	13.6%	22.7%	0%	0%	
Nesco, Goregaon	7	13	10	1	4	1	0	36
	19.4%	36.1%	27.8%	2.8%	11.1%	2.8%	0%	
Nirlon, Goregaon	16	5	3	15	2	0	5	46
	34.8%	10.9%	6.5%	32.6%	4.3%	0%	10.9%	
Khandarpada, Dahisar	7	5	16	18	3	0	1	50
	14%	10%	32%	36%	6%	0%	2%	
Total	693	883	300	249	89	27	152	2,393
	29%	36.9%	12.5%	10.4%	3.7%	1.1%	6.4%	100%

Table 4.14 | Children's playing areas in the colony (adult respondents)

B. QUALITATIVE DATA FROM FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS

CONCERNS REGARDING SPACES FOR PLAY

There are spaces for children to play in most R&R colonies, but these are unutilised or are undeveloped. They are used as spaces to dump garbage, making it unsafe for children to play in such sites. Most of the children in the Eastern suburbs play in the corridors of their buildings. Teenage boys usually go out to the maidan or playground to play but the girls of all age groups play very close to the house, either in the building premises or the space outside the building. A boy in Durga Nagar (Majas), explained that due to the pressure of studies, tuition and homework after classes, older children did not play.

Most children enjoyed playing indoor games and outdoor games like hide and seek, lock and key, catch and cook, cricket, football, kabaddi. On their mobiles, children played games like Subway Surfer, Portrait, Baseball, PubG, Candy Crush, and Cake game.

In Lallubhai Compound (Mankhurd), large grounds are used by older boys, with the girls demanding a separate playground only for themselves. In Lallubhai Compound the three maidans—Lal Maidan, Ganesh

Maidan and Cement Maidan—are often used by drug addicts and also for dumping garbage. There was an open space where children used to play, before it was turned into an unofficial parking lot that the residents use to park their vehicles.

In Vashi Naka (Chembur), too there is a large space that is only used by specific groups of older boys. There is no safe maidan in the colony where the younger children can play. The children usually play at home, near the building or in the corridors.

In Indian Oil Nagar (Govandi), most of the children play in the corridor spaces outside their own flats, and do not venture out too far from their own houses, even to other storeys within the building. There is no facility of a park or playground inside the colony and the closest garden is on the opposite side of the highway. Since there is no foot overbridge or subway, it is dangerous for the children to reach there. The older boys, however, go alone or with other friends to the garden.



Photo 4.7 | Playground being used as a parking lot in Lallubhai Compound

In Mahul (Chembur), owing to the toxicity of the air, parents are reluctant to send their children out to play. Incidents like the 8 August 2018 blast at the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited refinery (Thaver, 2018) have increased fear among children in Mahul. So the children mostly play in the corridor and passage space which is perceived as an 'outside' space for outdoor games. Some children play in the playground adjacent to the colony. However, they are often beaten or harassed by the local residents if they are caught playing there.

Children mostly play in the garden close to the R&R colony at Khandarpada (Dahisar). Some children reported playing other games (apart from football) inside the colony.

GENDER AND PLAY

Older boys played outside while young boys and girls played in corridors across all colonies. Parents of girls, especially older girls, do not allow girls to play outside the house because of safety concerns.

In Vashi Naka (Chembur), 40 per cent girls played in spaces just outside their buildings while 60 per cent played either in their homes or in the corridors (if their buildings had corridors). Older girls were mostly involved in household chores, which left them no time to play outside. Further, they were often at the receiving end of comments from neighbours and others who remarked that they are too old to go outside and play, inhibiting their movement.

CHILDREN'S DEMANDS FOR PLAY SPACES

When children were asked about ideal recreation spaces in the colony, maximum mentioned their aspiration for a garden in the current colony, followed by a playground for games. Children also aspired to have amenities like a swimming pool, clubhouse with games such as carom, chess, and table tennis.

In Durga Nagar (Majas), children mostly stay close to their building or go on to the roads to play. There is no garden where the children can play. All the children play on the stairs and in corridors during the afternoon. Girls tend to play indoor games involving role play while boys tend to play more physically active games involving running and climbing. There are gardens at a distance from the Durga Nagar colony which children visit sometimes. Children can walk to these gardens; some said they go alone while others went with their parents.

When compared to the Western suburbs, data shows that there are large playgrounds inside and close to colonies in the Eastern suburbs and Island City.

In Indian Oil Nagar (Govandi), girls rarely went to the garden to play and even when they did it was never unsupervised. Girls never played outside the building as their parents shouted at them if they went alone. A girl also said that they were scared of being hit by vehicles, which stopped them from playing on the road.

The gender divide in play was also clearly seen in the Western suburbs, especially Durga Nagar (Majas) and Khandarpada (Dahisar) where only a few girls came out to play. The girls played on the common passageways or corridors on the same floor as their homes and the boys admitted to taking up most of the space for playing games like cricket.

An ideal space for recreation as expressed by the children in Mahul (Chembur), during the FGD was a cyber café for internet surfing, a gymnasium, swimming pool (which is free for children) and dance and music classes.

C. CROSS CASE ANALYSIS: PLAY

Corridors are the most common play area in all four Eastern suburban colonies, the Island City colony, and in Wonderland (Oshiwara), Nesco (Goregaon) from the Western suburbs (i.e., for seven out of 10 surveyed R&R colonies). The second most common area to play in the Eastern suburbs is at home, except in Vashi Naka (Chembur) where children play on the road in between buildings. In Durga Nagar (Majas) and Khandarpada (Dahisar), grounds and gardens are the most common play areas. Nirlon (Goregaon) is the only colony where most of the children play at home. The most common play areas reported as being corridors or at home are indicative of the absence of suitable and safe open spaces for children to play. Most of the grounds provided are either underdeveloped, small in area or being used as

dumping grounds, parking lots or hubs for addicts in many of the colonies. Refer to Table 4.15 for more details.



Photo 4.8 | Children play in the park inside Nirlon colony

Name of the Colony		Home	Corridor	Road in between buildings	Ground / Garden	Children don't play	Other play
EASTERN	Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	29.6%	31%	7%	10.2%	3.2%	0.9%
	Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	27%	55.4%	8.3%	5.9%	0%	0.7%
	Vashi Naka, Chembur	23.6%	28.9%	28.7%	12.5%	3.3%	1.8%
	Mahul, Chembur	39.3%	44.8%	7.1%	4.4%	3.3%	1%
ISLAND CITY	Bhakti Park, Wadala	31.4%	51%	3.9%	9.8%	2%	2%
WESTERN	Durga Nagar, Majas	17.4%	8.7%	24.6%	36.2%	8.7%	2.9%
	Wonderland, Oshiwara	13.6%	50%	0%	13.6%	22.7%	0%
	Nesco, Goregaon	19.4%	36.1%	27.8%	2.8%	11.1%	2.8%
	Nirlon, Goregaon	34.8%	10.9%	6.5%	32.6%	4.3%	0%
	Khandarpada, Dahisar	14%	10%	32%	36%	6%	0%

Table 4.15 | Colony-wise distribution of children's play areas in the R&R colonies (adult respondents)

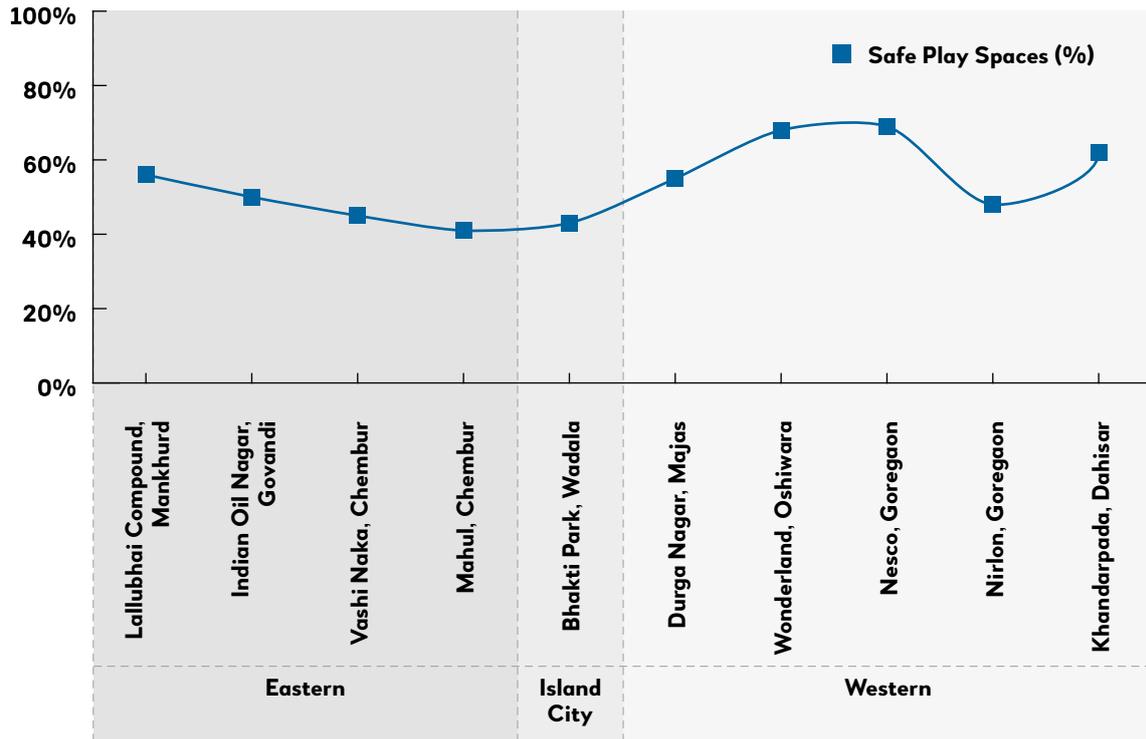
Name of the Colony		Used to play earlier, not interested now	Not allowed to play	No open spaces to play	Don't have time to play	Others
EASTERN	Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	8.3%	20.4%	28.2%	18.2%	45.3%
	Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	17.1%	30.8%	29.9%	42.7%	1.7%
	Vashi Naka, Chembur	6.1%	14.9%	56.1%	27.5%	5.3%
	Mahul, Chembur	11.8%	30.9%	33.1%	33.1%	2.2%
ISLAND CITY	Bhakti Park, Wadala	9.1%	36.4%	72.7%	81.8%	0%
WESTERN	Durga Nagar, Majas	27.8%	22.2%	44.4%	22.2%	33.3%
	Wonderland, Oshiwara	50%	50%	50%	75%	0%
	Nesco, Goregaon	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	66.7%	33.3%
	Nirlon, Goregaon	33.3%	11.1%	44.4%	11.1%	11.1%
	Khandarpada, Dahisar	30%	10%	60%	0%	30%

Table 4.16 | Colony-wise reasons for children not playing (child respondents)

The most common reason cited for not playing, by children across all colonies, was that there were no open spaces to play, followed by not getting time to play, except for in Lallubhai Compound (Mankhurd). One possible reason why children do not have time to play is that they get caught up attending tuitions (some children attend multiple tuitions) which are usually in the afternoon and by the time they reach back home it is dark and they cannot go out to play for safety concerns. For example, in Nesco (Goregaon) 75 per cent children attend tuitions and majority of them spend close to three hours in additional classes (Refer to Tables 20 and 21, Annexure II). The other reason of lack of space needs to be tackled by creating safe physical spaces where all children feel comfortable playing. In places where there are open spaces but they are not child friendly, they must be immediately made so. Refer to Table 4.16 for more details.

Name of the Colony		Safe play spaces (%)
EASTERN	Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	56.1%
	Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	50%
	Vashi Naka, Chembur	45.3%
	Mahul, Chembur	41.4%
ISLAND CITY	Bhakti Park, Wadala	43.1%
WESTERN	Durga Nagar, Majas	55.1%
	Wonderland, Oshiwara	68.2%
	Nesco, Goregaon	69.4%
	Nirlon, Goregaon	47.8%
	Khandarpada, Dahisar	62%
Average percentage of all colonies		53.8%

Table 4.17 | Safety of play spaces (adult respondents)



Graph 4.2 | Perceived safety of playing spaces (adult respondents)

Name of the Colony		Quarrelling	No Good atmosphere	Cleanliness	Fear of Kidnapping	Addiction	Transport	Ground/ Open space	Fear of Injuries	Children Misbehave	Other
EASTERN	Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	2.1%	24.7%	5.9%	46.3%	7.5%	1.1%	5.0%	1.8%	4.3%	6.6%
	Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	2.0%	73.8%	4.5%	9.9%	1.5%	10.9%	1.5%	3.0%	5.0%	5.0%
	Vashi Naka, Chembur	1.3%	40.3%	6.4%	15.7%	7.2%	16.1%	3.8%	3.0%	1.7%	13.1%
	Mahul, Chembur	1.6%	40.5%	16.8%	12.9%	1.0%	4.2%	12.3%	6.5%	1.3%	4.5%
ISLAND CITY	Bhakti Park, Wadala	0.0%	42.9%	4.8%	31.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	2.4%	7.1%	7.1%
WESTERN	Durga Nagar, Majas	12.5%	22.5%	10.0%	7.5%	7.5%	17.5%	7.5%	5.0%	0.0%	12.5%
	Wonderland, Oshiwara	0.0%	26.7%	13.3%	20.0%	13.3%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%
	Nesco, Goregaon	18.2%	54.5%	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	9.1%	0.0%
	Nirlon, Goregaon	12.5%	16.6%	0.0%	4.1%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%	29.1%	20.8%	0.0%
	Khandarpada, Dahisar	26.5%	17.6%	8.8%	8.8%	8.8%	11.8%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	14.7%

Table 4.18 | Colony-wise distribution of reasons for restrictions on play (adult respondents)

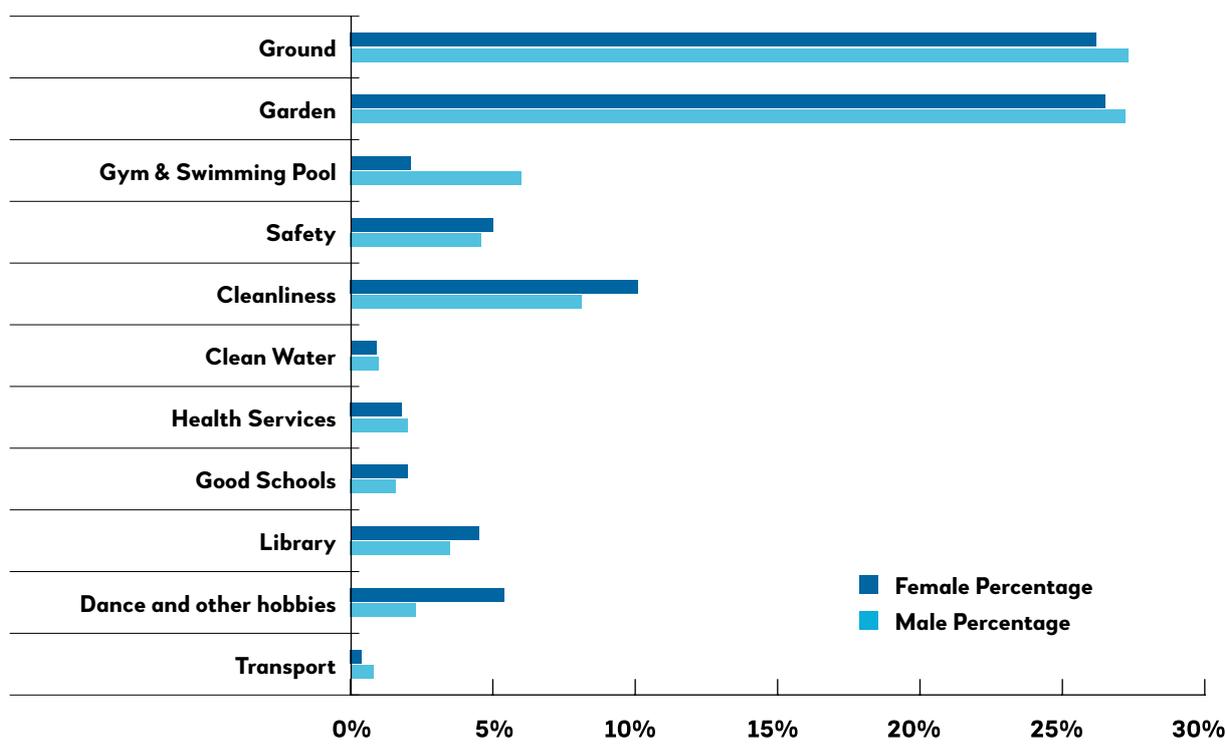
Among the surveyed colonies, Nesco (Goregaon) is perceived by parents to have the safest playing spaces, followed by Wonderland (Oshiwara) and then Khanderpada (Dahisar), all from the Western suburbs. Mahul (Chembur) ranks lowest, followed by Bhakti Park (Wadala), and Vashi Naka (Chembur), all from the Eastern suburbs. Table 4.18 details reasons for considering spaces as unsafe - quarrels, location of play area, risks of kidnapping, addiction etc. The need for play spaces to be made safer, with the involvement of the communities is an urgent requirement. This will ensure that open spaces are not only safe for children but also for the elderly and women.

Parents in seven out of 10 surveyed colonies— Indian Oil Nagar (Govandi), Vashi Naka (Chembur), Mahul (Chembur), Bhakti Park (Wadala), Durga Nagar (Majas), Wonderland (Oshiwara) and Nesco (Goregaon)—perceived play spaces as unsafe due to poor social atmosphere. For Khandarpada (Dahisar) the major reason for perceiving play spaces as unsafe was quarrelling, for Nirlon (Goregaon) it was the fear of injuries and for Lallubhai Compound (Mankhurd) it was the fear of kidnapping. The concerns of

	Female Percentage	Rank	Male Percentage	Rank
Ground	26.2%	2	27.3%	1
Garden	26.5%	1	27.2%	2
Gym & Swimming Pool	2.1%	7	6%	4
Safety	5%	5	4.6%	5
Cleanliness	10.1%	3	8.1%	3
Clean Water	0.9%	10	1%	10
Health Services	1.8%	9	2%	8
Good Schools	2%	8	1.6%	9
Library	4.5%	6	3.5%	6
Dance and other hobbies	5.4%	4	2.3%	7
Transport	0.4%	11	0.8%	11

Table 4.19 | Facilities required mentioned gender-wise (child respondents)

Rank 1 represents the most desired requirement and 11 represents least required requirement.



