

Report of Public Hearing on Habitat and Livelihood Displacements



October, 2010

Our Inclusive Ahmedabad
(A forum of Concerned Citizens of Ahmedabad)



Report of

A Public Hearing on

Habitat and Livelihood Displacements in Ahmedabad

March 2010

Our Inclusive Ahmedabad (a forum of Concerned Citizens of Ahmedabad)

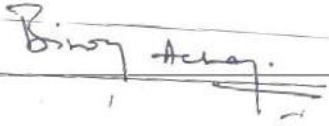
Ahmedabad

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JURY MEMBERS

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Prof. Biswaroop Das



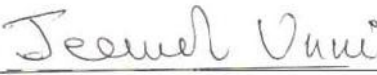
Prof. CN Ray




Prof. Illabhen Pathak



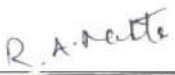
Prof. Jeemol Unni




Prof. Neelkanth Chhaya



Justice RA Mehta



Shri PK Ghosh



ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Darshini Mahadevia

Beena Jadav

Dakxin Chhara

Farukbhai Yakubhai Barafwala (Gujari Market)

Jamilaben Akbarali Ansari (Rahethan Adhikar Manch)

Javed Ameer

Laxmiben Dabhi (Rahethan Adhikar Manch)

Manali Shah

Manek Bhai (Pirana)

Navdeep Mathur

1.0 INTRODUCTION

tradition gave birth to a history of peaceful inclusive development in the first half of the last century. Unfortunately, with the turn of the new century, the city has turned into one with many conflicts and exclusions. The latest instance of such conflicts and resulting exclusion of certain segments relates to the displacements of the urban poor from their informal shelters and informal sector livelihoods, all in the name of 'development'. The story of displacements begins with the first largest urban renewal project of the city, 'The Sabarmati Riverfront Development', then moves on to Kankaria Lakefront Development, to widening of roads in general and also for the prestigious Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) System in specific, and ironically to lands for the implementation of low-income housing projects under the Basic Services for the Urban Poor (BSUP) component of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM). There have been livelihood displacements because of the privatization of certain services in the city, such as solid waste management, and displacements of vendors because of road widening. In addition, there have also been habitat displacements on account of reclaiming of the encroached lands for the 'official' use by the planning authority. The term 'official' means as designated in the city Master Plan. Annexure 1 to 5 of this report provide the details of the slum households displaced in the city since 2002.

The Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation (AMC) has declared 1976 as a cut-off date for the recognizing a demolished slum dweller as 'eligible', which means to be considered a Project Affected Person (PAP) entitling the person to rehabilitation. Now, another layer of 'eligibility' has been introduced by the state government through the promulgation of Regulations for the Rehabilitation and Redevelopment of the Slums, 2010, in March 2010. An 'Eligible Slum Dweller is one who is "not a foreign national and is the occupant of hutment for a

or his descendant." (pp. 4)¹. For proof of occupancy, any two of the following documents are required: (i) copy of ration card, (ii) copy of electricity bills, (iii) proof of being included in the electoral rolls and (iv) any other proof as decided by the prescribed authority (pp. 4). This eligibility criteria is going to exclude large number of present slum dwellers from any alternate housing in case of their displacement.

Unfortunately, with the turn of the new century, the city has turned into one with many conflicts and exclusions.

There have been displacements of the urban poor from their informal shelters and informal sector livelihoods, all in the name of 'development'

¹

<http://www.udd.gujarat.gov.in/udd/sm/Policy.pdf>, accessed on June 22, 2010.

There have been displacements because of BSUP housing projects.

BSUP component of the JNNURM has been reduced to becoming rehabilitation component of UIG projects of JNNUR.

Hurry to implement the JNNURM projects and authoritative approach of Municipal Corporation has resulted in large scale displacements of urban poor.

Ironically, a certain section of displaced households are eligible for a house under the BSUP component of the JNNURM, and have also been allotted a BSUP housing unit, there are many who have not been given a

Thus, a large section of the demolished slum dwellers have been left in the lurch. At the same time, even those eligible for rehabilitation have been dumped in the wilderness on the city's periphery, on undeveloped sites, to their own devices to survive. At the time of the public hearing they were living in temporary shelters which they themselves have constructed, on plots allotted to them by the AMC near the city's largest garbage dump. Whether they will get a permanent house or whether they will have to rebuild their lives once again is not known. Many of them had invested large amounts in their previous living settlements, just as the urban poor do everywhere. The PAPs of various projects affected under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component of the JNNURM are being rehabilitated under the BSUP component of the JNNURM. In essence, the JNNURM's BSUP component has been reduced to become a rehabilitation component of the infrastructure projects of the JNNURM and thereby subsidising the UIG component.

To set the context for the broader framework of this report, the following section offers an overview of JNNURM and the reason why all of a sudden one is hearing about displacements in urban India as a whole, and Ahmedabad as a city.

The Government of India has committed to invest Rs. 50,000 crore, over a period of seven years starting from the beginning of 2006, in urban infrastructure and housing projects. The JNNURM, introduced as a mission in December 2005 by the Government of India, has two major goals. The first relates to improving urban infrastructure and housing and the second relates to improving urban governance. A mandatory package of reforms has been tied to the funding of the projects under the mission. The urban infrastructure and housing investments are taking place through individual projects approved by the monitoring committee set up at the national level. The cities and the states send in their Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) for each identified project, for funding request. Upon approval of the project, the national government provides

the state government. The state government is then intended to pass the same amount along with its contributory share to the project implementing authority. In Ahmedabad, the AMC is the project implementing authority. The AMC has to also make a contribution to its share of the project funds. On utilization of the devolved funds, the national government then sends the next tranche of funds for the project. In practice, there is a big pressure on the city's government, (in this case, the AMC), to complete the project on time so as to access the project funds and use them. This has ensured that the planning for the project is not being done properly, people's participation has been given short shrift and issues of displacement and rehabilitation have not even been

acknowledged, let alone studied and analyzed. This hurry to implement the JNNURM projects coupled with an increasingly callous and high-handed approach of the Municipal Corporation towards the needs of

dwellers and street vendors in the city. In the proposed budget of the AMC for the year 2010-11 projects worth Rs. 2,050 crore² have been proposed as capital projects for the city and a large proportion of these funds are expected to come from the JNNURM. Ahmedabad City and Gujarat state are one of the largest recipients of the JNNURM funds from the national government.

After the closure of the textile mills in the later 1980s and early 1990s, a large proportion of the displaced workers and their families created their own employment in the informal sector. Many took to vending on the streets and street corners. These vendors are being displaced in the

National Policy on Street Vendors. There is an ongoing Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the Gujarat High Court on the petition of implementing this policy and the latter has passed an interim order directing the AMC to prepare a scheme for the street vendors. Another

those to be displaced by the Sabarmati Riverfront Development and here too the High Court has given interim orders in the favour on the riverfront slum dwellers. There are also petitions in the Gujarat High Court on other slum demolitions, wherein the pleas have been to get alternative housing. In a democracy, all citizens should be able to avail of their rights through a sound and inclusive public policy. It is a cruel travesty that the urban poor are claiming their rights in the city of Ahmedabad through litigation and judicial intervention.

The city of Ahmedabad in general and the poor residents of the city

certain pressing questions such as: why their lives and livelihoods are being demolished and displaced? Why they are being pushed to the margins when the city is moving ahead with wide roads, flyovers, BRT, many commercial developments, 'fancy' gated communities, new townships and so on. They also seek answers to the questions as

Habitat's award winning programme called the Slum Networking Programme (SNP) have been slowed down? They are asking why there are no consultations in the city on various ongoing projects and why their participation is not being sought for even policy formulation that will touch their lives such as the Street vendors' scheme. Lastly, the poor are asking, why all the projects of the city are being decided and designed by the 'experts' and officials without consulting and informing those whose lives are going to be affected by such projects.

Ahmedabad city and Gujarat state are one of the largest recipients of JNNURM funds from the National government.

There are number of PILs in Gujarat High Court to seek redressal against evictions and implementation of National level policies.

The poor are asking that why all the projects of the city are being decided and designed by the 'experts' and officials without consulting and informing those whose lives are going to be affected by such projects.

2

http://www.egovamc.com/amc_budget/Draft_Budget_2010-2011.pdf
(accessed on February 19, 2010)

A public hearing was organized to bring to fore these various issues of urban development and displacements experienced by the poor of the city of Ahmedabad.

This event was organized by the Forum named 'Our Inclusive Ahmedabad' set up by the Concerned Citizens of Ahmedabad, including members of the slum communities and street vendors' groups as well as individuals.

The jury visited the affected people and held discussions with them on December 13, 2009 to take stock of their reality. Subsequently, a structured public hearing was held on December 19, 2009 in Ahmedabad City.

Several government representatives were also invited; however the invitations received neither any acknowledgment nor response.

It is indeed an irony that Ahmedabad is being labeled an 'Inclusive City' today and receiving 'Best Practice' award for affordable housing! In fact, the city has been very busy and her administrators going all over

projects when the conditions of the urban poor are becoming tenuous by the day.

A public hearing was organized to bring to fore these various issues of urban development and displacements experienced by the poor of the

alternatives in urban development that would include the lives and livelihoods of the poor. This event was organized by the Forum named 'Our Inclusive Ahmedabad' set up by the Concerned Citizens of Ahmedabad, which include members of the slum communities and street vendors' groups, individuals working with the urban poor through the non-governmental organizations, human rights activists, academics,



Ten prominent residents of Ahmedabad City, drawn from a variety of professions such as law, government, academics, international

agreed to be part of the Jury. The jury visited the affected people and held discussions with them on December 13, 2009 to take stock of their reality. Subsequently, a structured public hearing was held on December 19, 2009 in Ahmedabad City. The deponents were carefully selected to represent various dimensions of the displacements and were drawn from different locations of the city. Approximately 600 people came for the

day. Many more than the scheduled speakers had sent in their request to give their deposition, but, these requests could not be accommodated due to limited time. Instead, however, testimonies of individually affected people were collected before hand and have been appended at the end as Annexure 6. The testimonies have come in Gujarati as well as English and the Gujarati ones have been kept intact so as not to lose the

translation.

Several government representatives were also invited, in particular the Municipal Commissioner of Ahmedabad, the Managing Director of the

Executive Officer (CEO) of the Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority (AUDA), city councillors as well as the elected members of the state legislative assembly and national parliament. However, the invitations received neither any acknowledgment nor response. In essence, the official machinery, the local government and the state government totally ignored the event indicating total apathy of the official machinery towards the plight of the city's poor. This experience, however, is not unusual in India when the elected representatives remain conspicuously absent when the people are facing hardships, whether on account of actions by the executive or internal strifes and conflicts. The other implication of the absence of official members of the government at the Public Hearing is the

the city and the public hearing have raised at the onset. This report, therefore, does not contain any references to official policy on slum development, livelihood protection of resettlement or rehabilitation in case of inevitable displacement.



This public hearing was the first such city level consultative process held in the last two and a half decades. The large gathering in the hall

participants were women. There was no evidence of divisions of the social and cultural divisions that mark Indian society in general and Ahmedabad in particular. The proceedings were conducted in orderly manner with remarkable discipline and dignity.

2.0 BACKGROUND OF AHMEDABAD

Ahmedabad is the 7th largest metropolis of India, spread over 450 sq. km. Its' population currently stands at approximately 5 million individuals now. In 2009, the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), and the Institute for Competitiveness ranked Ahmedabad the 7th most

In essence, the official machinery, the local government and the state government totally ignored the event indicating total apathy of the official machinery towards the plight of the city's poor.

The absence of official members of the government at the Public Hearing is the indication that there is no one to answer the questions that people of the city and the public hearing have raised at the onset.

The city's economy has therefore informalized over time, in tune with the nationwide trend of informalization.

livable city in India on a National Livability Index, right after the 6 major metros – Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Bengaluru, Kolkata and Hyderabad.

On account of the concentration of cotton textile mills in the city (totaling 64 in number), the city was formerly known as the Manchester of India. Approximately 80 per cent of the workforce was employed in this organized sector. The restructuring of the textile industry led to closure of these large composite textile mills and today only about 10 are functional. The rest have laid-off their workers, who subsequently entered into various modes of informal sector employment, of which street vending is one such employment area. While the economy of Ahmedabad continues to grow in the areas of manufacturing and engineering, the share of employment from these sectors has been stagnant, and this growth has also had an adverse impact on the unorganized manufactured sector.

