

Planning at the boundaries, incorporating informality into planning of urban areas

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Informal Settlements Indian Cities
Impulses for Innovation in Architecture and Urban Planning

Planning at the boundaries

Partha Mukhopadhyay

Three boundaries

- Educational boundary
 - Social Sciences
 - Design
- Boundary inside the city
 - Informal settlements
 - The built form – architecture
 - The settlement – planning
- Boundary of urbanisation
 - Emerging settlements
 - Census towns
 - **Places administratively rural but functionally urban**

Educational Boundary

Creative (?) Tension at the educational boundary

Social Science

- More on understanding the problem
- Analytical insights from social science disciplines like economics, geography and sociology

Design

- More on contextual solutions
- Focused on understanding the particular spatial situation and designing solutions for the specific site

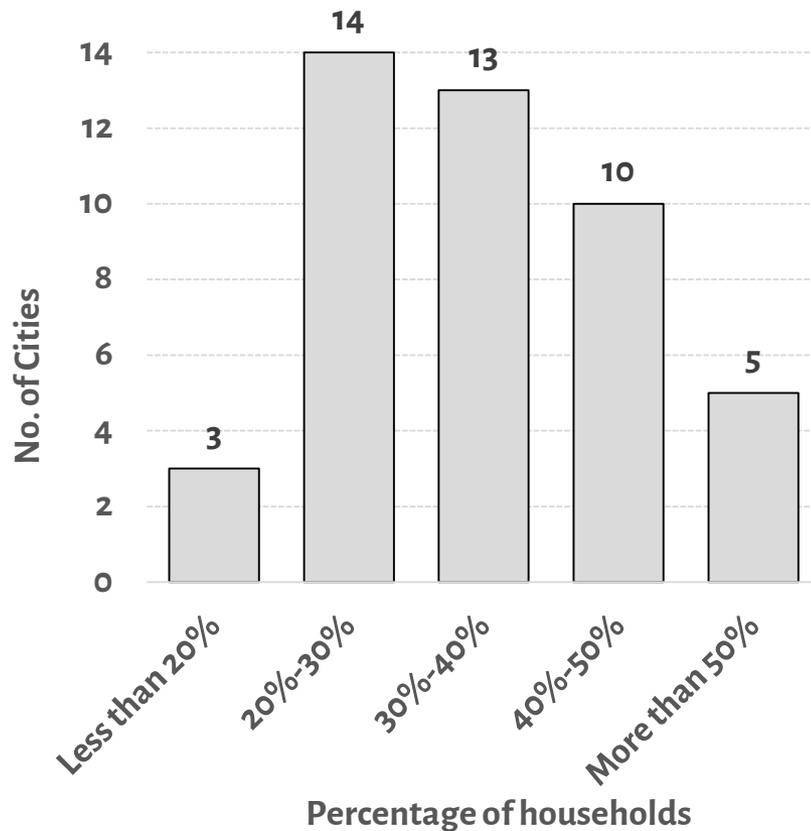
In a country like India, where urban transformation is happening rapidly, *some* solution will be adopted – this may be by developers, or by public agencies or mostly, by individuals

