

REVISED CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN BANGALORE 2009

VOLUME 1 URBAN GOVERNANCE AND INFRASTRUCTURE

VOLUME 2 ANNEXURE TO URBAN GOVERNANCE AND
INFRASTRUCTURE

VOLUME 3 BASIC SERVICES TO THE URBAN
POOR

The logo for the Jawaharharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Jn NURM). It features a blue circle with the text 'Jn NURM' inside. 'Jn' is in a stylized, cursive font, while 'NURM' is in a bold, sans-serif font.

Jawaharharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

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Basic Service to the Urban Poor

1. Background

Government of India (Ministry of Urban Development) launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on December 3, 2005 with a primary aim to revitalize the urban infrastructure linked to an agenda of reforms. The scheme has been designed to provide the urban local bodies mandated to provide various citizen services along with their respective State Governments to implement programmes and initiatives that would ensure good governance and create an environment for sustainable development of urban infrastructure and provision of basic services to urban poor.

JNNURM as formulated by the Government of India has two sub missions:

- Urban Infrastructure & Governance
- Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP)

The first sub-mission addresses the requirements of infrastructure gap of the cities and revamping the provision of citizen services. Basically the mission aims at funding through grants a priority list of detailed projects of the city that would help it achieve realisation of its vision. The second sub mission focuses on provision of basic services to urban poor. These fundamentally are housing, water supply, drainage, storm water drains, solid waste management, street lighting, community toilets and community halls. Having recognized the need to extend the provision of basic services to all strata of population the scheme propounds initiatives that would evolve sustainable programs and projects.

A City Development Plan (CDP) is mandatory among other initiatives to seek funding through JNNURM. The CDP document shall serve as the blueprint for the city capturing its vision, mission, goals and objectives with a clear identification of priority programs and initiatives. The CDP shall incorporate the requirements of various stakeholders of the city and present a common shared blueprint for the city. CDP is designed to introduce new perspectives on the city's problems and change the practice of urban management. In the case of Bangalore the CDP focuses on arresting the fast degradation of the environment and cleanliness of the city. stakeholder participation in planning and urban management is a new feature for municipal administration but has been emphasized in the JNNURM. This would ensure active engagement of resources from multiple stakeholders and achievement of milestones as per scheduled time and cost estimates, when participatory approach is involved.

UrbanFirst Systems Private Limited was engaged to prepare the CDP for Basic Services to Urban Poor by Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BMP) in coordination with the Housing Department, Government of Karnataka. UrbanFirst had earlier prepared and submitted a CDP for the sub mission infrastructure and governance before the formal announcement of the JNNURM. UrbanFirst conducted consultations with four major

players in the city who are responsible for providing housing and related infrastructure to urban poor. They are:

- Karnataka Housing Board (KHB)
- Karnataka Slum Clearance Board (KSCB) – organization empowered to deal with slums that are declared.
- Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BMP) – the principal ULB entrusted to deal with all slums in the city that are not declared (an administrative process)
- District Urban Development Cell (DUDC) overseeing the functioning of City Municipal Corporations (CMCs) and Town Municipal Corporations (TMCs)

KHB takes care of housing requirements of all sections of society and is not directly responsible for providing basic services to urban poor. Since the agency has the knowledge and the organizational strength to deal with housing and related infrastructure, Government of Karnataka, Housing Department nominated KHB to coordinate preparation of the CDP engaging all the stakeholders.

Consultations with the Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) were held, who coordinated the preparation of the CDP for basic services to urban poor having been nominated by the Housing Department, Government of Karnataka. KHB has experience and expertise in provision of housing and related infrastructure in the State. KHB is also embarking on redevelopment of slums with the engagement of private sector through a public private partnership model that would provide housing and infrastructure to existing slum dwellers and an opportunity for the private sector to exploit the adjoining land for commercial purposes.

Three major workshops were conducted, involving all stakeholders including non government organizations (NGOs) to evolve the common and shared vision for the city in respect of providing basic services to urban poor.

- A stakeholders' meeting was conducted at Karnataka Housing Board premises on 26th November 2005 defining the scope of the assignment and the methodology for data collection and involvement of various entities in evolving the CDP.
- The visioning exercise conducted on December 9, 2005 was attended by Joint Secretary, Poverty Alleviation, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, in which many NGOs representing communities actively participated.
- A draft presentation of the summary findings was made on March 25, 2006 detailing the vision, coverage and investment estimates.

The Government of Karnataka (GoK) on November 2, 2006 officially notified for creation of Greater Bangalore (Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike "BBMP"). In January 2007, the Karnataka Government issued a notification to merge the fore mentioned areas under the BMP, and rechristening of the body to Bruhat Bengaluru Mahanagara Palike. The process was completed by the month of April-May 2007 and BBMP came into existence.

The area under greater Bangalore now extends to about 791 sq km with the total number of wards being 198. An additional 110 villages have been added to Greater Bangalore, which is not accounted for in the erstwhile CDP. Hence, this report shall include the status and investment requisite with regard to Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) for those areas which were not a part of the earlier CDP.

2. Issues

Bangalore has been witnessing an exponential growth in terms of population (current estimated population 5.7 million) coupled with matching high-technology business activities in the last two decades. It is the fifth largest city in the country and amongst the fastest growing cities. It is now recognized as a Global city, a preferred choice of many global corporations to position their businesses. It has indeed been a challenge to the government agencies including the urban local bodies to meet up with these unprecedented demands and challenges of the global companies and its citizens demanding international class 'citizen services'. Traditionally, the city of Bangalore has been a global destination for business in Information Technology (IT), Bio Technology, and BPO sectors. The city, which still hosts major public sector corporations of the nation, has now become home for global IT players. The city is fast emerging as world technological centre in recognition of which the Government of India has announced the construction of modern International Airport and a Metro Mass Transport System. The composition of the city population is fast becoming cosmopolitan international in nature and their expectations on quality of services provided by civic authorities is raising, demanding high quality and certainty in provision of services. The demographics are changing too in favor of younger population groups; this brings in its wake demand for new services and consequently, the infrastructure needs for them.

Along side the high tech and industry profile the proliferation of slums and attendant problems co-exist in Bangalore. Availability of jobs has attracted large migrant population to the city who have established settlements in available land space ignoring regulations and approvals. In the past, rural-urban migration and urbanization were seen as an obstacle to national development and the forces behind poverty, unemployment, crime, social disorder, slums and squatter settlement and degradation of the urban environment. Today's free-market paradigm sees urbanization as a positive process facilitating the move of labour, capital and goods to places where they can be most productive, and cities as engines of growth. Bangalore presents typical urban agglomerate subject to the problems of rapid urbanisation and unplanned growth in all directions.

Unplanned development of the city especially in the last two decades has left the city falling far below accepted norms for service levels in delivering citizen services be it good roads or clean environment. Multiplicity of organizations vested with authority to plan and implement infrastructure schemes and lack of coordination among them is one of the prime causes for the falling level of service delivery today.

1.1. Focus on delivering basic services to the poor

The urban poor are inadequately covered by public services. These can be classified as:

- Universal access services: Services such as education, healthcare, water supply and sanitation, and electricity. Among these services, water supply and sanitation, and electricity are examples of Networked Services.
 - Service delivery quality today is so poor that those who can afford to, opt out of the delivery system, leaving behind only the poor with poor access and poor quality delivery. Historically, there has been a “project-based” approach to solve these issues. These are typically in the form of pro-poor schemes, which do not adequately benefit the targeted group due to delivery inadequacies. Further, these are not integrated into the institutional context in which these services are demanded, nor do these leverage the potential of providing networked services. If the argument of universal access is adopted, we need fundamental “institutional and governance” change, from which better quality services will follow. Services like education, healthcare, water supply and sanitation will begin to work for all citizens, including the poor. Here, the economies of scale and networked connections can be leveraged for the benefit of all stakeholders. Even in situations of universal access, pro-poor measures like subsidies and preferential pricing can be structured and delivered, so long as efficient mechanisms of beneficiary identification are available.
- Exclusive services: In addition to universal access services, the poor clearly need additional services and activities that address issues of social justice: housing and public distribution systems are two examples. The delivery challenge of proper identification of beneficiaries and channelisation of support / subsidy is a real one in the efficient provision of these services.

1.2. Core issues

The real challenge for the city administration is to balance the resources available in bridging the gap in infrastructure for Bangalore which is already in dire state; besides, the administration has to deal with provision of basic services to the urban poor. Since JNNURM has identified these two as distinct components for city renewal programme, the administration would benefit by integrating and sharing the resources in implementing the projects on a shared basis.

3. City Development Plan - guidelines

The key steps that have been adopted in the preparation of the CDP are:

- In-depth analysis of the existing situation, covering the demographic, economic, financial, infrastructure, physical, environmental and institutional aspects
- Development of a perspective and a vision of the city

- Formulating a strategy for bridging the gap between where the city is and where it wishes to go
- Preparing a City Investment Plan (CIP) and a financing strategy

These are factors recommended for analysis under JNNURM guidelines and are primarily applicable in respect of infrastructure and governance submission. For the CDP on basic services to urban poor the plan is directed to realize the outcomes identified under the vision and mission statements for Bangalore (e.g. No more new slums).

CDP for Bangalore focuses on the following basic issues:

3.1. Livability

The condition and environment for all citizens of the city should be conducive for peaceful and normal living. The disparity in living conditions that is available to urban poor and other strata of society is to be bridged to ensure that minimum basic services are provided to urban poor. The congestion in the living environment could be eased only with massive programmes to provide housing to individual household along with associated basic infrastructure. Besides, the government needs to provide facilities for public health and basic education to urban poor by establishing public health centres and schools in the nearby areas.

3.2. Bankability and sustainability

In the case of basic services to urban poor the issue of Bankability or financial viability is not an appropriate criterion for seeking funding. The dire state of the slums and non-provision of basic services have been the result of subjecting these initiatives to financial viability. It is the obligation of the government to devise mechanisms to recover operation and maintenance expenditure of the projects established through the schemes. Even these costs need to be recovered after an initial period of five years so that the affordability of the beneficiaries are enhanced and credibility of the government in providing uninterrupted services is established. More importantly, sustainability is the key factor in evaluating schemes for basic services to urban poor. To this end the CDP addresses issues like education and awareness programs, participation of ward councils in the implementation of the initiatives and engagement of local population in the operation and maintenance of assets to the extent permissible. To this end the CDP provides for operation and maintenance of assets created for a period of five years to be funded through the capital programme itself.

3.3. Competitiveness

Bangalore's competitiveness is quite profound evidenced by its attraction of major industries including the high technology segment. To sustain the competitiveness the city has to meet with the challenges of its citizens. With the citizens demanding more and quality services the urban local bodies find it very difficult to meet with the

challenges since the municipal administration and decision making of the urban local bodies is not yet galvanized to the extent of responding to the fast changing and high demanding needs of the citizens. In fact, there has been a gradual deterioration in the level of services and upkeep of the environment in Bangalore in the last two decades. The CDP identifies components of initiatives to reverse this trend and investments made in right time would help Bangalore regain its competitiveness nationally as well as globally.

3.4. Governance

Citizen services require both certainty and speed of delivery. These are ensured by a system of governance and inter-play among all urban local bodies involved in planning, implementation and up keeping. The multiplicity of organizations and lack of definition of role and responsibility for a given service being unclear, Bangalore is suffering from inaction affecting the basic infrastructure and provision of citizen services. A unified organization vested with planning and another unified organization vested with delivery of citizen services would help tide over the situation. The CDP recommends revamp of the institutional mechanism in the administration of the city planning and implementation functions in order to evolve a more responsive and effective municipal administration. The reforms agenda recommended as part of the JNNURM shall be adopted by the State Government to create an efficient and effective municipal administration function.

4. In depth Analysis

Bangalore has become globally competitive, offering infrastructure (basically knowledge base and buildings), services and human resources that are comparable with the best. However, at the same time the problems of traffic congestion, air and noise pollution, surface water contamination and solid waste disposal still exists. Despite the rapid economic growth, urban poverty is still widespread and large sections of the urban population lack employment earn very low incomes and have inadequate access to proper housing, infrastructure and services.

Slums are an integral part of urban areas and contribute significantly to their economy both through their labour market contributions and informal production activities. The government has recognized the contribution of these urban poor in helping to build urban prosperity and make sufficient provision for them to have access to affordable land, house sites and services. The planning and development framework should be inclusive of slums and informal settlements.

The slums are occupied by poor people who cannot afford legal forms of shelter. Large numbers of people from rural areas and small towns migrate to big cities in search of employment. The shelter in the form of buildings with supporting infrastructure is priced beyond their reach and hence they find alternative informal and illegal shelter. These areas are characterized by substandard housing conditions within a locality. In a relative social sense a slum is an overcrowded poverty stricken area having lack of

open spaces and presence of unhealthy residential structures impairing health and happiness.

4.1. Growth of Bangalore Urban Agglomerate

Table 1 sets out the population growth and population estimate of the Bangalore Urban Agglomerate which is the erstwhile BMP.

Table 1: Population projection over the years of erstwhile BMP

Year	Population	Decadal Growth	CAGR
1901	1.63		
1911	1.89	15.95%	1.49%
1921	2.40	26.98%	2.42%
1931	3.10	29.17%	2.59%
1941	4.11	32.58%	2.86%
1951	7.86	91.24%	6.70%
1961	12.06	53.44%	4.37%
1971	16.64	37.98%	3.27%
1981	29.22	75.60%	5.79%
1991	41.30	41.34%	3.52%
2001	56.86	37.68%	3.25%
2011	78.28	37.68%	3.25%
2021	107.79	37.68%	3.25%

Analysis of increase in population has revealed that in the case of Bangalore there is a significant in-migration from nearby towns and villages to the city as compared to natural increase of population. There has been an abysmally low performance of all urban local bodies in meeting the demands of citizens in the last two decades where there has been significant growth in population.

The increase in number of slums in Bangalore is a growing problem and has not stabilized yet. This is primarily due to the lack of any action from government either to arrest the in-migration or plans to provide housing to economically weaker sections on a large scale. However, the poverty levels are declining due to availability of jobs provided by the growing service sector.

4.2. Coverage of Slums in Greater Bangalore

The survey carried out by KSCB and their consultants has established that urban poor live in slums and focus on slums and the inmates would basically address the issues relating to urban poor. The CDP has taken in to account all the slums spread through out Bangalore (encompassing areas under the control of BBMP). The total number of slums captured in the survey is 640 and the number of households that are proposed to be redeveloped under JNNURM scheme is estimated to be 1,36,486.

4.3. Projections for slums

The CDP has clearly identified as one of the vision statements that Bangalore will have no more new slums. The Government after careful consideration wishes to redevelop all the existing slums in Bangalore within a period of 15 years

4.4. Provision of basic services

Adequate urban basic services such as water supply, sanitation, waste management and providing the means of mobility, particularly to the urban poor, are central to promoting environmentally sustainable, healthy and livable human settlements. Rapid urban growth in Bangalore has outpaced the capacity of urban local bodies to provide and maintain basic civic services including urban poor. The result is a lowering of the quality of life, reduced urban productivity, and increased burden of health care and unmitigated environmental pollution.

Peri-urban settlements (areas under the control of city municipal corporations and town municipal corporations in Bangalore), comprising the inner-city slums and squatter settlements outside the regulatory boundaries of the formal city, are growing at nearly double the rate of the city proper. Currently, these settlements accommodate around 50 percent of city population. But more importantly, between 75 and 90 percent of future urban growth are likely to take place in these settlements under the five zones of BBMP. The low-income households inhabiting the peri-urban settlements live in the most polluted and inaccessible areas, frequently at risk from flooding and landslides, or in areas contaminated with wastes. With uncertain or illegal land tenure, these low-income, high-density settlements lack the most basic infrastructure and services. Thus the focus of the CDP will be on the inhabitants and infrastructure facilities that are available to urban poor in the five zones.

Table 2: Details of Slums in Bangalore

No.	Zone	Declared slums				Undeclared slums				Total No. of slums			
		No. of slums	Area	No. of house holds	Population	No. of slums	Area	No. of househ olds	Population	No. of slums	Area	No. of househ olds	Population
1	East	48	35.14	8724	48638	29	46.03	10821	45003	77	81.17	19545	93641
2	West	99	188.31	20661	120221	40	67	13166	89978	139	255.31	33827	210199
3	South	51	116.76	14822	80781	70	161.13	19327	117740	121	277.89	34149	198521
4	Dasarahalli	2	17.2	533	4490	33	61.2	17069	70293	35	78.4	17602	74783
5	Bommanahalli	2	13.37	80	625	38	0	715	3221	40	13.37	795	3846
6	Mahdevapura	25	69.45	6154	25688	46	59	6074	32789	71	128.45	12228	58477
7	Yelhanka	13	35.84	3297	18696	108	13.58	9313	42901	121	49.42	12610	61597
8	Rajarajeshwarinagar	1	0	250	1723	35	0.27	5480	250	36	0.27	5730	1973
		241	476.07	54521	300862	399	408.21	81965	402175	640	884.28	136486	703037

Source: BBMP, BSUP division

Note: Area details are available for 431 slums, Household details are available for 505 slums and population details for 495 slums are available.