The city's economy has therefore informalized over time, in tune with the nationwide trend of informalization. 75 per cent of the total workforce of Ahmedabad of 1.5 million works in the informal sector. While the informal sector is quite differentiated, the vast majority of the poor, particularly women work on the streets and in open areas in

repairing, paper and waste recycling, diamond polishing, sandal stitching, garment making, bag-making, kite-making, food processing, embroidery, domestic services, and as auto and cycle rickshaw drivers, barbers, cobblers, artisans, shopkeepers, head-loaders, donkey herders and cart-pullers. Within the informal economy, incomes and work conditions can be vastly different between, for example, a small manufacturing unit owner, and ragpickers. Much of the work in this sector is carried out by populations most vulnerable to poverty, ill-health and insecurity of shelter.

The policy environment has been hostile to this majority section of Ahmedabad's workforce and population, while favouring the needs of those who are far less vulnerable, able to pay for services and who can afford to raise their standard of living through the shrinking formal sector. In such a hostile policy environment informal workers have to pay out bribes regularly in order to carry out their economic activities. Moreover, informal work does not ensure availability of work or (minimum) wages and can be said to induce vulnerability.

Ahmedabad is also an increasingly segregated city both by religion as well as by economic class. Predominantly Hindu, and more affluent, Western Ahmedabad stands in sharp contrast to the city east of the river Sabarmati. The latter predominantly caters to the low income populations and contains 75 per cent of the *chawls* and 47 per cent of all slum units of the city, while containing 44 per cent of the total housing in the Ahmedabad, as well as small scale industries. Much of the housing lacks basic amenities, services and legal tenure. Western

Ahmedabad is predominantly residential, and houses the city's upper and middle class households in addition to several elite institutions of higher education.

In Western Ahmedabad, a near complete ban has been placed on roadside vendors and hawkers, supposedly towards meeting the goal of improving traffic conditions and air quality. Ironically, the goal improving traffic conditions can never be improved without grossly improving public transport and putting in place policies to discourage and even penalize use of private vehicles. And increase in private vehicles is never going to improve the local air quality. The city is sprawling at the behest of the land developers and builders and this is going to further deteriorate traffic conditions. The vendors and hawkers are being penalized for bad and specific-section motivated planning. While the attempt is to improve traffic conditions, the mobility and access to work and opportunities of the urban poor, specifically women among them has not improved, due to lack of affordable and convenient public transport.

The Western-most edge of this part of the city also includes luxury apartments and bungalow housing, air-conditioned shopping malls and entertainment complexes providing amenities to an even more

number of new 'International Schools' are coming up for the elite populations, as well as private high fee charging hospitals.

The vision offered by this segregated development patterns is in stark

Ahmedabad which shows a decline in the number of municipal maternity homes, number of beds in these maternity homes, medical dispensaries and clinics and teachers in municipal schools from 1981-2006 (Table 1). The number of schools has gone up marginally from 496 to 539 in this time period however.

Table 1: Amenities for Less Well-off Over Time, Ahmedabad

<i>Amenities for the less well off.</i>	<i>1981</i>	<i>2006</i>
Municipal Maternity Homes	22	7
No of Beds in these Maternity Homes	594	92
Medical Dispensaries and Clinics	35	20
Teachers in Municipal Schools	5,578	4,785
No. of schools	496	539

In Western Ahmedabad, a near complete ban has been placed on roadside vendors and hawkers, supposedly towards meeting the goal of improving traffic conditions and air quality. Ironically, the goal improving traffic conditions can never be improved without grossly improving public transport and putting in place policies to discourage and even penalize use of private vehicles.

Sabarmati Nagarik Adhikar Manch(SNAM) has filed a PIL in Gujarat High Court for rehabilitation of dwellers affected under Sabarmati Riverfront development Project.

The real issue post the favourable High Court order was the location of the new housing, which was far outside the city.

There were households located on the lands outside the Control Line of the project, but were riverbank slums, and who would not technically qualify as PAPs of the SRFD project. These households would not be eligible for rehabilitation.

3.0 THE DEPOSITIONS

The depositions were in two parts; Part I where the individuals victimized by the displacements narrated their experiences and Part II where the specially invited individuals made presentations on

The content of each individual deposition in Part I has been presented below.

3.1 DEPOSITIONS OF AFFECTED PEOPLE

Deposition-1: Mohammadbhai Pathan, representative of the residents of Khanpur Kharivadi, spoke about the problems faced by the people displaced due to Sabarmati Riverfront Development (SRFD) Project. He said that he could feel the pain of the displaced people as he himself was among one of them as well as being a riot affected person too. On being displaced and victimised in the 2002 communal violence in the city, he decided to take up the cause of rights of displaced individuals. He was instrumental in forming Sabarmati Nagarik Adhikar Manch (SNAM) to fight for the rights of 30,000 to be affected households due to the Sabarmati Riverfront Development Project, on both sides of the river. The SNAM then filed a writ petition in the High Court of Gujarat with

down an interim judgment that all the affected should not be displaced unless they are rehabilitated properly. Their collective fight has ensured that they would each be given a house comprising of 2 rooms and a kitchen being built under the BSUP component of the JNNURM. The SNAM's current activity is to prepare a list of affected households and submit the same to the Gujarat High Court so that no household is excluded from rehabilitation.

Till the date of the public hearing, 746 households had been given an alternative housing unit under the rehabilitation scheme. There is however no officially stated blueprint of the rehabilitation scheme and that the SRFDC (which is a company set up by the AMC), was responding to the High Court pressure on the rehabilitation front. He extolled the gathering at the Public Hearing to press for their rights of rehabilitation and also mentioned that without collective action, this could not have been possible.

The real issue post the favourable High Court order was the location of the new housing, which was far outside the city. The other issue he mentioned was that there were households located on the lands outside the Control Line of the project, but were riverbank slums, and who

households would not be eligible for rehabilitation. For example, if an approach road is to be constructed to reach the riverfront, the households

to be displaced would not be PAPs of the SRDF. The Gujarat High Court case is solely about the SRFD project. Hence other projects are legally disqualified for rehabilitation.

The third issue is that many households do not have any proof of their residency on the riverbank since 1976. The AMC, as mentioned

validity documents for a household to benefit from the rehabilitation. There have been several transactions in terms of selling and reselling of the households after 1976 and there are households that would have purchased a house on the riverbank after 1976 (in last 33 years!) and hence do not have the ID proof of 1976. Some households have lost their ID proofs in natural disasters such as floods and also politically motivated violence such as of 2002. All these households are disqualified as PAPs and the issue was how to get them also in the list of PAPs.



Deposition-2: Nafisbhai, the President of *Gujari Bazaar* Association, said that this market has existed since 1414 and was set up by the then king Ahmed Shah. *Gujari Bazaar* Association is comprised of the vendors in this market. This is also called Sunday market. At present, the association comprises 1200 members and all utilized the area designated as a market place. Of these, 400 are women vendors. An additional 800 vendors vend outside the designated market but their activities are linked to the market. Thus, there is an extended *Gujari* Market. Further, this whole activity spreads over all the way to Lal Darwaja, the main public bus depot of the city on one side and upto the AMC's main office on the other. Individuals from all social and

districts also come to purchase from this market. Two lakh plus individuals come to buy goods from this market every Sunday. Even during all the natural and manmade disasters in the city, the market has not closed for even a single Sunday. The *Gujari Bazaar* association is very organised and takes Rs. 3 per day as membership fee. In return, the association arranges for the security of the area (through hiring 5 guards), issues them membership cards, and has provided them with water taps. The AMC has been collecting taxes from the association since 1975. However, the former has not renewed the lease agreement though the latter continues to pay the taxes till date. Nafisbhai said that he has now heard that the SRFD project will come up and that they

Gujari Bazaar is a heritage of Ahmedabad city.

Two lakh plus individuals come to buy goods from this market every unday.

*The **Gujari Bazaar** association is very organized; it collects membership fees and provides services in the area.*

Gurrjari Bazaar is a unique example of peace and harmony in the city.

would be displaced and hence they are getting worried about their future. There has been no formal information given to them nor has any formal intimation been given to them. He said that the area could be developed and the project could go ahead but they should not be displaced. The vendors want to be integrated into the scope of the project itself and be included in the decision making processes.



Deposition-3: Vikasbhai, a vendor at *Gujari* or Sunday market (in

Gujarati called *Raviwari*) reiterated that this market was a 500 years old tradition of Ahmedabad. This market is situated at the centre of the city and is easily approachable from both the central railway station and the inter-city bus stand, called the State Transport (ST) bus-stand. He also said that this was quite a unique example of peace and harmony in the city as the vendors and buyers here came from all the communities in the city; Muslims and Hindus and among the Hindus from the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and the Other Backward Castes (OBCs). He also said that there were more than 1,000 vendors in the market. In spite of this market being a historic tradition and a licensed place, the AMC did not send the sanitation workers to the site. Hence now, the market is facing a problem of insanitary conditions. However, the key issue he was concerned about was that many people would lose their livelihoods in case the market was displaced. Therefore, he said that it was necessary to develop the market here itself rather than displacing it.

When asked the question as to what his business was and how old it was, Vikasbhai answered that he sold old books at *Gujari Bazaar* and had been in this same business for the last 25 years. He went on to further state that his forefathers were also in the same business for the last 65 years, also in *Gujari Bazaar*.

Since the market operates only on Sundays, He was asked what he did for the rest of the days of the week. He said that he collected old books

from the houses or itinerant waste collectors for six days a week and then sold them at this market on the Sunday. To the question of where he stored the books after collection, he replied that he used his brother's shop to do so. He said that he did not possess any other skill to work in some other business in case this market was displaced and that if he was forced to do business from his brother's shop, that was not going to be feasible and sustainable.

In other words, his deposition showed that he and his family would



not be able to survive if this market was evicted from the place it was at currently.

Deposition-4: Tulsiben, an affected woman, who was a resident of Macchipeer slum at Kankaria, but displaced on account of the

Vatva area, which is on the periphery of the city. In the year 2006, they were thrown out of their houses and their houses were demolished. Half of the residents were rehabilitated but the other half are yet to be rehabilitated.

Deposition-5: Daineybhai Keshavlal, is sort of a leader of those rehabilitated at Ganeshnagar site, near Piplaj, near the Pirana waste treatment plant. People displaced from various sites in Ahmedabad on account of various development projects, including the JNNURM projects have been dumped in Ganeshnagar. We cannot call this resettlement, as they were asked to go there on an undeveloped site. He said: "I was living at Kankaria for 30 years. We were living a peaceful and stress-free life together as one family. We were displaced after declaration of Ahmedabad as a mega-city and dumped in the remote area of Ganeshnagar, Piplaj which is situated at the out -skirts of Ahmedabad. There are no basic facilities such as water, gutter, light etc. There is no dispensary and no school for children. In the absence of these facilities people living in Ganeshnagar, it seems, have been dumped there do die. We cannot earn our living like we did before and our costs of commuting to the city for work have increased. We cannot afford the costs of transportation and if we continue to live there, we will die earlier than we would have otherwise."

Deposition-6: Urmilaben, was formerly a resident of Shankar Bhuvan slum on the riverbank at Shahpur. She said that they had received a

We were displaced after declaration of Ahmedabad as a mega-city and dumped in the remote area of Ganeshnagar, Piplaj which is situated at the out -skirts of Ahmedabad

The corporation has demolished houses at Dabgarvas 10 times but the dwellers have not left the place. At present also the house stands demolished by the corporation. But they have reconstructed a temporary hut in the same place

house from Sabarmati Nagarik Adhikar Manch. She also stated that the NGOs, activists and others were creating obstacles in the process of allotment of houses and that only Sabarmati Nagarik Adhikar Manch helped them in providing houses.

The jury asked her some questions to clarify the statements she had made. She was unable to answer and hence Mohmmadbhai, the first deponent, was called to help her in replying to the queries of the jury member. The first clarification that Mohammadbhai gave was that it was the AMC and not the SNAM that was providing an alternate house constructed under the BSUP of the JNNURM. Mohmmadbhai then stated that part of the areas in the project came under the project line and were provided or were to be provided with a house. He further stated that the residents of Khodiarnagar, who were dumped at Ganeshnagar in Piplaj, were facing problems because of the local politics. Mohmmadbhai did not elaborate on this point. He then added that 177 houses were demolished in the night and shifted to Ganeshnagar with overnight urgency. They were allotted land plots but not housing.