In such a situation, this tension is either ignored or bypassed

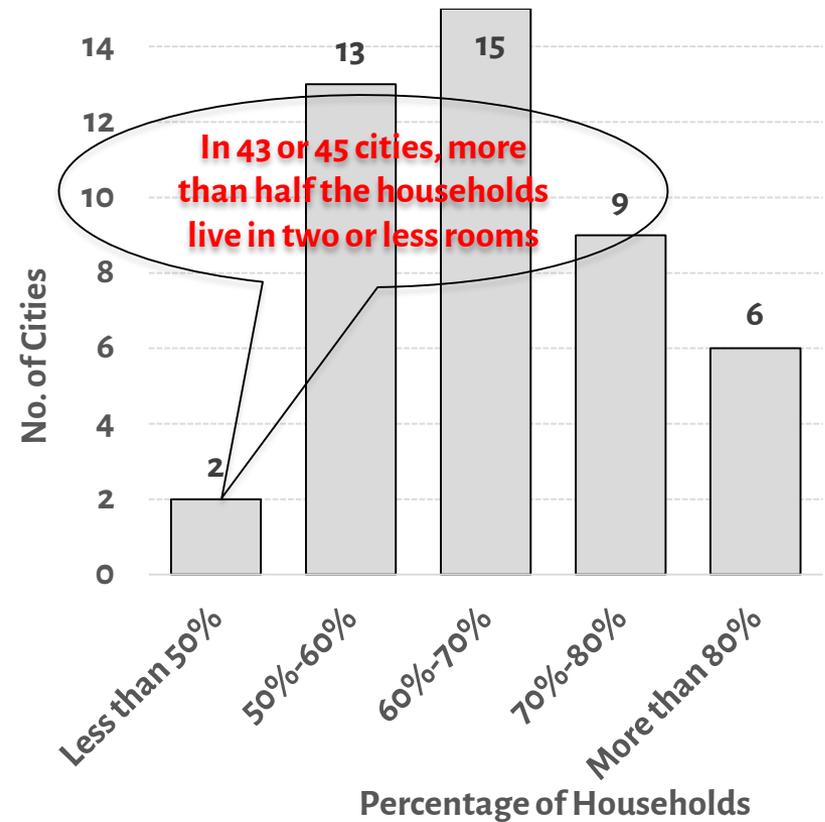
Boundary Inside the City

Who are we building for? 45 cities of more than 1mn

One room or no room



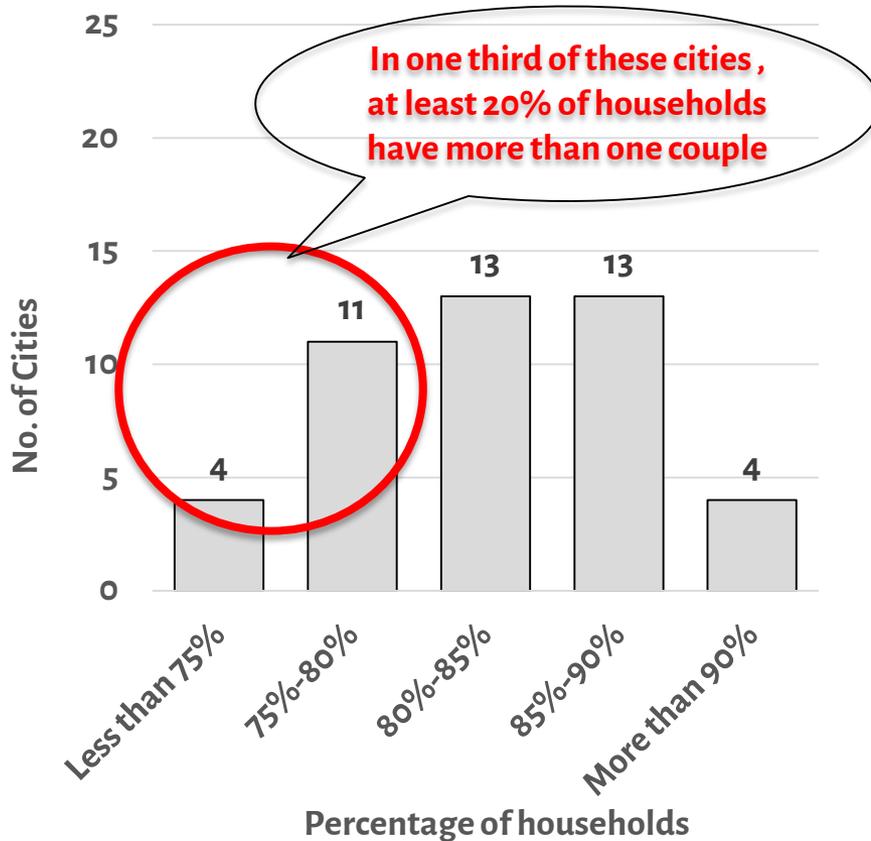
Two or less rooms



