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PRIA

Study Report



MAPPING OF INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN Ajmer, Rajasthan

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A General Profile of Ajmer City

The city of Ajmer is called the heart of Rajasthan and is situated 130 kms. away from the state capital Jaipur. The city has been significant in the state for historic, religious, and touristic importance. There is a *Dargah* of Sufi saint Kwaja Moinuddin Chisti, which is popular among both Hindus and Muslims. It is an important religious place for Jains. Swarna Nasiya is a Jain temple. There are old Christian churches, and research and educational institutions of Arya Samaj and Paropkarini Sabha. Swami Dayanand Saraswati lived and worked here.

The city has been an educational centre in the state and some of the famous educational institutions include Mayo College, MDS University, Sofia College and Government College. Administratively it is an important destination in the state as it has office of Revenue Board, Railway Recruitment Board, Rajasthan Public Service Commission, and Board of Secondary Education. It is an important city in the central Rajasthan and many of towns and rural areas are dependent on Ajmer for administrative and essential services. It is an important location on Delhi-Mumbai industrial corridor.

After the Independence refugees from Pakistan migrated to Ajmer and settled in different locations of the city. Increasing population has forced for development in outer areas of the city, which is sometimes haphazard and lacks basic services.

According to the 2011 Census, the average decadal growth rate of Ajmer between 1991-2001 was 20.5% and between 2001-2011, the growth rate was 13.4%. It is important to note that the exceptional growth rate during 1991-2001 was because of extended municipal boundaries of Ajmer Municipal Corporation. According to the census 2011, the population of Ajmer city is 542,580. The projected population of Ajmer by 2020 is 620,155.

Table 1: Decadal Growth

Year	Population	Decadal Growth Rate %
1981	375,593	42.11
1991	402,700	07.22
2001	485,575	20.58
2011	542,580	11.74

Source: Urban Improvement Trust, Rajiv Awas Yojana, Slum Free Action Plan

Ajmer is a low density city with a highly dense inner core, with population density of over 5,000 persons/ sq. km. The Anasagar zone consisting of Anasagar area, Vaishali Nagar and Chaurasiyawas have the lowest density of less than 2,000 persons/ sq. km. The gross average density of the city is 5,750 persons/ sq. km.

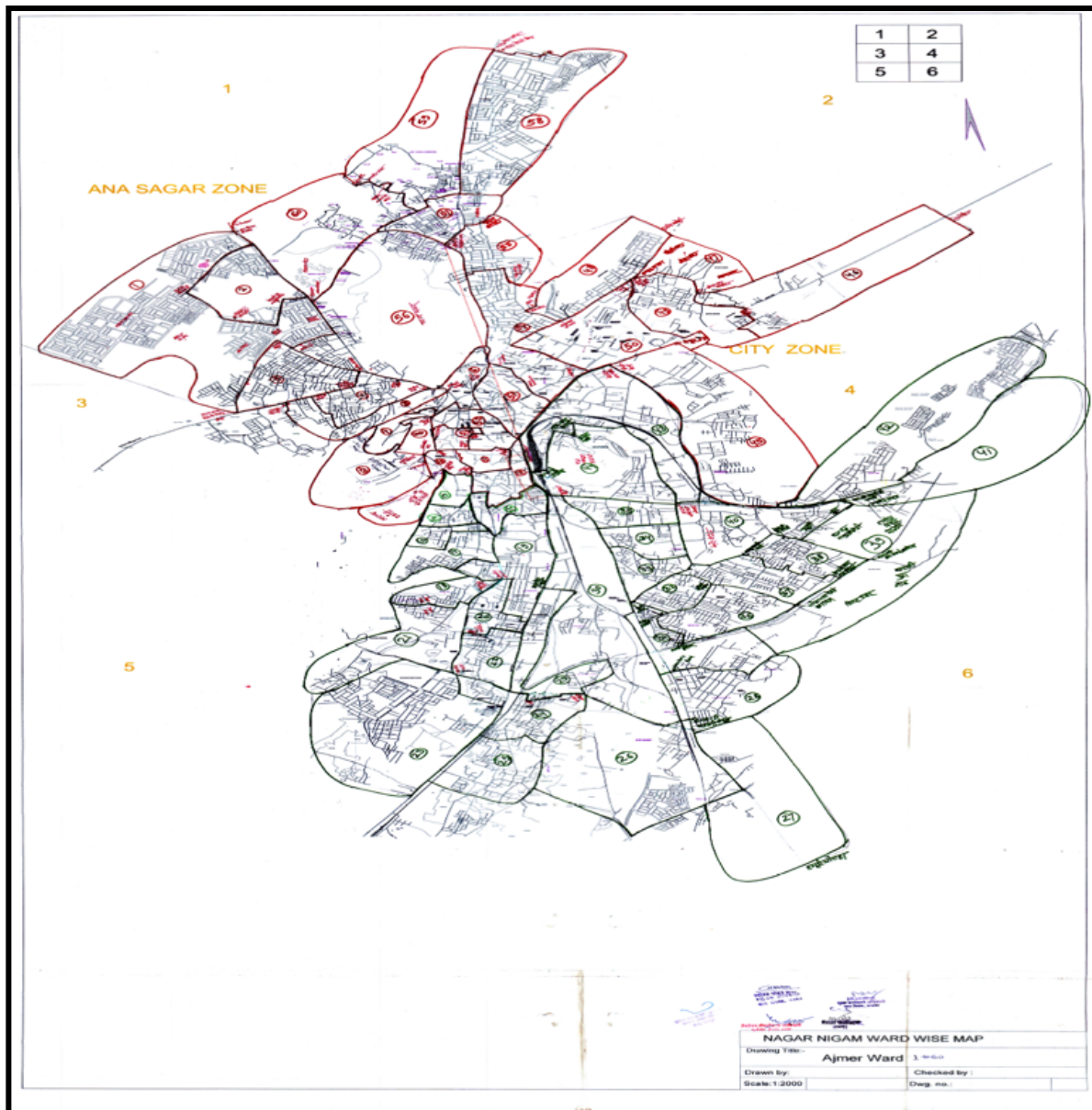
The most densely populated wards are in the inner city. In Ward No. 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 29 30, and 32 the population density is as high as 10,000 persons/ sq. km. In terms of literacy, Ajmer holds a better position in comparison to the state of Rajasthan. The average literacy rate of Ajmer is 73.4 against the state literacy rate of 63.6. male literacy rate is 93.26% and female literacy rate is 81.53% (Census, 2011).