Urban poor communities in Bangalore are characterized by:

- Poor sanitation with over 50 per cent of the households without latrine or drainage;
- High illiteracy rates which are three times as high as in non-slum areas;
- Higher infant and child mortality rates than the urban averages;
- A higher proportion of especially disadvantaged groups;
- A low level of utilization of existing services (such as maternal and child health care);
- High initial enrollment in primary education, but a high drop-out rate (20-50 per cent) in particular among the girls

4.5. The Challenges in providing Basic Services to Urban Poor

- Divisiveness of Urban Population: Higher the heterogeneity of income, ethnicity and religion more the risk
- Rapid Population growth: Higher growth in already densely populated areas
- Insufficient Economic Opportunities: Growing number of well educated, unemployed youth
- Lack of life sustaining essentials: Potable water, sewage system, basic health and education
- Weak management: Ability of urban administration to address, manage and fund growth

However, like other informal markets, the informal land and housing market is exploitative and has several negative impacts. First and foremost, informal settlements are often located on marginal land (along storm water drains, railway lines, steep slopes and on or near garbage dumps) and are prone to natural and man-made disasters. They are also often illegal and those living there do not have security of tenure. Because of their illegal status, they are often not provided with formal basic infrastructure and services such as piped water, electricity, wastewater disposal and solid waste collection by urban local bodies. They have to purchase these in informal markets, often paying much more than higher-income groups. A sample survey of the slums has shown that the poor end up paying two to five times as much for informal access to public goods and services than higher-income groups.

Because there is often no security of tenure in illegal settlements and the fear of imminent eviction exists, the poor do not invest in improving either their housing or their settlements. The lack of basic environmental infrastructure and locations on marginal land often translate into higher rates of disease and lower life spans. The consequent higher medical bills, lost working days and early demise of income earners further expropriate their marginal income and propel the cycle of poverty.

Similarly, children of the poor are unable to access good education. Often the standards and facilities of the educational institutes they can afford are lower than those available to children of higher-income groups. Moreover, poor children often drop out of school earlier to support their families. Poor education also contributes to entrenchment of the cycle of poverty.

4.6. Current problems of Bangalore slums

Slum and squatter settlements in Bangalore are growing at alarming rates. Rapid urbanisation and job opportunities in Bangalore attract unskilled labour in large numbers to Bangalore. Slums are the products of failed policies, bad governance, corruption, inappropriate regulation, dysfunctional land markets, unresponsive financial systems, and a fundamental lack of political will.

Each of these failures adds to the toll on people already deeply burdened by poverty and constrains the enormous potential for human development that urban life offers. Some of the common issues faced by people are:

- Basic municipal services-water, sanitation, waste collection, storm drainage, street lighting, paved footpaths, roads for emergency access.
- Schools and clinics within reach, safe areas for children to play.
- Community toilets
- Places for the community to meet and socialize.
- As the average age of people in Bangalore is increasing, the average age of slum dwellers is decreasing, so the youth suffer most from unhealthful conditions.
- Visible disparities between slums and better-off neighborhoods increase the social tensions in poorer areas.
- Unplanned growth of settlements makes conventional service provision complicated

The major environmental problems being experienced by the slums is water logging (49%) and dumping of garbage (32%), a small proportion of slums is also affected by industrial waste disposal especially in the five zones of BBMP.

4.7. Role of Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagara Palike

BBMP, the Bangalore City Corporation, a local self Government, has the statutory commitment to the citizens of Bangalore to provide good roads, sanitation, street lighting, development and maintenance of parks, establishing markets and shopping areas, providing safe drinking water, etc. Apart from the above, the BBMP also undertakes poverty alleviation, cultural developmental activities and other social obligations. It also aims at further elevating the status of Bangalore by providing all amenities that raise the quality of life index. The BBMP is making continuous effort to provide better health to its citizens.

The up gradation of declared slums in Bangalore comes in the domain of KSCB. All the undeclared slums where the properties may belong to BBMP, Bangalore Development Authority (BDA) or private owner are managed by BBMP. Improvement of quality of life along with the provision of all the basic civic amenities to the rest of the slums (i.e. undeclared slums) is the social obligation of BBMP. Thus BBMP becomes the principal ULB vested with the responsibility to upgrade and provide basic services to urban poor in Bangalore. The same has been focused from decades but with the multiple growths of these slums, the patience and the intensive efforts put by BBMP are unable to

respond to this situation effectively. BBMP has the full fledged institutional mechanism to deal with large initiative like slum improvement and redevelopment and thus would be able to deploy the funds made available through JnNURM by creating special purpose project implementation and monitoring units within its organization. The review of ongoing schemes for BSUP is set out as Annex 8.

4.8. Role of KSCB

KSCB would deal with all declared slums in the city in coordination with BBMP and the Housing Department of Government of Karnataka. It has the institutional framework to engage consultants and contractors to build houses, community halls and toilet blocks and is likely to handover the establishment of infrastructure to BBMP and other urban local bodies (BWSSB). The operation and maintenance of the assets created will have to be dealt with by the respective urban local bodies.

5. Development of a perspective and a vision of the city

Vision for Bangalore in respect of Basic Services to Urban Poor has been formulated after a series of consultations with all the stakeholders including the beneficiaries and their representatives. As a matter of policy, the Government of Karnataka has indicated that the CDP shall be very pragmatic and contain statements that are achievable based on economic viability and political sustainability. Based on these criteria the consultative processes were conducted.

5.1. Vision for the City

- No more new slums
- Redevelop existing slums and surroundings to enable Bangalore regain its lost glory without endangering the lives of the urban poor
- During planning and implementation of various initiatives engage the citizens, NGOs, community groups to help the government sustain its programme of providing basic services to Urban Poor
- Bangalore to emerge as high tech knowledge city treating its less fortunate brethren in a humane manner through effective municipal administration

Revamp the existing institutional framework to effectively implement projects / schemes identified under the basic services to urban poor CDP

5.2. Objectives of Sub-mission BSUP

- Focused attention to integrated development of Basic Services to the Urban Poor in the cities covered under the Mission.
- Provision of Basic Services to Urban Poor including security of tenure at affordable prices, improved housing, water supply, sanitation and ensuring delivery through convergence of other already existing universal services of the Government for education, health and social security.

- Care will be taken to see that the urban poor are provided housing near their place of occupation.
- Secure effective linkages between asset creation and asset management so that the Basic Services to the Urban Poor created in the cities, are not only maintained efficiently but also become self-sustaining over time.
- Ensure adequate investment of funds to fulfill deficiencies in the Basic Services to the Urban Poor.
- Scale up delivery of civic amenities and provision of utilities with emphasis on universal access to urban poor.

5.3. Objectives of the State Government in providing BSUP

- Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home
- Promote communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free, whilst recognizing the diverse and special needs of those communities
- Improve provision and access to community facilities
- Reduce Poverty and Social Exclusion
- Conserve and enhance the landscape, visual quality and character of living quarters including slums of urban poor
- Maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna with the available resources
- Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment
- Reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quantity and quality.
- Improve water and air quality and reduce pollution of air, water and soil
- Maintain and strengthen the living condition of urban poor, including employment opportunities.
- Maintain and improve disease free environment

5.5. Benefits of upgrading the Existing Slums

- The benefits are simply that people obtain an improved, healthy and secure living environment without being displaced.
- The investments they have already made to their properties remain and are enhanced - this is significantly better than removing them to costlier alternatives that are less acceptable to them.
- Recognizing title and security of tenure makes a positive contribution to both the economic prospects of the poor, as well as to the national economy.
- Experience has shown that slum upgrading projects are associated with social and economic benefits that are particularly high.
- Formulating a strategy for bridging the gap between where the city is and where it wishes to go

5.6. How will the poor benefit?

- Funding that accompanies JNNURM guidelines can be specifically targeted for pro-poor outcomes

- Institutionalizing citizen participation in local decision-making will ensure equitable outcomes
- Urban poor actually end up paying more than the stipulated cost of services by the government; this anomaly would be removed when the services are brought under respective ULB's control that provide the designated services (e.g. water supply and sanitation)

5.7. How to prevent creation of new slums?

A series of well planned changes are needed in the legal and regulatory framework, particularly with regard to land markets and land acquisition, including land registry, land valuation, and legal instruments to facilitate land acquisition. The CDP recommends adoption of a State legislation by which at least 20% of the developed land in all housing projects (both public and private agencies) would be earmarked for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) as well as Low Income Group (LIG) categories. As this provision figures among the optional reforms agenda, the State Government may use the opportunity to formulate a legal provision.

It is also recommended to review the housing finance system, including the access of the poor to credit and targeted subsidies for housing, which would create opportunities for the poor

It is suggested that the Government consider making it mandatory on major construction contracts seeking large scale employment of unskilled labour to provide temporary housing and infrastructure. This has been a significant contributing factor for the in migration of poor in to the Bangalore city. While the construction workers seeking temporary employment move in with their families during the course of the construction activity they remain and stay in the city seeking new employment opportunities. The employers shall be made to share the cost of infrastructure including housing so that the Government would need only to plan for providing major services like education and health care for these people.

5.8. Strengthen Institutional mechanism

From the perspective of institutional mechanism, there needs to be a concerted effort to devolve powers to urban local bodies in order that they cope with the challenges of citizens including that of urban poor. A key set of recommendations are:

- As far as possible, local generation and utilization of money needs to be encouraged (reflecting both the need for fiscal decentralization as well as financial constraints at Union and State levels)
- Urban Local Governments needs to be strengthened in every respect: capacities, responsibilities and systems. This will require process reengineering at all levels in local governments
- Ensuring that institutional reforms survive beyond short-term political and administrative leadership is critical to sustaining long-term positive outcomes in urban governance

- Given the level of urban poverty, it is critical to ensure a greater likelihood of equitable outcomes in decisions. The needs of the poor must be addressed.
- Transparency and accountability in all activities is a must, starting with all issues related to money. However, for this to be meaningful, coherent information management is critical, so that ultimately, decision-making can be related to data quality.

5.9. Functional domains of agencies and their related problems

KSCB is the nodal agency in the State to undertake development measures to rehabilitate and redevelop slums. However, KSCB would be obliged to develop only those slums which are notified and declared by the State Government as Slums. There normally is a significant time gap by which slums get notified and declared and until then these are under the administrative control of the respective municipal bodies. Thus in Bangalore city BBMP has to take care of the requirements of the slums that have cropped up in their administrative limits.

Both BBMP has no special skills in slum redevelopment and rehabilitation and hence the slums in these areas suffer inadequate attention and also budgetary support. It would be efficient to speed up the process of notification once the living conditions of the tenements where living conditions fall below the standards. Care should be taken that speedy notification does not itself promote fast establishment of new slums in all available lands. It is suggested to form an inter-institutional committee for the purpose of slum redevelopment and provision of basic services to urban poor in Bangalore:

- Principal Secretary, Housing – Chairperson
- Commissioner, Karnataka Housing Board
- Commissioner, KSCB
- Deputy Commissioner, Welfare, BMP
- Project Director, Directorate of Urban Development (representing the CMCs)

6. Preparing a City Investment Plan (CIP)

Based on the in-depth analysis of living conditions of the urban poor in Bangalore City and the adjoining areas an assessment has been made to improve the basic infrastructure in terms of housing, water supply, sanitation, internal roads and the environment. Following have been considered accordingly.

6.1. Projects eligible for assistance under JNNURM

- Integrated development of slums, housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums
- Projects involving development/ improvement/ maintenance of basic services to urban poor
- Slum improvement / rehabilitation projects
- Projects on water supply / sewerage / drainage, community toilets / baths etc

- Houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers / urban poor / EWS / LIG categories
- Construction / improvement of drains / storm water drains
- Environment improvement of slums and Solid Waste Management
- Street lighting
- Civic amenities like community halls, child care center etc
- Operation and Maintenance of assets created under this component
- Convergence of health, education and social security schemes for the urban poor

6.2. Schemes Covered in Investment Estimates

Housing – wherever the condition of the housing is good or better than the minimum criteria used for determining the requirement these have been left as it is. These isolated houses are constructed by the inmates themselves and they are in need of provision of basic infrastructure like:

- Water supply and sanitation
- Roads (internal)
- Solid waste management
- Storm water drains
- Street lighting
- Community Toilets
- Community Halls
- Operation & Maintenance of assets

6.3. Basic Assumptions in investment estimation

It has been decided to adopt uniform rates of costs while estimating the investment requirements across Bangalore i.e. same standard unit rates have been considered in the city area as well as peri-urban areas. This decision is based on the examination of schedule of rates and the recently tendered rates for house constructions and other civil works. The schedule of rates prevailing as of 2007-08 has been considered and revised to reflect the actual tendered cost. Following are the rates adopted for the investment estimates:

- Cost of construction of a house : Rs.3.25 lakhs
- Cost of construction of a toilet block : Rs.9.25 lakhs
- Cost of construction of a community centre : Rs.24.5 lakhs
- Infrastructure requirement per household : Rs.35 thousand

No cost of land acquisition is considered in the cost estimates. Also the programme is planned for a period of seven years from the year 2006. It is estimated that there would be an escalation of around 8 % per annum in the cost of basic inputs (material and labour). The escalation is not considered in the investment plan as the real cost of implementation would be subject to tendering and other contingencies.

The community centres and community toilet blocks will have to be located in each of the slums where there is a provision for under ground drainage facility (UGD). The cost of providing the UGD is not considered in the cost estimates under community

centre and community toilet blocks. However, under infrastructure provisioning adequate sums have been allocated for drainage and water supply and it is estimated that no additional investment would be required for the purpose of making water and drainage facilities for the community centres and toilet blocks. The type of construction of these would be functional with reinforced concrete type construction.

The layouts and schematic details of the community centre, typical household and toilet block are attached as Annexes 5, 6 and 7.

The CDP also strongly recommends carrying out a series of educational awareness programme across the slums to propagate the message of clean living and benefits of disease free environment. The cost estimates however does not include establishment of schools and health centres and these recommended to be financed by the respective departments of the ministries through available schemes.

It is recommended that 640 schools and public health centres (one school and one public health centre for each slum) be established by the Government in the slums identified to cater to the need of the primary education and basic health services. These public health centres can co-exist with community centres so that common facilities like electricity and water could be shared. The on-going expenditure of these facilities could be supported by the budget allocations of BBMP.

6.4. Investment Plan

The list of slums proposed to be developed is set out as Annex 9. The cost of developing housing and related infrastructure in the 640 slums in BBMP area is estimated to be Rs.6189 Crores over the Mission Period. The details of the investment estimates over the Mission and the Vision period are given in the Tables below;

Table 3: Investment Plan JnNURM Mission Period (Rs. Crores)

Zone	No. of slums	Area	No. of households	Housing	Community Centres	Community toilet blocks	Infrastructure Development	Total Capex	Investment already made	Total
East	77	81.17	19545	635	5	74	68	783		
West	139	255.31	33827	1099	9	129	118	1355		
South	121	277.89	34149	1110	7	130	120	1367		
Dasarahalli	35	78.4	17602	572	2	67	62	703		
Bommanahalli	40	13.37	795	26	2	3	3	34		
Mahdevapura	71	128.45	12228	397	4	47	43	491		
Yelhanka	121	49.42	12610	410	7	48	44	509		
Rajarajeshwari nagar	36	0.27	5730	186	2	22	20	230		
Total	640	884.28	136486	4436	39	520	478	5473	522.23	5995

Table 4: Investment Plan JnNURM Vision Period

Basic Services to Urban Poor	2013-17	2018-22	2023-27	2028-31	Total
Rehabilitation and Infrastructure improvement	2570	1028	1028	514	5140

More than two thirds of the costs estimated cover housing which is the major concern of the urban poor in Bangalore.

The total investment required for BSUP upto 2031 is Rs. 11,135 Crores as referred to in the erstwhile CDP. The future blocks of investments are set out in Table 4 above;

6.5. Funding Pattern

As per JNNURM guidelines the ULBs implementing the schemes would be eligible to obtain Central Grants to the extent of 50% of the project cost; the balance 50% has to be funded through State/ULB/Parastatal share, including Beneficiary contribution. The split among the agencies in the second category is left to the determination of the State Government in consultation with the concerned urban local bodies implementing the projects.

In the case of KSCB the ULB contribution will have to be provided through budget allocations of the Government only since it has no recourse to revenue generation. In case of BBMP its budget allocations should support their contribution.

KSCB, has no revenue stream and is supported solely by the budget allocations made by the Housing Department of the Government of Karnataka. The budget allocations of KSCB towards slum redevelopment have been very modest and guided by the schemes announced by the Central Government from time to time. KSCB has been finding it difficult to meet its expenditure on pay & allowances and such a situation has greatly affected its ability to plan and execute major capital expenditure programmes to redevelop slums and infrastructure.

7. Multi stakeholder consultation

As envisaged in the JNNURM guidelines stakeholder consultations at various levels were held during the CDP preparatory phase. The first consultation involved the policy making level of the Government and the meeting provided the essential inputs for the development of the vision statement and the methodology for the study. This was chaired by the Principal Secretary, Housing Department, Government of Karnataka and set the guidelines for further stakeholder consultative processes. The meeting took place in last week of November when the JNNURM was not yet formally announced. The minutes of the first stakeholder consultative meeting is attached as Annex 1.

JNNURM guidelines were formally released on December 3, 2005. The guidelines envisage consultation with non governmental organizations (NGOs) as well as direct beneficiaries of the scheme.

UrbanFirst conducted a full fledged second stakeholders' consultation meeting on December 9, 2005 at the Karnataka Housing Board premises. The meeting was attended by the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation

and all the stakeholders engaged directly and indirectly in the functions of providing basic services to urban poor. The views of the beneficiaries were aired by the representatives of the NGOs gathered during the meeting. The NGOs queried about the difference between the existing multiple schemes of Government of India in providing housing to slum dwellers and the scheme envisaged through JNNURM. They emphasized the need to build-in sustainability as part of the planning exercise so that assets once created are not allowed to impoverish over a period of time. They shared the view that the people who would occupy the houses made available through the scheme would be willing to pay for the operation and maintenance costs after a period of time (five years). The minutes of the second stakeholders' consultative meeting is attached as Annex 2.