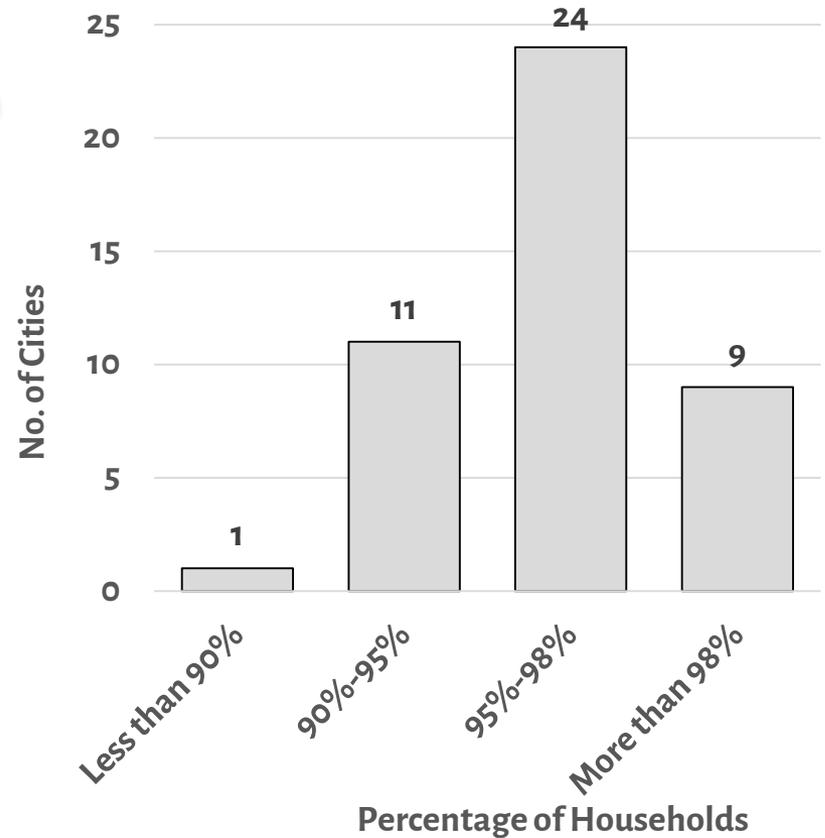
Source: Census of India 2011

Who are we building for? Families

Less than or equal to one couple

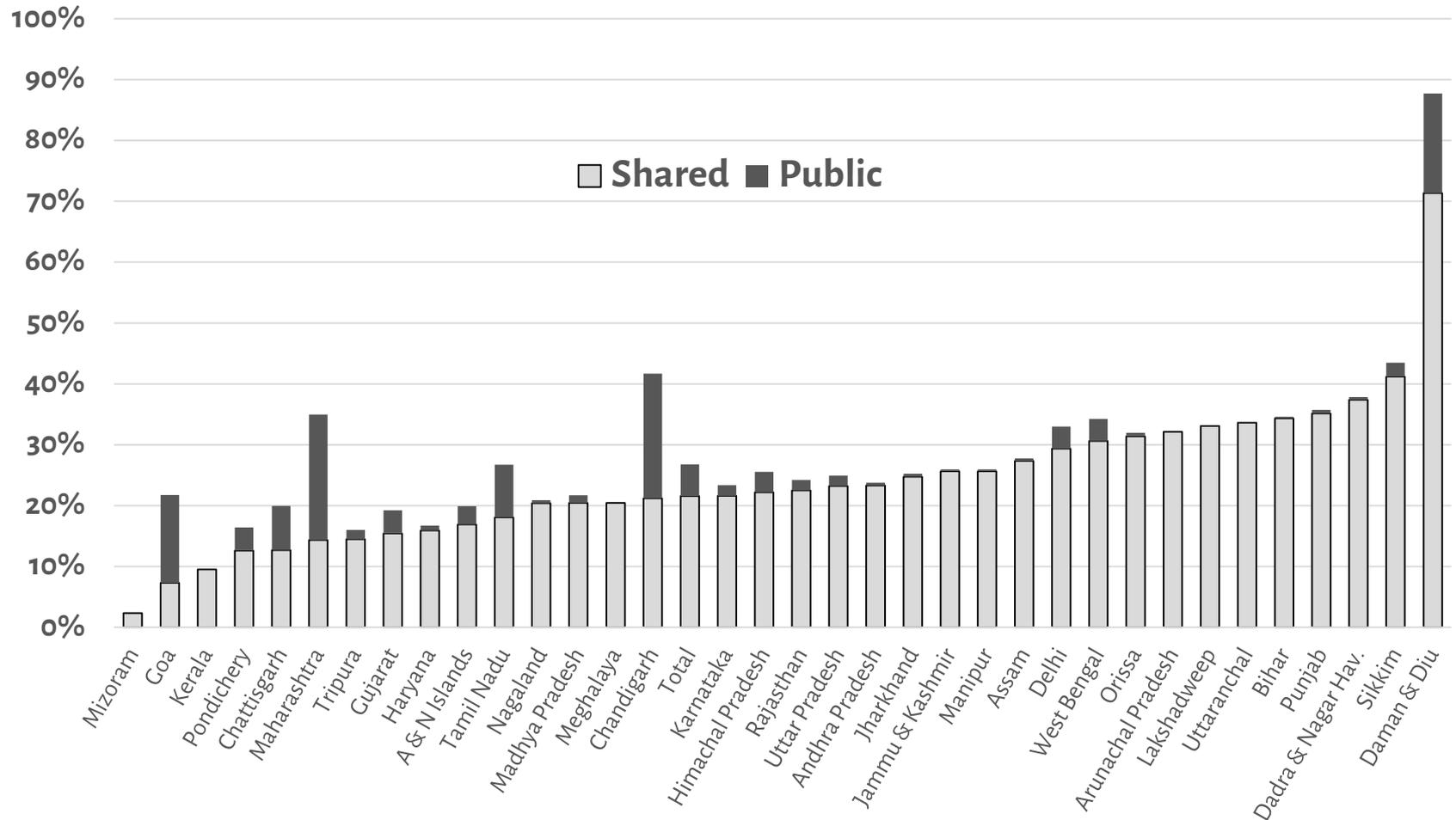


Less than or equal to two couples



Source: Census of India 2011

Who are we building for? Sanitation in urban India