Deposition-7: Zohraben Chippa, was a resident of Santoshnagar Beherampura. They were served notice a year earlier and at that time they were told that they would be given an alternate house. About 250 houses were demolished then. However, after demolition, they were told that they required a ID proof of 1976 to be entitled for a house. She said:

do now? Where are the poor in this vibrant Gujarat?

caste. He said: "I am living in Dabgarvas, under Jhagadia Bridge, Maninagar. We are living in this place for the last 60 years. From 1997 till now, the corporation has demolished our houses 10 times but we have not left the place. At present also our house stands demolished by the corporation. But we have reconstructed a temporary hut in the same place and are currently living in it. Every time the demolition takes place we lose utensils, clothes and other household items. We have the ID proof of 1976. In 1998 we came in contact with Daxinbhai from Chhara Nagar and then filed a case in the Gujarat High Court.



But we lost the case. Now we have filed a case in the Supreme Court and at present the court has handed a stay order on the demolition. Even then the demolitions continue. Currently, 112 houses remain demolished. Of these, only 13 households have been allotted a house and another 22 with the 1976 ID proof exist, however, they have not been given a house. We are demanding that the allotment should be made to all and so we are fighting.”

Dakxinbhai Chhara joined Mukeshbhai for further clarification on the matter of demolition of houses in the Dabgarvas. He said that they were fighting for the housing rights of residents of the Dabgarvas since the last 5 years and have given more than 65 applications to the corporation. They have not received any answers to any of their applications. They also went on a hunger strike once, but it proved to be of no avail. At one time, they were relocated to Odhav on an open plot, but, they could not stay there as the local residents of the area considered them as criminals and pelted stones at them. In fact, the Dabgars come under the list of Denotified Tribes (DNTs) who were

attached to them even in Independent India. There are 192 such DNTs in India out of which 12 are in Gujarat. These are nomadic tribes. The AMC has allotted 20 houses to the residents of Dabgarvas, but done so on fake names. For example, **Ramswaroop Banswaroop Dabgar** has been named as **Ramswaroop Banswaroop Banwari**, and this takes away their DNT status. Thus, this population is also fighting to prove

to the Scheduled Tribes (STs).

Deposition-9: Magabhai Bhati- He was a resident of Gulbai Tekra where 484 houses were demolished by the corporation. They were

According to him, they were living on privately owned land and they had purchased it from a private owner, but the AMC came staking claim to this land and then they were evicted. The AMC promised them compensation, but that did not happen. When they filed an application under the Right to Information (RTI) regarding the status of their demolition upon knowing that their houses were to be demolished, they received an answer that the process was on. However, even before they realized it, their houses were demolished. They were first sent to Odhav with the promise of a house comprising two rooms and a kitchen, but they did not get anything there. Then, because they protested, they were relocated to Vasna, but in a one room measuring 10 feet by 10 feet and a kitchen and a toilet and bath inside, in a 4-storied housing. They have shifted there with their birds and animals.

Dabgars come under the list of Denotified Tribes (DNTs) who were declared as criminals by the British and this tag of criminality remains attached to them even in Independent India. There are 192 such DNTs in India out of which 12 are in Gujarat. These are nomadic tribes. The AMC has allotted 20 houses to the residents of Dabgarvas, but done so on fake names.

Slum dwellers are not informed clearly about the purpose of their eviction.

A resident of Chandola Talav stated that there were 300 houses in their area out of which 200 were concrete houses and 100 were kaccha (non-durable) houses. All the 300 were demolished without any prior notice.

Deposition-10: Kamalaben, a very vocal person living in Ganeshnagar said: “They were living in Danilimda 20 years back. From there they were relocated to Khodiyarnagar on Sabarmati riverfront, behind Tagore Hall. From Khodiyarnagar they were again relocated at Ganeshnagar, Piplaj. There they are living a miserable life as there are no facilities like

remote, they have to pay extra money to go to their work place and hence their travel costs have increased. Besides this, to compound their difficulties, bootleggers are also operating in the area and hence the place is not secure, particularly for young girls. Thus, they always live in fear and cannot leave their adolescent girls alone at home. The area is near a waste dumping site and therefore they are living amidst unbearable stench and are susceptible to different kinds of diseases.

Kamalabhen was asked a few clarifications and questioned by the jury. She was asked about the grounds on which they were displaced. She answered that they were not informed clearly about the purpose of their eviction and so she did not know why they were displaced. She further said that, at the time of displacement, they were given a coupon as a proof of their claim of Rs. 10,000 towards displacement compensation. But, till now, they have not got this amount. Moreover, they were shifted in the night and moved to Ganeshnagar in the middle of the night. They were promised that they would get an alternative *pucca* (permanent/durable) house and they would have to bear to live in such temporary shelter for 6-7 months. As of now, none of the promises made by the AMC have been fulfilled. On being asked to specifically mention their current difficulties, she said that there was no water, no toilet facilities, no gutter lines, no street lights, no dispensaries nearby and no schools nearby for their children. Hence, their children had dropped out of school.

Deposition-11: Kalubhai, a resident of Chandola Talav stated that there were 300 houses in their area out of which 200 were concrete houses and

spite of this, they continue to live there. They were not served any notice before the demolition. They were living in houses constructed by an NGO after the 2002 communal violence and these too were demolished. Thus, they have suffered two times, first on account of communal violence and now on account of demolition.

There was state apathy towards them after their suffering in communal violence and a private charity helped them out, but, that land too has been taken away by the AMC in the name of Chandola Lake redevelopment! The jury sought clarification from him as to whether the demolitions here were on account of them being Bangladeshi

card and election cards as proofs of their Indian citizenship.

Deposition-12: Champaben Fatabhai, is 45 years old and is a vendor. She spoke very forcefully, indicating that the displacements have caused a great harm to her business and her life. She said: “I am living in Patannagar, behind Khodiyarnagar, Nikol Gam, Ahmedabad. Earlier, we used to sell vegetables near circle at Khodiyarnagar (in east Ahmedabad). But due to road widening we were displaced to the highway on BRTS route. We, me and 600 members of my community who are vendors, have faced constant harassment from the police since the last 15 years. We have also faced harassment from the residents of the locality where we have been vending because we have been called encroachers. Every time they evict us we have to pay a huge amount as bribe to the police to free our assets from the magistrate. As if this was not enough, now BRTS has endangered our livelihoods. Where will we go? How will we earn? We are not against development but our only



request is that we should be provided with an alternative space so that we could earn our livelihood. Only when the government will provide us the option, we will get the justice as citizens.”

Due to road widening street vendors at Khodiyarnagar were displaced to the highway on BRTS route due to which again their livelihoods are endangered.

Street vendors request for provision of alternative space in order to earn their livelihoods.

*The place where vendors
congregate to sell their
wares is called a 'natural
market'*

Deposition-13: Revaben Narsinghbhai Vaghela is also a street vendor working at Hatkeshwar circle. She said: There are 600 vendors doing business from the circle. In 2006, the disease "Chikungunia" had spread in the area in monsoon. The residents of the nearby areas had requested the Corporation to clean the area to prevent further spread of the disease. We cooperated with the Corporation and relocated ourselves for 5 days. After 5 days when we went back to our original place we were not allowed to do the business and the police van was called to pressurize us. We have talked to all the officials, corporators (councillors) and even to the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation and requested them to restore our business. But nobody listened to us and the natural market was totally disrupted. Then we called up SEWA Union. Their representatives came to help us and also talked to the corporation to allow us to continue our business from the same place. But now, the customers do not come to us as they have few choices and lesser bargaining opportunities as the natural market has been disrupted and the vendors are scattered around. Livelihood of all the vendors were affected due to this since we do not have any other option we are doing the business but the earning is reduced and the natural market is disturbed. What is our identity? Where are we? We need only a space for 2 *topali* (broad mouthed cane or bamboo basket requiring a space of say 2 sq ft)."

Revabhen has indicated a very interesting phenomenon. This phenomenon was subsequently elaborated on by the SEWA Union representative, Shalini Trivedi. The place where vendors congregate to sell their wares is called a 'natural market'. There are certain places where demand for goods emerges, such as near a school, bus-stand, etc.



First, one seller comes and then many more come and then the place gradually develops as a natural market. It takes about 10 years or so for a

market to mature. Just as upper income groups go to a mall, so that they can buy everything from one place, a natural market also offers this option for those who buy from the vendors. When any development comes, such as an overbridge construction, etc., the markets break up and they lose business. One may tend to think that even if the market breaks up and the vendors go and occupy another space, their work would continue uninterrupted. Yet, that does not happen. In a survey of Hatkeshwar, SEWA Union saw that 350 vendors there were dispersed on account of over-bridge construction. Their daily income reduced from Rs. 70-150 to Rs. 20-40 per day. For those selling green spices, the income reduced even further to even Rs. 10 per day. It is therefore necessary that the formation of natural market remains intact and that the city planners respect that.

Deposition-14: Paluben Vasrambhai Parmar, also a vendor, spoke very forcefully and received a lot of applause from the women in the audience. She is a resident of Beherampura and is a vendor at Jamalpur market. They are in this business from the past 40 years. This is one of the wholesale markets for vegetables in Ahmedabad. She said: “We are doing our business from the footpath. But now, due to the construction

dual pressure; on the one hand, police harass us as encroachers and we forfeited our hand cart (*lari*) and vegetables and on the other hand, we have to earn to make both ends meet for our family. To get our assets back we have to pay a big amount to the police. Here too, we have

business in the time when our assets have been confiscated and on the other, we have to pay large amount to police and Municipal Corporation to get these back. There are approximately 1000 vendors in this market. When we argued for allotment of that space under the bridge to us, we were told that the space is meant for parking. Is it justice that there is space for parking but no space is allotted for the livelihood of 1000 vendors? To settle the dispute, space was allotted to 250 vendors, but then we refused as there was no provision for the rest of the 750 vendors.”

Deposition-15: Shantaben, a vendor, came up but said that she did not want to speak as all the issues she wanted to speak about were covered by Palubhen.

Deposition-16: Hansaben, is a resident of Santoshnagar. She said: “Our house was demolished without informing us. At present we are earning Rs. 100 per day. We cannot rent a house in this amount and therefore we are living in the same demolished house. We don’t know what our future will look like. At the time of demolition when we objected they used abusive language and misbehaved with us. We are not treated as human beings. From where would we get the proof of 1976? What if we do not have this proof?”

When any development comes, such as an overbridge construction, etc., the markets break up and the vendors lose business.



Deposition-17: Lataben, is a vendor at Bhadra and has been doing this business from the past 20 years. She said: “We have heard and read in the news paper that under the new development plan we will be displaced. But we have not been informed where we will be relocated. If this be true what about our livelihood? What we will eat?” She was referring to a proposed plan for redevelopment of Bhadra Area, put up as a project under the JNNURM. This project has been accepted for funding by the Ministry of Urban Development of the Government of India. As of now, there is no mention or discussion of what is to happen with the vendors in this area, their numbers could be in thousands.



3.2 ISSUES EMERGING FROM THE INDIVIDUAL DEPOSITIONS AND TESTIMONIES

The issues with regards to shelter emerging from the depositions made by the affected people and the testimonies attached as annexures with this report are:

1. The AMC had not given adequate information to those who were to be displaced. They were not given information on when the demolition would take place, why demolition was taking place and how it was to take place. Many were even not fully informed about whether they were to be rehabilitated if at they were to be.
2. The attitude of the AMC was that of taking the poor people as 'illiterate' or 'uncivil' and having no rights and self respect. They were taken for granted, believing that they would be obliged to the AMC for being allowed to stay in the city.
3. People were surviving on their own, without much help coming from the local or state government and the demolitions was even denying them this option.
4. The AMC's approach to the problems of those facing demolitions was to first be reluctant in giving out information, discourage queries from the people, make it as difficult as possible for those seeking information to even ask for information and then finally divulge information if an RTI was filed.
5. There has been a great hurry to evict because the projects have to be completed in time. Hence, in many instances demolitions took place earlier than anticipated by the dwellers.
6. In some instances when the eviction notice was served, there were promises for rehabilitation to be broken later on
7. There have been instances of giving of verbal notices given. E.g. Saurashtra Shramjivi Nagar and Tulsi nagar, Nava Wada
8. Wherever notices have been served, people had asked for rehabilitation before being evicted.
9. Gujarat High Court has granted interim order of staying eviction when there isn't any actual rehabilitation in place in case of those to be evicted under the Sabarmati Riverfront project. People of Khodiarnagar and Bhagirath Chhapra residents in Naranpura area who were evicted for TP Scheme road had made a plea that they should not be evicted without any concrete rehabilitation option.

There is an issue of how the question of rehabilitation is to be addressed in case of joint families.

In many instances, the residents had to go for a PIL seeking rehabilitation.

1976 residential proof, or the ID Card given at the time of 1976 census of slums by the AMC, is being used as an eligibility document for rehabilitation

10. In many instances, all those to be rehabilitated have not been listed. There is a dispute about number of people to be rehabilitated. Ms Renu Desai, who made this presentation in the second half illustrated rehabilitees.

