

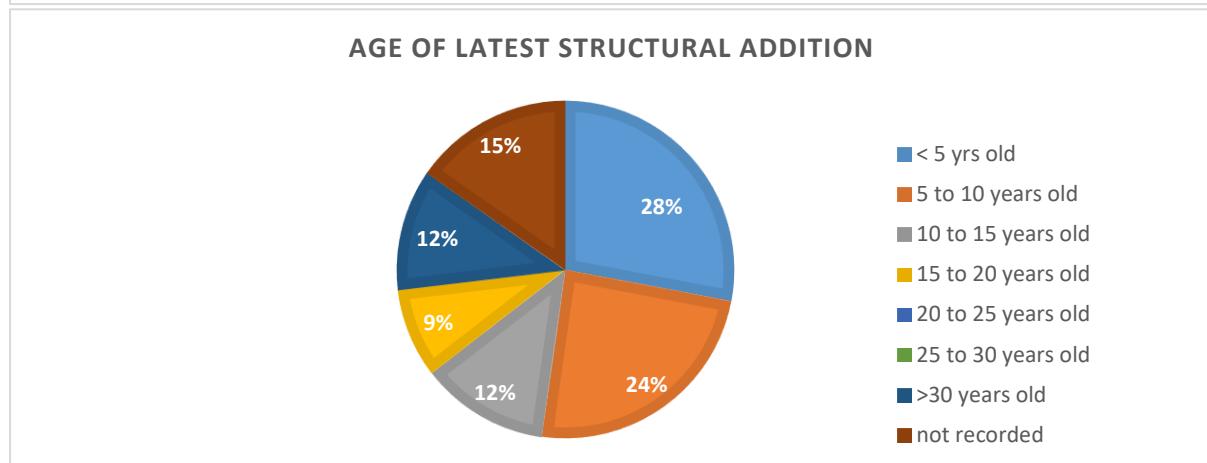
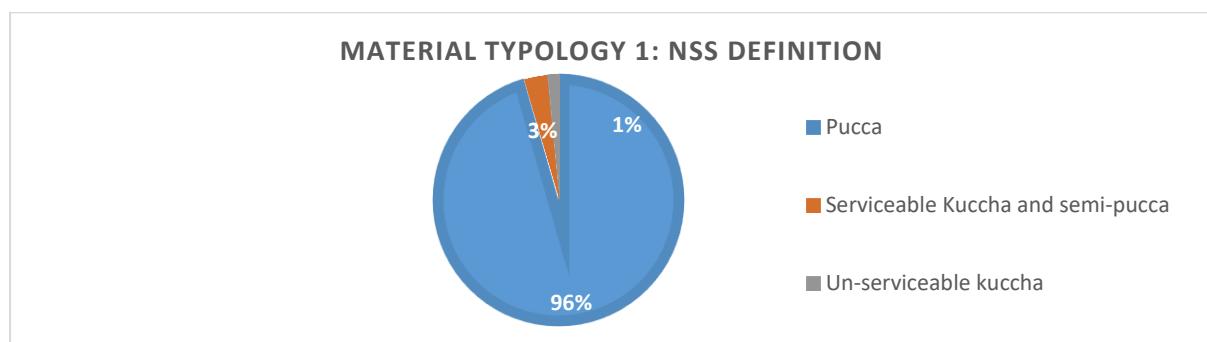
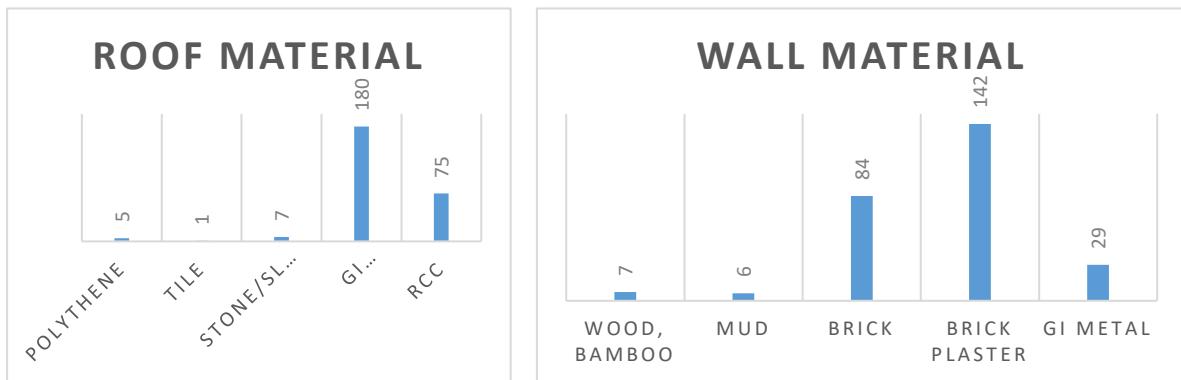
EXAMINING THE 'SLUM' IN THE NARRATIVES OF URBAN PLANNING PROCESSES

Study and capacity building based in Indore

ANNEXURE 6

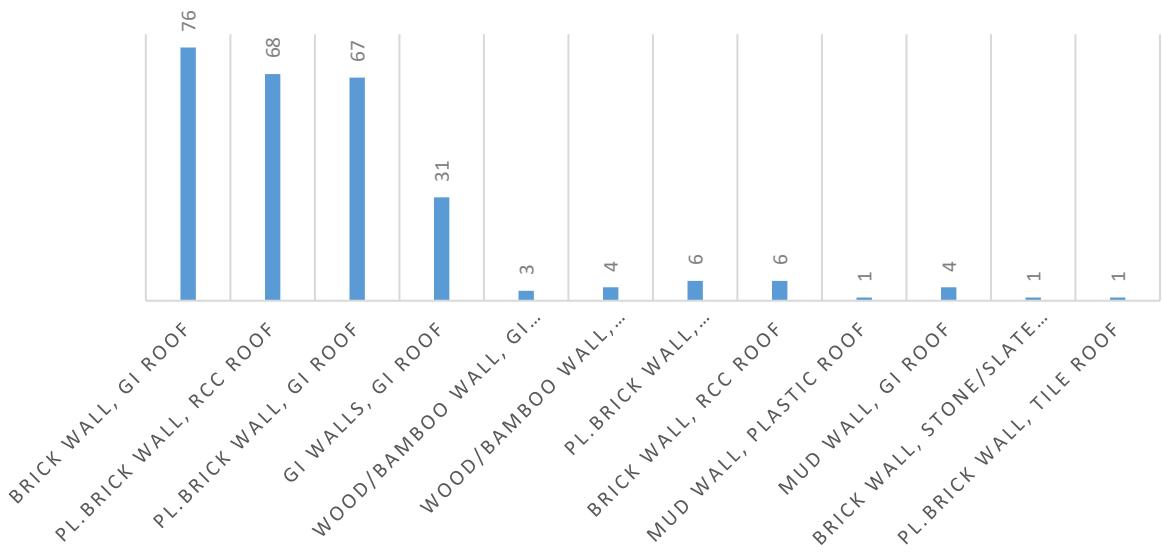
Each indicator, its sub-indicators, their score and weight ranges, and comparative baselines have been described below:

Indicator I – Structural adequacy				
Building level		Rank	score	No.
Sub-indicator I: Building typology w.r.t material (def: Census and NSS)	Pucca	1	3	256
	Serviceable Kuccha and semi pucca	2	2	8
	Un-serviceable kuccha	3	1	4
	Range	3 to 1		
Sub-indicator II: Age of latest structural addition (range decided based on range of responses in data collected)	<= 05 yrs old	1	7	75
	>05 to <=10 years old	2	6	65
	>10 to <=15 years old	3	5	33
	>15 to <=20 years old	4	4	23
	>20 to <=25 years old	5	3	0
	>25 to <=30 years old	6	2	0
	>30 years old	7	1	31
	Not recorded	8	x	41
	Range	7 to 1		
Structural Adequacy Sub-indicator I + II		Score Range [(3 to 1) + (7 to 1)] = 10 to 2		



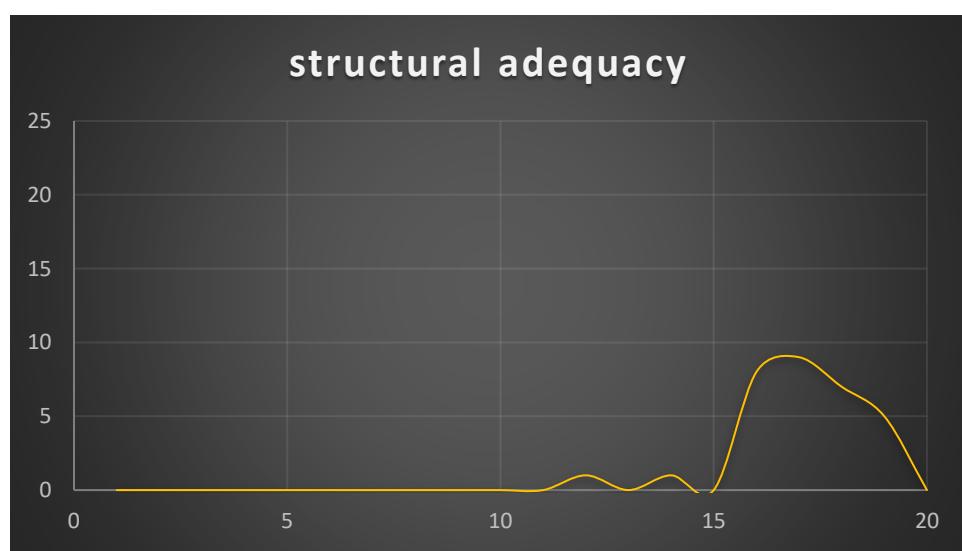
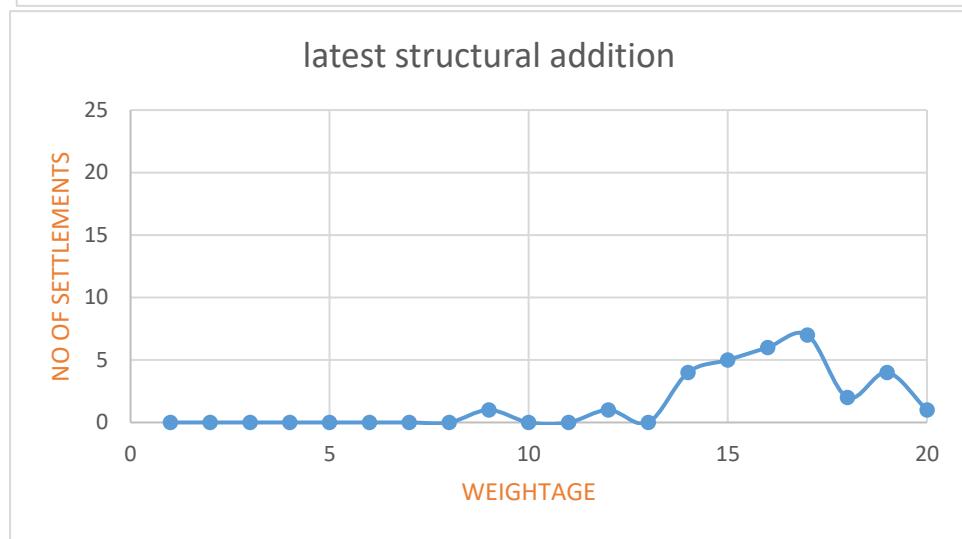
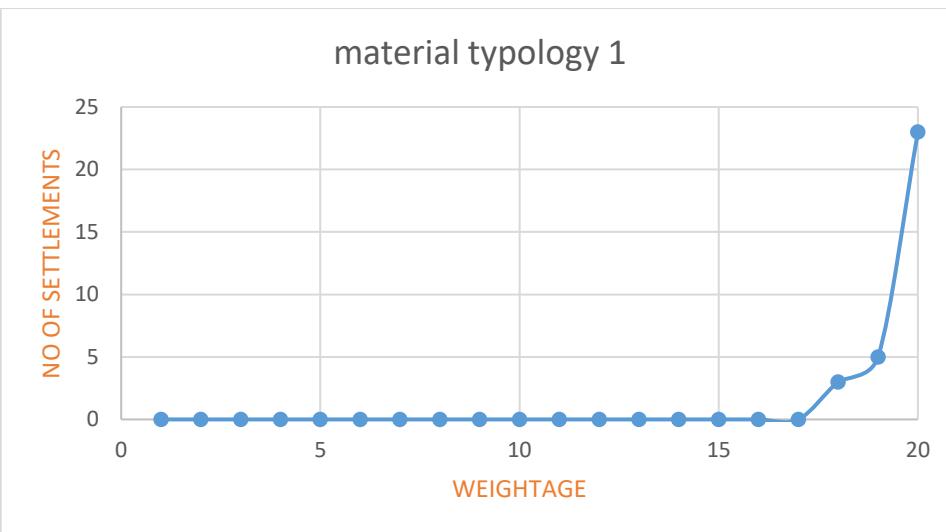
The above graphs show the distribution of 269 households across scores within each of the two sub-indicators. They show that while 96% of the structures fall under the *pucca* category of material typology, the age of latest structural addition varies substantially, however, with 73% of structures having reported a structural addition in the last 20 years.

MATERIAL TYPOLOGY 2: CATEGORIES FROM DC



The above data representation of Material Typology 2 shows the distribution of structures across material constituencies broken down beyond the pucca, kuccha and semi-pucca categories to understand the variation. Material typology 2, thus substantiated, shows that there are 12 different combinations of roof and wall materials in the data collected.

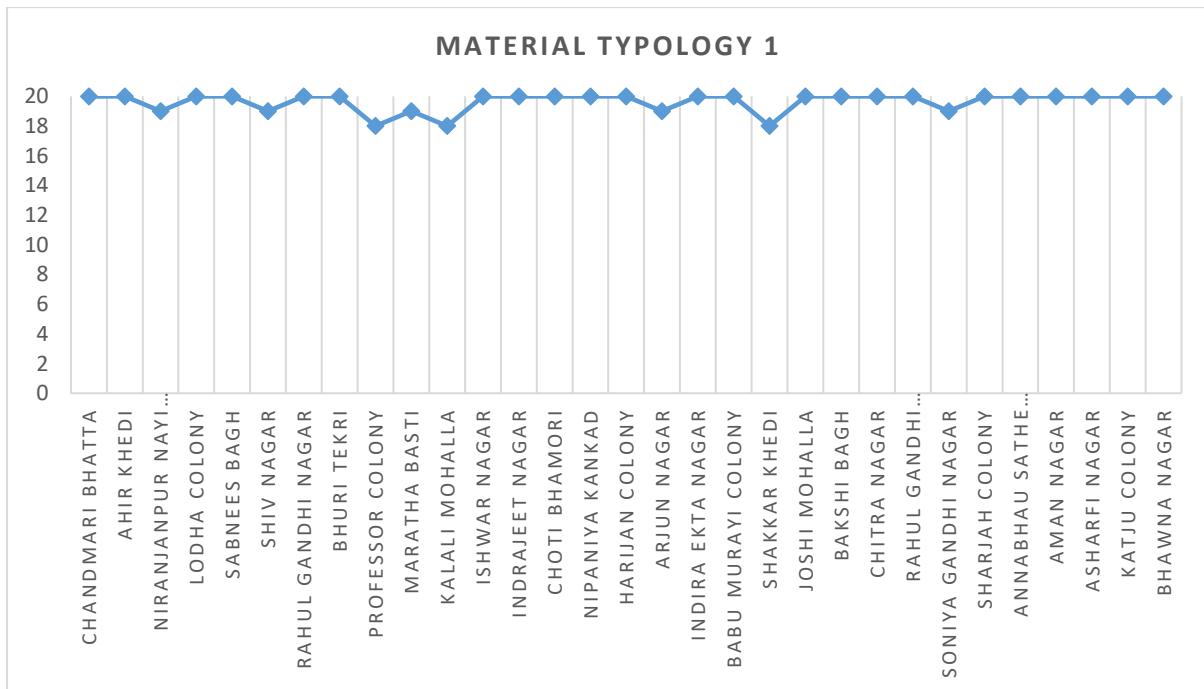
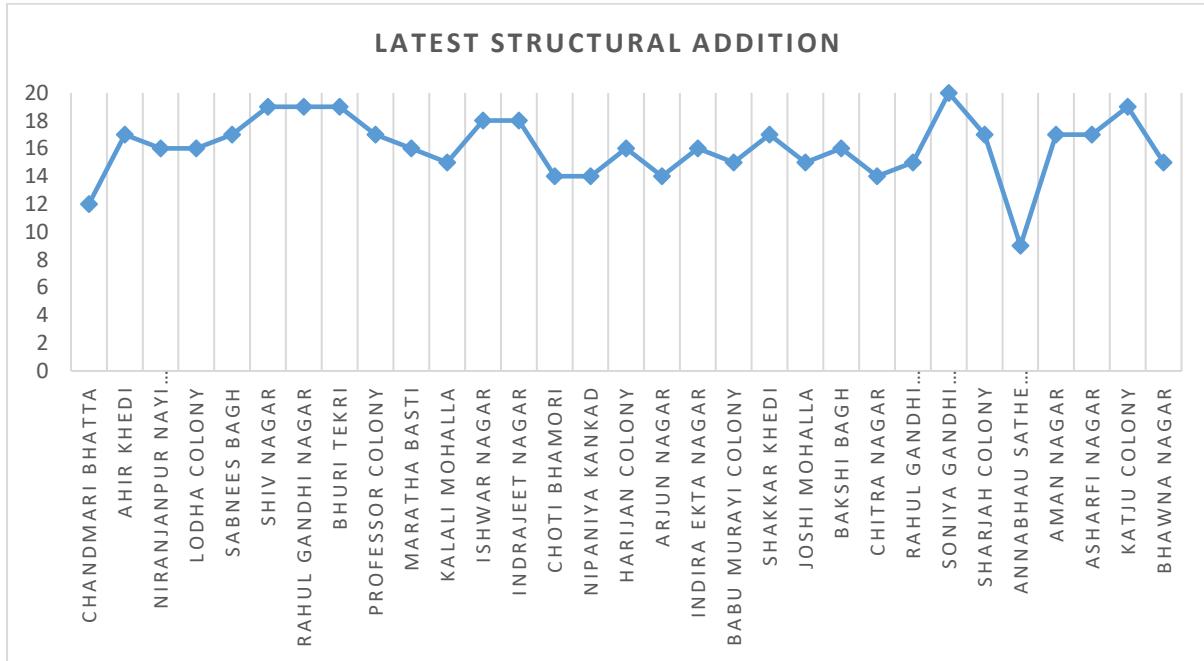
The above graphs show the distribution of settlements across different weights in the range of 1-20 for structural adequacy and its sub-indicators.

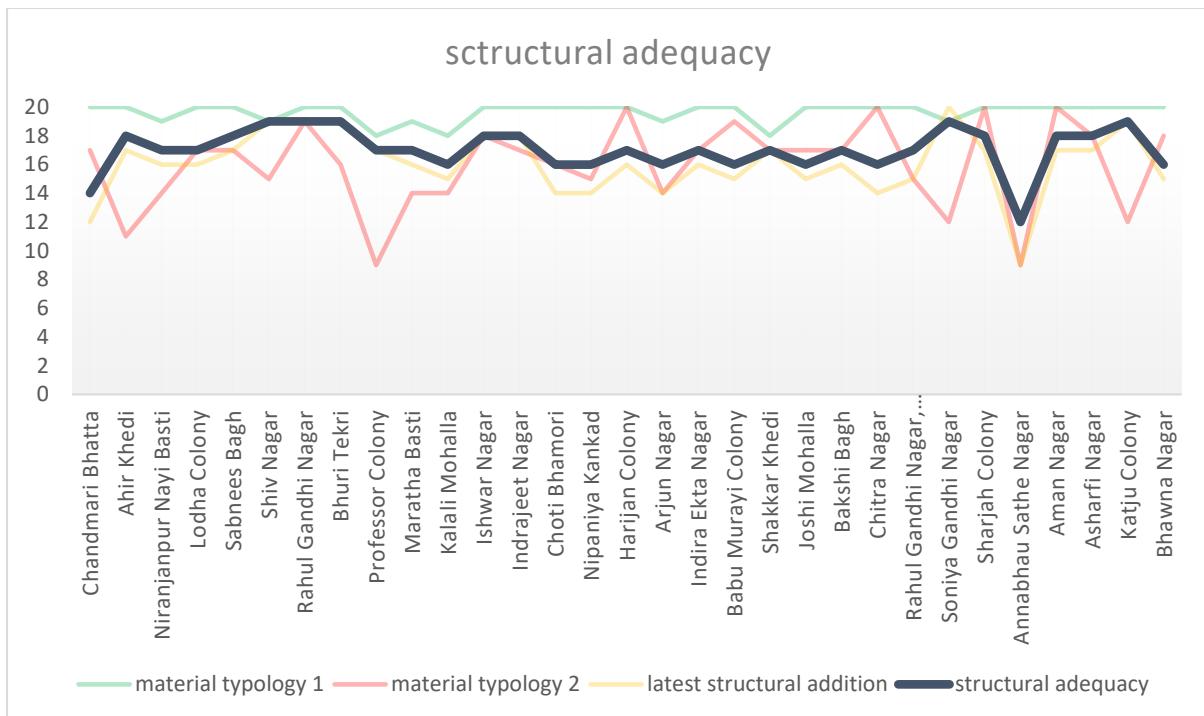


From the above it can be seen that

- 28 settlements are plotted at 19 and above in material typology with the highest concentration of 23 at 20.
- 25 settlements are plotted at 15 and above in latest structural addition with the highest concentration of 8 at 17.
- 29 settlements are plotted at 16 and above in structural adequacy with the highest concentration of 9 at 17.

The first two charts below plot each of the 31 settlements on a scale of 1-20 for each sub indicator. The third graph plots the sub-indicators and indicators together.





From the above representations it can be seen that there is no direct relationship between material typology (as categorized here) and the age of latest structural addition.

Annabhau Sathe Nagar, Professor Colony and Ahir Khedi score lowest in age of latest structural addition (i.e. longer ages of latest structural addition), whereas all these settlements, other than Professor Colony, are seen to have predominantly pucca structures.

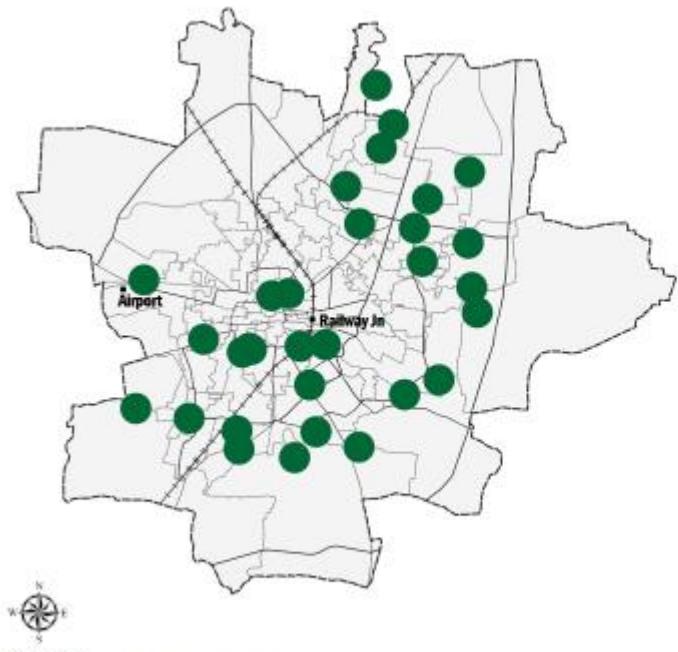
According to material typology 2 categories, these are the only settlements where half or more structures out of the sample have GI sheet for both wall and roof. Whether this implies a higher durability of this material or the income status of the families (noting the lower cost of GI sheet compared to brick and RCC) cannot be inferred from the data collected.

A few more observations related to material typology 2 are as follows:

- 53% of 269 structures are built of brick walls and GI sheet roof
- 25% structures are built of brick walls and RCC roof.

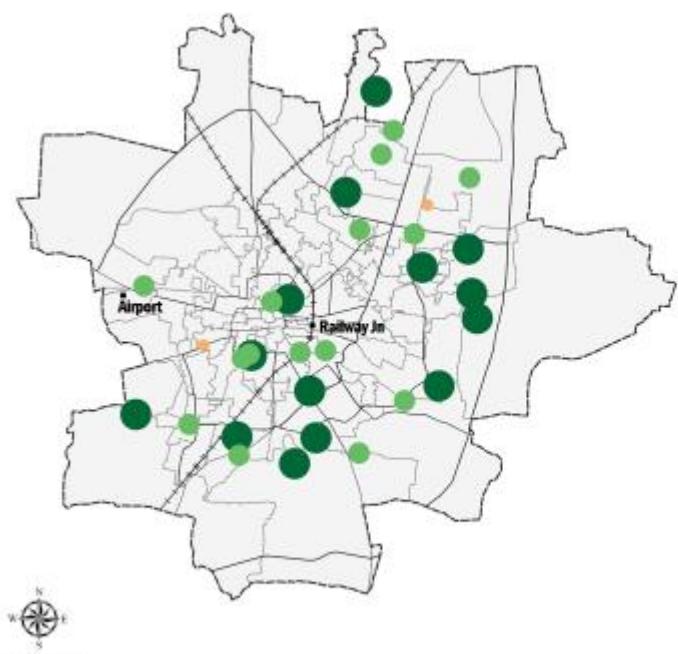
The following maps show the spatial distribution of settlements marked according to their respective structural adequacy indicator weights divided into 5 increments.

Indore Material Typology

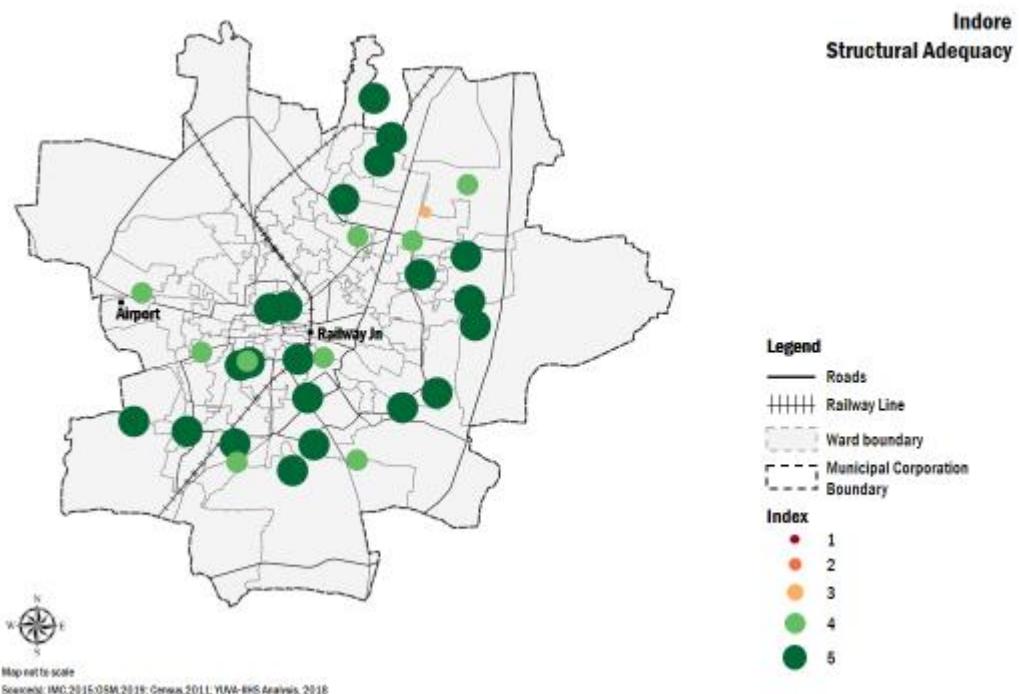


Map not to scale
Source: IMC,2015;OSM,2018; Census,2011; YWA-BHS Analysis, 2018

Indore Latest Addition



Map not to scale
Source: IMC,2015;OSM,2018; Census,2011; YWA-BHS Analysis, 2018



Notes:

Structural adequacy has been measured using two sub-indicators – material typology and age of latest structural addition.

