

CURRICULUM VITAE**Véronique DUPONT****Demographer, urban studies**

Emeritus Research fellow at the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (*Institut de Recherche pour le Développement* – IRD), Centre for Social Sciences Research on Africa, America and Asia in Paris (CESSMA – a joint research unit of the Université Paris Cité, the National Institute of Oriental Languages and Civilisations, and IRD).

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Email : veronique.dupont@ird.fr<https://www.cessma.org/DUPONT-Veronique>**Other affiliations:**

- Member of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population since 1986
- Associated researcher with the Centre for South Asian and Himalayan Studies (CESAH, Paris – a joint research unit of the French National Centre of Scientific Research –CNRS– and the School for Advanced Studies in Social Sciences–EHESS) since 1993 [<http://ceias.ehess.fr/>]
- Senior Visiting Fellow at the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, 2013–2023.

ACADEMIC RECORDS

1985 - PhD in Political Economics (Economic Demography), Institute of Political Studies of Paris
Subject of thesis: Dynamics of middle-sized towns and migration processes in West Africa.

1981 - Diploma of 'Expert Demographer', Institute of Demographic Studies of Paris
University of Paris I - Panthéon Sorbonne

1979 - Master in Economics (Development), University of Paris I - Panthéon Sorbonne

Proficiency in Languages

French: mother tongue; English: fluent; Hindi: usual

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

2014–18 : Joint director of the Centre for Social Sciences Research on Africa, America and Asia (University Paris Diderot – INALCO – IRD joint research unit) (<https://www.cessma.org/>)

2003-07: Director of the *Centre de Sciences Humaines* of New Delhi, India (on deputation from IRD to the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs).

The CSH is a research centre in social sciences focussing on the contemporary dynamics of development in India and other South Asian countries (www.csh-delhi.com)

Since 1985: Research fellow in economic demography at the Institute of Research for Development (*Institut de Recherche pour le Développement* – IRD, ex-ORSTOM), holding appointments in France and in India.

1984-85: Probationer at the National Institute of Demographic Studies (INED) - Paris

1983-84: Research grant from the General Delegation to Scientific and Technical Research (DGRST) - Rectorate of Paris

1981-82: Demographer at the National Centre of Penitentiary Studies and Research (CNERP) - Ministry of Justice - Paris

MAIN RESEARCH THEMES AND PROGRAMMES

- Socio-spatial transformations of Indian metropolises (Delhi, Chennai, Mumbai);
- Analysis of urban policies, with a special focus on slum policies and their effects on socio-spatial exclusion;
- Coping strategies and mobilisation of the populations in informal settlements.