The third consultative meeting with the stakeholders was held on March 25, 2006, wherein UrbanFirst made a formal presentation of the draft report in respect of the CDP for basic services to urban poor in Bangalore. The need to unify assumptions and standardize type of constructions were discussed and agreed upon during the meeting. The key vision statement suggested by UrbanFirst viz. 'No more new slums in Bangalore' was adopted after a detailed discussion on the viability and political acceptability issues. It was suggested that building bye-laws require suitable modification to promote earmarking up to 20% of the built up area in major housing complexes exclusively for economic weaker sections. JNNURM includes such a provision in its optional reforms agenda and it would be quite appropriate for the Government of Karnataka to pursue the recommendation to help realize this vital vision for the city. The minutes of the third stakeholders' consultative meeting is attached as Annex 3.

In addition, a comprehensive consultation involving exclusively citizens for a, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) was also held to seek the buy-in of the representatives of citizens. They unanimously agreed that public participation and involvement shall be mandatory in both development of plans involving slums and their redevelopment as well during the implementation phase. There was a request to structure the participation of citizens in slum redevelopment and impact that it would have on their livelihoods. They are keen to know the plans in advance and requested for programmes that address the special requirements of women and employable youth living in the slums.

It also very clearly emerged during the stakeholders' consultation that the households are willing to provide the beneficiary contribution envisaged in the JNNURM funding pattern.

8. Critical factors for success

It is just not enough if the city administration seeks funds under JnNURM and deploys the same to create the assets identified under the CDP. The city along with the State needs to implement the reforms agenda and strengthen the institutional mechanism

and more particularly the system of governance encompassing planning, formulation, monitoring and implementation.

At the most general level, it is possible to say that there are three types of factors which affect the outcome of poverty reduction initiatives:

- Those related to participation, engagement, and ownership
- Those related to the capacity of both individuals and institutions
- Those related to the decision-making process.

Experience shows that without the active involvement of local authorities, projects are likely to fail and local governments alone cannot ensure the success of a programme. Partnerships with other stakeholders are needed in some manner or other. Social inclusion is an essential factor for success especially in programmes involving urban poor, slum redevelopment and poverty alleviation. Frequently the interest and needs of certain groups of urban dwellers are not sufficiently taken into account. However, the nature of this partnership should be one of “equal partners” and not one based on dependency or political patronage.

Ideally, there should be a four-step process to involve communities and other stakeholders in the process of decision-making:

- Consultation, which involves telling communities what governments intend to do to implement certain policies and projects
- Participation, which involves asking communities and other stakeholders what they want and taking their views into consideration in the formulation of policies and projects
- Engagement, which allows communities and civil society to make limited decisions about matters that affect local or national interests, and to become involved in the implementation of projects under the umbrella of governments
- Co-governance, which devolves functions and powers of governments to communities and businesses to take actions on behalf of government

From an administrative/policy aspect, projects are often initiated without clear objectives or impact analysis. Furthermore, seldom is there an attempt to frame poverty reduction programmes within the context of a general development planning strategy. Thus, projects lack proper project planning and management framework including analysis of objectives and impacts, problem analysis, stakeholder analysis, benchmarking, monitoring and evaluation. This “isolation” of project from development planning is related to a tendency for the implementation of projects that focused on only one sector.

Interventions that focus on a single sector in support of community development and poverty reduction in urban areas are less likely to succeed in achieving the desired impacts. Instead, multi-sectoral approaches are needed in order to overcome poverty in urban areas. This again will require strong coordination of activities between the various actors involved.

The inclusion of sustainability as a part of the criteria to measure the success of a project or initiative results in the need to examine the “manner” in which a particular issue is tackled. Undoubtedly, poverty and its many facets remain the most pressing issue facing government. However, it is becoming more evident that long-term solutions are also dependent on the nature and quality of the mechanisms and process utilized, i.e., how things are done is as important as (and sometimes inseparable from) what is done. This attempt to examine the “quality” of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented has brought the notion of governance to the forefront of poverty reduction efforts.

8.1. Governance

Good governance is central to any effort to reduce poverty and programmes directed at urban poor. Good governance implies a progressive leadership provided by local authorities, functional partnerships that enable cities to tap community resources, and participation to ensure long-term sustainability by generating broad based stakeholder and community ownership over local undertakings. Good governance has eight major characteristics. It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and follows the rule of law. It assures that corruption is minimized, the views of minorities are taken into account and that the voices of the most vulnerable in society are heard in decision-making. It is also responsive to the present and future needs of society.

8.2. Participation

Participation by both men and women is a key cornerstone of good governance. Participation could be either direct or through legitimate intermediate institutions or representatives. It is important to point out that representative democracy does not necessarily mean that the concerns of the most vulnerable in society would be taken into consideration in decision-making. Participation needs to be informed and organized. This means freedom of association and expression on the one hand and an organized civil society on the other hand.

8.3. Rule of Law

Good governance requires fair legal frameworks that are enforced impartially. It also requires full protection of human rights, particularly those of minorities. Impartial enforcement of laws requires an independent judiciary and an impartial and incorruptible police force.

8.4. Transparency

Transparency means that decisions taken and their enforcement are done in a manner that follows rules and regulations. It also means that information is freely available and directly accessible to those who will be affected by such decisions and their

enforcement. It also means that enough information is provided and that it is provided in easily understandable forms and media.

8.5. Responsiveness

Good governance requires that institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe.

8.6. Consensus oriented

There are several actors and as many viewpoints in a given society. Good governance requires mediation of the different interests in society to reach a broad consensus on what is in the best interest of the whole community and how this can be achieved. It also requires a broad and long-term perspective on what is needed for sustainable human development and how to achieve the goals of such development. This can only result from an understanding of the historical, cultural and social contexts of a given society or community.

8.7. Equity and inclusiveness

A society's wellbeing depends on ensuring that all its members feel that they have a stake in it and do not feel excluded from the mainstream of society. This requires all groups, but particularly the most vulnerable, have opportunities to improve or maintain their well being.

8.8. Effectiveness and efficiency

Good governance means that processes and institutions produce results that meet the needs of society while making the best use of resources at their disposal. The concept of efficiency in the context of good governance also covers the sustainable use of natural resources and the protection of the environment.

8.9. Accountability

Accountability is a key requirement of good governance. Not only governmental institutions but also the private sector and civil society organizations must be accountable to the public and to their institutional stakeholders. Who is accountable to who varies depending on whether decisions or actions taken are internal or external to an organization or institution. In general an organization or an institution is accountable to those who will be affected by its decisions or actions. Accountability cannot be enforced without transparency and the rule of law

9. Options for Implementation

The guidelines under JNNURM recommend consideration of public private partnership models where it is appropriate while considering various for implementation. While PPP

models are suitable where there is scope for recovery of investment through an assured revenue model such is not the case with the provision of housing and infrastructure facilities while dealing with the provision of basic services to urban poor. However the significant cost that is not reflected anywhere in the CDP is the cost of land which is absolutely scarce today in Bangalore. Some of the slums in the city are occupying prime areas where the market rate for the land is very high. The land ownership on analysis reveals that Government and its agencies are the owners of most of the land where the slums are located slums under BBMP control. Thus it is possible to implement some of the slum redevelopment programmes on Government lands on a PPP model. This scheme would involve construction of a multi storied households for the slum dwellers on half of the land area presently occupied and leasing the balance half of the land to the private sector partner to construct commercial buildings. This model would ensure high quality construction for the households and provide the right type of incentive to recover the capital and part of the operation and maintenance costs (for the first five years) by commercial exploitation of the adjoining land.

The CDP while evaluating the options for implementation has considered the following:

- In-situ development of housing where the slums are located currently:
- G+2 type
- Multi-storey in a PPP model (part housing and part commercial development involving private sector partner)
- Identifying new areas in the outskirts and providing houses either on G+2 type or multi storey construction (may pose problems of finding jobs nearby for the people)

The entire programme is tailored to be carried out in a phased manner spanning five years from the disbursement of funds. The creation of infrastructure would be simultaneously taken up with the construction of new buildings so that new households with required infrastructure become functional within eighteen months of individual project commencement. It is recommended to split the entire programme in to three distinct phases and each phase of work would be completed in eighteen months time.

Since the City Municipal Corporations have no resources that could be deployed to undertake such a massive and concerted programme like the one proposed for redevelopment, the Government of Karnataka is designating Karnataka Slum Clearance Board (KSCB) as the nodal agency that would oversee the implementation of the slum improvement and redevelopment programmes proposed under the CDP.

9.1. PPP Model

Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) has drafted a policy for redevelopment of slums in Bangalore under a joint venture basis. KHB has experience in slum redevelopment in both conceptualization and inviting tenders for award of contracts. It is recommended that wherever PPP model is considered KHB be designated as the agency to manage

the programme. This recommendation is subject to Government's consideration and approval.

This essentially is a public private partnership model wherein the participation of private sector is encouraged to finance the housing scheme for the poor concurrently with commercial exploitation of approximately 50% of the land available. The brief of this policy outline are:

- The lands required for the redevelopment of the slums are normally the area occupied by the slum itself. If the land occupied by the slum is owned by the government, the same shall be utilized for redevelopment purposes. The area maybe declared as slum under section 11 and as per the definition given in Karnataka Slum Act, 1973
- If the lands occupied falls under private ownership, and if the government determines and is satisfied that for the purpose of redevelopment it is necessary to acquire the land within, then the same shall be done under section 17 of Karnataka Slum Act, 1973
- For the purpose of slum redevelopment the KSCB shall procure the lands under the provisions of the Act therein and handover the lands to identified Project Implementing Agency
- If the government determines it is necessary based on reports from KSCB and or KHB that the clearance of an area created as slum is required, then the Deputy Commissioner, BBMP shall make it available from suitable government lands for the purpose of rehabilitation to the Project Implementing Agency
- The Project Implementing Agency has requisite rights to utilize the lands for the redevelopment purposes and to meet the cost of construction and development.
- The remaining vacant land after the clearance of the slum would be utilized for commercial exploitation
- The developer would also need to provide temporary shelter to the beneficiaries in the interim until their new homes are built and ready for occupation.

10. Status of Projects under JnNURM

Ever since the approval of the erstwhile CDP in 2006, there have been DPRs submitted to JNNURM for provision of BSUP in Bangalore. KSCB has been undertaking developmental works in three phases. Under the first phase it has developed 11603 dwelling units for the urban poor whereas in the second Phase a total of 3151 dwelling units were developed. The third phase is being implemented which is planned for a total of 3426 dwelling units. The project costs for all the three phases are discussed in Table 5 below;

Table 5: Details of Projects for BSUP undertaken by KSCB

Details	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Date	28-11-2006	28-11-2007	21-1-2009
Total number of dwelling units	11603	3151	3426
Cost per dwelling unit (in Rs. Lakhs)	1.8	2.5	2.9
Housing Cost	20885.4	7877.5	9652.6

Details	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3
Infrastructure Cost	4332.0	3420.43	2797.2
IEC & A & OE	900.0	1129.79	1243.6
Total Project Cost (in Rs. Crores)	261.17	124.27	136.93

Source: KSCB

Table 6 sets out the KSCB's Action Plan for JnNURM Phase 1 – BSUP Projects in Bangalore City

Table 6: KSCB BSUP Phase 1 (28-11-2006)

No.	Name of the Project	No. of Houses	No. of Floors	Project Cost (in Rs. Lakhs)
	NIRMITHI KENDRA			
1	A D Hally	282	G+3	611.94
2	Arundattinagar	120	G+3	260.40
3	Vinayaka Badavane Gulbarga Huts	160	G+3	347.20
4	Gangondanahally	236	G+1	512.12
5	Nellur Puram	250	GF	542.12
6	Byrasandra	90	G+5	195.30
7	Desiya Nagar	112	G+3	243.04
8	Laxmanrao nagar	920	G+3	1996.4
9	Saniyasikunte – 2	Infrastructure	-	61.2
	Sub Total	2170		4770.10
	Empanelled Contractors			
10	Sadaramangala	560	G+3	1215.20
11	Bheemashakthi nagar	96	G+3	208.32
12	Kudlu Sy No. 148 (Shifted from Laggare Sy. No. 9/2)	544	G+3	1180.48
13	Saniyasikunte	208	G+1	451.36
14	Kudlu Sy No. 148 (Shifted from SDS Sanitorium)	512	G+3	1111.04
15	Pantrapalya	896	G+3	1944.32
16	Singapura (Shifted from Laggare Sy. No. 11 & 12)	672	G+3	1458.24
17	Rajendranagar	628	GF	1362.76
18	Ragigudda	1500	G+3	3255.00
19	Gangondanahally	1164	GF	2525.88
20	Kanaka nagar - Maranahally	107	GF	232.19
21	Govindaraja nagar slum	305	GF	661.85
22	Rajeev nagar slum	103	GF	223.51
23	Mahakalammathota	64	G+3	138.88
	Sub-Total	7359		15969.03
	Design Build & Transfer Basis (DBT)			
24	Muneshwara Block	252	GF	546.84
25	Behind Vinayaka Tiles	100	GF	217.00
26	Indhira Colony	150	GF	325.50
27	Kadapa Matt	24	GF	52.08
28	Varthur Sy. No. 115	200	G+3	434.00
29	Channasandra Sy. No. 119	250	G+3	542.50
30	Chamundi nagar	396	G+3	859.32
31	Shivanagar	64	G+3	138.88
32	Parvathipuram	50	G+3	108.50
33	Gowthamnagar	32	G+3	69.44
34	Laggare 9/1	496	G+3	1076.32
35	Tank Mohalla	60	G+3	130.20

No.	Name of the Project	No. of Houses	No. of Floors	Project Cost (in Rs. Lakhs)
	Total	2074		4500.58
	Grand Total	11603		25239.71

Source: KSCB

Table 7 sets out the Action Plan of KSCB BSUP Phase 2 – Projects in Bangalore City.

Table 7: KSCB BSUP Phase 2 (28-11-2007)

No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Houses	No. of Floors	Project Cost (in Rs. Lakhs)
1	Srinivaspura	320	G+3	1145.60
2	Chikkabommasandra Block B	48	G+3	171.84
3	Gajanana	64	G+3	229.12
4	Chokkenahalli	192	G+3	687.36
	Sub-total	624		2233.92
	Design Build & Transfer Basis (DBT)			
5	Vasanthpura Block A	150	GF	537.00
6	Vasanthpura Block B	128	G+3	458.24
7	Rajagopala nagar	149	GF	533.42
8	MRS Palya	248	G+3	887.84
9	Chikkabommasandra Block A	144	G+3	515.52
10	Ambedkar Brindavan	10	GF	35.80
11	Rajeshwarinagar	340	G+3	1217.20
12	Munirayappa Garden	32	G+3	114.56
13	Laxman Rao nagar	364	GF	1303.12
14	Laggare 11 and 12	480	G+3	1718.40
15	Venkataramana huts	482	G+3	1725.56
	Sub-total	2527		9046.66
	Grand Total	3151		11280.58

Source: KSCB

Table 8 sets out the Action Pan of BSUP Phase 3 – Projects in Bangalore City

Table 8: KSCB BSUP Phase 3 (January 2009)

No.	Name of the Slum	No. of Houses	No. of Floors	Project Cost (in Rs. Lakhs)
	Bangalore City			
1	Challaghatta	464	G+3	1919.45
2	Roshanagar	320	G+3	1499.55
3	Nagareshwaranagenahalli	208	G+3	984.52
4	Bhuvaneshwarinagar	880	G+3	3767.63
5	Hakkipikki Colony	208	G+3	1002.77
6	Veerabhadranagar	256	G+3	1183.95
7	Kanteeravanagar	680	GF	2071.96
8	Mahalingeshwarapura	310	GF	944.58
9	Bhove Colony and AK Colony	100	GF	304.70
	Total	3426		13679.11

Source: KSCB

11. Acknowledgements

The CDP has been ably guided by the leadership of Shri Subir Hari Singh, Principal Secretary, Housing Department, Government of Karnataka and Shri. K Jothiramalingam, Commissioner, Bangalore Mahanagara Palike. They have reviewed all the aspects of the process and provided directions for the preparation of the CDP in line with the expectations of the JNNURM devised by Government of India. The commissioner, BMP took necessary actions to commission consultants to prepare detailed feasibility reports for slum redevelopment so that the same could be integrated with the CDP. Shri P K Srihari, Additional Director, Finance, BMP guided the orientation in preparation of funding pattern for the initiatives considered under the CDP.

Shri M Lakshminaryana, Commissioner, Karnataka Housing Board, is the Chairman of the steering committee to coordinate the preparation of the CDP. He coordinated efforts to seek and arrange collection of information from the CMCs and TMC. KHB commissioner also promoted the concept of slum redevelopment in Bangalore based on PPP models. The commissioner arranged the first two stakeholders' meetings at his offices.

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Shri Sivasankar, Commissioner, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board organized provision of information on declared slums in Bangalore.

Shri Shantappa, Project Director, District Urban Development Cell (DUDC) along with Shri. Prasad coordinated the efforts in provision of information from all the CMCs and TMC.

The Commissioners and chief officers of all the city municipal corporations and town Municipal Corporation took active part in the stakeholders' consultative process and contributed significantly to the development of the CDP.