The range for material typology has been referred from the typologies categorized under the 69th round of the National Sample Survey (NSS). The range for age of latest structural addition has been fixed between the lowest and highest values from data collected.

The data shows that while 96% of the structures fall under the *pucca* category of material typology, the age of latest structural addition varies substantially, however, with 73% of structures having reported a structural addition in the last 20 years.

Additional scope:

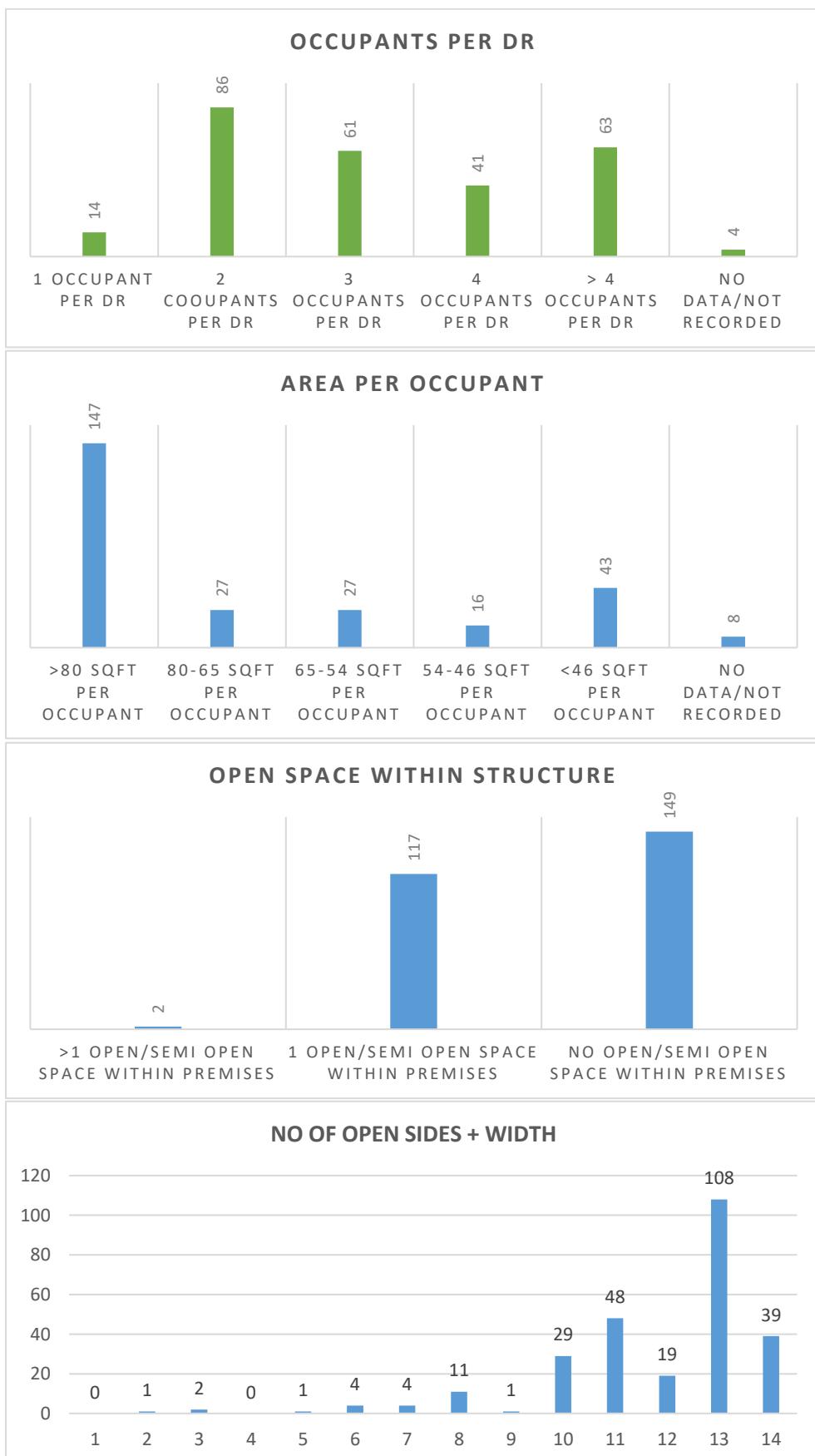
These typologies can further be understood in terms of cost of material, life-cycle of material and weather resistance.

Limitations:

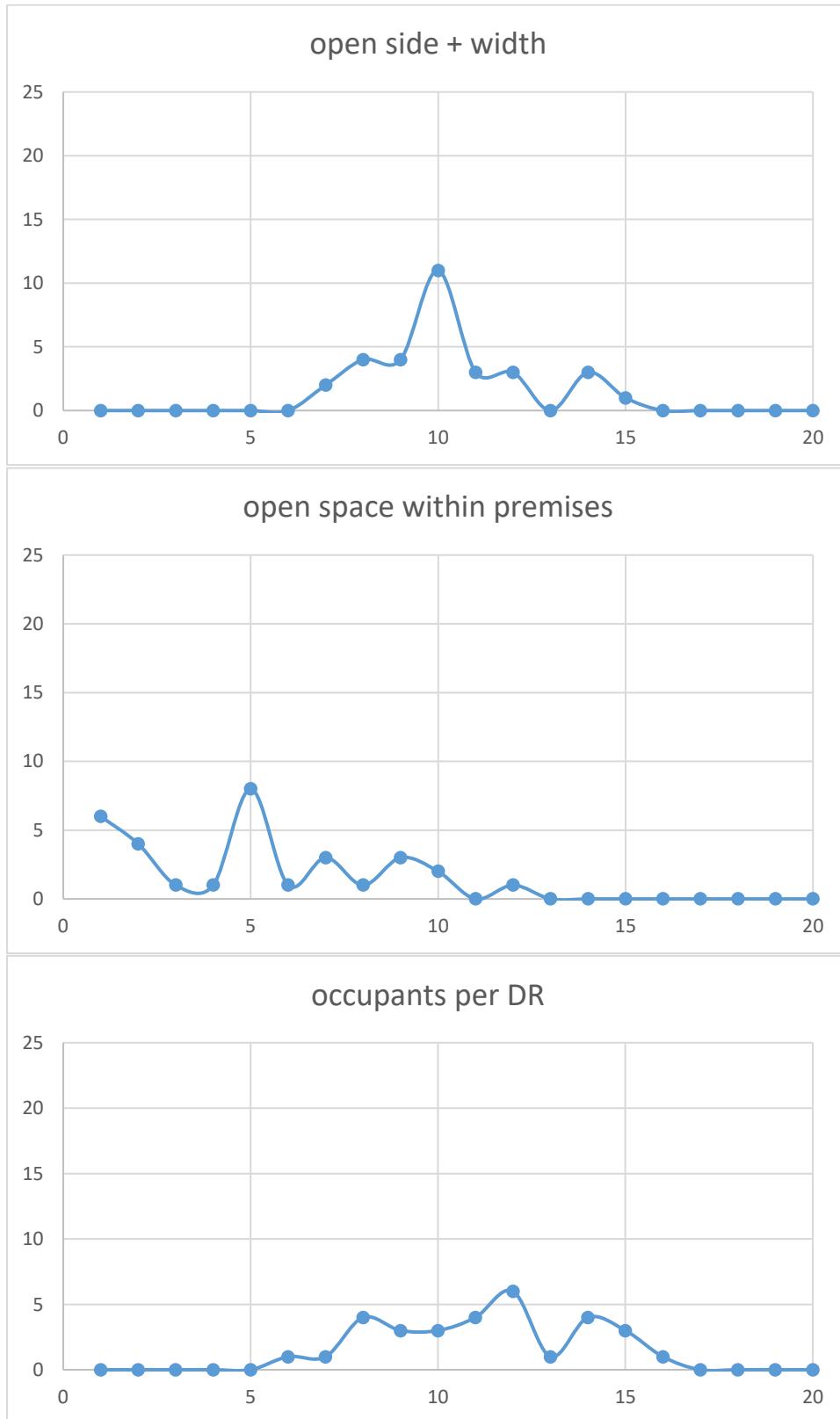
Data does not include the timeline of construction in terms of change of material, structural and utility additions in its lifetime, and repair. This information may add to structural adequacy and the reading of variation of age of structural addition across settlements.

INDICATOR II - Spatial adequacy							
Building level		Ranking	Wtg				
Indicator I: Occupants per Dwelling Room (DR) Range decided by taking HH size as 4	1 occupant per DR	1	5	14			
	2 cooupants per DR	2	4	86			
	3 occupants per DR	3	3	61			
	4 occupants per DR	4	2	41			
	> 4 occupants per DR	5	1	63			
	No Data/not recorded	6	X	4			
	Range	5 to 1					
Indicator II: Floor area per occupant (sqft) Range: Considering 320sqft per HH and HH size as 4	>80 sqft per occupant	1	5	147			
	80-65 sqft per occupant	2	4	27			
	65-54 sqft per occupant	3	3	27			
	54-46 sqft per occupant	4	2	16			
	<46 sqft per occupant	5	1	43			
	No Data/not recorded	6	X	8			
	Range	5 to 1					
Indicator III: Open/semi open space within premises Range – proposed by study	>1 open/semi open space within premises	1	3	2			
	1 open/semi open space within premises	2	2	117			
	No open/semi open space within premises	3	1	149			
	Range	3 to 1					
Indicator IV: Open side + width Range – proposed by study	> 2 open sides of >6ft width	1	4	7			
	2 open sides of >6ft width	2	3	35			
	1 open side of >6ft width	3	2	167			
	No open side of >6ft width	4	1	59			
	Range	4 to 1					
Settlement level							
Indicator V: settlement density Range: URDPFI guidelines for density of low income housing	<=65 structures per hectare	1	3	7			
	>65 to <=120 structures per hectare	2	2	5			
	>120 structures per hectare	3	1	19			
	Range	3 to 1					
Spatial adequacy sub-indicator I+II+III+IV+V		Range: [(5 to 1)+(5 to 1)+(3 to 1)+(4 to 1)+(3 to 1)] = 20 to 5					

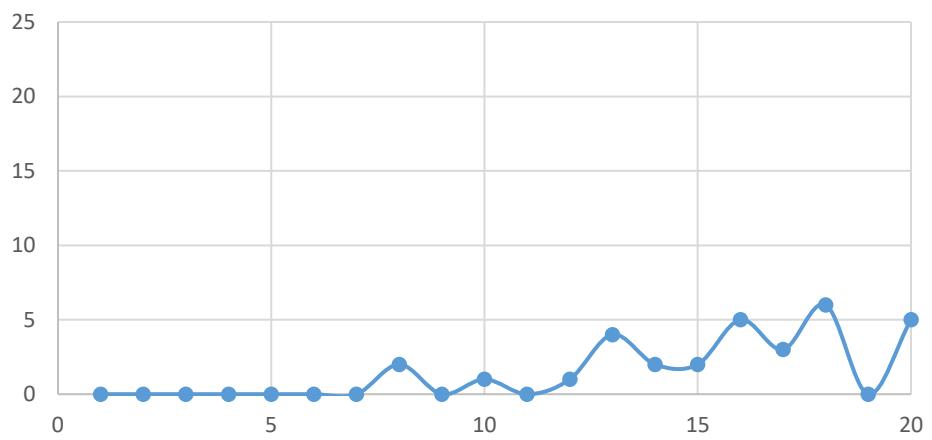
The data representation below shows distribution of 269 households across scores within sub-indicators I to IV



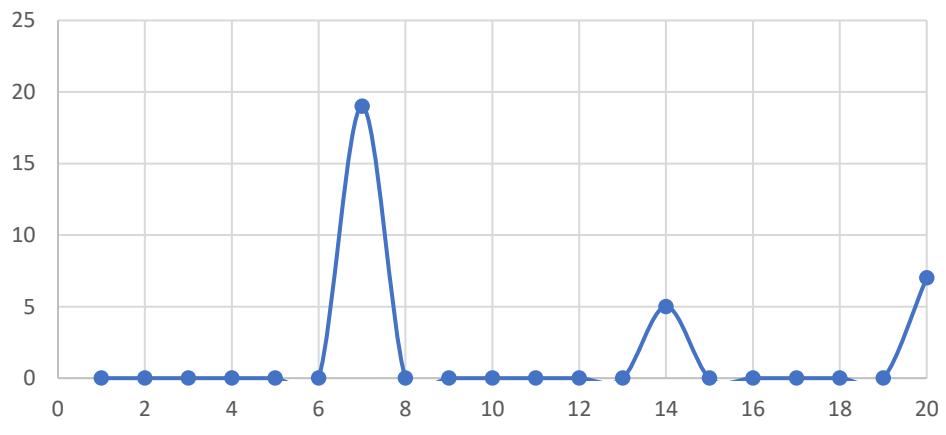
The following graphs show the distribution of settlements across different weights in the range of 1-20 for spatial adequacy and its sub-indicators.



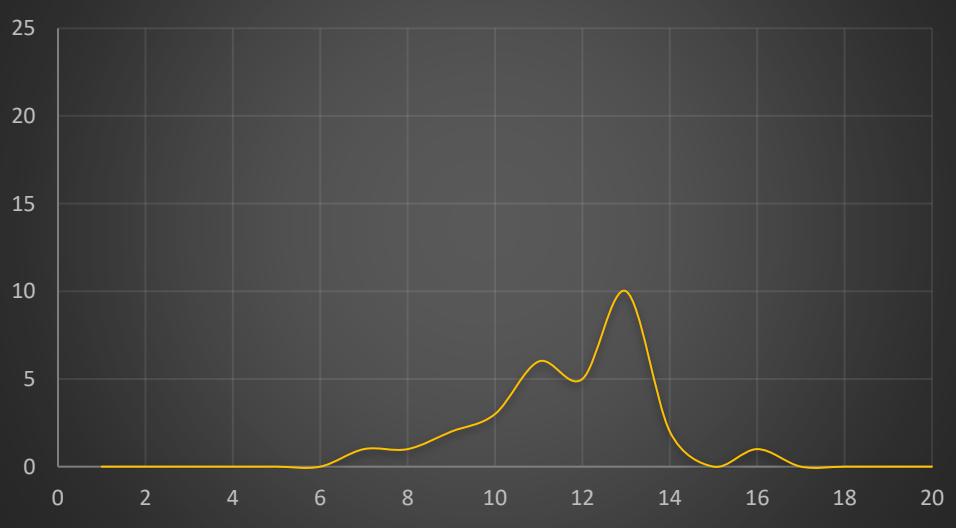
Floor area per occupant



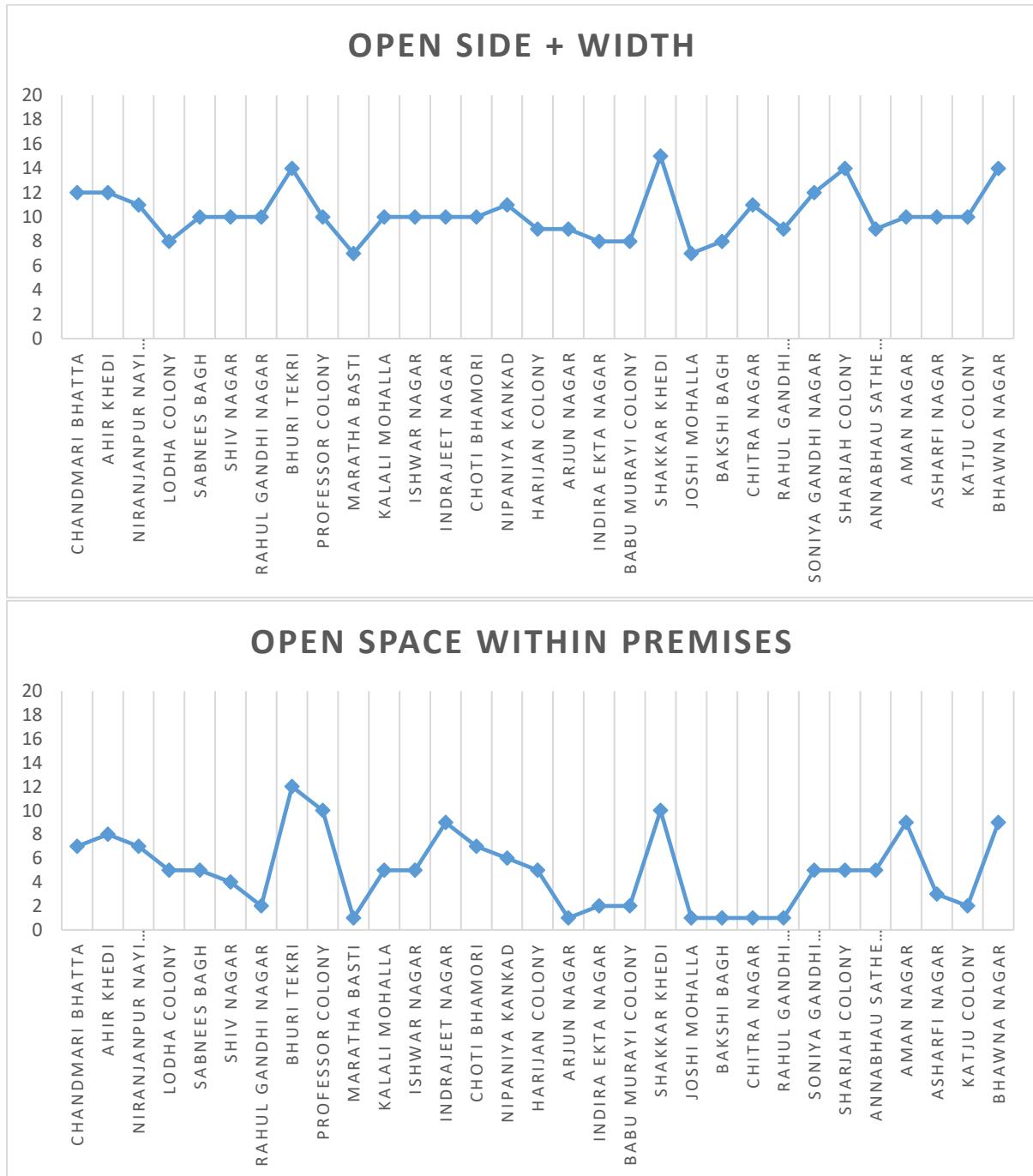
Settlement level density



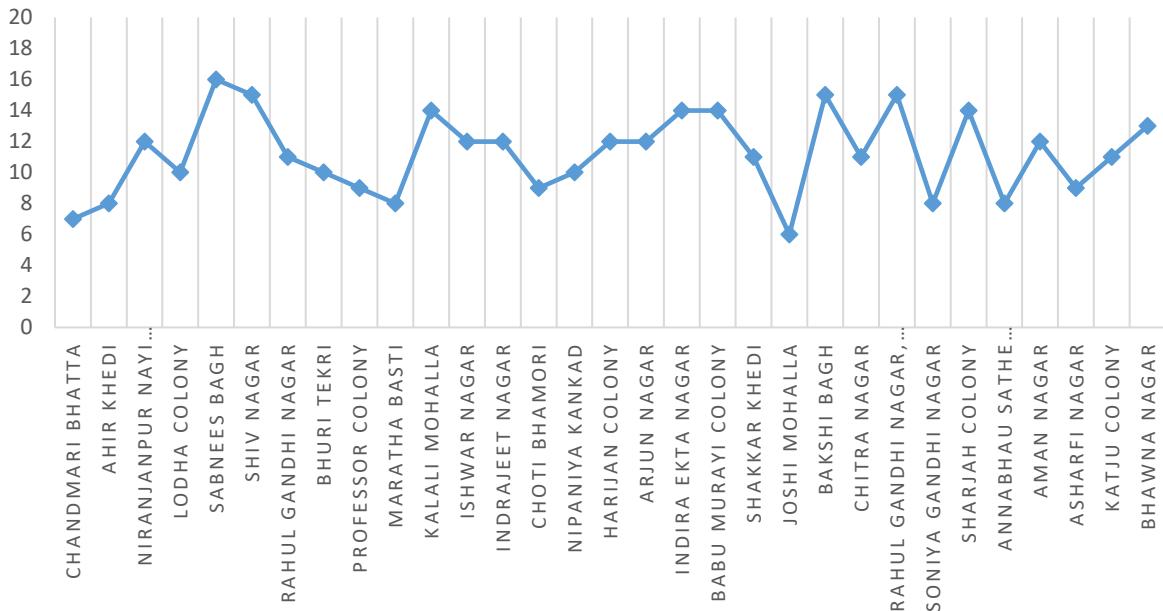
Spatial Adequacy



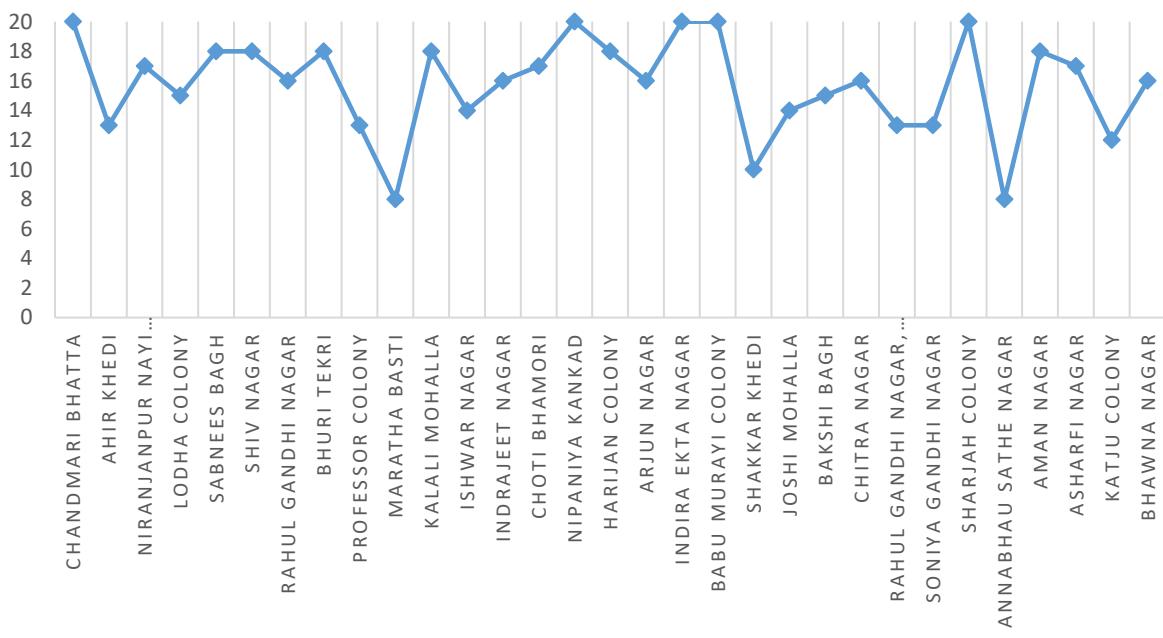
The first five charts plot each of the 31 settlements on a scale of 1-20 for each sub indicator of spatial adequacy. The third graph plots the sub-indicators and indicator together.