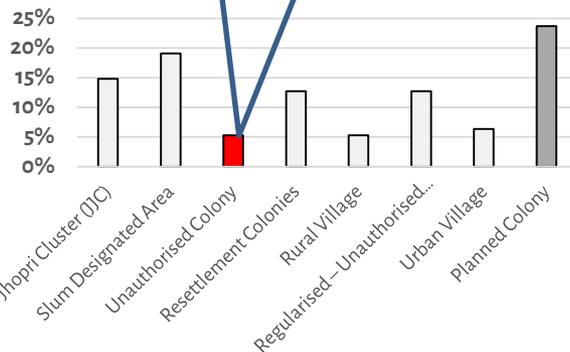
Source: NSS 69th round

The Settlement pattern

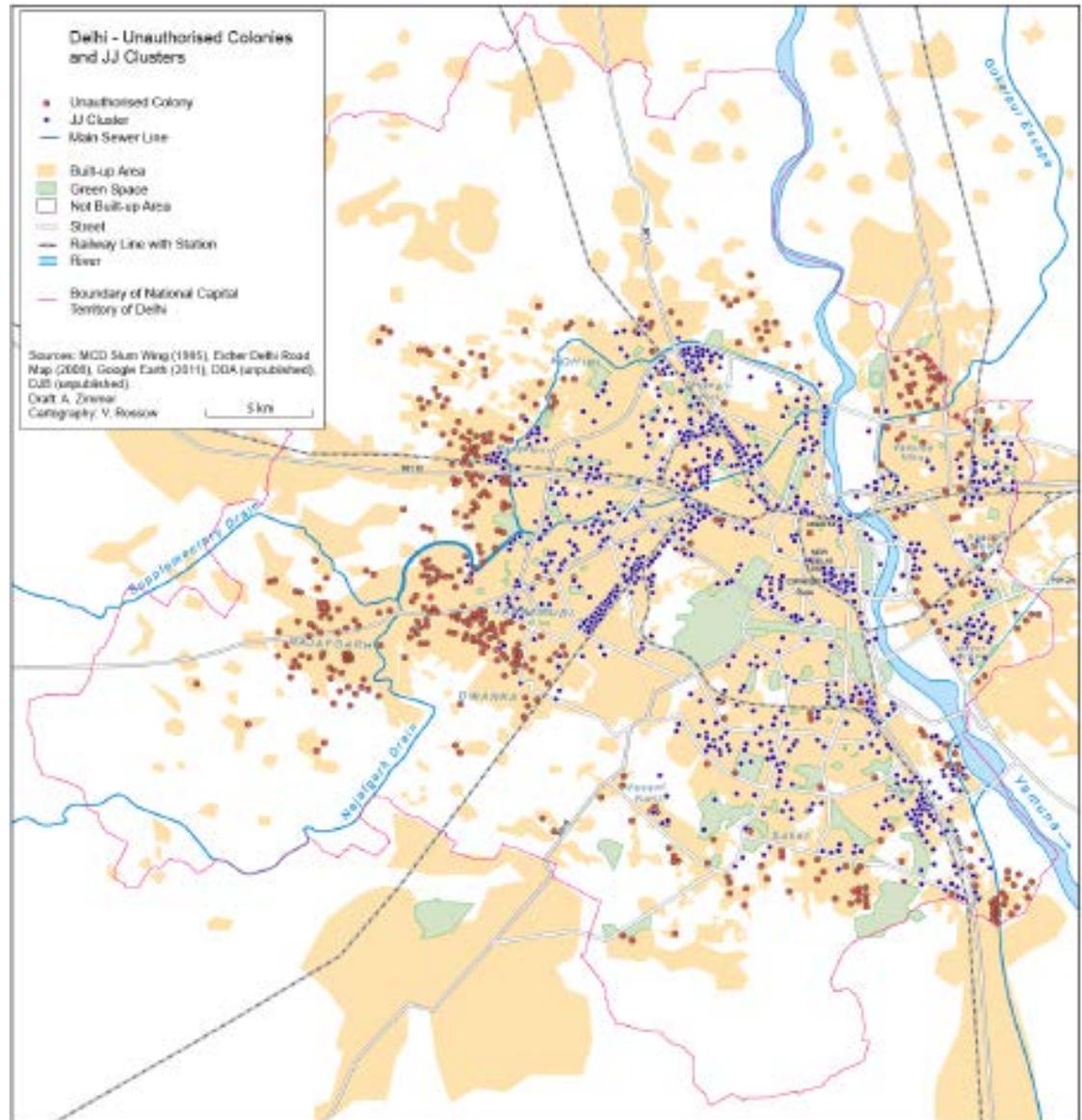
In Delhi, according to one official estimate less than a quarter of the population live in 'planned' settlements (not counting violations of building by-laws).