REVISED CITY DEVELOPMENT PLAN BANGALORE 2009

ANNEXURE

- Annex 1: Minutes of the first stakeholder meet (Nov 26, 2005)
- Annex 2: Minutes of the second stakeholder meet (Dec 09, 2005)
- Annex 3: Minutes of third stakeholder meet (May 25, 2006)
- Annex 4: Proceedings of NGOs meet (May 27, 2006)
- Annex 5: Typical Community Hall
- Annex 6: Layout of a typical house
- Annex 7: Typical Toilet block
- Annex 8: Review of ongoing schemes in the BSUP
- Annex 9: List of Slums

The logo for the Jawarharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (Jn NURM) is displayed. It features the letters 'Jn' in a stylized, cursive blue font, followed by 'NURM' in a bold, uppercase, sans-serif blue font. The logo is set against a light blue circular background.

Jawarharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

ANNEXURE 1

Minutes of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting No.1

Date: November 26, 2005

Minutes of the stakeholders meeting held in the Conference hall of
Karnataka Housing Board on November 26, 2005 at 11 A M

Present:

Sri Subir Hari Singh,
Principal Secretary to Govt., Housing Dept. Govt. of Karnataka

Sri M Lakshminarayana,
Housing Commissioner, Karnataka Housing Board

Sri Kaniram, Director
Directorate of Municipal Administration

Sri Sivashankar,
Commissioner, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board

Sri Rajanna,
Joint Director, Planning, KSCB

Sri P.K.Srihari,
Additional Commissioner, Finance, BMP

Sri Neelakantan,
Deputy Commissioner, Welfare, BMP

Sri. Rajasekar,
Secretary, BDA

Sri S. L. Narasimha, Managing Director, UrbanFirst Systems

Sri K. Narayana, General Manager, UrbanFirst Systems

Sri Subir Hari Singh, Principal Secretary to Govt., Housing Dept. Govt. of Karnataka introduced the purpose of the meeting and the need to develop a perspective plan for basic services to urban poor in line with the draft guidelines made available by the Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India in the form of National Urban renewal Mission (NURM). The Principal Secretary also informed that the Sri Lakshminarayana, Housing Commissioner would be the Chairman of the committee to coordinate the preparation of the CDP for basic services to urban poor with all

identified urban local bodies and government agencies (BMP, Kamataka Slum Clearance Board, CMCs)

The Commissioner, KHB explained about the assignment undertaken by Urban First in pursuance of the preparation of a city development plan for the submission of Basic Services to Urban Poor envisaged under the proposed NURM.

Sri P. K. Srihari, Additional Commissioner, Finance, BMP explained the context and the need to prepare a city development plan in an expeditious manner in order that Government of Kamataka would be prepared and in time to seek the funding proposed under the NURM.

Sri Rajasekar, Secretary, BDA assured provision of information in respect of slums in BDA land so that the same could be consolidated with other agencies.

Sri Sivasankar, KSCB informed that KSCB has already prepared the estimates for housing and infrastructure in the case of declared slums and also in an advanced stage with respect to preparation of detailed project reports.

Urban First made a detailed presentation of the draft guidelines of NURM released by Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India as of date and enlisted the objectives of the programme addressing the Basic Services to Urban Poor. The aspects covered are:


1. Integrated development of slums, housing and development of infrastructure projects in the slums.
2. Projects involving development/improvement/maintenance of basic services to urban poor.
3. Slum improvement/ rehabilitation projects
4. Projects on water supply / sewerage / drainage, community toilets / baths etc.,
5. Projects for providing houses at affordable costs for slum dwellers/urban poor/EWS/LIG categories.
6. Construction/improvement of drains/storm water drains.
7. Environment improvement of slums and solid waste Management
8. Street lighting
9. Civic amenities like community halls, child care center etc.,
10. G.M of assets created under this component.

In respect of information required, Urban First presented the formats for gathering information from the concerned ULBs, related to both historical data as well plans for investment to introduce improvement in slums with respect to housing and infrastructure. The basic information required enumerated in the meeting, related to:

1. Percentage of households living in unauthorized tenements / temporary structures.
2. Percentage of households living in unauthorized tenements / temporary structures without access to:
3. Municipal Water Supply
4. Sanitation
5. Primary education
6. Primary health (preventive)

Urban First also explained the funding pattern proposed to finance the projects identified as part of the perspective plans. Urban First also explained that the entire NURM programme is reforms driven requiring a tripartite agreement among the Central Government, the State Government and the concerned ULBs.

The Housing Commissioner requested the ULBs to provide the required information in a timely manner in order that Urban First could consolidate and present a unified city development plan for basic services to urban poor based on the draft NURM guidelines


(SUBIR HARI SINGH) 23/3
Principal Secretary to Govt.
Housing Department
Vikas Soudha, Bangalore

ANNEXURE 2

Minutes of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting No.2

Date: December 09, 2005

**Minutes of the stakeholders meeting held in the Conference hall of
Karnataka Housing Board on December 9, 2005 at 11 A M**

Present:

Sri P.K.Jain,

Joint Secretary, MoUD, Govt. of India

Sri Subir Hari Singh,

Principal Secretary to Govt., Housing Dept. Govt. of Karnataka

Sri M Lakshminarayana,

Housing Commissioner, Karnataka Housing Board

Sri Kaniram, Director

Directorate of Municipal Administration

Sri Sivashankar,

Commissioner, Karnataka Slum Clearance Board

Sri Anil Shedbal

CS and GM(Finance), RGRHCL

Sri Rajanna,

Joint Director, Planning, KSCB

Sri C Mohan

Technical Director, KSCB, Bangalore

Sri ChikkaVenkatappa

Commissioner, CMC, Mahadevapura

Sri H M Udaya Shankar

Commissioner, CMC, Bommanahalli

Sri C K Dashvanth

Commissioner, CMC, Byatarayanapura

Sri D L Narayan

Commissioner, CMC, Rajarajeshwari Nagar

Sri Suprasanna G

Commissioner, CMC, Dasarahalli

Sri M Chandrabasa

Assistant Executive Engineer, CMC, K.R.Puram

Sri C S Nagaraja

Junior Engineer, CMC, Yelahanka

Sri David

Chief Officer, TMC, Anekal

Sri M Krishnappa

Chief Officer, TMC, Kengeri

Sri N Shanthappa
Project Director, DUDC, Bangalore

Sri S.L.Narasimha, Managing Director, UrbanFirst Systems

Sri K.Narayana, General Manager, UrbanFirst Systems

NGOs

Mary Benny,
NGO, “Civic Bangalore”

Rahat Begum
“Avas” Bangalore

Varshini
Mahila Milan, Bangalore

Lakshmi Shanmugam
Mahila Milan, Bangalore

UrbanFirst was requested to make a presentation on the Jawaharlal Nehru National Renewal Mission (JNNURM) formally launched on 3rd December 2005. UrbanFirst made a detailed presentation of JNNURM objectives and the aspects covered by the guidelines in respect of the sub mission Basic Services to Urban Poor.

Sri P K Jain, Joint Secretary, MoUD, Govt. of India clarified number of issues raised by the ULBs in respect of formulation of schemes, difference between JNNURM and IHSDP in respect of funding for the slum improvement schemes. Sri Jain also requested a reasonable assessment of costs to construct houses for the poor and adequate provisioning of infrastructure with focus on operation and maintenance of the assets to secure sustainability. He also mentioned that the CDP for this sub mission shall address aspects of health and education though funding for these would have to be sourced from respective ministries and or departments under other schemes. The NGOs interacted with Sri Jain to elucidate the government trust on removal of slums and providing long term solutions to issues of urban poor. Sri Jain carried out a visioning exercise elucidating the requirements of citizens, NGOs and Government agencies to formulate the common vision for slum improvement and basic services to urban poor.

The following emerged as the common objectives that could form part of the CDP:

1. Provide everyone with the opportunity to live in a decent home.
2. Promote communities which are inclusive, healthy, safe and crime free, whilst recognizing the diverse and special needs of those communities.
3. Improve provision and access to community facilities.
4. Reduce Poverty and Social Exclusion.
5. Conserve and enhance the landscape, visual quality and character of living quarters including slums of urban poor.
6. Maintain and enhance biodiversity, flora and fauna with the available resources.
7. Conserve and where appropriate enhance the historic environment.
8. Reduce land contamination and safeguard soil quantity and quality.
9. Improve water and air quality and reduce pollution of air, water and soil.
10. Maintain and strengthen the living condition of urban poor, including employment opportunities.
11. Maintain and improve disease free environment

The Housing Commissioner made a detailed presentation in regard to Slum Redevelopment in Bangalore on Joint Venture basis and mentioned that it is being accepted as a workable Public Private Partnership model.

The objectives of the redevelopment programme are:

1. To integrate the existing slums and the communities residing within them into urban area as a whole.
2. To strengthen the legal and policy framework to facilitate the process of slum redevelopment on a sustainable basis.

The following have been stated as the need for the redevelopment:

1. Policy shift in favour of improvement and upgradation in place of eviction and relocation.
2. Present government programmes are not commensurate with the rate of growth.
3. Bangalore has ^{approximately} a population of around 17% slum population.
4. To eliminate unhygienic and ugly spots from the city centre and organize the community.
5. To bring down disparity in the living standards.

6. To provide absolute basic minimum standards of essential amenities and add value to their earnings.

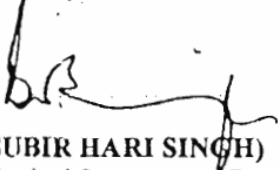
The Principal Secretary to Govt. Housing Department responded to number of queries raised by the CMC Commissioners and the NGOs in respect of timeframes involved, land availability, type of construction and procedure involved in seeking funding under the proposed JNNURM.

Energy Economy & Environmental Consultants, on behalf of Karnataka Slum Clearance Board (KSCB) made a detailed presentation on Infrastructure improvement for Cities under NURM and IHSDP. The following are identified as priority:

1. Housing
2. Improved Infrastructure
3. Improved health and hygiene
4. Training & Skill Upgradation.
5. Sustainable Development

The Joint Secretary, MoUD, Govt. of India requested for integration of various schemes prepared by different agencies in to a common city development plan for Bangalore covering all the slums. The Commissioner, Karnataka Housing Board requested the Commissioners and Officers in charge of CMCs to provide the necessary and required information to UrbanFirst in an expeditious manner so that CDP for basic services to poor could be submitted to Government in time.

UrbanFirst informed that required formats and details of information sought have already been circulated to KSCB, BMP and the CMCs who need to provide investment estimates for the schemes proposed. It was assured that all agencies in the Government would co-operate to complete the development of a common city plan for basic services to urban poor.


(SUBIR HARI SINGH)
Principal Secretary to Govt.
Housing Department
Vikas Soudha, Bangalore.

ANNEXURE 3

Minutes of Stakeholder Consultation Meeting No.3

Date: March 25, 2005

COMMISSIONER, BANGALORE MAHANAGARA PALIKE

BNP/CMMR/CDP/100/03-06

Minutes of the stakeholders' meeting held at Karnataka Housing Board (KHB) on Draft report presentation on CDP - Basic Services to Urban Poor, on March 25, 2006 at 11 am

Present

Bangalore Mahanagara Palike (BMP)	Shri K Jothiramalingam, Commissioner Shri P K Srihari, Additional Commissioner (Finance) Shri A M Ranganath, Chief Engineer (Projects) Shri Mrutunjaya, Superintendent Engineer
Karnataka Urban Infrastructure Development & Finance Corporation (KUIDFC)	Shri Chandramohan, Executive Director
Directorate of Municipal Administration	Shri Shivashankar, Executive Engineer
Karnataka Housing Board (KHB)	Shri Shivayogi Kalasad, Secretary Shri Aizad Ahamed, JDTP
KSCB	Shri Rajanna, Joint Director
DUDC	Shri Prasad, AEE
City Municipal Corporations	Shri Chikkavenkattappa, Commissioner, Mahadevapura Shri H M Udaya Shankar Commissioner Bommanahalli Shri D L Narayan, Commissioner, Rajarajeswari Nagar Shri M Chandrasaha, AEE, KRPuram Shri David, Chief Officer, TMC Anekal Shri M.Krishnappa, Chief Officer, TMC Kengeri
Infrastructure Development Corporation of Karnataka Ltd (IDeCK)	Ms Gurleen Kaur
Manasa Consultants	Shri H S Ramesha, Principal Consultant
UrbanFirst Systems	Shri S L Narasimhan, Managing Director Shri K Narayana, General Manager

Commissioner BMP took the chair and requested UrbanFirst to make the presentation of the draft city development plan in respect of basic services to urban poor. UrbanFirst made the presentation covering the following:

- Background
- CDP focus issues
- Objectives of sub mission BSUP
Projects eligible for assistance under JNNURM
- Growth of Bangalore Urban Agglomerate
- Social composition of population in Bangalore
- Current problems in Bangalore

- Slums in Bangalore
- How to prevent creation of new slums?
- What are the benefits of upgrading?
- Vision for the City
- Objectives of the Government
- Coverage of slums in Bangalore in the CDP
- Basic Assumptions of CDP
- Estimate for Construction of New House
- Investment Estimate for Housing & Infrastructure
- Schemes Covered in Investment Estimates
- Funding Pattern
- Options for Implementation
- Typical Community Hall layout
- Plan, Elevation & Section of House Building
- Typical - Toilet Block layout
- Sources of Data used in the preparation of draft CDP
- Methodology so far

In the coverage of slums two more slums in Kengeri, Town Municipal Corporation should be added comprising of 113 households that require construction and other infrastructure provisioning. With the addition of the two slums, the total number of slums covered for the purpose of CDP would be 508 (KSCB - 218, BMP - 169, CMCs - 119 & TMC - 2)

BMP commissioner queried about the feasibility of adopting 'no more new slums in Bangalore' as part of the vision statement. He suggested that recommendation to amend the bye-laws of building plans by agencies like BMP and BDA shall form part of regulatory changes. The amendments shall make it mandatory for the construction to allocate area for EWS of the society. He also strongly recommended steps to initiate a new legislation that would seek all new major construction in the housing sector requiring allocation of 20% of land area for construction of houses for the EWS category. Since such a provision is indicated as part of the optional reforms agenda in the JNNURM guidelines (Earmarking at least 20-25 per cent of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross subsidization), it may not be a challenging task on the part of the State Government to enact such an initiative.

BMP commissioner after detailed discussions on the assumptions made in respect of rates adopted for construction made the following observations and decisions:

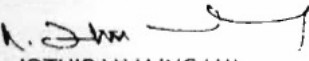
1. The cost of construction of a household shall be the same in BMP area as well as in CMCs and TMC
2. The schedule of rates adopted (PWD rate - Rs 509 per sq.ft) does not reflect the reality in terms of exact tendered costs. Based on recent quotes the rates assumed in the draft shall be enhanced by about 30 % to reflect the realistic cost and a provision to escalate the costs by 8% per annum should be made to accommodate increase in costs that are likely in a 7 year programme.
3. The estimates for community toilet blocks as well as community centres shall be revised to consider the right type of construction (RCC) and realistic schedule of rates.
4. While estimating the cost of toilet blocks, availability of underground drainage facility shall be examined and considered appropriately.

BMP Commissioner also indicated that the vision statements presented in this meeting shall be considered in the overall CDP of Bangalore.

Additional Commissioner, Finance, BMP expressed the view that though Bangalore took the early initiative to prepare the CDP, other cities in the country have managed to access the JNNURM funds more effectively, which is a real cause of concern to the ULBs.

ED, KUIDFC made an observation that the CDP shall reflect the vision of the city and not be constrained by the guidelines of JNNURM while estimating investment requirements. The gap, if any, could be sourced through the State Government, he added.

Based on the observations, recommendations and revision suggested UrbanFirst was requested to finalize the draft CDP and submit the same at the earliest.


(K. JOTHIRAMALINGAM)
COMMISSIONER

ANNEXURE 4

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NGOs CONSULTATIVE MEETING UNDER BSUP HELD ON 27.5.2006 AT HOTEL ATRIA, BANGALORE.

A warm welcome was extended to the gathering after which a presentation was made by the consultants, outlining the JNNURM scheme and the proposed Vision statement and Mission statements. The estimated requirement of investments was also presented.

The consultant presented the CDP under the BSUP component and also the project under preparation for the notified slums under the KSCB. Out of the estimated 542 slums in Bangalore 218 declared slums came under the purview of KSCB. A proposal was being worked out for providing tenements on Ground + 2 configuration, each tenement measuring 268 sqft. and estimated to cost Rs.1,36,000 each. The scheme was to cover construction of houses as well as provision of basic infrastructure like water, sanitation roads, lighting etc. Soft components like awareness programmes, capacity building etc., were also built. 15 slums had been identified for development under the initial face. The total cost of the project was estimated at Rs. 176 crores. Some of the NGOs who were active in the slum areas were invited to make presentations on their views and the same is outlined below:

Ms. Anita Reddy, AVAS:

The key area in slum development was to make change happen. The poor did not need charity but facilitation to improve their economic status until some form of equality was reached. Bangalore and its beautification could not happen at the cost of slum demolitions. Rehabilitation and resettlement of slums can happen only through a participation process. Slum dwellers and their communities should be involved in planning and the process should be from 'bottom up'.

Land was at the core of the slum problem. Non availability of land was a myth and can be overcome only when information on land owned by Municipalities was made transparent. It was suggested that JNNURM also make available funds for acquisition of land for rehabilitation of slums if a meaningful programme is to be drawn. Housing should be made available on an affordable basis and exact information on the extent of repayment should be made known. The poor were willing to repay but a suitable model should be drawn in participation. Wherever user charges were involved the community should workout how much to pay and how to pay rather than making them pay for nonfunctioning facilities. Women in the slums should be at the center of rehabilitation programmes and their empowerment could solve many of the social issues in the slums as well as provision of services on a sustainable basis.