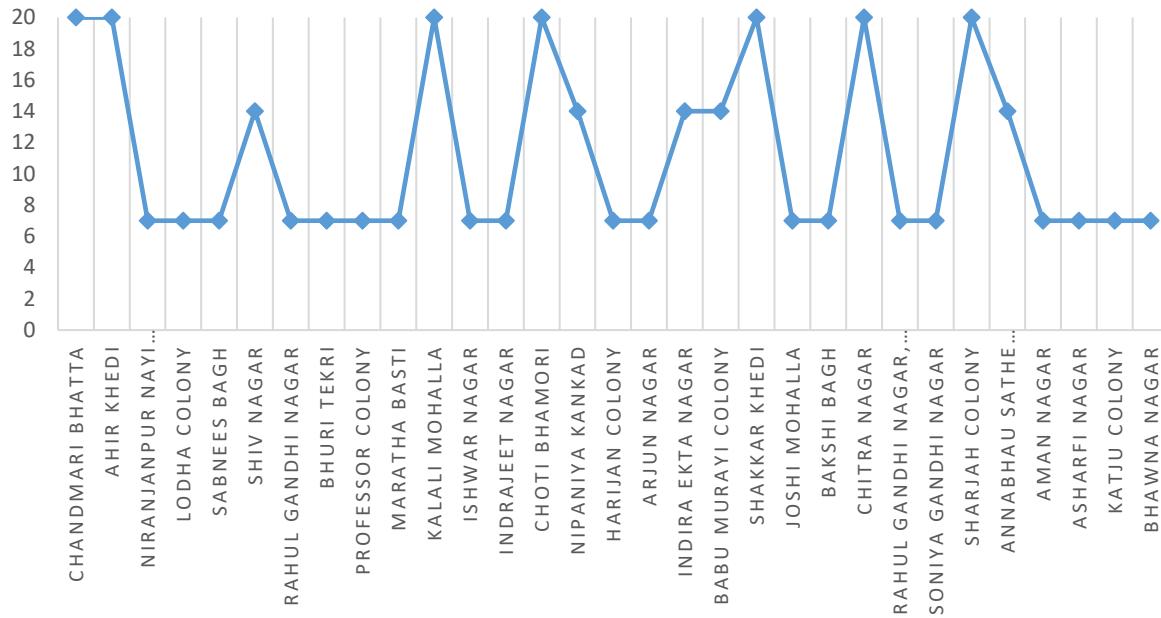
OCCUPANTS / DR



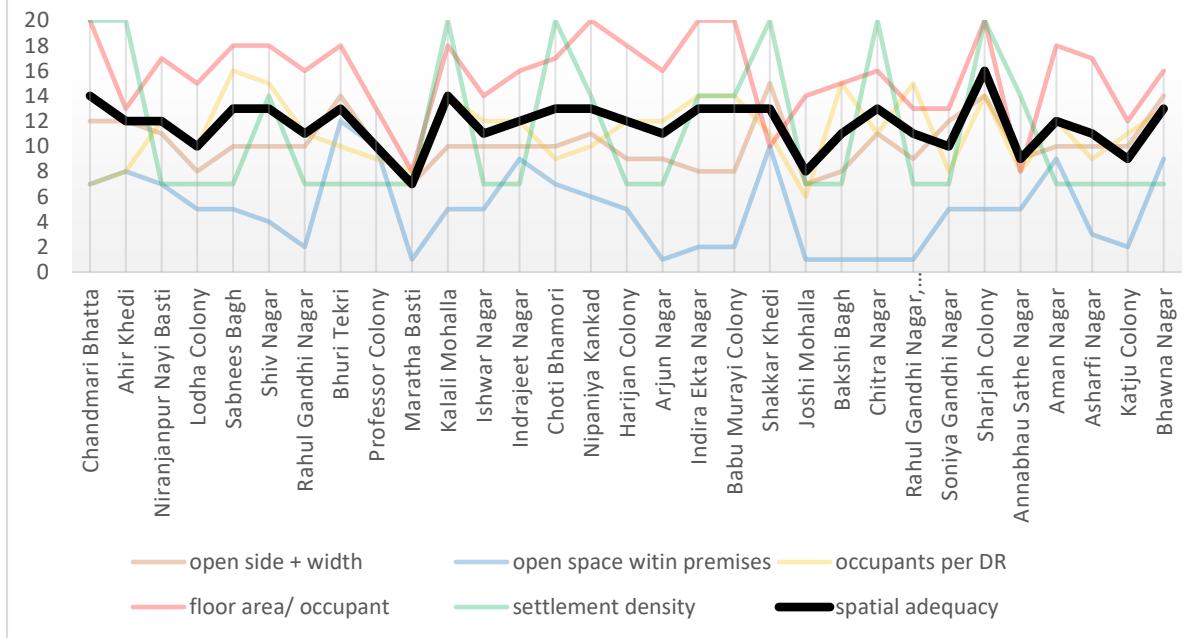
FLOOR AREA PER OCCUPANT



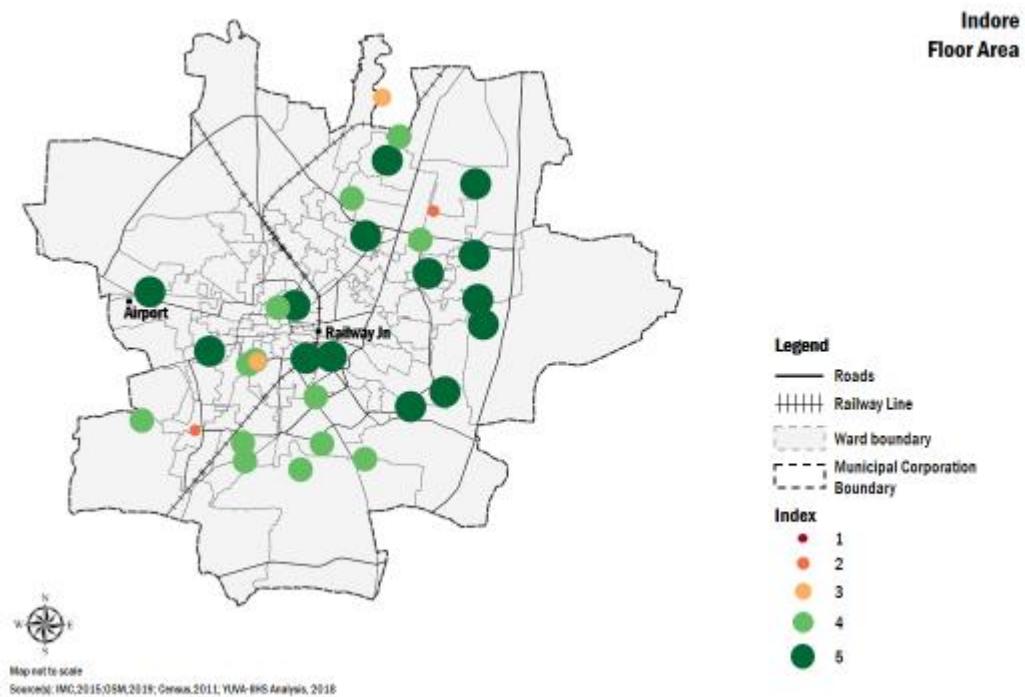
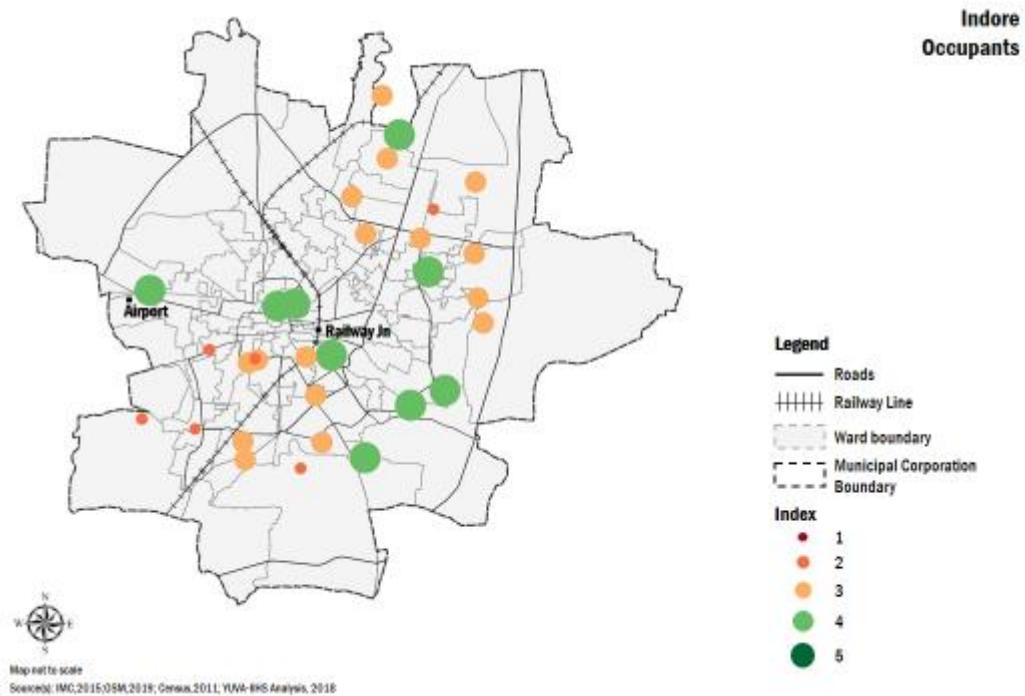
SETTLEMENT LEVEL DENSITY



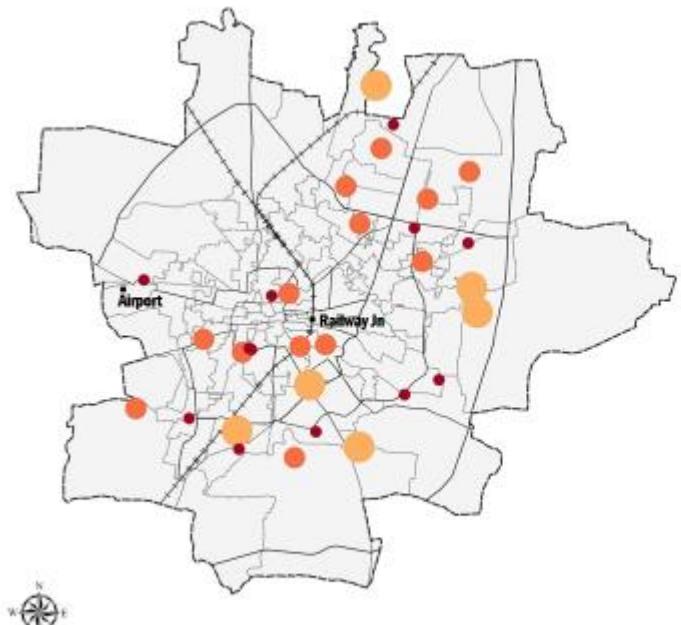
spatial adequacy



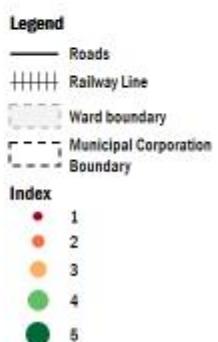
The following maps show the spatial distribution of settlements marked according to their respective spatial adequacy indicator weights divided into 5 increments.



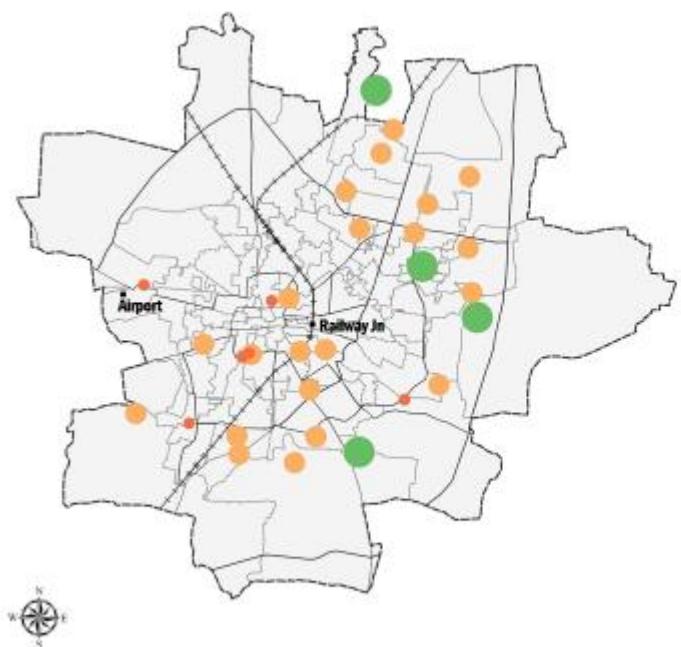
Indore Open Space Within Premises



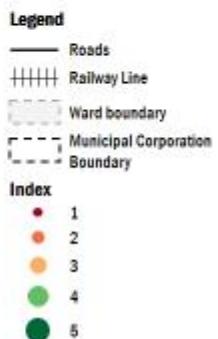
Map not to scale
Source(s): IMC,2015;OSM,2019; Census,2011; YWA-BHS Analysis, 2018



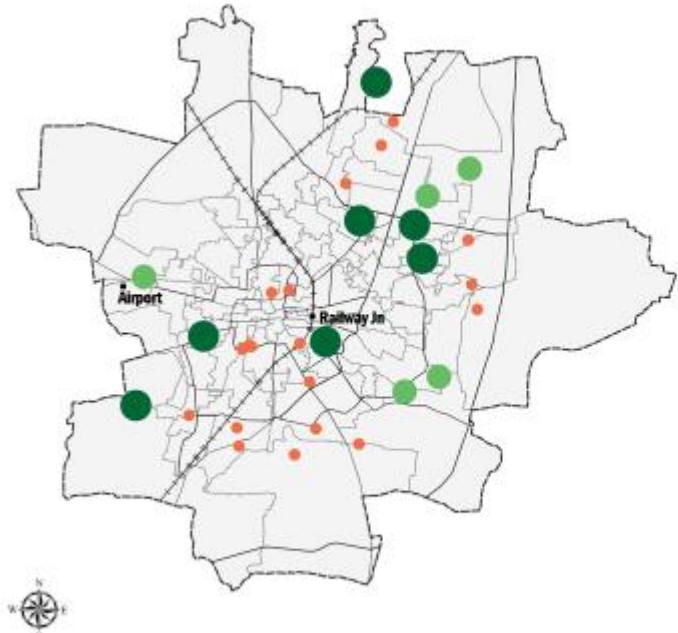
Indore Open sides



Map not to scale
Source(s): IMC,2015;OSM,2019; Census,2011; YWA-BHS Analysis, 2018



Indore Settlement Level Density



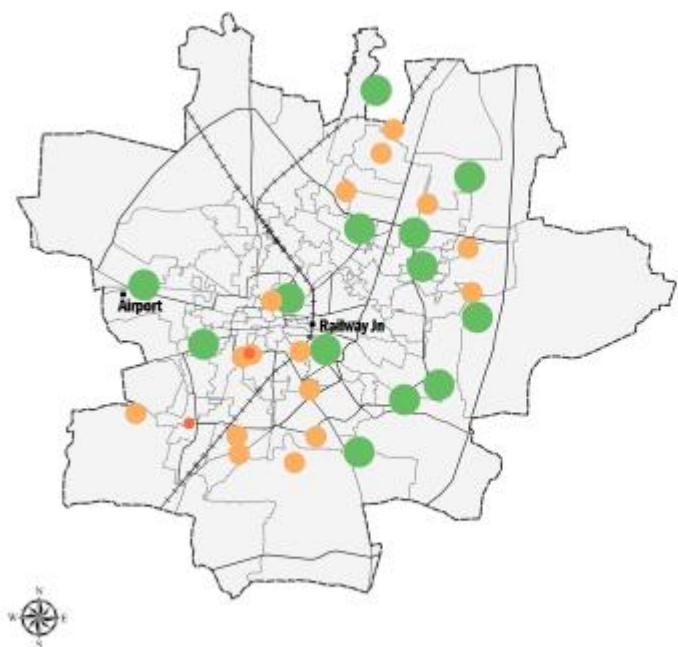
Legend

- Roads
- |||| Railway Line
- Ward boundary
- Municipal Corporation Boundary

Index

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Indore Spatial Adequacy



Legend

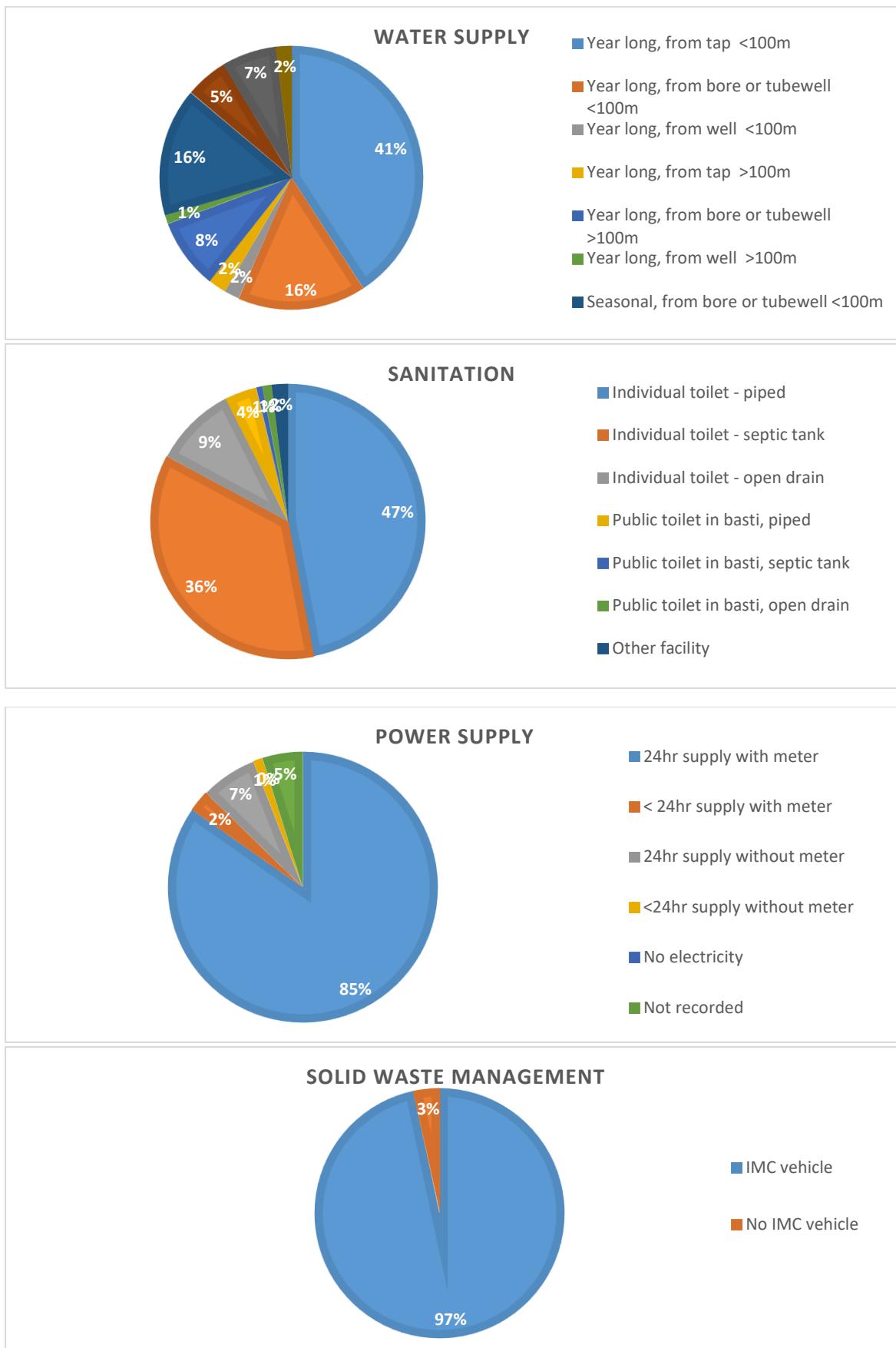
- Roads
- |||| Railway Line
- Ward boundary
- Municipal Corporation Boundary

Index

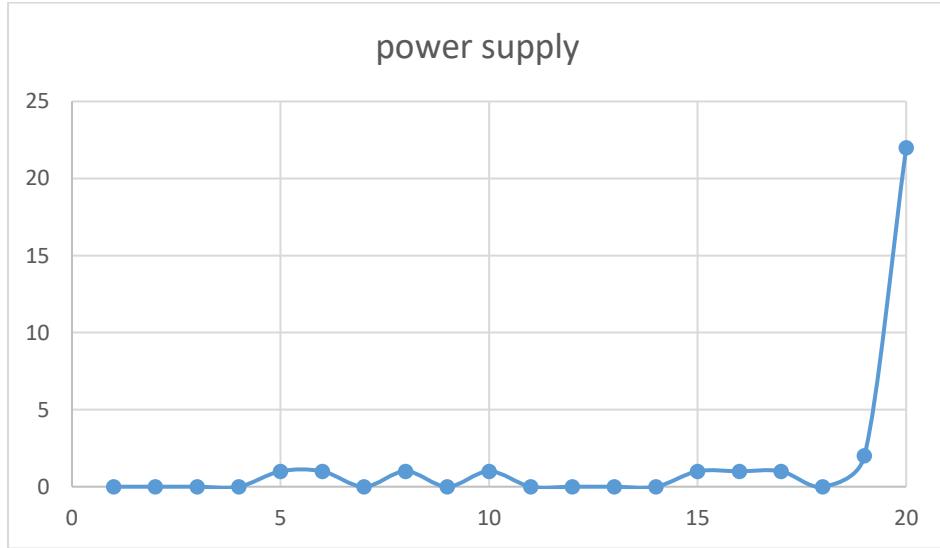
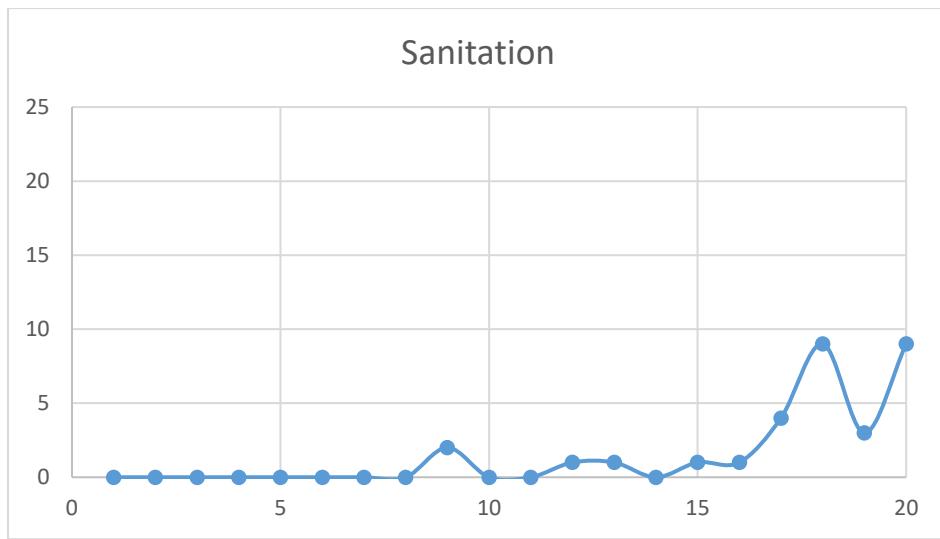
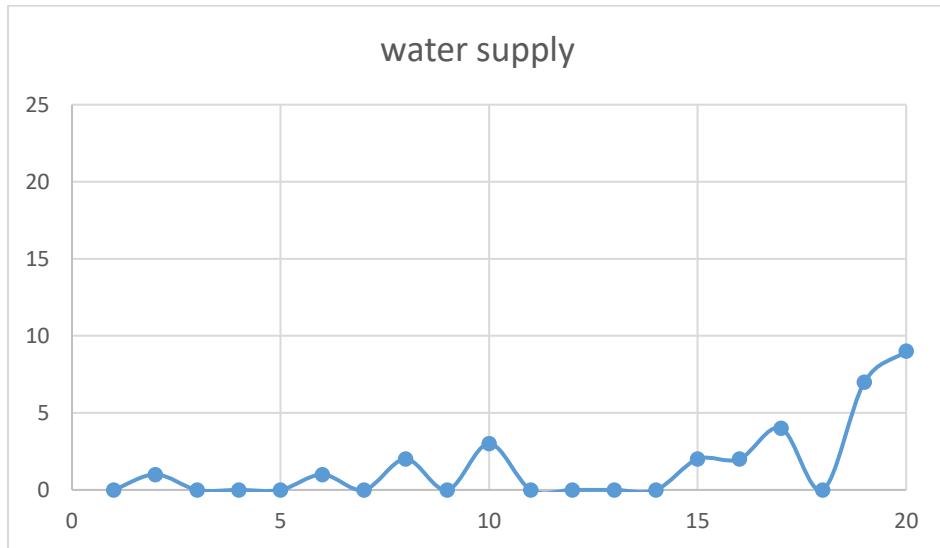
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

INDICATOR III - Access to basic services				
Building level		Rank	score	No.
Indicator I: Access to water supply	Year long, from tap <100m	1	14	109
	Year long, from bore or tubewell <100m	2	13	42
	Year long, from well <100m	3	12	5
	Year long, from tap >100m	4	11	6
	Year long, from bore or tubewell >100m	5	10	23
	Year long, from well >100m	6	9	3
	Seasonal, from tap <100m	7	8	0
	Seasonal, from bore or tubewell <100m	8	7	42
	Seasonal, from well <100m	9	6	0
	Seasonal, from tap >100m	10	5	0
	Seasonal, from bore or tubewell >100m	11	4	14
	Seasonal, from well >100m	12	3	0
	IMC tanker year long	13	2	18
	IMC tanker occasional + other private source	14	1	0
	Only other private source	15	0	5
Range		14 to 0		
Indicator II: Access to sanitation	Individual toilet - piped	1	7	126
	Individual toilet - septic tank	2	6	96
	Individual toilet - open drain	3	5	26
	Public toilet in basti, piped	4	4	10
	Public toilet in basti, septic tank	5	3	2
	Public toilet in basti, open drain	6	2	3
	Other facility	7	1	5
	Open defecation	8	0	0
	Range	7 to 0		
Indicator III: Electricity	24hr supply with meter	1	4	227
	< 24hr supply with meter	2	3	7
	24hr supply without meter	3	2	18
	<24hr supply without meter	4	1	3
	No electricity	5	0	0
	Not recorded	6	X	13
	Range	4 to 0		
Indicator IV: Disposal of waste	IMC vehicle	1	1	259
	No IMC vehicle	2	0	9
	Range	1 to 0		
Access to basic services – sub-indicator I+II+III+IV		Range: [(14 to 0)+(7 to 0)+(4 to 0)+(1 to 0)] = 26 to 0		

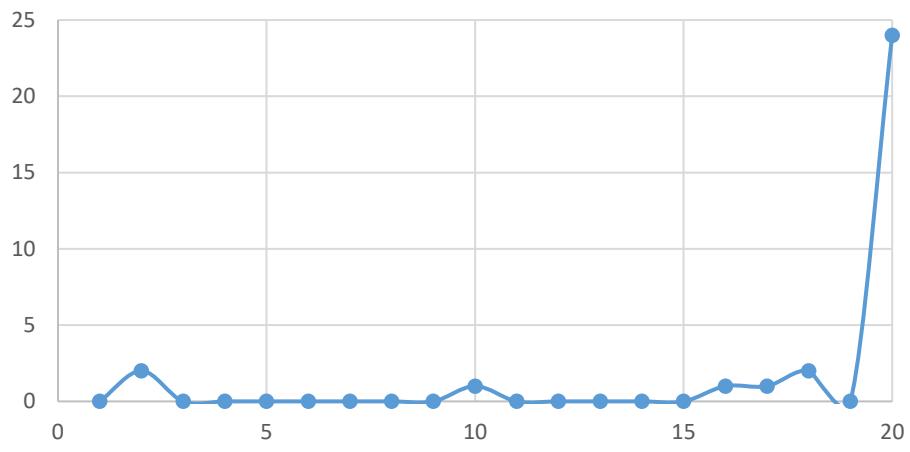
The data representation below shows distribution of 269 households across scores within sub-indicators I to IV



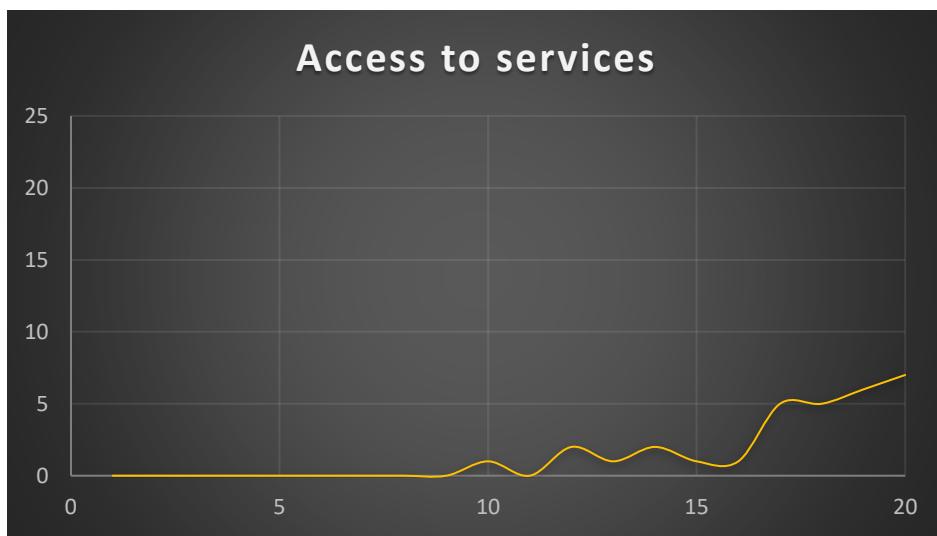
The following graphs show the distribution of settlements across different weights in the range of 1-20 for access to basic services and its sub-indicators.