Table 2: No. of Wards in Ajmer City

Year	No. of wards
2010 (second last election)	55
2015 (last election)	60

Ajmer Municipal Corporation (AMC) is one of the oldest local municipal body of Rajasthan established in the 1866. Ajmer Development Authority (ADA) was formed in 2013 dissolving the Urban Improvement Trust. At present, there are 60 wards in AMC and elections for Municipal Corporation were held in 2015.

Figure 1: Latest Map of Ajmer Showing Wards



A General Poverty Profile of Ajmer City

Rajasthan State Slum Policy, 2012, defines slum as defined by Pronab Sen Committee Report i.e. "a slum is a compact settlement of at least 20 households with a collection of poorly built tenements, mostly of temporary nature, crowded together usually with inadequate sanitary and drinking water facilities in unhygienic conditions".

Ajmer city has 67 notified slums¹ which are mostly located within the city centre. Some of the informal settlements are more than 30 years old. The slums in outer areas of Ajmer are formed by newly migrated settlers in the city. There are 43 non-notified informal settlements and 2 resettled informal settlements in the city.

Along with proper Solid Waste Management, proper drainage facility is urgently required in the city. During monsoons Ajmer city is often flooded without any proper outlets for water. The drains are often clogged with solid waste which blocks the easy flow of sewage and waste water. Some of the drains which play important role in drainage pattern of the city are: Bandi river, Kazi ka nallah, Arihant colony drain, Anted chatri yojna drain, Vaishali diversion channel, Anasagar escape channel, Brahmपुरi drain, Anderkot madar gate drain. Indiscriminate discharge of solid waste from the nearby areas into these drains regularly results in unhygienic environment, which gives rise to many public health issues.

In previous effort, there has been in-situ development and construction in the informal settlements under JNNURM. According to Government of Rajasthan (2006) report, for resettlement of Lohar and Banjara communities, 2822 dwellings have been built. In our interactions with Lohar communities, it was clear that many families were unwilling to move as this new colony was far away from their present settlements. Hence many of these newly built dwellings were laying vacant. The families have been living in the present settlements for a long time which also provide livelihood options. Many people feared that they might lose their present livelihood options if they moved to new dwellings.

¹ Several socially derogatory terminologies are used for the slums or settlements of urban poor in government records and policies (e.g., 'Kacchi Basti' in Rajasthan, 'Malin Basti' in Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, and 'Jhuggi Jhopari'/'Gandi Basti' in many other states). This report has used 'Informal Settlements' instead of using the local terminology for the dignity of the people living in such areas.

Methodology for Listing of Informal Settlements

The process of mapping informal settlements started with gathering secondary data from different sources and studying the data for better understanding of the city. The secondary data included list of notified slums with names of heads of households from Ajmer Municipal Corporation, 2011 Census Reports, latest map showing the wards, Master Plan and City Development Plan of Ajmer and various other reports prepared under JNNURM.

It also involved a number of interactions with various stakeholders in the city. The stakeholders included Ajmer Municipal Corporation officials and councillors, ex-councillors, ward development committees, and community leaders of Lohar, Sansi, Banjara, and Harijan Communities. PRIA team also interacted with organisations like Senior Citizen Council of Ajmer, media representatives working on smart city and sanitation issues and different NGOs working in the city. These stakeholder interactions and analysis of secondary data have helped us in understanding the city and identifying and locating the notified, non-notified, and resettled slum locations in the city. The consultation process also involved Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) officials who worked previously in the city. The process of consultations helped the team in identifying citizen leaders and taking further steps.

Right in the beginning, the elected councillor of a particular ward was informed about the purpose of listing and mapping of informal settlements. The PRIA team members visited and interacted with the ex-councillors as well as other contestants in the last civic election for seeking information about the informal settlements and about the active citizens in the informal settlements.

The Anganwadi Centre in an informal settlement is engaged in a lot of activities. The team consulted the Anganwadi workers which proved to be helpful in identifying the development issues in informal settlement and the active women groups and youth in the community. A good relationship with Anganwadi workers also enabled the team to interact candidly with the community.

The existing community based organisations / associations, youth groups and religious groups were identified and approached. Some of the community meeting places like shops, tea stalls, gardens and community centres were also visited. These were the places where the community people engaged in informal discussions which proved to be good sources of information. A visit to these places gave a good idea about the community people and happenings in the community.

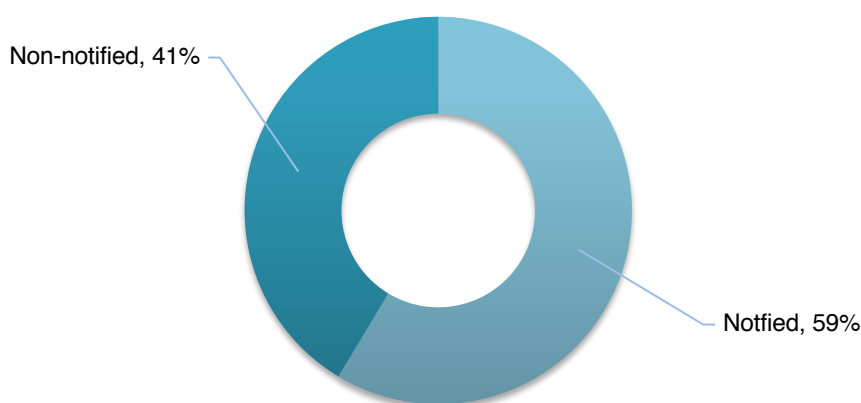
The team also facilitated a set of Participatory Urban Appraisal tools such as Transect Walk through informal settlements, conducting Focus Group Discussions, Informal Interviews, Social and Resource Mapping. During these interactions, the information was collected and verified from the informal settlement residents.

The relevant information about each informal settlement was collected in a format which is presented in [Annex.1](#).