Mr.Kshitij Urs, APSA:

Consultation and participation process was good, but JNNURM should not resort to tyranny of participation. The JNNURM was a World Bank model channelised through GoI to GoK which dis-empowered the state and Government because of the reforms that were forced to the detriment of the existing democratic institutions. Reforms were expressed as project specific and the state had no choice. For example ULRCA was adopted without discussions and without examining the origin and objectives of the act.

By this process large Corporates were facilitated to acquire large extents of land at the cost of the poor. If such decisions were made top down there was no need for public participation. The structure of JNNURM itself was not suitable and various committees and stakeholders were setup without any public consultations. Examples were the constitution of the Technical Advisory Group and the involvement of the National Institute of Urban Affairs. It was not proper for the state to surrender all its rights through the reform mandate in order to receive financial support that constitutes a very small part of all the requirements of infrastructure. As regard the BSUP component, proposed investments and liabilities should be worked out with

the involvement of slums and all private land developers should be made to reserve land for the poor.

Smt. Lakshmi Shanmugam (Karnataka State Mahila Milan)

Land was a very important factor in rehabilitation of slums but there were several slums in Bangalore which had no rights over land even after 25 years. Slum communities should be educated on health issues and should be involved in development process.

Slum dwellers should not live in threat of eviction. All the needs of slum dwellers should be addressed by only one department of Government like perhaps KSCB. Special focus should be paid to income generating schemes and for developing talent in children and youngsters and for grooming them. Continuous counseling and supervision should be instituted for the growth and improvement of talented children.

The floor was then opened for comments and views of the participants who expressed the following.

Sri.N.P.Samy. (K.K.N.S.S.)

Globalisation process had not benefited the slums. However, Corporates were getting benefit of subsidized municipal services. Hence there was a need for supporting slums through budgetary provisions.

The concept of 'No new slums' was impractical since migration from rural areas cannot be stopped. However, all slums as of 2006 should be identified and 2006 should be fixed as cut off date for working out rehabilitation programmes.

Creation of assets without involvement of poor was not practical.

Smt.Uma Gopalan. (AWAKE)

Women should be empowered through development of entrepreneurship skills for which an institution like 'Awake' was available

Sri.Rajendra (Jansahayoga)

The reform process was a threat to self pride.

KSCB which was to take care of slum dwellers has not been capable of doing so because of a weak and inefficient structure. Land for rehabilitation was not finalized even after long delays, land rates were not fixed in time, slums were not transferred to KSCB, litigation was not effectively handled and cases were going against KSCB etc., were examples.

Land grabbing at the cost of slums by powerful persons should be stopped.

Better governance and efficiency was required in organizations that were dealing in slum welfare.

Smt.Shahataj (Womens Voice)

Water should be priority under JNNURM.

KSCB should have Adalats for declaration of slums and funds should be made available for this purpose.

Storm Water was a threat in lower middle class areas.

Individual toilets should be priority in all slums

Periodic meetings at ward level should be held to redress the problems of slums.

Sri.P.Ramkumar (APSA)

Elected representatives should participate in the JNNURM process.

Sri.Pramod (Janagraha)

The number of slums identified appeared to be incorrect and required validation.

Sister Mary Mascarenhas (Somahanalli LRTC)

Lepers and handicapped in the city required special consideration and should be accommodated in rehabilitation process by allocation of a certain percentage of tenements created under rehabilitation.

Sri.Issac Amrutharaj (APSA)

A single window is required for dealing with all the slums of BDA, BMP, 7 CMCs and 1 TMC as well as KSCB.

Beneficiaries for rehabilitation should be identified and resale should be prevented.

Transparency should be maintained in KSCB development work.

Sri.Deenadayalu (KKNSS)

Public consultation and NGO consultation was important. The size of tenements plan was being reduced arbitrarily.

Dedications for declaration of slums were pending for a long time.

Sri.Vinay Baidur

25% of the areas developed in private layouts should be reserved for low income groups mandatory.

JNNURM that talks about public consultations had not bothered about consultations for the reform mandate and reforms have been forced to the states.

Sri. Rangaswamy

Land sharing through joint development with private developers should be discouraged. Instead, a cooperative society of slum dwellers should be formed for development.

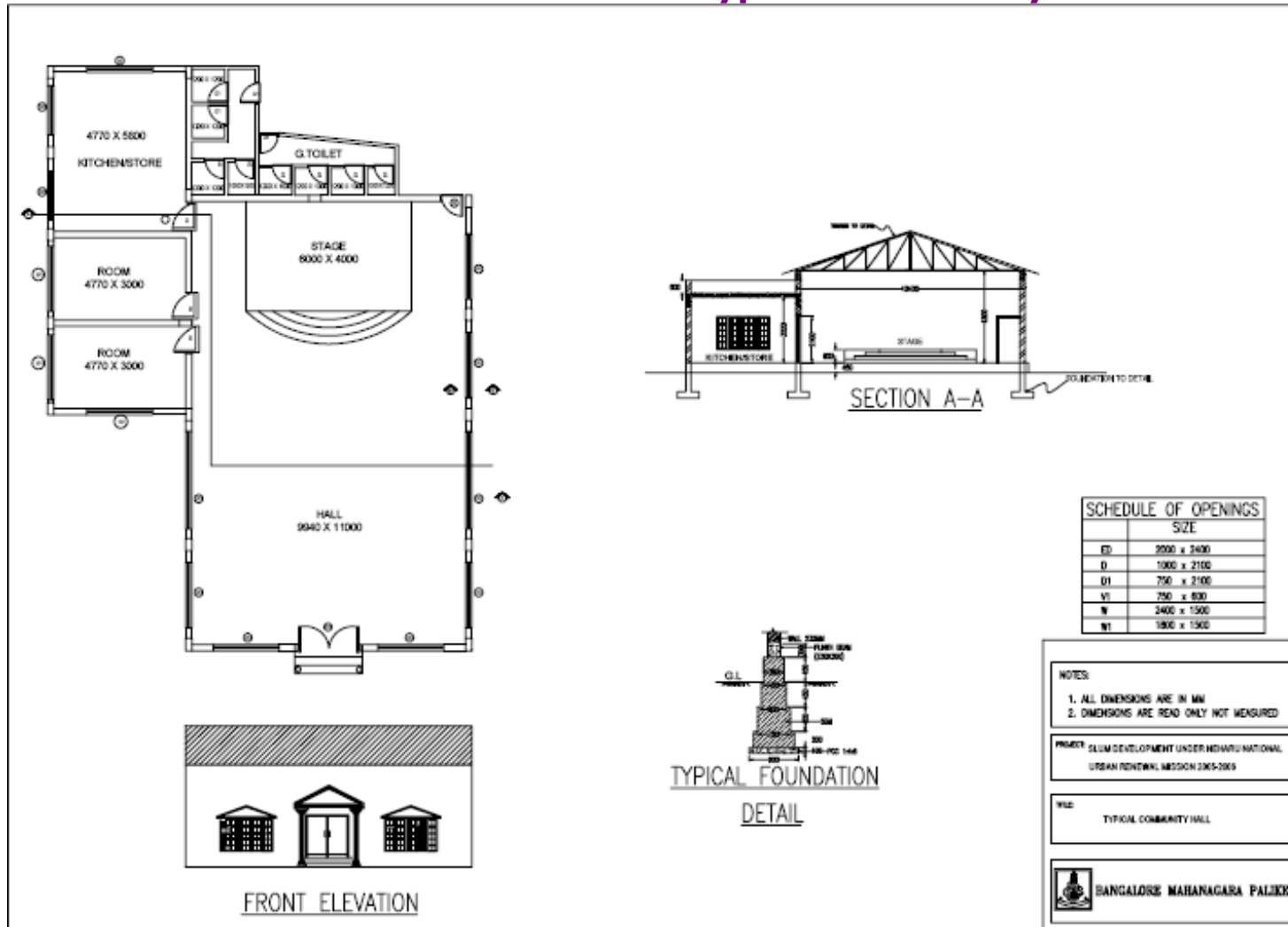
Sri. Narasimharaju

Most of the schemes for slums rehabilitation were not very successful. Hence, NGOs or communities from the slum should be involved in the implementation of the schemes.

The wide ranging opinions and views as above were noted and the Principal Secretary, Urban Development Department, made her observations.

The discussions had brought up several issues. Ownership of land was an important one. Because of problems of jurisdiction, administration etc., the process was not easy. However, attention of Government was required to the area. The point that slum dwellers and communities should be involved in the planning process was important and any rehabilitation process should adopt a 'bottom up' approach. The JNNRUM process was not necessarily a panacea for all problems but should be seen as a scheme that has built in lessons learnt from earlier schemes. The JNNRUM should be used to take the various initiatives of Government in the areas of urban development and reforms and Basic Services for Urban Poor forward. Given the wide ranging views expressed today, it is necessary to think of making certain fundamental changes in the organizational framework within Government on policies and programmes that dealt with the urban poor. We need to conceive projects and programmes under JNURM in a way that enable Bangalore to become a more sustainable and productive city with a harmonious relationship among all stakeholders.

ANNEXURE 5 - Typical Community Hall

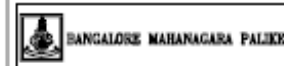


SCHEDULE OF OPENINGS	
SIZE	
ED	2000 x 2400
D	1000 x 2100
D1	750 x 2100
VI	750 x 800
W	2400 x 1500
WT	1800 x 1500

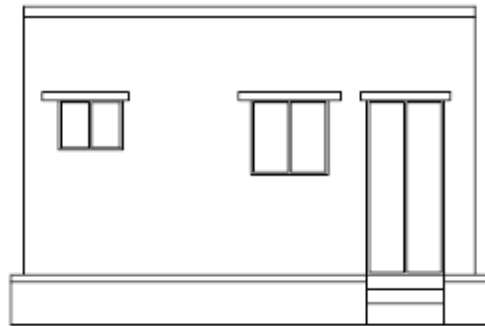
NOTES:
 1. ALL DIMENSIONS ARE IN MM
 2. DIMENSIONS ARE READ ONLY NOT MEASURED

PROJECT: SLUM DEVELOPMENT UNDER HOUSING NATIONAL URBAN RENAISSANCE MISSION 2005-2008

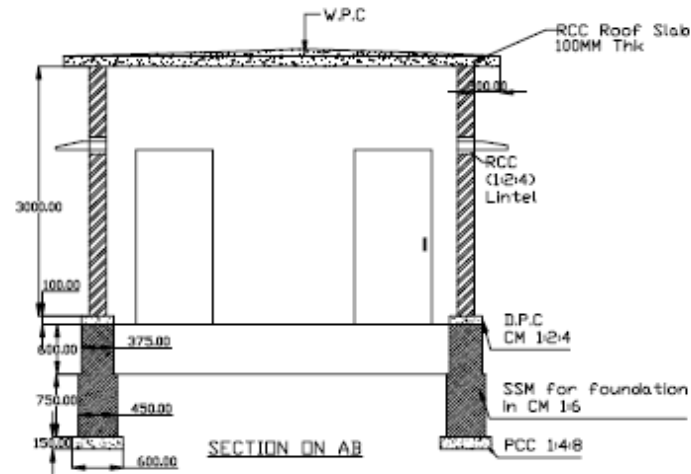
FILE: TYPICAL COMMUNITY HALL



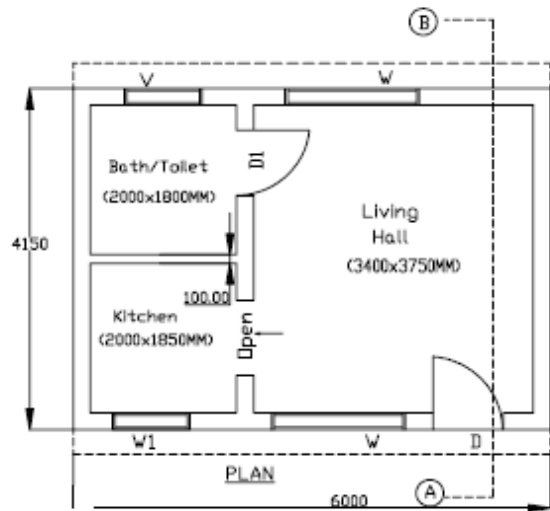
ANNEXURE 6- Layout of a typical house



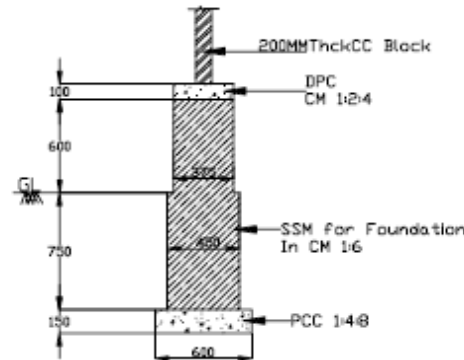
FRONT ELEVATION



SECTION ON AB



PLAN



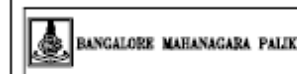
FOUNDATION DETAILS

SCHEDULE OF OPENINGS	
D	(900 X 2100MM)
D1	(750 X 2100MM)
W	(800 X 900MM)
W	(750 X 600MM)
V	(600 X 600MM)

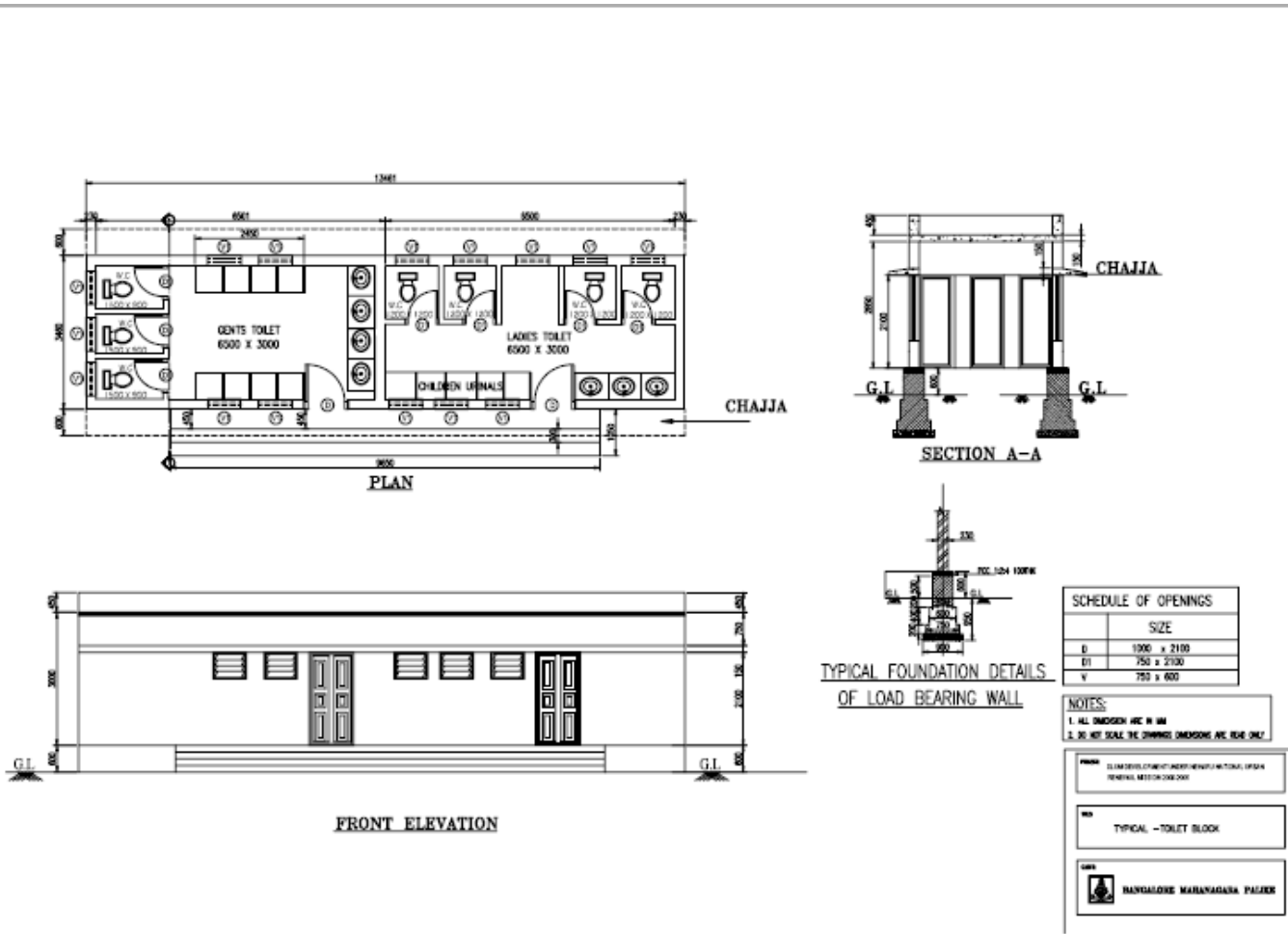
AREA STATEMENT	
PLINTH AREA	: 21.34sqm

PRAGATI SLUM DEVELOPMENT UNDER NATIONAL
NEHRU URBAN RENEWABLE MISSION
2005-2008

TITLE
PLAN, ELEVATION & SECTION OF HOUSE BUILDING



ANNEXURE 7 - Typical Toilet Block



ANNEXURE 8 – Review of On-going schemes in the basic services to urban poor

On-going poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes of Government of India and the progress so far

Poverty reduction has been an important goal of development policy since the inception of planning in India. Various antipoverty, employment generation and basic services programmes have been in operation for decades in India. The ongoing reforms attach great importance to removal of poverty, and addressing specifically the wide variations across States and the rural-urban divide. Anti-poverty strategy has three broad components: promotion of economic growth; promotion of human development; and targeted programmes of poverty alleviation to address multi-dimensional nature of poverty. The various programmes targeted at the poor have been streamlined and strengthened in recent years, including through the NREGS.