Current geographical area: India

- 2014– : Research programme on **“Subaltern urbanism and citizenship in the context of urban renewal”**. This research started as part of a joint programme on “Urbanization, citizenship and urban services in India”, a partnership between IRD and Centre for Policy Research, Delhi from 2014 to 2023. My field studies are based in Delhi and Chennai. In Delhi, I have been following on the case of an emblematic slum redevelopment project, that of Kathputli Colony, to question slum policies and raise the larger issue of inclusive cities and sustainable habitat for all.
- 2010-14: Participation to an international project **“Urban Chances. City growth and the sustainability challenge. Comparing fast growing cities in growing economies”** coordinated by the European Association of Development Research and Training Institutes (EADI) and the University of Amsterdam.
Financial support: European Commission, 7th Framework Programme, « *Cities and sustainable development* »
Institutional support for the part of the project conducted in India: CEIAS (Paris), CSH (Delhi).
 This project is based on a comparative approach involving cities in India, Brazil, Peru and South Africa. My contribution was part of the component analysing policies and actions to address urban inequalities, with a focus on the role of civil society's organizations faced with the challenges posed by informal settlements and various dimensions of urban poverty; it is based on field studies in Indian cities (Delhi and Chennai).
 Website: <http://www.chance2sustain>
- 2006-10: Collective research project on **Urban policies, territories and social exclusion: a comparison between India and Brazil**
Institutional support: IRD (Paris), CSH (Delhi), with financial support from the French National Agency for Research (ANR)
 This project relied on a team of about 15 Indian, French and Brazilian researchers from various institutions. It focused on two topics: i) poor urban areas in context of social exclusion, urban splintering and globalization; ii) urban and peri-urban environment and their inter-relationships with poverty. These issues were addressed through case studies in Delhi, Mumbai, Sao Paulo and Rio, and by examining two sets of public policies: public policies regarding urban poverty in relation to the “treatment” of slums; and policies linking access to housing, poverty and conservation of the peri-urban forest. Three approaches, namely territorial, socio-political and legal, were combined.
 My own contribution within this collective project focused on the influence of law and litigation on urban policies and the reconstruction of urban spaces, in relation to slum clearance, rehabilitation and resettlement.
 Website: <http://setup.csh-delhi.com>
- 2003-05: Collective research project on **Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the peripheries of large Indian metropolises**
Institutional support: CEIAS (Paris), CSH (Delhi), CePeD (Centre for Population and Development, Nogent sur Marne), with financial support from the French Ministry of Research.
 This project, that I coordinated, relied on a multi-disciplinary working group of about 20 Indian and European researchers. It aimed at better understanding the multiple facets of the peri-urban dynamics, in the context of large Indian metropolises.
- 1993-2003: Research programme on the **patterns of population mobility in Delhi**, focusing on the analysis of the different forms of spatial mobility, the interactions between residential practices on the one hand, access to employment, access to housing and urban policies on the other, as well as their impact on the dynamics of the metropolitan area. This study also included a specific survey of pavement dwellers.
Institutional support: IRD (Paris), CSH (Delhi), Institute of Economic Growth (Delhi)

1986-92: Research programme on **urban dynamics, industrial development and migration processes in middle-sized Indian towns**:

This study investigated the interactions between spatial mobility and economic activities, in order to contribute to a better understanding of the dynamics of middle-sized Indian towns, as related to their surrounding rural environment. It aimed to analyse the role of the labour markets of medium-sized industrial towns in population attraction and settlement, as well as the patterns of economic insertion of the in-migrants. This project focused on the case study of a fast growing middle-sized industrial town, in Gujarat. *Institutional support*: ORSTOM (Paris), Gujarat Institute of Area Planning (Ahmedabad).

1983-85: Research programme on **middle-sized town dynamics and migration processes in West Africa**, based on the case study of three middle-sized towns in Togo, in a plantation area.

Institutional support: Institute of Political Studies (Paris), ORSTOM (Paris & Lomé), INED (Paris).

DIRECTION/COORDINATION OF COLLECTIVE RESEARCH CENTRES / PROGRAMMES / TEAMS

2019–24: The multi-disciplinary research team on “Cities from the Global South: power, urban practices and metropolitan future (with Marianne Morange at the CESSMA, Paris).

2014–23: Coordination with Partha Mukhopadhyay of the joint research programme: “Urbanization, citizenship and urban services in India”, as part of a partnership between IRD and the Centre for Policy Research, Delhi.

2014–2018: Joint direction of the Centre for Social Sciences Research on Africa, America and Asia (University Paris Diderot – INALCO – IRD joint research unit)

2003-2007: Direction of the *Centre de Sciences Humaines* of New Delhi, and coordination of the research programmes on “Urban Dynamics” in this Centre.

2003-2005: Collective research project on “Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the peripheries of large Indian metropolises” (*see above*)

2001-2003: The multi-disciplinary research team “Circulation and territory in contemporary South Asia” (with Frédéric Landy at the CEIAS, Paris).

1998-2001: The multi-disciplinary research team “Cities in South Asia: urban dynamics and socio-spatial restructuring” (with Gérard Heuzé at the CEIAS, Paris).

1994-2000: The comparative programme “Residential practices and impact on the dynamics and segmentation of big metropolises. A study of population mobility in Bogota and Delhi” (with Françoise Dureau, at IRD)

1994-2000: The multi-disciplinary Indo-French programme on “Social dynamics and spatial structuring of an Indian megacity: Delhi” (with Denis Vidal, at IRD and CEIAS, in collaboration in Delhi with the CSH, the Centre for the Study of Developing Societies and the Institute of Economic Growth).