Status of Informal Settlements in Ajmer

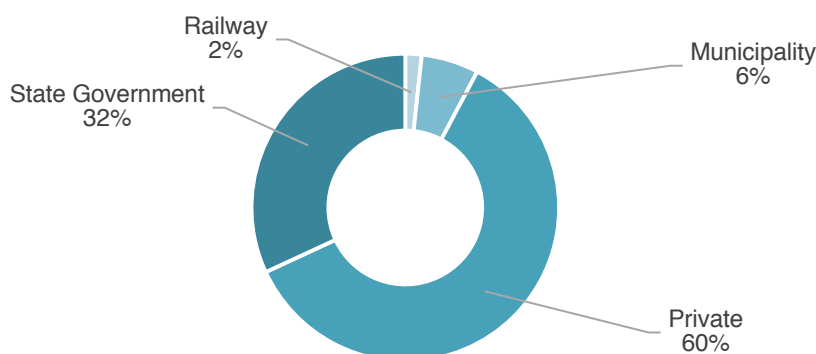
The Ajmer Municipal Corporation (AMC) and the Ajmer Development Authority (ADA) are the two institutions responsible for undertaking planning and implementation of development programmes in Ajmer city. The AMC and ADA maintains a list of 67 identified informal settlements/informal settlements ([Annex.2](#)) in the city where various services are being provided by the public authorities. However, PRIA's settlement mapping exercise identified a total of 116 informal settlements ([Annex.3](#)), of which 59% (68) are notified and 41% (48) are non-notified informal settlements.

Chart 1: Status of Informal Settlements in Ajmer



Sixty percent (70) informal settlements in Ajmer are located on private lands followed by 32 percent (37) which are located on the lands owned by one or the other departments of the state government. Out of 37 informal settlements in this category, 10 informal settlements are located on the lands owned by the Forest Department and 21 informal settlements are located on the lands owned by either Urban Improvement Trust (UIT) or Ajmer Development Authority (ADA). Six percent (7) informal settlements lands are owned by the Ajmer Municipal Corporation and two percent lands are owned by the Railways.

Chart 2: Ownership of Informal Settlement Lands in Ajmer



In Ajmer, eighty three (96) percent informal settlements are surrounded by the residential areas. Fifteen percent (18) informal settlements are surrounded by commercial areas and two percent (2) are located near industrial areas. There are six informal settlements (these have been counted under residential category) which are surrounded by both residential and commercial areas.

Chart 3: Type of Area Surrounding the Informal Settlements in Ajmer

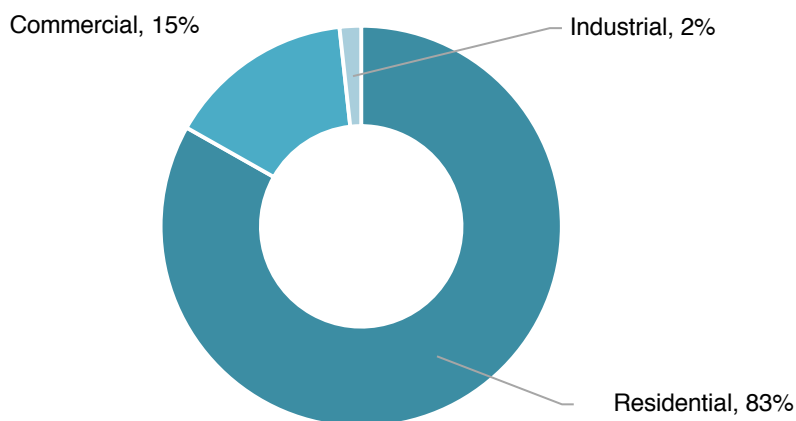
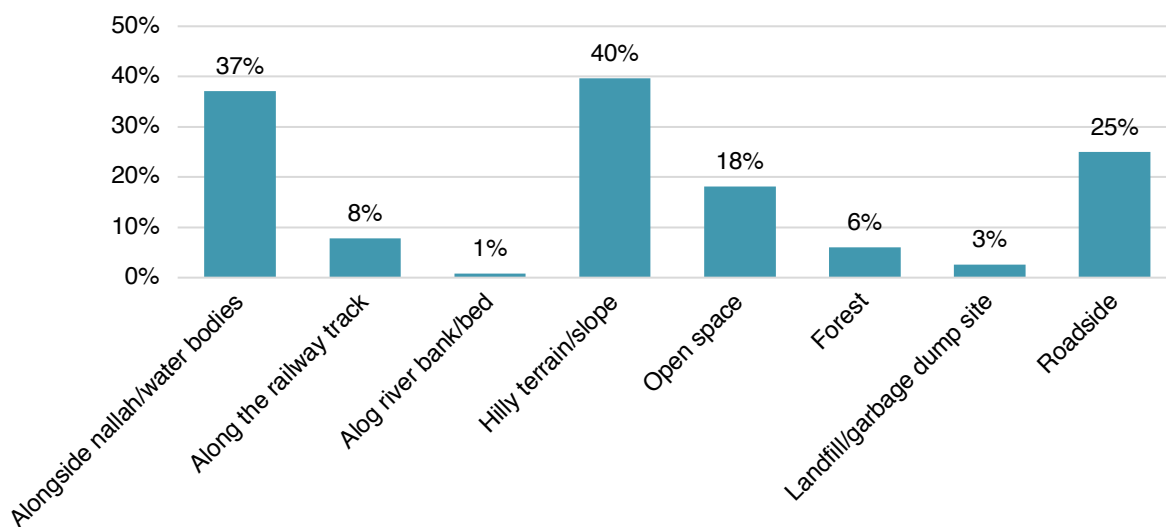


Chart 4: Physical Locations of the Informal Settlements in Ajmer



Forty percent (46) informal settlements are located in hilly terrain or slopes and thirty seven percent (43) informal settlements are located alongside *nallah* or water bodies. Eighteen percent (21) informal settlements are located in open spaces and 25 percent (29) informal settlements are located along roadside. Since the physical locational categories are not mutually exclusive, for a considerable number of informal settlements two to three locational categories are applicable. For example, an informal settlement located alongside *nallah* is also located near roadside. Three percent (3) informal settlements are located in landfill or garbage dumping site.