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)

Launched in December 2000 as a 100 per cent CSS, PMGSY aims to provide all-weather connectivity to all the eligible unconnected rural habitations. Bharat Nirman envisages connectivity by 2009 to all the habitations with a population of 1000 or more in the plains, and of 500 or more in the hilly, desert and tribal areas. The systematic upgradation of the existing rural road network also is an integral component of the scheme, funded mainly from the accruals of diesel cess in the Central Road Fund, with support of the multilateral funding agencies and the domestic financial institutions. Up to December 2005, with an expenditure of Rs.12,049 crore, a total length of 82,718 km. of road works had been completed.

Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)

IAY aims to provide dwelling units, free of cost, to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and freed bonded labourers, and also the non-SC/ST BPL families in rural areas. It is funded on a cost-sharing basis in the rates of 75:25 between the Centre and the States. Under IAY, the ceiling on construction assistance is Rs.25,000/- per unit in the plains and Rs.27,500/- for hilly/difficult areas; and Rs. 12,500/- on upgradation of unserviceable kutcha house to pucca/semi pucca house for all areas. Up to January 30, 2006, about 138 lakh houses had been constructed/upgraded with an expenditure of Rs.25,208 crore.

Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)

SGSY, launched in April, 1999 after restructuring the Integrated Rural Development Programme and allied schemes, is the only self-employment programme for the rural poor. The objective is to bring the self-employed above the poverty line by providing them income-generating assets through bank credit and Government subsidy. Up to November 2005, the Centre and States, sharing the costs on 75:25 basis, had allocated Rs.8,067 crore, of which Rs. 6,980 crore had been utilized to assist 62.75 lakh self-employed.

Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)

SGRY, launched on September 25, 2001 to provide additional wage employment in the rural areas, has a cash and food grains component, and the Centre bears 75 per cent and 100 per cent of the cost of the two with the balance borne by the States/UTs. In 2004-05, 82.23 crore person days were generated with the Centre releasing Rs. 4,496 crore as cash component and about 50 lakh tonnes of food grains to the States/ UTs. Besides, under the special component of the SGRY, with the States/UTs meeting the cash components, Centre released 26 lakh tonnes of food grains to the 13 calamity affected States. In 2005-06 up to November, 2005, the number of person days generated under SGRY was 48.75 crore, while the Centre's contributions in terms of the cash and food grains components up to January, 2006 were Rs. 4651 crore and 35 lakh tonnes, respectively. Under the special component, about 11.65 lakh tonnes of food grains have been released to the 11 calamity-hit States in the current year

National Food for Work Programme (NFFWP)

The NFFWP was launched as a CSS in November 2004 in the 150 most backward districts to generate additional supplementary wage employment with food security. States receive food grains under NFFWP free of cost. The focus of the programme is on works relating to water conservation, drought proofing (including afforestation /tree plantation), land development, flood-control/protection (including drainage in waterlogged areas), and rural connectivity in terms of all-weather roads. In 2004-05, allocation of Rs 2,020 crore and 20 lakh tonnes of food grains generated 7.85 crore person days of employment. In 2005-06, of the allocation of Rs 4,500 crore and 15 lakh tonnes of food grains (Revised), Rs.2,219 crore and 11.58 lakh metric tonnes of food grains had been released up to January 27, 2006. About 17.03 lakh person days were generated up to December 2005.

DPAP, DDP and IWDP

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP) was launched in 1973-74 to tackle the special problems faced by those areas constantly affected by severe drought conditions. Desert Development Programme (DDP) was launched in 1977-78 to mitigate the adverse effects of desertification. Integrated Wastelands Development Programme (IWDP) has been under implementation since 1989-90 for the development of wastelands/ degraded lands. The basis of implementation has been shifted from sectoral to watershed basis from April 1995.

For 2005-06, Rs.353 crore, Rs.268 crore and Rs.485 crore have been allocated for DPAP, DDP and IWDP, respectively. So far in 2005-06 up to October, 2005, 3000 new projects covering 15 lakh ha., 2000 new projects covering 10 lakh ha. and 340 new projects covering 16 lakh ha. have been sanctioned under DPAP, DDP and IWDP, respectively.

Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

In December 1997, the Urban Self-Employment Programme (USEP) and the Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP), which are the two special components of the SJSRY, substituted for various programmes operated earlier for urban poverty alleviation. The SJSRY is funded on a 75:25 basis between the Centre and the States. In 2003-04, the central allocation of Rs. 94.50 crore plus Rs. 10.50 crore for North- Eastern Region including Sikkim was fully utilized. Even 2004-05 saw the release of the entire budgetary allocation of Rs. 122.00 crore. In 2005-06, out of an allocation of Rs. 160.00 crore, Rs. 84.52 crore had been utilized until November 30, 2005.

Physical performance of special employment and poverty alleviation programmes in urban areas (in lakhs)

Programmes	2003-04		2004-05		2005-06	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
I. SJSRY						
(i) USEP						
Beneficiaries under USEP	–	0.64	–	0.69	–	0.23
(ii) Beneficiaries assisted under Development of Women and Children in Urban Areas (DWCUA)	–	0.36	–	0.37	–	0.22
Total	0.80	1.00	0.80	1.06	0.80	0.45
(iii) Persons trained	1.00	1.22	1.00	1.60	1.00	0.13
II. UWEP – mandays of employment generated	–	49.63	–	41.24	–	25.19
III. Beneficiaries covered under community structure component	–	325.58*	–	337.15*	–	337.40*

* Cumulative figures.

Valmiki Ambedkar Awas Yojana (VAMBAY)

VAMBAY, launched in December 2001, facilitates the construction and up-gradation of dwelling units for the slum dwellers, and provides a healthy and enabling urban environment through community toilets under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, a component of the Scheme. The Central Government provides a subsidy of 50 per cent, with the balance provided by the State Government. Since its inception and up-to December, 31 2005, Rs. 866.16 crore had been released as Central subsidy for the construction/upgradation of 4,11,478 dwelling units and 64,247 toilet seats under the Scheme. For 2005-06, out of the tentative Central allocation of Rs. 249 crore, up to December 31, 2005, an amount of Rs.96.4 crore had been released covering 60,335 dwelling units and 381 toilet seats.

ANNEXURE 9 – List of Slums

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
1	Notified	Gandhinagar	Gous Land I Stage	4	1.18	1650	275
2	Notified	Gandhinagar	Kenchappa Garden	4	3-17	3206	645
3	Notified	Gandhinagar	Himalaya Talkies	4	0.07	426	81
4	Notified	Gandhinagar	Selvanagar	4	0.08	225	50
5	Notified	Gandhinagar	Gousland II Stage	4	1.20	1100	220
6	Notified	Gandhinagar	Vivekananda Colony	1	0.0	685	137
7	Notified	Gandhinagar	Anada Rao Circle, Behind PWD Office	4	0.08	260	40
8	Notified	Gandhinagar	Arasu Huts, Binnymill	2	0.33	418	90
9	Notified	Gandhinagar	Ambedkaranagar Part-II	2	0.09	115	35
10	Notified	Gandhinagar	Sweepers Colony, Near Railway Flat-I	5	NA	82	22
11	Notified	Gandhinagar	Giripura, Mysore Road	4	0.37	1434	341
12	Notified	Gandhinagar	Peerboundri, Cottonpete	4	0.07	272	44
13	Notified	Gandhinagar	Timberyard, Cottonpete	4	0.14	561	94
14	Notified	Gandhinagar	Bapujinagar	4	8.16	1000	170
15	Notified	Gandhinagar	Indira Colony, Attiguppe	4	3.36	500	103
16	Notified	Gandhinagar	Sy.No.11, Byatarayanapura	4	0.22	330	60
17	Notified	Gandhinagar	Venkateswarnagar	4	2.00	885	177
18	Notified	Gandhinagar	Kadapaswamy Mutt	4	0	349	89
19	Notified	Gandhinagar	Govindrajnagar II Phase	4	0.12	300	45
20	Notified	Gandhinagar	Padarayanapura	5	1.02	1000	102
21	Notified	Gandhinagar	Chaluvappa Garden	5	0.096	350	45
22	Notified	Gandhinagar	Gangappa Garden	5	0.079	250	40
23	Notified	Gandhinagar	Anandapuram	4	2.05	3280	656
24	Notified	Gandhinagar	Shambupalya	4	1.04	900	180
25	Notified	Shanthinagar	Veerakesari	4	0.13	340	62

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
26	Notified	Shanthinagar	Venkataswamy Choutry(shifted)	4	0.31	660	110
27	Notified	Shanthinagar	Maya Bazar	5	6.18	2804	537
28	Notified	Shanthinagar	Thimmarayappa Garden	4	1768.35 SQM	317	65
29	Notified	Shanthinagar	Abhaya garden (Gulbarga slum)	4	0.15	375	75
30	Notified	Shanthinagar	Jyothinivas, Kormangala	4	0.08	300	52
31	Notified	Shanthinagar	Puduppucherry	4	0.15	1399	228
32	Notified	Shanthinagar	Slum Behind Ashakthposahksaba	4	0.23	1550	146
33	Notified	Shanthinagar	Sanyasikunte,Gavipura	5	1.32	1080	421
34	Notified	Shanthinagar	Okkaligar Sangha	4	2.00	353	53
35	Notified	Yelahanka	N.P.Factory,Kavalbairasandra	2	1.27	1000	160
36	Notified	Yelahanka	A.K.Colony	2	1.15	900	150
37	Notified	Yelahanka	Sy.No.31,A.K.Colony	2	2.10	700	145
38	Notified	Yelahanka	A.D.Colony(Powrakarmika colony)	2	3-38	600	110
39	Notified	Yelahanka	Kanteeravanagar	4	10.21	7200	1200
40	Notified	Yelahanka	Behind Vinayaka Talkies	2	3.01	1140	228
41	Notified	Yelahanka	Edga Mohalla	2	2.07	610	101
42	Notified	Yelahanka	Tank Mohalla, Kere Angala	5	5.25	1632	272
43	Notified	Yelahanka	Devarjeevanahalli	2	1.15	2463	420
44	Notified	Yelahanka	Pillappa Garden(Bharath Matha)	2	33600sf	885	167
45	Notified	Yelahanka	Modi Road	4	1.00	386	65
46	Notified	Yelahanka	Ramachandrapura	4	2.00	320	150
47	Notified	Yelahanka	Opp. Babarsthal	4	1.30	1440	240
48	Notified	Yelahanka	Wahab Garden	4	2.10	390	78
49	Notified	Yelahanka	Sy.No.95, K.G.Byadarhalli	4	3.00	2000	252
50	Notified	Yelahanka	Syed Khader Garden	4	0.16	250	22
51	Notified	Yelahanka	A.M.Trust	4	0.35	800	92
52	Notified	Yelahanka	A.A.N.Block	4	1.17	400	78

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
53	Notified	Yelahanka	Marappa Garden,Muslim Bariyal ground	4	0.38	1750	350
54	Notified	Yelahanka	Sy.95,Chinnappa Garden	4	2.34	1112	202
55	Notified	Yelahanka	Amalur Power House	4	0.35	275	34
56	Notified	Yelahanka	Hill Top Slum	5	1.32	1000	250
57	Notified	Yelahanka	Havadigar Colony	5	1.16	650	50
58	Notified	Yelahanka	Desheeya Nagar, Laggere Road	1	0.15	550	40
59	Notified	Yelahanka	Nethaji Colony	5	0.04	174	36
60	Notified	Malleswaram	Bundappa Huts	2	1-24	715	125
61	Notified	Malleswaram	Sunnadagudu	4	0.35	865	156
62	Notified	Malleswaram	Pipeline	4	0.10	560	80
63	Notified	Malleswaram	K.N.Extension(Kamla nehru) Phase II	4	0.18	560	88
64	Notified	Malleswaram	K.N.Extension(Kamla nehru)Phase-I	4	455sqm	250	48
65	Notified	Malleswaram	Near H.A.Narayana Reddy House	4	0.05	0	0
66	Notified	Malleswaram	Muneswar Block	4	4.19	2500	490
67	Notified	Malleswaram	Anjaneya Block Higher	4	4.19	1500	215
68	Notified	Malleswaram	Maharaja Mill(Valluvarpur)	4	0.28	1837	283
69	Notified	Malleswaram	B.K.Nagar	4	1-32	2819	455
70	Notified	Malleswaram	Anjaneya Block Lower	4	2.10	684	122
71	Notified	Malleswaram	Akkiyappa Garden	5	1-30	1925	343
72	Notified	Malleswaram	Thannirhalli	4	1.04	1265	185
73	Notified	Malleswaram	Sanjaygandhi Harijan Sevasangha	4	0.3	606	96
74	Notified	Malleswaram	Sy.No.5, Dasarhalli, Chokkasandra	2	1.10	1089	230
75	Notified	Malleswaram	Ambedkar nagar 14 main	4	0.14	250	46
76	Notified	Malleswaram	Rudra Industries II Stage MRJ	4	0.25	649	116
77	Notified	Malleswaram	Ravindranagar,Malls andra	5	15.00	3025	554
78	Notified	Malleswaram	Thanneerhally II Stage	4	0.23	205	48
79	Notified	Malleswaram	Muneswar Nagar - Muthyalammanagar	5	0.38	600	100

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
80	Notified	Malleswaram	Harijan Seva Sangh(Ambedkarnagar)Y.Purr	2	0.14	457	95
81	Notified	Bharathinagar	Kodandarampalya	4	0.26	408	70
82	Notified	Bharathinagar	Nagappa Garden	4	0.15	118	18
83	Notified	Bharathinagar	Muninarayanappa Garden	4	0.19	380	54
84	Notified	Bharathinagar	Krishnappa Garden	4	0.18	630	112
85	Notified	86	Chettappa Garden	4	0.25	535	90
86	Notified	Bharathinagar	Behind Lakshmi Talkies	4	0.28	600	89
87	Notified	Bharathinagar	Behind Lavanya Talkies	4	0.25	110	21
88	Notified	Bharathinagar	Chennappa lane	4	0.32	522	83
89	Notified	Bharathinagar	Bharathinagar	4	0.03	320	55
90	Notified	Bharathinagar	Someswar Slum	4	0.32	275	46
91	Notified	Bharathinagar	New Binni Mangala Slum	4	1	1290	215
92	Notified	Bharathinagar	G.Muniyappa Garden	4	0-12	1450	270
93	Notified	Bharathinagar	Gupta layout, Murphy Town	4	0.28	243	32
94	Notified	Bharathinagar	Kadirappa,Doddigunta	4	1.17	2150	300
95	Notified	Bharathinagar	Kadirappa, 9th Cross	4	0.05	150	29
96	Notified	Bharathinagar	Sarvajna Nagar	4	0.10	250	50
97	Notified	Bharathinagar	Nanjundappa Garden	4	0.06	198	35
98	Notified	Bharathinagar	Anjanappa Garden	4	1.00	630	85
99	Notified	Shivajinagar	Near Pallavi Talkies	4	0.11	350	60
100	Notified	Jayanagar	Sy.No.5, Tavarekere	2	3.28	650	173
101	Notified	Jayanagar	Sy.No.7, Tavarekere	2	1.23	1115	128
102	Notified	Jayanagar	Dayananda,Lalbagh	2	15.37	15100	2000
103	Notified	Jayanagar	Shastrinagar	4	0.33	1525	200
104	Notified	Jayanagar	Sy.No.66,Adugodi	2	1.20	3715	697
105	Notified	Jayanagar	Kwaripit,Near Mico Factory	4	0.22	510	108
106	Notified	Jayanagar	Sy.No.13,Arekempanahalli(shifted)	4	0.29	682	147
107	Notified	Jayanagar	Hombegowdanagar	4	0.36	2500	518

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
108	Notified	Jayanagar	Behind Vijaya College(shifted)	4	0.17	1206	268
109	Notified	Jayanagar	Gulbarga Huts	5	1.14	1519	263
110	Notified	Jayanagar	Sy.No.8,Thayappana halli	4	0.10	150	30
111	Notified	Jayanagar	Sy.No.20,Mico Factory	4	0.19	2270	463
112	Notified	Jayanagar	D.K.Naykarnagar Slum	1	0.10	180	36
113	Notified	Jayanagar	Shankarappa Garden	4	0.21	250	50
114	Notified	Jayanagar	Kalappa Thota	4	0.05	104	16
115	Notified	Jayanagar	Ambedkar Brindavan Garden	4	1.03	0	0
116	Notified	Jayanagar	Slum in the site of Physcally Handicafe Building, Koramangal	5	750x10 0ft	694	148
117	Notified	Jayanagar	SDS Sanitorium	4	0.8	410	75
118	Notified	Jayanagar	Ayyappa Garden, Adugodu	4	0.15	297	30
119	Notified	Jayanagar	Jaibuvaneshari Nagara (Near Old PH)	2	2.35	1152	266
120	Notified	Rajajinagar	Gajanana Talkies I Phase	4	1.25	637	118
121	Notified	Rajajinagar	Agrahara Dasarhalli	2	2.20	2470	210
122	Notified	Rajajinagar	Gorguntepalya,Nandi ni Layout	2	2.29	891	135
123	Notified	Rajajinagar	Indiranagar W.C.Road 3rd Phase	2	0.04	6352	927
124	Notified	Rajajinagar	Gajanana Talkies II Phase	2	0.05	800	75
125	Notified	Rajajinagar	Bheemshaktinagar	2	0.37	260	49
126	Notified	Rajajinagar	Gurkondepalya - opp : Munishwara	2	0.08	200	41
127	Notified	Varthur	Gajendranagar	2	8.09	1556	293
128	Notified	Varthur	Sy.No.85,Ramamurt hynagar	2	2.14	1050	210
129	Notified	Varthur	Nellur Huts	2	4-35	2212	436
130	Notified	Varthur	Isolation Hospital	4	1.05	766	141
131	Notified	Varthur	Sanjagadhinagar,Bya ppanahallii	5	1.07	525	105
132	Notified	Varthur	Sudhamnagar	4	1.20	600	120