11. There is an issue of how the question of rehabilitation is to be definition of a household/ family. In some instances, some family units of a joint household have secured the rehabilitation and others have been excluded.

12. There is an issue of people being shifted to temporary settlements (Ganeshnagar in Piplaj and Ganeshnagar in Vadaj) inspite of being promised alternative housing. They have been dumped there stating that they have been allotted a plot there and told that they will need to rebuild their house at their own expense. This situation constitutes a serious issue since they already had made investments in their earlier house for which they have not been awarded compensation.

13. Those dumped in Ganeshnagar have been living there for more impression that they would be rehabilitated elsewhere, whereas some understand that they have been permanently allotted the plot here. There is great confusion and no clear information from the concerned authority, which is the AMC.

14. Some have been given rehabilitation housing which is in dilapidated conditions, e.g. the residents of Khodiarnagar and Bhagirath Chhapra in Naranpura area who were evicted for TP Scheme road.

15. In many instances, the residents had to go for a PIL seeking rehabilitation. Khodiarnagar and Bhagirath Chhapra residents in Naranpura, Saurashtra Shramjivi Nagar and Tulsi nagar in Nava Wadaj, Vastrapur Sarkari Vasahat, etc. There are several cases of this occurrence happening.

16. Also, people have sought relief from the High Court on the plea of getting permanent allotment and not temporary allotment.

17. The rehabilitation has been provided only when there have been High Court interventions. Thus, rehabilitation has not been as a matter of entitlement of the residents affected. In converse, if the evicted slum dwellers had not organised to seek their right to shelter, they would not

18. 1976 residential proof, or the ID Card given at the time of 1976 census of slums by the AMC, is being used as an eligibility document for rehabilitation. Those who may have lost it lose this option.

19. In 1976, the AMC limits were only 92 sq km whereas at the time of the public hearing, the AMC limits were 450 sq km, almost five times more. Therefore, those slum dwellers living on the lands rehabilitation!
20. Those residents who went to the AMC to get their ID proofs got a ID Cards were washed away. People have lost their 1976 ID proofs in inundation caused due to heavy rains and frequent communal violence in the city.
21. Further, the poor who have migrated to the city in last 33 years do not have a right to the city of Ahmedabad!
22. The SC/ ST reservation criteria have not been applied in case of rehabilitation.
23. When notices for eviction and relocation were served, the time limit given to the residents were too short. It is practically not possible to shift in such a short period of time.
24. People have complained of being threatened verbally by the municipal authorities of dire consequences.
25. There are instances of people being dumped on empty plots, e.g. in Piplag and Sabarmati. Those from Lakhudi talavadi, were shifted to Sabarmati and were dumped on empty plots. 35 households of Lakhudi had made this complaint that when they reached the site allotted for rehabilitation, the local residents threw stones at them and threatened them with further violence. Scared for their lives and with no support from either the AMC or the police, they returned back to Lakhudi to squat building temporary shelters.
26. Muslim slum dwellers have faced multiple displacements in the last one decade, first after the 2002 communal violence and then for the infrastructure development. Post 2002-violence, many were rehabilitated by the charity organisations and it was these houses
27. Those who have been given rehabilitation have been allotted
28. In addition, there is a striking paradox. The slums on lands under eviction threat and have been evicted, whereas, the slums on private lands have not been affected by demolitions. Contrary to the reality in Ahmedabad, one would expect that a public authority such as the local government will be more aware of the housing

In 1976, the AMC limits were only 92 sq km whereas at the time of the public hearing, the AMC limits were 450 sq km. those slum dwellers living on the lands which were not part of the AMC in 1976 would not qualify for rehabilitation!

Those who have been given rehabilitation have been allotted BSUP housing of the JNNURM.

The slums on lands belonging to a public authority, the AMC in this case, have come under eviction threat and have been evicted, whereas, the slums on private lands have not been affected by demolitions

The AMC has also used BSUP housing for rehabilitating project affected people despite the fact that the BSUP housing funds were meant for creating low-income housing stock in the city.

problem of the urban poor and therefore be more accommodative of their needs. The reality is the opposite. The local government is more ruthless than the private land owners. The real question is, for what purposes the local government works for if not for the welfare of the poorest of all the urban citizens?

29. In all, the welfare of the slum dwellers and the street vendors has not reflected in the AMC's priorities. One therefore wonders how Ahmedabad would now qualify as an inclusive city.

One can surmise that the AMC has not bothered about the rehabilitation of those affected by various development projects in the city unless there has been an intervention by the Gujarat High Court. But, the Court has given orders on the case by case basis and the AMC has not taken any initiative or state even intention to form a comprehensive rehabilitation policy. The AMC has also used BSUP housing for rehabilitating project affected people despite the fact that the BSUP housing funds were meant for creating low-income housing stock in the city.

The issues that emerge from the depositions and testimonies of the vendors are:

1. The development projects in the city have disturbed the natural markets for the vendors. The vendors have therefore dispersed in surrounding areas and their incomes have declined.
2. Many vendors have been doing their business in a particular such a serious problem.
3. Harassment from the police and bribing police and municipal corporation employees are a regular feature of their life. Also, confiscation of their goods and their incurring expenditures to get these released has been experienced from time to time. But, the new development projects under the JNNURM have led to permanent displacements and that is a first time experience for the street vendors of the city.
4. The planning officials of the city are not willing to have discussions with them as to how space for them could be included in the TP Schemes. Town Planning Scheme is a local level area planning mechanism in which the lands are pooled together and then readjusted in such a way that every owner gets back a resized plot for use and the public planning authority takes away about 50 per cent to 60 per cent of land for public amenities and commercial exploitation of land.
5. Not finding any possibility of a dialogue with the AMC, SEWA Union has gone to the Gujarat High Court filing a PIL and has got a favourable judgement from the latter. The Gujarat High Court has directed the AMC to submit a scheme for rehabilitation of the affected

vendors and also for the vendors in general in tandem with the National Street Vendors' Policy. At the time of this Public Hearing, the AMC had not produced this scheme in the Court.

4.0 RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AN INCLUSIVE CITY

Dr. Bimal Patel, the design consultant of the Sabarmati Riverfront Project and Kankaria Lake, spoke about problems with regards to land legislation that create informalities and illegalities. The organizers of the Public Hearing had requested him to speak on the rehabilitation components of the two specific projects to which he made a plea that since he was a consultant to the AMC he could not speak on these issues without the permission of the Municipal Commissioner. He also said that he was only a professional given the tasks of architecture and engineering design of the project. He therefore had only given his professional opinion on these matters and had no information on the

emerge as a consequence of web of land legislation and argued that these need to be streamlined or done away with for the task of ensuring access to legal lands for the urban poor. The result he foresaw was that the slums would not be formed and the question of displacements too would not arise.

The second presentation was by Dr. Renu Desai, who has conducted in-detail studies of the rehabilitation process of the SRFD project. She illustrated how people's movement and the High Court pressure had led to the AMC accepting the responsibility of rehabilitation. But, she also showed that there were conflicting numbers with regards to the PAPs qualifying for rehabilitation.

Rajendra Joshi of Saath showed that the city of Ahmedabad had tried a very successful, partnership-based slum redevelopment programme. That was called the Slum Networking Programme (SNP), which had a partnership of the community, the AMC, and in a few instances the private sector and a mediating role of an NGO. He then went on to illustrate the benefits of this programme to the residents of Pravinnagar-Guptanagar, a slum settlement of 1200 households where there has been an improvement in living conditions, literacy and health status and incomes on account of the SNP. He also said that about 60 slums in the city have been covered by the SNP. These examples illustrated that if the slum dwellers were facilitated by the AMC through such a programme and a tenure security, they will be in a position to invest and improve their life conditions themselves.

Complexities that emerge as a consequence of web of land legislation need to be streamlined or done away with for the task of ensuring access to legal lands for the urban poor.

The AMC has a total of 1,692 hectares of lands reserved for public purpose in the old AMC limits of 198 sq km. Of these, 135.85 hectares over 172 plots is reserved.

If these were to be used by the AMC then, 20 per cent or so of the existing slum households in the city could be rehabilitated on these lands.

Bijal Bhatt of the SEWA Mahila Housing Trust (MHT) showed that the AMC had a number of schemes for the slum dwellers and that they have been successful in using these schemes to improve the lives of the slum dwellers.

Rutul Joshi, a town planner and a faculty member of the Faculty of

real question for housing the urban poor was that of land. He then said that the AMC has lands with itself to house the urban poor. These lands have been made available under the system of land management in Gujarat called the Town Planning schemes wherein the lands are pooled together and then subdivided in an orderly manner to be able to lay infrastructure. When a plot of land comes to the development authority for approval for development, the development authority takes away 50 to 60 per cent of the original plot for public purposes. It then uses the land acquired thus for public purposes. One of the public purposes is Economically Weaker Section (EWS) housing. The AMC has a total of 1,692 hectares of lands reserved for public purpose in the old AMC limits of 198 sq km. Of these, 135.85 hectares over 172 plots is reserved for EWS housing, what it calls Socially and Economically Weaker Section (SEWS) housing. If these were to be used by the AMC then, 27,000 to 30,000 households could be rehabilitated on these lands, which would be about 20 per cent or so of the existing slum households in the city. The question then was why was the AMC not interested in doing so? What were the alternate uses of the public lands reserved for EWS housing?

Lastly, Shalini Trivedi of SEWA Union illustrated to the gathering what a natural market was. This has been discussed in section 3. Then she showed the map of natural markets in Ahmedabad and also pointed out the areas from where the vendors were displaced. The summary of the displacement of the vendors is given in Annexure 6. It shows that about 15 per cent of the vendors who are SEWA Union members have been displaced and their business have been fully or partially affected. Annexure 7 shows the sites where these displacements have occurred. She said that an estimated 1-2 per cent of the population in Ahmedabad is estimated to be street vendors. In all, there are about 1 lakh street

union. A large majority of them are women. Street vendors are not covered by any law or any policy. There are two laws dating back to the British era applicable to them; one is Bombay Municipality Act and the other is the Bombay Police Act. In both the acts, street vendors have

harassed by the police and the municipal authorities. This is because there is no policy or appropriate scheme for the street vendors. She then provided information about the PIL in the Gujarat High Court and stated that the AMC was supposed to have framed a scheme according to the High Court order but has not been able to do so. The AMC handed over

the preparation of this scheme to a reputed institute of the city, which has also not been able to submit a scheme.



Manekchowk area. See Annexure 8 for this illustration. She depicted the situation of Manekchowk area before the scheme and then presented their proposal for streamlining the activities there in such a way that vehicular traffic was possible and that there was also area

government,(in this case, the AMC), was very crucial in firstly framing and then later implementing such a scheme. And this was what was lacking.

5.0 JURY'S OBSERVATIONS, REFLECTIONS AND VERDICT

5.1 FIELD VISIT OBSERVATIONS

As a prelude to the Public Hearing on the 19th of December 2009, a field visit was arranged for the members of the jury on Sunday, the 13th December 2009³ to take a primary perspective of some of the sites of evictions or imminent displacement and interact with the community members. While the jury members are distinguished by their contribution to issues of social empowerment and quite familiar with the local sites, through this field visit they sought to establish a first-hand and contemporary perspective on the precise ground level processes that made the public hearing necessary at this time.

As a prelude to the Public Hearing on the 19th of December 2009, a field visit was arranged for the members of the jury on Sunday, the 13th December 2009¹ to take a primary perspective of some of the sites of evictions or imminent displacement

3

Participants included Mr. Kirteebhai Shah, Ms. Ilaben Pathak, Prof Chhaya, Prof CN Ray, Justice Ramesh Mehta, Pr f. Biswaroop Das, Mr. Binoy Acharya and Prof Jeemol Unni.

The duration of the field visit was about 6 hours, and started with a meeting at the office of the Gujari Market Association – the Sunday Market (at the Eastern side of Ellis Bridge). The jury members interacted with the office bearers of the association including Nafis Ahmed, President of the association as well as members present there. A number of documents were shown to the jury members by Mr Nafis Ahmed such as ID cards of traders, register of trades and employment chains that facilitate the operation of the market, in addition to tax receipts, court orders requiring shifting to a site on the city's periphery, and layouts and plans prepared by students from NID previously. The jury members spent an hour and half conversing with the market traders and association office bearers regarding the importance of the market, its heritage, the governance of its operations and their concerns about eviction in light of the Sabarmati Riverfront development project.