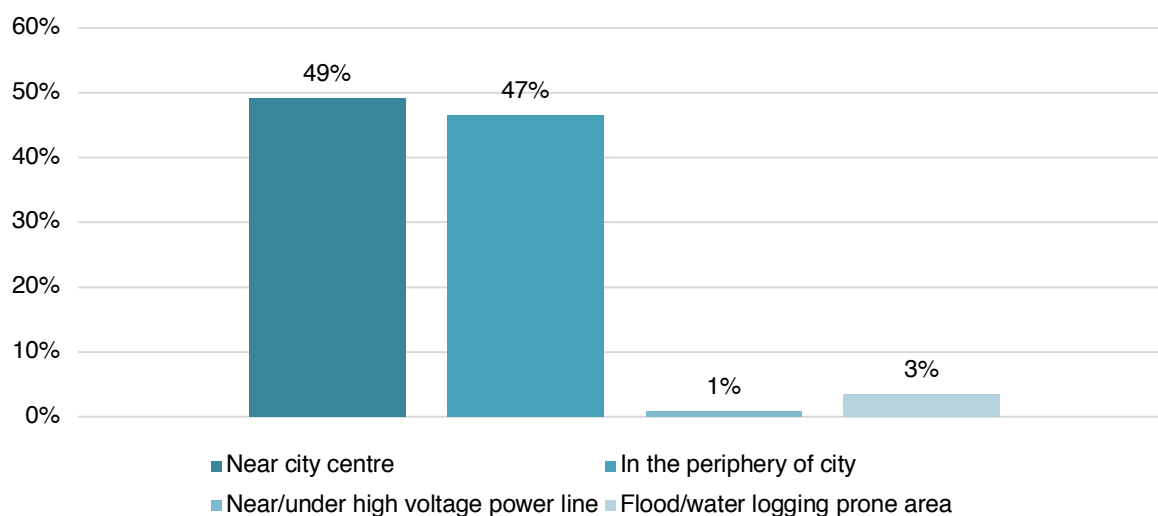
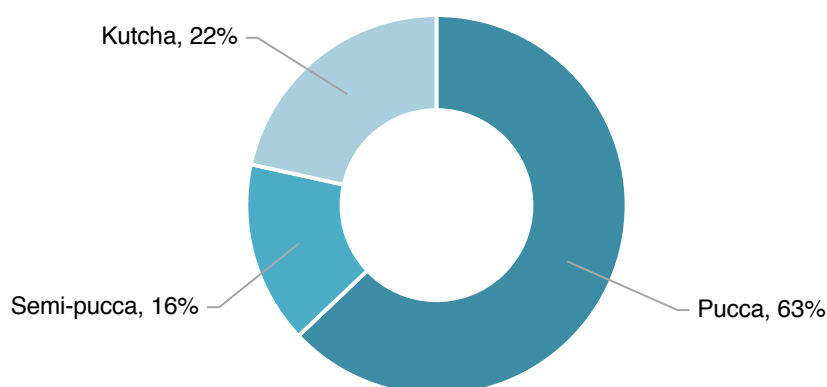
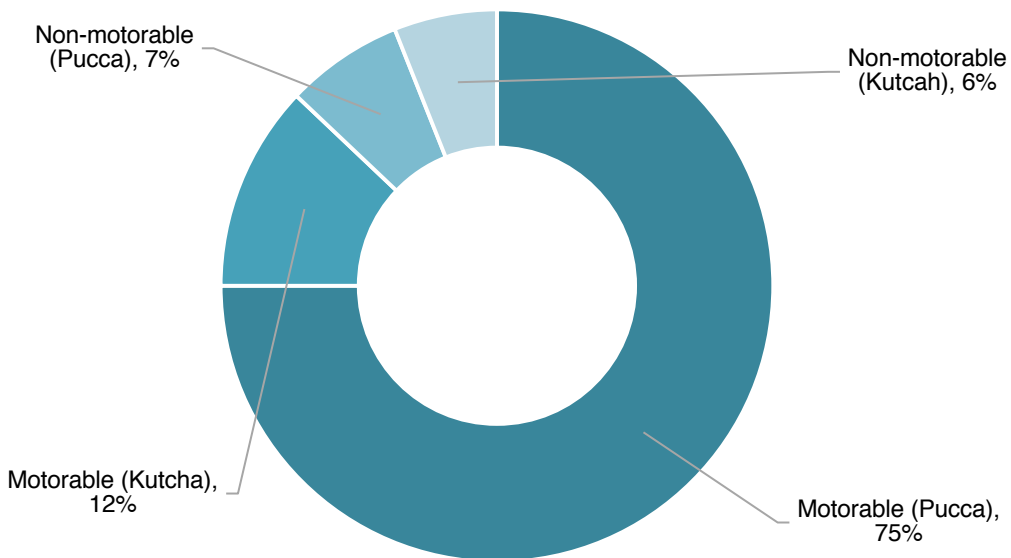
Chart 5: Locational Characteristics of Informal Settlements in Ajmer

Chart 5 shows that 49 percent (54) informal settlements are located within the city centre and 47 percent informal settlements are located alongside the city boundary. The informal settlements alongside the city boundary are relatively new. As new migrants are entering into the city, these new informal settlements are being constructed alongside the boundary of city. These newly formed settlements lack many basic services. Three percent informal settlements (4) are located in areas prone to flooding and water logging. One informal settlement is located under high voltage power line.

