



Government of
National Capital Territory of Delhi



INSTITUTE FOR HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

The Delhi Human Development Report 2013

Improving Lives, Promoting Inclusion

The Delhi Human Development Report 2013

- The second DHDR for Delhi
- DHDR 2006 – Partnerships
- DHDR 2013 - “Improving Lives, Promoting Inclusion”
- Based on Extensive and Latest Secondary Data
- Empirical Data: Perceptions Survey and FGDs
 - Approximately 8000 respondents of age 15 years and above
 - Representative of Delhi
 - 40 FGDs in largely poor localities (different settlement types)
- Hard Data and Voice of the People

Process

- Short Preparation Time – Less than an year
- Perceptions Survey – scientific and representative
- Subject matter specialists -IHD researchers , experts and external advisors, drafts shared with other experts
- Consultations at IHD
- Thematic Consultations
- Stakeholder Workshop
- Review by GNCTD departments

Structure and Contents

- Goes beyond traditional human development indicators
- Gives way forward and strategies
 - Livelihoods and Employment
 - Education
 - Health and Healthcare
 - Shelter and Basic Services
 - Public Safety
 - People's Perceptions
 - Looking Ahead

Some Achievements

- The lives of citizens of Delhi have definitely shown improvements on various counts
- Pressing concerns flagged in the 2006 DHDR have been addressed to a large extent
- Achievements include:
 - Highest per capita income and reduction in poverty levels to a single digit
 - Improved employment opportunities
 - Increase in female WPR
 - Increase in earnings of casual and regular wage workers
 - Migrants successfully absorbed in Labour Market
 - People think employment opportunities have improved, household income is stable

Achievements Contd.

- Considerable expansion in educational opportunities, especially higher education
 - People generally satisfied with quality of schooling of their children
- High preference for public health facilities
 - preference near universal among the poorer sections
- Sustained increase in life expectancy
- Improved access to basic services
- Electrification
 - Near universal
 - 80% people rate availability of electricity to be above average

Achievements Contd.

- Water – Services have improved
- Housing
 - Housing shortage declined
 - Quality of housing improved
 - Tenure security and legitimacy to rural population (*lal dora* areas)
- Transport
 - Expansion in transport facilities, including rural areas
 - People appreciative of other initiatives such as the low floor buses, feeder services
 - Metro services: clean, comfortable and safe

Some Challenges

- Equity and inclusion remain overriding concerns
- Employment
 - Increasing informalisation
 - Large proportion of workers without social protection
 - Work Participation of Women still low
- Education
 - Gender gaps in literacy and work participation yet to be bridged
 - Disparities in access and completion rates in education for socio economic groups as well as low income settlements
 - Nearly 70 per cent of the illiterate population concentrated in low income settlements, viz. Jhuggi Jhopri (JJ) clusters, unauthorised colonies, JJ resettlement colonies and urban villages
- Health
 - Early childhood mortality remains a concern
 - Public health facilities fall short of acceptable standards due to over crowding, shortages of health personnel and skewed facility locations

Challenges Contd.

- State of basic services available to 4 lakh households living in slums poor
 - Lag behind average levels for Delhi in access to all basic amenities, except electricity.
 - Somewhat large number of homeless and slum dwellers
 - Overcrowding in one-room living arrangements
- Sanitation remains an over riding problem especially in low income settlements
 - Perceptions regarding cleanliness of public toilet facilities poor
 - Concerns of sewerage, open drains, lack of household toilets
- Transport
 - Public transport, place for pedestrians and cyclists
 - Buses: Time consuming and indecent behaviour
 - Metro: Overcrowding, more direct lines required and lack of toilets at metro stations
- Although Delhi not most unsafe city, people's perception of public safety poor
 - Women feel unsafe in public spaces, workplace and public transport
 - Children and senior citizens found to be more vulnerable

Looking Ahead

Overall Delhi doing well; however, some persistent and emerging development challenges include:

- Addressing inequalities in human development outcomes across gender, income groups, settlement-types, and social groups
- Inclusive urban planning, particularly aimed at poor settlements
- Universalisation of basic health care, education, and social security
- Guaranteeing a safe environment for all, especially for the vulnerable groups (children, women and the elderly)
- People's participation, efficient institutions building social norms and civic values and innovative measures required to move ahead

To Conclude

- People of Delhi overall satisfied with quality of life, but aspirations rising. CHALLENGE to meet rising aspirations
- Huge challenge of making available larger benefits of rising prosperity to all sections.
- Delhi has potentials and vibrancy to be a world class city, but essential to be inclusive and caring to be world class.