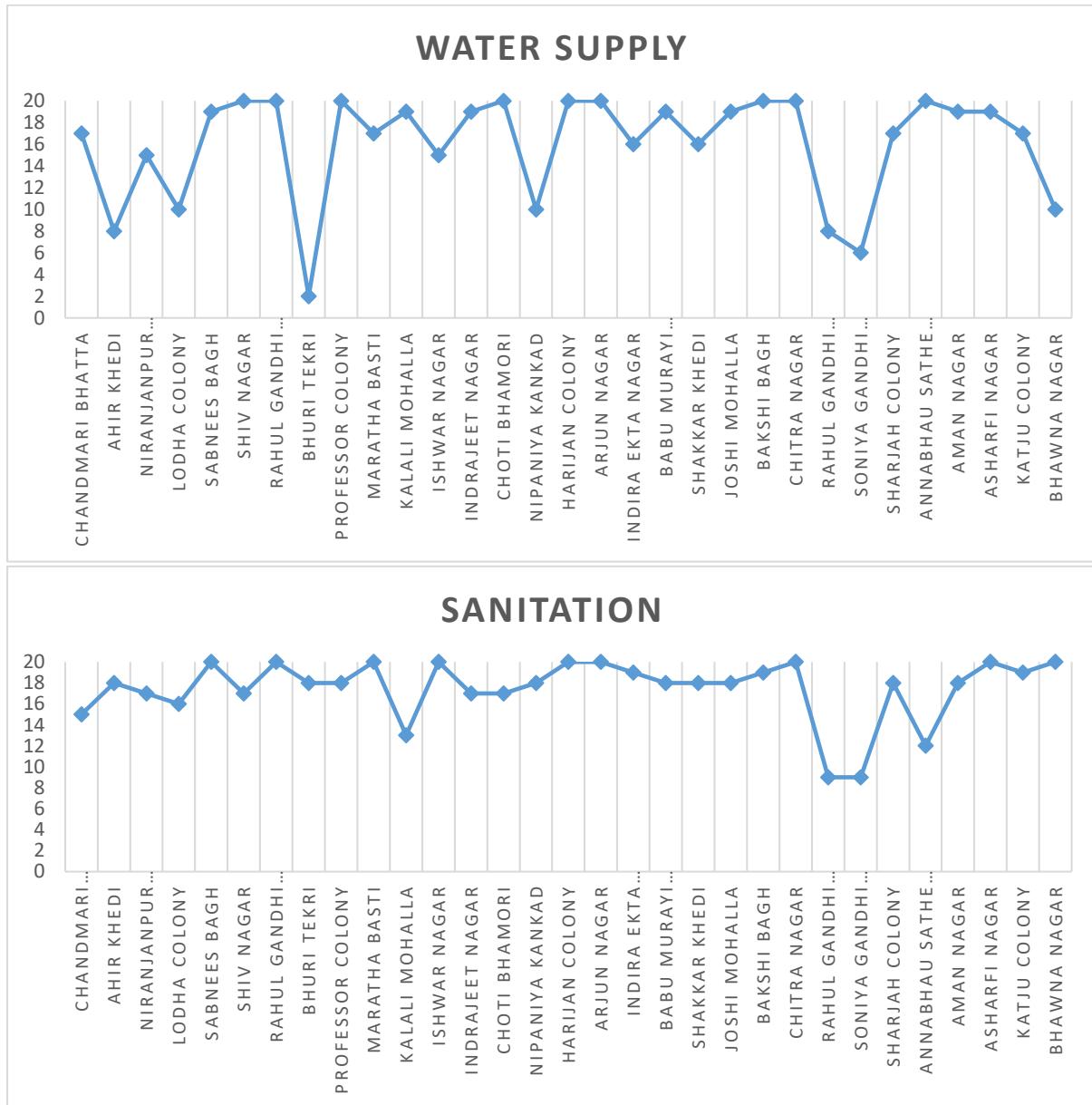
Solid Waste



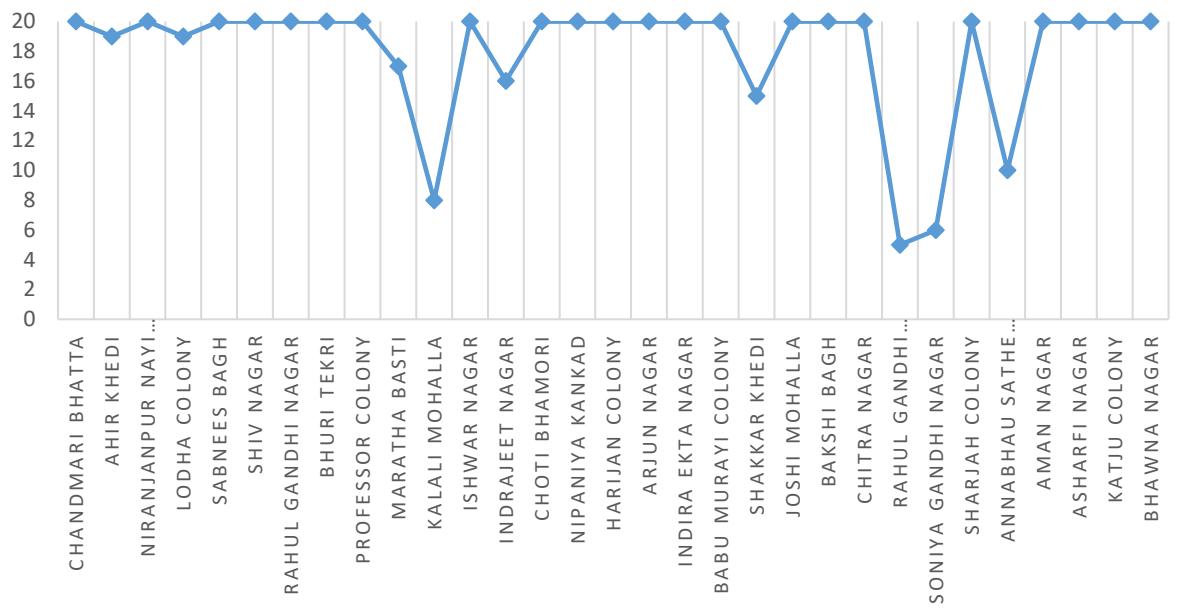
Access to services



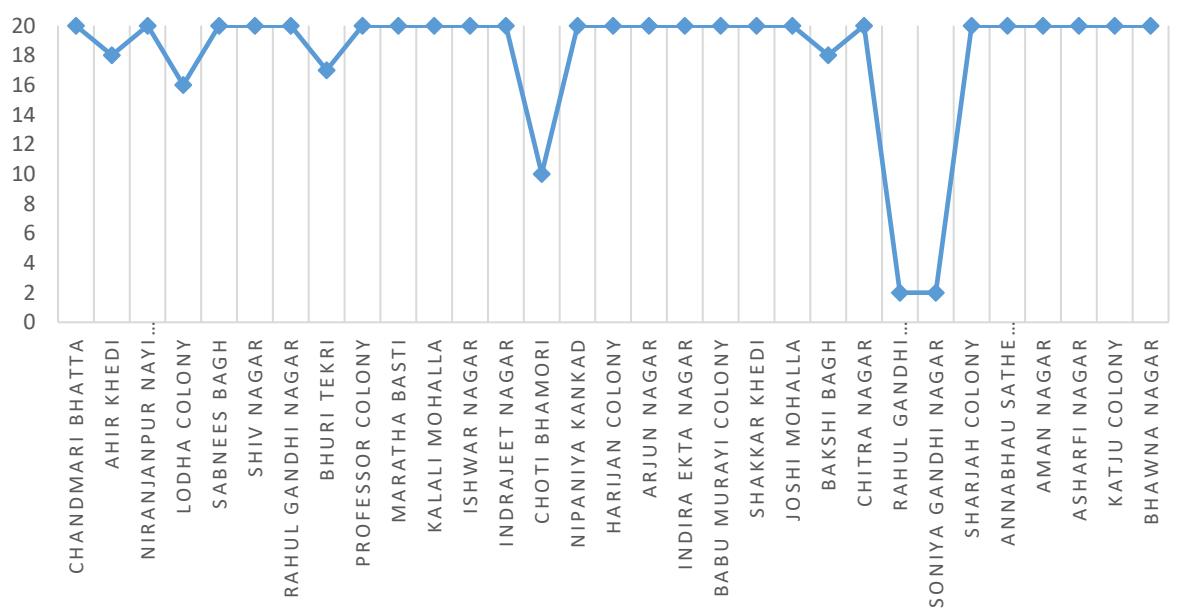
The first four charts plot each of the 31 settlements on a scale of 1-20 for each sub indicator of spatial adequacy. The fifth graph plots the sub-indicators and indicator together.

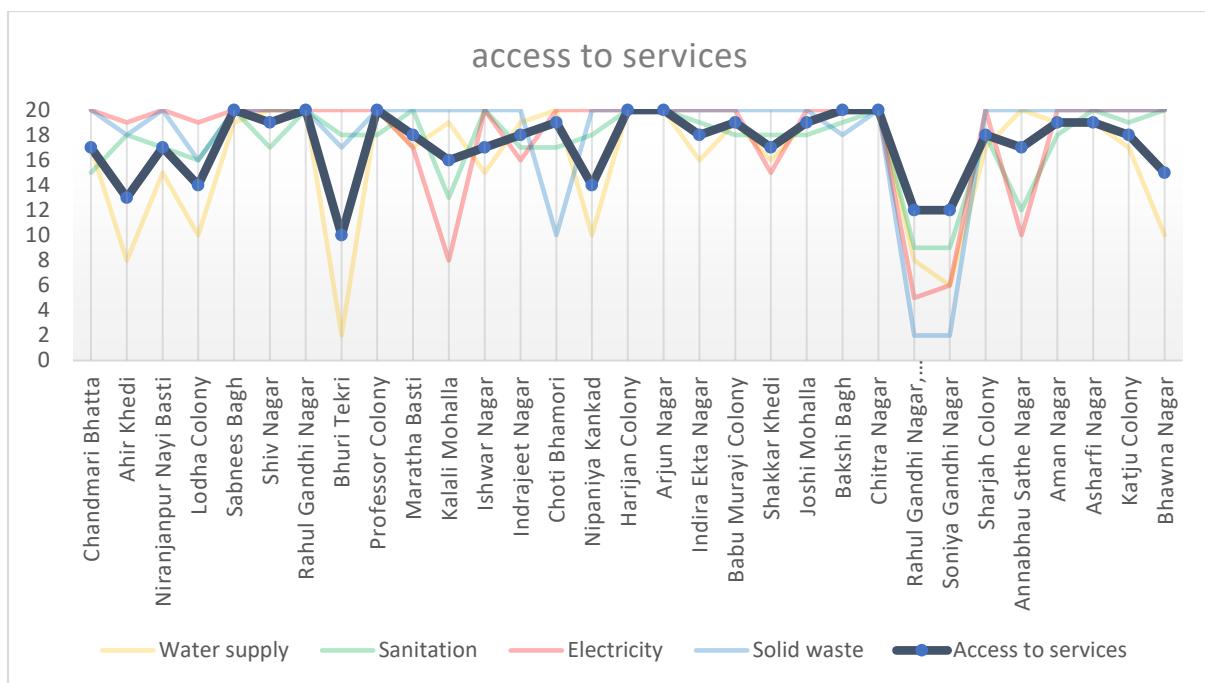


ELECTRICITY

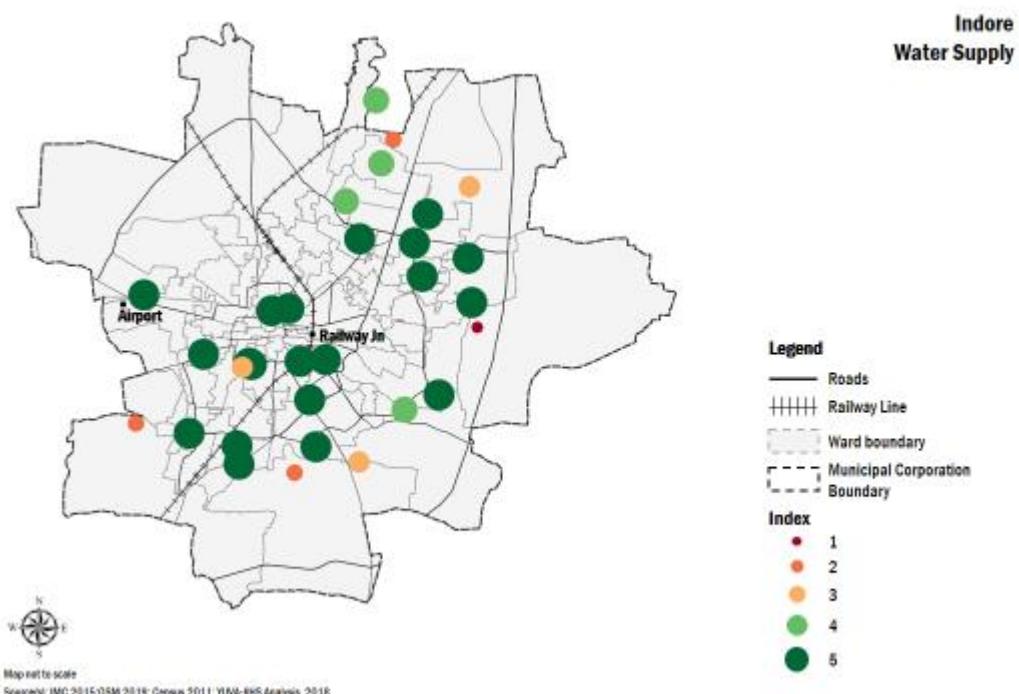


SOLID WASTE

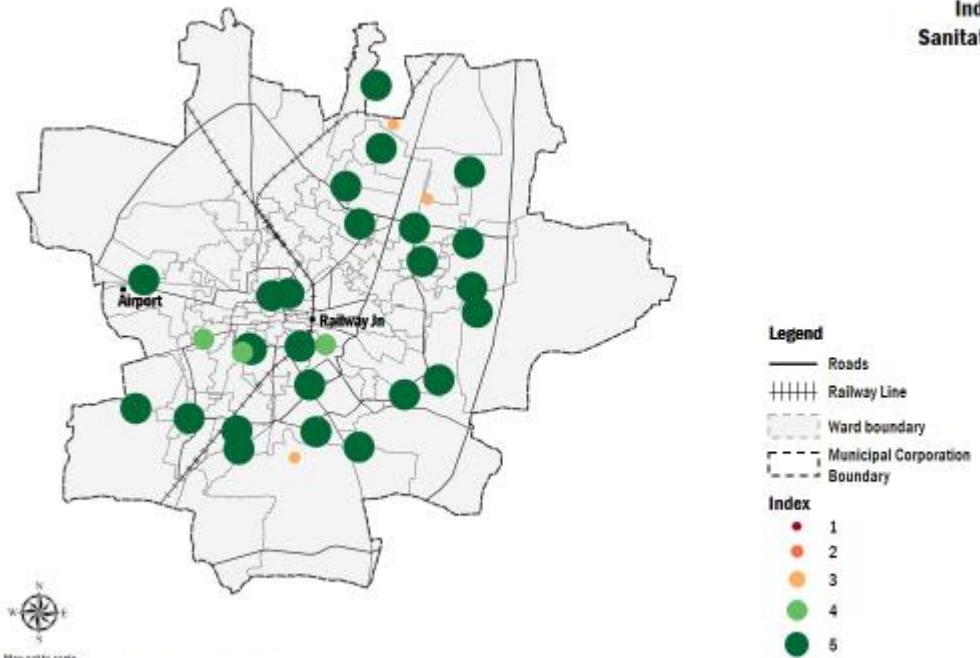




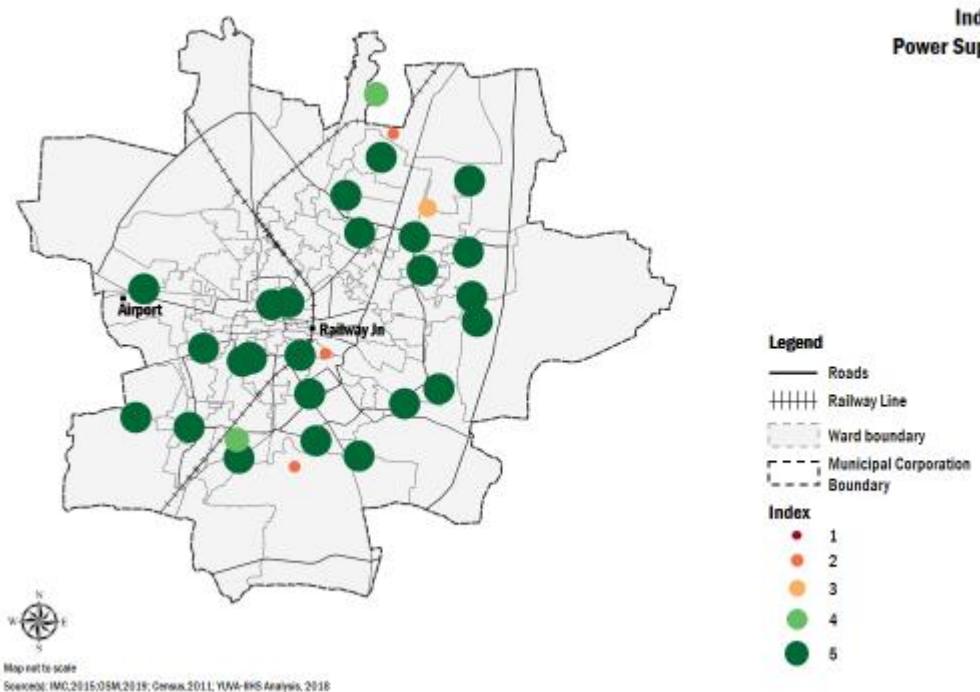
The following maps show the spatial distribution of settlements marked according to their respective access to basic services indicator weights divided into 5 increments.

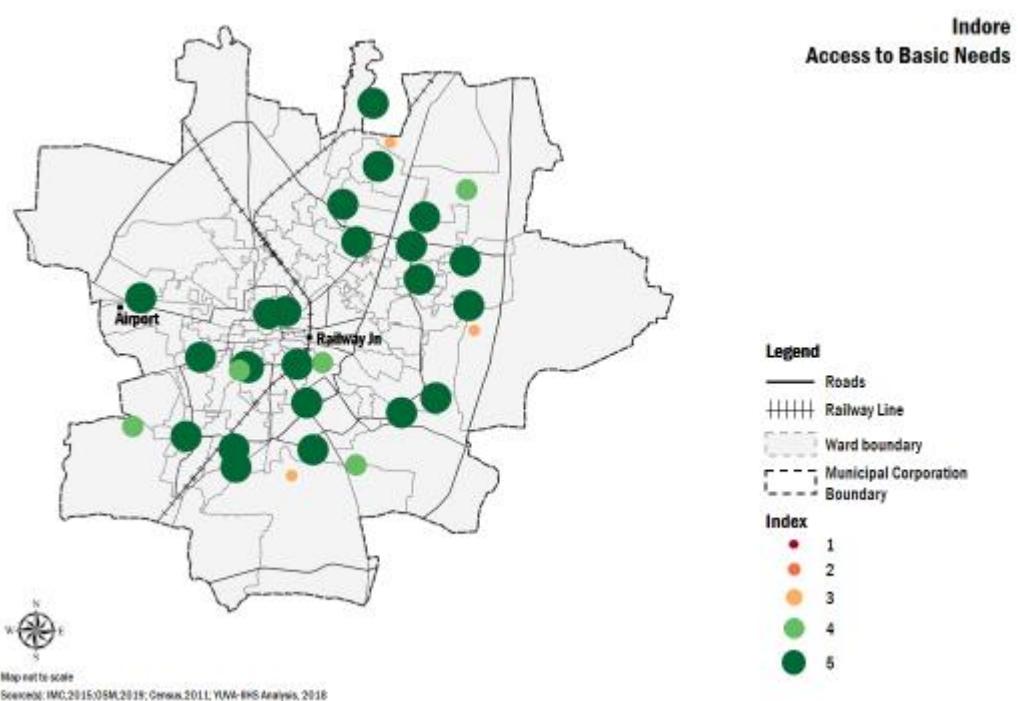
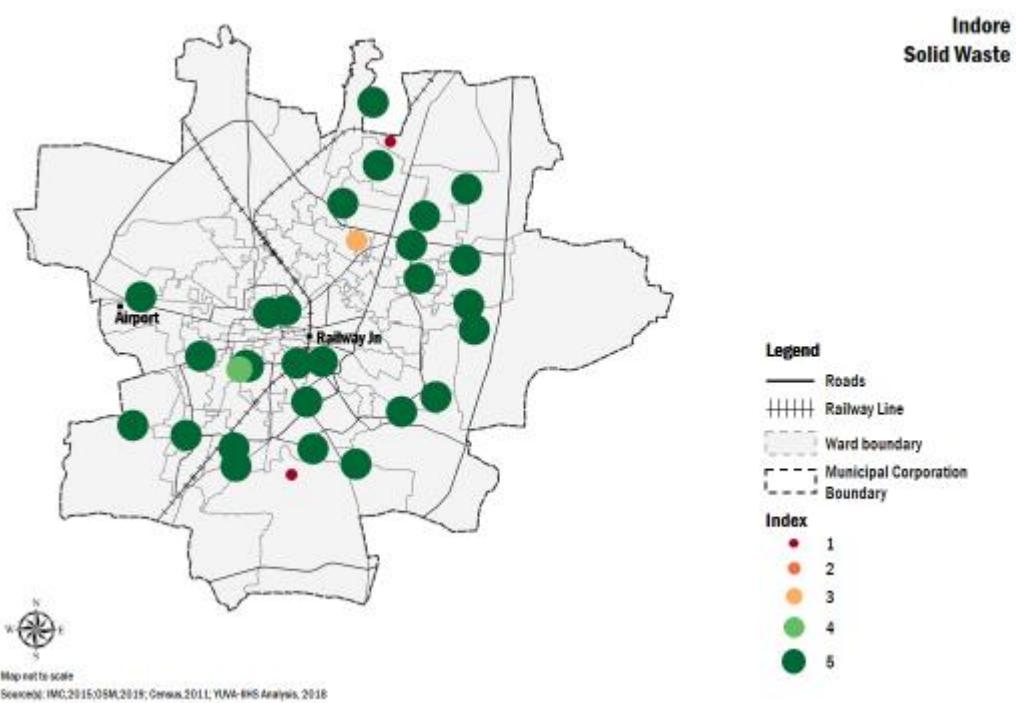


Indore Sanitation



Indore Power Supply

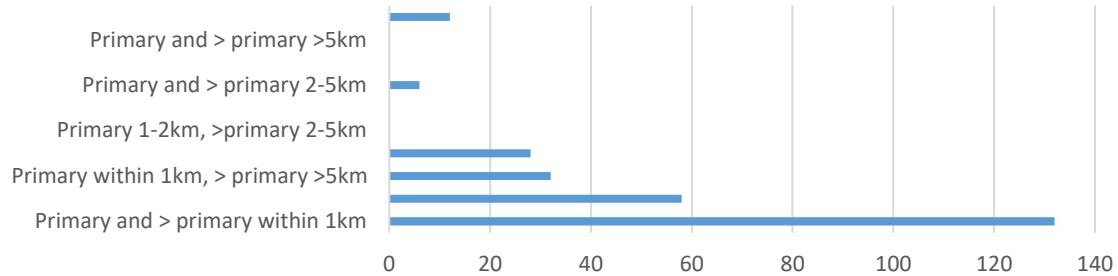




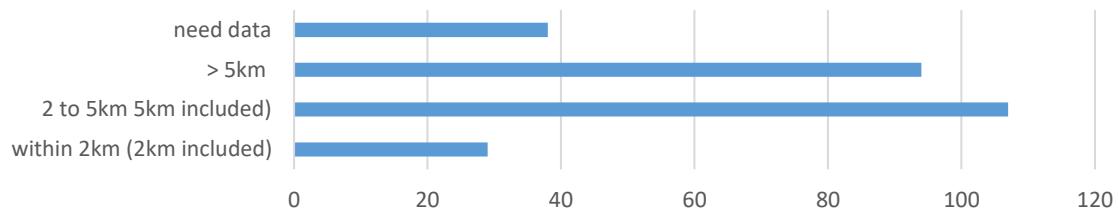
Indicator IV: Access to Social Amenities					
Settlement level		Rank	Score	No.	
Indicator I: Access to school	Primary and > primary within 1km	1	8	132	
	Primary within 1km, >primary 1-5km	2	7	58	
	Primary within 1km, > primary >5km	3	6	32	
	Primary and > primary within 1-2km	4	5	28	
	Primary 1-2km, >primary 2-5km	5	4	0	
	Primary 1-2km, >primary >5km	6	3	0	
	Primary and > primary 2-5km	7	2	6	
	Primary 2-5km, >primary >5km	8	1	0	
	Primary and > primary >5km	9	0	0	
	need data	0	X	12	
Range		8 to 0			
Indicator II: Access to a govt. hospital	within 2km (2km included)	1	2	29	
	2 to 5km (5km included)	2	1	107	
	> 5km	3	0	94	
	need data	0	X	38	
	Range	2 to 0			
Indicator III: Access to open space	Designated open space < 1km (1km included)	1	2	57	
	Any open space < 1km (1km included)	2	1	157	
	No open space within 1km	3	0	20	
	need data	0	X	34	
	Range	2 to 0			
Indicator IV: Access to community centre	Inside settlement	1	2	81	
	Any community centre < 2km	2	1	157	
	No accessible community centre within 2km	3	0	0	
	Range	2 to 0			
Indicator V: Access to Anganwadi	Anganwadi in the settlement	1	1	216	
	No Anganwadi in the settlement	0	0	24	
	Need data	X	X	28	
	Range	1 to 0			
Range for access to social amenities		Range: [(8 to 0)+(2 to 0)+(2 to 0)+(2 to 0)+(2 to 0)+(1 to 0)] = 17 to 0			

The data representation below shows distribution of 269 households across scores within sub-indicators I to V