Chart 6: Type of Structures for Majority of Houses in Informal Settlements

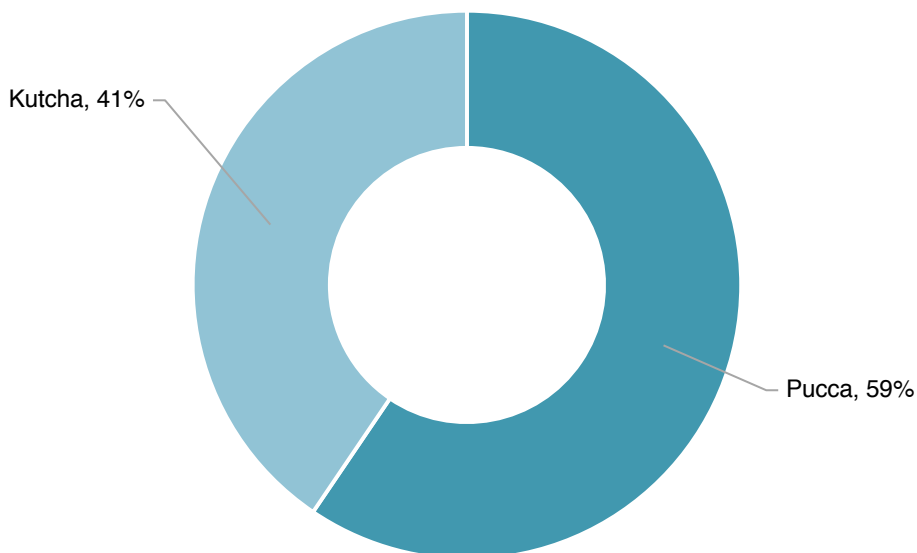
In sixty three percent (73) informal settlements, majority of the houses are pucca and in 16 percent (18) informal settlements, majority of the houses are semi-pucca. In 22 percent (25) informal settlements, majority of the houses are kutcha. Over the years, there has been improvement in these informal settlements and people have constructed pucca houses. Many of these informal settlements are big in physical size and population.

Chart 7: Approach Road to Informal Settlements in Ajmer



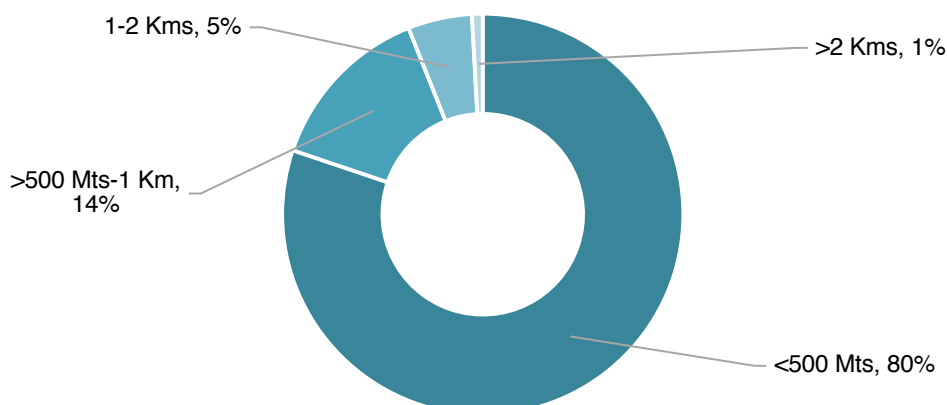
Seventy five percent (87) informal settlements are approachable through motorable (pucca) roads, whereas 12 percent informal settlements are approachable with motorable (kutchha) roads.

Chart 8: Type of Internal Roads in Informal Settlements of Ajmer



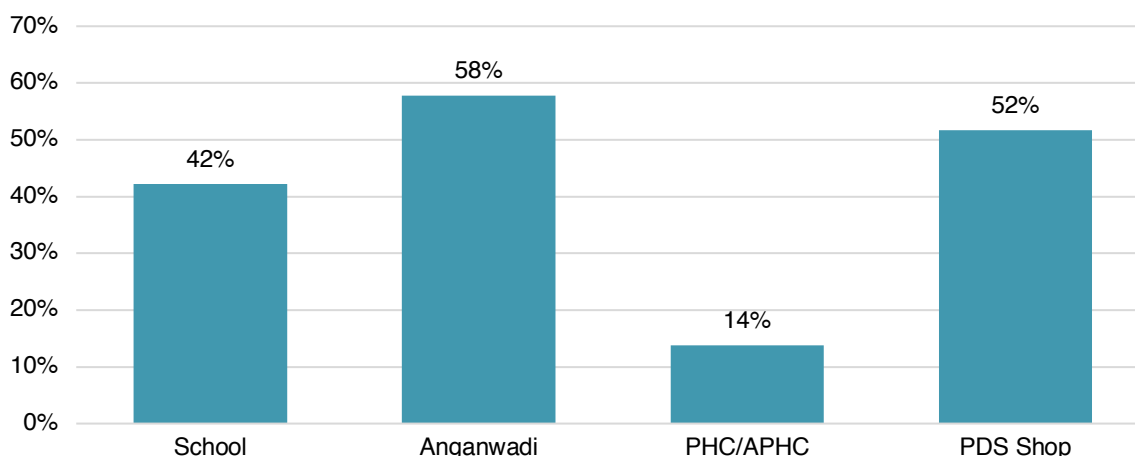
In Ajmer, 59 percent (69) informal settlements have pucca internal roads, whereas in 41 percent informal settlements (47) the internal roads are kutchha.

Chart 9: Distance of Informal Settlements from Nearest Motorable Roads



Eighty percent (93) informal settlements are located at a distance of less than 500 meters from the nearest motorable roads. Fourteen percent (16) informal settlements are located at a distance of more than 500 meter but less one kilometres from the nearest motorable roads.

Chart 10: Presence of Public Institutions in Informal Settlements of Ajmer



The CBOs are associations of communities. In 21 percent informal settlement of Ajmer at least one CBO is present. However, at present most of these CBOs are inactive and dysfunctional. These CBOs have been formed mostly where members belong to same caste or community. These associations are mostly dominated by a few or in some cases by only one member. The residents of the informal settlements without any presence of CBOs, however, were willing to form some form of associations in the informal settlements. A list of CBOs present in various informal settlements is presented in [Annex.4](#).