The jury members observed that the Gujari Market is very old and managed by its own committee. It has great locational advantage of being close to one of the important terminus of Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Services (AMTS) terminus at Lal Darwaja and also close to intercity State Transport terminal and the main Railway station. This is important because large many people from places nearby Ahmedabad visited this market. For the poor, this market offers all commodities at low prices as they can also get recycled commodities. The market has expanded over time and it now requires more space than it has to cater to the growing demand. The market spills over on to the main roads, but, since it is on a Sunday, this does not create major traffic problem. The market is a good example of secular character of Indian society.

The 2nd site visited by the jury members was on the Sabarmati river bank at Khodiyar Nagar, on the eastern edge of the Vasna-Pirana bridge, where 177 families had been evicted 4 years ago in 2005, and had not till date been either adequately rehabilitated or compensated. These families were relocated to an open low-lying wasteland parcel under electricity emission towers on the periphery of Ahmedabad at Piplag and in proximity to the Pirana waste dump. The conditions at this site are described later.

Khodiyar Nagar is a slum on the Sabarmati riverbank, whose residents were technically evicted for building a bridge. However, the embankment walls and widening of access roads proposed under the Sabarmati Riverfront project would have necessitated their removal in due course. The bridge project only facilitated their earlier eviction, without recourse to rehabilitation, to which they would otherwise have been entitled under the Sabarmati Riverfront Development Proposal for which they had been surveyed in the year 2000. The evictions at Khodiyarnagar were a violation of the Gujarat High Court's Stay Order on any evictions from the river bank settlements, passed in mid 2005.

The jury members observed the eviction site and interacted with residents of existing settlements that remained behind. They noticed that

the bridge and its pillars were at considerable distance from the site of eviction, and that the settlements on the western side of the bridge in similar proximity from the bridge had not been evicted, and these households continued to live under the bridge pillars. They also found that all the residents worked in close proximity as vendors, and waged labour and service providers. The relocation of these residents to a far site from this location would result in a loss of proximity to existing livelihoods and civic amenities.

The last site for the field visit was the relocation site of the Khodiyar Nagar Evictees, on the periphery of the city. This relocation site was an open, low lying wasteland, marked by the presence of electricity transmission towers, a municipal solid waste dump in close proximity and bordered a solid-waste treatment plant of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation. Residents narrated to the jury members that they were brought here with their salvaged belongings from the demolition at Khodiyar Nagar, and provided chalk marked parcels of land that measured 10 ft by 15 ft. There were already several shanties in their hundreds that existed here, sheltering people evicted from several different development projects. They were all provided a municipal document marking out their parcel, as a 'temporary relocation' site. No more information had been provided to them on paper such as the length of time they would need to stay here, whether compensation would be provided, or whether they were permitted to build shelter. Verbally, municipal officials who came to collect municipal taxes from these residents assured them of moving them out into concrete houses in 6 months. After several months had elapsed other assurances were made of – providing water regularly, health services and schools, sanitation and even electricity. It was only after 3-4 years that some of these amenities were provided to a level that they themselves described as bare minimum, and the members of the jury were shown evidence of these experiences guided by the residents.

The jury members noted that this rehabilitation site looked like a new slum. The living conditions were abysmal. Basic facilities like water supply and sanitation were not adequate and were common. At the time of the visit most of the public water taps were not working. In absence of adequate toilet facility, the whole settlement was stinking. Jury found it difficult to even stand there for few minutes. In the absence of internal roads, it was quite difficult to move within the settlement. The current residents told the jury members that they had to travel more than 5 kms every day for work and those working as daily wage workers found it difficult to get any job nearby. This settlement is connected by only one bus route and buses are available at the gap of 40-50 minutes. It is forcing the residents to travel by auto rickshaws, which has resulted in extra expenditures on transport as well as time delays to work. Children do not have a school nearby and the main highway to Vadodara is a safety risk for the children. The only service functional was the electricity connections, which have been given to

The first ever urban public hearing of Ahmedabad City went very well with large participation of the affected persons.

The jury could see that the processes of displacement and evictions lacked transparency, lacked information, lacked people's participation and above all lacked the consent of the people to be affected.

each house. The field visit ended after the jury members had spent over one hour at the Piplag relocation site, and took notes of their observation and conversations for the Public Hearing.

Jury observed that the degree of vulnerability of those dumped on Piplag site can hardly be put in words. People live on this site in 10' by 15'

reduces human beings to the life of animals. Worst happens when the common water spouts do not function, when common latrines are choked up and garbage is not lifted. The living becomes a misery when there are no primary facilities of living. Is this what one terms as development?

5.3 REFLECTIONS

The first ever urban public hearing of Ahmedabad City went very well with large participation of the affected persons. The people participating were agitated and had raised their hope of getting justice at last. The jury could see that the processes of displacement and evictions lacked transparency, lacked information, lacked people's participation and above all lacked the consent of the people to be affected. The poor, the slum residents and the street vendors were being treated as non-citizens. All those present at the public hearing and all those whom they were representing in a way were putting their case for urban citizenship. They all wanted to be recognized as urban citizens and wanted to be included in the urban development projects. They wanted to participate in, as well

all that was going on under the rubric of "development" in the recent years was in fact their devastation and not development. They were also saying that "development" is not technical alone and that it should be sensitive to social realities. Lastly, there was a strong feeling among the people that a city or a state cannot be considered grand if that grandeur was being built on the agonies and miseries of the poor people.

The presentations by the deponents and their testimonies also show a close link between livelihood places and habitat and also habitat as livelihood places. Displacement from one adversely affects the other. This scenario indicates the need to keep these real needs of the urban poor in mind while planning urban development projects.

The depositions and testimonies also showed that, at present, there is a lack of information, and transparent processes of public consultation and participation, this is particularly true for the high-profile projects in Ahmedabad such as the Sabarmati Riverfront Development Project. Not only has a consistent proposal not been made available to the public, the evidence presented at the hearing indicates that ad-hoc processes and

decisions have been followed that have been inconsistent with the little information that has been made publicly available. No attempt has been made to engage with the affected communities in this project,

The depositions and testimonies and presentation by an 'expert' also showed that the city was more concerned with physical planning and not about improvement in the lives of the poor residents of the city. It

planners on the social implications of their projects. How can a nuclear scientist be unaware of the fact that there are severe adverse social implications if his/her science is put to use of bombing people! Development in the city is undertaken as a set of disparate projects not as a cohesive set of plans, and strategies towards particular social goals.

The evidence presented also shows that development projects have resulted in the deprivation of the larger community, and proved to be an obstacle for them towards affordable housing or commercial

acknowledgement of the informal commercial activity of the poor in the development vision of the city. Not only does this vast livelihood activity of the poor get ignored, but it also doesn't find accommodation in the future plans of the city, and no alternatives are planned or envisioned.

In developmental planning there is no platform for participation. Local politicians are absent from these situations. The urban poor have to rely on their own community solidarity. However, this happens without political support and sometimes in opposition to the local politics that has disengaged itself from the issues of the urban poor.

The depositions and testimonies also brought to fore that the 'modern' city or a 'global' city was being built on negligence of her own heritage; a case in point is the possible destruction of a heritage bazaar on the riverbank, established in the 15th century and thriving till today in a modern context serving the poor and low-income households not just of the city but also of the hinterland. There was a fear that the

be replaced by artificially constructed history in the name of heritage conservation. Bhadra Fort area also has large number of vendors and that like Kankaria Lake Development, they too could be displaced and replaced by licensed kiosk vendors. This is a real cause for concern

JNNURM. In fact, around the Bhadra Fort there are important religious places and informal activities spring around such places. In a sense, if redevelopment of this area would displace these activities and discourage people from visiting these sites, it might mean discouraging people's right to worship in these religious places.

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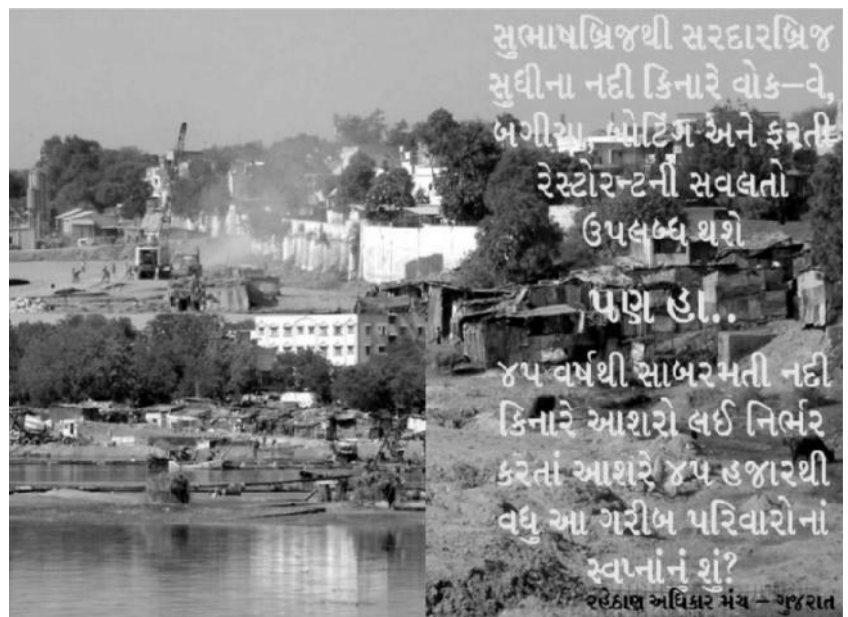
The real question is why projects envisaged in the name of urban development are those that would cause displacements.

The way Kankaria Lake has been developed, it appears that there is an attempt to keep the poor away from this heritage of the city. It is also an attempt to deprive the poor from accessing environmental resources and entertainment places. Similarly, if the Bhadra Fort is to be developed with the same ideology as used for Kankaria Lake Development, it might discourage the poor from visiting these religious places. Not only that, around Bhadra Fort are markets vending cheap goods such as cheap dress materials, cheap plastic goods, cheap household ware, etc. The low-income households of the city would be deprived of access to these cheap goods by redevelopment of Bhadra Fort in the way the Kankaria Lake has been developed! There is social loss, there is cultural loss and there is economic loss for the city and her residents.

The depositions in the second half of the public hearing showed that there were small, local efforts possible to include the urban poor in city's development. In fact, Ahmedabad City has shown the way to inclusive city development through a practical and inclusive urban planning system, Slum Networking Programme, other pro-poor schemes

slum communities and the vendors' organizations through internationally known NGOs. However, of late, the AMC has given a pass to such successful and award winning approaches to displacing and exclusive approaches, all in the name of urban renewal.

Finally, the real question is why projects envisaged in the name of urban development are those that would cause displacements. Is it possible to, at the beginning, envisage and plan projects that would begin by inclusion of the poor, and not think about how to include them after displacing them initially? In other words, although there should be Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, should it not be that the development in the first place does not cause such large scale displacements? In any case, there is a lack of a clear and uniform policy on what situations displacements is inevitable in, and if necessary a Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy to address the same.



Nonetheless, when, the poor have to be included after being excluded, the rent seeking by the local wheelers and dealers kicks in and there is politics around inclusions and exclusions. So, whose interests does the local authority such as AMC work for in the name of urban development and renewal?

In general, urban development programmes, particularly in the post liberalization era, have been partisan and often disastrous for the poor. Their right to life and to livelihood has been eroded in various degrees. As a consequence, they have often been evicted out of their locations, dwellings and work-sites, thereby suffering the loss of social support systems, rendering them helpless and extremely vulnerable. It is absolutely essential to revisit and review such an approach to urban development and carefully consider the subject of people's displacement within cities from a Rights-based perspective.

Continuous marginalization of the poor has led to a feeling of betrayal by the government and a loss of confidence in the members of the bureaucracy, in whom they have reposed the trust to provide public

city governance neglects and does not serve the needs of poor. In order for this view to change positively, city governance must restore confidence in the poor and gain their trust and confidence by acting truly in an inclusive manner, and providing rehabilitation of those displaced in a transparent and humane manner.

5.4 VERDICT

The jury's verdict is:

1. Human settlements, commonly referred to as slums should be considered as habitat developed by the urban poor and for the urban poor, to support their livelihoods and living, and urban policy should work to improve the conditions of this habitat. Public policy and projects should be to support and facilitate these processes and not to disturb these processes. After all, these human efforts should not be allowed to go waste.
2. It should be understood that the habitat of the urban poor is intricately connected to their means of livelihood, and any policy or plan that effects changes in habitat will have a profound impact on their livelihoods. Therefore, a clear understanding of facilitating livelihood opportunities, community facilities, social amenities, should be articulated in a housing policy or plan for the urban poor, that is grounded in the context of the specific city, to reflect the reality of Ahmedabad for instance, where over 75 per cent of the population is engaged in informal work.