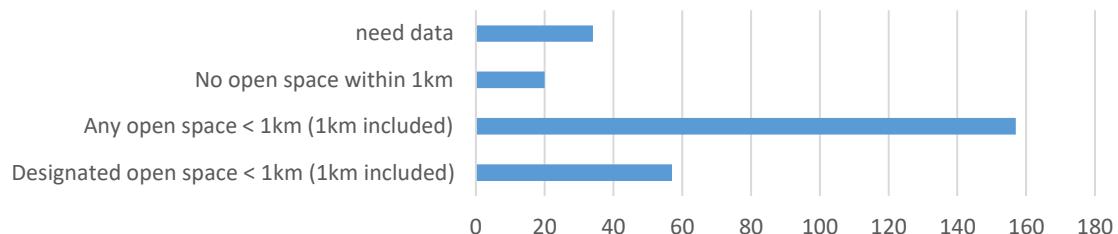
Access to Education



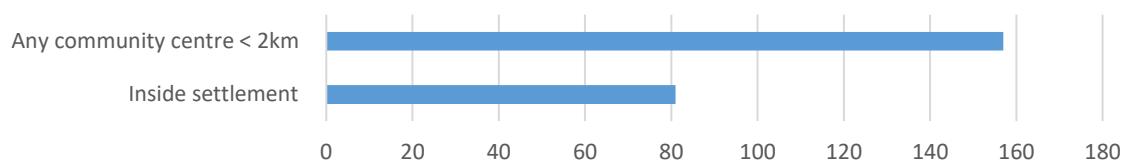
Access to govt hospital



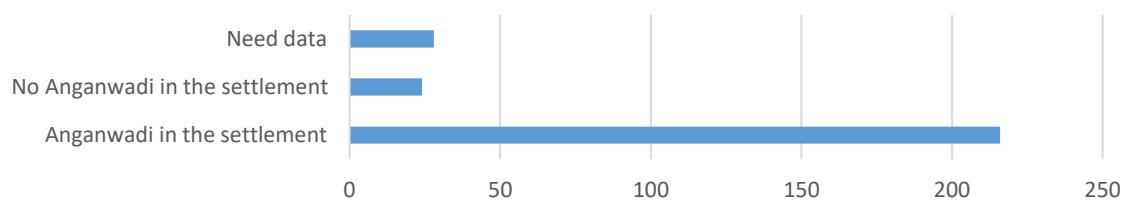
Access to open space



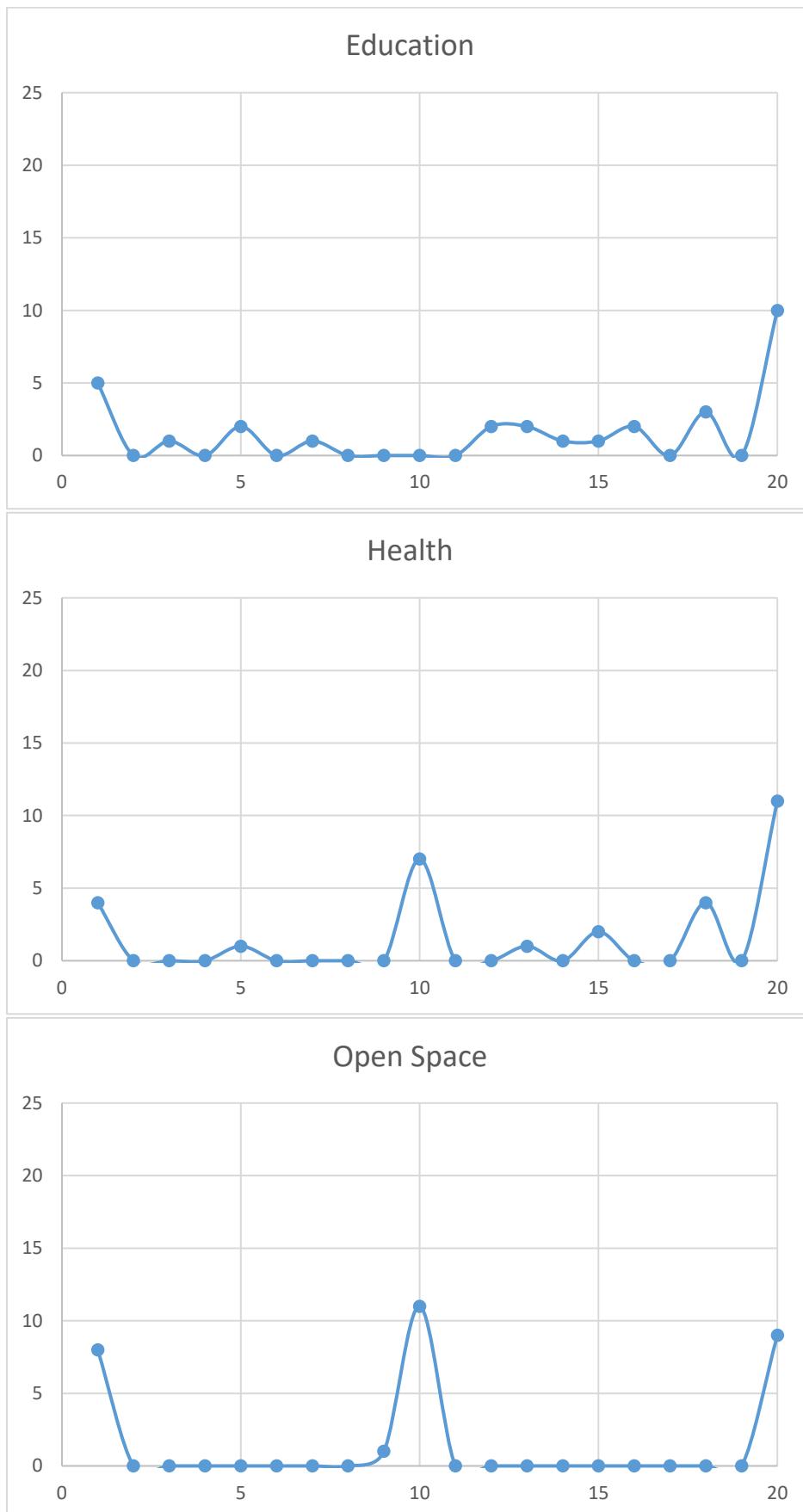
Community center



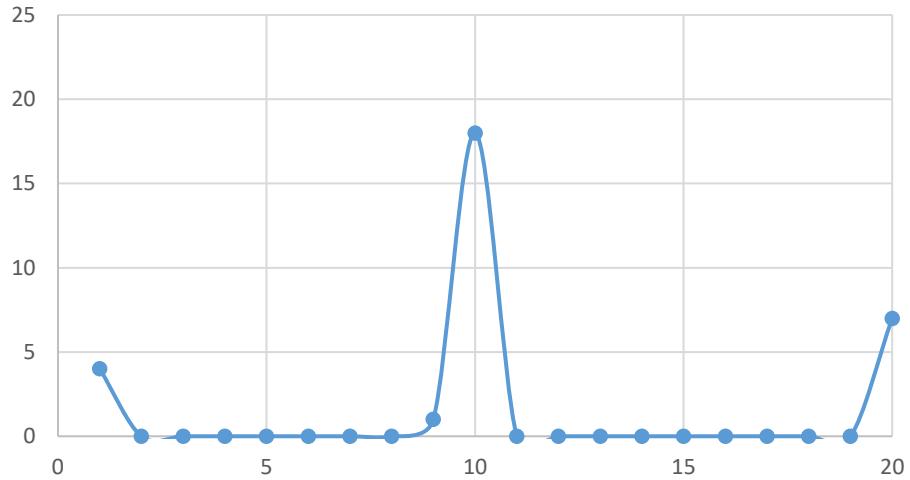
ANGANWADI



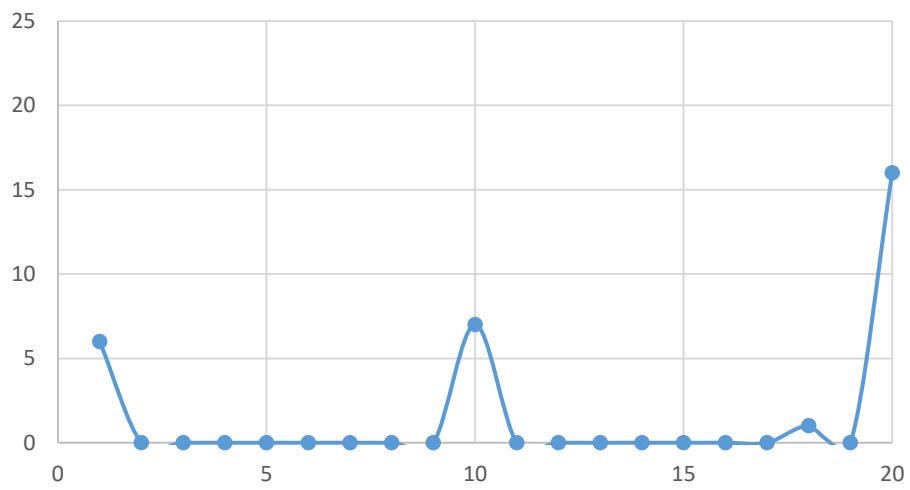
The following graphs show the distribution of settlements across different weights in the range of 1-20 for access to social amenities and its sub-indicators.



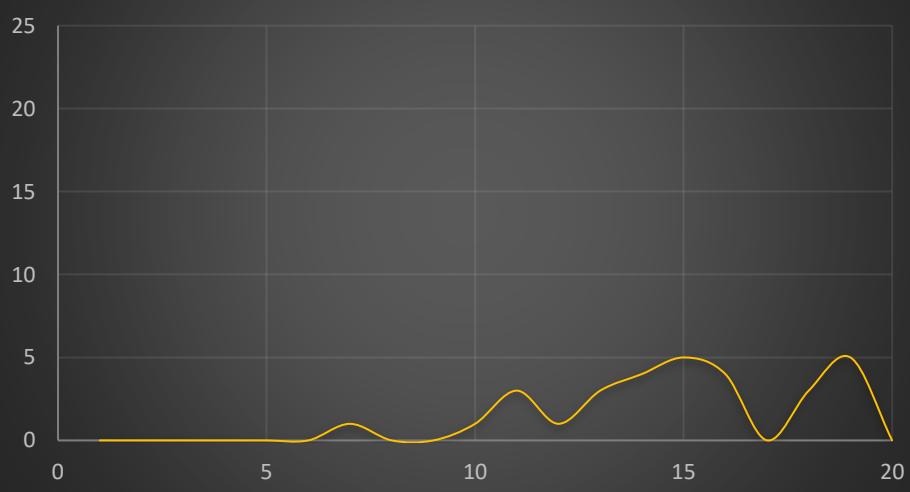
Community centre



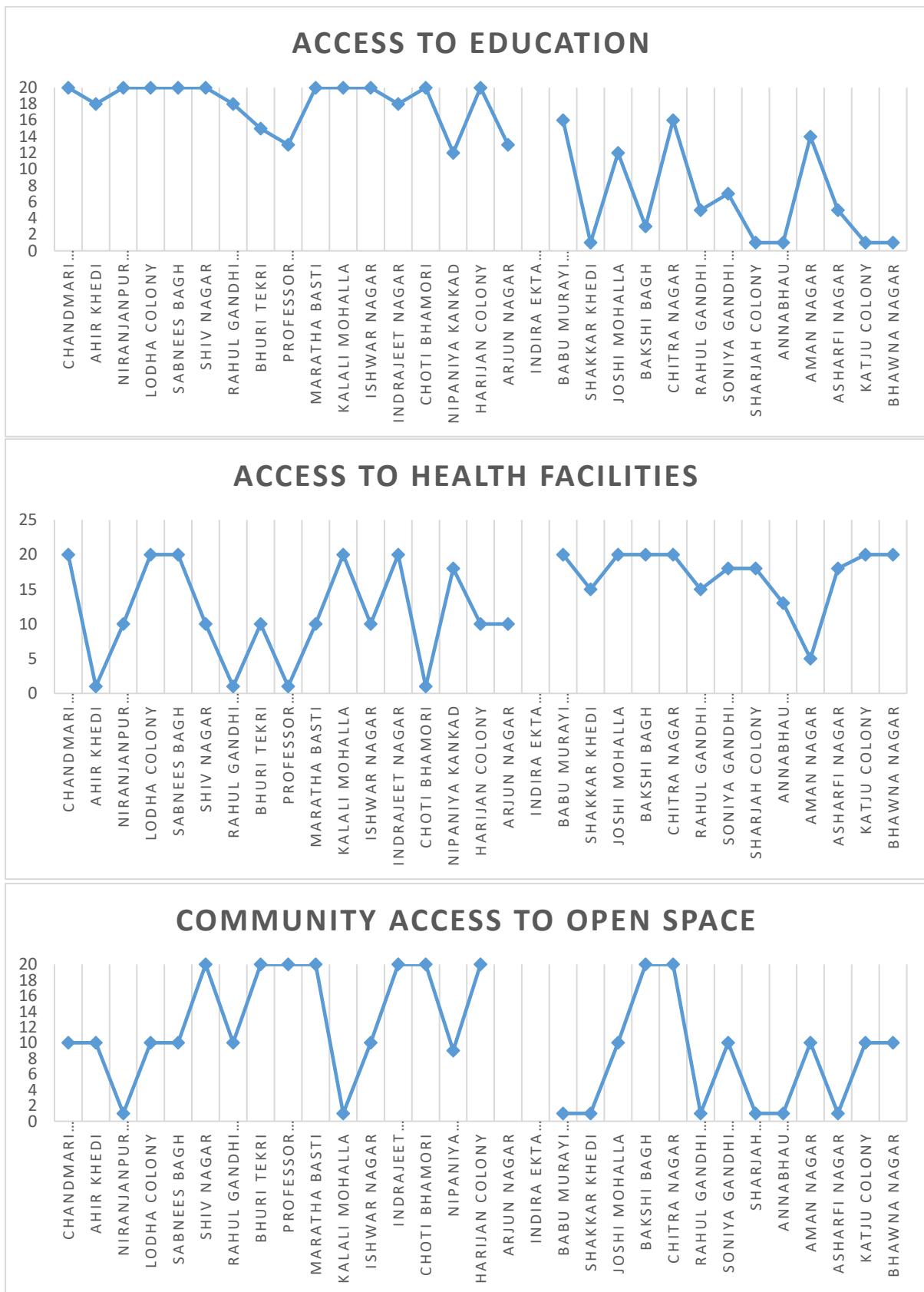
Aanganwadi

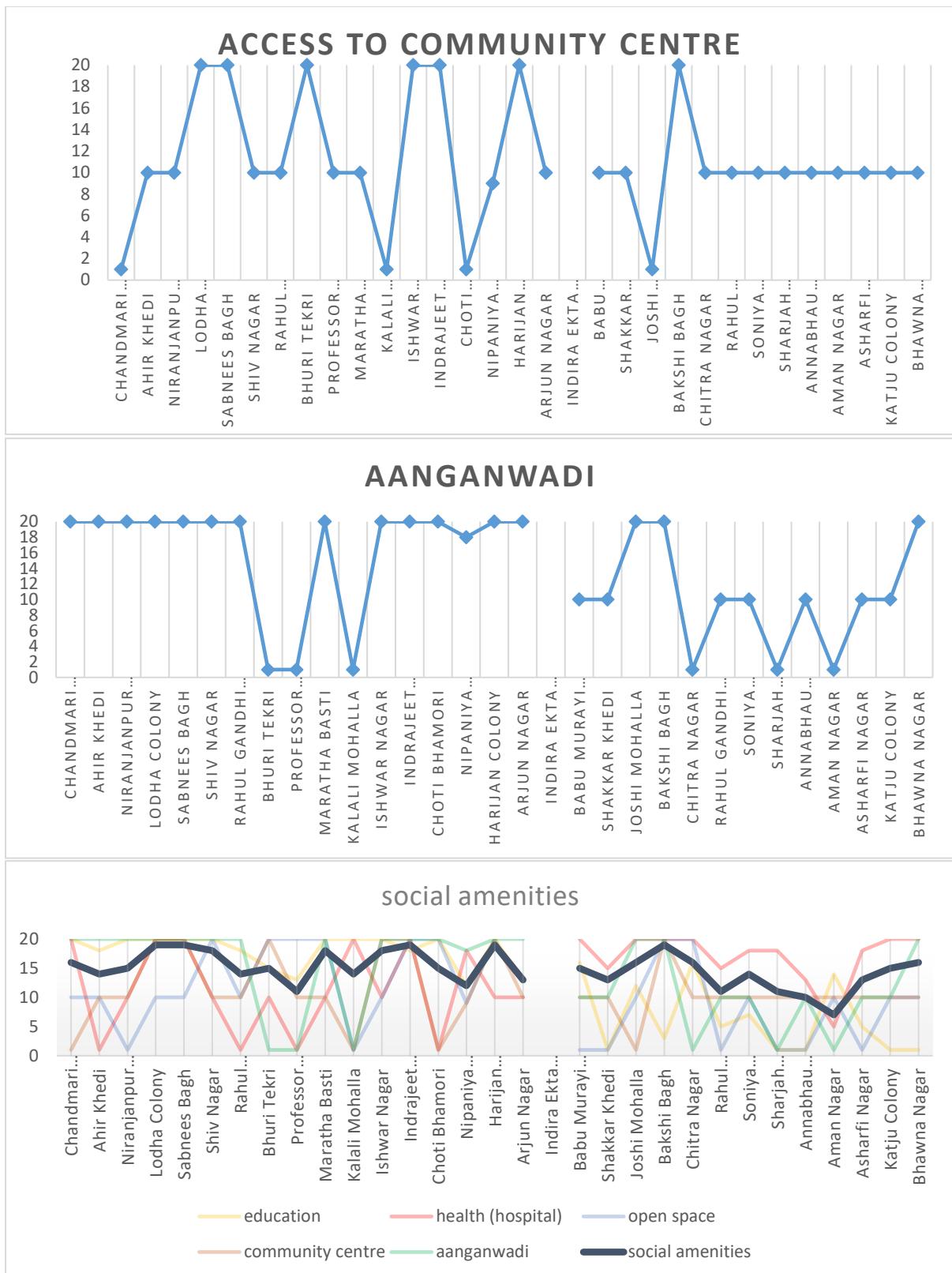


Access to social amenities

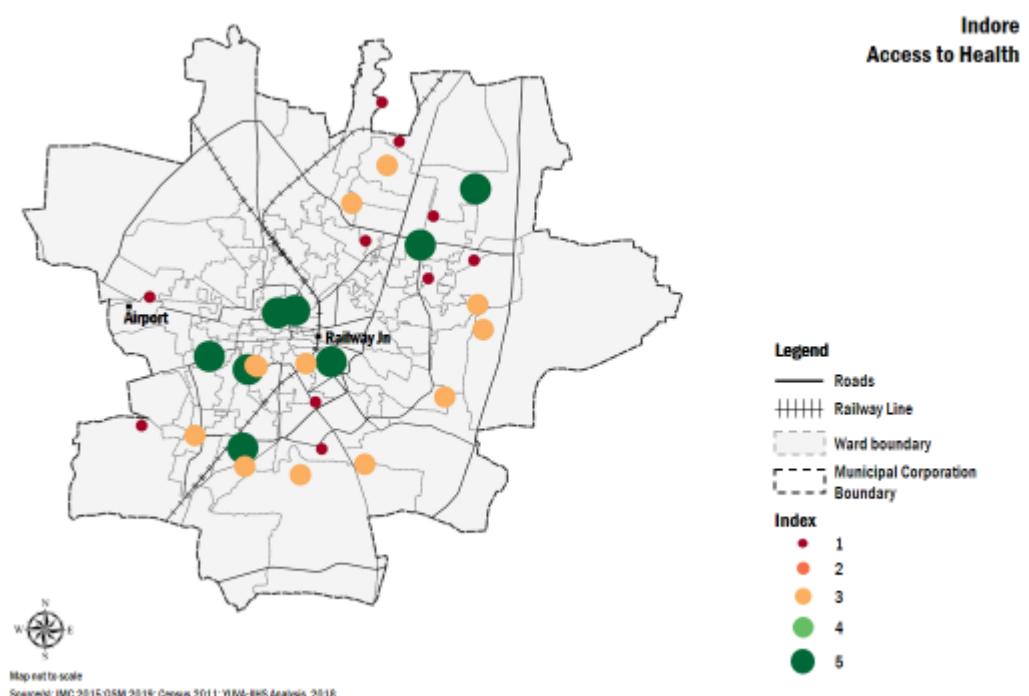
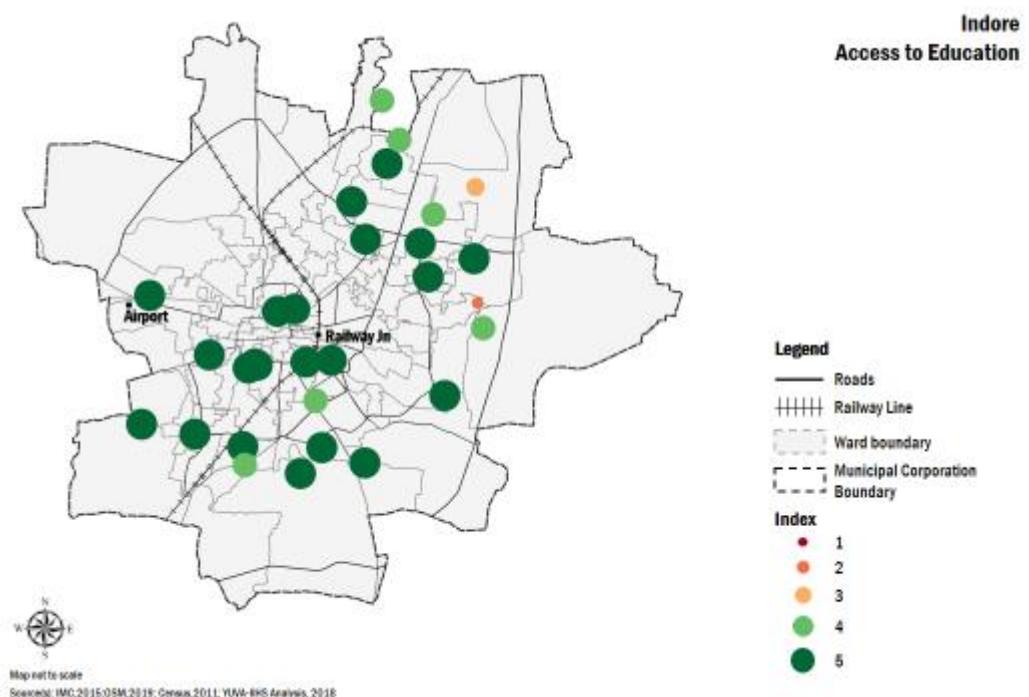


The first five charts plot each of the 31 settlements on a scale of 1-20 for each sub indicator of access to social amenities. The sixth graph plots the sub-indicators and indicator together.

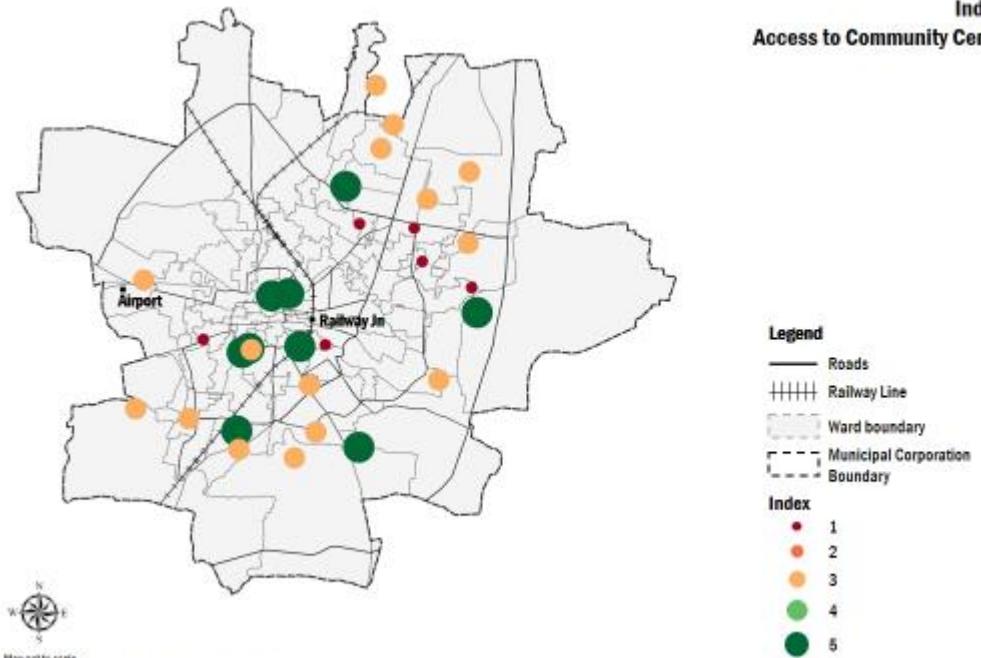




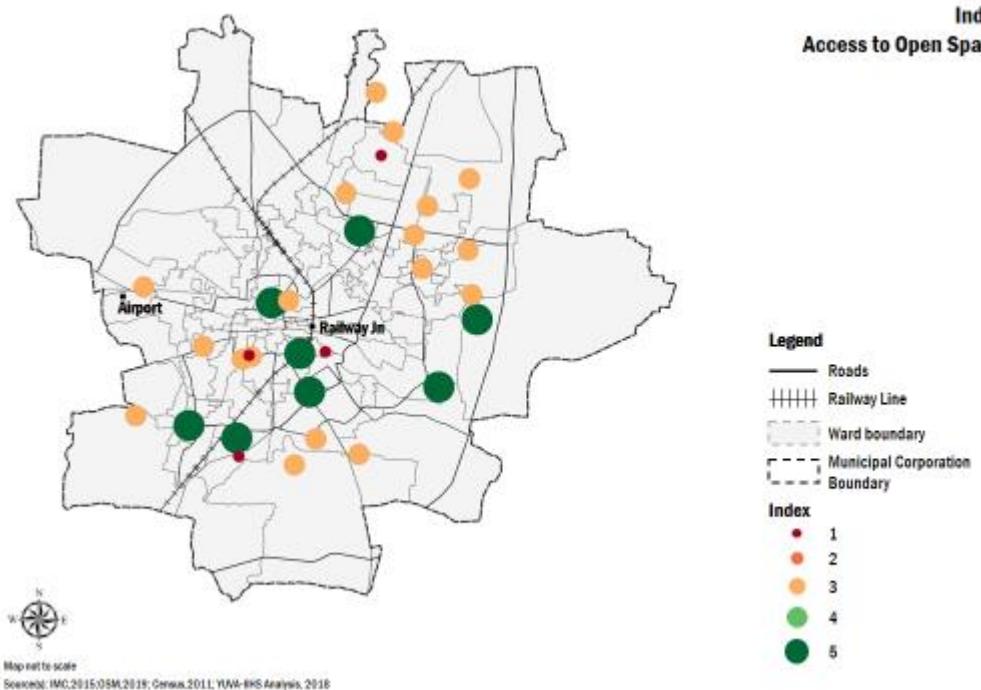
The following maps show the spatial distribution of settlements marked according to their respective access to social amenities indicator weights divided into 5 increments.



