According to the govt. Policy, everyone who is eligible is given the chance to apply for social housing and evictions happen only after a certain period of time if people don’t move out of their slum dwellings. So generally, it is assumed that movement is voluntary for people who move and forced for those who are evicted. But we should challenge this discourse by arguing that lack of post relocation support in the pre relocation planning has led to an extremely coercive form of life where everything ranging from the size of the room to the locality to the costs to be paid are dictated.

The question we investigate could be:

What factors have resulted in a mixed perception of a singularly minded government policy AND what (neglected) aspects of post relocation support in pre relocation planning have resulted in the generally forceful perception of relocation? - *Seconding (Vinayak)*

Structure:

Abstract

Introduction

* A snapshot into the field of resettlement of slum dwellers to social housing
* Trends/Rhetoric in India
* Trends/Rhetoric in Chandigarh
* The 2006 policy in question
* The role of law enforcement agencies

Research Methodology and Findings

* Our methodology description
* terminology/typology and the meaning of forced or voluntary movement
* Our broad findings

Unearthing reasons for such trends

* Why 2/3rd people feel their movement is forced
* Why 1/3rd people feel their movement is voluntary
* Why do more people feel their movement is forced than voluntary, what does it reflect about state policy and enforcement agencies?

Policy recommendations

* What should be future things to be kept in mind during pre-relocation planning
* What changes can be made to the existing colonies