Other estimates are 30% of population and 3m (21%) of households

Population share of Settlement types in Delhi



Source: Delhi Development Report 2008

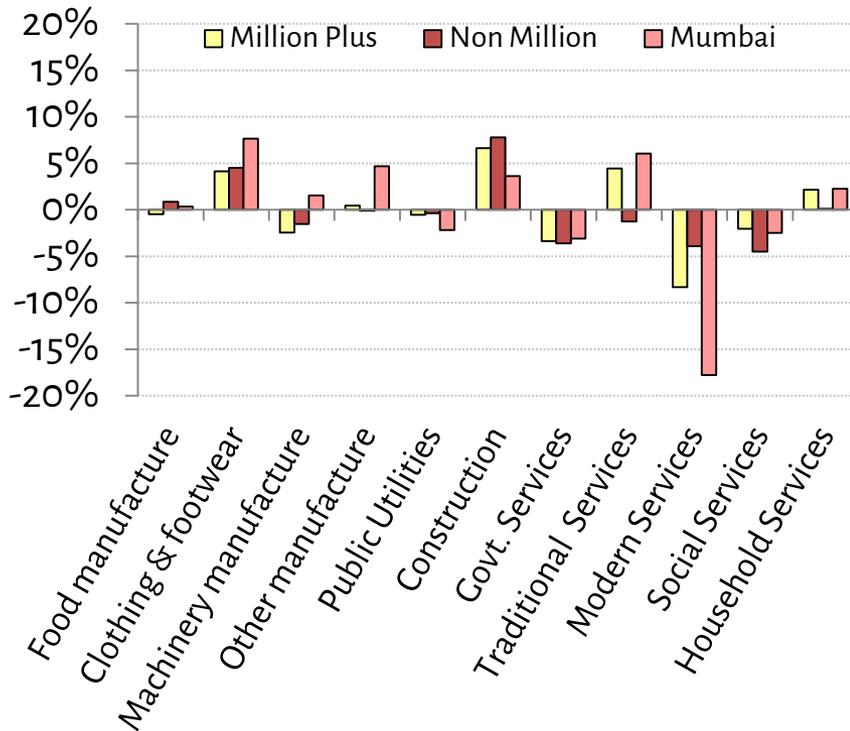


From: Anna Zimmer Everyday governance of the waste waterscapes, PhD thesis, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-University of Bonn, 2011. p. 118