Graph 4.3 | Facilities required by children gender-wise

poor social environment and fear of kidnapping requires immediate intervention by law enforcement authorities, either by increasing patrolling in perceived unsafe areas or taking measures to penalise individuals or gangs disrupting the safety of the environment. Refer to Graph 4.6 for more details.

The facilities identified by girls and boys are prioritised almost identically in case of safety, clean water, library and transport. The highest priority for both girls and boys are open play spaces (ground and garden). Second in line of priority is cleanliness, as some colonies have open spaces but they are usually used as waste dumping areas or for parking purposes. This is followed by priority of gym and swimming pool for boys and dance and other hobbies for girls. Safety of play spaces is placed after all this, however adequate attention to safety in play spaces is indispensable to make sure that they are inclusive and promote development of children. Refer to Graph 4.7 for more details.

The data indicates that any discussion on play is inextricably linked with the question of space for play. Equally important for children is access to play spaces in and around homes, unrestrained use of these spaces without discrimination or risks. In the Western suburbs and Island City, open spaces for playing were lacking. In contrast, the Eastern suburbs had availability of several open spaces for play within resettlement colonies, yet access was severely constrained due to alternate uses (including misuse), and physical inaccessibility. Consequently across all resettlement colonies, children use alternative areas for play— corridors, stairways, inside the house and so on. The online gaming space also occupies a significant part of children's play time. Children's aspiration for ideal play spaces was expansive, and far beyond traditional concepts of open space based play. They dreamed of playrooms, free swimming pools, gaming centres, and so on. This points to the need to recognise shifting priorities of children, for both open and indoor play spaces, and incorporate these into the design and planning for resettlement structures.

4.3 CHILD PROTECTION

A. CHILDREN'S EXPERIENCES OF SAFETY

Through this study, children's experiences of 'safety' in these forms of habitat was assessed. They were asked questions regarding safety concerns within their buildings, the larger colony, and the amenities they access.

In terms of safety within their respective buildings, 32.4 per cent children felt that the staircases were unsafe. Among these children, 48.9 per cent children perceived so as the staircases were dark and 38.5 per cent mentioned that the fear of traumatic experiences on the staircases made them feel unsafe. About 31 per cent children perceived the corridors as unsafe. Among them, 50 per cent felt so as the corridors were dark, 27.15 per cent attributed this to the narrowness of the corridor, while 12.9 per cent recorded specific accidents and 15.6 per cent mentioned others. Refer to Table 4.20, 4.21, 4.22 and 4.23 for more details.

When asked about unsafe spaces in the colony, 24.2 per cent children felt the entire colony was unsafe, followed by 22.1 per cent who felt that specific buildings in the colony were unsafe because they were vacant and encouraged anti-social activities. 16 per

cent children felt that the roads within the colony and highways nearby were unsafe and 6 per cent found the open spaces or grounds to be unsafe. 5.9 per cent referred to specific areas. For example, the children in Indian Oil Nagar (Govandi), referred to the Weight Bridge Company (Lucky Weigh Bridge) and children in Mahul (Chembur), spoke of the nearby refineries as unsafe. Refer to Annexure II Table 28 for more details.

When asked if they felt safe while travelling to school, 83.7 per cent children perceived it as safe whereas 16.2 per cent child respondents felt unsafe due to crowded transport, highways, etc. The gender difference was minimal. Refer to Tables 4.24, 4.25 and 4.26 for more details.

When parents were asked regarding concerns they have for their children, 29.2 per cent said they were worried about their safety and cited kidnapping and trafficking. This was followed by concerns regarding the quality of education and the environment. Refer to Annexure II Table 29 for more details.

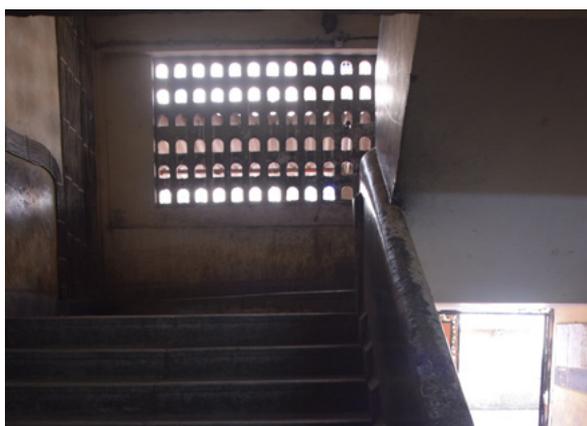


Photo 4.9 | A dimly lit staircase in Vashi Naka perceived as being unsafe by children



Photo 4.10 | Chemical plants near Vashi Naka and Mahul R&R colonies which the children cross on their way to school

Name of the Colony	Staircases Perceived as Safe	Staircases Perceived as Unsafe	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	608	146	754
	80.6%	19.4%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	354	103	457
	77.5%	22.5%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	161	247	408
	39.5%	60.5%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	238	240	478
	49.8%	50.2%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	33	18	51
	64.7%	35.3%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	63	6	69
	91.3%	8.7%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	43	7	50
	86%	14%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	33	3	36
	91.7%	8.3%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	46	0	46
	100%	0%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	39	5	44
	88.6%	11.4%	100%
Total	1618	775	2393
	67.6%	32.4%	100%

Table 4.20 | Safety of staircases per colony (child respondents)

Name of the Colony	No Light in the Staircase	Too Narrow	Fear of Trauma	Traumatic Experience Encountered	Other	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	46	19	22	22	84	146
	31.5%	13%	15.1%	15.1%	57.5%	
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	43	8	59	59	1	103
	41.7%	7.8%	57.3%	57.3%	1%	
Vashi Naka, Chembur	101	47	135	128	6	247
	40.9%	19%	54.7%	51.8%	2.4%	
Mahul, Chembur	167	9	63	41	18	240
	69.6%	3.8%	26.3%	17.1%	7.5%	
Bhakti Park, Wadala	7	5	6	6	4	18
	38.9%	27.8%	33.3%	33.3%	22.2%	
Durga Nagar, Majas	2	2	1	1	1	6
	33.3%	33.3%	16.7%	16.7%	16.7%	
Wonderland, Oshiwara	1	1	6	6	0	7
	14.3%	14.3%	85.7%	85.7%	0%	
Nesco, Goregaon	2	0	0	0	1	3
	66.7%	0%	0%	0%	33.3%	
Nirlon, Goregaon	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Khandarpada, Dahisar	2	2	0	0	1	5
	40%	40%	0%	0%	20%	
Total	371	93	292	263	116	775*
	48.9%	12.2%	38.5%	34.6%	15.3%	

Table 4.21 | Reasons why staircases are considered unsafe per colony (child respondents)

*N=775, number of children who felt the staircases were unsafe, multiple responses recorded hence total exceeds 100%

Name of the Colony	Corridors Perceived as Safe	Corridors Perceived as Unsafe	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	592	162	754
	79%	21%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	295	113	408
	72%	28%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	268	189	457
	59%	41%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	255	223	478
	53%	47%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	35	16	51
	69%	31%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	54	15	69
	78%	22%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	42	2	44
	95%	5%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	36	0	36
	100%	0%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	44	2	46
	85%	15%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	40	10	50
	80%	20%	100%
Total	1661	732	2,393
	69%	31%	100%

Table 4.22 | Safety in corridors per colony (child respondents)

Name of the Colony	Low Light	Less Space	Accident	Other	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	39	44	5	91	162
	24.1%	27.2%	3.1%	56.2%	
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	25	58	32	0	113
	22.1%	51.3%	28.3%	0%	
Vashi Naka, Chembur	152	20	11	10	189
	80.4%	10.6%	5.8%	5.3%	
Mahul, Chembur	148	42	33	5	223
	66.4%	18.8%	14.8%	2.2%	
Bhakti Park, Wadala	9	3	5	0	16
	56.3%	18.8%	31.3%	0%	
Durga Nagar, Majas	4	11	1	1	15
	26.7%	73.3%	6.7%	6.7%	
Wonderland, Oshiwara	1	0	1	0	2
	50%	0%	50%	0%	
Nesco, Goregaon	0	0	0	0	0
	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Nirlon, Goregaon	1	0	1	1	2
	50%	0%	50%	50%	
Khandarpada, Dahisar	4	7	1	1	10
	40%	70%	10%	10%	
Total	384	189	90	109	732*
	50%	27.1%	12.9%	15.6%	

Table 4.23 | Reasons why corridors are unsafe per colony (child respondents)

*N=732, number of children who felt the corridors were unsafe, multiple responses recorded hence total exceeds 100%

Name of the Colony	Children Feel Safe	Children Feel Unsafe	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	604	150	754
	80.1%	19.9%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	370	38	408
	90.7%	9.3%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	420	37	457
	91.9%	8.1%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	364	114	478
	76.2%	23.8%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	43	8	51
	84.3%	15.7%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	58	11	69
	84.1%	15.9%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	43	1	44
	97.7%	2.3%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	36	0	36
	100%	0%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	42	4	46
	91.3%	8.6%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	23	27	50
	46%	54%	100%
Total	2003	390	2,393
	83.7%	16.2%	100%

Table 4.24 | Safety during travel to school (child respondents)

Name of the Colony	Crowded Vehicles/Trains	Traffic	Have to Cross Roads and Railway Tracks	Roads Not Good	Blast	Unclean Roads	Other Issues	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	79	22	32	16	2	0	4	150
	52.7%	14.7%	21.3%	10.7%	1.3%	0%	2.7%	
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	21	13	0	1	0	2	1	38
	55.3%	34.2%	0%	2.6%	0%	5.3%	2.6%	
Vashi Naka, Chembur	17	11	3	3	0	0	3	37
	45.9%	29.7%	8.1%	8.1%	0%	0%	8.1%	
Mahul, Chembur	69	15	5	8	10	5	3	114
	60.5%	13.2%	4.4%	7%	8.8%	4.4%	2.6%	
Bhakti Park, Wadala	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	8
	87.5%	0%	12.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Durga Nagar, Majas	8	1	1	1	0	0	0	11
	72.7%	9.1%	9.1%	9.1%	0%	0%	0%	
Wonderland, Oshiwara	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Nesco, Goregaon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Nirlon, Goregaon	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
	84.8%	12.1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3%	
Khandarpada, Dahisar	24	2	1	0	0	0	0	27
	88.9%	7.4%	3.7%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Total	226	66	43	29	12	7	12	390*
	57.9%	16.9%	11%	7.4%	3%	1.8%	3%	

Table 4.25 | Reasons for feeling unsafe during travel to school (child respondents)

*N=390, number of children who feel unsafe during travel to school

	Feel Safe Travelling to School	Feel Unsafe Travelling to School	Total Respondents
Male	1,054	219	1,273
	82.8%	17.2%	100%
Female	920	200	1,120
	82.1%	17.9%	100%
Total	1,974	419	2,393
	82.5%	17.5%	100%

Table 4.26 | Gendered safety concerns while travelling to school (child respondents)

	Staircases Perceived as Unsafe Percentage	Rank	Corridors Perceived as Unsafe Percentage	Rank	Children Feel Unsafe while Traveling to School Percentage	Rank
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	17.5%	6	21%	6	19.9%	3
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	46.2%	2	28%	4	9.3%	6
Vashi Naka, Chembur	25.2%	4	41%	2	8.1%	8
Mahul, Chembur	55%	1	47%	1	23.8%	2
Bhakti Park, Wadala	41.2%	3	31%	3	15.7%	5
Durga Nagar, Majas	13%	8	22%	5	15.9%	4
Wonderland, Oshiwara	14%	7	5%	9	2.3%	9
Nesco, Goregaon	8.7%	9	0%	10	0%	10
Nirlon, Goregaon	0%	10	15%	8	8.6%	7
Khandarpada, Dahisar	18.2%	5	20%	7	54%	1

Table 4.27 | Safety of staircases, corridors, travel to school (child respondents)



Photo 4.11 | The route to the nearest railway station used by children to travel to school due to no foot overbridge in Lallubhai Compound

4.4 ALCOHOL AND DRUG ABUSE AMONG CHILDREN IN R&R COLONIES

A. AWARENESS REGARDING AVAILABILITY AND PREVALANCE OF ABUSE

Questions on alcohol and drug abuse were asked indirectly. Children were asked if they knew of alcohol and drug abuse by other children. When asked if they knew of youth involved in addiction, those who said yes accounted for 49.31 per cent. Among these, 54.3 per cent children responded that they knew of youth who consumed alcohol and 22.4 per cent who smoked cigarettes, 14 per cent consumed tobacco and 1.8 per cent consumed drugs. Refer to Tables 4.28 and 4.29 for more details.

When asked regarding the availability of intoxicants in the R&R colony, 46 per cent stated that alcohol and drugs were available in the colony. Even in a colony like Mahul (Chembur), that has been recently established, 53.7 per cent children stated that alcohol and drugs were easily available in the colony. Refer to Table 4.30 for more details.

Name of the Colony	Aware of Addiction	Not Aware of Addiction	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	233	521	754
	30.9%	69.1%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	241	167	408
	59.1%	40.9%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	305	152	457
	66.7%	33.3%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	267	211	478
	55.9%	44.1%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	22	29	51
	43.1%	56.9%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	32	37	69
	46.4%	53.6%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	19	25	44
	43.2%	56.8%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	12	24	36
	33.3%	66.7%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	25	21	46
	54.35%	45.65%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	24	26	50
	48%	52%	100%
Total	1,180	1,213	2,393
	49.31%	50.68%	100%

Table 4.28 | Awareness of addiction to alcohol and drugs by other children within the colony (child respondents)

Name of the Colony	Alcohol	Cigarette	Cigarette with Drugs	Tobacco	Drugs	Other Substances	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	117	41	13	27	14	21	233
	50.2%	17.6%	5.6%	11.6%	6%	9%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	198	15	4	23	0	1	241
	82.2%	6.2%	1.7%	9.5%	0%	0.4%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	141	112	3	24	0	25	305
	46.2%	36.7%	1%	7.9%	0%	8.2%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	155	44	5	50	6	7	267
	58.7%	16.7%	1.9%	18.7%	2.3%	2.7%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	10	2	0	10	0	0	22
	47.6%	9.5%	0%	47.6%	0%	0%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	4	12	0	13	0	3	32
	12.5%	37.5%	0%	40.6%	0%	9.4%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	0	14	0	4	1	0	19
	0%	73.7%	0%	21.1%	5.3%	0%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	1	2	0	9	0	0	12
	8.3%	16.7%	0%	75%	0%	0%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	11	9	0	3	0	2	25
	45.5%	36.4%	0%	9.1%	0%	9.1%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	4	13	0	2	0	5	24
	16.7%	54.2%	0%	8.3%	0%	20.8%	100%
Total	641	264	25	165	21	64	1180*
	54.3%	22.4%	2.1%	14%	1.8%	5.4%	100%

Table 4.29 | Types of addiction (child respondents)

*N=1180 children who are aware of addiction

Name of the Colony	Available in the Colony	Not Available in the Colony	Don't Know	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	222	376	156	754
	29.4%	49.9%	20.7%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	230	87	91	408
	56.4%	21.3%	22.3%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	275	22	161	457
	60.1%	4.8%	35.2%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	255	78	145	478
	53.7%	16.3%	30.3%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	16	17	18	51
	31.4%	33.3%	35.3%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	31	14	24	69
	44.9%	20.3%	34.8%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	15	29	0	44
	34.1%	65.9%	0%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	12	24	0	36
	33.3%	66.7%	0%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	25	7	14	46
	54.35%	15.22%	30.43%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	23	4	23	50
	46%	8%	46%	100%
Total	1,104	658	632	2,393
	46%	27.5%	26.41%	100%

Table 4.30 | Availability of intoxicants in the colony (child respondents)

B. QUALITATIVE DATA COLLECTED THROUGH FGDS

USE OF ADDICTIVE SUBSTANCES

Children were candid about their experiences with alcohol and drugs. Children in the Eastern suburbs were more vocal about the usage of alcohol and drugs among peers and themselves.

The children in Lallubhai Compound (Mankhurd), Vashi Naka (Chembur) and Mahul (Chembur) knew of youth who drink alcohol and do drugs, like *ganja*, button, whitener and cocaine. They also spoke about the frequent use of tobacco brands like Goa, Sagar, Miraj and the use of *hookah*. Each button, which is usually directly consumed like a tablet costs INR 15–20. The whitener is usually found in a bottle, which costs INR 70, and is snuffed by the users.

When children in Lallubhai Compound (Mankhurd), were asked how they came to know about alcohol and different drugs that were sold and used in the colony, children said that they saw others buying and also knew of people who used these substances. Some

of them were informed by their own friends in the compound. When asked regarding easy availability in Lallubhai Compound, the children responded in the affirmative, saying that there were many substances that were sold, with some costing as low as INR 3. ‘Hard’ substances could also be found at the right price and place. Substances like *ganja* were being sold by adolescents and also in certain houses where it was made. The location was spread to the customers by mediators usually hanging in the corners of streets or on the grounds. Children stated that though the number of men involved in consumption was more than women, men were seen indulging openly while women mostly did so behind closed doors. *Hookah* was also used by children and there were different flavours which were harmless, but there were other substances that could be added, which caused health problems, stated the children.



Photo 4.12 | Cigarette shops are commonly found in R&R colonies where children and youth can easily purchase cigarettes/tobacco

In Vashi Naka (Chembur), drugs and alcohol were easily available and many children were found to be addicted to these substances. In every building, child respondents mentioned there were children who were addicted to drugs. Other children, who were not addicted, generally kept their distance from the users and felt unsafe in their company. They felt that since the children were in a state of intoxication they could do anything to harm them. Most children recognised or knew someone who was an addict. Children reported that not just boys but girls were also addicted to substances. Most of the girls were addicted to *hookah*, which they puffed on outside their homes or on the colony terraces. Terraces were even referred to as unofficial 'hookah parlours' of the colony. Children were aware of the types and quantities of alcohol sold frequently such as 'desi', 'pauva', 'Beer'. A child said that there was a gap near Building 18 in Vashi Naka where alcohol was sold readily. Even in the fish market, alcohol was sold. The children mentioned that a lot of older women also indulged in the same types of drugs as men. Women who consumed *gutka* or *kala paan* were usually reported as daily wage labourers.