Habitat of the urban poor is intricately connected to their means of livelihood, and any policy or plan that effects changes in habitat will have a profound impact on their livelihoods.

The habitation areas of the urban poor should be well connected with affordable and efficient public transport systems.

Projects like the shifting of the Gujari bazaar, a heritage activity of the city, should be re-examined by the AMC with the participation of the traders. An abrupt capture of the site will dislodge the livelihood of nearly 20,000 households linked directly and indirectly with this market

3. The habitation areas of the urban poor should be well connected with affordable and efficient public transport systems so that the mobility and accessibility to opportunities improve for the urban

4. Information on all the development projects must be put in public realm and adequately discussed and debated. In case the projects are to cause some displacements, the affected population should be informed and consulted before hand.

5. Projects like the shifting of the *Gujari bazaar*, a heritage activity of the city, should be re-examined by the AMC with the participation of the traders. The AMC should explore the possibilities of grafting and integrating the site in a manner that does not displace and break the links between several livelihood chains that come together in the making, transporting and sale of goods at the current market site. An abrupt capture of the site will dislodge the livelihood of nearly 20,000 households linked directly and indirectly with this market. This is more so because Gujari is a self managed bazaar, which has survived vagaries of time and the AMC should respect such institutions than destroy them.

6. Similarly, care should be taken while projects related to widening of roads and construction of flyovers are underway and ascertain that these do not displace the hawkers and vegetable vendors indiscriminately.

7. This reckless behaviour of the AMC is not an acceptable principle of governance in a democratic country and increasingly globally integrating city.

8. Differential notions of citizenship have been experienced by the poor through the government's policies and procedures. Urban

rights are granted to everyone in the country, and no bureaucratic procedures such as cut-off dates, should create a differential experience of citizenship in the poor accessing their livelihood rights. Administrative rules should stay clear of creating city-level or state level citizenships that militate against a universal national citizenship granted protection under the Indian constitution.

9. In order to protect the most vulnerable – a minimum entitlement set should be guaranteed to all urban residents as a matter of state policy.

10. An understanding of urbanization being a dynamic process is required and that it encompasses people moving to cities both because of rural distress as well as infrastructure development in the city which draws people for work opportunities. This demand for construction and other allied work results in various kinds of needs like shelter, health

facilities, schools, food and other services. Without proper and adequate planning for the workers in terms of infrastructure, people are liable to become squatters without any sense of security. A policy of urban resettlement and rehabilitation should take into account the reasons why people move to and within cities and develop their own habitat, when the state fails to plan and provide adequately.

11. To do so, the city and the state of Gujarat must finalise a slum and housing policy, which is based on the notion of universal entitlements and citizenship. At the time of writing this report, there has been no slum development or housing policy in place. In fact, the Gujarat Urban Slum Policy has been in a draft stage for a very long time. Contrast the willingness of the state in finalizing the slum policy vis-à-vis a draft Township Policy prepared in 2006 converted into a final policy in 2009. But, subsequently, Regulations for the Rehabilitation and Redevelopment of the

exclusions than inclusions and a market-based supply of housing to the urban poor. The latter has not worked to cover all the urban poor of any city anywhere and one wonders what wisdom has driven the state government to frame such regulations.

12. Instead of thrusting the slum policy from the top, sitting in the urban development department in the state capital, this should be discussed openly and debated, seeking the opinion of the urban poor themselves.
13. The City belongs to all – Urban Planning processes should recognize this is vital – and should recognize that the elites, better off groups cannot be privileged over the poor. As a consequence, the priority of planning should be to protect the vulnerable livelihoods and habitat of the urban poor in the face of displacements due to different kinds of infrastructure projects. Regardless of the nature of the project, full protection should be accorded to the people who are affected. The affected should not be just defined as those who are counted as affected by government planners, but should be defined by instituting a public process around a project and its consequences. Such a process should respect people's habitations, livelihoods and all that they find meaningful in their way of living, and should be valued in any discussion of development projects.
14. In fact, Gujarat State has been very open, welcoming people from all over the world. One wonders why her cities are not welcoming the poor.

The city and the state of Gujarat must finalize a slum and housing policy, which is based on the notion of universal entitlements and citizenship.

A forum or working group should be created of concerned citizens, affected groups and the administrators which could discuss and review specific schemes and their modes of implementation under various governmental programmes, including that of the JNNURM.

15. Ahmedabad is a vibrant growing city that should have meaningful urban development projects that are appropriate and well discussed in the public realm.

16. The 'mind-set' of people engaged in shaping and administering city development plans needs to become more sensitive to issues that affect the poor adversely. City administrators, planners and decision-makers should focus on enhancing the capabilities of the poor in a progressive way, and ensure that they directly benefit from development projects, and that their development is not seen as a by-product or residual of such development projects undertaken.

17. All plans and schemes related to the development, beautification and 'sanitization' of cities, including all relevant information and data associated with their planning and execution must be kept in the 'public domain' with ensured accessibility. There must be very transparent participatory process with members of different groups, and the bureaucracy should be equally transparent and accountable when carrying out planning and execution of various projects.

18. Similarly, all policymaking, such as slum policy, housing policy, resettlement and rehabilitation policy, street vendors' policy, etc. should be transparent and the bureaucracy and the planners must be open to discussions and accountable to the people to be affected by these policies.

19. A forum or working group should be created of concerned citizens, affected groups and the administrators which could discuss and review specific schemes and their modes of implementation under various governmental programmes, including that of the JNNURM. This working group should also be involved with policy making and implementation of the policies.

20. This forum/working group should monitor or appoint by transparent methods an expert committee composed of citizens and technical experts to monitor the impact of different developmental schemes on the poor. For this a method of social audit must be adopted, which can further feed into the modification or creation of policies and programmes, and for the mid-term reviews of those programmes.

21. Part of the revenue generated by cities being shaped as 'engines of growth' should be specifically used for creating, improving and sustaining basic and essential urban services for the poor. This is particularly significant because the wage differentials between lagging rural pockets and rising urban areas are invariably going to draw migrants from villages to the cities that are fast emerging as the most responsive to the global market.

22. City planning should respect the culture and heritage of the city. For instance, Gujarati Bazaar is the city's living heritage and this aspect should be respected and revitalized.
23. There has to be a clear and uniform policy on identifying inevitable situations mandating displacements and a Resettlement and Rehabilitation policy. There are UN guidelines for principles and guidelines on development based evictions and displacement, which should be applied in case displacement is inevitable.

processes. Under the JNNURM, enactment of Community Participation Law and Public Disclosure Law are mandatory and the state of Gujarat has enacted these laws. The city of Ahmedabad must create institutions for participation in a true sense.

The city of Ahmedabad should institutionalise participatory processes.

ANNEXURE 1: DETAILS OF EVICTED SLUMS, AHMEDABAD

Sr No	Area Name	Name of slum/chali	Eviction in	No of families displaced	Resettleme nt	No of families resettled	Reason of eviction	Note
1	Gomatipur	Salatnagar	2002 & 2003	240	No settlement	0	Riot affected area	Living in adjoining area
2	Juhapura	Bhojabhaino bhatto	2003	120	No settlement	0	To construct BSUP	2 families still there
3	Juhapura	kalubhainobhatto	2003	130	No settlement	0	Riot affected	
4	Juhapura	Near Vishala – juggi	2004	75	No settlement	0	Riot affected	
5	Navrangpura	Gulby	2004	450	Yes	450	Road	Relocated over 3 year period in Sorainagar Some relocated in Odhav
6	Vashna	Mangal talawdi	2005	250	No settlement	0	Lake development	
7	Ranip	Bakaramandi	2005	150	No settlement	0	Road widening	Legal process on
8	Jamalpur	Zulapisalli na chapra	2005	35	No settlement	0	Road widening	
9	Danilimada	Mahakalina chapara-shahalem	2005	3000	Relocated at Piplag	100	Road widening	Legal process on
10	Danilimada	Hajibavanachapra	2005		Yes	300	Piplag	Legal process on
11	Danilimada	Banashnagar	2005		Yes		Piplag	Legal process on
12	Danilimada	Ashanagar	2005		Yes		Piplag	Legal process on
13	Danilimada	Eaktanagar	2005		Yes		Piplag	Legal process on
14	Door darshan chapra	Thaltej takera	2005	150	No settlement	0	Road widening	
15	Sarangpur	Sarangpur mandina chapra	2005	200	No settlement	0	Road widening	
16	Vadaj	Bakramandi	2006	150	No settlement	0		Legal process on

17	Khodiyarnagar	Khodiyarnagar	2006	177	Yes	177	SRFD	First only 15 rehabilitated in Piplag
18	Khodiyarnagar	Khodiyarnagar	2008	200	Yes	200	SRFD	
19	Vasna	Chandranagar-part-1	2005-06	55	Yes	55	Pirana bridge	At Sorainagar, Vasna. Legal Process on
20	Vasna	Chandranagar-part-2	2006	56	No settlement	0	BRTS	
21	Maninagar	Zagadiya chapara	2006	120	No settlement	0	College building constriction	Legal process on. Case to High Court and Supreme Court
22	Bapunagar	Rakhiyal lal mill	2006	135	No settlement	0	Road widening	
23	Bapunagar	Sonini challi	2006	63	No settlement	0	Road /bridge	
24	Bapunagar	Telephone exchange na chapra	2006	130	No settlement	0	No reason	
25	Bapunagar	Akbarnagar	2006	350	Still there	0	Maleksaban stadium redevelopment	Legal process on. People have returned back after demolition
26	Vadaj	Old /new Amc bus stand to Bhavshar hostel	2007	7000	Some	700	Road widening	In 8 slums. Only those with 1976 proof resettled
27	Vadaj	Rabari Vasahat	2006/07	350	Yes	350	Road widening	Resettled behind RTO campus
28	Bapunagar	Jamananagar, Akhbarnagar, Chuvadnagar	2006-07	6000	No	0	-	Eviction halted through Action Aid action. But, 550 already demolished. Legal process on
29	Maninagar	Machipir & Sindhi Camp	2006	6000	Yes	294	Piplag – Ganeshnagar	Legal process on. Three ongoing Court cases. 294 resettled under the BSUP of the JNNURM; 235 in Trikamnagar Patiya
30	Bapunagar	Stadiym challi slums	2007	44	No settlement	0	Road	
31	Rajpur-Hirpur	Mill chapra	2007	132	No	0	Market	

					settlement				
32	Asharwa	Behind Asharwa police choki-chapra	2007	64	No settlement	0	Road		
33	Narol	Narol-Mattangalli	2007-2008	550	No settlement	0	New Road develop		
34	Narol	Jagdish faktarina chapra	2008	250	No settlement	0	New Road develop	Total 800 houses	
35	Gomatipur	Chokshinchalli	2008	32	No settlement	0	bridge		
38	Gomatipur	Mill na chapra	2008	27	No settlement		Privet land		
39	Gomatipur	Cilver cottan mill na chapra	2008	55	Yes	3	Road/bridge		
40	Bapunagar	Ambavadini challi	2008	110	No settlement		No reasons		
41	Chamanpura	chamanpurachapra	2008	245	No settlement		Bridge		
42	Ashtodiya	Dhorbajar	2008	200	Yes	200			
43	Kalupur	Kalupur slum	2008	70	Yes	70			
44	Raipur	Raipur slum	2008	-	Yes				
45	Chandola	Kanchni majjid	2008	110	No	0	Road widening		
46	Chandola	Chandola siyashatnagar	2009 court case	300	No	0		Court order to build houses	
47	Vatva	Railway crossing slum	2009	39	No	0			
Total				27814		2899			

*Source: Data Compiled by Action Aid, Ahmedabad.