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

2014-2022: Member of the scientific committee of the French Research Consortium for Asian Studies (Paris, CNRS).

2014-2023: Member of the partners' council of the *Labex DynamiTe* – Cluster of Excellence: Territory and Spatial Dynamics (University Paris 1).

2010-2013: Elected associated member of the council of the Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (Paris, EHESS–CNRS).

2010-2013: Nominated member of the council of the joint research unit “Development and societies” (IRD–University Paris I Panthéon Sorbonne)

2009-2012: Member of the scientific committee of the Euro–Asia–Pacific Network of Research and Expertise (CNRS-FMSH)

1999-2002: Nominated member of the council of the Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (Paris, EHESS–CNRS).

1993-1997: Elected member of the scientific council of the Department ‘Societies, Urbanisation and Development’ at ORSTOM.

EDITORIAL BOARDS

2018–2024 : Member of the editorial board of INED Editions (French National Institute of Demographic Studies).

2017– : Member of the editorial board of the series « Exploring urban change in South Asia », Springer.

2000–2003: Member of the editorial board of *Autrepart*, the IRD journal of social sciences (Paris).

1999–2003: Member of the editorial board of *Purushartha*, the collection of the Centre for Indian and South Asian Studies (Paris, EHESS).

1985–1987: Member of the editorial board of *Cahiers des Sciences Humaines*, the ORSTOM journal of social sciences and humanities (Paris).

PUBLICATIONS (selection)

BOOKS AND JOURNALS' SPECIAL ISSUES

Dupont V., Gowda S., *Towards a Slum-free City? Delhi and the Unfinished Story of Kathputli Colony*. Orient BlackSwan, Delhi, forthcoming.

Abstract: The path towards an (illusory) slum-free city: such is the guiding thread throughout this volume on Delhi. By looking at the place of slums in the city and their treatment by the state, this book aims to tackle a major issue in the megacities of the global South, to wit urban inequalities broached through the challenge to achieve inclusive cities and sustainable habitat for all. Do slum policies implemented in Delhi alleviate the shortage of adequate housing for the urban poor, and/or to what extent does public intervention *also* aggravate their situation? This is the provocative question that we address in this book, and that could be transposed to many other urban contexts and countries. Concurrently, we use the case of an emblematic slum redevelopment project undertaken by the Delhi Development Authority, that of Kathputli Colony, to examine in particular the current slum-free city strategy.

Dupont V., Jordhus-Lier D., Sutherland C., Braathen E. (eds), *The Politics of Slums in the Global South. Urban informality in Brazil, India, South Africa and Peru*. Routledge, Abingdon, 2016, 230 p.

Abstract: Seeing urban politics from the perspective of those who reside in slums offers an important dimension to the study of urbanism in the global South. Many people living in substandard conditions do not have their rights as urban citizens recognised and realise that they cannot rely on formal democratic channels or governance structures. Through in-depth case studies and comparative research, *The Politics of Slums in the Global South* integrates conceptual discussions on urban political dynamics with empirical material from research undertaken in Rio de Janeiro, Delhi, Chennai, Cape Town, Durban and Lima. The chapters engage with the relevant literature and present first-hand information on urban governance and cities in the South, housing policy for the urban poor, the politics of knowledge and social mobilisation. Recent theories on urban informality and subaltern urbanism are explored, and the issue of popular participation in public interventions is critically assessed.

The book is aimed at a scholarly readership of postgraduate students and researchers in development studies, urban geography, political science, urban sociology and political geography. It is also of great value to urban decision-makers and practitioners.

Zérah, M.-H., Dupont V., Tawa Lama-Rewal St. (Scientific editors), *Urban policies and the right to the city in India. Rights, responsibilities and citizenship*, UNESCO & Centre de Sciences Humaines, New Delhi, November 2011, 180 p.

Dupont V., Landy F. (eds), *Circulation et territoire dans le monde indien contemporain*, Purushartha No. 28, Editions de l'EHESS, Paris, 2010, 340 p.

Dupont V., Heuzé J. (eds), *La ville en Asie du Sud. Analyse et mise en perspective*, Purushartha, N° 26, EHESS-CEIAS, Paris, 2007, 440 p.