In Mahul (Chembur), many children traveled all the way to Bandra (where they lived prior to resettlement) to buy drugs or alcohol. Cigarettes, however, were easily available in Mahul itself. Children stated that drugs like *charas* and *ganja* could also be sourced from the nearby locality. The older children met the peddlers near the river by the nearby village to procure the drugs. The younger children were not allowed to go there on their own as it is close to a water body.

In Indian Oil Nagar (Govandi), children knew of other children who had taken to substance abuse, and some had even witnessed other children taking drugs. A girl in the group said that her brother was an addict. The children either smoked cigarettes or used *chillams* for drugs such as *ganja* and *charas*. Many children ate *gutka* and some smoked *hookah* as well. The surveyed children blamed the addicts for getting them into such habits. They said that even though drug use made the children sick they continued, driven by the feeling of intoxication, a habit they were unable to get out of.

The company or friendship with other addicts also led to increasing dependence. While *gutka* and cigarettes were easily available in the colony itself, other drugs such as *ganja* and *charas* had to be sourced from elsewhere. The addicted children recognised the peddlers and purchased from them, as stated by some of the surveyed children.

In Durga Nagar (Majas), some children had seen elder children (especially boys) drink and smoke but not girls. Alcohol and cigarettes were all easily available. They felt the children possibly got into addiction because of bad company, for fun, due to a break-up or failed relationships. The same children or 'gang' of children did drugs behind the colony and sometimes got into fights with each other.

Children generally felt unsafe in the Khandarpada (Dahisar) colony. Safety was linked with alcohol and drug abuse. A boy had witnessed young people drinking alcohol or smoking cigarettes near his house. The smoke affected his health and disturbed his sister as well. He further went on to say that many people consumed alcohol and threw the bottles on the road, which hurt some of the children who walked or played without slippers. A child narrated being beaten by a drunken person while he, along with his friends, was bursting crackers in the neighbourhood.

During the discussion in Lallubhai Compound, children mentioned criminal gangs of 4–5 people, who stole on trains and also sold drugs. Similar gangs of youngsters who were active in Vashi Naka were spoken of by the children.

On being asked potential reasons why youth consumed drugs and alcohol, the children answered that it could be to show off to their friends, to be included in certain friend circles, due to peer pressure, for entertainment purposes, to get high, because some of them are restless due to joblessness, and so on. Some fell into such addictions to virtually seek escape from family or financial problems, relationship problems, death in the family and also because they wanted to try the substance on seeing other addicts intoxicated. The reason for addiction was due to tension, cited one of the girls in Vashi Naka. In

Mahul, children resorted to drug abuse due to their choice or preference. Many took up alcohol after failed relationships or fights with their girlfriends as recorded in the FGD.

Regarding the impacts of the use of drugs and alcohol by gangs on their life, girls responded that they felt unsafe going near a gang of boys because they would

definitely be made fun of and teased. The younger boys avoided the gangs because they were hit by the older boys and forced to buy and bring things for them. The children in Lallubhai Compound mentioned how, if a boy is found walking alone with money or goods, the boys from the gang catch hold of him and snatch the items or money and beat him if he resists.

4.5 CONCERNS OF CHILD SAFETY

During FGDs, the children mentioned multiple safety concerns. While some of these concerns are specific to R&R colonies, many such are experienced by children living in low-income urban settlements (UNICEF and ACE, 2018).

Children felt unsafe and scared after hearing about or witnessing threatening incidents within their localities, making them feel traumatised. Children in the Eastern suburbs spoke candidly of criminal activities by gangs like theft, rape, murder and human trafficking (which could be for child labour, organ trafficking, and other heinous crimes). A child narrated an incident of a boy who was accosted by a gang when he was returning home in the evening. His mobile phone was stolen along with the other items that he was carrying. These robberies occur in the evenings and even on the railway tracks.

Frequent brawls between drug addicts, alcoholics and other intoxicated individuals on the street made it unsafe for the children to venture outside after 6 pm. A small fight could get serious and blow out of proportion, putting innocent bystanders in danger as well.

A lot of discord between the tenants of different caste, religion and language living together, often caused ill-feelings between residents, and the children felt unsafe in such environments. The children also mentioned how those who stay on the top floor of the R&R buildings faced more risks during emergencies, given the condition of the staircases.

The danger of road accidents in the R&R colonies, due to rash driving, was especially highlighted by the

children who go on foot to school. Those who need to cross the railway tracks to travel to school also mentioned how unsafe they feel.

During the FGD in Lallubhai Compound (Mankhurd), 50 per cent children said that they felt safe while 50 per cent felt unsafe. These opinions depended upon the building that the child was staying in and experiences they have had. Children often felt unsafe with drug addicts living in their buildings.

As they grow up, the children mentioned how they often find themselves ganging up on and teasing anyone who passes by. Over time, they are pressured into doing drugs in the company of habitual users. The children narrated how the younger children, especially, are in danger of falling into bad company and are forced into drugs and crime in Lallubhai Compound in this manner.

Children in Vashi Naka (Chembur) narrated some incidents that had occurred. Once a rickshaw driver was beaten up by a youth and during the fight the youth used knives to threaten the driver. A girl narrated an incident where a man tried to attempt the rape of another child in the building while the elders in her home were away. She had screamed loudly and called for help, resulting in the people from the neighbourhood coming to her rescue. The assailant was consequently beaten up by the people of Vashi Naka Colony and taken to the police station.

The children unanimously said that they did not feel safe in Indian Oil Nagar (Govandi). Some of the reasons cited by the children that made them feel unsafe included rampant substance abuse, which is

easily followed by others in the same company. An older girl said that while she felt safe inside her house, she did not like going downstairs as most of the boys in the colony were addicted to drugs and catcalling was widespread. There were many accidents, which the children had heard of or seen on the roads that made them feel unsafe.

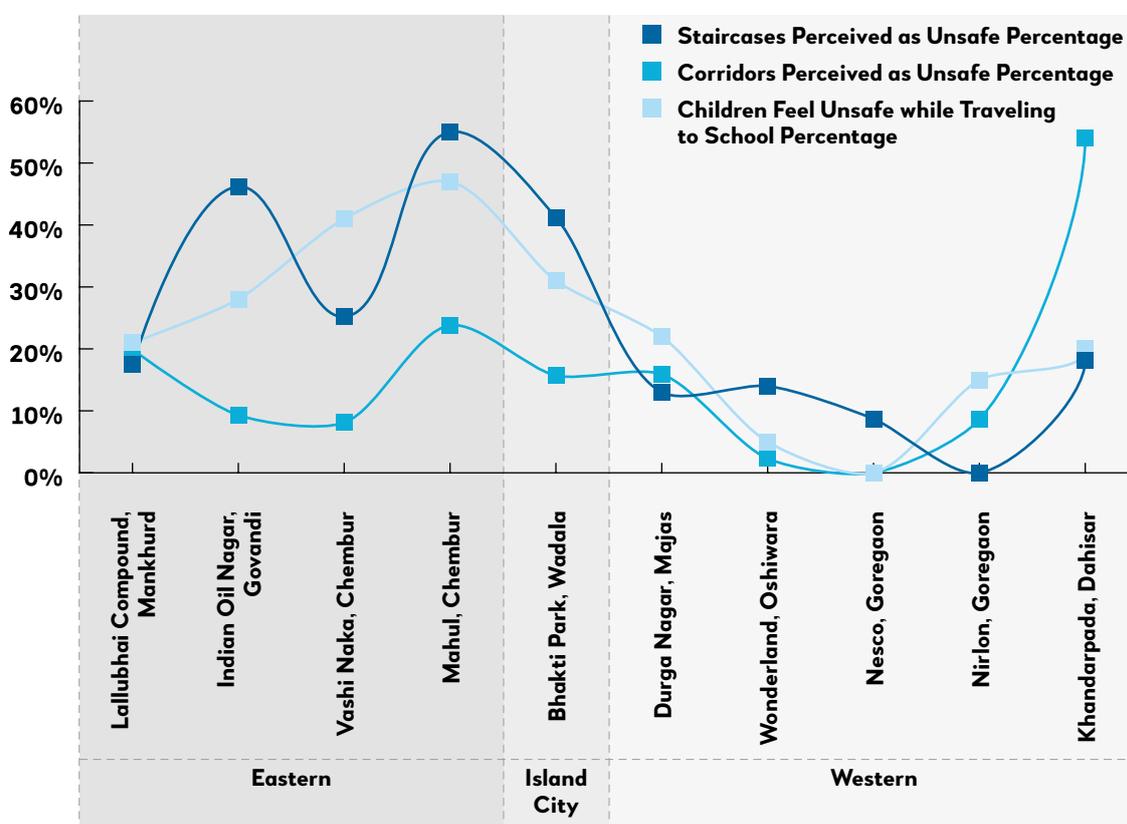
All children voiced feeling unsafe in Mahul (Chembur), during the FGDs conducted. Robberies frequently took place and there were no adequate security services in place. Watchmen predominantly stood outside the colony and not near the buildings. The children lived in fear everyday due to deaths they saw around them, given the polluted atmosphere. The parents mentioned the need for a good school in the colony as the thought of sending their children to far away schools was risky and expensive.

Specific spaces, such as the Weight Bridge company near Indian Oil Nagar, was perceived as unsafe as the factory has been shut and is not functional,

making it unsafe for children. Petroleum companies Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL) located close to Mahul were perceived unsafe, especially with the recent case of a blast. Children need to cross these spaces on their way to and from school daily.

In Durga Nagar (Majas), in the Western suburbs, the children felt safe in their colony but recorded specific traumatic incidents of harassment. In Khandarpada (Dahisar), children clearly linked feeling insecure and being harassed with alcohol and drug use in the colony. Some children witnessed and experienced domestic abuse in the families where the abuser was an alcoholic. The effects of people smoking in the surrounding was perceived as unsafe and unhealthy by the children in Khandarpada (Dahisar) colony during the FGD. The broken alcohol bottles thrown by the alcoholics in the colony led to injuries among the children while playing in the area.

C. CROSS CASE ANALYSIS: CHILD PROTECTION



Graph 4.4 | Comparing children's perceived safety of staircases, corridors and travel to school

The most unsafe staircases and corridors are of Mahul (Chembur) and the most unsafe travel to school is from Khandarpada (Dahisar). Nesco (Goregaon), is perceived to have the safest corridors and safest travel to school and has the second safest staircases. Nirlon (Goregaon) is perceived to have the safest staircases. Refer to Graph 4.4 for more details.

More than half of the children interviewed from Mahul (Chembur) perceive their staircases as unsafe and almost half perceived their corridors as unsafe. Staircases in colonies in the Western suburbs are perceived as safe by majority (over 80 per cent) children. In contrast to this, staircases in colonies from the Eastern suburbs and Island City are perceived as unsafe by approximately half the children, with the exception of Lallubhai Compound (Mankhurd) and Vashi Naka (Chembur). Highest cited reasons by children for feeling unsafe in the staircases are no lights in the staircases, fear of traumatic experiences in the staircases and the encounter of a traumatic incident while using the staircases. For a detailed understanding of reasons refer to Table 4.21.

Perceived safety during travelling to school is rated the highest by the children from Nesco (Goregaon), followed by children from Wonderland (Oshiwara).

Over 95 per cent of children from aforementioned colonies feel safe while travelling to their school. Khandarpada (Dahisar) emerged as the only outlier with more than half the children feeling unsafe while travelling to school. More than 75 per cent of children from all colonies feel safe while travelling to their schools except for Khandarpada (Dahisar).

Overall it emerged that safety was a serious concern in all the R&R colonies, from the perspective of children and parents. For the resettled families, safety within multi-storeyed buildings emerged as a new concern. Approximately 30 per cent children felt both staircases and corridors were dark and unsafe. These are used by over 35 per cent children as play spaces—either due to lack or inaccessibility of other open spaces in the R&R colony. Between 12-40 per cent of the children playing here have faced traumatic experiences in these common areas. Terraces too were recorded as unsafe. While safety concerns centering around alcohol and drug abuse exist in the R&R colonies, these are similar to the situation in other informal settlements. However the context of safety within buildings is unique to the R&R construct. This becomes an important consideration for designing R&R buildings that are safe for all children.

4.6 CHILDREN'S ROLES IN THE FAMILY

A. RESETTLEMENT AND CHILDREN'S ROLES

Interestingly, the focus group discussions (FGDs) revealed that some children vividly remembered where they lived prior to relocation, especially if the present colony is located near the same area. While some children remember their previous location of stay as they often return to visit family and friends, some of the other younger children imagine their earlier homes and localities, based on conversations with parents.

When asked if their role in the family had changed post resettlement, 33.7 per cent children responded in the affirmative whereas 66.3 per cent children felt that their role did not change. The gender differential was minimal. Refer to Table 4.31 and 4.32 for more details.



Photo 4.13 | *Poorly lit corridors, perceived as being unsafe by children in Wonderland*

About 74.9 per cent children were involved in household responsibilities. Majority respondents said that they were involved in buying provisions for the household accounting for 73.4 per cent, followed by cleaning (48.8 per cent), collecting and storing water in the house (33.4 per cent), cooking (18.4 per cent)

and taking care of siblings (18.3 per cent). During the FGDs, almost all the children mentioned that they did household chores like washing utensils, sweeping, mopping, and putting the clothes to dry. Some of the children cooked or helped in cooking. Refer to Table 4.33 and 4.34 for more details.



Photo 4.14 | A girl engaged in household activities in Vashi Naka

Name of the Colony	Role Changed	Role Did Not Change	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	308	446	754
	40.8%	59.2%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	87	321	408
	21.3%	78.7%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	173	284	457
	37.9%	62.1%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	177	301	478
	37%	63%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	12	39	51
	23.5%	76.5%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	24	45	69
	34.8%	65.2%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	2	42	44
	4.5%	95.5%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	7	29	36
	19.4%	80.6%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	8	38	46
	17.4%	82.6%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	8	42	50
	16%	84%	100%
Total	806	1,587	2,393
	33.7%	66.3%	100%

Table 4.31 | Role in the family post resettlement (child respondents)

	Yes Shift in Role	No Shift in Role	Total Respondents
Male	422 33.2%	851 66.8%	1,273 100%
Female	384 34.3%	736 65.7%	1,120 100%
Total	806 33.7%	1,587 66.3%	2,393 100%

Table 4.32 | Shift in role as per gender (child respondents)

Name of the Colony	Yes	No	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	604 80.1%	150 19.9%	754 100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	289 70.8%	119 29.2%	408 100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	365 79.9%	92 20.1%	457 100%
Mahul, Chembur	345 72.2%	133 27.8%	478 100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	26 51%	25 49%	51 100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	51 73.9%	18 26.1%	69 100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	28 63.6%	16 36.4%	44 100%
Nesco, Goregaon	19 52.8%	17 47.2%	36 100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	30 65.2%	16 34.8%	46 100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	36 72%	14 28%	50 100%
Total	1,793 74.9%	600 25.1%	2,393 100%

Table 4.33 | Involvement in household responsibility (child respondents)



Photo 4.15 | A non functional lift in Wonderland

Name of the Colony	Cooking	Cleaning	Collecting Water	Buying Provisions	Taking Care of Siblings	Any Other (Specify)	Total Respondents
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	134	368	294	394	152	67	604
	22.2%	60.9%	48.7%	65.2%	25.2%	11.1%	
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	78	127	72	284	23	3	365
	21.4%	34.8%	19.7%	77.8%	6.3%	0.8%	
Vashi Naka, Chembur	23	99	67	247	50	0	289
	8%	34.3%	23.2%	85.5%	17.3%	0%	
Mahul, Chembur	52	156	103	230	53	6	345
	15.1%	45.2%	29.9%	66.7%	15.4%	1.7%	
Bhakti Park, Wadala	2	8	10	22	4	0	26
	7.7%	30.8%	38.5%	84.6%	15.4%	0%	
Durga Nagar, Majas	13	35	16	45	17	1	51
	25.5%	68.6%	31.4%	88.2%	33.3%	2%	
Wonderland, Oshiwara	10	27	8	32	11	0	36
	27.8%	75%	22.2%	88.9%	30.6%	0%	
Nesco, Goregaon	9	20	8	27	13	0	30
	30%	66.7%	26.7%	90%	43.3%	0%	
Nirlon, Goregaon	1	13	6	13	1	0	19
	5.3%	68.4%	31.6%	68.4%	5.3%	0%	
Khandarpada, Dahisar	9	22	15	23	5	0	28
	32.1%	78.6%	53.6%	82.1%	17.9%	0%	
Total	331	875	599	1317	329	77	1793*
	18.4%	48.8%	33.4%	73.4%	18.3%	4.3%	198.5%

Table 4.34 | Nature of household responsibility (child respondents)

*N=1793, number of children who said they are involved in household responsibilities. Multiple responses were provided hence total exceeds 100%

4.7 SERVICES AND AMENITIES NEEDED IN R&R COLONIES

PARENTS RESPOND

With regard to services required in R&R colonies, 56 per cent stated that cleanliness facilities are required. 71.2 per cent of all the responses received from Lallubhai Compound (Mankhurd), and 83.4 per cent responses from Indian Oil Nagar (Govandi), mentioned that the colony should have cleaning services, especially garbage disposal facilities and solid waste management. This was followed by the need for open spaces, parks, play grounds (28 per cent) stated as missing for all age groups of children, the elderly, women and adults. Some respondents also mentioned that parking space for vehicles in the colonies was important. This was followed by the need for infrastructure facilities, repair and maintenance of buildings (16 per cent). 23.5 per cent respondents in Lallubhai Compound (Mankhurd) and 36 per cent respondents in Bhakti Park (Wadala), felt the need for infrastructural facilities. 8 per cent felt the need for better water services. This is unfortunate since it is presumed that moving to the buildings from

slums would ensure frequent water availability. While in most colonies the concerns were regarding non-availability of water, the case of water contamination was experienced by residents of Mahul (Chembur). Their expense on water has increased as they are forced to buy bottled water for consumption. In protection and services, schools were the next highest need. Better transport facilities was another need identified by respondents, accounting for 20 per cent in Bhakti Park (Wadala) and 7.4 per cent in Mahul (Chembur). This is due to the location of these colonies, with poor accessibility and long commutes to the nearest railway station.

