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 over riding 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.