Dupont V. (ed), *Peri-urban India*. Special Issue, *Cities*, Volume 24, Issue 2, April 2007, pp. 89-147.

Dupont V., Sridharan N. (eds.), *Peri-urban dynamics: Case studies in Chennai, Hyderabad and Mumbai*, CSH Occasional Paper 17, Centre de Sciences Humaines, New Delhi, 2006, 110 p.

- Dupont V. (ed.), *Peri-urban dynamics: population, habitat and environment on the peripheries of large Indian metropolises*, CSH Occasional Paper 14, Centre de Sciences Humaines, New Delhi, 2005, 144 p.
- Dupont V., Tarlo E., Vidal D., (eds), *Delhi. Urban Space and Human Destinies*, Delhi, Manohar-CSH, 2000, 261 p. + illustrations.
- Dureau F., Dupont V., Lelièvre E., Lévy J-P., Lulle Th. (eds), *Métropoles en mouvement. Une comparaison internationale*, Paris, IRD-Anthropos (Coll. Villes), 2000, 656 p.
- Dupont V., *Decentralized industrialization and urban dynamics. The case of Jetpur in West India*, New-Delhi, Sage, 1995, 432 p.
- Dupont V., Guilmoto C.Z. (eds), *Mobilités spatiales et urbanisation. Asie, Afrique, Amérique*, ORSTOM, *Cahiers des Sciences Humaines*, 1993, N° 2-3.
- Dupont V., Dureau F., *Renouveler l'approche de la dynamique urbaine par l'analyse des migrations? Essai méthodologique à partir d'expériences en Afrique de l'Ouest*, Bordeaux, ORSTOM-CNRS-CEGET, INTER-URBA Tiers Monde (Pratiques Urbaines N° 4), 1988, 135 p.
- Dupont V., *Dynamique des villes secondaires et processus migratoires en Afrique de l'Ouest. Le cas de trois centres urbains en région de plantation au Togo : Atakpamé, Kpalimé, Badou*, Paris, Editions ORSTOM (Etudes et Thèses), 1986, 437 p.

ARTICLES IN ACADEMIC JOURNALS (with abstracts of most recent articles)

- Dupont V., Gowda S., "Slum-free city planning versus durable slums. Insights from Delhi". *International Journal of Sustainable Urban Development*, Jan. 2020, 12(1), pp. 34-51.
[<https://doi.org/10.1080/19463138.2019.1666850>]

Abstract: We bring a challenging perspective to slum studies in Delhi, India, by contrasting the attempts at 'slum-free city planning' (referring to housing programmes for the urban poor) with the 'durability' (Weinstein 2014) of certain slum settlements. We examine national and local factors that temper the impact of macro-forces of neoliberalism and globalisation on slum clearance in Delhi, including institutional fragmentation, political networks, and social mobilisation. Based on two settlements selected by the Delhi Development Authority to implement its strategy of slum redevelopment under public-private partnership, we show how space-specific configurations and the interplay of actors may contribute instead to the entrenchment of slums. At the settlement level however, 'durable' does not mean permanent. Yet, at the city level, slum rehabilitation in partnership with private developers presents serious limits, questioning the emphasis put on this strategy to provide sustainable housing for the urban poor.

- Denis E., Dupont V. « Identifier et dénombrer les *slums* dans les villes indiennes. De la genèse coloniale à la multiplication des mesures depuis l'Indépendance » [Identifying and Counting Slums in Indian Cities: From Colonial Beginnings to the Multiplication of Measures since Independence], *Histoire et Mesure*, Dossier « Quantifier la ville informelle » (Edited by C. Worms & F. de Barros), 2019, 34(1), pp. 185-214.

Abstract: This article analyses the emergence of the slum category in colonial India and its deployment, initially in a hygienist perspective to measure overcrowding and poor housing, and later as a means to measure the phenomenon. Two contrasting cases – the metropolises of Delhi and Madras/Chennai – are used to illustrate this evolution. After Independence, the "slum" became primarily a legal-administrative category, linked to a registration process granting rights to its inhabitants. Public statistical institutions did not apply this category until later, and it is only since 2001 that slum areas have been distinguished in the general population census. However, due to a lack of coordination, adequate assessment of slum dwellings is held back by the multiplicity of different approaches.