While 12.3 per cent residents in Mahul (Chembur) said they wished to move back to where they originally lived, given the toxicity of the overall colony, interestingly, 8.6 per cent total respondents (largely from the Western suburbs) felt they had all the necessary services in their colonies. This

demonstrates that if resettlements take place near people's prior residence, and in an area where services

are available, it need not disrupt the lives of PAPs. Refer to Annexure II Table 30 for more details.

CHILDREN RESPOND

When children were asked what facilities they require in the current R&R colony, 53.6 per cent said that they wanted an open space (grounds and garden). 10.2 per cent felt that there is no need for facilities in the R&R colony (majority such responses came from the Western suburbs). 4.8 per cent respondents felt that they need safety measures in the colony

like police beats, safe play spaces, etc. While the gender difference in children's demands for services needed in the colonies were minimal, a slightly higher percentage of boys asked for a gymnasium and a swimming pool and a higher percentage of girls asked for a library. Refer to Annexure II Table 31 for more details.



Photo 4.16 | A garden in Bhakti Park colony

CROSS CASE ANALYSIS: SERVICES AND AMENITIES NEEDED IN R&R COLONIES

The first requirement of parents from all Eastern suburban colonies, except in Vashi Naka (Chembur), Bhakti Park (Wadala) and Wonderland (Oshiwara) was cleanliness. Amongst the colonies, the need for cleanliness was the highest in Indian Oil Nagar (Govandi) with almost 83 per cent of the respondents reporting it. This was followed by Lallubhai Compound (Mankhurd) and then by Mahul (Chembur). In comparison, the need for cleanliness was seen to be relatively lower in the Western suburbs.

A common perception among Western suburban colonies except Wonderland (Oshiwara) is that there is no point giving suggestions. Nesco (Goregaon) ranked the highest amongst the colonies for this response whereas Mahul (Chembur) ranked the lowest. Nesco (Goregaon) is one of the oldest resettled colonies and a majority of the respondents choosing not to give suggestions could be indicative of a loss of faith in the state institutions to address the issues of the residents over a prolonged period of time or the reliance on the functioning of co-operative housing societies in the colony to resolve any problems faced by the residents.

	Good Environment	Employment	Safety Services	Cleanliness	School	Transport	Want to Shift Back	No Point Giving Suggestions	Water Facilities	All is Good	Infrastructure / Facilities	Space/Ground/ Parking	Other Issues
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	3.2%	1.0%	13.3%	71.2%	7.4%	4.3%	0.0%	4.7%	5.7%	0.6%	23.5%	21.2%	6.6%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	1.5%	0.2%	3.2%	83.4%	2.7%	0.2%	0.0%	5.0%	8.9%	3.0%	11.9%	42.8%	1.7%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	0.9%	0.0%	8.1%	31.8%	7.4%	4.2%	0.0%	6.5%	3.7%	1.6%	14.6%	48.3%	3.7%
Mahul, Chembur	0.9%	2.1%	1.3%	54.3%	10.2%	7.4%	12.3%	3.2%	13.8%	1.3%	7.9%	7.7%	5.7%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	44.0%	20.0%	20.0%	0.0%	8.0%	20.0%	0.0%	36.0%	14.0%	2.0%
Durga Nagar, Majas	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	17.9%	4.5%	1.5%	0.0%	35.8%	6.0%	4.5%	20.9%	25.4%	3.0%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%	43.2%	4.5%	2.3%	0.0%	29.5%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	36.4%	2.3%
Nesco, Goregaon	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	2.8%	5.6%	0.0%	77.8%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%	2.8%	8.3%
Nirlon, Goregaon	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	8.9%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	35.6%	15.6%	2.2%	15.6%	35.6%	2.2%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	0.0%	0.0%	12.2%	16.3%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	34.7%	8.2%	10.2%	12.2%	28.6%	4.1%

Table 4.35 | Needs of residents in R&R colonies (adult respondents)

The other most common requirement across all surveyed colonies was for open spaces, either a ground or for the purpose of parking (usually ranked as either of the first three preferences across all colonies). Indian Oil Nagar (Govandi) had ranked the highest for children not playing due to bad atmosphere which could also be resolved by creating safer spaces and grounds in the colonies. Nesco (Goregaon) ranked the lowest for this requirement where though open spaces or grounds may still be a requirement, children had reported that they mostly played at home and majority did not have the time to play.

Only for Mahul (Chembur), the residents gave a higher preference to going back, whereas no other colony ranked this option in their top three preferences. For all other colonies, going back was seen in the last three preferences of the people. This is a matter to be looked into as it points out that people are unhappy in Mahul (Chembur) due to lack of basic facilities like water facility, safety, cleanliness,

open spaces, etc. Mahul (Chembur) was seen to be a consistent low performer in all rankings, indicating that the resettlement process had not managed to ensure the access to basic facilities, in order to lead a decent and dignified life. Resettlement and rehabilitation, at the very least, should maintain the status quo and not leave the resettled people with a feeling of going back to the area they were resettled from.

Overall, adults living in R&R colonies aspired for better water, solid waste and sanitation facilities, while children aspired for more open spaces for play and play-related infrastructure. The situation of poor sanitation and waste management in original informal settlements has not been mitigated to a large extent post resettlement. Despite individual toilets and taps, there has been an increase in common areas, coupled with poor systems of sewage and waste management. Many common open spaces have been taken over for solid waste disposal. The maintenance of common spaces and systems is the responsibility of the

community through cooperative housing societies after the initial years post resettlement, until when the MMRDA or other agencies oversee the management. In the absence of a proper functioning cooperative housing society, maintenance becomes a major issue. The aspirations of resettled adults and children then, can be linked both to issues of infrastructure design and lack of adequate maintenance of facilities and systems. **This data raises important implications for enabling better design of resettlement buildings, and stronger facilitation of communities who have been resettled to form cooperatives, in order to meet their aspirations and create child friendly R&R colonies.**

These findings highlight trends and point to key issues to be tackled in order to ensure children's development and rights in R&R colonies:

- a. **Improved planning for location of R&R colonies and time of relocation in the context of educational facilities**, which emerged from considering the higher rates of temporary and permanent dropouts in the Eastern suburbs as compared to the Western suburbs. In the Eastern suburbs, children need to travel long distances in order to commute to their earlier school post resettlement, which could have been avoided provided the R&R colonies were located closer to their earlier place of residence, as in the case of Nesco (Goregaon) where no temporary or permanent dropouts were reported or in Nirlon (Goregaon) where all children are currently enrolled in school. Even in situations of emergencies, there is a tendency to ensure that children attend schools as early as possible as this builds a sense of normalcy. This is a critical issue that needs to be addressed in planning efforts, to avoid cases of children dropping out of schools. Furthermore, the resettlement to far-off places in the Eastern suburbs and Island City led to children temporarily dropping, as they were not able to get admission in new schools in the middle of the academic session. None of the Western suburban colonies reported this as an issue, indicating that many children may not have needed to shift to new schools or resettlement took place at a suitable time in accordance with the children's academic calendar. This highlights that the disruption in children's education due to the resettlement process can be prevented or minimised by emphasising the need for planning the location of the colonies and keeping in mind the time of resettlement.
- b. **Increased consideration for livelihood shifts of resettled families, and enabling structures and systems to prevent loss in income post resettlement.** The financial constraints faced due to loss of livelihoods or added expenditure on long commutes to work and school, coupled with lacking educational facilities, directly impacted children's education in resettlement colonies, forcing them to drop out and start earning in order to support their families. In all the Eastern suburban colonies, parents reported financial constraints as one of the reasons for children permanently dropping out, while colonies like Khandapada (Dahisar) and Durga Nagar (Majas) ranked the highest among the colonies where children dropped out in order to start earning. Families clearly reported a negative impact on income due to resettlement as well as added expenditures due to lack of basic facilities in the vicinity, which needs to be considered and planned for in R&R colonies going forward.
- c. Play constitutes an integral component in the physiological, psychological and emotional developmental process of every child. **The lack of adequate and safe play infrastructure emerged as a concern amongst children and parents across colonies.** Children who did not play, across all colonies, reported the lack of open spaces to play as the most common reason for doing so. Those who did play reported playing in corridors or at home as the most common play areas, again reiterating the lack of adequate and safe play infrastructure available. The existing play areas were perceived to be unsafe primarily due to bad social atmosphere

and other reasons, such as fear of kidnapping or quarrelling. The safety concerns were higher in the Eastern suburbs and Island city in comparison to the Western suburbs. The safety of play spaces on an average across R&R colonies was perceived to be only about 50 per cent, which is an alarmingly high number and requires immediate attention. Safe and suitable play infrastructure not only needs to be a future consideration but also requires revisiting in the current colonies.

- d. Safety concerns for children transcends security of play areas, and **safety within buildings emerged as an area of concern unique to the R&R colonies**. Staircases and corridors across colonies were considered unsafe by almost 30 per cent of the children owing to dim lighting, narrow spaces or fear of traumatic experiences. Improved infrastructure design to ensure sufficient lighting and open spaces would greatly add to ensuring that the families feel a sense of safety and reduce fear among them within their areas of residence.
- e. **Growing addiction amongst adolescents and the ease of availability of intoxicants in the colonies**, even in the case of Mahul (Chembur) that is relatively recently resettled, **emerged as a safety concern for both children who are addicted and those who witness addiction among their peers or adults**. Almost half the child respondents were aware of addiction and 46 per cent reported the availability of intoxicants within their colony. Stringent measures need to be taken to penalise the sale of illegal substances and the selling of alcohol and cigarettes to minors.
- f. **Improved infrastructure and planning for location of R&R colonies in the context of the overall environment**. The need for cleanliness was highlighted as the most common service requirement across colonies, with an average of over 50 per cent of the Eastern suburban colony residents reporting it. Reasons such as the lack of basic facilities like water, cleanliness, and proximity to oil refineries, in one of the most

recently resettled colonies, Mahul (Chembur), has resulted in families wanting to move back to their earlier place of residence highlighting a strong sense of discontent. Furthermore, improper sanitation leads to several health hazards affecting people of all age groups. Parents reported on an average, over 30 per cent of the children between 0–18 years being commonly affected by fever, dengue or malaria and 25 per cent of children between the age groups of 15–18 years being affected by tuberculosis. Enhanced priority on the environmental assessments prior to planning for the location of R&R colonies as well as designing and putting in place waste management systems, would help to create a healthy living environment for all the residents.

- g. **Improved facilitation of families post resettlement to ensure the formation of cooperatives for maintenance of the buildings in the long-term**. While cleanliness and issues with other basic facilities emerged due to a lack of appropriate planning and infrastructure, the need to organise community members to ensure the maintenance of common spaces needs to be addressed alongside ensuring the provision of those facilities. In colonies where cooperatives were well-established and functional, such as Nesco (Goregaon) and Nirlon (Goregaon), the issues with amenities and basic facilities were seen to be fewer.

V. RECOMMENDATIONS

This section attempts to address the third objective of the study, i.e., formulate recommendations for a child-centred rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) policy.

'Slums' in Mumbai are governed at various levels and by various agencies. While land on which slums have developed are owned by public authorities or private entities, the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM) is the service providing authority. The MCGM is also the planning authority for land within the jurisdiction of the MCGM¹, other than areas under various Special Planning Authorities. Since 1995, the Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) has been the planning authority for slums within the jurisdiction of the MCGM thus all planning decisions are made by the SRA as an independent autonomous body that is empowered to prepare and submit proposals for modification to the Development Plan (DP)². In the case of slums affected by Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) infrastructure projects (many of which are discussed in this study), the Metropolitan Commissioner, MMRDA, has been empowered as the 'deemed Slum Rehabilitation Authority' for the purpose of implementation of slum rehabilitation projects³. Both the SRA and MMRDA therefore act as Planning Authorities for slums with regard to R&R colonies—the MCGM is the planning authority. However, a major concern that has swept across R&R colonies is people's helplessness regarding addressing grievances of colony-related matters. The planning

authorities (MMRDA especially) does not take on ownership of post-relocation concerns, such as lack of access to amenities and overall infrastructure. The MCGM too does not accept ownership of these colonies, leaving residents in a state of limbo. A solution between the planning authority and Municipal Corporation must be sought.

Often in R&R projects, a rehabilitation agency is appointed by the planning authority to ensure a holistic rehabilitation process. This could be a non-governmental organisation (NGO), however in many cases there is no such agency appointed. Thus, these recommendations point to a range of urgent actions that need to be taken at various levels of governance towards much-needed change in policy and practice. The recommendations are divided into six sections:

1. Recommendations for policy makers
2. Recommendations to the planning authorities
3. Recommendations for private developers and builders
4. Recommendations for the municipal corporation
5. Recommendations for local law enforcement
6. Recommendations for civil society

1 | As per the provision the Maharashtra Slum Areas (Improvement, Clearance and Redevelopment) Act, 1971 in 1995 the State Government of Maharashtra established the Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA), Mumbai to serve as Planning Authority for all Slum areas in the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai (MCGM). The SRA has been given a status of corporate entity with effect from 3rd January 1997. Source: SRA (retrieved from <https://sra.gov.in/page/innerpage/about-us.php>)

2 | By amendment carried out to the Maharashtra Regional & Town Planning (MR&TP) Act 1966, SRA has been declared as a planning authority, to function as a local authority for the area under its jurisdiction. Source: SRA (retrieved from <https://sra.gov.in/page/innerpage/about-us.php>)

3 | This has been sanctioned as per Section 17(3) of the amended MMRDA Act, 1974. Under section 17(1) of the said amended Act, as per Section 17(3), Metropolitan Commissioner, MMRDA, holds the powers of Slum Rehabilitation Authority and thereby all the powers of Chief Executive Officer, Slum Rehabilitation Authority under the MR&TP Act, 1966. The Metropolitan Commissioner, MMRDA is thus "Deemed SRA". The SRA Cell has been set up in MMRDA to scrutinise slum rehabilitation proposals and to grant subsequent approvals as per Development Control Regulations applicable and as per Slum Rehabilitation Guidelines. Source: MMRDA (retrieved from <https://mmrda.maharashtra.gov.in/slum-rehabilitation-authority-sra->)

5.1 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR POLICY MAKERS

5.1.1 IMPERATIVES OF A CHILD-CENTRIC R&R POLICY

At present, other than the Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP) R&R Policy formulated under World Bank guidelines, slum resettlement in Mumbai does not have a policy framework. For projects where large scale displacement has taken place, other than the rules mentioned under the Maharashtra Slum Act (1971), there are no other guidelines for fair rehabilitation. The Act only mandates eligibility for R&R housing and rules governing the process of slum rehabilitation. The development control regulations (DCRs) reiterate the same rules along with mandating basic provision of services in the slum rehabilitation buildings. There is no comprehensive rehabilitation policy that outlines mandated procedures on involuntary resettlement.

The following recommendations would help in the development of a comprehensive and child-centric R&R policy:

- Ensure that the R&R policy has one section dedicated to children where the roles and responsibilities of the planning authorities, the municipal corporation and civil society organisations with regard to children's needs are clearly defined.
- Ensure that preparedness of children takes place—include how children perceive home and identity, how this differs from adult perceptions and how it is important to take this into account

by way of preparation. Adequate human resources must be deployed for the same.

- Make sure that the processes of shifting from one location to another is non-violent and minimises hardship and trauma for children. Ensure that perceptions of children are included in the socio-economic impact assessment and that child participation is mandated.
- Provide guidelines to planning authorities to ensure their accountability and their commitment to the protection of the rights of children and services that address age, gender and disability specific needs of children, for instance, are taken into account
- Mandate that the displacement of project-affected people (PAPs) take place during the school annual summer vacation so that education of their children remains uninterrupted. These guidelines should include penalties in case of delays or non-compliance of any of the stakeholders involved.
- Provide guidelines to the municipal corporation to ensure provisions of education, health and recreation facilities to children of PAPs.
- Provide guidelines to rehabilitation agencies to ensure child participation in the entire rehabilitation process to guarantee safety and protection of children during the resettlement and rehabilitation processes.

5.1.2 NEED FOR CONVERGENCE BETWEEN THE PLANNING AUTHORITY, THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION AND VARIOUS AUTHORITIES SHOULD BE MANDATED WITHIN POLICY

As mentioned earlier, owing to various governing institutions with regard to slums, roles of governing authorities in R&R colonies remain unclear. For R&R colonies, clear roles of the planning authority and the service providing authority must be outlined. Addressing concerns of PAPs after they have been relocated must be the responsibility of the planning authority, in this case the MMRDA or SRA. This must

be institutionalised in policy. They must be mandated to ensure the functioning of all amenities and services before or within six months of relocation, register cooperative housing societies, set up a repair-and-maintenance cell for all R&R buildings, among others. The MCGM must ensure quality service provision—water, sanitation, roads, health and education facilities, etc. in these colonies.

5.1.3 ALLOW FOR LAND NEAR THE ORIGINAL SETTLEMENT TO BE USED FOR REHABILITATION

A positive consideration in the Development Control and Promotional Regulations (DCPR) 2034 is the mention that slum rehabilitation, as far as possible, must take place within a 2 km radius from the original settlement⁴. This is however subject to land reservations and availability. As planning authority for the entire city, the MCGM along with the planning authority must ensure relocation takes place as

close to the original settlement as possible. This will minimise the negative impacts of relocation and enable people to retain socio-economic ties and capital that sustains the household in various ways. This will in turn have a positive impact on children. It will ensure children can continue schooling in existing schools, their routines are not disrupted and their social networks are retained.