ANNEXURE 2: DETAILS OF SLUMS THREATENED EVICTION

Sr No	Area Name	Name of slum/chali	Eviction in	No of families threatened to be Displaced	Resettlement	Reason of eviction	Note
1	Vatva	Vandervat	Under threat since 2007	1200	-	Lake development	Riot affected resettled in Vatwa. Re-evicted due to lake development. Threat of eviction since 2007. Action Aid obtained Supreme Court stay for all 350,000 slum households of Ahmedabad in 2009
2	Gomatipur	Vakab commity ni challi-Hathithai	2008	650	Court	-	Matter in Court
3	Gomatipur	Purwa kasayni challi	2008	65	Court	Road/bridge	Matter in Court
Total				1915			

ANNEXURE 3: RIVERFRONT SLUMS DISPLACED (AS ON THE DATE OF THE PUBLIC HEARING)

Sr No	Area Name	SRDA area name	No of Families Evicted	Resettled families	Relocation at
1	Paldi	behind NID	28	8	Balloonnagar
2	Paldi	Rangnath na chapra behind college	250	8	Balloonnagar
3	Vadaj	Kashmira dudhnath	90	8	NA
4	Dudheshwar	Crematoriyam	60	0	-
5	Dudheshwar	Crematoriyam	150	0	-
6	Khanpur	Khanpur	28	0	-
7	Ellisbridge	Bank site	48	0	-
8	Jamalpur	Behind flower market	35	0	-
10	Paldi	Manibenna chapra	44	0	-
11	Raikhad	Bank site	13	0	-
Total			746	24	

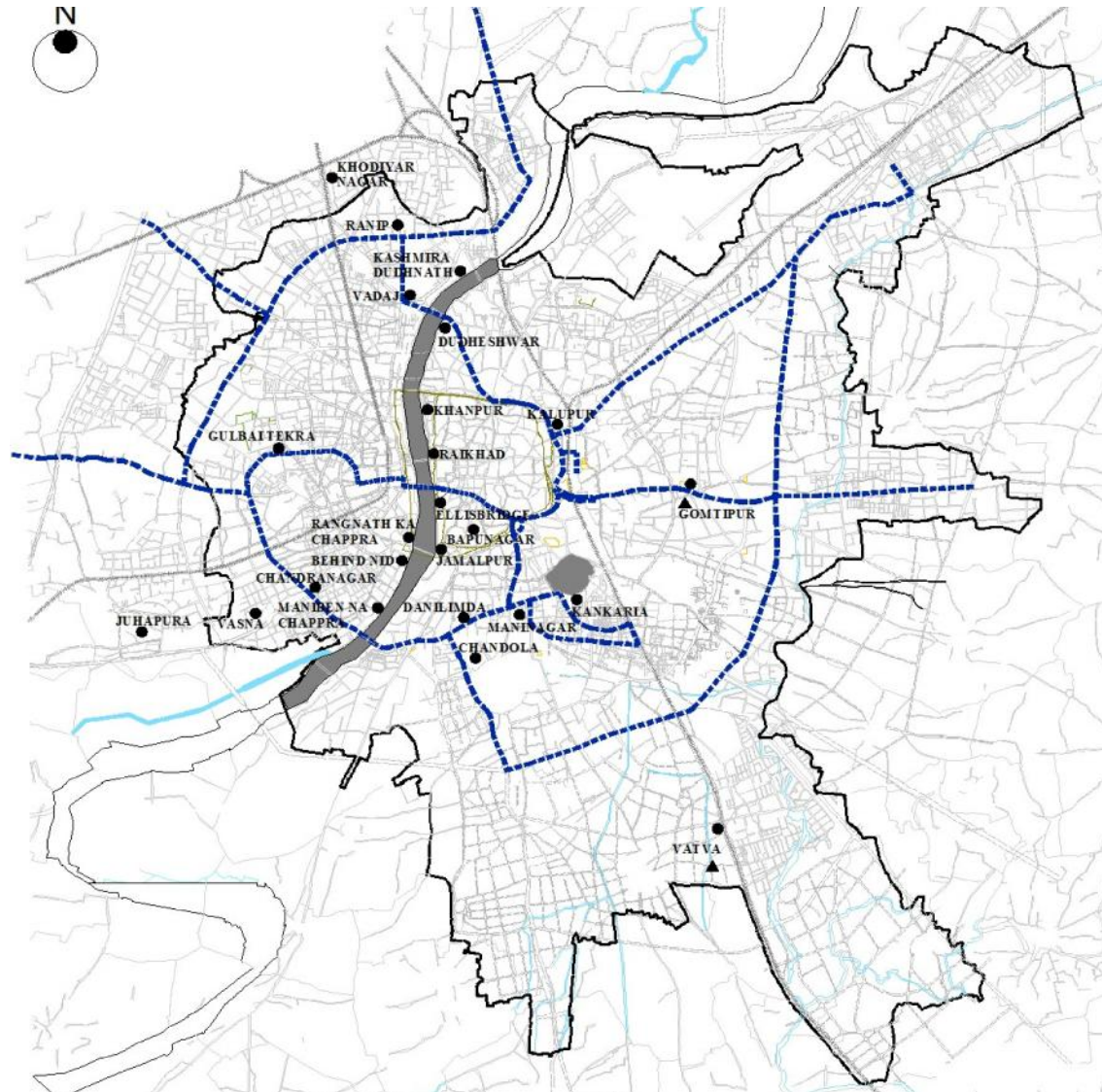
Notes:

1. SRDA's recent estimates suggest that 450 households have been rehabilitated at Trikamnagar patiya and Balloonnagar-Vadaj (These figures are upto the date of Public Hearing, subsequent to which other households have been provided rehabilitation).
2. Sabarmati Nagarik Adhikar Manch's survey estimate of total riverfront households = 45,000
3. Samvad's 1999-00 survey of riverbank slums = 35,000
4. There are different estimates in different surveys
5. Total households to be rehabilitated, as per the planning firm = 14,000





ANNEXURE 4: SUMMARY OF SHELTER DISPLACEMENTS

#	<i>Shelter Displacements</i>	<i>No.</i>
1	Total Slum Households in Ahmedabad (AMC Survey)	176,754
2	Total Chawl Households in Ahmedabad (AMC Survey)	149,022
3	Total Slum Pockets in Ahmedabad (AMC Survey)	710
4	Total Chawl Pockets in Ahmedabad (AMC Survey)	958
5	Total Households already displaced (excluding SRFD)	27,814
6	Total Households under threat of eviction (excluding SRFD)	1,915
7	Total Slum Households under Road Cutting (AMC Survey)	58,240
8	Total Chawl Households under Road Cutting (AMC Survey)	26,358
9	% Households displaced (excluding SRFD)	8.5
10	% Households under threat of eviction (excluding SRFD)	9.1
11	Sabarmati Riverfront Development (SRFD) displacement - Estimate 1	14,000
12	Sabarmati Riverfront Development (SRFD) displacement - Estimate 2 of Samwad	33,000
13	Sabarmati Riverfront Development (SRFD) displacement - Estimate 3, of Nagarik Manch	45,000
14	% Households displaced and to be displaced (including SRFD displacement, estimate 1)	13.4
15	% Households displaced and to be displaced (including SRFD displacement, estimate 2)	19.3
16	% Households displaced and to be displaced (including SRFD displacement, estimate 3)	22.9

ANNEXURE 5: SLUMS OF AHMEDABAD: DISPLACED AND PRONE TO THREAT OF EVICTION



NOTE:
 1. THE MAP IS NOT TO SCALE
 2. POINTERS JUST SHOW LOCATION AND DO NOT DENOTE THE SIZE OF SLUM POCKET

-  BRTS CORRIDOR (FUNCTIONING AND PROPOSED)
-  RIVER FRONT & KANKARIA LAKE
-  DISPLACED SLUMS
-  SLUMS WITH EVICTION THREAT

ANNEXURE 6: DATA OF VENDORS' DISPLACEMENTS

S. No	Name of the Natural Market	Men Vendors	Women Vendors	Total Vendors	No. of customers per day	Displacement
1	Hazira market	20	54	74	35795	
2	Manekchowk market	9	16	25	3134	
3	Manekchowk market-2	12	48	60	19417	
4	Pankorenaka market	29	390	419	38520	
5	Premabhai to khamasa chowk	0	67	67	21755	
6	Premabhai-towards Dhargarwad	64	631	695	35975	
7	Danapith	350	224	574	500	
8	Bhadra Market	245	452	697	31000	Partly displaced & business affected + likely to see large displacement due to proposed development
9	Jilla Parishad to Siddhisaiyed ni Jali	40	359	399	13478	
10	Teen Darwaja	15	2985	3000	23460	
11	Ghee Kanta market	42	50	92	872	
12	Shorrabjee market	58	113	171	3000	
13	Revidi bazar	2	80	82	900	
14	Lala Kaka vegetable market	50	100	150	1500	
15	Old clothes market	50	100	150	3000	
16	Dariyapur Darwaja	16	15	31	955	
17	Dariyapur Phooti masjid	24	11	35	665	
18	Shahpur Darwaja	64	79	143	800	
19	By-center, Shahpur	38	87	125	2500	
20	Jawahar chowk	21	44	65	600	
21	Phool Bazar	100	118	218	3000	
22	Calico Mill	164	120	284	1250	
23	Jamalpur	974	82	1056	6500	Partly displaced & business affected
24	Shantiniketan Market	40	100	140	745	
25	Ambawadi Market	7	25	33	2200	Fully evicted
26	Shreyas Crossing Market	15	16	31	2000	
27	Neherunagar market	5	20	25	500	Partly displaced & business affected
28	Kenyug Appartment Market	4	4	8	200	
29	Anand market	50	200	250	3500	
30	Jodhpur Market	7	63	70	700	
31	Vejalpur Market	20	250	270	2500	
32	Ekta Nagar Market	10	72	82	325	
33	Jaltarang Market	5	10	15	450	
34	Indira Nagar Market	270	530	800	3100	
35	Vasana Gam Market	60	243	303	700	Fully evicted
36	Shreyasnath Society	18	52	70	325	

	Market					
37	Gupta Nagar Market	20	10	30	75	
38	Vastrapur crossing	19	56	75	800	
	Market					
39	Subhash Chawk	40	89	129	2347	Fully evicted
	Market					
40	Judges Bunglow	0	20	20	500	
	Market					
41	Manasi Flat market	60	210	270	2500	
42	Thalthej Gam	27	43	70	2628	
43	Law Garden	80	170	250	1500	
44	Ghewar Complex	32	38	70	2208	
45	Sardar patel	9	6	15	253	
46	Palliyat Nagar	7	53	60	1366	
47	Bhimji pura	2	34	36	700	
48	Nava Vadaj	110	140	250	2500	
49	Shastrinagar	122	178	300	7587	Partly displaced & business affected
50	Chitrakoot	84	116	200	2263	
51	Rupali market	70	35	105	2386	
52	Parasnagar Market	43	87	130	1843	
53	Chanakyapuri	104	151	255	6833	Partly displaced & business affected
54	Gulab Tower	2	18	20	400	
55	Gujarat Housing Board	93	198	291	3479	
56	Janta Nagar	93	198	291	1985	
57	Pavapuri	31	89	120	1842	
58	Ghatlodiya	90	80	170	3869	
59	Sattadhar Market	53	72	125	1893	
60	Vagheshwari	109	121	230	4567	
61	Chandlodiya Market	217	283	500	9746	
62	Ambica Market	26	88	114	340	
63	Nirnay Nagar market	24	36	60	1500	
64	Khodiyar Nagar market	63	118	181	650	Partly displaced & business affected
65	Keshav Nagar	24	36	60	1320	
66	Sardar patel Chawk	137	398	535	6123	
67	Devjipura	10	50	60	1000	
68	Police Commissioner	22	23	45	1625	
69	Ramnagar market	98	233	331	15360	
70	D cabin	32	85	117	3545	
71	ONGC market	7	17	24	1090	
72	Dhobi Ghat	6	15	21	700	
73	Dudheshwar	35	39	74	3237	
74	Mehndi Kua	33	15	48	300	
75	Asarwa	205	45	250	1825	
76	Badiya Limdi	21	9	30	515	
77	Girdharnagar	10	22	32	905	
78	Vitthal Nagar	50	75	125	1520	
79	Chamanpura	202	57	259	6533	
80	Kalapi Nagar	15	20	35	575	
81	Umiya Nagar	64	32	96	1288	
82	Meghani Nagar	167	108	275	5035	
83	Bhidhanjan	51	57	108	1200	
84	Mansha Ni Mazjid	67	94	161	950	
85	Sharda Hospital	118	32	150	1000	
86	Haribhai Hospital	31	4	35	1000	