- Dupont V., "Du squat au nettoyage urbain : processus et enjeux de catégorisation autour du *slum* dans la capitale Indienne" [From squatter settlements to urban cleansing: Processes and issues in the categorisations around the "slum" in Delhi], *L'Année Sociologique [L'Expulsion : une nouvelle forme de gouvernement des sociétés urbaines ?]*, Edited by T. Aguilera, F. Bouillon, M. Lamotte], 2018, 68(1), pp. 39-66.

Abstract: Based on research conducted in Delhi, this article offers insights and thoughts on the different designations of the illegal precarious settlements —the "slums"— and the interventions-evictions targeting them. The perceptions and the terminology around the evictions vary with the speakers and reflect their positions (whether urban planners, magistrates, housing rights' activists, inhabitants), their reference registers and what their discourses aim to accomplish. The thesis defended is that the categorisation of the slums and their inhabitants impacts the way they are treated. We show how categorisations that are predominantly disqualifying go hand in hand with indictments for

irregular situations and with criminalisation, and are the basis for intervention projects. The examination of a rehabilitation project currently underway in a precarious settlement illustrates how the different actors perceive and qualify the same intervention, and highlights divergences, including among the residents. The concluding part places slum demolitions in the broader context of urban transformations and of the preferred modes of governance

Dupont V., Un défi majeur des villes indiennes : L'accès à un logement convenable [A major challenge for Indian cities: the access to adequate housing], *Bulletin de l'Association de Géographes Français [L'émergence de l'Inde : dynamiques métropolitaines ; ouverture maritime]*, Edited by P. Cadène & B. Dumortier], 2017, 94(1), pp. 23-39.

Abstract: Indian cities are faced with an acute shortage in decent housing, which points to the double challenge of squatter settlement and slums, and forced evictions. The main strategies regarding squatter settlements, which comprise the provision of basic services, upgrading of housing conditions, relocation on alternative sites, and rehousing, addressed mainly the symptoms of housing poverty. But on the other hand, the many forced evictions without adequate rehabilitation programme have generated processes of exclusion and impoverishment for the evicted families. The debates about the role of the market in housing policies and rehousing programmes underline the divergences of views between those defending a neo-liberal agenda and those stressing the state responsibilities towards the weakest sections. The complexity of slum-related issues comes from the necessity to provide answers in the short and long-term. Different types of barriers to a better integration of the slum dwellers' rights persist; in the Indian context, some are notably institutional, and other cultural and social.

Dupont V., Secured residential enclaves in the Delhi region. Impact of indigenous and transnational models. *Transcultural Studies* [Special Issue edited by Christiane Brosius & Tina Schilbach: *Mind the Gap: thinking about in-between spaces in Delhi and Shanghai*], 2016, 7(4), pp. 227-236.

Abstract: This paper examines the development of secured residential enclaves in India, especially in Delhi. It expounds the conditions of their emergence and success: although gated communities are a market driven development boosted by economic liberalisation reforms, they are also embedded in indigenous traditions of residential segregation and enclosure as well as colonial practices. The Non Resident Indians have further played a significant role in the production of these new residential spaces. Significant appeal factors are explored: desire for security, retreat from failing government and the polluted city, search for exclusivity, elitism and social homogeneity. Tapping into the Indian diaspora market and the middle-class' aspirations for social status, promoters have projected their residential enclaves as a way of "global living" in a healthy environment, reserved to a privileged cosmopolitan elite. Yet, gated communities in Delhi are not a mere exogenous western production; rather, they are spaces in-between the global and the local. The findings are based on direct field observations in Delhi and a review of advertisements by real estate developers in various media. The analysis pursues an Indo-Chinese comparative perspective with reference to the research of Marie Sander (this issue) on gated communities in Shanghai.

Dupont V., Banda S., Vaidya Y., Gowda S., Unpacking Participation in Kathputli Colony Delhi's First Slum Redevelopment Project, Act I. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 2014, 49(24), pp. 39-47.