There are few NGOs working in some of the informal settlements on the issues of education, health and child care. The engagement of these NGOs with communities has been project-centric and there has not been any sustainable efforts to engage and improve the sanitation services in the informal settlements.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- PRIA team started interacting and knowing about the efforts of existing community leaders. There were many doubts and questions among the community members. The team had to take great efforts in answering all the questions and clarifying all the doubts. At the same time the team had to make sure that no false promises are given to the community and be clear about facilitation role in organising the communities.
- Most communities expected from PRIA as an NGO to provide some services or deliver the government schemes. It took a long time for PRIA team to inform and educate the communities about the project approach which intends to build capacities and organisations of the urban poor.
- There were also negative perceptions about the work of NGOs and the accessibility to government programmes and schemes. Many community members complained that in the past, some NGOs have organised meetings, made plans, and gave commitments. However, they never turned up, which resulted in a breach of trust between community members and outsiders. Building trust with communities was important task before starting community mobilisation.
- This initial phase of interaction has been followed by regular interactions with the community leaders. These regular interactions and listening to the problems and concerns and answering questions have been helpful for the team in establishing a good relationship with community leaders and communities. One of the processes followed during this initial phase is inviting the identified leaders to the PRIA office and showing around the office. During this visit, the team gave lot of examples and success stories from other states. The continuous interactions on the issues of informal settlement have been helpful in raising critical consciousness of both the team and these leaders. Another issue that the team felt important was clearly communicating that we were not from government department and there will not be any financial transactions between the community and PRIA.
- The urban poor residing in these informal settlements were mostly wage earner and it was difficult to organise any meeting or discussion. However, many community members were comfortable and available for meetings on Sundays. The team rescheduled timings of meetings according to the availability of the communities.
- Visiting the informal settlement on a regular basis and seeking help from these leaders for information, taking transect walk through the informal settlement and analysing the problems during these interactions. These efforts were made over a week before organising first meeting with the community. In the first meeting, we made it a point to give an opportunity to these leaders to address the gathering and validate the points or issues raised by these leaders. These processes helped the team in successfully identifying and building a pool of community leaders in each of settlement with whom we could work in the coming years.
- The process of Identifying and locating notified and non-notified informal settlements has been a challenge as the city is expanding in all directions. The list of notified informal settlement has

not been reviewed and updated since a long time and hence some of the notified informal settlements have been transformed into well built up areas since then.

- As the election to Ajmer Municipal Corporation took place in 2015, a lot of councillors were new and lacked the full knowledge about communities and their development priorities.
- Most of the residents were unaware about the ownership of land on which informal settlements existed. Many settlements were located on the lands owned by the Forest Department. In the absence of required inter-departmental coordination, entitlement to lands by the informal settlement dwellers has remained unresolved for a long time. It would require enabling laws and policies.
- Many informal settlements were located on the hilly terrain and difficult to access in the absence of proper road. This has also been one of the reasons why city authorities find it difficult to provide certain services like piped water supply.
- Initially, it was also difficult to access and gather information from the Municipal Corporation officials and elected councillors. However, with persistent efforts, the officials and councillors got convinced about the project objectives and started cooperating.

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Annex.1 Format for Listing of Informal Settlements

Name: Address/Location:		
GPS location coordinates	Latitude- Longitude-	
Date of taking GPS location	---/---/----	
Number of Households in the slum		
Names of Mohallas in the slum (if applicable)	1. 2. 3.	4. 5. 6.
Municipal Ward(s) <i>Enter details of all wards if slum is stretched into more than one ward)</i>	Name of ward:	Ward Number:
Landmark (for locating it on base map)		
Status of slum (tick one only)	A- Notified B- Non notified C- Resettled	
Land ownership status (tick one only)	A- Railway B- Airport Authority C- Defense D- Municipality E- Private F- State Government with name(s) of Department	G- Ownership Unknown H- Any other, specify
Type of Area surrounding the slum	A- Residential B- Industrial C- Commercial D- Other slums E- Other	
Physical location of the slum	A- Alongside Nallah/ drain/ any other water body B- Along railway track C- River bank/ river bed D- Hilly terrain/ slope E- Open space/ park F- Forest G- Along side land fill site/ garbage dump H- Roadside	Characteristics of slum A- Within city centre B- Alongside boundary/fringe area of city C- In the vicinity/ under HTV power line D- Flood prone area E- Water logging during rainy season <i>(Tick as many as applicable)</i>
Type of structure of majority of houses in the slum	A- Pucca B- Semi Pucca C- Katcha D- No structure	
Approach road to slum	A- Motorable (Pucca) B- Motrable (Kutchra) C- Non Motorable (Pucca) D- Non Motorable (Kutchra)	
Distance from motroable road	A- less than 500 mts B- 500 mts- 1 km C- 1- 2 Kms D- More than 2 Kms	
Anganwadi centre	A- Anganwadi Centre (Yes /No)	If Yes, Distance from Slum A- less than 500 mts B- 500 mts- 1 km C- 1- 2 Kms D- More than 2 Kms
School Facilities	B- Primary school (Yes /No)	If Yes, Distance from Slum A- less than 500 mts B- 500 mts- 1 km C- 1- 2 Kms D- More than 2 Kms
	C- Middle school	If Yes, Distance from Slum

	(Yes /No)	A- less than 500 mts B- 500 mts- 1 km C- 1- 2 Kms D- More than 2 Kms
	D- High school (Yes /No)	If Yes, Distance from Slum A- less than 500 mts B- 500 mts- 1 km C- 1- 2 Kms D- More than 2 Kms
Health facilities	E- Primary Health Centre (Yes /No)	If Yes, Distance from Slum A- less than 500 mts B- 500 mts- 1 km C- 1- 2 Kms D- More than 2 Kms
Toilet Facilities	F- Own toilet facilities at home	A- Yes for all Households B- For few Households only C- Not available
	G- Community toilet (Yes /No)	If Yes, Distance from Slum A- less than 500 mts B- 500 mts- 1 km C- 1- 2 Kms D- More than 2 Kms
Drinking water	A- Piped Water Supply TapWater (Standpost) (Yes /No)	In case piped water tap is outside the slum area. Distance from Slum: A- less than 500 mts B- 500 mts- 1 km C- 1- 2 Kms D- More than 2 Kms
	B- Handpump (Yes /No)	In case handpump is outside the slum area. Distance from Slum: A- less than 500 mts B- 500 mts- 1 km C- 1- 2 Kms D- More than 2 Kms
Drainage	Drainage System (Yes /No)	If No, method used for waste water disposal
Garbage Collection	Garbage collection (Yes /No)	If Yes, by whom A- Municipality B- Private contractor Frequency of garbage collection A- Daily B- Weekly C- Every 15 days D- No regularity
Whether the slum has benefitted from JnNURM/ RAY/any other slum improvement scheme?	A- Yes B- No	
Is there a presence of Slum dwellers association/ community based group (s) in the slum <i>(If more than one group provide details of each group)</i>	C- Yes D- No <i>If yes, please specify-</i> Name of Group: Name of leader: Contact details:	
Contact details of community members	Name: Address: Contact number:	Name : Address: Contact number:

Annex. 2
List of informal Settlements based on Secondary Sources
(Municipality/Development Authority/Census, etc.)