5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PLANNING AUTHORITIES

5.2.1 ACCOUNTABILITY OF PLANNING AUTHORITIES MUST BE ENSURED

The SRA and MMRDA are the planning authorities for slums and their rehabilitation. Unlike the MCGM, they are not democratically elected and their accountability is much lower. Given that they are tasked with planning the resettlement of 41 per cent of the city's population that lives in slums, they must be made accountable through a comprehensive R&R policy. Recommendations to the planning authorities to enhance accountability at all stages of the resettlement and rehabilitation processes include:

- Establish criteria and processes for selection of rehabilitation agency
- Develop standard operating procedures (SOPs) to be followed by the rehabilitation agency and penalties for non-compliance to the same
- Ensure that the SOPs include a section on participation of children of PAPs, preparedness of children and mitigation of hardships
- Commission the development of a toolkit for the socio-economic assessment of PAPs, environmental assessment of the relocation sites and all other assessments that need to be completed prior to the initiation of the infrastructure project.
- Ensure that planning tools for eliciting the concerns and perceptions of children are included in the above-mentioned toolkit
- Consider formation of an inter-departmental committee, including representatives from the relevant municipal authorities for provision of services to project-affected children and their families post the resettlement
- Ensure the setup of a help desk to facilitate access to services and ensure that children are in age appropriate education
- Extend temporary care facilities so that families receive support in child care roles when settling down in their new homes

5.2.2 CHILDREN'S CONCERNS IN SLUM REHABILITATION SHOULD BE ADDRESSED THROUGH PLANNING TOOLS

Planning authorities for slum rehabilitation have the authority to amend the Development Plan, grant approvals as per DCRs applicable according to the slum rehabilitation guidelines and scrutinise proposals. Given the current standard of housing in R&R colonies, it becomes necessary to understand the risks that planning tools such as DCRs⁵ enable. The impacts of these DCRs on children will be felt in the years to come, especially with the high number of infrastructure projects and slum rehabilitation that have been slated in the Mumbai Development Plan 2034.

For the first time in Mumbai's planning history, within the land use category 'housing', R&R has been made a land-use category in the Development Plan 2034 prepared by the MCGM. This signifies a marked shift in the way housing provision is being planned for in the city. In the Development Plan such housing is specifically reserved as land-use categories 'Resettlement and Rehabilitation' (RR2.1) and 'Affordable Housing' (RR2.2).

An analysis of specific sections of three main DCRs that concern slum rehabilitation have been analysed towards making recommendations. These are i) FSI and tenement densities ii) Provisioning of amenities iii) Building concessions (See Annexure 1). The DCPR 2034 for Greater Mumbai on slum rehabilitation explicitly outlined in DCPR 33 (10) 'Redevelopment for Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers' and DCPR 33 (20) 'Affordable Housing (AH)/ Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R&R)'. These were sanctioned in 2018 and are significantly different from the 1991 DCRs under which all the R&R colonies studied in this report have been constructed. In order to formulate holistic policy recommendations for a child-centred R&R policy, implications of urban planning and development control regulations (DCRs) must be understood as they play an important role in the same. The analysis specifically focuses on the regulations for construction from the point of view of children's needs that have arisen through this study.

5.2.2.1 NEED FOR LOWER FSI AND TENEMENT DENSITIES

Background: There has been a constant floor space index (FSI) incentivisation in Mumbai. The Slum Redevelopment Scheme 1991 capped FSI for slum redevelopment at 2.5. The Slum Rehabilitation Scheme 1995 further increased FSI for slum redevelopment to 3. The DCPRs 2018 further allow for FSI for slum redevelopment to be as high as 4. Higher FSIs directly lead to higher densities in the case of slum rehabilitation projects (MCGM, 2013).

Current DCPRs: The current density norms for R&R break standard density norms. The Development Plans of 1967 and 1991 both had included maximum permissible densities along with FSI as a regulating parameter—250 dwelling units per hectare at FSI 1.00 (or 1250 persons/ha) was generally prescribed. The DCPRs 2018 however have made allowance for densities as high as 500–650 tenements per net hectare. This is four–five times the density specified in the UDPFI guidelines that specify 125–175 persons per hectare.

Impact and recommendation: With higher FSI and higher tenement densities, the number of houses per building and floors per building will increase drastically. However, this is not being met with equal provisioning of basic amenities or safety standards. In fact it is quite the opposite. There is a restriction in the size and number of amenities and a large number of building concessions that are being allowed. In this case, concerns shared by children through this study, regarding the need for open spaces, amenities and safety standards within buildings remain unaddressed. Planning authorities must restrict densities of rehabilitation buildings and ensure adequate housing standards for slum rehabilitation. Developing child-centric planning for rehabilitation will ensure better quality of life for its residents and simultaneously ensure children's development needs and their spatial needs are met.

5.2.2.2 IMPROVED PROVISIONING OF AMENITIES

Background: The lack in the provisioning of basic amenities in R&R colonies has been studied in detail through this study, as well as others (TISS 2008, Modi 2009, MMRDA 2014, Joseph, 2016). The lack of space for play, education, recreation and participation has led to the establishment of an environment that is unsuitable and unsafe for the physical, mental and emotional development of children. Schools, clinics, welfare centres, police beat, etc., are all being run out of 225 sq. ft. or 220 sq. ft. spaces that were meant as homes for families. Several social amenities such as water supply, street lights, transport, health services, etc., have taken years to reach these colonies through efforts of the residents (Joseph, 2016).

Current DCPRs: In spite of this, in the DCPR 2018 only select amenities have been mentioned explicitly for slum rehabilitation. These will not be stand-alone amenities but tenements within buildings. The size has been prescribed to '27.88 sq. m. for every multiple of or part of 250 hutment dwellers' or 25 sq. m. in case of R&R. They include:

1. Anganwadi
2. Health Centre/ Outpost
3. Community Hall /Gymnasium / Fitness Centre
4. Skill Development Centre
5. Women Entrepreneurship Centre
6. Yuva Kendra / Library /Society Office
7. Religious Structures

While these have been listed, only four amenities (anganwadi, community hall and any two others) are incentivised for construction by the builder as 'Free of FSI computation'.

Impact and recommendation: Through this study, children and adults have demanded better and more social amenities within colonies. A space for recreation was the most demanded among children in the survey. Amenities need land reservations, especially for education and recreation. This must be accommodated into planning within R&R colonies.

5.2.2.3 REQUIRED CHECKS ON BUILDING CONCESSIONS

Background: R&R colonies have also witnessed several violations of contractual agreements by the builders in terms of not providing streetlights, sewage lines, water connections, etc. This has become a burden on people who are rehabilitated with a promise of better housing. Through the study it was seen that inadequate water supply, poor lighting within buildings, lack of street lights and unsanitary conditions compromised the safety of children.

Current DCPRs: In the current DCPRs, the construction of R&R buildings have also received special concessions in requirements of basic infrastructure, open spaces, light and ventilation. For example, lifts are not being insisted upon in buildings that are five floors; corridors up to 2.0 m in width are 'not counted towards FSI'; when R&R buildings are located along a nallah (stormwater drain), the marginal open space along the nallah will be 3m from the edge of the nallah; the distance between any two R&R buildings up to the height of 32 m. shall not

be less than 6 m.⁶; only 8 per cent of amenity open space needs to be maintained at ground level, etc.

Impact and recommendation: The incentive FSI coupled with concessions has resulted in poorly serviced, high density, poorly lit and ventilated living conditions and overall inadequate housing for the residents, most importantly for the children who live in these colonies. This pattern is being enforced for the next 20 years in spite of the faults of such housing being made explicit.

It is thus imperative that respective planning authorities reassess DCPRs and building proposals for slum rehabilitation from the point of view of children's concerns while sanctioning future slum rehabilitation proposals.

⁶ | Generally a house is around 10 feet or 3.0 m. For a 10–11 storey building (32 m) the space between buildings should be 8 m.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PRIVATE DEVELOPERS AND BUILDERS

5.3.1 PRIVATE DEVELOPERS AND BUILDERS MUST BE HELD ACCOUNTABLE FOR NON-COMPLIANCE AND INCOMPLETE INFRASTRUCTURE

The construction of these colonies is undertaken by private builders with a huge profit incentive in the form of higher FSI and the sale of transferable development rights (TDR). They earn windfall profits from these projects and must be held accountable by the planning authority. The planning authority must ensure that a structural audit of all buildings and a comprehensive social audit is completed during and

after construction. Builders must ensure that R&R colonies meet adequate building standards and all services and infrastructure facilities provided are of high quality. This will ensure that mandated services are provided and building works are completed before people begin living in these colonies.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

5.4.1 SERVICE STANDARD MUST BE ENSURED

As the service providing authority for the city, the MCGM must ensure maintenance of amenity and adequate service standard for R&R colonies.

Specifically for children, basic standards of adequate water supply, sanitation, transport, health and recreation facilities must be ensured.

5.4.2 ENSURE MINIMUM DISRUPTION OF EDUCATION DUE TO RELOCATION

The municipal corporation is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring free and compulsory education for all children up to the primary level. The education department of the local municipal corporation can conduct enrollment drives in the newly-settled R&R sites to facilitate easy admission of children residing in these. The local municipal schools can also organize Palak Melavas to familiarise

parents and children with the local schools, so that the children can make the transition into these schools with ease. In R&R sites where education facilities are not easily accessible or located at distances, the concept of *bhaag shaalas* or temporary arrangement can be implemented till new municipal schools are set up or old ones in the area are expanded to enroll the new students.

5.5 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT

5.5.1 THE LAW ENFORCEMENT BODIES MUST TAKE COGNISANCE OF THE GROWING ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE AMONG CHILDREN AND TAKE APPROPRIATE MEASURES TO ADDRESS IT

The ease of availability of intoxicants within the colonies further perpetuates the issue of growing addiction among children. The local law enforcement must ensure that individuals or groups involved in selling illegal substances must be identified. Furthermore, licensed shops selling alcohol or

cigarettes must be monitored to ensure that these substances are not sold to minors and those found violating the law be reprimanded accordingly. Drug awareness and education drives could also be conducted as a preventive measure.

5.5.2 SAFETY CONCERNS OF CHILDREN MUST BE ADDRESSED THROUGH CHILD PROTECTION COMMITTEES

A number of safety concerns raised by children have been presented in the findings of this report. Many of these concerns are peculiar to certain localities - some are owing to the architecture of R&R colonies, some are owing to the process of rehabilitation and its impacts on young people. It

is crucial that law enforcement in such areas takes place in a community-centric manner with children's participation. This can be possible through the set up of Child Protection Committees in every ward as mandated by the Integrated Child Protection Scheme and Government of Maharashtra.

5.6 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

5.6.1 ENSURE THAT THE REHABILITATION PROCESS IS RESPONSIVE AND EVOLVES WITH PEOPLE'S NEEDS

Civil society organisations that act as the rehabilitation agencies have a vital role to play in the rehabilitation of PAPs. Their primary responsibility is to ensure that the project-affected children and their families are not deprived of their rights and that the R&R process benefits them. They should conduct the assessments using Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) tools to ensure participation and true representation of needs of the children and families facing the resettlement process. The rehabilitation agency should also ensure that the concerns of the PAP post the resettlement are addressed by the planning authorities and the concerned municipal corporation authorities. The rehabilitation agency can facilitate meetings of the representatives of the PAP and the concerned government authorities for speedy resolution of any concerns that may arise. They can also link with other civil society organisations for

conducting training and awareness programs for the PAPs through the different stages of the R&R process to build awareness and to handhold the PAPs in the initial years of the resettlement. These programmes could cover topics such as rights and provisions under the law, the roles and responsibilities of managing committees of cooperative housing societies and multiple other needs of those who come to live in R&R colonies.

A critical issue is the people's governance processes and how these can be supported at every step of the R&R processes. While addressing the needs of the different population groups through this process is crucial, this must include thinking in a child-centric manner and creating an environment of safety for children. This can be ensured through the creation of a child centric R&R policy.

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ANNEXURE I. R&R DOCUMENTS

LIST OF 45 R&R COLONIES AS PER THE MMRDA WEBSITE

LIST OF R&R COLONIES			
Sr. No.	Name of R&R Colony	Total No. of Buildings Constructed	Total No. of Constructed Tenements
1	Asgaonakr Plot, Jogeshwari East	12	1,272
2	Poonam Nagar, Andheri East	15	1,705
3	Powai Plaza Commercial Complex, Powai	1	357
4	Bhakti Park, Wadala	11	1,798
5	S. G. Chemicals (Athithi Builder)	19	1,963
6	RNA Vishnu Nagar (East & West Builder)	6	593
7	Gautam Nagar, Govandi	9	1,520
8	Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	25	5,936
9	Lallubhai Compound (Hiranandani Akruiti) Mankhurd	26	4,080
10	Orbit Tower, Ghatkopar	3	310
11	Nirlon, Goregaon	4	292
12	Nesco, Goregaon	4	284
13	Ram Mandir Road, Goregaon (RNA and Deshmukh)	21	2,875
14	Asmi Complex, Goregaon	4	316
15	Asmi Commercial Complex, Goregaon	1	132
16	Wonderland, Oshiwara	10	1,378
17	Piramal Holding, Kanjur Marg (West)	12	2,304
18	Karve Nagar Kanjurmarg (East)	8	1,032
19	Marathon, Kanjurmarg (East)	1	574
20	Anjani Kumar, Nahur	8	1,731
21	Bhandup Commercial Complex	1	357
22	Middleton, Mulund	1	281
23	Mudra Salt, Mulund	5	339
24	Saidhara Commercial Complex, Borivali	1	40
TOTAL		208	31,469

LIST OF R&R COLONIES OBTAINED FROM SRA/MHADA			
Sr. No.	Name of R&R Colony	Total No. of Buildings Constructed	Total No. of Constructed Tenements
1	Kokari Aagaar, Wadala	29	1,822
2	Antop Hill, Wadala	5	376
3	Dharavi	4	574
4	Bandra-Kurla Complex, Motilal Nagar, Bandra, Mumbai-51.	5	355
5	Durga Nagar Majas, Jogeshwari East	15	1,136
6	Tunga Village, Powai	18	1,904
7	Kirol Goan, Kurla	2	589
8	Charishma Colony, Chembur	31	1,490
9	Mahul Chembur (Videocon Athithi)	30	4,026
10	Runwal, Anik Chembur	16	1,672
11	Rockline, Anik Chembur	15	1,933
12	Kukreja Colony, Chembur	27	1,466
13	Kukreja Colony Phase II, Chembur	7	
14	RNA, Chembur	49	2,528
15	Dinshaw Trapinex, Anik Chembur	25	2,450
16	Panjarapol (Runwal), Chembur	9	449
17	PMGP Colony (MHADA), Mankhurd	17	1,946
18	Lallubhai Compound (S. V. Patel), Mankhurd	43	6,400
19	S. V. Patel Commercial Complex	1	181
20	Khandarpada, Dahisar	3	462
21	Vasant Pride Commercial Complex, Kandivali	1	74
TOTAL		352	31833

Source: MMRDA website <<https://mmrda.maharashtra.gov.in/resettlement-and-rehabilitation1#>> Accessed on 19 March 2018

*Note: Information in above table includes residential and commercial tenements which has been collected from various sources. Further in some cases, commercial tenements are divided as per the requirement of R & R and hence there could be some differences between originally approved and actual numbers.

ANNEXURE II. STUDY FINDINGS

TABLE 1 : HOUSE OWNERSHIP

Name of the Colony	Own House	Rented	Living with Relatives	Other	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	545	122	5	82	754
	72.3%	16.2%	0.7%	10.9%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	282	126	0	0	408
	69.1%	30.9%	0%	0%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	409	47	1	0	457
	89.5%	10.3%	0.2%	0%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	432	46	0	0	478
	90.4%	9.6%	0%	0%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	33	18	0	0	51
	64.7%	35.3%	0%	0%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	55	14	0	0	69
	79.7%	20.3%	0%	0%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	15	29	0	0	44
	34.1%	65.9%	0%	0%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	33	3	0	0	36
	91.7%	8.3%	0%	0%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	32	13	0	1	46
	69.6%	28.3%	0%	2.2%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	25	25	0	0	50
	50%	50%	0%	0%	100%
Total	1,861	443	6	83	2,393
	77.8%	18.5%	0.3%	3.5%	100%

TABLE 2 : PERIOD SINCE RELOCATION AND YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION

Name of the Colony	Year of Construction*	Period Since Relocation					Total
		1 Year or Less	2-5 Years	6-10 Years	11-15 Years	Over 15 Years	
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	Hiranandani and S. V. Patel (2005), S. V. Patel Ph. 2 (2006), L&T (2009)	66	168	230	283	7	754
		8.8%	22.3%	30.5%	37.5%	0.9%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	Ph. I (2005), Ph. (2008)	52	111	176	68	1	408
		12.7%	27.2%	43.1%	16.7%	0.2%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	Runwal (2005), Rockline (2005), RNA (2006), Kukreja Ph.I & Ph. II (2006)	21	41	178	212	5	457
		4.6%	9%	38.9%	46.4%	1.1%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	2010-11	352	118	8	0	0	478
		73.6%	24.7%	1.7%	0%	0%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	2005	5	13	32	1	0	51
		9.8%	25.5%	62.7%	2%	0%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	2005	9	11	23	26	0	69
		13%	15.9%	33.3%	37.7%	0%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	2009**	11	21	11	1	0	44
		25%	47.7%	25%	2.3%	0%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	2005	2	5	14	15	0	36
		5.6%	13.9%	38.9%	41.7%	0%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	2005	11	9	16	10	0	46
		23.9%	19.6%	34.8%	21.7%	0%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	2005	8	11	15	15	1	50
		16%	22%	30%	30%	2%	100%
Total	1,861	537	508	703	631	14	2,393
		22.4%	21.2%	29.4%	26.4%	0.6%	100%