Abstract: This paper examines Delhi's first slum in-situ redevelopment project under public-private partnership undertaken by the Delhi Development Authority in Kathputli Colony. At a time where the principle of community participation is recognised in policy documents, our research focuses on its implementation in this project, at the ground level. We highlight the challenges of participation in the context of a settlement with multiple communities. In the first stage of this on-going redevelopment project, the central government agency's mode of governance was characterised by a top-down approach, deficient consultation, retention of information and lack of transparency. This situation engendered fear and confusion among the residents regarding their future living conditions. It further triggered efforts of mobilisation to get accurate information and put forward their demands, resorting to Right to Information applications, and engaging with the authorities and influential politicians. Our preliminary assessment raises a series of questions regarding the management of such redevelopment projects. It further illustrates core issues for participation and mobilisation, including the role of NGOs and community based organisations.

Dupont V., Which place for the homeless in Delhi? Scrutiny of a mobilization campaign in the 2010 Commonwealth Games context. *Samaj (South Asia Multidisciplinary Academic Journal)* [Thematic issue: *Delhi's margins*, edited by R. Govinda], 2013, No 8 [URL : <http://samaj.revues.org/3662>]

Abstract: The socio-spatial restructuring of Delhi was accompanied by large-scale slum demolitions that increased homelessness. This paper focuses on the people made homeless, and their struggle to assert their place in the city. First, it expounds the context of homelessness in Delhi and analyses the mechanisms behind its aggravation. Then, it examines a decisive moment in this struggle: a mobilisation campaign for the homeless' right to shelter, triggered by a tragic eviction during the preparations for the 2010 Commonwealth Games. This research shows that the campaign's success

is due to the combination of long-term structural work at the grassroots level and the timely reaction of various connected actors in different spheres (civil society, media, justice) and institutional levels, and how the campaign for the homeless faces several challenges in sustaining its outcomes.

Dupont V., The dream of Delhi as a global city. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 2011, 35(3), pp. 533-554.

Abstract: The ambition to develop Delhi as a global city is rooted in the liberalization reforms of the 1990s. Parts of the city region were integrated with the global economy, providing international firms with investment opportunities and outsourced services, while the metropolitan area emerged as a significant agglomeration of Export Processing Zones. The development of modern infrastructure, high-end residential complexes and exclusive shopping malls, in line with the rise of consumerism and the middle classes' ideology, has spectacularly transformed the urban landscape. This drive for global competitiveness involving image-building has had negative consequences, especially for the poor, through 'cleansing' the city of slums and other alleged undesirable elements, and has exacerbated socio-spatial polarization. Delhi's experience thus exemplifies the problematic implementation of a western construct —the global city model— in a metropolis of the South characterized by strong socio-economic inequalities, as well as the ascent of urban entrepreneurialism and its translation into a "revanchist city". Although Delhi's trajectory is not unique in this respect, the magnitude of the informal sector combined with the increasing assertiveness of the social groups who have the most benefited from the economic reforms, provides a context where the imposition of a new economic model and urban aesthetics generates particularly tangible tensions. What also makes the case of the Indian capital remarkable is the conjunction of structural factors —the overriding power of the state and the decisive intervention of the courts in urban affairs— and an impending international event —the 2010 Commonwealth Games.

Dupont V., Création de nomades urbains et appauvrissement. Impact des politiques d'éradication des camps de squatters à Delhi [Creation of urban nomads and impoverishment. Impact of slum clearance policy in Delhi], *Revue Tiers Monde [Mobilité et pauvretés. Les villes interrogées]*, 2010, No 201, pp.25-45.

Abstract : Slum clearance policy in Delhi excludes many families from the resettlement programmes. This contribution identifies diverse mechanisms of exclusion, assesses the extent of the affected population and the consequences of forced eviction on its living conditions. Demolitions entail the impoverishment of the families, as they affect their physical, financial, human and social capital. The repetition of evictions, observed at the level of the squatter settlements and in the individual life stories, contributes to the "nomadisation" of the families excluded from the resettlement programmes and their upholding in a poverty trap. Various survival strategies emerge from the trajectories of the excluded families.