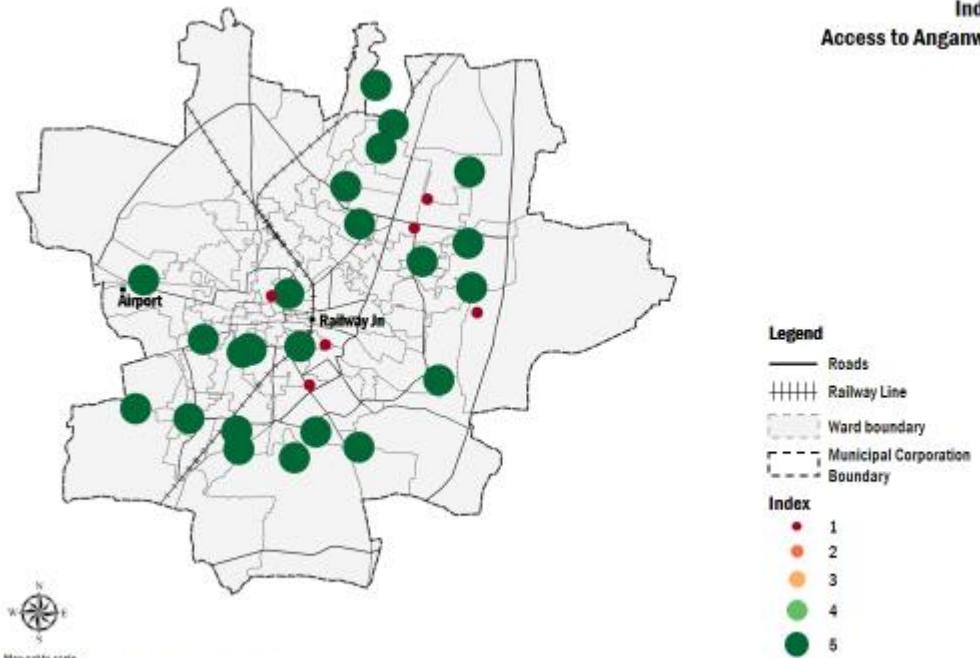
Indore Access to Community Centre



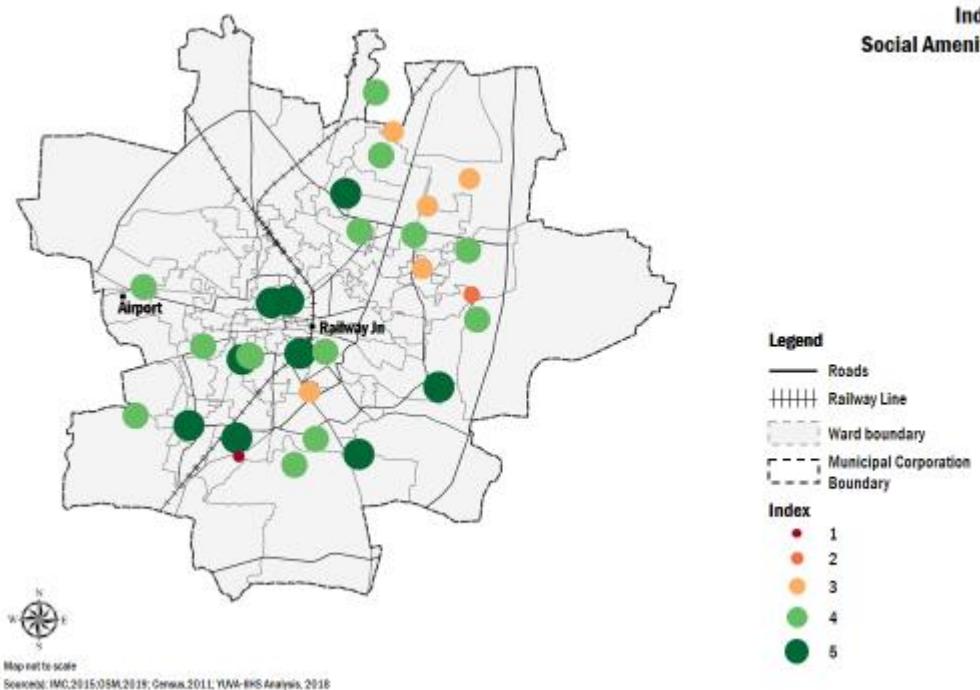
Indore Access to Open Spaces



Indore Access to Anganwadi



Indore Social Amenities

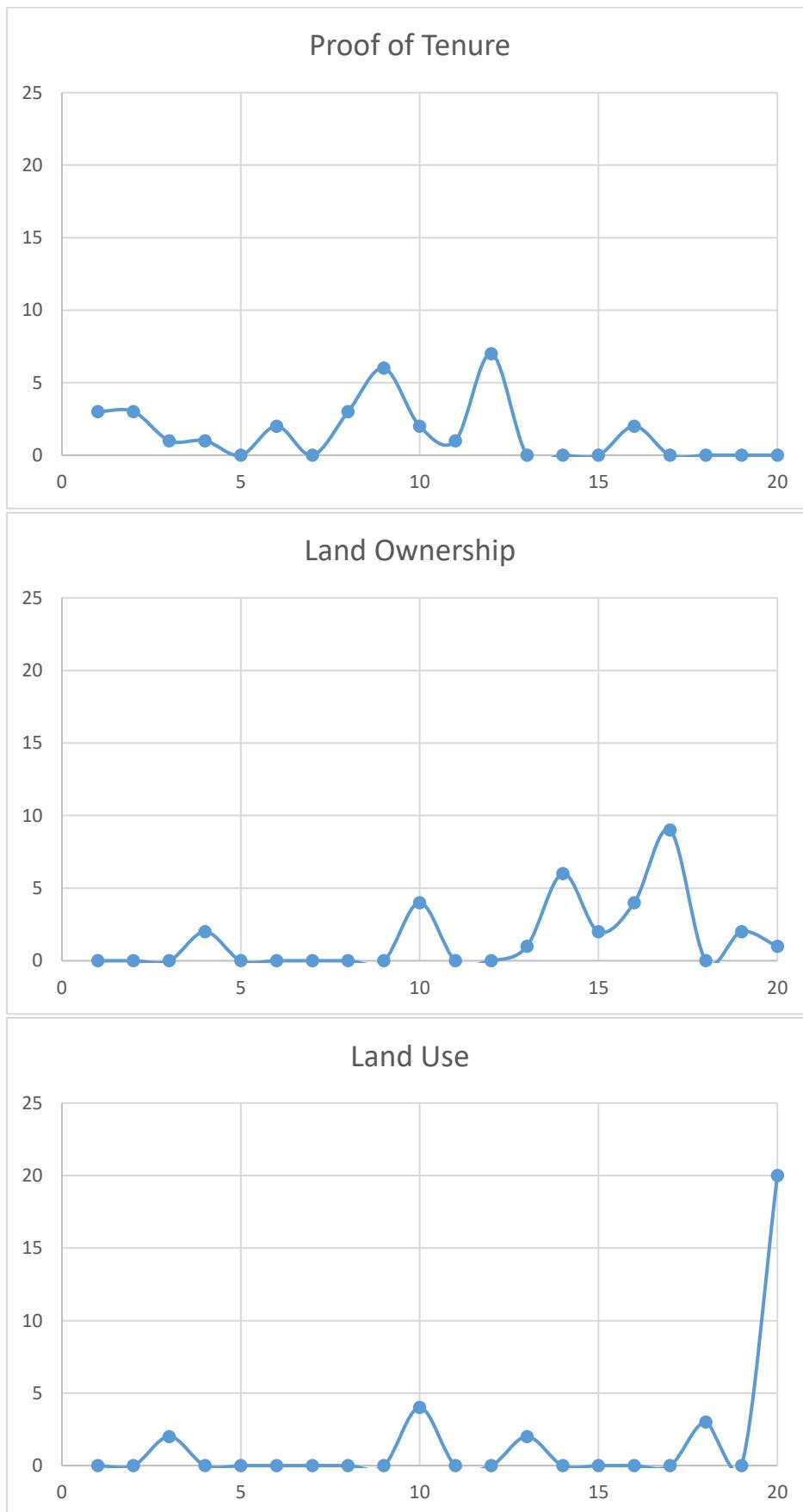


INDICATOR V: Tenure security					
Settlement level		Ranking	Wtg		
Indicator I: Proof of tenure	Registered document	1	5	3	
	allotment in EWS land reservation (15%)	2	4	11	
	Patta	3	3	105	
	Notarised document	4	2	42	
	Other	5	1	13	
	None	6	0	64	
	Not recorded	7	X	30	
Range		5 to 0			
Indicator II: Property Tax payment	Yes	1	1	81	
	No	2	0	157	
	Don't know	3	X	30	
	Range	1 to 0			
Indicator III: Ownership of land	Self	1	6	37	
	IMC	2	5	77	
	Collector	3	4	90	
	IDA	4	3	3	
	Central Government	5	2	0	
	Private	6	1	36	
	Other/don't know	0	X	25	
Range		6 to 1			
Indicator IV: Land Use	Residential	1	8	171	
	Mixed with Res	2	7	0	
	Commercial	3	6	0	
	Industrial	4	5	20	
	Public/Semi Public	5	4	8	
	Transit	6	3	6	
	Green zone	7	2	26	
	Mixed other	8	1	11	
Range		8 to 1			
Overall range for tenure security		20 to 2			

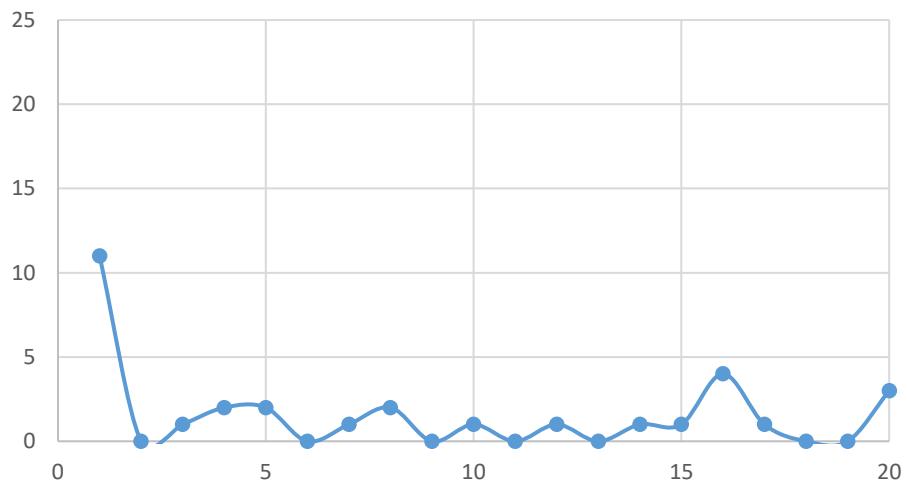
The following graphs show the distribution of 269 HH data across scores within sub-indicators I to IV



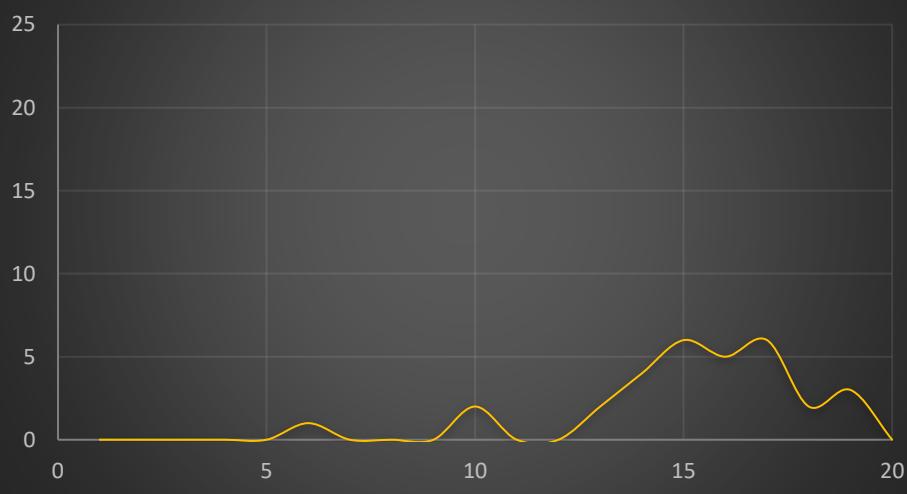
The following graphs show the distribution of settlements across different weights in the range of 1-20 for tenure security and its indicator.



Property Tax

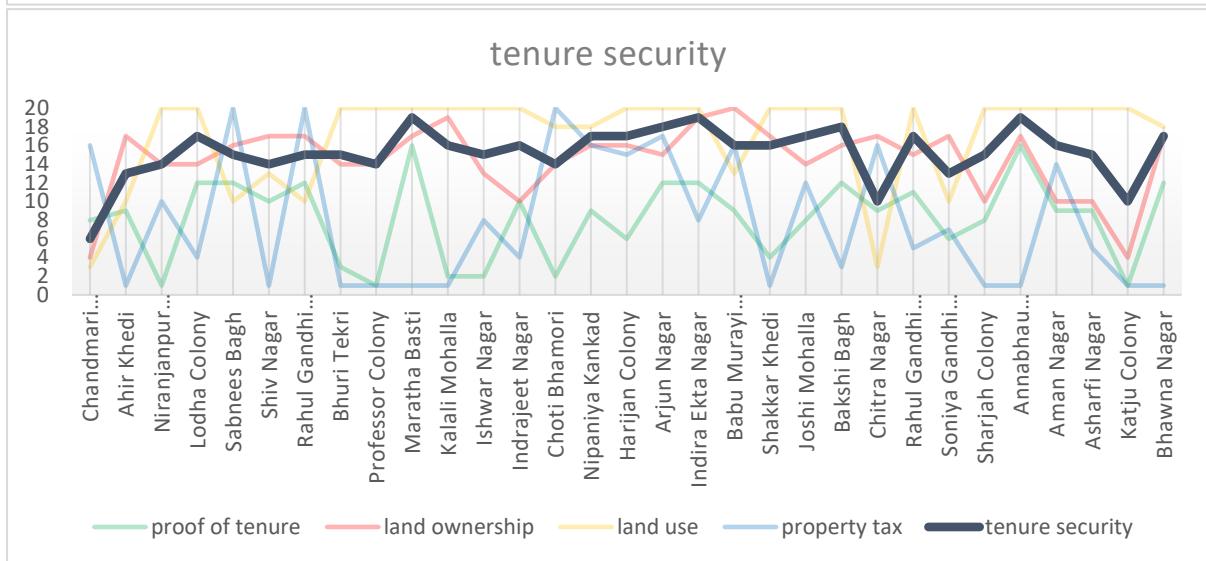
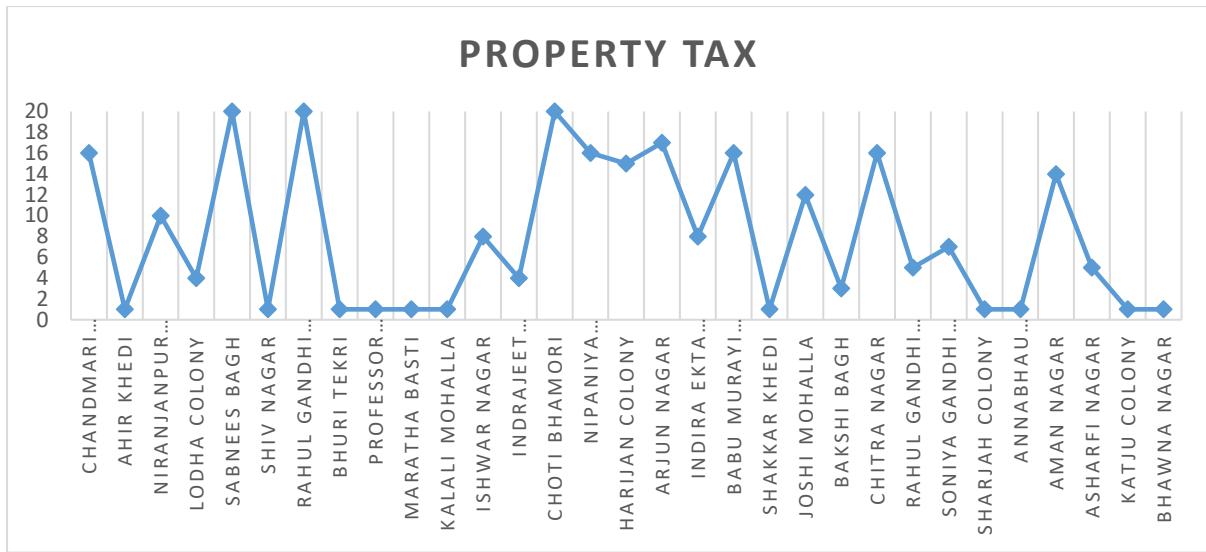


Tenure

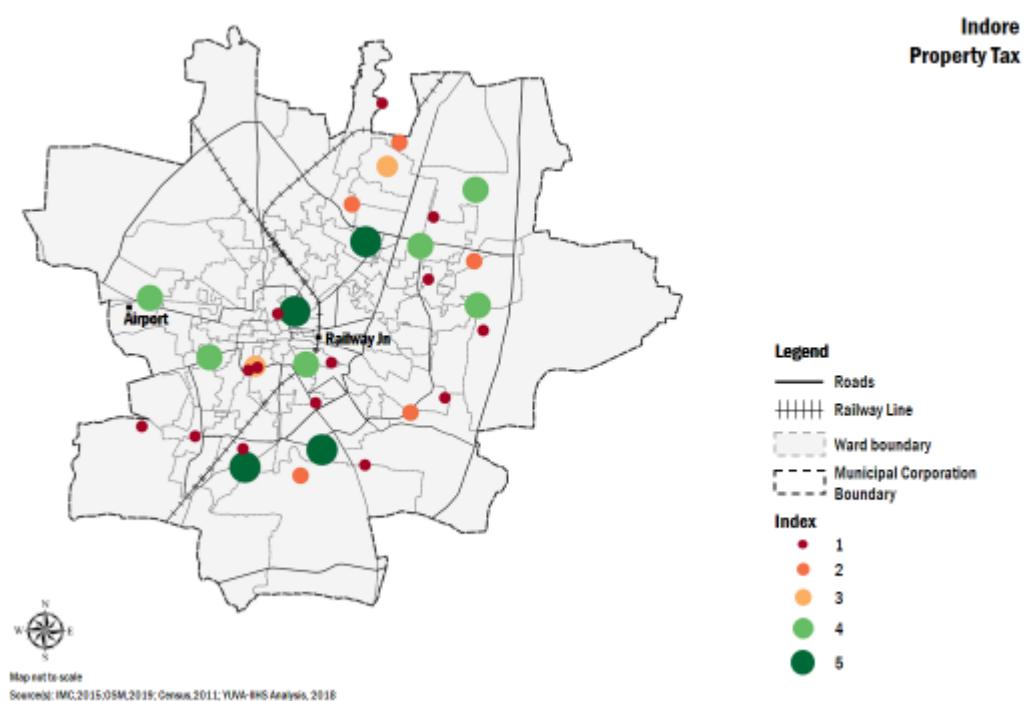
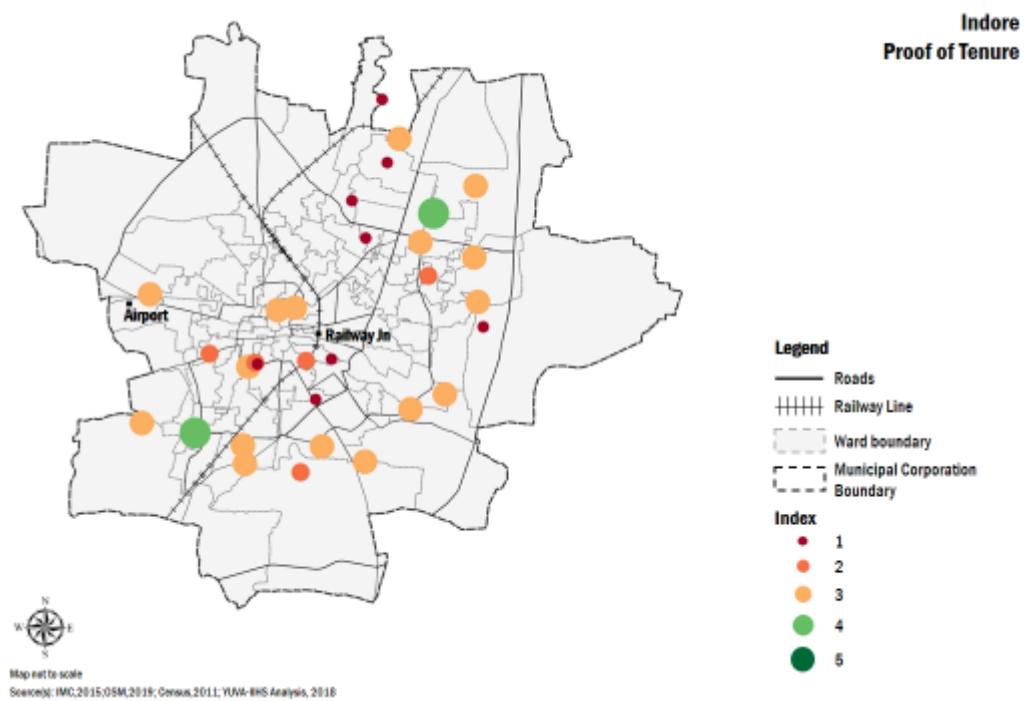


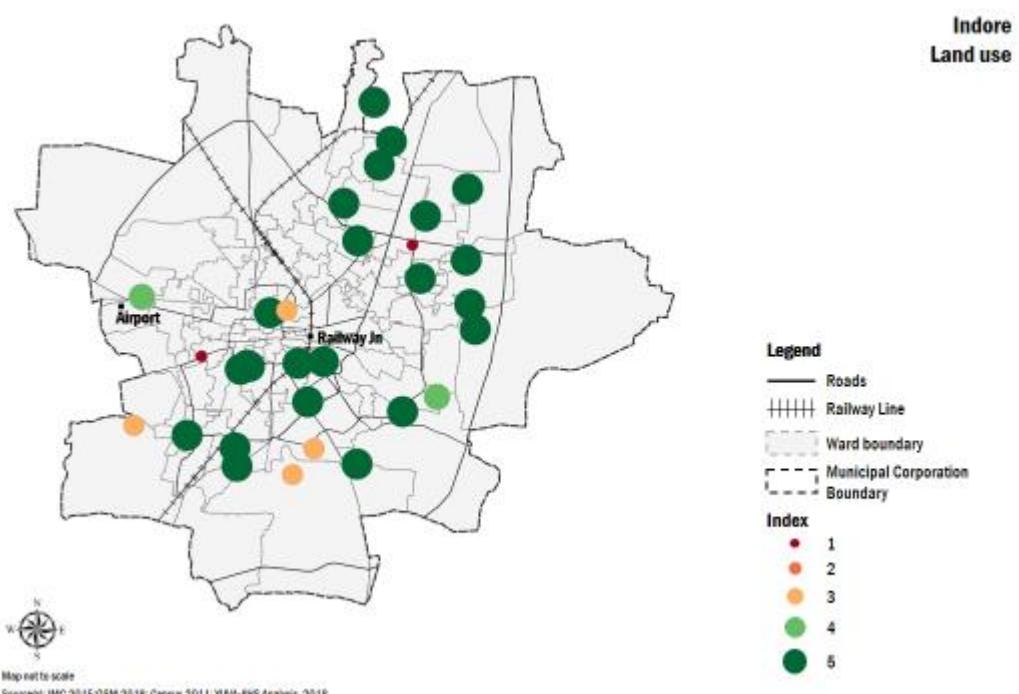
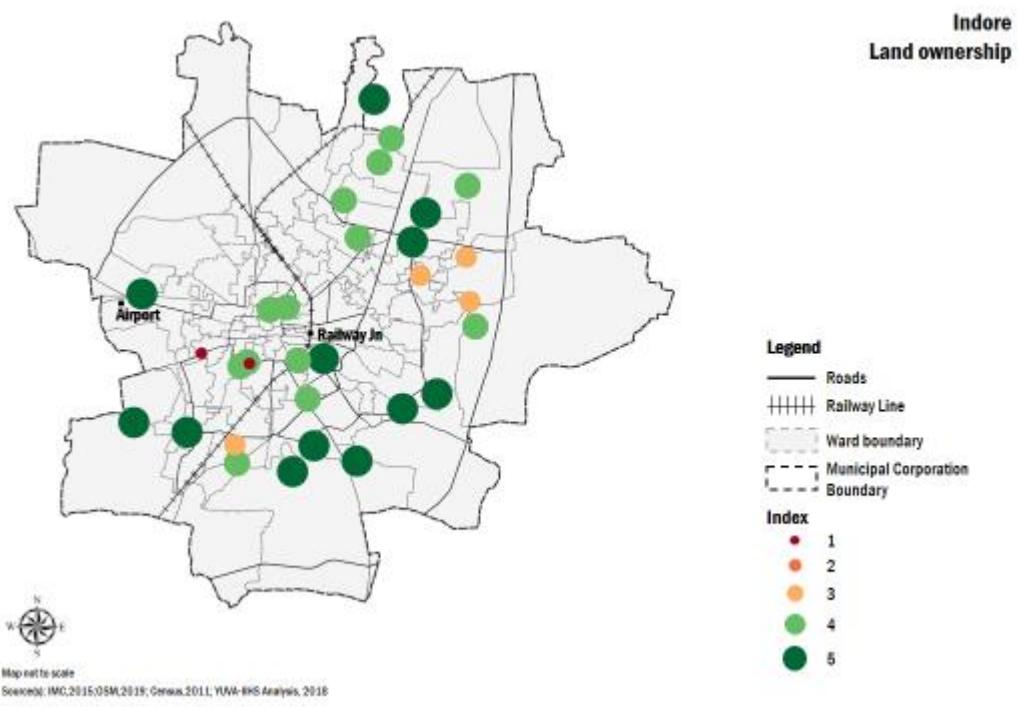
The first five charts plot each of the 31 settlements on a scale of 1-20 for each sub indicator of tenure security. The sixth graph plots the sub-indicators and indicator together.



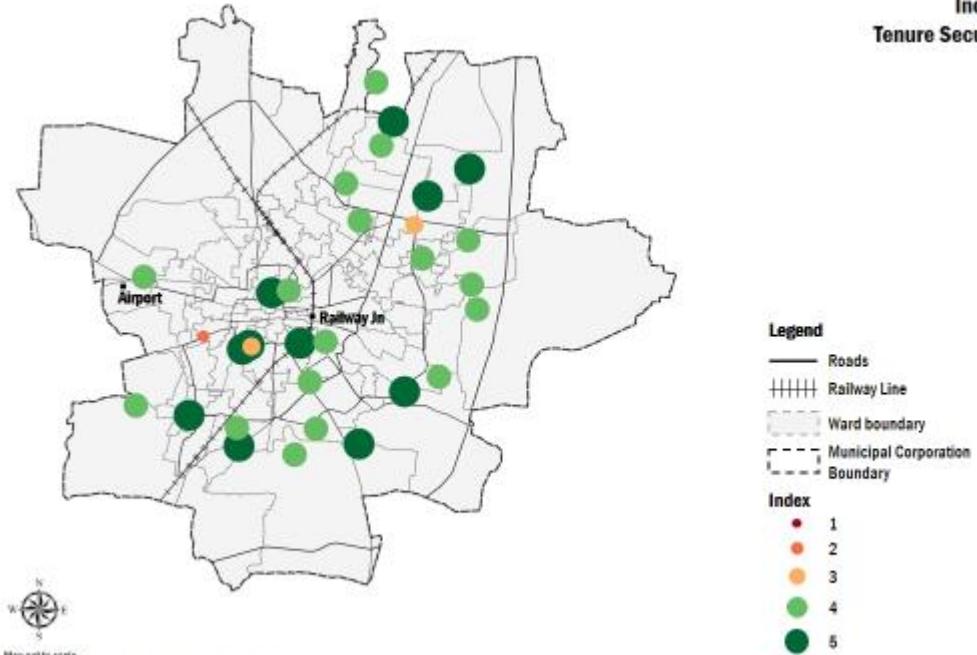


The following maps show the spatial distribution of settlements marked according to their respective tenure security indicator weights divided into 5 increments.