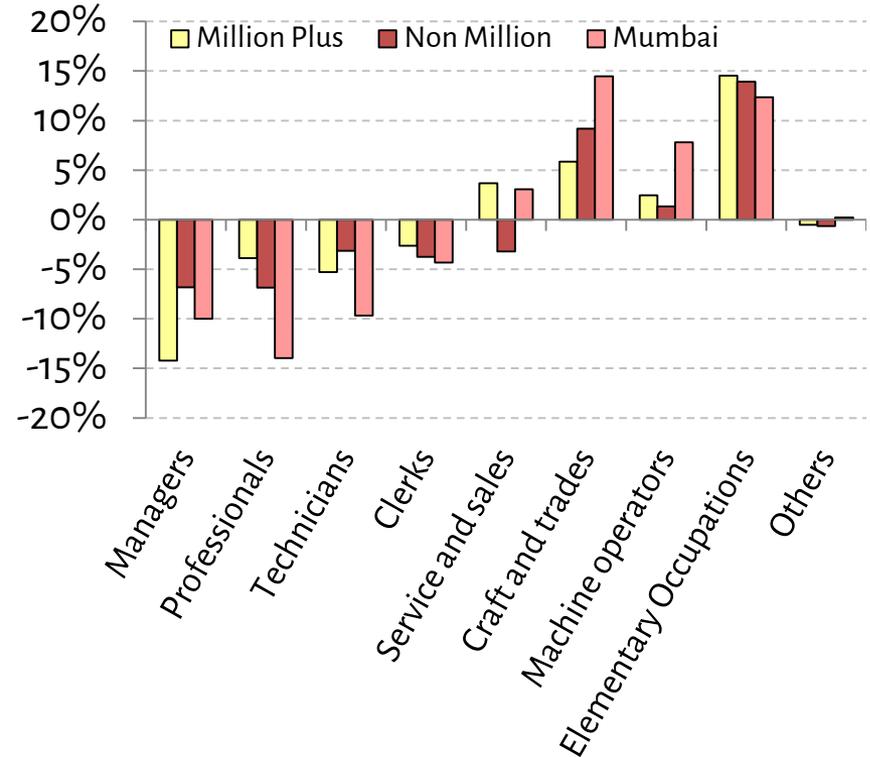
CENTRE FOR POLICY RESEARCH

What do slum dwellers do?

Similar industries of employment...



...but, different jobs



Note: Positive difference implies higher proportion employed in slums.

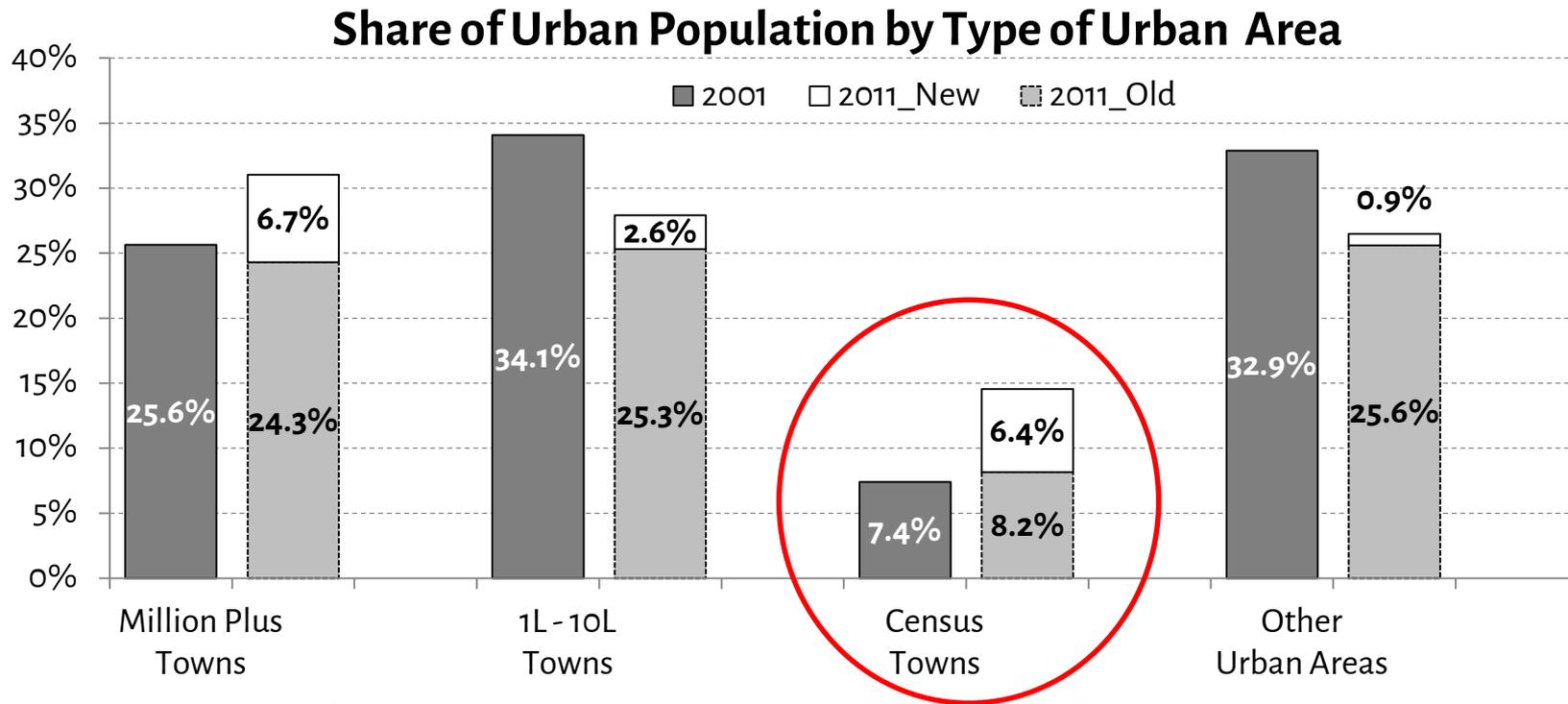
Source: NSS 65th Round Housing Conditions and Amenities in India 2008-09