Dupont V., Saglio-Yatzimirsky M.C., Programas de erradicação, reassentamento e urbanização das favelas: Delhi e Mumbai [Slum evictions, resettlement and in-situ rehabilitation programmes. The experiences of Delhi and Mumbai], *Revista dos Estudos Avançados*, 2009, 23(66), pp. 283-302.

Abstract: This comparative essay focuses on public policies regarding slums in the two largest Indian metropolises, Delhi, the political capital, and Mumbai, the foremost economic hub, which face different geomorphologic constraints. It highlights the similar trends and the divergences in slum policies implemented since the 1950's: environmental improvement, resettlement and in situ rehabilitation. The explanation of the main differences lies in distinctive interplays of actors: public, private and civil society.

Dupont V., Slum demolition in Delhi since the 1990s: An appraisal, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Mumbai, 2008, 43(28), pp. 79-87.

Abstract: The redevelopment and beautification of the capital for the making of a "world-class city" have entailed a heavy cost in terms of slum demolitions. A survey documenting the change of land use that has taken place on the sites of demolished slum clusters highlights the emerging processes and trends. Some of its findings question the stated principle of the Delhi slum policy, namely, the removal and relocation of squatter settlements only when the land is required to implement projects in the "larger public interest". The preparation for the 2010 Commonwealth Games further provides the urban authorities with an opportune context to "clean up" the city from its slums.

Dupont V., Conflicting stakes and governance in the peripheries of large Indian metropolises – An introduction, *Cities*, 24(2), April 2007, pp. 89-94.

Dupont V., La place des *slums*, *Revue Urbanisme* [Dossier : Villes Indiennes], No 355, 2007, pp. 51-56.

Dupont V., Socio-spatial differentiation and residential segregation in Delhi: a question of scale?, *Geoforum*, 35(2), March 2004, pp. 157-175.

- Delaunay D., Dupont V., Dureau F., Models of commuting times: a comparative analysis of two Southern metropolises, *Urban India*, 24(1), January-June 2004, pp. 1-31
- Dupont V., Pratiques résidentielles dans le parc de logements publics d'une grande métropole indienne : L'exemple des DDA flats de Delhi, *autrepart*, N° 25, *Dynamiques résidentielles dans les villes du Sud : positions sociales en recomposition* (ed. M. Bertrand), 3/2003 pp. 21-36.
- Dupont V., Noida : nouveau pôle industriel ou ville satellite de Delhi ? Le projet des planificateurs, ses failles et son devenir, *Revue Tiers Monde*, N° 165, January-March 2001, pp. 189-211.
- Dupont V., Delhi : Dynamique démographique et spatiale d'une grande métropole, *Mappemonde*, 2001-2, No 62, pp. 33-38.
- Dupont V., Les sans-abri d'Old Delhi : insertion urbaine et stratégies économiques, *Cultures & Conflits*, N° 35, *Quelle place pour le pauvre* (edited by Dominique Vidal), Paris, L'Harmattan, 1999, pp. 143-172.
- Dupont V., Les "rurbains" de Delhi, *Espace, Populations, Sociétés*, 1997, N° 2-3, pp. 225-240.
- Dupont V., Dureau F., Lulle T., Bogota - Delhi : portraits en travelling de deux métropoles du Sud, *Courrier du CNRS*, N° 82: *Villes*, mai 1996, pp. 72-74.
- Dupont V., Mitra A., Population distribution, growth and socio-economic spatial patterns in Delhi. Findings from the 1991 census data, *Demography India*, 1995, 24 (1-2), pp. 101-132.
- Dupont V., Dureau F., Rôle des mobilités circulaires dans les dynamiques urbaines. Illustrations à partir de l'Equateur et de l'Inde, *Revue Tiers Monde*, 35(140), Oct-Dec 1994, pp. 801-829.
- Dupont V., Guilmo C.Z., Présentation. Mobilités spatiales et urbanisation. Théories, pratiques et représentations, *Cahiers des Sciences Humaines : Mobilités spatiales et urbanisation*, 1993, N° 2-3, pp. 279-294.
- Dupont V., Lelievre E., De la navette à la migration en ville. Stratégies de mobilité dans l'ouest de l'Inde, *Cahiers des Sciences Humaines : Mobilités spatiales et urbanisation*, 1993, N° 2-3, pp. 465-483.
- Dupont V., Impact of in-migration on industrial development: Case study of Jetpur in Gujarat, *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XXVII N° 45, November 7, 1992, pp. 2423-2436.
- Dupont V., Les mobiles du travail. Itinéraires de travailleurs de la petite industrie textile en Inde de l'Ouest, in *Travailler en Inde, Purusartha*, N° 14, Paris, EHESS-CEIAS, 1991, pp. 69-94.