* Krishnaraj Rao, 2014

**SPARC, 2009

TABLE 3: REASON FOR RELOCATION

Name of the Colony	Forced Displacement	Voluntary Relocation	Purchased House	Other	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	551	150	37	16	754
	73.1%	19.9%	4.9%	2.1%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	262	115	31	0	408
	64.2%	28.2%	7.6%	0%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	382	46	28	1	457
	83.6%	10.1%	6.1%	0.2%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	457	21	0	0	478
	95.6%	4.4%	0%	0%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	27	18	6	0	51
	52.9%	35.3%	11.8%	0%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	45	16	7	1	69
	65.2%	23.2%	10.1%	1.4%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	27	17	0	0	44
	61.4%	38.6%	0%	0%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	30	3	3	0	36
	83.3%	8.3%	8.3%	0%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	33	13	0	0	46
	71.7%	28.3%	0%	0%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	30	19	1	0	50
	60%	38%	2%	0%	100%
Total	1,844	418	113	18	2,393
	77.1%	17.5%	4.7%	0.8%	100%

TABLE 4: PRIOR INFORMATION RECEIVED REGARDING PLACE OF RELOCATION

Name of the Colony	Not Informed	Informed	Informed but Resettled in Different Place	Other	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	570	170	1	9	750
	76%	22.7%	0.1%	1.2%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	324	84	0	0	408
	79.4%	20.6%	0%	0%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	342	110	5	0	457
	74.8%	24.1%	1.1%	0%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	379	89	9	1	478
	79.3%	18.6%	1.9%	0.2%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	36	15	0	0	51
	70.6%	29.4%	0%	0%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	41	26	0	2	69
	59.4%	37.7%	0%	2.9%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	3	41	0	0	44
	6.8%	93.2%	0%	0%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	35	1	0	0	36
	97.2%	2.8%	0%	0%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	20	24	0	2	46
	43.5%	52.2%	0%	4.3%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	15	33	0	2	50
	30%	66%	0%	4%	100%
Total	1,765	593	15	16	2,389
	73.9%	24.8%	0.6%	0.7%	100%

TABLE 5: PREVIOUS PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Name of the Colony	Whether Previous Residence was in a Slum		Total
	Yes	No	
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	686	68	754
	91%	9%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	315	93	408
	77.2%	22.8%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	436	21	457
	95.4%	4.6%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	463	15	478
	96.9%	3.1%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	37	14	51
	72.5%	27.5%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	59	10	69
	85.5%	14.5%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	34	10	44
	77.3%	22.7%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	34	2	36
	94.4%	5.6%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	40	6	46
	87%	13%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	47	3	50
	94%	6%	100%
Total	2,151	242	2,393
	89.9%	10.1%	100%

TABLE 6: RESETTLEMENT OF FAMILIES FROM EARLIER LOCATION TO THE SAME COLONY

Name of the Colony	Yes, Shifted to the Same Building	No	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	611	143	754
	81%	19%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	351	57	408
	86%	14%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	374	83	457
	81.8%	18.2%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	378	100	478
	79.1%	20.9%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	39	12	51
	76.5%	23.5%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	44	25	69
	63.8%	36.2%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	15	29	44
	34.1%	65.9%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	29	7	36
	80.6%	19.4%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	29	17	46
	63%	37%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	24	26	50
	48%	52%	100%
Total	1,894	499	2,393
	79.1%	20.9%	100%

TABLE 7: FORMING RELATIONSHIPS WITH NEW NEIGHBOURS

Name of the Colony	Easy	Difficult	Not Made Any Attempts	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	593	142	18	754
	78.6%	18.8%	2.4%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	312	94	2	408
	76.5%	23%	0.5%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	424	33	0	457
	92.8%	7.2%	0%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	421	46	11	478
	88.1%	9.6%	2.3%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	44	6	1	51
	86.3%	11.8%	2%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	52	15	2	69
	75.4%	21.7%	2.9%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	39	5	0	44
	88.6%	11.4%	0%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	31	5	0	36
	86.1%	13.9%	0%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	39	7	0	46
	84.8%	15.2%	0%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	39	10	1	50
	78%	20%	2%	100%
Total	1,994	363	35	2,393
	83.4%	15.2%	1.5%	100%

TABLE 8: RELIGION ACROSS HOUSEHOLDS AND COLONIES

Name of the Colony	Hindus	Muslims	Buddhists	Christians	Others	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	389	246	107	11	1	754
	51.6%	32.6%	14.2%	1.5%	0.1%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	87	285	34	1	1	408
	21.3%	69.9%	8.3%	0.2%	0.2%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	231	98	125	1	2	457
	50.5%	21.4%	27.4%	0.2%	0.4%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	316	85	65	7	5	478
	66.1%	17.8%	13.6%	1.5%	1%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	28	19	3	0	1	51
	54.9%	37.3%	5.9%	0%	2%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	67	1	1	0	0	69
	97.1%	1.4%	1.4%	0%	0%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	7	37	0	0	0	44
	15.9%	84.1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	34	1	1	0	0	36
	94.4%	2.8%	2.8%	0%	0%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	45	0	1	0	0	46
	97.8%	0%	2.2%	0%	0%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	48	0	0	1	1	50
	96%	0%	0%	2%	2%	100%
Total	1,252	772	337	21	11	2,393
	52.3%	32.3%	14.1%	0.9%	0.5%	100%

TABLE 9: CASTE ACROSS HOUSEHOLDS AND COLONIES

Name of the Colony	SC	ST	OBC	DT/NT	Open	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	176	18	95	10	455	754
	23.3%	2.4%	12.6%	1.3%	60.3%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	51	1	57	1	298	408
	12.5%	0.2%	14%	0.2%	73%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	160	16	85	17	179	457
	35%	3.5%	18.6%	3.7%	39.2%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	158	5	93	11	211	478
	33.1%	1%	19.5%	2.3%	44.1%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	6	1	9	0	35	51
	11.8%	2%	17.6%	0%	68.6%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	5	3	7	1	53	69
	7.2%	4.3%	10.1%	1.4%	76.8%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	0	0	0	1	43	44
	0%	0%	0%	2.3%	97.7%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	4	0	6	1	25	36
	11.1%	0%	16.7%	2.8%	69.4%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	2	1	10	0	33	46
	4.3%	2.2%	21.7%	0%	71.7%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	3	0	6	4	37	50
	6%	0%	12%	8%	74%	100%
Total	565	45	368	46	1,369	2,393
	23.6%	1.9%	15.4%	1.9%	57.2%	100%

TABLE 10: EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION OF FAMILY MEMBERS

Name of the Colony	Illiterate	Pre-School	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Higher Secondary	Senior College	ITI	Diploma	Graduate	Post Graduate	Engineering	Medical degree	Ph.D.	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	658	172	798	776	912	370	58	2	2	128	10	2	0	0	3,888
	16.9%	4.4%	20.5%	20%	23.5%	9.5%	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%	3.3%	0.3%	0.1%	0%	0%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	347	112	484	422	487	240	40	6	3	99	13	2	1	0	2,256
	15.4%	5%	21.5%	18.7%	21.6%	10.6%	1.8%	0.3%	0.1%	4.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0%	0%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	441	131	541	507	599	261	67	3	5	125	13	2	0	0	2,695
	16.4%	4.9%	20.1%	18.8%	22.2%	9.7%	2.5%	0.1%	0.2%	4.6%	0.5%	0.1%	0%	0%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	410	130	495	431	480	219	28	0	1	63	7	1	0	0	2,265
	18.1%	5.7%	21.9%	19%	21.2%	9.7%	1.2%	0%	0%	2.8%	0.3%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	72	30	84	77	123	40	4	2	2	23	6	0	1	0	464
	15.5%	6.5%	18.1%	16.6%	26.5%	8.6%	0.9%	0.4%	0.4%	5%	1.3%	0%	0.2%	0%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	21	5	40	38	65	31	4	0	4	17	1	0	0	0	226
	9.3%	2.2%	17.7%	16.8%	28.8%	13.7%	1.8%	0%	1.8%	7.5%	0.4%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	34	17	37	26	51	26	5	1	0	22	3	2	0	0	224
	15.2%	7.6%	16.5%	11.6%	22.8%	11.6%	2.2%	0.4%	0%	9.8%	1.3%	0.9%	0%	0%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	38	16	45	39	65	40	13	0	0	26	2	1	0	0	285
	13.3%	5.6%	15.8%	13.7%	22.8%	14%	4.6%	0%	0%	9.1%	0.7%	0.4%	0%	0%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	20	9	28	34	36	27	4	2	0	11	5	1	0	0	177
	11.3%	5.1%	15.8%	19.2%	20.3%	15.3%	2.3%	1.1%	0%	6.2%	2.8%	0.6%	0%	0%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	32	14	38	45	40	29	4	0	0	25	2	0	0	1	230
	13.9%	6.1%	16.5%	19.6%	17.4%	12.6%	1.7%	0%	0%	10.9%	0.9%	0%	0%	0.4%	100%
Total	2,073	636	2,590	2,395	2,858	1,283	227	16	17	539	62	11	2	1	12,710
	16.3%	5%	20.4%	18.8%	22.5%	10.1%	1.8%	0.1%	0.1%	4.2%	0.5%	0.1%	0%	0%	100%

TABLE 11: LIVELIHOOD OF FAMILY MEMBERS ACROSS COLONIES

Name of the Colony	Self-employed	Service/Job	Business	Daily Labour	Driver	Home-maker	Domestic Help	Unemployed	Student	Other	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	111	430	226	33	164	205	14	2	14	8	1,207
	9.2%	35.6%	18.7%	2.7%	13.6%	17%	1.2%	0.2%	1.2%	0.7%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	75	225	155	10	95	168	5	0	0	1	734
	10.2%	30.7%	21.1%	1.4%	12.9%	22.9%	0.7%	0%	0%	0.1%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	94	336	168	25	130	184	20	3	10	0	970
	9.7%	34.6%	17.3%	2.6%	13.4%	19%	2.1%	0.3%	1%	0%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	64	307	86	28	104	210	23	2	0	2	826
	7.7%	37.2%	10.4%	3.4%	12.6%	25.4%	2.8%	0.2%	0%	0.2%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	11	55	32	2	15	11	4	0	0	2	132
	8.3%	41.7%	24.2%	1.5%	11.4%	8.3%	3%	0%	0%	1.5%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	8	33	8	2	12	21	0	0	0	1	85
	9.4%	38.8%	9.4%	2.4%	14.1%	24.7%	0%	0%	0%	1.2%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	9	24	13	0	9	26	0	1	0	0	82
	11%	29.3%	15.9%	0%	11%	31.7%	0%	1.2%	0%	0%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	13	34	15	1	13	56	0	0	0	1	133
	9.8%	25.6%	11.3%	0.8%	9.8%	42.1%	0%	0%	0%	0.8%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	8	22	15	1	5	30	1	0	0	1	83
	9.6%	26.5%	18.1%	1.2%	6%	36.1%	1.2%	0%	0%	1.2%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	10	36	12	1	8	20	1	0	0	0	88
	11.4%	40.9%	13.6%	1.1%	9.1%	22.7%	1.1%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Total	403	1,502	730	103	555	931	68	8	24	16	4,340
	9.3%	34.6%	16.8%	2.4%	12.8%	21.5%	1.6%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	100%

TABLE 12: MONTHLY INCOME OF THE EARNING MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

Name of the Colony	Less than INR 3,000	INR 3,001–6,000	INR 6,001–9,000	INR 9,001–10,000	INR 10,001–15,000	INR 15,001–20,000	Over INR 20,000	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	39	112	181	344	219	74	41	1,010
	3.9%	11.1%	17.9%	34.1%	21.7%	7.3%	4.1%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	21	88	77	228	86	41	38	579
	3.6%	15.2%	13.3%	39.4%	14.9%	7.1%	6.6%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	30	103	110	267	172	66	54	802
	3.7%	12.8%	13.7%	33.3%	21.4%	8.2%	6.7%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	29	110	124	247	71	34	18	633
	4.6%	17.4%	19.6%	39%	11.2%	5.4%	2.8%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	6	6	18	48	27	12	8	125
	4.8%	4.8%	14.4%	38.4%	21.6%	9.6%	6.4%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	0	2	5	27	9	11	10	64
	0%	3.1%	7.8%	42.2%	14.1%	17.2%	15.6%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	0	3	3	23	12	6	9	56
	0%	5.4%	5.4%	41.1%	21.4%	10.7%	16.1%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	0	7	9	28	20	8	6	78
	0%	9%	11.5%	35.9%	25.6%	10.3%	7.7%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	1	5	4	13	18	5	7	53
	1.9%	9.4%	7.5%	24.5%	34%	9.4%	13.2%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	2	7	6	25	15	8	7	70
	2.9%	10%	8.6%	35.7%	21.4%	11.4%	10%	100%
Total	128	443	537	1,250	649	265	198	3,470
	3.7%	12.8%	15.5%	36%	18.7%	7.6%	5.7%	100%

TABLE 13: FREQUENT HEALTH ISSUES OF FAMILY MEMBERS

	Blood Pressure	Pain/Headache	Heart Problem	Asthma	Fever/Dengue/ Malaria	Ear/Eye Ail- ments	Specially abled	Skin Infection	Paralysis	Thyroid	Tuberculosis	Mental Health/ Epilepsy	Other Sickness	Total
Below 6 years	1	2	0	1	11	0	2	7	0	2	0	2	6	34
	2.9%	5.9%	0%	2.9%	32.4%	0%	5.9%	20.6%	0%	5.9%	0%	5.9%	17.6%	100%
7-14 years	1	2	3	1	27	5	3	11	0	3	2	3	10	71
	1.4%	2.8%	4.2%	1.4%	38%	7%	4.2%	15.5%	0%	4.2%	2.8%	4.2%	14.1%	100%
15-18 years	0	2	1	0	6	1	2	1	0	0	6	3	2	24
	0%	8.3%	4.2%	0%	25%	4.2%	8.3%	4.2%	0%	0%	25%	12.5%	8.3%	100%
19-25 years	3	3	3	1	11	0	4	8	0	0	2	3	9	47
	6.4%	6.4%	6.4%	2.1%	23.4%	0%	8.5%	17%	0%	0%	4.3%	6.4%	19.1%	100%
26-45 years	137	51	13	12	60	1	13	17	3	17	7	5	60	396
	34.6%	12.9%	3.3%	3%	15.2%	0.3%	3.3%	4.3%	0.8%	4.3%	1.8%	1.3%	15.2%	100%
46-59 years	107	26	13	15	11	3	3	4	2	3	1	2	24	214
	50%	12.1%	6.1%	7%	5.1%	1.4%	1.4%	1.9%	0.9%	1.4%	0.5%	0.9%	11.2%	100%
60 and above	102	27	18	15	7	1	1	0	8	4	2	1	21	207
	49.3%	13%	8.7%	7.2%	3.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0%	3.9%	1.9%	1%	0.5%	10.1%	100%
Total	351	113	51	45	133	11	28	48	13	29	20	19	132	993
	35.3%	11.4%	5.1%	4.5%	13.4%	1.1%	2.8%	4.8%	1.3%	2.9%	2%	1.9%	13.3%	100%

TABLE 14: CHILDREN DROPPED OUT PER FAMILY (ADULT RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	1	2	3	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	62	8	12	82
	75.6%	9.8%	14.6%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	21	0	2	23
	91.3%	0%	8.7%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	57	13	6	76
	75%	17.1%	7.9%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	58	12	11	81
	71.6%	14.8%	13.6%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	2	1	0	3
	66.7%	33.3%	0%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	4	0	0	4
	100%	0%	0%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	1	0	1	2
	50%	0%	50%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	0	0	0	0
	0%	0%	0%	0%
Nirlon, Goregaon	3	1	0	4
	75%	25%	0%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	1	0	0	1
	100%	0%	0%	100%
Total	209	35	32	276*
	76%	12.5%	11.5%	100%

*N=276, number of children out of school

TABLE 15: LOCATION OF SCHOOL (CHILD RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	Within R&R Building	Independent Structure, Within the Colony	Independent Structure, Outside the Colony	In Market	Other	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	77	223	280	54	118	659
	11.68%	33.84%	42.49%	8.19%	17.91%	
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	20	79	182	3	135	397
	5.04%	19.9%	45.84%	0.76%	34.01%	
Vashi Naka, Chembur	37	82	163	6	168	423
	8.75%	19.39%	38.53%	1.42%	39.72%	
Mahul, Chembur	48	32	240	3	143	435
	11.03%	7.36%	55.17%	0.69%	32.87%	
Bhakti Park, Wadala	3	3	23	0	24	50
	6%	6%	46%	0%	48%	
Durga Nagar, Majas	1	0	23	2	43	66
	1.52%	0%	34.85%	3.03%	65.15%	
Wonderland, Oshiwara	0	0	22	3	18	42
	0%	0%	52%	7%	43%	
Nesco, Goregaon	2	0	13	0	21	36
	5.56%	0%	36.11%	0%	58.33%	
Nirlon, Goregaon	0	1	10	0	35	46
	0%	2%	22%	0%	76%	
Khandarpada, Dahisar	0	0	19	5	15	35
	0%	0%	54%	14%	43%	
Total	188	420	975	76	720	2189*
	8.59%	19.19%	44.54%	3.47%	32.89%	108.68%

*N=2189 number of children currently attending school, multiple response so total percentage exceeds 100%

TABLE 16: TIME TAKEN TO TRAVEL TO SCHOOL (CHILD RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	Less than 10 min	11–15 min	16–30 min	31–45 min	1 hour	More than 1 hour	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	311	124	146	12	52	14	659
	47.2%	18.8%	22.2%	1.8%	7.9%	2.1%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	157	94	121	4	16	5	397
	39.5%	23.7%	30.5%	1%	4%	1.3%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	191	102	85	4	30	11	423
	45.2%	24.1%	20.1%	0.9%	7.1%	2.6%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	95	33	119	11	111	66	435
	21.8%	7.6%	27.4%	2.5%	25.5%	15.2%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	9	6	21	3	10	1	50
	18%	12%	42%	6%	20%	2%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	32	8	18	2	5	1	66
	48.5%	12.1%	27.3%	3%	7.6%	1.5%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	9	12	15	4	2	0	42
	21.4%	28.6%	35.7%	9.5%	4.8%	0%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	12	5	16	0	2	1	36
	33.3%	13.9%	44.4%	0%	5.6%	2.8%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	5	7	27	2	5	0	46
	10.87%	15.22%	58.7%	4.35%	10.87%	0%	100
Khandarpada, Dahisar	12	8	14	1	0	0	35
	34.3%	22.9%	40%	2.9%	0%	0%	100%
Total	833	399	582	43	233	99	2189*
	38.05%	18.23%	26.59%	1.96%	10.64%	4.52%	100%