Sl. No.	Old Ward No.	Name of Informal settlement
1	1	Nausar
2	1	Berwa Basti Kotra
3	2	Mali Mohalla (Foy Sagar Road)
4	3	Sanjay Nagar (Boraj Road)
5	5	Shanti Nagar (Bagri Basti)
6	6	Trilok Nagar
7	7	Pahadganj
8	8	Labana Basti
9	8	Rambag
10	8	Sansi Basti (Bhagwan Ganj)
11	8	Sansi Basti (Pal Ke Paas Ambedkarnagar)
12	9	Ajay Nagar (Baadh Pedit)
13	10	Sadhu Basti
14	10	Kanjar Basti (Ramganj)
15	10	Gautam nagar
16	11	Rager Basti (Chandverdai Nagar)
17	12	Kohli Basti (Ramganj)
18	13	Khanpura Chisti
19	13	Subhash Nagar
20	15	Dhanka Basti (Asha ganj Road)
21	16	Ashaganj Harijan Basti (Idgah)
22	17	Masuda Nadi (Rawan Ki Bagichi)
23	23	Longiya Mohalla
24	24	Nagphani
25	24	Babugarh
26	24	Chamar Ghati (Rishi Ghati)
27	25	Lohar Basti (Kabootar Shala)
28	29	Dhanka Basti (Padav)
29	30	Berwa Basti Topdara
30	31	Banjar Basti (topdara)
31	32	Kamela Mohalla
32	32	Chadar Pal Bichla
33	33	Jadugar Basti
34	34	Barwari Pada (Jhalkari Nagar)
35	34	Gurjjar Dharti
36	34	Gurjjar Tila
37	34	Raberiya Mohalla
38	34	Pratapnagar Bhatta
39	35	Uttam Chand (Sunar Ka Bara)
40	35	Kumharon Ka Bara (Shankar Nagar)
41	35	Modiya Bheru (shivnagar)

42	35	Loon Karan Ka aahata
43	35	Ashok Nagar Bhatta
44	38	Parvatpura
45	39	Makhanpura
46	40	Balupura
47	41	Bhajan Ganj
48	42	Naag Bai (Harijan Basti)
49	42	Uday Ganj
50	45	Aam Ka Talaab (Kalyanipura)
51	45	Mishtri Mohalla (Gulab Bari)
52	46	Aam Ka Talaab (Kalyanipura)
53	47	Kalu Ki Dhani
54	48	Indra Colony (Meer Shah Ali)
55	48	Foos Ki Kothi
56	50	Police Line
57	50	Ghooghra Ghati
58	50	Jawahar Nagar
59	50	Hari Nagar
60	51	Loha Khan pili Khan
61	52	Om Nagar
62	52	Jatiya Hills
63	52	Ganesh Garh
64	53	Rajiv Colony LIC
65	53	Aanted
66	55	Cheeta Nagar (Chorsiawan)
67	55	Nosar Ghati

Annex.3
List of Informal Settlements Identified by the Mapping Exercise

Ward No.	Sl. No. for Settlements	Name of the Informal Settlements	Notified	Non-Notified
1	1	Chamunda mata Kotda		Yes
1	2	Chamunda Mata slum		Yes
1	3	Jhuggi Jopdi Patrakar Colony Kotda		Yes
1	4	Lohar Basti Slum		Yes
1	5	Nausar Ghati	Yes	
2	6	Bairwa Basti	Yes	
2	7	Banjara Basti	Yes	
3	8	Mali Mohalla, Ramnagar	Yes	
4	9	Mochi Mohalla	Yes	
4	10	Nagphani Choti (Laxmi Mohalla)	Yes	
4	11	Rager Basti Krishna colony		Yes
5	12	Badi Nagphani		Yes
5	13	Prince hill	Yes	
5	14	Sanjay Nagar	Yes	
6	15	Babugarh	Yes	
6	16	Banjara Basti		Yes
6	17	Chamar Ghati	Yes	
6	18	Lohar Basti	Yes	
7	19	Lohar Basti		Yes
7	20	Longiya Basti	Yes	
6,7	21	Kamela mohalla	Yes	
8	22	Silavat Mohalla, Noorani Masjid		Yes
9	23	Amabawdi		Yes
9	24	Bhatabaw		Yes
9	25	Jaliyan		Yes
12	26	Dhanka Basti Ashaganj	Yes	
12	27	Lohar Basti usri gate		Yes
12	28	Masooda Nadi Rawan ki Bagichi	Yes	
14	29	Shantinagar Miyani Hospital ke piche	Yes	
15	30	Asha Ganj Harijan Basti	Yes	
15	31	Trilok Nagar	Yes	
16	32	Lohar Basti		Yes
16	33	Pahadganj	Yes	
18	34	Bad Pidit Kachchi Basti		Yes
18	35	Odh Basti Ajaynagar		Yes
19	36	Labana Basti	Yes	
19	37	Rambagh	Yes	
19	38	Sansi Basti slum	Yes	
20	39	Gautam Nagar	Yes	
20	40	Koli basti	Yes	
20	41	Sadhu Basti	Yes	
21	42	Fakira Kheda	Yes	
21	43	Jagruti Nagar slum		Yes