Indore Tenure Security

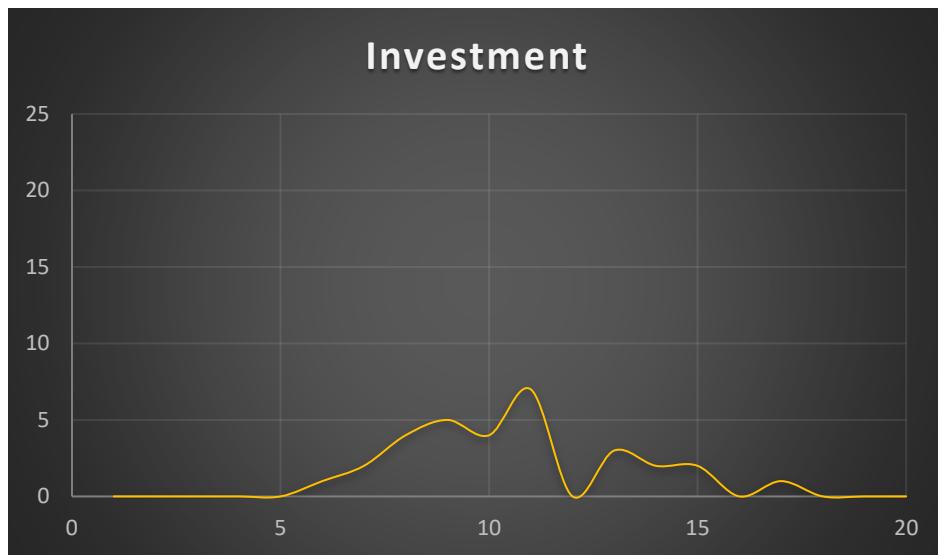
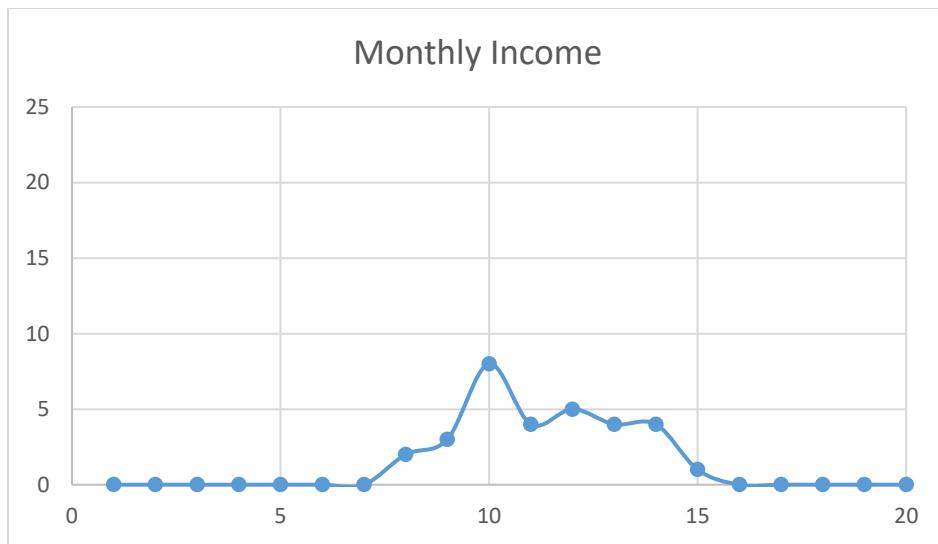
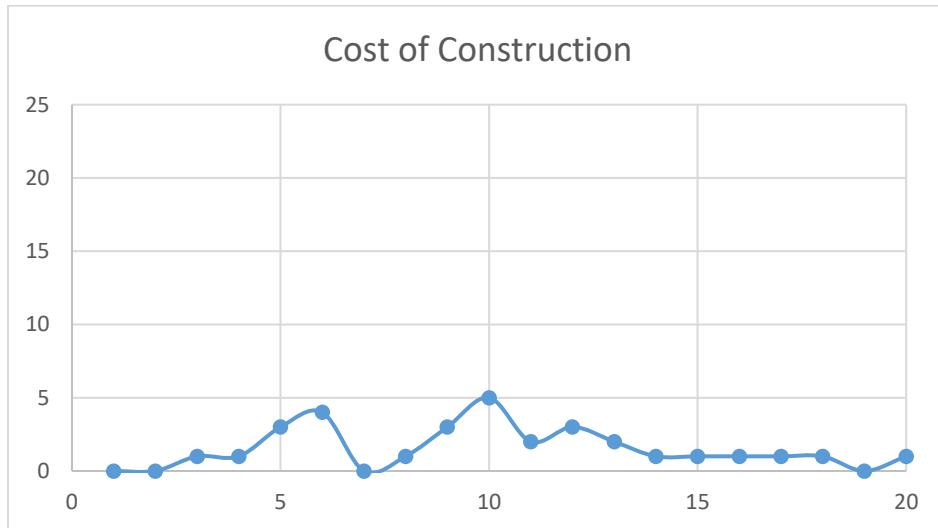


INDICATOR VI: INVESTMENT				
Building level		Rank	Score	No
Sub- Indicator I: Cost of construction of house	<25000	1	1	43
	25K to 50k	2	2	48
	50k to 75k	3	3	19
	75k to 1lac	4	4	15
	1lac to 1.25 lac	5	5	12
	1.25 lac to 1.5 lac	6	6	7
	1.5lac to 1.75lac	7	7	3
	>1.75lac	8	8	44
	not recorded	x	x	76
Range		8 to 1		
Sub-Indicator II: Household Income	<5000 a month (EWS)		4	44
	5000 - 8334 a month (LIG)		3	46
	8334 - 16667 per month (MIG)		2	101
	>16667 per month (HIG)		1	76
	Range	4 to 1		
Range for Investment: Sub-indicator I+II		Range: [(8 to 1)+(4 to 1)] = 12 to 2		

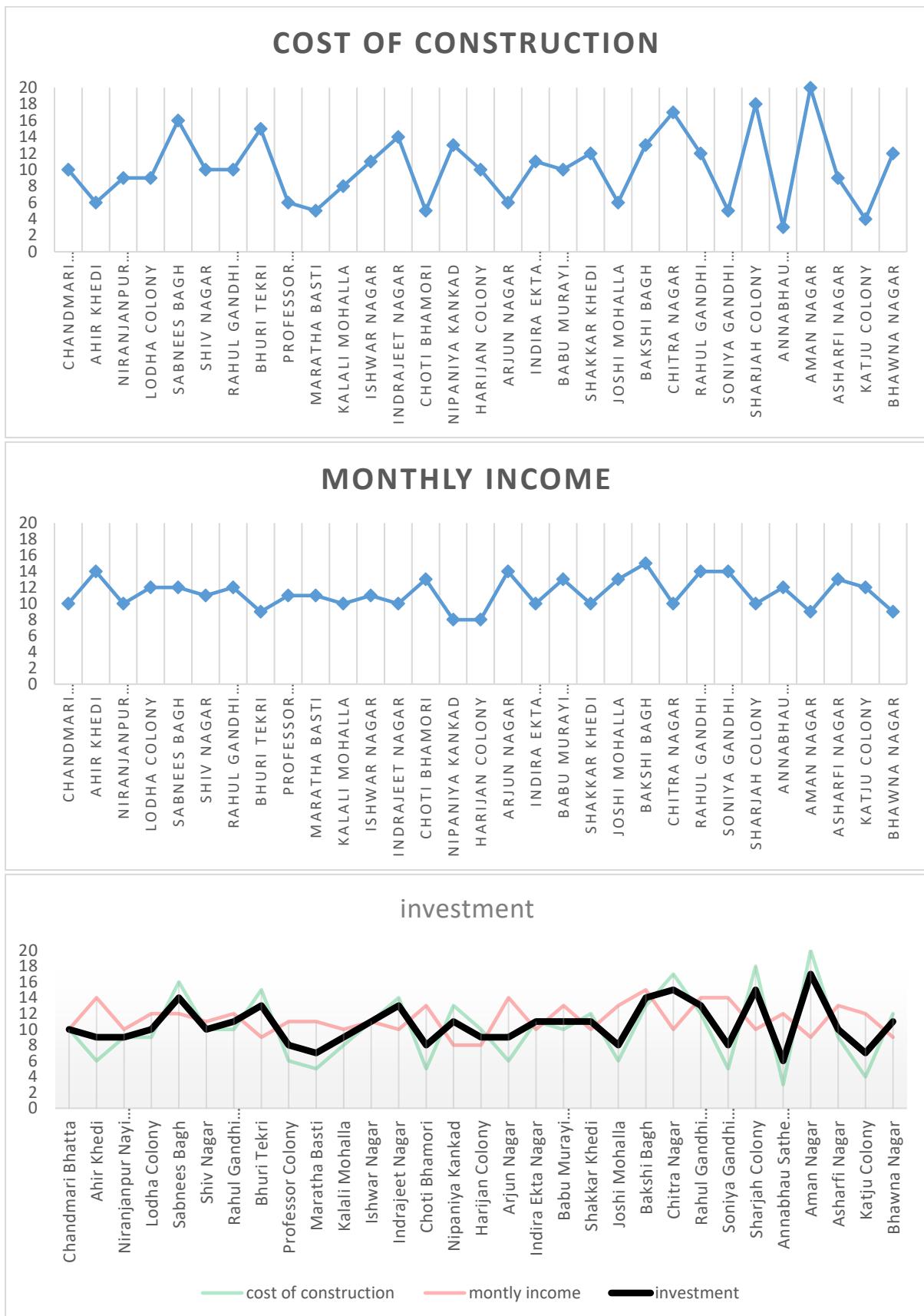
The data below shows distribution of 269 households across scores within sub-indicators I & II



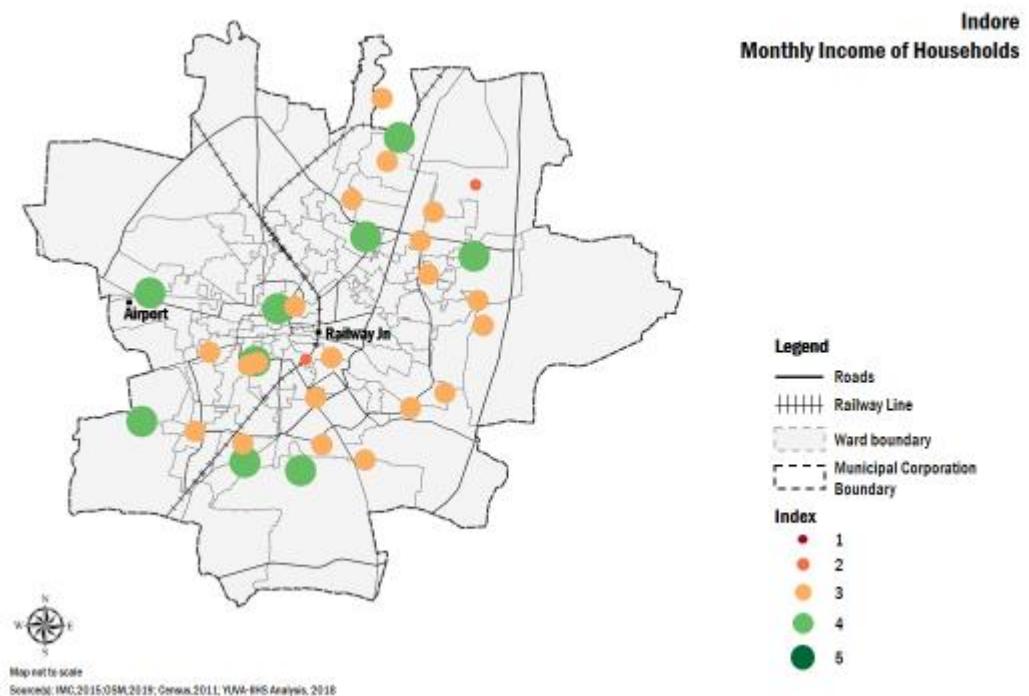
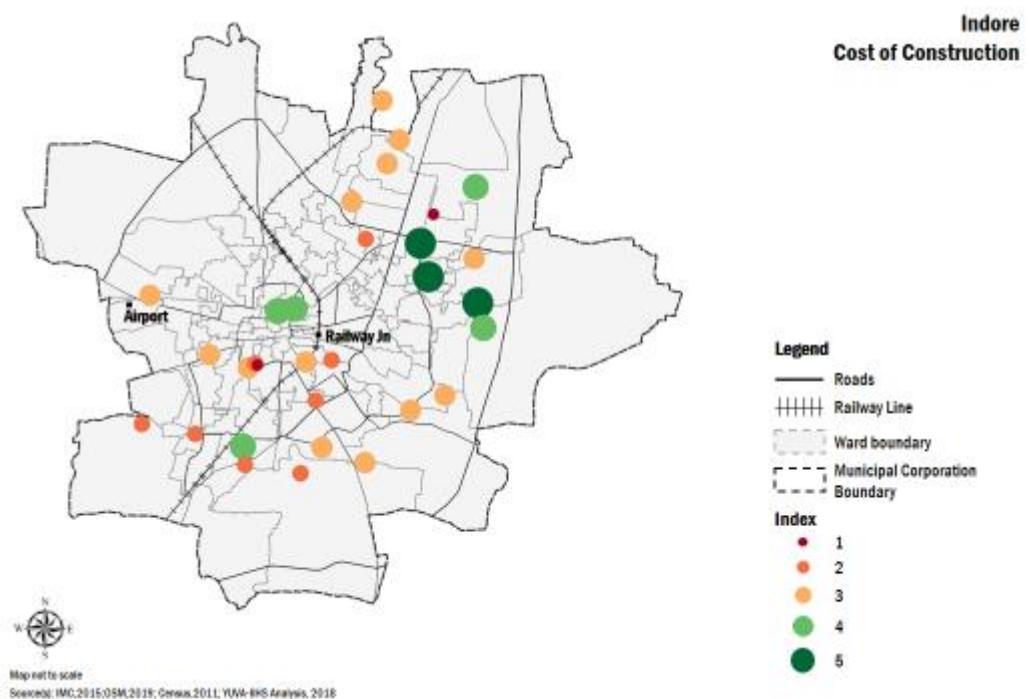
The following graphs show the distribution of settlements across different weights in the range of 1-20 for investment and its sub-indicators.



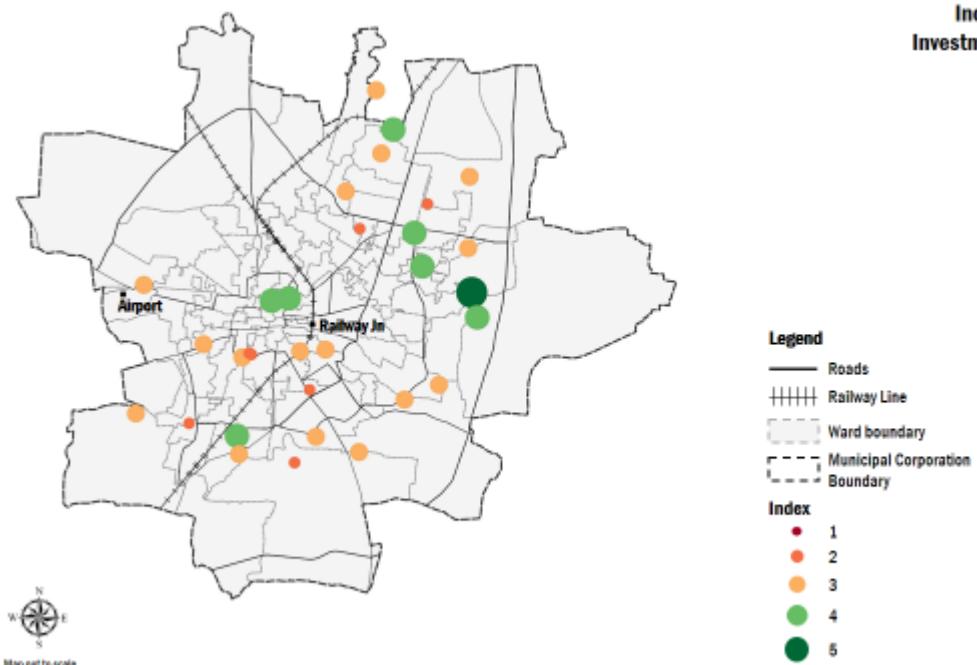
The first two charts plot each of the 31 settlements on a scale of 1-20 for each sub indicator of investment. The third graph plots the sub-indicators and indicator together.



The following maps show the spatial distribution of settlements marked according to their respective investment indicator weights divided into 5 increments.



Indore Investment



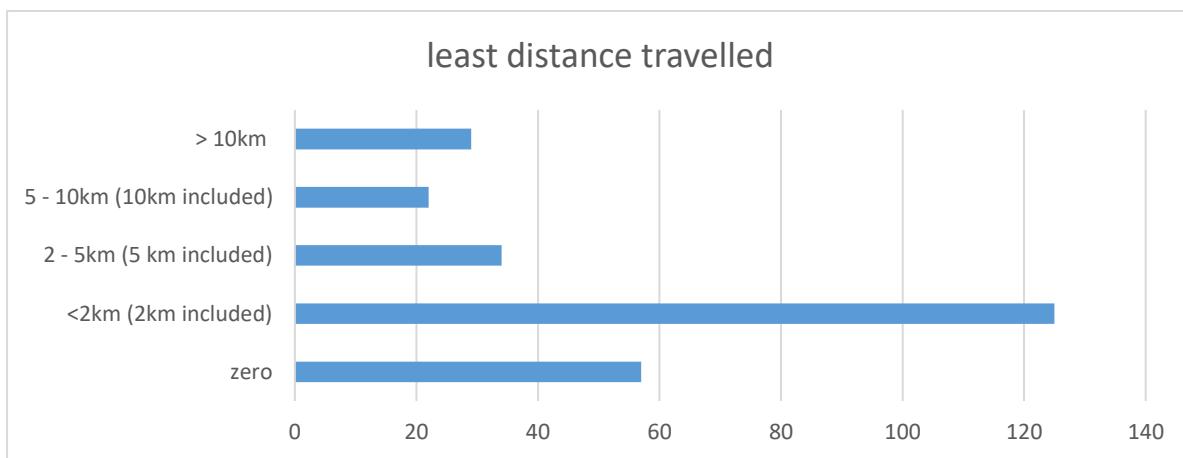
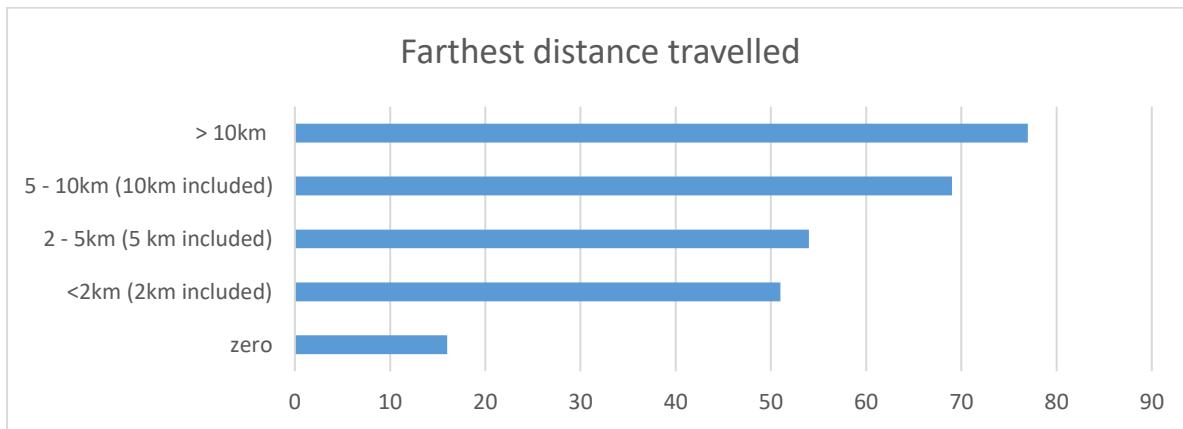
Map not to scale

Source(s): IMC, 2015; OSM, 2019; Census, 2011; YWA-WIS Analysis, 2018

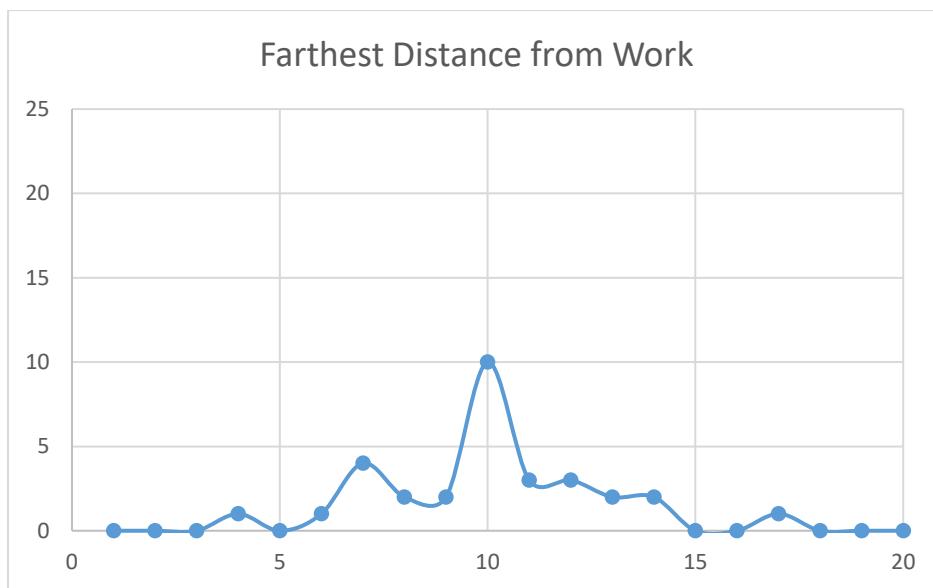
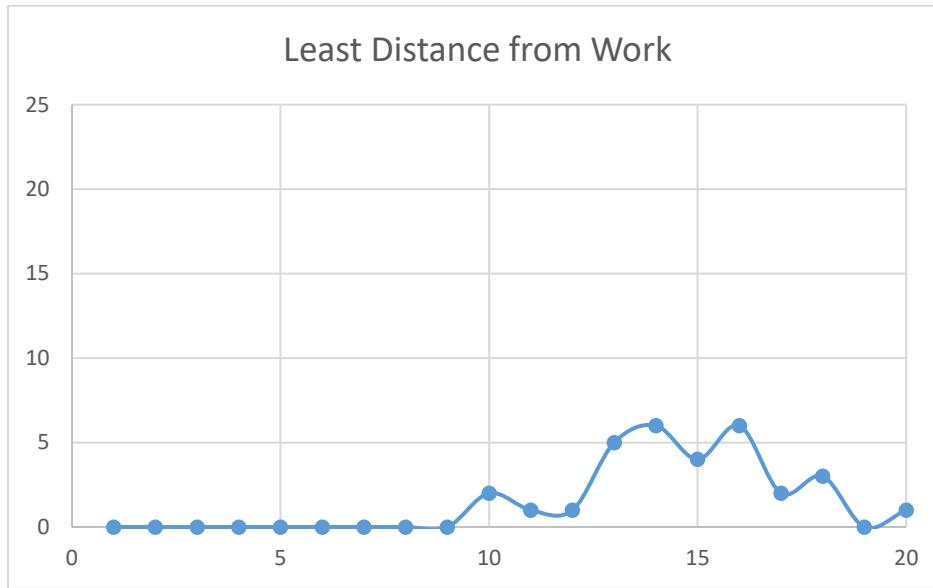
INDICATOR VII: DISTANCE FROM WORK

Settlement and household level		Ranking	Wtg	No.
Sub-Indicator II: Farthest distance travelled by family for work	zero	1	5	16
	<2km (2km included)	2	4	51
	2 - 5km (5 km included)	3	3	54
	5 - 10km (10km included)	4	2	69
	> 10km	5	1	77
	Range	5 to 1		
Sub-Indicator II: least distance travelled by family for work	zero	1	5	57
	<2km (2km included)	2	4	125
	2 - 5km (5 km included)	3	3	34
	5 - 10km (10km included)	4	2	22
	> 10km	5	1	29
	Range	5 to 1		

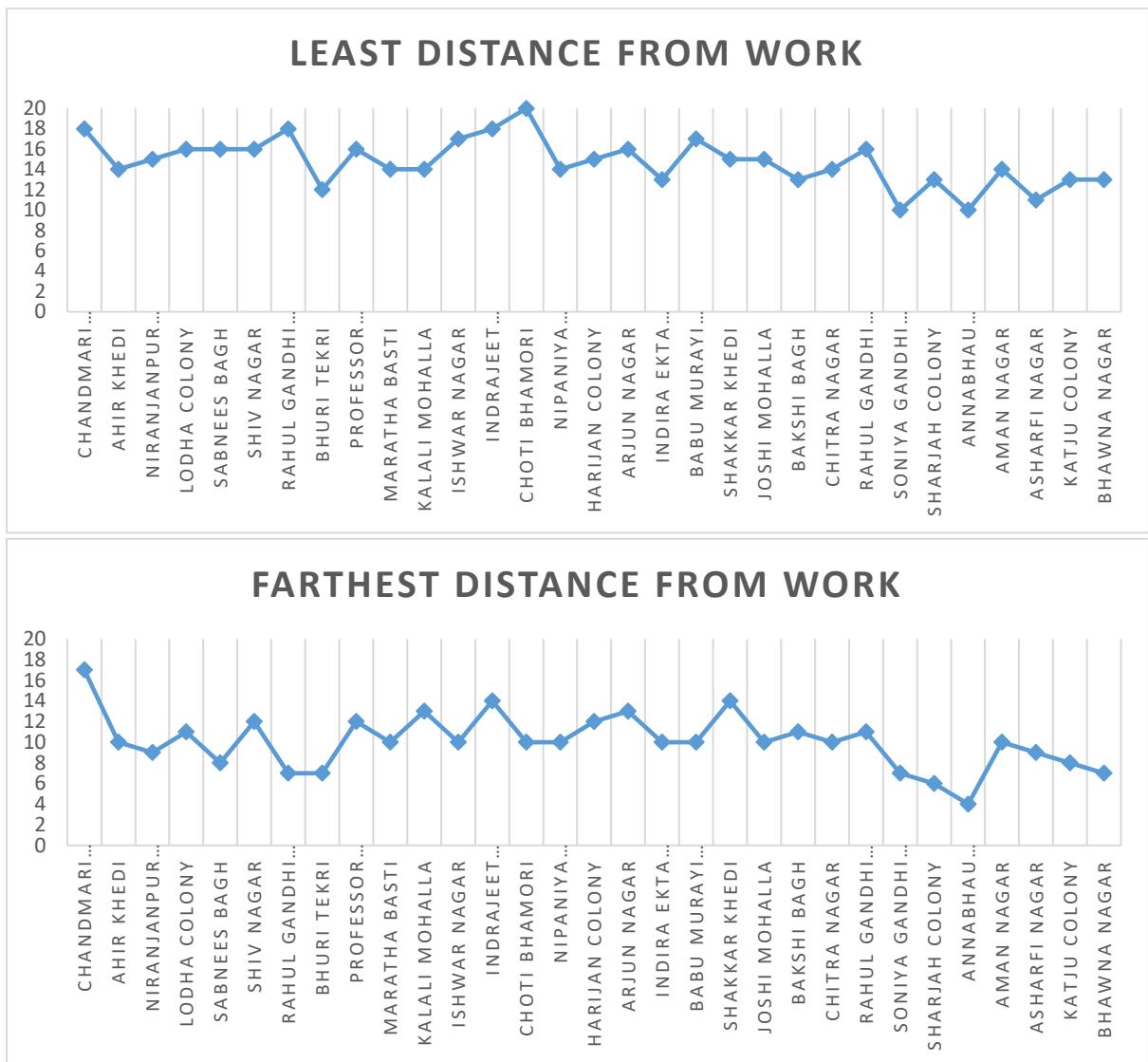
The following graphs show the distribution of 269 HH data across scores within sub-indicators I & II