BOOKS' CHAPTERS

- Dupont V. & S. Gowda, "Covid-19 responses of displaced slum dwellers in Delhi. Who to trust and to rely on in times of sanitary and economic crisis?", in K.E. Kuah, G. Guilheux, F. Lim (eds), *Covid-19 Responses of Local Communities around the World: Exploring Trust in the Context of Risks and Fear*. London & New-York, Routledge, 2022, pp. 77-98. DOI: 10.4324/9781003291220-5

Abstract: In India, hunger was the first COVID-19 related risk for most urban slum dwellers and workers without social protection as the strict lockdown blocked their access to livelihoods. This chapter considers one such particularly vulnerable population: about 18,000 displaced slum dwellers in Delhi, mostly resettled in a transit camp. We examine the multidimensional impact of the sanitary and economic crisis during the 68-day lockdown and the following six months, the communities' responses and how these inform trust relationships among the various actors affected by the crisis and its mitigation.

Unemployment, employment casualization and destitution, increased indebtedness. The initial a priori confidence in the government containment measures turned into a lack of practical trust, as people suffered severe hardship despite relief schemes. Institutions on the front-stage locally gained more trust, especially NGOs and to a lesser extent the Delhi administration. At the settlement level, solidarity drives to surmount the crisis were remarkable, demonstrating the residents' agency and competence to efficiently organize relief works by mobilizing vertical solidarity networks with the support of NGOs, individual benefactors and/or politicians. At the interpersonal level, family and relatives comprised the first solidarity circle. Beyond, solidarity preferentially followed community-based channels. Inter-community mistrust surfaced related to contamination fears and during relief distribution in the communities. Dividing lines harking back to the demolished settlement's history were only partially overcome during aid campaigns that triggered both solidarities and rivalries, the flows of funds and goods generating suspicion of opportunism and distrust in intention.

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Abstract: The chapter focuses on the resettlement in a transit camp of evicted slum dwellers in Delhi as part of in-situ rehabilitation —the Kathputli Colony project— conducted by the Delhi Development Authority in partnership with a private developer. Although the relative proximity of the transit camp from the initial settlement mitigates some of the disruptive effects of relocation, resettlement has nevertheless affected housing conditions, access to livelihoods, everyday spatial practices, social organisation and networks, and political connections. The case study also highlights an exclusion process and differentiated treatment of the evicted families. It further shows how the transit camp population is suspended in a distinct legal condition, with specific mechanisms at work to manage the containment and control of the population. This impedes the residents' mobilisation, without entirely suppressing their capacity to protest nor their everyday adaptation and circumvention strategies. This research is based on extended fieldwork conducted since 2009 in Kathputli Colony and the relocation sites.

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Abstract: This paper examines critical issues facing the people living in a precarious settlement located along a canal in the southern periphery of Chennai, India. The case study shows how living on the urban margins can be understood as a condition that results primarily from economic deprivation and entails cumulative effects. The lack of economic resources pushes people to live in substandard settlements outside the legal sector. Vacant places to occupy are more likely to be available on the outskirts of the city, on non-building land such as the edge of water bodies in low-lying areas. The ensuing settlements are categorised as "objectionable slums", under the threat of eviction. Such a geophysical location also exposes their dwellers to environmental risks, especially floods. These dwellers are furthermore stigmatised as encroachers, offenders, and polluters, and hence, are socially marginalised. After eviction, they are relocated to other marginal spaces in another substandard habitat. Lastly, among these multidimensional marginal urban dwellers, some prove to be more marginal than others, namely the tenants, especially the migrants from the northern states of the country.

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