Idealistic?

- Planning and especially, Architecture, are professions
 - Is it worth looking at households who will not be clients?
- Responses at a number of levels
 - Simplest is to think of public agencies as clients
 - Compared even to cities in China, where planning is a relatively recent discipline, public agencies in India are very small and poorly staffed – this can change...
 - **Singapore Housing and Development Board, Shenzhen Urban Planning and Design Institute**
 - Economic growth requires this mixture of population
 - “Clients” would not exist without this population
 - Moral

Boundary of urbanisation

Urban India is more about morphing places, than about moving people



Source: Census of India 2011, 2001

Census towns are functionally urban (share of non-farm work more than 75%) and large (more than 5000 people) villages, that continue to be administered by rural authorities. A new scheme the SP Mukherji RURBAN Mission is trying to address part of this phenomenon

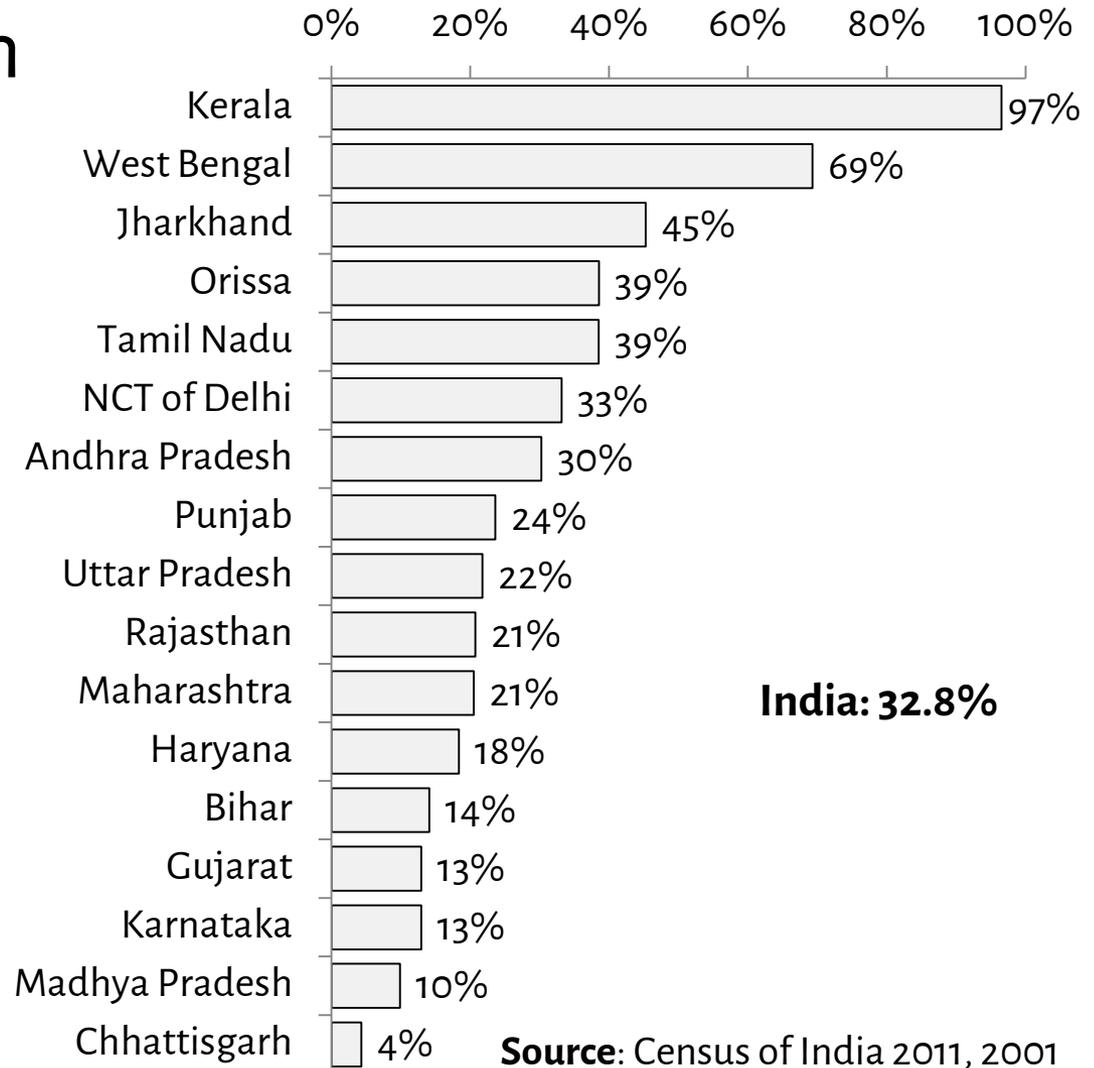
Urban growth under rural administration is a national phenomenon