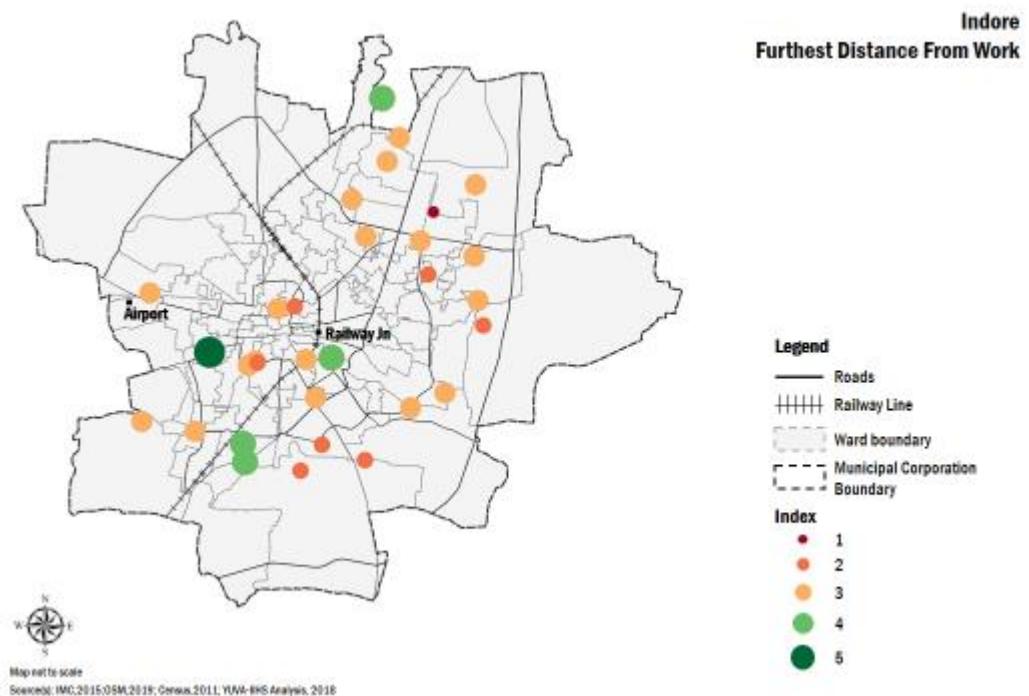
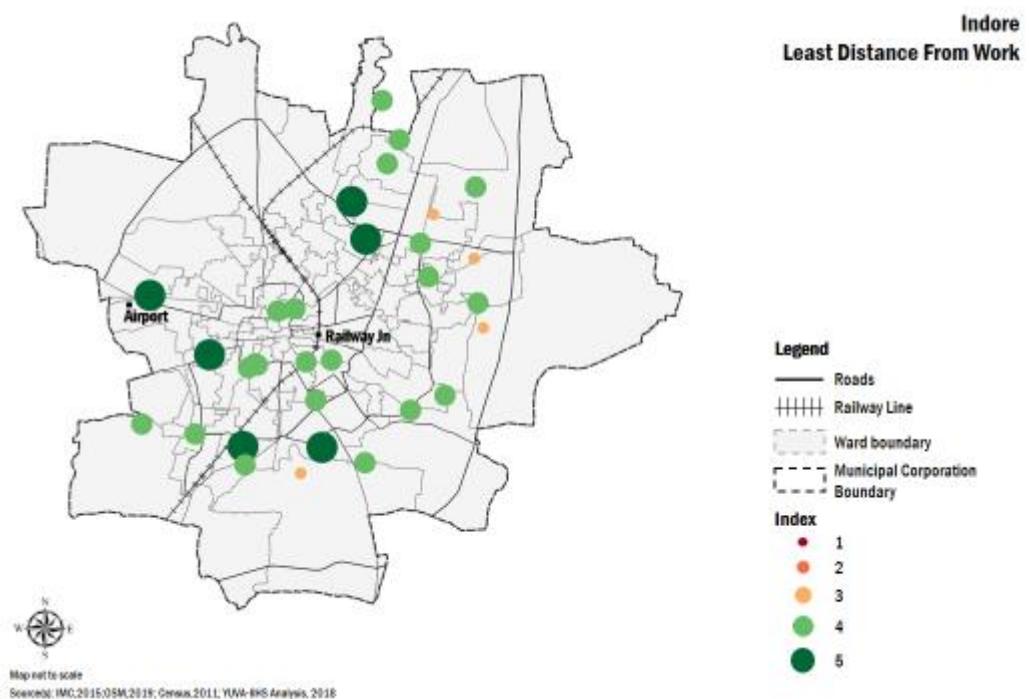
The following graphs show the distribution of settlements across different weights in the range of 1-20 for least and farthest distance from work.



The first five charts plot each of the 31 settlements on a scale of 1-20 for least and farthest distance from work.

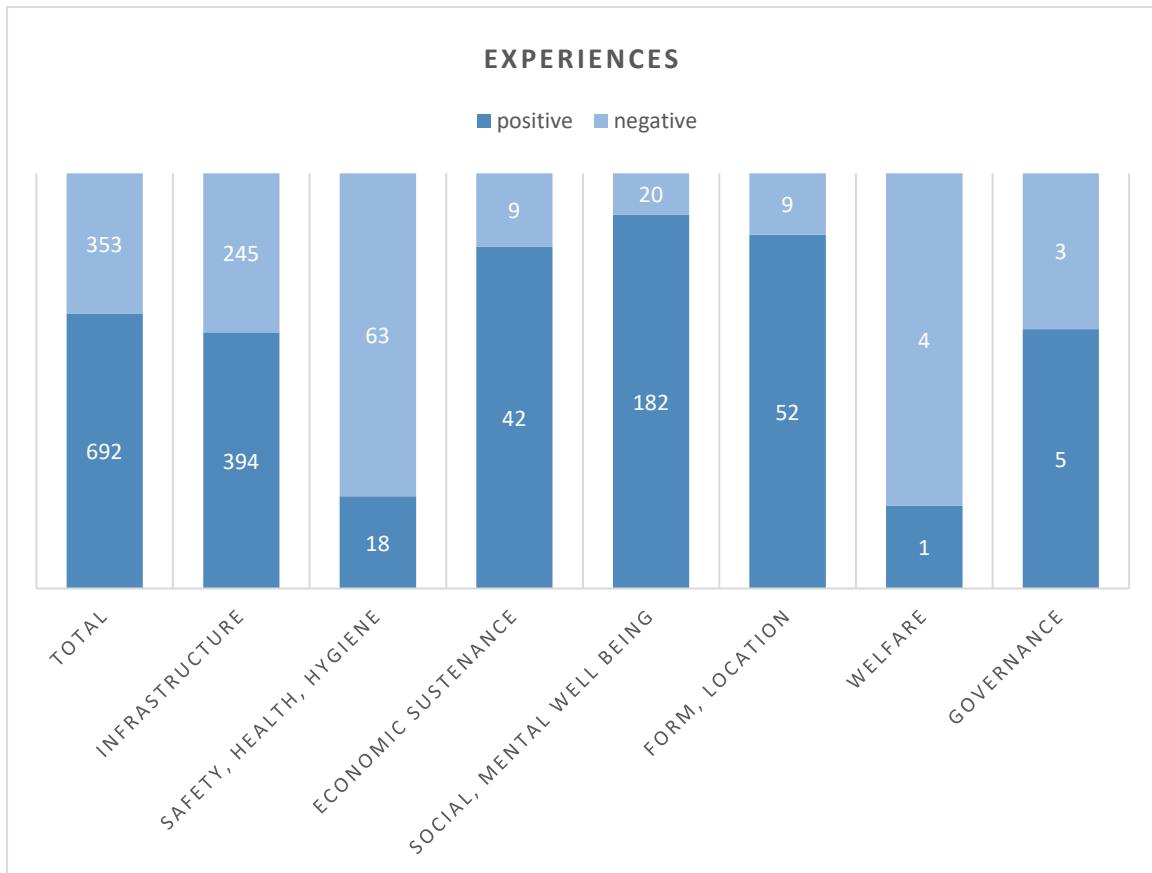


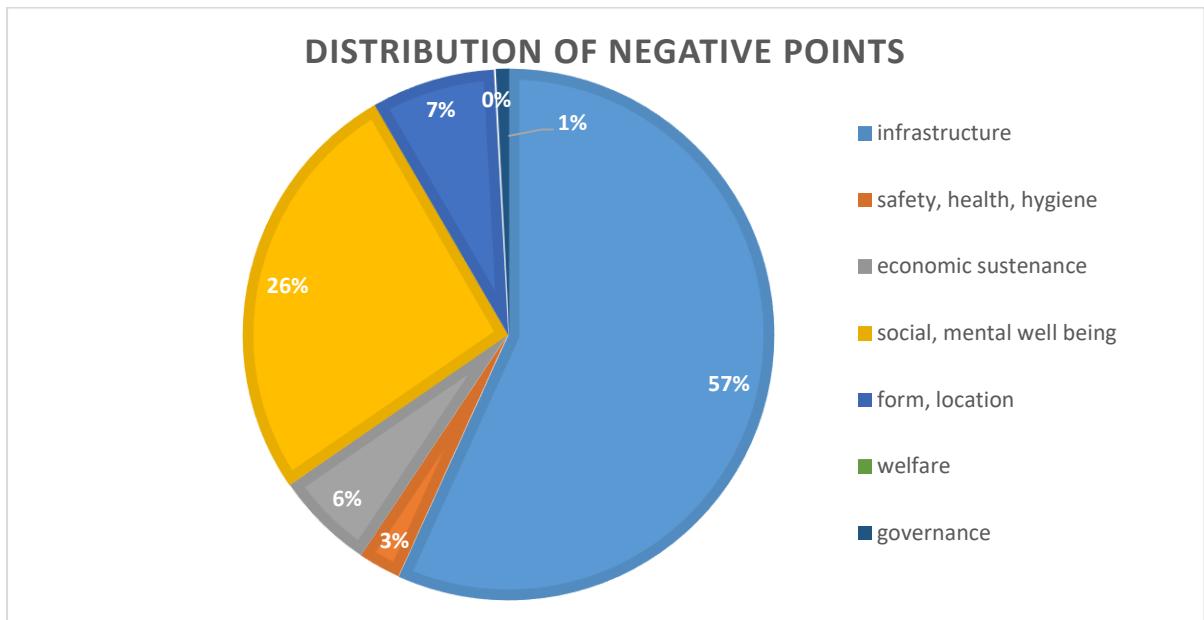
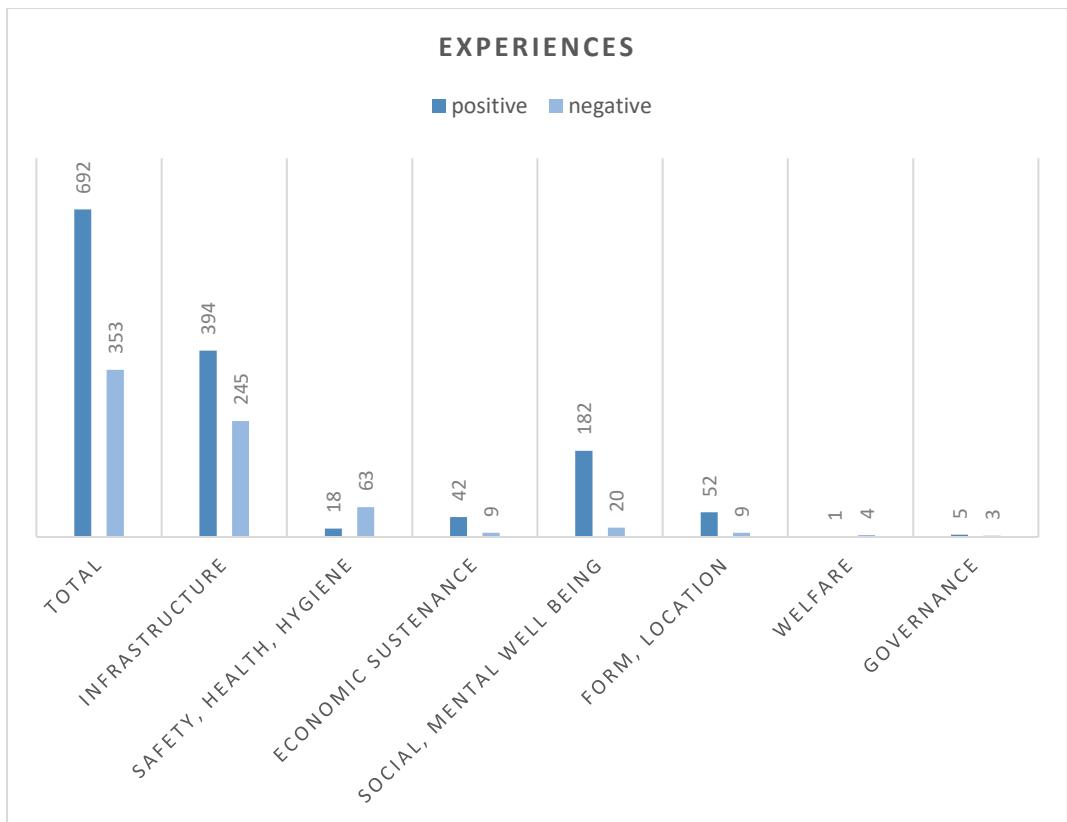
The following maps show the spatial distribution of settlements marked according to their respective weights for least and farthest distance from work divided into 5 increments.



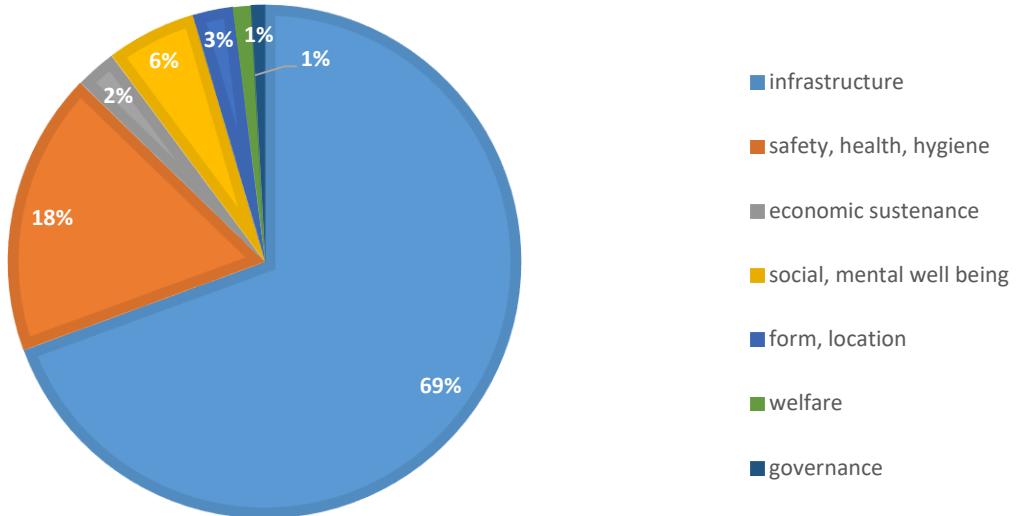
INDICATOR VIII: Future Construction Plans INDICATOR IX: Experience of living in settlement				
Building level		Rank	Score	No.
Indicator VII: Future construction plans	Structural	1	4	67
	Home extension	2	3	7
	Finishing	3	2	7
	Repairs	4	1	22
	None	5	0	165
	Range	5 to 1		
Settlement level				
Indicator IX: Experience of living in the settlement	Positive	NA		
	Negative	NA		
	Positive and negative experiences were added across 7 segments and then totalled.			

The following graphs show the distribution of 269 HH data across scores within future construction plans and experience of living in settlement.

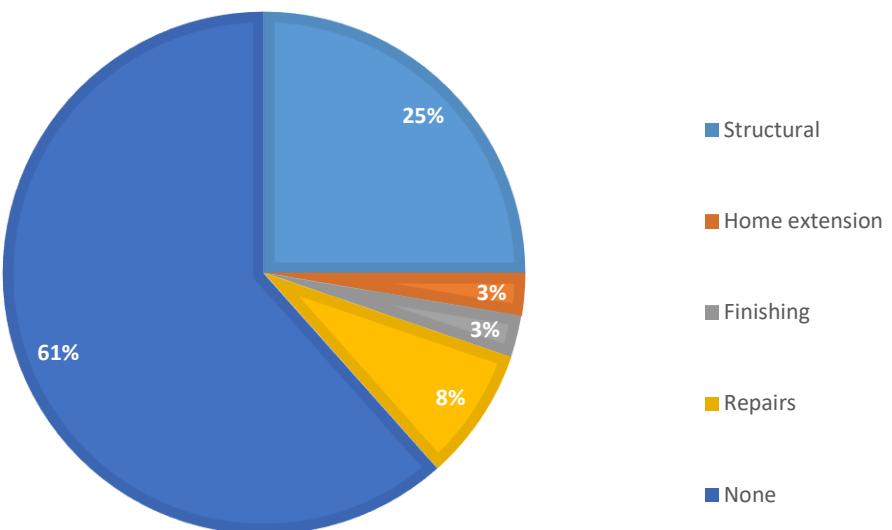




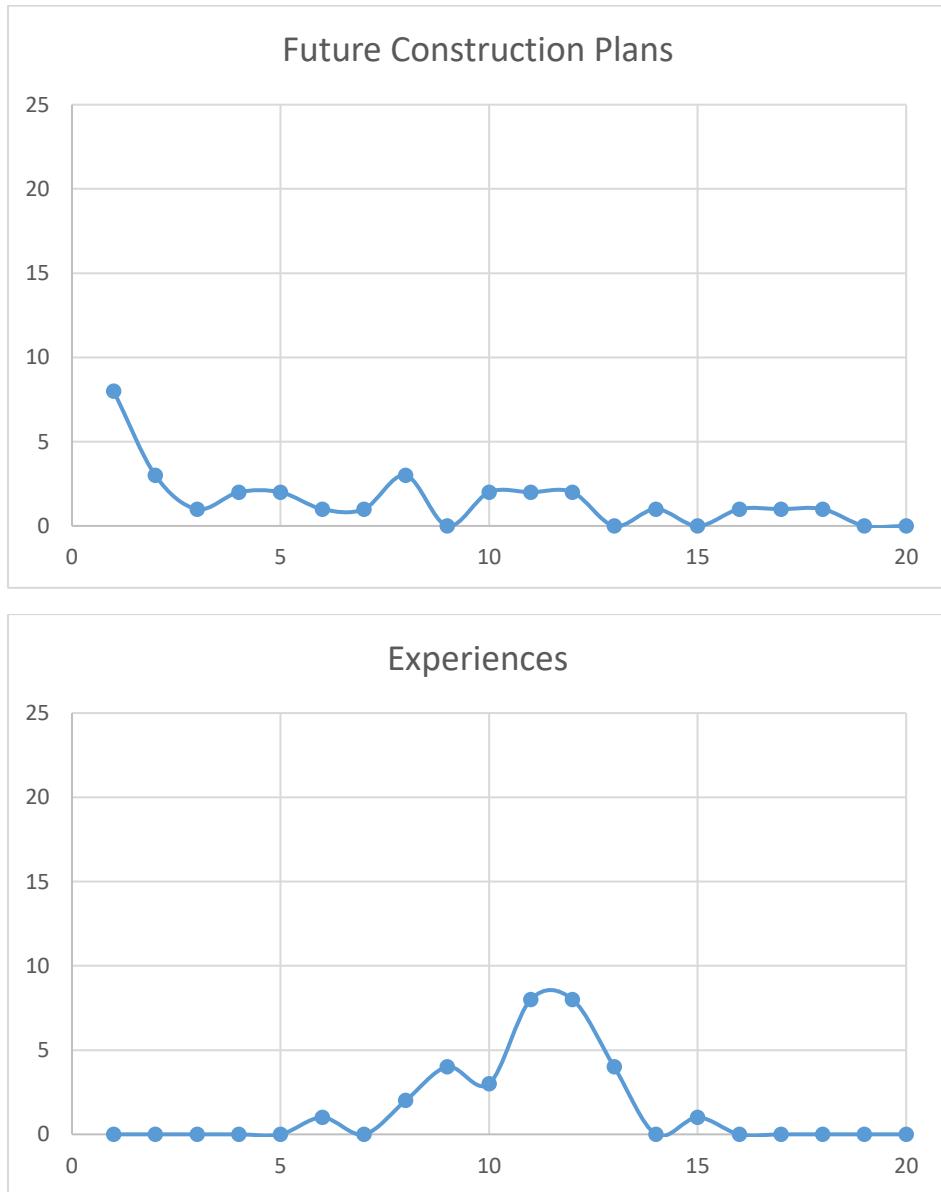
DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE POINTS



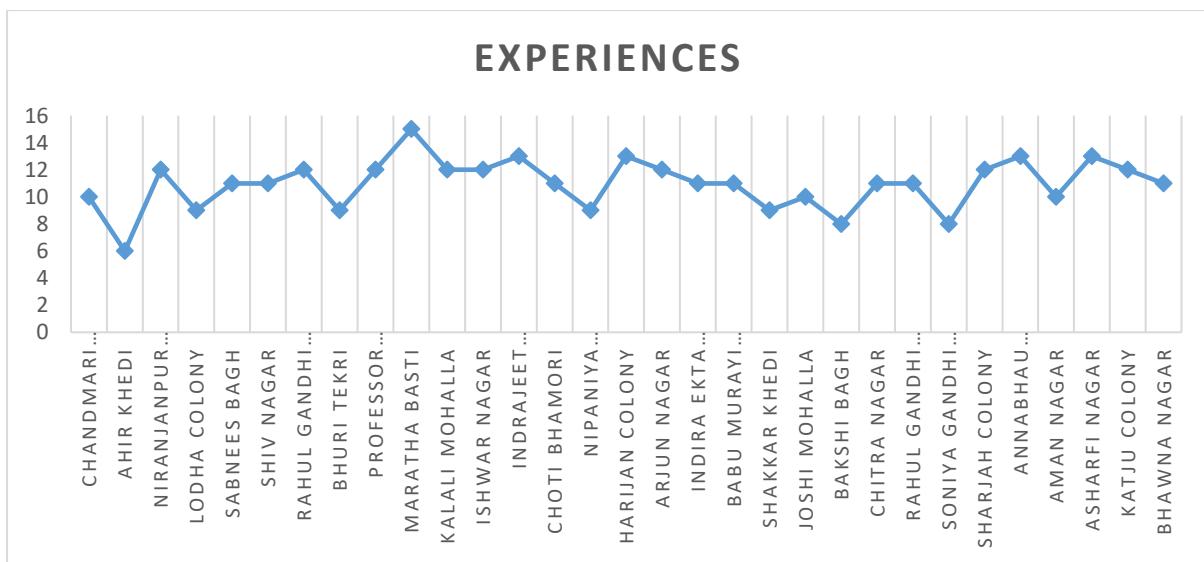
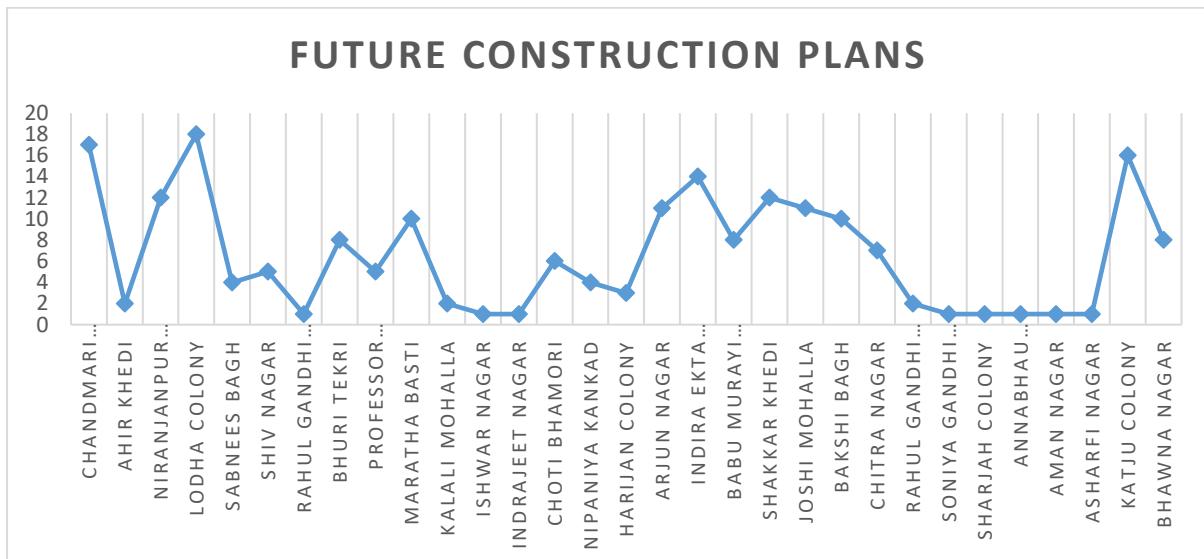
FUTURE CONSTRUCTION PLAN



The following graphs show the distribution of settlements across different weights in the range of 1-20 for future construction plans and experience of living in settlement.



The two charts plot each of the 31 settlements on a scale of 1-20 for future construction plans and experience of living in settlement.



The following maps show the spatial distribution of settlements marked according to their future construction plans and experience of living in settlement weights divided into 5 increments.