*N=2189 number of children currently attending school

TABLE 17: DISTANCE BETWEEN HOUSE TO SCHOOL (IN KM) (CHILD RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	500 m or Less	501 m–2 km	More than 2 km–5 km	More than 5 km	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	221	252	98	88	659
	33.5%	38.2%	14.9%	13.4%	
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	161	200	29	7	397
	40.6%	50.4%	7.3%	1.8%	
Vashi Naka, Chembur	221	152	25	25	423
	52.2%	35.9%	5.9%	5.9%	
Mahul, Chembur	75	118	124	118	435
	17.2%	27.1%	28.5%	27.1%	
Bhakti Park, Wadala	9	21	18	2	50
	18%	42%	36%	4%	
Durga Nagar, Majas	31	25	10	0	66
	47%	37.9%	15.2%	0%	
Wonderland, Oshiwara	8	26	6	2	42
	19%	61.9%	14.3%	4.8%	
Nesco, Goregaon	14	19	3	0	36
	38.9%	52.8%	8.3%	0%	
Nirlon, Goregaon	22	23	1	0	46
	47.83%	50%	2.17%	0%	
Khandarpada, Dahisar	12	21	2	0	35
	34.3%	60%	5.7%	0%	
Total	774	857	316	242	2189*
	35.36%	39.15%	14.44%	11.06%	

*N=2189 number of children currently attending school

TABLE 18: MODE OF TRANSPORT USED TO GO TO SCHOOL (CHILD RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	Train	Bus	Shared Auto	Private Auto	Private Vehicle	Walking	Other	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	137	100	52	23	4	429	12	659
	20.79%	15.17%	7.89%	3.49%	0.61%	65.1%	1.82%	
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	19	55	62	39	11	226	8	397
	4.79%	13.85%	15.62%	9.82%	2.77%	56.93%	2.02%	
Vashi Naka, Chembur	11	103	14	25	4	302	7	423
	2.6%	24.35%	3.31%	5.91%	0.95%	71.39%	1.65%	
Mahul, Chembur	12	312	8	20	15	113	6	435
	2.76%	71.72%	1.84%	4.6%	3.45%	25.98%	1.38%	
Bhakti Park, Wadala	0	30	0	3	5	13	1	50
	0%	60%	0%	6%	10%	26%	2%	
Durga Nagar, Majas	3	22	5	11	4	26	4	66
	4.55%	33.33%	7.58%	16.67%	6.06%	39.39%	6.06%	
Wonderland, Oshiwara	2	0	3	7	11	8	12	42
	4.76%	0%	7.14%	16.67%	26.19%	19.05%	28.57%	
Nesco, Goregaon	4	4	0	11	2	18	0	36
	11.11%	11.11%	0%	30.56%	5.56%	50%	0%	
Nirlon, Goregaon	2	0	0	3	1	8	2	46
	4.35%	0%	0%	6.52%	2.17%	17.39%	4.35%	
Khandarpada, Dahisar	0	17	0	9	5	8	4	35
	0%	49%	0%	26%	14%	23%	11%	
Total	190	643	144	151	62	1151	56	2189*
	8.68%	29.37%	6.58%	6.9%	2.83%	52.58%	2.56%	109.5%

*N=2,189 number of children currently attending school, multiple response so total percentage exceeds 100%

TABLE 19: COST INCURRED ON TRAVELLING TO SCHOOL PER MONTH (CHILD RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	No Cost	INR 100 or Less	INR 101-300	INR 301-500	INR 501-999	INR 1,000-1,500	INR 1,501 or More	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	192	43	61	107	174	69	13	659
	29.1%	6.5%	9.3%	16.2%	26.4%	10.5%	2%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	180	16	21	43	80	40	17	397
	45.3%	4%	5.3%	10.8%	20.2%	10.1%	4.3%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	240	20	4	60	65	26	8	423
	56.7%	4.7%	0.9%	14.2%	15.4%	6.1%	1.9%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	91	47	20	36	86	87	68	435
	20.9%	10.8%	4.6%	8.3%	19.8%	20%	15.6%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	11	6	5	10	7	9	2	50
	22%	12%	10%	20%	14%	18%	4%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	24	1	5	7	13	12	4	66
	36.4%	1.5%	7.6%	10.6%	19.7%	18.2%	6.1%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	6	3	2	4	13	11	3	42
	14.3%	7.1%	4.8%	9.5%	31%	26.2%	7.1%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	14	7	1	3	5	6	0	36
	38.9%	19.4%	2.8%	8.3%	13.9%	16.7%	0%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	28	4	4	0	0	8	2	46
	60.87	8.7	8.7	0	0	17.39	4.35	100
Khandarpada, Dahisar	5	1	0	5	11	11	2	35
	14.3%	2.9%	0%	14.3%	31.4%	31.4%	5.7%	100%
Total	791	148	123	275	454	279	119	2189*
	36.14%	6.76%	5.62%	12.56%	20.74%	12.75%	5.44%	100%

*N=2189 number of children currently attending school

TABLE 20: CHILDREN WHO ATTEND TUITION (CHILD RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	Children Attending Tuition	Children Not Attending Tuition	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	401	353	754
	53.2%	46.8%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	265	143	408
	65%	35%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	274	183	457
	60%	40%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	194	284	478
	40.6%	59.4%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	32	19	51
	62.7%	37.3%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	50	19	69
	72.5%	27.5%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	16	28	44
	36.4%	63.6%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	27	9	36
	75%	25%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	36	10	46
	78.3%	21.7%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	20	30	50
	40%	60%	100%
Total	1315	1,078	2,393
	54.95%	45.05%	100%

TABLE 21: HOURS SPENT IN TUITION DAILY (CHILD RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	1 Hour	2 Hours	3 Hours	4 Hours	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	62	166	142	31	401
	15.46%	41.4%	35.41%	7.73%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	1	96	155	13	265
	0.38%	36.23%	58.49%	4.91%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	15	113	120	26	274
	5.47%	41.24%	43.8%	9.49%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	4	44	140	6	194
	2%	23%	72%	3%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	3	8	20	1	32
	9.38%	25%	62.5%	3.13%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	0	13	33	4	50
	0%	26%	66%	8%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	0	6	8	2	16
	0%	38%	50%	13%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	0	0	24	3	27
	0%	0%	89%	11%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	10	19	3	2	36
	27.78%	52.78%	8.33%	5.56%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	1	4	14	1	20
	5%	20%	70%	5%	100%
Total	96	469	659	89	1315*
	7.3%	35.67%	50.11%	6.77%	100%

*N=1315, number of children who attend tuition, multiple response since some children attend more than one tuition class, hence total percentage exceeds 100%

TABLE 22: LOCATION OF TUITION (CHILD RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	Inside Own Building	In Own Colony	Outside Own Colony	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	106	235	60	401
	26.43%	58.6%	14.96%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	104	112	49	265
	39.25%	42.26%	18.49%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	80	116	78	274
	29.2%	42.34%	28.47%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	98	58	38	194
	51%	30%	20%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	6	17	9	32
	18.75%	53.13%	28.13%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	7	25	18	50
	14%	50%	36%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	11	1	4	16
	68.75%	6.25%	25%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	4	5	18	27
	14.81%	18.52%	66.67%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	10	10	16	36
	27.78%	27.78%	44.44%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	6	7	7	20
	30%	35%	35%	100%
Total	432	586	297	1315*
	32.85	44.56	22.59	100

*N=1315, number of children who attend tuition, multiple response since some children attend more than one tuition class, hence total percentage exceeds 100%

TABLE 23: FREE TIME ACTIVITIES (CHILD RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	TV	Study	Sleeping	Mobile/Social Media	Games/Play	Drawing etc.	Free Play (Masti)	Help in House-work	Roaming	Dance	Cycling	Book Reading	Talking With Friends	Working	Other Activities	Nothing	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	165 21.9%	149 19.8%	11 1.5%	111 14.7%	66 8.8%	49 6.5%	10 1.3%	12 1.6%	27 3.6%	11 1.5%	6 0.8%	18 2.4%	4 0.5%	5 0.7%	66 8.8%	44 5.8%	754 100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	165 40.4%	70 17.2%	10 2.5%	33 8.1%	57 14%	10 2.5%	18 4.4%	9 2.2%	9 2.2%	1 0.2%	5 1.2%	2 0.5%	0 0%	4 1%	7 1.7%	8 2%	408 100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	163 35.7%	27 5.9%	4 0.9%	16 3.5%	65 14.2%	31 6.8%	11 2.4%	17 3.7%	21 4.6%	14 3.1%	1 0.2%	18 3.9%	1 0.2%	5 1.1%	37 8.1%	26 5.7%	457 100%
Mahul, Chembur	218 45.6%	62 13%	17 3.6%	5 1%	69 14.4%	7 1.5%	12 2.5%	20 4.2%	11 2.3%	0 0%	4 0.8%	9 1.9%	3 0.6%	5 1%	14 2.9%	22 4.6%	478 100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	27 52.9%	6 11.8%	3 5.9%	0 0%	6 11.8%	0 0%	2 3.9%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 3.9%	0 0%	3 5.9%	1 2%	51 100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	37 53.6%	3 4.3%	5 7.2%	6 8.7%	3 4.3%	3 4.3%	0 0%	1 1.4%	0 0%	0 0%	1 1.4%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 2.9%	8 11.6%	69 100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	28 63.6%	3 6.8%	1 2.3%	1 2.3%	4 9.1%	1 2.3%	3 6.8%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4.5%	1 2.3%	44 100%
Nesco, Goregaon	18 50%	5 13.9%	7 19.4%	1 2.8%	3 8.3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 5.6%	36 100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	28 60.9%	3 6.5%	1 2.2%	3 6.5%	2 4.3%	2 4.3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2.2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2.2%	5 10.9%	46 100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	23 46%	2 4%	3 6%	2 4%	2 4%	2 4%	0 0%	2 4%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 4%	11 22%	50 100%
Total	872 36.4%	330 13.8%	62 2.6%	178 7.4%	277 11.6%	105 4.4%	56 2.3%	61 2.5%	69 2.9%	26 1.1%	19 0.8%	47 2%	10 0.4%	19 0.8%	134 5.6%	128 5.3%	2,393 100%

TABLE 24: IDEAL SPACE FOR RECREATION (CHILD RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	TV	Study	At Home	Games/ Ground/Indoor	Swimming Pool	Mall/Resort	Garden	Library	Dance	Drawing	Beach	Outside Colony for Travel	Nothing	Not Able to Reply	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	17 2.3%	2 0.3%	20 2.7%	137 18.2%	3 0.4%	22 2.9%	115 15.3%	6 0.8%	8 1.1%	0 0%	15 2%	195 25.9%	58 7.7%	156 20.7%	754 100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	0 0%	2 0.5%	3 0.7%	94 23%	5 1.2%	2 0.5%	213 52.2%	14 3.4%	13 3.2%	2 0.5%	1 0.2%	29 7.1%	17 4.2%	13 3.2%	408 100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	4 0.9%	5 1.1%	15 3.3%	189 41.4%	11 2.4%	2 0.4%	47 10.3%	13 2.8%	40 8.8%	9 2%	1 0.2%	47 10.3%	33 7.2%	41 9%	457 100%
Mahul, Chembur	3 0.6%	2 0.4%	38 7.9%	154 32.2%	6 1.3%	2 0.4%	150 31.4%	16 3.3%	16 3.3%	10 2.1%	2 0.4%	26 5.4%	11 2.3%	42 8.8%	478 100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	0 0%	0 0%	3 5.9%	15 29.4%	3 5.9%	0 0%	10 19.6%	2 3.9%	2 3.9%	0 0%	0 0%	10 19.6%	0 0%	6 11.8%	51 100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	0 0%	0 0%	1 1.4%	5 7.2%	1 1.4%	0 0%	30 43.5%	3 4.3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	4 5.8%	16 23.2%	9 13%	69 100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2.3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	43 97.7%	0 0%	44 100%
Nesco, Goregaon	0 0%	0 0%	3 8.3%	2 5.6%	0 0%	0 0%	26 72.2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2.8%	4 11.1%	0 0%	36 100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	0 0%	1 2.2%	1 2.2%	4 8.7%	2 4.3%	0 0%	17 37%	0 0%	1 2.2%	1 2.2%	0 0%	2 4.3%	11 23.9%	6 13%	46 100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 6%	1 2%	0 0%	15 30%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 2%	17 34%	13 26%	50 100%
Total	24 1%	12 0.5%	84 3.5%	603 25.2%	32 1.3%	28 1.2%	624 26.1%	54 2.3%	80 3.3%	22 0.9%	19 0.8%	315 13.2%	210 8.8%	286 12%	2,393 100%

TABLE 25: SAFETY OF PLAY SPACES (ADULT RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	Play Spaces Safe	Play Spaces Unsafe	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	423	331	754
	56.1%	43.9%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	204	204	408
	50%	50%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	207	250	457
	45.3%	54.7%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	198	280	478
	41.4%	58.6%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	22	29	51
	43.1%	56.9%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	38	31	69
	55.1%	44.9%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	30	14	44
	68.2%	31.8%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	25	11	36
	69.4%	30.6%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	22	24	46
	47.8%	52.1%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	31	19	50
	62%	38%	100%
Total	1,197	1,196	2,393
	50%	50%	100%

TABLE 26: REASONS WHY PLAY SPACES ARE PERCEIVED UNSAFE FOR CHILDREN (ADULT RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	Quarrelling	No good atmosphere	Cleanliness	Fear of safety	Addiction	Transport	Other	Ground/Open space	Fear of injuries	Children misbehave	
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	5	81	22	158	31	5	18	13	6	11	331
	1.5%	24.5%	6.6%	47.7%	9.4%	1.5%	5.4%	3.9%	1.8%	3.3%	
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	4	154	9	20	1	21	1	3	6	1	204
	2.0%	75.5%	4.4%	9.8%	0.5%	10.3%	0.5%	1.5%	2.9%	0.5%	
Vashi Naka, Chembur	2	144	14	18	15	34	26	7	6	4	250
	0.8%	57.6%	5.6%	7.2%	6.0%	13.6%	10.4%	2.8%	2.4%	1.6%	
Mahul, Chembur	4	129	47	23	2	12	9	37	19	2	280
	1.4%	46.1%	16.8%	8.2%	0.7%	4.3%	3.2%	13.2%	6.8%	0.7%	
Bhakti Park, Wadala	0	16	1	7	0	0	2	3	1	0	29
	0.0%	55.2%	3.4%	24.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	10.3%	3.4%	0.0%	
Durga Nagar, Majas	1	17	1	3	2	7	1	3	1	0	31
	3.2%	54.8%	3.2%	9.7%	6.5%	22.6%	3.2%	9.7%	3.2%	0.0%	
Wonderland, Oshiwara	0	4	2	3	1	0	3	2	0	0	14
	0.0%	28.6%	14.3%	21.4%	7.1%	0.0%	21.4%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
Nesco, Goregaon	1	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	11
	9.1%	63.6%	9.1%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	18.2%	0.0%	
Nirlon, Goregaon	3	4	0	1	3	3	0	7	5	0	24
	12.5%	16.6%	0.0%	4.1%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%	29.1%	20.8%	0.0%	
Khandarpada, Dahisar	3	12	0	3	2	4	0	1	0	0	19
	15.8%	63.2%	0.0%	15.8%	10.5%	21.1%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	
Total	25	576	97	239	57	89	60	70	41	18	1,196*

*N=1,196, number of parents who felt that play spaces were unsafe, multiple response so total percentage exceeds 100%

TABLE 27: WHY CURRENT PLAY SPACES ARE SAFE FOR CHILDREN (ADULT RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	Within our Sight	Inside Home	We Know People Around	Corridor	We Feel Safe	Other	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	69	75	9	13	50	65	266
	25.9%	28.2%	3.4%	4.9%	18.8%	24.4%	
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	62	45	1	62	21	0	191
	32.5%	23.6%	0.5%	32.5%	11%	0%	
Vashi Naka, Chembur	39	18	10	26	49	0	142
	27.5%	12.7%	7%	18.3%	34.5%	0%	
Mahul, Chembur	44	27	1	47	31	0	150
	29.3%	18%	0.7%	31.3%	20.7%	0%	
Bhakti Park, Wadala	3	5	0	0	0	0	8
	37.5%	62.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	
Durga Nagar, Majas	5	2	1	0	9	0	17
	29.4%	11.8%	5.9%	0%	52.9%	0%	
Wonderland, Oshiwara	0	4	0	8	0	0	12
	0%	33.3%	0%	66.7%	0%	0%	
Nesco, Goregaon	6	12	2	0	3	0	23
	26.1%	52.2%	8.7%	0%	13%	0%	
Nirlon, Goregaon	0	0	1	0	7	0	8
	0%	0%	12.5%	0%	87.5%	0%	
Khandarpada, Dahisar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Total	228	188	25	156	170	65	817
	27.9%	23%	3%	19.1%	20.8%	7.9%	

*N=817 number of parents who responded to this question, of the 1,197 parents who stated play spaces were safe