This Census town phenomenon is not confined to a few states, though it is much more in some states (where administrative thresholds for becoming urban are high) than others.

It is not clear what planning standards to use for them

Only a third of these census towns are close to a large (more than 100,000) city – it is not just a periphery issue

Share of urban growth due to census towns



Source: Census of India 2011, 2001

Discussion

- What are we teaching that is relevant for :
 - A household in a two-room house
 - + Sharing the house with another couple
 - + Sharing a toilet with another household
 - + In an area that is not planned
 - + In which three fourths of the population lives
- Or for
 - A household in a “village” that has given up farming, but is relatively far from a large town
- This is as much an issue of analysis
 - What is driving these forms of urbanisation
 - Within the city?
 - In the census towns?
- As design
 - Can we do in-situ service provision (not just demolish and redevelop on site) of settlements?
 - Can we work with non-network solutions that build on individual’s investments?
 - How do you deal with rising investment in septic tanks?

Thank you

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<http://cprindia.org/urbanisation>

<http://www.cprindia.org/project/scaling-city-institutions-india-sanitation>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the 'Cities of Delhi' project website. At the top left is the logo for the Centre for Policy Research. The main navigation bar includes 'ABOUT', 'REPORTS & BRIEFS', 'MAP', 'GLOSSARY', and 'Q'. The central content area features a section titled 'THE PROJECT' with a paragraph describing the project's goal to document urban transformation in India. Below this is a link to a report titled 'Read 'Exclusion, Informality, and Predation in the Cities of Delhi'', dated August 2015. To the right, there is a 'LATEST REPORTS' section with three featured reports: 'Limo in Sangam Vihar', 'The Delhi Jal Board (DJB): Seeing beyond the Planned', and 'In-situ Upgradation of Jhuggi Jhopri Clusters'. Further right is an 'IN THE MEDIA' section listing news items from Dilli Door Hai, FOCUS News, and NDTV. At the bottom right is a 'RELATED PUBLICATIONS' section with a link to a seminar on state-produced inequality in an Indian city.

<http://citiesofdelhi.cprindia.org>

This screenshot shows a project page on the 'Cities of Delhi' website. The header is identical to the homepage. The main content area is titled 'रिपोर्टें' (Reports) and contains a paragraph of introductory text about the project's focus on informal settlements. Below the text are three numbered sections: 1. 'रिहायशी इलाके' (Informal Settlements) with a sub-section 'Limo in Sangam Vihar' and a description of the area; 2. 'संस्थाएं' (Institutions) with a sub-section 'The Delhi Jal Board (DJB): Seeing beyond the Planned' and a description of the water supply authority; 3. 'प्रशासनिक प्रक्रियाएं' (Administrative Processes) with a sub-section 'In-situ Upgradation of Jhuggi Jhopri' and a description of the process. On the right side, there is a 'पॉलिसी ग्रीफ' (Policy Brief) section with three bullet points: 'डिल्ली में वासन का दावा', 'डिल्ली में अनधिकृत कॉलोनिंग का नियामन', and 'डिल्ली में शुग्गी-जोप्री के पुनर्वास'.