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
133	Notified	Varthur	Krishnappapalya,NG EF	4	0.33	500	100
134	Notified	Varthur	B.R.Ambedkarnagar, G.M.Palya	4	0.17	303	59
135	Notified	Varthur	Someswar	4	0.16	356	46
136	Notified	Varthur	Ambedkarnagar,Ram murthynagar	2	7.20	1525	305
137	Notified	Varthur	Dr.Ambedkarnagar,M ahadevpur	2	0.33	400	1000
138	Notified	Varthur	Binnamangal Hunting Colony	4	0.25	350	125
139	Notified	Varthur	Nagaiahampalya,Baiy appanahalli	5	0.39	900	100
140	Notified	Varthur	Isolation Hospital II Stage	4	2.35	724	170
141	Notified	Varthur	Krishnamurthynagar	4	0.29	548	108
142	Notified	Varthur	ISRO Quarters	5	2.02	1000	194
143	Notified	Varthur	Kamaraj NP Factory	2	1.27	426	81
144	Notified	Varthur	Sy.No.46,Kamalnagar	2	26.03	6207	1030
145	Notified	Varthur	Sy.No.46,Chandrana gar	2	9.02	3305	490
146	Notified	Varthur	Slum Opp.Rudreswar Talkies	4	2.19	1320	210
147	Notified	Varthur	Gongodanahalli	2	15.30	4343	670
148	Notified	Varthur	Mahatma Gandhinagar(MG)	4	2.00	1945	365
149	Notified	Varthur	Rajeswarinagar	2	0.27	1723	250
150	Notified	Varthur	Rajgopalnagar	2	7.05	3300	305
151	Notified	Varthur	Hegganahalli,Peenya II Stage	2	10.15	1190	228
152	Notified	Varthur	Sy.No.30,31,Saneguru vanahalli	2	18.22	5046	718
153	Notified	Varthur	100 Feet Road,Ambedkarnagar	2	1.35	1690	212
154	Notified	Varthur	Ambedkarnagar, Nayendanahalli	2	6.04	3790	815
155	Notified	Varthur	Athmajyothinagar(pantherpalya)	4	0.22	308	72
156	Notified	Varthur	Itmadau(Maruthinagar)	2	5.18	1280	235
157	Notified	Varthur	Priyadarshini,Bannerghatta	2	0.17	625	80

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
158	Notified	Varthur	Dalit Siddarthanagar	2	1.07	1898	318
159	Notified	Varthur	Manjunath Colony BSK II Stage	2	6.20	5506	832
160	Notified	Varthur	Neelagiri Thopu,Peenya	5	0.06	330	65
161	Notified	Varthur	Karisandra, Sy.No.38,39,&41BSK	4	3.07	1480	296
162	Notified	Varthur	Sy.No.18/1 Sarakki, J.P.Nagar	2	0.10	228	47
163	Notified	Varthur	Kasturamma Nagar	2	0.13	434	110
164	Notified	Varthur	Kasturamma Nagar	2	0.23	0	0
165	Notified	Varthur	Peenya Grams S.R.S. Slum	4	0.06	306	60
166	Notified	Varthur	Dumbsite, Byappanahalli	5	3.02	2200	400
167	Notified	Varthur	Vasanthapura	4	13.2		0
168	Notified	Varthur	Chamundinagar	2	0.35	258	84
169	Notified	Varthur	Mahakalamma Thota	4	0.25	151	42
170	Notified	Varthur	Shivanagara	4	0.21	320	64
171	Notified	Varthur	Siddarthanagar, Peeny III Stage	5	0.21	380	68
172	Notified	Varthur	Ragigudda	2	6.19	4500	1300
173	Notified	Varthur	Bhuvaneswari Nagar, Sy.No.64	2	13.00	0	0
174	Notified	Varthur	Alemari Jananga Slum	4	2.16	720	134
175	Notified	Varthur	Peenya Plantation	5	13	6500	1077
176	Notified	Varthur	Pattagara palya Sy.NO.44/45(Rajeev gandhi	4	0.37	500	98
177	Notified	Dasarahalli	Shetty Halli Janatha Colony	2	1.30	500	
178	Notified	Dasarahalli	Abbigere Janatha Colony	4	0.70	850	
179	Notified	Dasarahalli	Chikkasandra janatha Colony	4	0.05	450	
180	Notified	Dasarahalli	Ravindra Nagar Mallasandra	2	1.60	1890	
181	Notified	Dasarahalli	Medarahalli Janatha colony	4	0.85	750	
182	Notified	Dasarahalli	Mallasandra janatha Colony	2	0.90	1200	
183	Notified	Dasarahalli	Manjunathanagar	2		5339	710

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
184	Notified	Dasarahalli	Kammagondana Halli	2	1.50	1800	
185	Notified	Dasarahalli	Karekallu	2		985	235
186	Notified	Mahadevapura	Anaryanapura pura	2	10.30	4890	966
187	Notified	Mahadevapura	Andra Colony	4		6220	1244
188	Notified	Mahadevapura	A naryanapura pura	4		1815	363
189	Notified	Mahadevapura	B Narayana pura	2	15.10	880	176
190	Notified	Mahadevapura	B Narayana pura	2	15.10	870	174
191	Notified	Mahadevapura	Hoodi	2	1.17	810	162
192	Notified	Mahadevapura	Cauvery nagar	2	13.14, 15.18	9925	1985
193	Notified	Mahadevapura	Basavana Nagar	2	3.17	3965	793
194	Notified	Mahadevapura	Doddanakundi	2	1.5, 0.15	1025	205
195	Notified	Mahadevapura	Kundala Halli	2	13.02	2860	625
196	Notified	Mahadevapura	Ashwath Nagar	2	2.00	485	97
197	Notified	Mahadevapura	maratha Halli	2		3500	700
198	Notified	Mahadevapura	Munnekolala	2		875	175
199	Notified	Mahadevapura	Ashwath Nagar	2	10.30	2195	583
200	Notified	Mahadevapura	Marathahalli (Sanjay Nagar)	2	8.32		398
201	Notified	Mahadevapura	Manjunatha nagar	2			932
202	Notified	Mahadevapura	Yemalur	5			401
203	Notified	Mahadevapura	Chellaghatta	5			292
204	Notified	Mahadevapura	Nalluru pura	2	1.04	6635	436
205	Notified	Mahadevapura	Vibuthi Pura	2	4.30	1880	376
206	Notified	Mahadevapura	Dr Ambedkar nagar (GM Palya HL Area)	2		394	67
207	Notified	Mahadevapura	Sadar Playa	2		835	167
208	Notified	Mahadevapura	Patadur Agrahara	2		4960	992
209	Notified	Mahadevapura	Nallur Halli	2		1110	222
210	Notified	Mahadevapura	Shankarapura (Kaadugodi)	4		785	165
211	Notified	Mahadevapura	Segehalli	2	15.26	5250	350
212	Notified	Mahadevapura	Rajiv nagar (deva Sandra)	2	7.40	1558	105
213	Notified	Mahadevapura	Jyothi nagar	2	20.14	578	86
214	Notified	Mahadevapura	Ananda pura	2	17.19	654	130
215	Notified	Mahadevapura	janatha colony Slum (Betara halli)	2	18.10	498	92
216	Notified	Mahadevapura	Lakshman murthy nagar SyNo 85	2	11 Acres	3150	210

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
					28 Gunte		
217	Notified	Mahadevapura	Dr Ambedkar nagar (Ramamurthy Nagar)	2	3 Acres 23 Gunte	4205	305
218	Notified	Mahadevapura	Vijinapura Kutthanur slum(Lake compound)	2	29 Acres 15 Gunte	7200	750
219	Notified	Mahadevapura	Jyothi purva (Vijinapura)	2	2 Acres 25 Gunte	901	59
220	Notified	160	Rajarajeshwari Nagar	2	0.27	1723	250
221	Notified	130	Alemari Jananga Slum	4	2.16	720	134
222	Notified	142	Gavipura Slum	2	3.20	1934	
223	Notified	145	Bande Slum	4		15000	4000
224	Notified		Flower Garden	5	0.34	4264	636
225	Notified		Bakshid Garden	1	0.02	489	
226	Notified	118	Fire Works Colony Slum	4	2.02	325	
227	Notified	118	Vinoba Nagar	1	0.12	3361	
228	Notified	20	Papanna Garden	4	0.01	1020	170
229	Notified	65(Old No 05)32	Chowdaiah Anjaneya Slum	5	0.02	375	50
230	Notified		Anjanappa Garden	5	2.27	3774	425
231	Notified	118	Vyayamashala Slum	4	1.29	1944	
232	Notified	118	Rangappa Garden	4	0.28	91	
233	Notified	142	Kempegowda Nagar Slum	1	2.20	2335	
234	Notified	38	Janatha Nagar, Panchsheela Nagar Slum	2	0.14	6000	800
235	Non Notified	Varthur	Risaldar Road	1	1.00	941	176
236	Non Notified	Varthur	Basaveswarnagar	1	1.00	680	139
237	Non Notified	Varthur	Gouthamnagar, Srirampur	1	3.10	1529	262
238	Non Notified	Binnypete	Mariyappa palya	4	2.10	620	233
239	Non Notified	Binnypete	Valmikinagar	1	1.00	2250	450
240	Non Notified	Binnypete	J.J.Nagar	1	0	20000	2274
241	Non Notified	Binnypete	Sweepers Colony, J.J.Nagar(South)	1	0	1700	340

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
242	Non Notified	Binnypete	H.B.J.Slum	1	0	8140	1250
243	Non Notified	Binnypete	Venkataswamy Garden	1	0	16000	1753
244	Non Notified	Binnypete	Sanjaynagar	1	0	2350	470
245	Non Notified	Binnypete	Handijogar Colony	4	0.10	350	40
246	Non Notified	Binnypete	Hosaguddadahalli	1	1.10	705	141
247	Non Notified	Binnypete	Nanjamba Agrahara	1	0.07	855	171
248	Non Notified	Binnypete	Kumbargundi	1	0.01	185	37
249	Non Notified	Binnypete	Muniswamappa Garden	1	0	190	38
250	Non Notified	Binnypete	Amir Khader Garden	1	0	830	166
251	Non Notified	Binnypete	Behind Minerva Mill	1	0.30	1250	250
252	Non Notified	Shanthinagar	Swasthi Road	4	1.10	111	32
253	Non Notified	Shanthinagar	Someswar Temple	4	2.00	637	120
254	Non Notified	Shanthinagar	Ambedkarnagar(Sc/St) Ejjipura	1	0.15	206	43
255	Non Notified	Shanthinagar	Viveknagar Memorial Church	1	1.24	241	47
256	Non Notified	Shanthinagar	Jalakanteswar	1	1.30	6000	1000
257	Non Notified	Shanthinagar	Rajendranagar	1	4.00	9000	2500
258	Non Notified	Shanthinagar	Sonnehalli Layout	2	2.00	1840	401
259	Non Notified	Shanthinagar	Hakkithimmanahalli	2	2.00	560	116
260	Non Notified	Shanthinagar	Chikkana Garden	1	0.25	355	63
261	Non Notified	Shanthinagar	Bhuvanewari, Kempambudikere	1	0.31	600	100
262	Non Notified	Shanthinagar	Chamarajpete Slum	4	6.30	89	17
263	Non Notified	Yelahanka	16:2,Bhovi Colony, Jalahalli	4	0.30	1150	200
264	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Bhuvanewarinagar	4	0.33	1000	195
265	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Anand Talkies	4	2.00	1300	230
266	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Bhovi Colony,Doddabomasandra	4	0.25	80	18

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
267	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Farida Mohalla	4	1.00	2439	410
268	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Thimmarayappa Garden	4	2.10	902	226
269	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Muniyappa Garden	4	1.00	1026	205
270	Non Notified	Yelahanka	M.N.K.Thota	4	0.25	113	32
271	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Lingarajpur Block A & B	2	1.10	8435	1205
272	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Lingarajpur Block E & R	2	5.25	3122	446
273	Non Notified	Jayamahala	Ashoka Talkies	1	0.24	475	95
274	Non Notified	Jayamahala	Bhagalur Block, 85 Division	1	8.35	6980	1183
275	Non Notified	Jayamahala	Sweepers Colony, Tyanri Road	1	1.20	600	93
276	Non Notified	Jayamahala	Gandhi Grama, Bhor Tank Road	1	1.20	1500	300
277	Non Notified	Jayamahala	Sulthangunj	1	2.00	162	24
278	Non Notified	Jayamahala	Bore Tank, Division 85	1	2.10	1300	256
279	Non Notified	Jayamahala	Opp. Ashoka Talkies	1	1.20	273	135
280	Non Notified	Malleswaram	Vyyalikaval Vidya Institute	1	0.25	235	34
281	Non Notified	Malleswaram	Vyyalikaval Pharmacy	1	0.20	285	42
282	Non Notified	Malleswaram	Palace Guttahalli	1	2.10	880	140
283	Non Notified	Bharathinagar	Ambedkar Seva Sangh	4	1.00	475	80
284	Non Notified	Bharathinagar	Ambedkar Huts	4	1.00	600	105
285	Non Notified	Bharathinagar	Machalibetta	1	2.10	897	200
286	Non Notified	Bharathinagar	Sweepers Colony, old Madras Road	1	0.30	1420	400
287	Non Notified	Bharathinagar	Munivenkatappa Garden	1	1.00	1950	408
288	Non Notified	Bharathinagar	Lakshmpura	1	0.30	1150	200
289	Non Notified	Shivajinagar	Millars Tank, Queens Road	1	1.00	500	100
290	Non Notified	Shivajinagar	Nala Road	1	1.10	131	20
291	Non Notified	Shivajinagar	Kempegowda Welfare Assosiation	1	0.40	500	60
292	Non Notified	Shivajinagar	Sultan Gunta	1	0.40	400	80

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
293	Non Notified	Shivajinagar	Sweepers Collony, Queens Road	1	2.10	1095	173
294	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Sy.No.81,Near Bajaj Estate	4	2.04	627	116
295	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Near Hanumanthanagar Layout	2	3.25	3900	350
296	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Yadiyur	4	0.13	189	35
297	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Near Drive in Theater	4	0.32	538	107
298	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Opp.Flour Mill,Bannerghatta	4	1.10	221	40
299	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Ayyappa Garden.Adugodi	4	0.25	90	16
300	Non Notified	Jayanagar	T.B.Hospital Compound	4	1.35	560	134
301	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Sy.No.71,Begur Hobli	4	2.00	951	194
302	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Opp.Siddapur Housing Board	4	0.25	220	44
303	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Someswar New Quarters	4	3.00	645	121
304	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Marenahalli Tank Bed	4	0.10	174	36
305	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Venu Touring Talkies	4	1.00	1572	315
306	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Hosakerehalli	4	1.00	68	17
307	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Anjaneyaswamy Ist Cross, Siddapur	1	2.10	860	151
308	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Narayanapura 12th Cross,Willson Garden	1	2.10	1036	189
309	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Hunting Colony,Jayanagar Bairasandra	1	1.40	1886	308
310	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Lakkasandra Sandappanagar,Sam pangiramnagar	1	0.39	500	100
311	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Sidhartha Slum	1	1.00	600	120
312	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Jayanagar Hunting Colony,BTM layout	2	5.00	3352	676
313	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Krishnamurthynagar Siddapur	2	2.00	805	139
314	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Handijogi Colony	2	4.21	1200	145
315	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Anjaneya Temple Ragigudda	2	3.01	6271	1199
316	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Jayanagar 1st Block,BTM Layout	2	3.00	1520	301
317	Non	Jayanagar	From South End to	2	4.30	3300	450

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
	Notified		Kumarswamy layout				
318	Non Notified	Jayanagar	Gurumurthy Circle<Kumarswamy Layout	2	2.30	950	150
319	Non Notified	Rajajinagar	Ashokanagar	1	0	1100	115
320	Non Notified	Rajajinagar	Laxminarayanapur,J. C.Nagar	1	0.20	231	22
321	Non Notified	Rajajinagar	Mariyappanapalya	1	1.00	1309	194
322	Non Notified	Rajajinagar	Behind Kirloskar Poundry ,NGEF	2	1.00	577	120
323	Non Notified	Rajajinagar	Chamundinagar 5th Block	2	5.30	2079	347
324	Non Notified	Rajajinagar	Mariyappanapalya,3rd Block,Rajajinagar	2	5.35	3118	454
325	Non Notified	Rajajinagar	Harijan Seva sangh 5th Block	2	1.00	463	64
326	Non Notified	Rajajinagar	Sy.No.16, Shivanahalli,W.Chord Road	2	0.20	203	29
327	Non Notified	Rajajinagar	Sy.No.1:8,Gouthamnagar,Jarakbandekavali	2	3.00	2656	385
328	Non Notified	Rajajinagar	Krishnanadanagar	2	4.00	1375	202
329	Non Notified	Rajajinagar	Vijayanandanagar	2	20.00	8085	1184
330	Non Notified	Rajajinagar	Bhasum Circle, 5th Block, Rajajinagar	2	0.12	288	42
331	Non Notified	Varthur	Jyothinagar	4	1-36	1220	244
332	Non Notified	Varthur	Sy.No.13,Sathyanagar	2	6.00	552	111
333	Non Notified	Varthur	Sy.No.68,Thippasandra,HAL	1	0.25	698	137
334	Non Notified	Varthur	Amarjyothinagar,HAL	1	0.25	177	36
335	Non Notified	Varthur	Sy.No.37, Kodihalli	1	1.10	265	53
336	Non Notified	Varthur	Sy.No.93, Kodihalli	1	0.25	51	10
337	Non Notified	Varthur	Baba Saheb Colony,Doopanahalli	2	2.10	1199	218
338	Non Notified	Varthur	Domblur Hunting Colony	2	0.35	852	218
339	Non Notified	Varthur	Anandapur HAL 3rd Phase	2	4.00	1650	468
340	Non Notified	Varthur	Baiyappanahalli A & B Block	2	15.19	8435	1205