21	44	Lohar Basti		Yes
21	45	Raiger Basti Chandra vardai Nagar	Yes	
22	46	Kanjar Basti	Yes	
24	47	Rajiv Nagar	Yes	
25	48	Chisti Nagar	Yes	
25	49	Kahar Basti		Yes
25	50	Lohar Basti		Yes
26	51	Parbatpura slum	Yes	
27	52	Makhupura	Yes	
28	53	Balupura slum	Yes	
29	54	Durga Colony, Gaddi Maliyan		Yes
30	55	Badiya		Yes
30	56	Narsinghpura		Yes
31	57	Shivaji nagar		Yes
32	58	Bhajan Ganj	Yes	
32	59	Udai Ganj	Yes	
33	60	Ashok nagar bhatta	Yes	
33	61	Gurjar Teela	Yes	
33	62	Modiya Bheru Shiv Nagar	Yes	
33	63	Naun Karan Ka Hatha		Yes
33	64	Shankar Nagar	Yes	
33	65	Uttam Chand Sonar Ka bada	Yes	
34	66	Gujar dharti	Yes	
34	67	Jhalkari Ngar	Yes	
34	68	Lohar Basti	Yes	
34	69	Pratapnagar Bhatta, near Mayo Link Road	Yes	
34	70	Rabadiya mohalla	Yes	
35	71	Jadugar Basti	Yes	
36	72	Chankya Chowk		Yes
37	73	Nagbai harijan basti	Yes	
39	74	Bairwa Basti		Yes
39	75	Harijan Basti Kalyanipura		Yes
40	76	Mistri Mohalla	Yes	
41	77	Kalbeliya mohalla		Yes
41	78	Sikhligar mohalla		Yes
42	79	Bheel Basti		Yes
42	80	Gurjar Basti		Yes
42	81	Lohar basti		Yes
42	82	Lohar Basti (Gulab Badi)		Yes
43	83	Bairwa Basti	Yes	
43	84	Banjara Basti	Yes	
44	85	Churmuli Ka Bada		Yes
45	86	Kalu Ki Dhani	Yes	
46	87	Aam ka talab	Yes	
46	88	Ghoogra Ghati	Yes	
46	89	Harijan basti		Yes
47	90	Kundan Mohalla		Yes
47	91	Lohakhan Pilikhan	Yes	

47	92	Phoos ki Koti	Yes	
48	93	Datanagar (Jatia Hills)		Yes
48	94	Ganeshgarh	Yes	
48	95	Harinagar	Yes	
48	96	Om Nagar	Yes	
49	97	Nayak Basti		Yes
50	98	Jawahar Nagar, Civil Line	Yes	
51	99	Rajendrapura slum	Yes	
52	100	Lohar basti		Yes
54	101	Indira Nagar		Yes
55	102	Aanter Colony	Yes	
55	103	Rajiv Colony	Yes	
56	104	Ambedkar Nagar		Yes
57	105	Ramdev nagar		Yes
57	106	UIT Colony	Yes	
58	107	Baldev Nagar	Yes	
58	108	Ganesh guwadi		Yes
58	109	kayamkhani ki dhani		Yes
58	110	Kayamkhani ki Dhani		Yes
58	111	Lohar Mohalla, Global College		Yes
58	112	Panchsheel Nagar		Yes
59	113	Cheeta Nagar	Yes	
59	114	Eidgah colony	Yes	
60	115	Chourasiyawas Eidgah colony Ajmer	Yes	
60	116	Nausar	Yes	

Annex. 4

List of CBOs in Various Informal settlements of Ajmer

Name of the informal settlement	Name of the CBO
Babugarh	Shiv Mandir Samiti
Badi Nagphani	Naghpani Vikas Samiti
Bairwa Basti	Bairwa Navyuvak Mandal
Banjara Basti	Brajeswar Mahadev Navyuvak Mandal
Chamar Ghati	Yadav jatav Samaj Samiti
Datanagar (Jatia Hills)	Datanagar Vikas Samiti
Gautam Nagar	Gautam Nagar Sudhar samiti
Gurjar Teela	Mahila Ganesh Samuha
Harinagar	Harinagar Vikas Samiti
Kalu Ki Dhani	Vishnu Hills Vikas Samiti
Kanjar Basti	Kanjar Association
Lohar Basti	Longiya Nav Yuvak Mandal
Lohar Basti	Ghumantu Jaati Association
Lohar Basti	Pradesh Ghumantu Gadia Lohar Vikas Samiti
Lohar Basti (Gulab Badi)	Jila Gadia Lohar Samaj Sudhar Samiti
Longiya Basti	Ghumantu evam Ardh Ghumantu Jaati Association
Makhupura	Nav Yuvak Mandal, Ajmer
Mali Mohalla, Ramnagar	Mahila Ayog Samita
Masooda Nadi Rawan ki Bagichi	Valkimi Yuva vikas samiti
Naun Karan Ka Hatha	Naun Karan Ka Hatha Vikas Samiti
Nausar Ghati	Brajeswar Mahadev Navyuvak Mandal
Parbatpura informal settlement	Rawat Seva Samiti
Prince hill	Prince Hill Vikas Samiti
Rajendrapura slum	Rajendrapura Shiv Sena Mandal
Sanjay Nagar	Sanjay Nagar Vikas Samiti
Sansi Basti slum	Sakal Sansi Samaj Panchyat Samiti

About PRIA

Established in 1982, PRIA (Participatory Research in Asia) is a global centre for participatory research and training based in New Delhi, India. Currently, PRIA has field offices in several states of India and partnerships with 3000 NGOs across the global North and South to deliver its programmes on the ground. Over 36 years, PRIA has promoted 'participation as empowerment', capacity building of community organisations, and people's participation in governance. Initiatives are undertaken in the overall perspective of 'making democracy work for all' – in the political system; democratic culture in families, communities, and society; and participatory democracy with active citizenship. PRIA's programmes on the ground focus on promotion of participation of the poor, especially women and youth, to claim rights and basic services.

Through building **knowledge**, raising **voice** and making **democracy** work for all, PRIA realises its vision – of a world based on values of equity, justice, freedom, peace and solidarity.

About Engaged Citizens, Responsive City

Engaged Citizens Responsive City is a four-year long intervention supported by the European Union which focuses on strengthening civil society of the urban poor to participate in planning and monitoring of sanitation services. The project works across three cities in India (Ajmer in Rajasthan, Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh, and Muzaffarpur in Bihar). It primarily engages the urban poor through capacity building activities to enable them to become active citizens, and to use the new skills learnt to participate in planning (at city level) and monitoring (at the ward level) of sanitation services. Partners in this change include urban poor and middle-class residents, with leadership of young women and men; mayors, elected councillors and related government departments; traders and market associations; civil society, academia and media; and women sanitation workers.

To know more about the programme, please visit [here](#).



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