TABLE 28: FEELING UNSAFE IN COLONY SPACES (CHILD RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	Entire Colony	Roads	Weight Bridge Company	Ground/Garden	Outside Area/Slums	Closed Houses	Specific Buildings	BPCI/HPCL	Within Buildings	Specific Location	Other than Above	Feel Safe	Don't Know	Total	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	145	165	0	131	81	0	67	1	19	10	50	0	85	754	754
	19.2%	21.9%	0%	17.4%	10.7%	0%	8.9%	0.1%	2.5%	1.3%	6.6%	0%	11.3%	100%	100%
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	95	77	67	1	1	5	94	0	6	1	15	0	46	408	408
	23.3%	18.9%	16.4%	0.2%	0.2%	1.2%	23%	0%	1.5%	0.2%	3.7%	0%	11.3%	100%	100%
Vashi Naka, Chembur	117	53	0	5	3	40	144	2	4	11	18	0	60	457	457
	25.6%	11.6%	0%	1.1%	0.7%	8.8%	31.5%	0.4%	0.9%	2.4%	3.9%	0%	13.1%	100%	100%
Mahul, Chembur	89	52	0	4	32	0	183	35	32	8	18	1	24	478	478
	18.6%	10.9%	0%	0.8%	6.7%	0%	38.3%	7.3%	6.7%	1.7%	3.8%	0.2%	5%	100%	100%
Bhakti Park, Wadala	7	15	0	1	2	0	12	0	1	1	5	0	7	51	51
	13.7%	29.4%	0%	2%	3.9%	0%	23.5%	0%	2%	2%	9.8%	0%	13.7%	100%	100%
Durga Nagar, Majas	30	4	0	0	0	0	11	0	3	4	0	6	11	69	69
	43.5%	5.8%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15.9%	0%	4.3%	5.8%	0%	8.7%	15.9%	100%	100%
Wonderland, Oshiwara	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	44	44
	95.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2.3%	0%	2.3%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Nesco, Goregaon	20	9	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	36	36
	55.6%	25%	0%	8.3%	0%	0%	8.3%	0%	0%	0%	2.8%	0%	0%	100%	100%
Nirlon, Goregaon	18	2	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	0	2	4	9	46	46
	39.1%	4.3%	0%	0%	0%	0%	15.2%	0%	8.7%	0%	4.3%	8.7%	19.6%	100%	100%
Khandarpada, Dahisar	17	5	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	0	0	8	9	50	50
	34%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	14%	0%	8%	0%	0%	16%	18%	100%	100%
Total	580	382	67	145	119	45	528	38	74	35	110	19	251	2,393	2,393
	24.2%	16%	2.8%	6.1%	5%	1.9%	22.1%	1.6%	3.1%	1.5%	4.6%	0.8%	10.5%	100%	100%

TABLE 29: SAFETY CONCERNS REGARDING CHILDREN (ADULT RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	Safety of Child/ Trafficking	Not Good Atmosphere	Poor Quality of Education	Quarrelling amongst Children	Theft	Addiction	Sexual Harassment/ Rape	Cleanliness/ Health Issues	Accidents	No Play ground	Bad Quality Water	No Jobs for Youth/ Future Uncertain	No Worries	
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	99	17	81	8	0	13	6	19	16	12	0	2	50	323
	30.7%	5.3%	25.1%	2.5%	0%	4%	1.9%	5.9%	5%	3.7%	0%	0.6%	15.5%	
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	124	39	38	17	2	38	10	16	11	2	0	2	58	357
	34.7%	10.9%	10.6%	4.8%	0.6%	10.6%	2.8%	4.5%	3.1%	0.6%	0%	0.6%	16.2%	
Vashi Naka, Chembur	156	44	31	27	0	24	11	8	42	2	0	0	47	392
	39.8%	11.2%	7.9%	6.9%	0%	6.1%	2.8%	2%	10.7%	0.5%	0%	0%	12%	
Mahul, Chembur	79	21	115	13	0	14	5	93	11	5	6	0	19	381
	20.7%	5.5%	30.2%	3.4%	0%	3.7%	1.3%	24.4%	2.9%	1.3%	1.6%	0%	5%	
Bhakti Park, Wadala	11	3	12	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	12	44
	25%	6.8%	27.3%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	0%	2.3%	2.3%	2.3%	0%	0%	27.3%	
Durga Nagar, Majas	6	2	9	1	0	2	5	0	7	1	0	0	17	50
	12%	4%	18%	2%	0%	4%	10%	0%	14%	2%	0%	0%	34%	
Wonderland, Oshiwara	4	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	31	41
	9.8%	2.4%	0%	2.4%	0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	0%	0%	0%	75.6%	
Nesco, Goregaon	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	23	32
	6.3%	0%	15.6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	3.1%	0%	0%	3.1%	71.9%	
Nirlon, Goregaon	3	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	13	25
	12%	0%	0%	8%	0%	0%	4%	0%	16%	8%	0%	0%	52%	
Khandarpada, Dahisar	5	0	2	1	0	0	2	0	4	1	0	0	16	31
	16.1%	0%	6.5%	3.2%	0%	0%	6.5%	0%	12.9%	3.2%	0%	0%	51.6%	
Total	489	127	293	71	3	93	41	138	98	26	6	5	286	1676
	29.2%	7.6%	17.5%	4.2%	0.2%	5.5%	2.4%	8.2%	5.8%	1.6%	0.4%	0.3%	17.1%	

TABLE 30: SERVICES AND AMENITIES NEEDED IN R&R COLONIES (ADULT RESPONDENTS)

Name of the Colony	Good Environment	Employment	Safety Services	Cleanliness	School	Transport	Want to Shift Back	No Point Giving Suggestions	Water Facilities	All is Good	Infrastructure/ Facilities	Space/Ground/ Parking	Other Issues	Total
Lallubhai Compound, Mankhurd	22	7	93	497	52	30	0	33	40	4	164	148	46	698
	3.2%	1%	13.3%	71.2%	7.4%	4.3%	0%	4.7%	5.7%	0.6%	23.5%	21.2%	6.6%	
Indian Oil Nagar, Govandi	6	1	13	337	11	1	0	20	36	12	48	173	7	404
	1.5%	0.2%	3.2%	83.4%	2.7%	0.2%	0%	5%	8.9%	3%	11.9%	42.8%	1.7%	
Vashi Naka, Chembur	4	0	35	137	32	18	0	28	16	7	63	208	16	431
	0.9%	0%	8.1%	31.8%	7.4%	4.2%	0%	6.5%	3.7%	1.6%	14.6%	48.3%	3.7%	
Mahul, Chembur	4	10	6	255	48	35	58	15	65	6	37	36	27	470
	0.9%	2.1%	1.3%	54.3%	10.2%	7.4%	12.3%	3.2%	13.8%	1.3%	7.9%	7.7%	5.7%	
Bhakti Park, Wadala	0	0	1	22	10	10	0	4	10	0	18	7	1	50
	0%	0%	2%	44%	20%	20%	0%	8%	20%	0%	36%	14%	2%	
Durga Nagar, Majas	0	0	7	12	3	1	0	24	4	3	14	17	2	67
	0%	0%	10.4%	17.9%	4.5%	1.5%	0%	35.8%	6%	4.5%	20.9%	25.4%	3%	
Wonderland, Oshiwara	1	0	1	19	2	1	0	13	0	0	5	16	1	44
	2.3%	0%	2.3%	43.2%	4.5%	2.3%	0%	29.5%	0%	0%	11.4%	36.4%	2.3%	
Nesco, Goregaon	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	28	0	0	3	1	3	36
	0%	0%	0%	5.6%	2.8%	5.6%	0%	77.8%	0%	0%	8.3%	2.8%	8.3%	
Nirlon, Goregaon	0	0	3	4	6	0	0	16	7	1	7	16	1	45
	0%	0%	6.7%	8.9%	13.3%	0%	0%	35.6%	15.6%	2.2%	15.6%	35.6%	2.2%	
Khandarpada, Dahisar	0	0	6	8	2	0	0	17	4	5	6	14	2	49
	0%	0%	12.2%	16.3%	4.1%	0%	0%	34.7%	8.2%	10.2%	12.2%	28.6%	4.1%	
Total	37	18	165	1293	167	98	58	198	182	38	365	636	106	2294*

*N=2294 number of households that responded to this question, (please note that 99 households chose not to respond to this). Multiple responses, hence total exceed 100%.

TABLE 31: FACILITIES REQUIRED MENTIONED GENDER-WISE (CHILD RESPONDENTS)

	Safety	Ground	Garden	Cleanliness	Hospital	Good School	Gym and Swimming pool	Library	Clean water	Dance /Hobbies etc	All Facilities required	Ambulance	Transport	Other	Facilities not required	Total
Male	59	347	346	103	15	21	76	44	13	29	20	10	10	43	137	1273
	4.6%	27.3%	27.2%	8.1%	1.2%	1.6%	6%	3.5%	1%	2.3%	1.6%	0.8%	0.8%	3.4%	10.8%	100%
Female	56	293	297	113	14	22	23	50	10	60	19	6	5	44	108	1120
	5%	26.2%	26.5%	10.1%	1.3%	2%	2.1%	4.5%	0.9%	5.4%	1.7%	0.5%	0.4%	3.9%	9.6%	100%
Total	115	640	643	216	29	43	99	94	23	89	39	16	15	87	245	2393
	4.8%	26.7%	26.9%	9%	1.2%	1.8%	4.1%	3.9%	1%	3.7%	1.6%	0.7%	0.6%	3.6%	10.2%	100%

ANNEXURE III.

DCPR 33 (10) REDEVELOPMENT FOR REHABILITATION OF SLUM DWELLERS AND DCPR 33 (20) AFFORDABLE HOUSING (AH)/ REHABILITATION & RESETTLEMENT (R & R) – A COMPARISON BASED ON SELECT INDICATORS

Name of R&R Colony	DCPR 33 (10) Redevelopment for Rehabilitation of Slum Dwellers	DCPR 33 (20) Affordable Housing (AH) / Rehabilitation & Resettlement (R & R).
FSI (Floor Space Index)	FSI to be sanctioned on a Slum Rehabilitation scheme site may exceed 3. Maximum Permissible FSI that can be sanctioned on any slum site shall be 4 or sum total of rehabilitation BUA plus incentive BUA whichever is more with Minimum Tenement Density of 650 per Net Hectare.	Plot area < 2000, Minimum road width 12 m with maximum permissible FSI of 3 Plot area > 2000, Minimum road width 18 m with maximum permissible FSI of 4
Tenement Size	27.88 sq. m	25 sq m
Tenement Density	Minimum tenement Density in situ under any Slum Rehabilitation Project will be 650 tenements per net hectare. Due to local planning constraints and viability of the Slum Rehabilitation Project, the tenement density norms of 650 per net hectare may be reduced upto 25% by Chief Executive Officer, SRA subject to minimum tenement density of 500 per net hectare	500- 650 tenements per net hectare
Amenities	<p>Aaganwadi, Health Centre / Outpost, Community Hall / Gymnasium / Fitness Centre, Skill Development Centre, Women Entrepreneurship Centre, Yuva Kendra / Library Society Office, and Religious Structures:</p> <p>8.1 There shall be Balwadi, Welfare hall and any of two amenities mentioned above .There shall be health Centre/ outpost, Aaganwadi, skill development centre, women entrepreneurship centre, yuvakendra / library of size 27.88 sq. m for every multiple of or part of 250 hutment dwellers. Balwadi shall also be provided for on a similar scale. An office for the Co-operative housing society shall be also constructed for every 100 rehab tenements.</p> <p>However, if the number of rehab tenements exceeds 100 then for every 100 rehab tenements such additional society office shall be constructed.</p> <p>There shall be a community hall for rehab bldg. of the Project as a part of the rehabilitation component. The area of such hall shall be 2% of rehab built up area of all the buildings or 200 sq. m whichever is less.</p> <p>Religious structures existing prior to redevelopment, if allowed in accordance with the guidelines issued by Govt. from time to time as part of redevelopment shall not exceed the area that existed prior to redevelopment.</p> <p>Other social infrastructure like School, Dispensary and Gymnasium run by Public Authority or Charitable Trust that existed prior to the redevelopment shall be allowed without increase in existing area.</p>	<p>Specific mention of Yogalaya or Fitness Centre and Ashray Yojana</p> <p>In every residential building, either existing or constructed or proposed to be constructed for the use of existing or proposed Co- Operative Housing Society, a Yogalaya or Fitness Centre including toilet facilities will be permitted.</p>

	<p>However, it is provided that in the slum rehabilitation project of less than 250 hutments, there shall be Balwadi, Welfare hall and any of two amenities mentioned above, as decided by co-operative housing society of slum dwellers, of size of 27.88 sq.mt and office for the Cooperative housing society.</p> <p>CEO, SRA may permit accumulation of the amenities mentioned above but ensure that it shall serve equitably to the rehab area.</p> <p>8.2 All the areas underlying Aaganwadi, health centre / outpost, communityhall /gymnasium / fitness centre, skill development centre, women entrepreneurship centre, yuvakendra / library community hall/s, society office, balwadi/s, religious structure/s, social infrastructure like School, Dispensary, Gymnasium run by Public Authority or Charitable Trust, the commercial areas given by way of incentives to the cooperative society and the nongovernmental organisation shall be free of cost and shall form part of rehabilitation component and it is on this basis the free-sale component will be computed. These provisions shall apply to construction of transit camps under DC Regulations 33(11) also.</p> <p>8.3 Aaganwadi, health centre / outpost, community hall / gymnasium / fitness centre, skill development centre, women entrepreneurship centre, yuvakendra / library society office, Balwadi/sand religious structures, social infrastructure like School, Dispensary and Gymnasium run by Public Authority or Charitable Trust in the rehab component shall not be counted towards the FSI even while computing permissible FSI on site.</p>	
Relaxation in Building and Other Requirements	<p>6.1 Separate kitchen shall not be necessary. Cooking space (alcove) shall be allowed without any minimum size restrictions. Where a kitchen is provided, the minimum area shall be 5 sq. m provided the width shall be at least 1.5 m.</p> <p>6.2 There shall be no size restriction for bath or water closet unit. Moreover, for bathroom, water closet or kitchen, there shall be no stipulation of one wall abutting open space, etc. as long as artificial light & ventilation through any means are provided.</p> <p>6.3 In water closet flushing system shall be provided with minimum seat size of 0.46 m (18 inches).</p> <p>6.4 A septic tank filter bed shall be permitted with a capacity of 150 liters per capita, where the municipal services are likely to be available within 4-5 years</p> <p>6.5 In the rehabilitation component, lift shall not be insisted upon, upto ground plus five floors.</p> <p>6.6 Notwithstanding anything contained in this regulation areas of common passages not exceeding 2.0 m in width provided in rehabilitation component to give access shall not be counted towards FSI even while computing FSI on site.</p> <p>6.7 Where the location of the plot abuts a nallah, the marginal open space along the nallah shall not be insisted upon beyond 3m from the edge of the trained nallah provided at least on one side of nalla, marginal open space of 6 m is provided.</p> <p>6.8 The distance between any two rehab/composite buildings up to height of 32 m shall not be less than 6 m</p> <p>6.9 Composite building shall contain at least 50 percent of the built-up area as rehabilitation components.</p> <p>6.10 Wherever more than the minimum front and marginal spaces have been provided, such additional area provided may be considered as part of the amenity open space in the project comprising both rehabilitation and free sale components, and without charging any premium for, relaxation as per clause 6.11</p>	

- 6.11 Even if the amenity space is reduced to make the project viable a minimum of at least 8% of amenity open space shall be maintained at ground level.
- 6.12 Between the dimensions prescribed for the pathway and marginal distances, the larger of the two shall prevail. The pathway shall act as access wherever necessary. The building shall be permitted to touch pathways.
- 6.13 The means of access shall be normally governed by the provisions of Regulation No. 23. However, in the project, wherever the design of the buildings in the same land requires relaxation, it may be given. Access through existing pathways including the roads maintained under section 63K of the MMC Act, 1888 but not less than 3.6 m in width, shall be considered adequate for any slum rehabilitation project, containing buildings having height up to 32 m including stilts 208 DCPR 2034 Original Notifications shall be referred for perspicuity
- 6.14 Premium shall not be charged for exclusion of staircase and lift-well etc. as covered under the provisions of DCR 31(1).
- 6.15 All relaxations outlined hereinabove shall be given to the rehabilitation component, and also to the composite buildings in the project. Premium shall not be charged for all or any of the relaxations given for rehabilitation and composite buildings herein above. Provided that if any further relaxation in open spaces is granted by Chief Executive Officer then the same shall be subject to compliance of CFO requirement and recovery of premium at the rate 2.5% of ASR. In case of Slum Rehabilitation Schemes under this regulation, the amount of premium shall be computed as per the ASR rate prevailing at the time of issue of IOA and the same shall be recovered at the time of grant of full occupation permission to the respective building. However, this mode of payment of premium shall not be applicable for any other redevelopment scheme other than that under Regulation 33(10). All other redevelopment schemes shall be governed by their respective regulations.
- 6.16 Relaxations for the free sale component – Relaxation contained in sub regulation No. 6.9 above, as well as other necessary relaxation shall be given to the free sale components on payment of premium at the rate of 2.5% of Ready Reckoner Rate or 10% of normal premium whichever is more.
- 6.17 In order to make the SRS viable, the CEO of SRA shall be competent to make any relaxation wherever necessary for reasons to be recorded in writing. 6.18 For rehabilitation tenements under Regulations 33(10) car parking at the rate mentioned in Regulation 44 Table-21 shall be provided or one parking space per tenements for two-wheeler shall be provided. The above parking spaces may be provided in any combination.

ABOUT YUVA

Youth for Unity and Voluntary Action (YUVA) is a non-profit development organisation committed to enabling vulnerable groups to access their rights. YUVA encourages the formation of people's collectives that engage in the discourse on development, thereby ensuring self-determined and sustained collective action in communities. This work is complemented with advocacy and policy recommendations. Founded in Mumbai in 1984, currently YUVA operates in the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Assam and New Delhi.

At the community-level, through an integrated 360-degree approach, YUVA delivers solutions on issues of housing, livelihood, environment and governance. Through research, YUVA creates knowledge that enhances capacity building. Through partnerships in campaigns, YUVA provides solidarity and builds strong alliances to drive change.

ABOUT UNICEF

UNICEF India is committed in its continued support to the Government in this extraordinary journey of development to reach every child everywhere in India. Our goal is to enable every child born in India to have the best start in life, to thrive and to develop to her or his full potential. To achieve this we use our technical expertise together with partners to tackle the root of several, deeply entrenched structural challenges. We have been present in India for 70 years. UNICEF's key strength lies in our evidence-based technical expertise that informs policy action and implementation, while at the same time building the capacity of partners.