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
341	Non Notified	Varthur	Hanumanthanagar,H AL 3rd Phase	2	2.11	700	140
342	Non Notified	Varthur	Demposet,Baiyappan ahalli	2	3.02	2000	400
343	Non Notified	Varthur	Kottur, Vijinapur	2	19.02	8000	1400
344	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Ramagavi Colony	4	1.00	589	94
345	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Dr:Ambedkar Seva Sangha	2	0	435	105
346	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Ambedkarnagar	4	2.15	3507	527
347	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Jelageramma Temple	4	3.00	897	147
348	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Gulbarga Colony,Rupena Agrahara	4	4.00	5000	1000
349	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Sy.No.24, BSK II Stage	1	1.06	695	112
350	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Sy.No.23, 8th Main Road,BSK II Stage	1	0	1018	164
351	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Someswar	1	3.02	954	159
352	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Swathantrapalya	1	6.15	11782	1869
353	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Kormangal 7th & 8th Block	2	1.30	1872	297
354	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Kormangal 1 Block ,Doddabayalu	2	0	1822	282
355	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Arundathinagar, Chandra Layout	2	16.00	10915	1582
356	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Sanjaygandhinagar, W.Chord Road 3rd Phase	2	3.20	1698	249
357	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Jayachamrajendrana gar,W.C.Road	2	4.10	2925	451
358	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Bhovi Colony,W.C.Road,3rd Phase,2nd Block	2	2.18	892	138
359	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Bhovi colony,314,2nd Block III Phase	2	3.00	2105	371
360	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Bapujinagar,Maruthi nagar	2	8.16	3700	624
361	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Rajendranagar	2	0.20	138	22
362	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Sy.No.32, Yedyur,Nagasandra	2	1.15	1195	196
363	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Sy.No.7,Karisandra	2	4.10	4498	728
364	Non Notified	Uttarhalli	Sy.No.23,Karisandra	2	2.25	1708	258

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
365	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	Sy.No.24,Karisandra	2	2.00	1205	201
366	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	Sy.No.29, Yadiyur, Nagasandra	2	0.30	392	65
367	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	Jawarharalnagar	2	4.05	3200	518
368	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	Mariyammanagar	2	2.00	945	156
369	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	Someswar	2	3.02	1695	243
370	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	Narayanaraju Garden	2	0.18	374	45
371	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	Near B.S.M.College	2	1.06	775	129
372	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	R.K.Mutt,Uttarahalli	2	1.07	728	122
373	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	K.R.Road,Uttarahalli	2	0.20	260	47
374	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	Kumarswamy II Stage	2	2.10	1364	225
375	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	J.C.Nagar	2	0.15	160	27
376	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	Sy.No.21,Karisandra, Sarkki	2	0.38	465	75
377	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	Sy.No.21,Karisandra	2	0.14	150	25
378	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	From Kumar park to Kumarswamy layout	2	0.10	90	15
379	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	Kalidasnagar, BSK II Stage	2	4.13	1135	185
380	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	Yellamma Devi Nagar	2	3.02	492	84
381	Non Notified	Uttarahalli	Arundathinagar	1	0.25	235	38
382	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Dasarahalli	2	4.00	3500	600
383	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Kalastri Nagar	2		1350	120
384	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Lakshmidewi Nagar	5	8.00	2550	510
385	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Laggere	5	5.00	1060	188
386	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Hegganahalli	2		4806	1008
387	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Havaganagar	5	4.00	1085	192
388	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Havaganagar	5	6.00	2509	450
389	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Rajagopalnagar	4	20.28	19730	5910
390	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Rajagopalnagar	2	7.00	1060	170

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
391	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Hegganahalli-Maruthinagar	2	0.42	3608	1112
392	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Mahalakshmi Nagar				
393	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Katrayanagudi				
394	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Bande slum				
395	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Sanjay Gandhi slum				
396	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Nagasandra				
397	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Nethaji Nagar				
398	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Sanjay Gandhi Nagara (Micro Labs)				
399	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Coolie Magar				
400	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Bhuvaneshwarri Nagar				
401	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Laggere village				
402	Non Notified	Dasarahalli	Shivananda nagara				
403	Non Notified	Mahadevpura, Hoodi	Mahadevpura	2		656	163
404	Non Notified	Mahadevpura	Dr:Ambedkar Nagar	2		337	83
405	Non Notified	Mahadevpura	R.H.V Colony				
406	Non Notified	Mahadevpura	Garudachar Palya				
407	Non Notified	Mahadevpura	Maheshwari Nagar				
408	Non Notified	Mahadevpura	Venkatappa Colony				
409	Non Notified	Mahadevpura	Shanthi Nagar				
410	Non Notified	Mahadevpura	Sonnenahalli				
411	Non Notified	Mahadevpura	Thigalarapalya				
412	Non Notified	Mahadevpura	Kodigehalli				
413	Non Notified	Mahadevpura	Whitefield				
414	Non Notified	Mahadevpura	Chinnappana halli				
415	Non Notified	Mahadevpura	Vinayak nagar				

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
416	Non Notified	Mahadevapura	Kempapura				
417	Non Notified	Mahadevapura	Belur				
418	Non Notified	Mahadevapura	B.Nagasandra				
419	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Sanjaynagar			523	136
420	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Rajivgandhinagar			839	202
421	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Ambedkarnagar			639	126
422	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Ambedkarnagar			991	240
423	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Ambedkarnagar			712	95
424	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Lakshman Murthy Nagar			663	152
425	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Segehalli			943	211
426	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Segehalli			492	126
427	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Ambedkarnagar			563	169
428	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Vibhothinagar			1954	525
429	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Ambedkarnagar-HAL			533	148
430	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Jyothipuram Slum-Vijnapuram			741	146
431	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Nellurpuram Huts-HAL			654	149
432	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Reddy Palya-HAL			2178	580
433	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Amedkar Slum-Vijnapuram			5089	1190
434	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Goutham Slum			374	83
435	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	K.R.Puram				
436	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	A.K.Colony				
437	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Ramamurthy Nagara				
438	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Bhovi Colony				
439	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Koudhenahalli Village				
440	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Gunduthopu				
441	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	A.K.Colony (Koudhenahalli)				

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
442	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Erayyana palya				
443	Non Notified	25	Muneshwara Nagara				
444	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Anandhapura				
445	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Sannathammanahalli				
446	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Bhattarahalli				
447	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Medahalli village				
448	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Parvathi Nagar				
449	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Chikkabasavanapura				
450	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Priyankanagara				
451	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Swathanthranagar				
452	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Chikkadevasandra				
453	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Devasandra Village				
454	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Singayyana palya				
455	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Kaggadasapura				
456	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Bhattarahalli				
457	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Garakamanthana palya				
458	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Mallesh Palya				
459	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Annasandra Palya				
460	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Islampura				
461	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Vijinapura Kere				
462	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Brindavana Layout				
463	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Kottur				
464	Non Notified	K.R.PURAM	Vijinapura Village				
465	Non Notified	Pattangere	Atmajyothinagar Slum			250	62
466	Non Notified	Pattangere	Sunkadakette				
467	Non	Pattangere	Rajivgandhinagar				

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
	Notified						
468	Non Notified	Pattangere	Kottigepalya				
469	Non Notified	Pattangere	Papareddy Palya				
470	Non Notified	Pattangere	Kengunte				
471	Non Notified	Pattangere	Nagarabhavi				
472	Non Notified	Pattangere	Bala Gangadhara Nagara				
473	Non Notified	Pattangere	Mallatha halli				
474	Non Notified	Pattangere	Kodipalya				
475	Non Notified	Pattangere	Holegerehalli				
476	Non Notified	Pattangere	Kanchenahalli				
477	Non Notified	Pattangere	Mutturayanagar				
478	Non Notified	Pattangere	Pattagere				
479	Non Notified	Pattangere	Rajeshwari Nagara				
480	Non Notified	Pattangere	Hosakerehalli				
481	Non Notified	Pattangere	Bikasipura				
482	Non Notified	Pattangere	Jaraganahalli				
483	Non Notified	Pattangere	Chikkalsandra				
484	Non Notified	Pattangere	Yelchenahalli				
485	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Singapura			96	25
486	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Narsipura			67	28
487	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Doddabomasandra			145	66
488	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Ramachandrapura			212	40
489	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Gangammagaddi			134	49
490	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Thindlu			200	45
491	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Byataayanapura			196	132
492	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Kodigehalli-Ward-14			102	42

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
493	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Kodigehalli-Ward-15			166	55
494	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Kempegowdanagar			127	92
495	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Sanjeevininagar			118	48
496	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Amruthahalli			267	139
497	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Kempapura			143	94
498	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Jakkur			134	23
499	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Sriramapura			82	64
500	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Nagavara			255	80
501	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Govindapura			133	62
502	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Hennur-Ward 29			182	46
503	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Hennur-Ward 30			128	46
504	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Varadarajpur			146	53
505	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Vinayaka Nagar			95	28
506	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	R.nagar			344	27
507	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Doddabomasandra-Ward-8			87	23
508	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Jakkur Extension			246	117
509	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Jakkur Slum			181	43
510	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Nagavara-Byranakunte			331	93
511	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Nagavara-Ward-24			153	53
512	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Nagavara-Ward-25			54	12
513	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Nagavara-Ward-26			36	15
514	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Nagavara-Ward-27			159	70
515	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Nagavara-Ward-28			224	62
516	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Kuvempu Nagara				
517	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	J.B.Kaval				
518	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	A.K.Colony				

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Popula tion	No of slum House holds
519	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Velagani Lane				
520	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Vidyaranyapura				
521	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Adikamaranahalli				
522	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	A.K.Colony				
523	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Lottigollahalli				
524	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Ambedkar slum				
525	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	A.K.Colony				
526	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Ambedkar Nagara				
527	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	A.K.Colony				
528	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Veerannanapalya				
529	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	A.K.Colony				
530	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	Arabic College slum				
531	Non Notified	Byatarayanpura	A.K.Colony				
532	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Bilikalli			335	95
533	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Hulimavu			912	213
534	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Rupena Agrahara			1055	250
535	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Garvebhavi Palya			919	157
536	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Iblur				
537	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Agara Bhaga				
538	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Agara Colony				
539	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Agara Village				
540	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Haralu Kunte				
541	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Hongalahalli				
542	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Somasundara Palya				
543	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Hosapalya				
544	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Ellu Kunte				

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
545	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Mangammanapalya				
546	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Hosapalya bhaga				
547	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Hosapalya Colony				
548	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Singasandra				
549	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Kerekodi slum				
550	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Channakeshava Nagar				
551	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Hongasandra				
552	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Hongasandra Colony				
553	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Bommanahalli				
554	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Kodichikkanahalli				
555	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Devarachikkanahalli				
556	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Devarachikkanahalli palya				
557	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Arekere				
558	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Arekere Colony				
559	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Nyanappanahalli				
560	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Arekere Colony Part 2				
561	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Nyanappanahalli Colony				
562	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Hulimavu gudda				
563	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Hulimavu Colony				
564	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Indira Priyadarshini Colony				
565	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Doresani palya				
566	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Puttenahalli				
567	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Sarakki Kere				
568	Non Notified	RajaRajeshwari Nagar	HanumantharayanaPalya	5			150
569	Non Notified	RajaRajeshwari Nagar	SajePalya	2			150
570	Non Notified	RajaRajeshwari Nagar	Malegalu	1			50

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
571	Non Notified	RajaRajeshwari Nagar	MailSandra	1			1000
572	Non Notified	RajaRajeshwari Nagar	Halegewadra Halli				150
573	Non Notified	RajaRajeshwari Nagar	Channsandra Jantha Colony	5			
574	Non Notified	RajaRajeshwari Nagar	Bangarappa Nagara	5			150
575	Non Notified	RajaRajeshwari Nagar	Chandra Nagar	5			218
576	Non Notified	RajaRajeshwari Nagar	KebaHalla	5			1500
577	Non Notified	RajaRajeshwari Nagar	SreenivasaPura	5			150
578	Non Notified	RajaRajeshwari Nagar	Maruthi Nagar Subramnayapura				1500
579	Non Notified	RajaRajeshwari Nagar	Bhuvaneshwari Nagar-Subramnanyapura				400
580	Non Notified	160	Patana gere Amarjyothi Nagar	4	0.22	308	72
581	Non Notified	160	Patana gere Amarjyothi Nagar	4	0.20	250	62
582	Non Notified	69	Lagere (KSCB)	KSCB	5.00	19730	5910
583	Non Notified	69	Lakshmi Devi nagar	KSCB	8.00	2550	510
584	Non Notified	42	Jai Bhuvaneshwari Nagar Slum	KSCB	0.02		
585	Non Notified	42	Cauvery Nagar Waambe Project Slum	KSCB	0.01		
586	Non Notified	42	Sanjay Gandhi Nagar KSLB slum	KSCB	0.02		
587	Non Notified	38	MSK nagar Slum		0.25		300
588	Non Notified	38	Ashraya Nagar Slum		1.50		2500
589	Non Notified	198	Srinivasapura Colony	2	0.03	100	500
590	Non Notified	198	Bhovi Colony(Ganigara Palya)	2	0.05	125	25
591	Non Notified	198	Talghatta pura Colony	2	0.01	500	120
592	Non Notified	198	Mail Sandra Colony	2	0.00	250	75
593	Non Notified	199	Baapuji Colony(kengeri)	KSCB	0.01	1250	200
594	Non Notified	159	Kasturamma Layout	KSCB	0.00	450	104

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
595	Non Notified	159	Ambedkar Colony	BBMP	0.00	350	65
596	Non Notified	159	Shivana Slum	KSCB	0.00	240	50
597	Non Notified	159	Arundhati Nagar	RRHC	0.02	700	191
598	Non Notified	16	Sidharatha Nagar		2.00	8110	177
599	Non Notified	16	Kathanagara Slum		1.75	2560	300
600	Non Notified	16	Jalahalli Village		0.50	1110	165
601	Non Notified	17	Akkiyappa Garden		0.15	6100	160
602	Non Notified	17	Poorna Pura slum		0.50	628	98
603	Non Notified	17	Bhovi Colony		0.15	950	110
604	Non Notified	17	B Ramaiah slum		0.10	450	75
605	Non Notified		BK Nagara Slum				
606	Non Notified		Sunnadagudu Slum				
607	Non Notified		Bande Slum	4	0.25	3200	815
608	Non Notified	88	AK Colony Slum	1	0.30	1100	260
609	Non Notified	34	Nrupatunga Slum	4	0.00	138	23
610	Non Notified	20	Subramanya Colony Guddadahally	4	0.00	450	120
611	Non Notified	22	Muneshwara Block, Manorayanapalya	4	0.00	54	14
612	Non Notified	35(Old No 99)33	ANM Block		0.02		340
613	Non Notified		Jabbar Block		0.02		260
614	Non Notified	21	Kuppuswamy Bande	4	0.00	243	50
615	Non Notified		Momipuram	4	0.25	2370	450
616	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Ayyappa Nagar Slum	2	0.60	206	75
617	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Doddakalasaandra Slum	2	0.50	80	32
618	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Rama Chandrapura Slum	2	0.50	750	250
619	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Yadalamangal Slum	2	1.20	1200	525
620	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Turahalli Slum	2	0.80	260	80

Sl. No	Notified Slums	Ward No	Name of the slum	Ownership of land where slum is located	Area in sq Kms	Population	No of slum House holds
621	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Gubbalu Maruthi layout Slum	2	1.20	350	160
622	Non Notified		Janatha Colony Slum	4	0.20	3670	896
623	Non Notified		AK Colony Slum	4		21000	5100
624	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Gulbarga Colony	4	0.01	2450	490
625	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Bandepalya Slum	2	0.01	1200	250
626	Non Notified	Bommanahalli	Vasanthapura Slum	2	2.20	550	303
627	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Slum Clearance board at Chikkabommsandra	5	0.02	5000	525
628	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Kondappa Layout	4		4551	1025
629	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Besthara Beedi	4		6371	1564
630	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Yelhanka Old Village	5		1993	435
631	Non Notified	Yelahanka	AK Colony	5		1275	255
632	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Kotebeedi	4		9787	2542
633	Non Notified	Yelahanka	JP Colony	2	0.01	800	160
634	Non Notified	Yelahanka	LBS Nagar	2	0.01	1000	250
635	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Venkatala Nagar	2		2481	547
636	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Puttenahalli AK Colony	2		5214	107
637	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Attur Layout	5		6153	1506
638	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Attur Village AK Colony	4		593	143
639	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Ambedkar Nagar	5	0.02	6000	500
640	Non Notified	Yelahanka	Syanitari Core EWS	5	0.00	200	40

Source: BBMP - BSUP