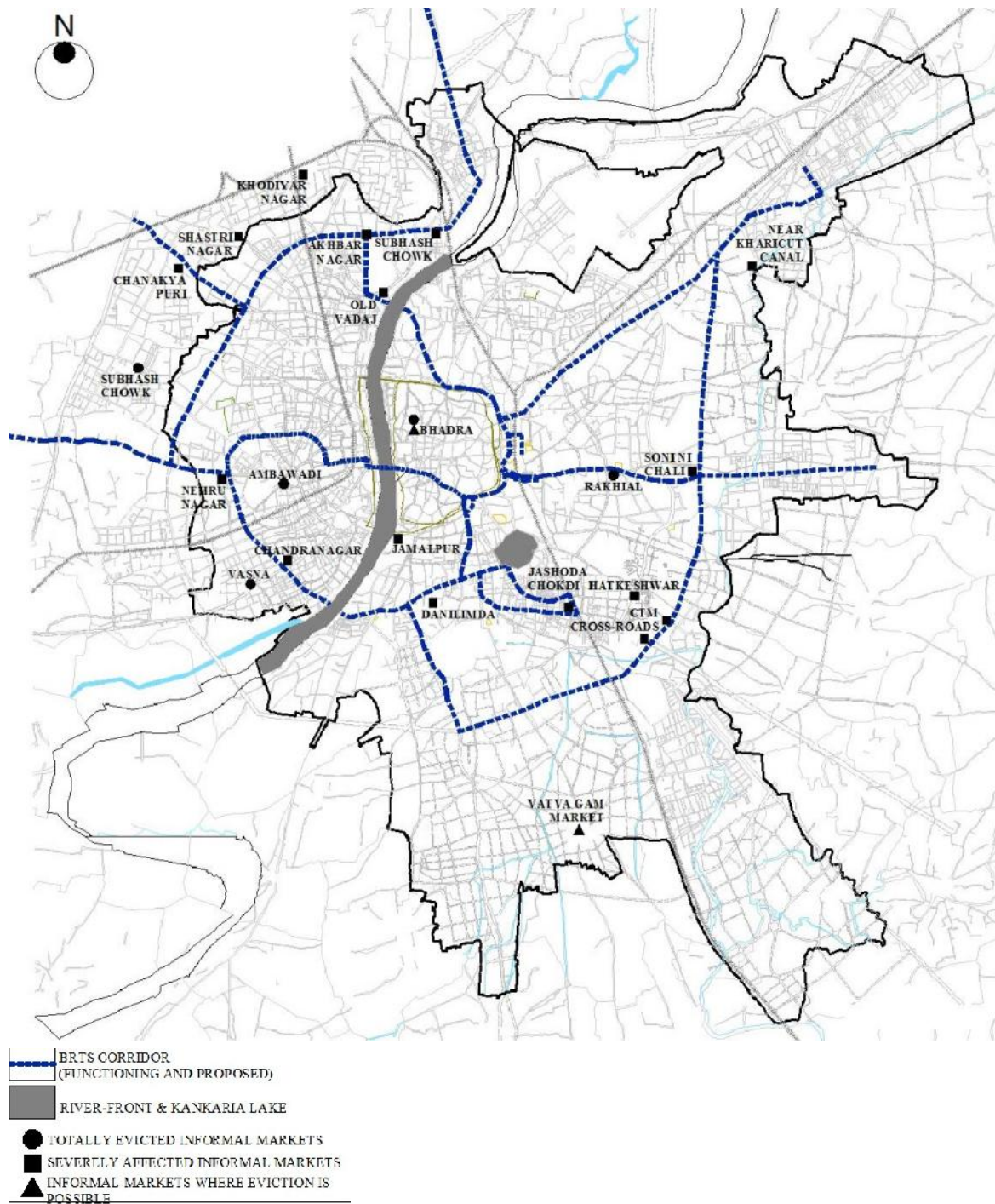
87	Ashok Mill	40	20	60	2174	
88	Hirawadi	47	69	116	550	
89	Bhargav	13	102	115	750	
90	Sardar Nagar	17	56	73	1000	
91	Uttam Nagar	92	161	253	900	
92	Saijpur	36	100	136	7000	
93	Rajendra Park	88	100	188	650	
94	Virat Nagar	130	250	380	2550	
95	Thakkar Nagar	28	63	91	850	
96	Naroda Police station	95	159	254	800	
97	CTM Bharvi Tower	15	145	160	800	Partly displaced & business affected
98	CTM Siddheshwari Mata Temple	15	135	150	650	
99	Umang Flats	34	60	94	550	
100	Harshad Nagar	85	136	221	300	
101	Rajpur Vegetable Market	23	5	28	630	
102	Rajpur Mill Market	27	10	37	600	
103	Garb Nagar Soni ni Chali	2	16	18	300	Partly displaced & business affected
104	Rakhiyal	35	30	65	1000	Fully evicted
105	Nagari Mill	14	26	40	585	
106	Gomatipur	80	70	150	1050	
107	Satyam Nagar market	27	265	292	3000	
108	Maheshwari Market	55	214	269	1000	
109	Odhav tekra Market	0	250	250	4782	
110	Azad Chawk	46	156	202	5628	
111	Khokra Circle	10	30	40	900	
112	Hatkeshwar	100	400	500	1500	Partly displaced & business affected
113	Police Line Vadhiyari Nagar	40	64	104	700	
114	Jashoda Chaukdi	10	33	43	700	
115	Maninagar Old market	27	72	99	8000	
116	Manyasha	30	71	101	2500	
117	Jawahar chowk	211	89	300	4000	
118	Dakshini	20	14	34	2500	
119	Raipur ST	10	140	150	5000	
120	Sarangpur Police Chawki	5	81	86	5810	
121	Sarangper Chakla	113	210	323	14427	
122	New Cotton Mill Market	76	136	212	2433	
123	Raipur Mill Market	27	10	37	600	
124	haripura Vegetable Market	80	120	200	700	
125	Kankaria Shreyans	11	59	70	15380	
126	Majoor Gam	242	158	400	2500	
127	Parikshit Nagar	263	37	300	2500	
128	Mangal Vikas	40	10	50	700	
129	Rasoolabad	45	20	65	2500	
130	Danilimda Gam Kua	100	100	200	700	Partly displaced & business affected
131	Khadavali Shahalam	54	150	204	2200	
132	ShahAlam Toll Naka	45	35	80	480	

133	Smruti Mandir Ghodasar	70	200	270	2500	
134	Ishanpur Chawkdi	300	300	600	8000	
135	Gebansha Market	70	46	116	600	
136	Narol Chowkdi	5	44	49	500	
137	Narol Gam	15	30	45	150	
138	Shahwadi	14	16	30	400	
139	Vivekanand Nagar Market	32	83	115	454	
140	Vatva	175	150	325	400	
141	Beherampura					
142	Amraiwadi					
143	Bhattha					
144	Bhulabhai Park					
145	Ranip					
146	Ghodasar					
147	Patninagar					
148	Holi Chakla					
149	Tirupati					
150	Mohan Cinema					
151	Daphnala					
152	Hansol					
153	Harivilas					
154	Krishnagar					
155	Indira Bridge					
156	Ratnagar					
157	Ankur					
158	Haribhai Davakhana					
159	Onnagar					
160	Patninagar					
161	Nagorivaas					
162	Gujari Bazar					
163	Madhupura Total	9217	17519	26737	518860	
	Total Affected from among those surveyed	1872	2049	3922	62617	
164	Akhbarnagar*	NA	NA	NA	NA	Partly displaced & business affected
165	Subhashbrigde Chowk*	NA	NA	NA	NA	Partly displaced & business affected
166	Kharicut Canal*	NA	NA	NA	NA	Partly displaced & business affected
167	Chandranagar*	NA	NA	NA	NA	Partly displaced & business affected
168	Juna Wadaj*	NA	NA	NA	NA	Partly displaced & business affected
	% Affected from among those surveyed	20.31	11.70	14.67	12.07	

*Source: SEWA Union survey and report from their field volunteers.

** These were not covered in the survey but had reported displacements.

ANNEXURE 7: INFORMAL MARKETS OF AHMEDABAD: DISPOSED, EVICTED AND PRONE TO THREAT



ANNEXURE 8: SCHEME FOR STREET VENDORS, MANEKCHOWK

The current situation



The proposed plan



CONCERNED CITIZENS OF OUR INCLUSIVE AHMEDABAD

S.No.	Name	S.No.	Name
1	Abhinava Shukla	38	Madhavi Desai
2	Achyut Yagnik	39	Madhuben Parmar
3	Aditi Desai	40	MaghaBhai (Gulbai tekra)
4	Akhil Paul	41	Mahesh Pandya
5	Alice Morris	42	Manishi Jani
6	Alka Palrecha	43	Miki Desai
7	Anand Yagnik	44	Neha Shah (Social Science Teacher)
8	Anil Kumar Roy	45	Pankti Jog
9	Ankur Sarin	46	Paul D'Souza S.J.
10	Anubhen (Ganesh Nagar)	47	Persis Ginwalla
11	Arpita Joshi	48	Prakash Shah
12	Ashfaq Mohammad	49	R. Parthasarthy
13	Babubhai (Ganesh Nagar)	50	Raheel Dhattiwala
14	Beena (Action Aid)	51	Rajendra Joshi
15	Bhushanbhai Oza	52	Rajni Dave
16	Daineybahi (Ganesh Nagar)	53	RameshBbhai (Ganesh nagar)
17	Daxin Bajrangi Chhara	54	Rashidabhen
18	Devuben Parmar	55	Ramsingarbhai (Ganesh nagar)
19	Dilip Chandulal	56	Roxy Gagdekar
20	DN Rath	57	Renu Desai
21	Fr Cedric Prakash	58	Rutul Joshi
22	Gajanandbhai (Ganesh Nagar)	59	Sadhna Pandya
23	Gauri Bharat	60	Sanjay Bhawe
24	Gautam Thakar	61	Sanjay Dave
25	Gazala Paul	62	Saumya Joshi
26	Ghanshyambhai Shah	63	Savitabhen Patni
27	Hanif Lakdawala	64	Sheeba George(Social Activist)
28	Hemant Shah	65	Shrawan Kumar Acharya
29	Indirabhen Hirway	66	Sudarshanbhai Iyengar
30	Indu Kumar Jani (Journalist, Activist)	67	Sudhir Katiyal
31	Jayanti Patel	68	Sunil Parekh
32	Jignesh Mewani	69	Varsha Ganguly
33	Kabir Thakore	70	Vinay Mahajan
34	Kalpana Gagdekar	71	Vivek Khadpekar
35	Kamlabhen (Ganesh nagar)	72	Vivek Rawal
36	Kantibhai (Ganesh nagar)	73	Yakubkhan Pathan
37	Lalit Parmar		

SCHEDULE

December 13, 2009: A field visit to Piplag Rehabilitation Site, Pirana; and Gujari, Sabarmati Riverfront; from 8.30am to 12.30 noon

Schedule on December 19, 2009

<i>Time</i>	<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Presenters</i>
10.00 am		Introduction to the Public Hearing
10.15 am to 12.30	Part I	Depositions by the Affected People (5-7 min. Each)
	1	Mohammadbhai/ Sharifbhai – Sabarmati Riverfront Slum Dwellers Federation
	2	Affected woman, Sabarmati Riverfront
	3	Nafisbhai - Gujari Market President
	4	A Vendor from Gujarai Market
	5	Daineybahi Keshavlal(From Kankaria, Machchhipir, Ganesh nagar)
	6	Gajanandbhai – Dani Limda Representative
	7	Kamlabhen – Displaced but rehabilitated on Piplaj open relocation site
	8	Ramjibhai – Dani Limda
	9	Displaced due to road widening – Zohra Chhipa
	10	Displaced in Maninagar – Ram Sarup Dabgar
	11	Displaced person rehabilitated at Vadaj relocation site
	12	Maghabhai (Gulbai tekra)
	13	Champaben, Vegetable Vendor Displaced due to BRTS, Maninagar
	14	Revabhan, Vegetable Vendor from Hatkeshwar
	15	Palubhen, Jamalpur Vendor
12.30 to 1.30 pm		Lunch Break
1.30 to 3.30 pm	Part II	Official Proposals and Options - Presentations by Planners, Officials, Civil Society Representatives and Academics
	1	Dr. Bimal Patel - Planner Consultant
	2	Dr. Renu Desai – Slum Rehabilitation in the Sabarmati Project
	3	Rajendrabhai Joshi - Housing Alternatives
	4	Ms. Bijal Bhatt Housing Alternatives, SNP
	5	Shalini Trivedi - Options for Vendors
	6	MalaBhai (Gulbhai tekra)
	7	Jitendra Dube, Bhagirath na Chhapra, Naranpura
	8	Laheribhen – Regularized Vendor from Law Garden
	9	Captain Dilip Mahajan, MD Sabarmati Riverfront Development Corporation Ltd
	10	Municipal Commissioner, AMC
	11	AUDA CEO, Smt. Mamta Verma
	12	Lands for Urban Poor in Ahmedabad – Mr. Rutul Joshi
	13	Inclusive Urban Policy – Dr. Ghanshyambhai Shah
3.30 to 4.30 pm		Preliminary Report by the Jury
4.30 to 5.00 pm		Press Conference

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